



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE

**ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL
*on the Financial Statements of Local Government Authorities
for the Financial Year Ended 30th June, 2015***

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THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE



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In reply please quote;

Ref. No.FA.27/249/01/2014/15

Date: 28th March, 2015

Your Excellency Dr. John Pombe Joseph Magufuli,
President of the United Republic of Tanzania,
State House,
1 Barack Obama Road,
P.O. Box 9120,
11400 DAR ES SALAAM.

Re: Submission of Annual General Report of the Controller and Auditor General on the Audit of Local Government Authorities (LGAs) for the Financial Year Ended 30th June, 2015

Pursuant to Article 143 (4) of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977 (revised 2005) and Sect. 48 of the Local Government Finances Act No.9 of 1982 (revised 2000), together with Sect. 34 of the Public Audit Act No.11 of 2008, I hereby submit to you the above mentioned report for your information and necessary action. I have provided recommendations which, if implemented, can serve to diminish the occurrence of anomalies observed and correct the causes of the conditions reported thereon.

I submit,

Prof. Mussa Juma Assad
CONTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL

**Office of the Controller and Auditor General,
The National Audit Office,
United Republic of Tanzania.**

(Established under Article 143 of the Constitution of the URT).

The statutory duties and responsibilities of the Controller and Auditor General are given under Article 143 of the Constitution of the URT of 1977 (revised 2005) and in Sect. 45 and 48 (1) of the Local Government Finances Act No.9 of 1982 (revised 2000) together with Sect. 10 (1) of the Public Audit Act No.11 of 2008.

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To be a centre of excellence in public sector auditing.

Mission

To provide efficient audit services in order to enhance accountability and value for money in the collection and use of public resources.

Core Values

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Innovation: We are a creative organization that constantly promotes a culture of developing and accepting new ideas from inside and outside the organization and

Best resource utilisation: We are an organisation that values and uses public resources entrusted to it in an efficient, economic and effective manner.

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

AFROSAI - E	African Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions for English Speaking Countries
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AO	Accounting Officer
APP	Annual Procurement Plan
ASDP	Agricultural Sector Development Programme
BAA	Budget Approving Authority
BoQ	Bill of Quantities
CAG	Controller and Auditor General
CAP	Chapter
CC	City Council
CDCF	Constituency Development Catalyst Fund
CDG	Capital Development Grant
CHF	Community Health Fund
CIT	Commissioner of Income Tax
CRB	Contractors Registration Board
CUIS	Common Use Items and Services
DADPs	District Agricultural Development Programme
DC	District Council
EFD	Electronic Fiscal Device
EGPAF	Elizabeth Glasier Paediatric AIDS Foundation
EMS	Environmental Management System

FY	Financial Year
GCC	General Conditions of the Contract
GIZ	German Cooperation Office
GN No.	Government Notice Number
GPSA	Government Procurement Services Agency
HBF	Health Basket Fund
HCMIS	Human Capital Management Information System
HESLB	Higher Education Students Loans Board
HR	Human Resources
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IFAC	International Federation of Accountants
IFMS	Integrated Financial Management System
INTOSAI	International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions
IPSASs	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
ISA	International Standards on Auditing
ISSAIs	International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions
IT	Information Technology
LAAC	Local Authorities Accounts Committee
LAAM	Local Authorities Accounting Manual, 2009
LAPF	Local Authority Parastatal Fund
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
LGCDG	Local Government Capital Development Grant
LGDG	Local Government Development Grants
LGFA	Local Government Finances Act, 1982 (revised 2000)

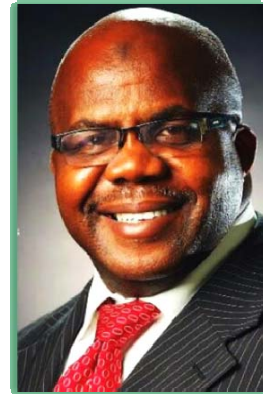
LGFM	Local Government Financial Memorandum, 2009
LGRCIS	Local Government Revenue Collection Information System
LLG	Lower Level Government
MC	Municipal Council
MoHSW	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
MRECOM	Municipal Revenue Collection Management
MSD	Medical Stores Department
NAO	National Audit Office
NAOT	National Audit Office of Tanzania
NGO	Non Government Organization
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
NMSF	National Multi Sectoral Strategic Framework
No.	Number
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
OPRAS	Open Performance Review and Appraisal System
PAA	Public Audit Act, 2008
PAR	Public Audit Regulations, 2011
PE	Personnel Emoluments
PEDP	Primary Education Development Programme
PEs	Public Entities
PFM	Participatory Forestry Management
PFMRP	Public Financial Management Reform Programme
PHSDP	Primary Health Service Development Programme (MMAM)
PMG	Paymaster General

PMO-RALG	Prime Minister’s Office - Regional Administration and Local Government
PMU	Procurement Management Unit
PO-PSM	President’s Office Public Service Management
PO-RALG	President’s Office - Regional Administration and Local Government
PPA	Public Procurement Act No.21, 2004 (revised 2005)
PPE	Property, Plant and Equipment
PPF	Parastatal Pensions Fund
PPR	Public Procurement Regulations, 2013
PPRA	Public Procurement Regulatory Authority
PSPF	Public Sector Pension Fund
RS	Regional Secretariat
SCC	Special Conditions of the Contract
Sect.	Section
SEDP	Secondary Education Development Programme
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SNAO	Swedish National Audit Office
SS	Single Source
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TB	Tender Board
TC	Town Council
TEMESA	Tanzania Electrical Mechanical & Electronics Service Agency
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
TSCP	Tanzania Strategic Cities Programme
TZS	Tanzania Shilings

ULGSP	Urban Local Government Strengthening Programme
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
VAT	Value Added Tax
VFM	Value For Money
WSDP	Water Sector Development Programme
WYDF	Women and Youth Development Fund

Foreword

I am pleased to present my 2014/2015 Annual General Report on the audit of Local Government Authorities (LGAs) for the financial year ended 30th June, 2015.



This report is being submitted to the President pursuant to Article 143 of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) as amplified under Sect. 48 of the Local Government Finances Act No.9 of 1982 and Sect. 34(1) of the Public Audit Act No. 11 of 2008.

This report presents a compiled version of individual audit reports on the Local Government Authorities whereby the details of summarized matters can be read from the individual audit reports issued to the respective Local Government Authorities Management.

This financial year's audit covered a total of 164 Local Government Authorities in the Country compared with 163 LGAs covered in the last financial year's audit following the establishment of Tunduma Town Council. I am happy to report that all 164 Local Government Authority accounts in the country were audited by my office.

This report gives an overall assessment of the audit findings on the state of financial reporting, compliance with the laws and

regulations, and on the accountability and governance issues pertaining to the running of LGAs in the Country.

The intention of this report is to inform our stakeholders: the Local Government Authorities, the Local Authorities Accounts Committee (LAAC) of the National Assembly, the Executive (Government), Judiciary, Development Partners, Civil Society Organizations and the General Public with a summary of my audit findings arising from the audit of the Local Government Authorities (LGAs) for the financial year ended 30th June, 2015.

It is worth noting that while I report on any non-compliance with various laws, regulations, rules and weaknesses in financial reporting and internal control systems across the public sector entities and in particular the LGAs, the ultimate responsibility for the maintenance of an effective and adequate system of internal control and a compliant framework lies with the management of each Local Government Authority.

I would also like to express my appreciation to all those who assisted me to discharge my constitutional responsibilities with the timely completion of the Local Government Authorities General Report for the Financial Year Ended 30th June, 2015, particularly staff working for audit of LGAs who gave personal sacrifices.

I hope that the National Assembly will find the information enclosed in this report beneficial in holding the Government to account for its stewardship of public funds and its delivery of value-added public services to Tanzanians.

In this regard, I will appreciate to receive feedback from the users of this report on how to further improve it in the future.



Prof. Mussa Juma Assad
CONTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL

National Audit Office of Tanzania,
Audit Office,
16 Samora Machel Avenue,
P. O. Box 9080,
11101 DAR ES SALAAM

29th March, 2016

Acknowledgements

The annual audit report for the accounts of 2014/15 has been successfully completed because of the support and cooperation I received from various stakeholders.

I would like to express my distinct gratitude to the Parliament and the Parliamentary Oversight Committees for supporting my office and taking seriously matters raised in my audit report for the purpose of improving financial accountability in the country. I am equally obliged to all our other stakeholders including the Paymaster General, the Treasury, President`s Office -Regional Administration and Local Government and all Accounting Officers of the LGAs for the much needed support, cooperation and for providing vital information needed for the preparation of this report. I would also like to thank the Printer for expediting the printing of this report for its timely submission.

I also like to express my appreciation to those who created an enabling atmosphere for me to discharge my Constitutional responsibilities. I would like to recognise every member of my staff for their endeavours to once again, meet the legislative reporting deadline. With lots of thankfulness, I am indebted to praise my family and the families of my staff members for their tolerance during our absence from them in achieving these Constitutional requirements.

I would like also to extend my sincere appreciations to the donor community particularly the Swedish National Audit Office (SNAO), the Government of Sweden through SIDA, the World Bank through the PFM RP project, AFROSAI - E Secretariat and all supporters who have subsidized enormously towards the change of my Office. Their assistances in developing human resource, IT systems and

physical assets have a remarkable impact in our success. It will not be fair if I did not appreciate the role of media in broadcasting the contents of my reports to the general public

Lastly, I would like to thank all public servants countrywide, whether in Central or Local Governments without forgetting the role of taxpayers to whom this report is devoted and members of media. Their invaluable contributions in building the nation cannot be underestimated.

May the Almighty God bless you all as I commit myself to provide efficient audit services in order to enhance accountability and value for money in collection and use of public resources.

Executive Summary

This part of the report gives an overview of the audit outcomes followed by highlights of salient features noted in the course of audit and summary of recommendations.

i. Outlines of Audit Outcomes

A summary of the main findings of the audit is incorporated in this General Report and details of the same have been issued separately through the Management Letters to the respective LGAs.

The number of LGAs has increased from 163 in the last year to 164 in 2014/15. The new LGA in this year is Tunduma Town Council

ii. General trend of audit opinions issued to LGAs

This part intends to analyse the trend of audit opinions issued to LGAs for the year 2011/12, 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15.

Trend of Audit Opinions issued to LGAs for the consecutive four years

Category of LGAs	F/Year	Audit Opinion								Total
		Unqualified Opinion		Qualified Opinion		Adverse Opinion		Disclaimer Opinion		
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
City Councils	2014-15	2	40	3	60	0	0	0	0	5
	2013-14	4	80	1	20	0	0	0	0	5
	2012-13	3	60	1	20	1	20	0	0	5
	2011-12	3	60	2	40	0	0	0	0	5
Municipal Councils	2014-15	7	39	10	55	1	6	0	0	18
	2013-14	17	94	1	6	0	0	0	0	18
	2012-13	14	78	4	22	0	0	0	0	18
	2011-12	13	76	4	24	0	0	0	0	17
District Councils	2014-15	33	25	94	73	2	2	0	0	129
	2013-14	118	91	11	9	0	0	0	0	129
	2012-13	86	80	21	20	0	0	0	0	107
	2011-12	84	79	21	20	0	0	0	0	106
Town Councils	2014-15	5	42	6	50	0	0	1	8	12
	2013-14	11	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
	2012-13	9	90	1	10	0	0	0	0	10
	2011-12	4	67	2	33	0	0	0	0	6
Total	2014-15	47	29	113	69	3	2	1	1	164
	2013-14	150	92	13	8	0	0	0	0	163
	2012-13	112	80	27	19	1	1	0	0	140
	2011-12	104	78	29	22	0	0	1	1	134

From the table above, unqualified opinions have decreased from 150 (92%) in the year 2013/2014 to 47 (29%) in the year 2014/2015) compared with an increase from 112 (80%) in the year 2012/2013 to 150 (92%) in the year 2013/2014. However, qualified Opinions have increased from 13(8%) in the year 2013/14 to 113 (69%) in the year 2014/2015 compared with a decrease from 27(19%) in the year 2012/2013 to 13(8%) in the year 2013/14.

Further, 1 (1%) Council has been issued with a disclaimer opinion in the year under review which is an increase of 1% as there was none in the prior year. Furthermore, 3 (2%) Council has been issued with an adverse opinion in the year under review which is an increase of 2% as there was none in the prior year.

Sengerema District Council was issued with qualified opinion for four (4) consecutive years i.e. (2011/2012 to 2014/2015). I urge the PO-RALG and Mwanza Regional Secretariat to jointly look into what hinders the preparation of financial statements which shows a true and fair view so as to assist the Council to reverse the trend.

iii. Highlights on the salient features in the current year's audit of LGAs

Major irregularities and weaknesses noted during the course of my audit include the following:

Outstanding recommendations

a. General Report

I received a copy of responses tabled by the Paymaster General to the Parliament on May, 2015

on the recommendations made in the General report for the year ended 30th June, 2014. A review of the responses received noted that out of 41 recommendations issued in the financial year 2012/13 and 2013/14, no recommendation was fully implemented while 16 were under implementation and 25 were not implemented at all.

b. Individual LGAs reports

Out of 7921 recommendations made to 163 LGAs in the year 2013/2014, 2330 (29 %) were implemented, 2241 (28 %) were under implementation, 2728 (34 %) were not implemented and 622 (8%) were overtaken by events.

Failure by LGAs to act on the audit recommendations deters the efforts towards improving the internal control environment and management of LGAs' resources. This can also lead to recurrence of the same anomalies in the subsequent years which may result into loss of public resources.

c. Special Audits

During the previous years' audit, various recommendations were made to six (6) LGAs on major findings raised from special audits conducted on their transactions but no responses have been received as at the time of writing this report.

d. The Local Authorities Accounts Committee (LAAC) report

LAAC's report on the LGAs for the year ended 30th June, 2014 was not tabled in the Parliament due to ending of tenure of the tenth (10) Parliament

followed by its dissolution to allow preparations for Tanzania General Elections.

However, I noted from my previous year's report that the tendency of the Government towards responding on key issues addressed by LAAC on the accounts of the LGAs has not been satisfactory since for the period of the consecutive four years no responses were submitted on the issues raised by the Committee.

Out of 118 Local Government Authorities, 20 (17%) LGAs had not started implementing the directives issued by LAAC. Non-responding to the LAAC directives is an indicator of negligence on the part of the Accounting Officer and the respective management of the LGAs.

iv. Current year's audit findings

Analysis of financial performance of LGAs

The analysis of financial performance of LGAs was made and I have noted various weaknesses including the following:

- 164 LGAs estimated to collect TZS.475,506,755,737 from their own sources revenue against actual collection of TZS.409,100,130,028 which resulted into under collection of TZS.62,100,130,028 (13%).
- Total collection from own sources revenue in 164 LGAs during the year under review was TZS.409,100,130,028 compared with total recurrent expenditure of TZS.3,564,747,103,485 which implies that, LGAs are capable of funding their recurrent operations by 12% only.

- Total approved budget for recurrent expenditure in 44 LGAs was TZS.876,280,766,207 whereas the total exchequer issues received was TZS.947,261,882,025 resulting into an over release of TZS.70,981,115,818.
- Total approved budget for development expenditure in 13 LGAs was TZS.25,827,013,508 as compared to TZS.31,309,745,721 received resulting into an over release of TZS.5,482,732,214.
- Total approved budget for recurrent grants in 118 LGAs was TZS.2,868,480,736,429 as compared with TZS.2,516,901,739,984 received resulting into under-release of TZS.351,578,996,445.
- Total approved budget for development expenditure in 147 LGAs was TZS.752,832,745,765 compared to TZS.363,123,775,781 received resulting into under release of TZS.389,708,969,984.
- 5 LGAs had funds amounting to TZS.13,707,353,185 for implementation of development projects while total expenditure was TZS.16,040,164,070 resulting into over expenditure of TZS.2,332,810,885 (17%).
- 164 LGAs spent a total of TZS.3,368,437,484,430 against total recurrent grants available of TZS.3,461,436,364,681 resulting into unspent balance of TZS.92,998,880,252 (3%).
- LGAs received development grants amounting to TZS.550,868,372,532 against amount spent of TZS.449,532,701,737 resulting into unspent balance of TZS.101,335,670,795 (18%).
- 42 LGAs diverted recurrent and development funds amounting to TZS.12,876,713,690 to the construction of Laboratories in Secondary Schools contrary to

Order 23(1) of the Local Government Financial Memorandum of 2009.

v. Evaluation of Internal Control Systems and Governance Issues

• Inefficiencies in accounting system-Epicor Version 9.05

Assessment carried out to determine effectiveness of Epicor financial management system and other related systems in 164 LGAs noted various weaknesses despite of my recommendations in the previous years' audit reports. LGAs accounting systems are not integrated with other systems, internet connectivity is slow and other modules are not activated leading to manual consolidation of the financial statement. Further, EPICOR 9.05 version accounting package operates as a cash-commitment control tool which captures only cash transactions and ignores accrual transactions contrary to IPSAs accrual; thus necessitating manual adjustments and consolidation of accounts.

No adjustments can be performed within EPICOR 9.05 version such as reconciliations. Thus, accountants have to travel to Dodoma (PO-RALG Office) at the end of every quarter to prepare three monthly reconciliation statements. Also, Epicor 9.05 Version is yet to be installed in 15 LGAs thus operating under manual accounting system.

• Shortfalls noted in IT control environment

Review on IT controls covering IT governance, security management, user access management and IT service continuity was made and noted that most

of the LGAs have no IT Policy, disaster recovery plan, guidelines for handling IT software, network, hardware and security of data. Some of the LGAs' IT Units are under staffed and the staff in place have not undergone IT training.

- **Insufficient work done by Internal Audit Units**

The functioning of the internal audit units in 164 LGAs was evaluated during the year under review. My evaluation noted that the Units were understaffed a situation which limits the scope of internal audit. Further, staff of the Internal Audit Unit has inadequate knowledge on the systems operating in LGAs and inadequate resources due to insufficient budget.

- **Inefficient performance of Audit Committees in LGAs**

A review of the effectiveness of the Audit Committees in 164 LGAs during the year under audit noted that members of the Audit Committees have no financial, accounting/management background a situation which renders them unable to make informed decisions in regards to the preparation of the financial statements. Further, Audit Committees in most of the LGAs did not discharge their duties and responsibilities effectively due to lack of guidance and capacity building.

vi. Weaknesses in revenue management from own revenue sources

Management of revenue collection from LGAs internal sources is still a challenge. A summary of weaknesses

noted in this area for the year under audit include the following:-

- A total of 814 revenue earning receipt books from 45 LGAs were missing; hence were not submitted for audit purposes.
- 76 LGAs did not receive a total of TZS.5,304,191,115 collected by the agents from own sources revenue.
- 58 LGAs failed to collect all anticipated revenue from existing revenue sources amounting to TZS.14,934,152,539.
- Revenue collection totalling TZS.466,921,375 collected by 35 LGAs from various revenue sources were not evidenced to be banked in the Council's bank account.
- A total of TZS. 4,540,081,619 was not returned to 74 LGAs by the Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements being 30% of the revenue collected from Land Rent as required by Paragraph 8 of Circular No.CBD.171/261/01/148 of 19th November, 2012.

vii. Inadequate administration of outsourced revenue collections

A review of the process of outsourcing revenue collection noted that, collections increased and became more expectable to some LGAs, while others faced substantial problems on increasing revenue collected through agents due to the following reasons:-

- Most of the LGAs did not institute a closer follow up including performance of periodic evaluation to identify the total revenue collected and remitted by Agents. Currently the LGAs rely on the agents'

information which hinders them from revising or making forecast on potential revenues.

- A review of revenue contracts during the year under review noted that, LGAs outsourced revenue collection to various agents without conducting feasibility study on how much could be collected from each revenue source before a decision to outsource was reached.
- Councils did not ask for the three months advance, a bank guarantee, performance bond or any security appropriate for the contracted amount contrary to Order 38 (3) of Local Government Financial Memorandum, 2009.

viii. Weaknesses noted in expenditure management

Specific matters identified in expenditure management during the year 2014/2015 include the following:-

- 82 LGAs made payments which were not properly supported amounting to TZS.10,031,058,789.
- 33 out of 164 audited LGAs made payments totalling to TZS.3,144,346,301 whereby their respective payment vouchers were not made available for audit purposes.
- 56 LGAs charged TZS.2,979,383,773 to wrong expenditure codes without approval of the Full Council contrary to Para 15.7 of the LAAM, 2010.
- There were unbudgeted expenditures made in 16 LGAs amounting to TZS. 1,625,869,563 contrary to Order 23 (1) of LGFM of 2009.

- 87 LGAs made payments amounting to TZS.22,052,207,174 for acquisition of goods and services without demanding EFD receipts contrary to Section 29(4) of Value Added Tax Act 1997, CAP 148 (as amended by Finance Act 2010).
- 62 LGAs effected Inter-Account Transfers in a form of loans amounting to TZS.8,244,708,073 which was not paid back to the lender accounts.
- 54 LGAs used the current years' funds to settle the previous year's liabilities totalling TZS.1,313,690,587 without evidence that the payments formed part of the 2013/2014 creditors contrary to Order 22(1) of LGFM, 2009.
- Payments amounting to TZS.1,394,996,919 were noted in 23 LGAs to have been effected before being pre-audited contrary to Order 10(2) of LGFM, 2009.
- 27 LGAs effected payments amounting to TZS.1,418,831,883 for implementation of other activities not initially planned.
- 6 LGAs incurred nugatory expenditures amounting to TZS.599,476,734. Out of the total amount of nugatory expenditure TZS.123,403,200 was paid by Arusha City Council as compensations and damages for breach of contracts after being sued in the civil cases; TZS.2,363,600 was paid by Muleba District Council for failure to appear before the Court to attend the case for breach of contract for revenue collection. Further, TZS.222,945,649 were in respect of TASAF II funds which were misappropriated in Masasi District Council by unfaithful employees and thereafter had to be refunded from own sources revenue, the Council accepted this loss even before delivery of the court ruling. TZS.12,491,000 was paid

by Sengerema District Council as compensation and damages for breach of agreements in civil cases. Furthermore, TZS.193,574,498 was expenditure incurred on procurement of goods and services for Non-Governmental Organization called Pathfinder Green City without obtaining considerable services from that organization and TZS.44,698,787 was paid by Tanga City in respect of salaries to employees who to-date are absent from duty without reasons but the Council has continued to credit their personal accounts.

- A sum of TZS.2,154,383,238 was paid by 27 LGAs from the deposit accounts to meet various expenditures without having favourable balances meaning that other deposit items were overdrawn by that amount.
- Payments were made by 34 LGAs from the deposit accounts totalling TZS.3,776,689,275 without authority (quoting no receipt numbers) contrary to Para 5.19 of Local Authority Accounting Manual of 2009.
- 21 LGAs effected payments amounting to TZS.595,235,368 from various accounts for implementation of activities which were not approved by competent authorities.

ix. Assets Management

Review of asset management processes in the LGAs, noted various deficiencies as illustrated below:

- **Non maintenance of non-current assets registers and review of residual value and useful life**
26 LGAs did not maintain and update their non-current assets register contrary to Order 103 (1) and (2) of LGFM, 2009. In addition, residual value and

useful life of non-current assets in respect of 5 LGAs were not reviewed contrary to the requirement of IPSAS 17 paragraph 67.

- **Grounded and un-serviceable non-current assets**
68 LGAs disclosed existence of motor vehicles, trucks, plants and motor cycles which were not road worthy contrary to Order 45 (1) of Local Government Financial Memorandum (LGFM), 2009 and IPSAS 21 paragraph No.26.
- **Non revaluation of Plant, Property and Equipment**
The Local Government Authorities adopted IPSAS accrual basis of accounting effective 1st July, 2009 with a grace period of five years to be fully compliant. I reviewed the IPSAS implementation and accounting policies in respect of Non-current assets of 60 LGAs and noted to be in good progress made so far except that, the LGAs have not revalued their assets under different classes contrary to Para 101 of IPSAS 17.
- **Plant, Property and Equipment not reported in the Financial Statements**
Councils own land obtained at zero cost from the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. This land has been reported in the financial statements at zero amount contrary to Para 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires the cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction to be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in the financial statements of 21 LGAs were understated.

- **Non separation of value of Land and Building in financial statements**

The Local Government Authorities adopted IPSAS accrual basis of accounting from 1st July, 2009 with a grace period of five years which ended on 30th of June 2014 to be fully compliant. Para 74 of IPSAS 17 requires land and buildings owned by an entity to be accounted for as separate assets even when they are acquired together with an exception of quarries and sites used for landfill. This is mainly because land is not depreciated as it has unlimited useful life unlike buildings which have limited useful life.

A total of TZS.378,472,190,505 was included in the financial statements of 38 LGAs as representing the value of land and buildings which has not been separated between the value of land and that of buildings as required under Para 74 of IPAS 17.

- **Non maintenance of a register for motor vehicles and plants**

12 LGAs did not maintain registers for motor vehicles and plants contrary to Order 88 of LGFM, 2009.

- **Outstanding receivables and prepayments**

Review of LGAs financial statements and their supporting schedules disclosed outstanding receivables in 163 LGAs amounting to TZS.179,026,643,470 which had not been collected.

x. Liabilities and Commitments

- 163 LGAs had outstanding payables amounting to TZS.212,130,677,853 which were yet to be settled by

the respective Councils. LGAs with huge amounts include; Kinondoni MC (TZS.16,636,330,668), Ilala MC (TZS.10,533,239,235), Temeke MC (TZS.5,786,031,770), Dodoma MC (TZS.5,181,717,304) and Karagwe DC (TZS.4,844,331,000).

xi. Other Observations

- 50 LGAs did not transfer a total amount of TZS.2,789,045,262 to Villages to cover the revenue gaps of the abolished taxes as directed.

- **Shortage of physical infrastructure and Teachers in Primary and Secondary Schools**

I reviewed adequacy of education infrastructure in 81 LGAs particularly at Primary and Secondary Schools and noted that, there was a persistent shortage of school infrastructures in both Primary and Secondary Schools. I noted both Primary and Secondary Schools have a shortage of necessary infrastructures which greatly affects quality of education.

- **Litigations against LGAs which may affect sustainability of service delivery**

I noted that some of the LGAs were affected by contingent liabilities resulting from pending court cases. Out of 164 LGAs reviewed, 108 LGAs had contingent liabilities of TZS.322,773,198,056 emanated from 810 pending court cases.

- **Lack of a clear arrangement for recovering Higher Education Students Loans from beneficiaries TZS.914,468,830**

My review of 51 LGAs noted that, employees who were sponsored by the HESLB did not remit to HESLB

deductions from their loans amounting to TZS.914,468,830.

- **Weaknesses noted in Environment Management**
I noted various weaknesses on environmental management in 40 LGAs including; lack of adequate facilities to dispose wastes generated in the community, environmental degradation practices such as cutting trees in reserved area, forest fire burning and un-planned mining, un-constructed dumping sites, non-preparation of the annual environmental action plan, Vehicles used to collect waste and move it to the dumping place were not covered thus causing waste to be scattered all over.
- **Locally drilled water at Mlowo ward is contaminated with layered fuel**
I reviewed the Council's environmental reports and conducted site visits at Mlowo Ward in Mbozi District and noted that there are locally drilled water wells which are contaminated with layered fuels. However, the Council tried to take initiatives of solving this problem by identifying if there is an underground leakage of fuel from the nearby petro station flowing into the water wells/stream but this attempt proved futile.

xii. Weaknesses in Human Resource management and payroll controls

As reported in the previous years, even in this year, various weaknesses have persisted this year including: un-claimed salaries amounting to TZS.2,984,211,457 in

respect of 37 LGAs not confirmed to have been remitted to Treasury; a total of TZS.2,693,946,288 was paid by 74 LGAs as salaries to absconded, deceased, retired and dismissed employees; a sum of TZS.720,927,483 was paid as deductions to different institutions such as Pension Funds, Financial Institutions, NHIF and TRA in respect of absconded, deceased, retired and dismissed employees in 48 LGA; 789 employees in 16 LGAs were noted to be receiving their monthly net salaries below one third and some of them had net pay equal to zero for several months contrary to section 3 of the Specified Officers (Debt Recovery) Act No.7 of 1970 as emphasized by Circular No:CE.26/46/01/1/66 of 28th November 2012; and, 18 LGAs did not remit deductions amounting to TZS.343,077,048 to the respective Institutions such as LAPF, PSPF, NSSF, PPF and TRA.

xiii. Inefficiencies in compliance with procurements procedures

While reviewing procurement process, I noted that TZS.596,042,456 was spent by 41 LGAs for purchasing fuel which was not recorded in the respective motor vehicles' logbooks contrary to Order 89 (3) of the LGFM of 2009.

xiv. Comprehensive Contract Management

I have conducted a comprehensive audit on contracts management in three pilot regions for the first time during the year under review. I noted in Mtwara DC that, the Evaluation Committee disqualified the lowest bidder for the reason of not being in conformity with the procurement procedures resulting in a loss of TZS.16,347,000.

Likewise in Tandahimba DC Evaluation Committee disqualified the lowest bidders for seven tenders and no reasons were provided contrary to PPR, 2013Reg. 85(1)(c) which resulted into an avoidable costs of TZS.106,396,100 while Tanga City Council entered into contracts for works worth TZS.167,815,000 which were not in the approved annual procurement plan.

Furthermore, Evaluation Committee of Ulanga DC falsified the bid document of the lowest tenderer by increasing prices for three commodities which resulted in disqualification and a loss of TZS.31,520,000.

Likewise in Morogoro DC, I noted that the Evaluation committee disqualified the lowest bidder for one missing page contrary to tender board evaluation guidelines resulting in a loss of TZS.57,979,200.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 BACKGROUND AND GENERAL INFORMATION

This chapter presents general information about statutory requirement to execute the audit, the main objective of conducting the audit, the audit process and the intervention between the auditor and the auditee.

1.1 Audit Mandate, Responsibilities of the CAG and Audit Objective

1.1.1 Audit Mandate

By virtue of the provisions of Article 143 of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977 (as amended from time to time), and Sect. 45 of the Local Government Finances Act No. 9 of 1982 (Revised 2000) together with Sect. 10(1) of the Public Audit Act No. 11 of 2008, I am the statutory auditor of all Government revenues and expenditures including revenue and expenditure of the Local Government Authorities (LGAs).

Pursuant to Article 143(2) of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, I am required to audit, at least once in every year, and submit reports on the Financial Statements of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, Financial Statements prepared by all officers of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, Financial Statements of all courts of the United Republic and the Financial

Statements prepared by the Clerk of the National Assembly.

Sect. 45(1) of the Local Government Finances Act No. 9 of 1982 (Revised 2000) specifies that the external auditor of LGAs is the Controller and Auditor General. Also, Sect. 10 (1) of the Public Audit Act, 2008 gives mandate to the Controller and Auditor General to audit LGAs.

Furthermore, Sect. 45(5) of LGFA, 1982 call for every Local Government Authority to permit the auditor to check any cash, investments or other assets in its possession or over which it has control and to have access at all times to all its accounts and all books, vouchers and papers relating to them.

On the other hand, Sect. 48(1) of the LGFA No. 9 of 1982 requires the CAG to prepare and sign a report on the LGAs accounts and annual balance sheet and statement or abstract, and one copy of each of the report together with the annual balance sheet and statement or abstract or a copy of it shall be sent to the Minister, Regional Commissioner and the Director who is required to table the same before the Full Council.

Section 48 (2) further requires the CAG to draw attention to every item of expenditure charged in the accounts which is not authorized by law or which has not been sanctioned by the LGA, and also to draw attention to any deficiency or loss incurred by negligence or misconduct of any person and to any sum which was supposed to have been brought to

account by that person, but has not been done. The CAG is also required to certify the amount of that unlawful expenditure, deficiency or loss and the sum that has not been brought to account.

Upon completion of statutory audit, Sect 34 of the PAA No. 11, 2008 and Reg.87 and 88 of the PAR, 2009 require the Controller and Auditor General to submit Annual General Report to the President of the United Republic of Tanzania latest by 31st March each year.

1.1.2 Limitations faced by the CAG in discharging the Constitutional mandate

In the financial year 2015/2016 my office has encountered with financial difficulties which affected me to smoothly discharge my Constitutional mandate vested in me as elaborated in *Para 1.1.1* above. The encountered challenges are amplified below:

1.1.2.1 Audits which were not carried out as planned due to lack of sufficient funds

Audit cycle normally starts with strategic planning, stocktaking, cash survey, interim audit and audit of financial statements. For smooth carrying out of the aforementioned audits the National Audit Office annually prepares an audit calendar which sets the time for starting and finishing its various audit activities. The calendar starts in February each year to January of the following year.

During the year under review, the Local Government Division of the National Audit Office planned to carry

out audits of all Councils and government institutions including Secondary and Primary Schools, Health Centres, Dispensaries and lower levels (Wards and Villages).

However, due to lack of sufficient funds, I was forced to skip some of the audit procedures which resulted in some of the planned audits to either being partially done or not done at all.

For instance, interim audits, projects and financial statements audits were carried out concurrently for 25 days only instead of each audit being done separately. Audit calendar of the National Audit Office requires interim audits to be carried out for 34 days, projects audit for 10 days and audit of the financial statements for 14 days.

Shortening the audit cycle has adverse effects of restricting the scope of audit, which paved the way for stakeholders to request special audits in areas which were not covered by my Office.

Due to delay in receiving funds from Treasury, some of the audits which were supposed to start in July 2015, had to start in January 2016, a situation which made me to skip some of the audit procedures in order to meet statutory due date for submission of my reports to H.E. President of the United Republic of Tanzania latest by 31st March, 2016.

In total, 4,803 Dispensaries/Health Centres, 3,251 Secondary School, 12,836 Primary Schools and 1,620 Other Centres that were planned to be audited were

not inspected during the year under audit. Details of the audits which were not done due to lack of sufficient funds are shown in *Appendix i*.

I request the Government to facilitate my office to discharge its Constitutional mandate of auditing all income and expenditure of the three pillars of the state through the provision of adequate funding.

1.1.3 Responsibilities of the CAG

My responsibility as an auditor is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with, International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs) and such other procedures I considered necessary in the circumstances. These standards require that, I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making the risk assessments, I considered internal control relevant to the LGAs' preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the LGAs' internal control. The audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the

reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

In addition, Sect. 10 (2) of the PAA No.11 of 2008 requires me to satisfy myself that, the accounts have been prepared in accordance with the appropriate accounting standards and that; reasonable precautions have been taken to safeguard the collection of revenue, receipt, custody, disposal, issue and proper use of public property, and that the law, directions and instructions applicable thereto have been duly observed and expenditure of public monies have been properly authorized.

Further, Sect 48 (3) of the Public Procurement Act No.7 of 2011 requires me to state in my annual audit report whether or not the auditee has complied with the provisions of the Law and its Regulations of 2013.

1.1.4 Audit Objective

The main objective of conducting the audit is to enable me to express an independent audit opinion on the Financial Statements of the LGAs and establish whether they were prepared in all material respects, in accordance with the applicable reporting framework and, in particular to:

- Determine whether all funds as approved by Parliament were received and used exclusively and judiciously for eligible expenses as per approved budget and regulations controlling government expenditure.

- Determine whether all revenue collected by LGA's was properly accounted for.
- Ascertain whether all necessary documents, books, registers, accounts, financial data and information have properly been kept in respect of all transactions and balances.
- Ensure that all relevant financial statement items have properly been presented and disclosed.
- Evaluate and test the relevant controls within the LGAs by ascertaining the adequacy and effectiveness of internal control system including the related IT control environment.
- Determine the risk of audit error (audit risk).
- Determine whether the desired results or benefits are being achieved and whether the objective established by Parliament or other authorizing bodies are being met.
- Assess and evaluate the Council's compliance with the Public Procurement Act No. 7 of 2011 and its Regulations of 2013.
- Ensure whether good governance has been enforced in the day to day operations of the LGAs and in carrying out their overall strategy and how management has addressed the social and environmental issues arising thereon.

1.2 Applicable Auditing Standards and Reporting Procedures

1.2.1 Applicable Auditing Standards

NAOT is a member of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI), Africa

Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (AFROSAI) and Africa Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions-English Speaking Countries (AFROSAI-E). When carrying out audits on the Financial Statements of LGAs, NAOT is bound to apply the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs) and International standards on Auditing (ISA), these standards are issued by INTOSAI and IFAC respectively.

1.2.2 Reporting Procedures

Communication is necessary throughout the audit process. Smooth communication with the management of the audited entities is the source of my achievement on what is presented in this report. Before issuing the general report, various key steps have been undertaken during the audit process including the following:

- i) Issuing Engagement Letter to LGAs before the audit commences, this serves to explain the nature and scope of my audit.
- (ii) Preparing the Overall Audit Strategy that explains the audit approach adopted based on the preliminary evaluation of the audited entity.
- (iii) Conducting entrance meeting with management of the audited entity to explain to the client about the goals and objectives for performing the audit.
- (iv) Conducting interim audit aiming at minimizing the work and time involved in concluding the audit which allow early completion of the audit reports.

- (v) Issuing Interim Management Letters or audit queries to provide a list of audit findings and to provide management with an opportunity to respond during or at the end of interim audit.
- (vi) Conducting audit of the Financial Statements to ensure whether the Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.
- (vii) Conducting exit meeting to inform the auditee the results of the audit conducted and to provide an opportunity for management to comment on the audit findings before issuing the final Management Letters.
- (viii) Issuing final Management Letters to inform the audited entities all significant issues identified during the audit and to provide management with an opportunity to respond. This forms the basis for the preparation of the audit report and Annual General Report for LGAs.
- (ix) Preparing the Annual General Report for LGAs and submit it to the President of the United Republic of Tanzania for onward transmission to the Parliament as required by the provisions of Article 143(4) of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania.
- (x) Make follow-up on the matters raised in the audit reports with a view to establishing whether the respective LGAs have come up with a clear action plan or have implemented recommendations issued in the audit report as required by Sect.40 (1) of the Public Audit Act, 2008
- (xi) Include implementation status of the previous years' report in the next years' audit report as

required by Sect.40 (4) of the Public Audit Act, 2008.

1.3 Number of Auditees and NAOT'S Administrative Set-Up for LGAs

1.3.1 Number of Auditees

During the financial year of 2014/2015, there were 164 Local Government Authorities in Tanzania Mainland; each LGA was audited and reported upon. These LGAs are categorized into District, Town, Municipal and City Councils as shown in *Table 1* below:-

Table 1: Number of Auditees during the Year 2014/15

S/N	LGAs	Total	(%)
1.	City Councils	5	3
2.	Municipal Councils	18	11
3.	Town Councils	12	7
4.	District Councils	129	79
Total		164	100

LGA is a level of the Government which is closest to the people; therefore, the Government responsibilities in serving political and material needs of communities are easily facilitated. In making sure that the Government achieves closer interaction with the citizens and social services are well provided, new LGAs were established to go along with the increase in population of particular areas and the need to serve the Tanzanians even better.

Details of the newly formed LGAs are shown in **Table 2** below:-

Table 2: List of newly Formed LGAs

S/N	Name of the LGA	Region	Date of establishment
1.	Buchosa District Council	Mwanza	Government Notice No. 162 published on July, 2015
2.	Nzega Town Council	Tabora	Government Notice No. 329 published on July, 2015
3.	Newala Town Council	Mtwara	Government Notice No. 220 published on June, 2015
4.	Nanyamba Town Council	Mtwara	Government Notice No. 161 published on April, 2015
5.	Itigi District Council	Singida	Government Notice No. 433 published on September, 2015
6.	Kasulu Town Council	Kigoma	Government Notice No. 175 published on June, 2011
7.	Mpimbwe District Council	Katavi	Government Notice No. 220 published on April 2015
8.	Mbinga Town Council	Ruvuma	Government Notice No. 462 published on October, 2015
9.	Madaba District Council	Ruvuma	Government Notice No. 221 published on June, 2015
10.	Handeni Town Council	Tanga	Government Notice No. 181 published on June, 2011

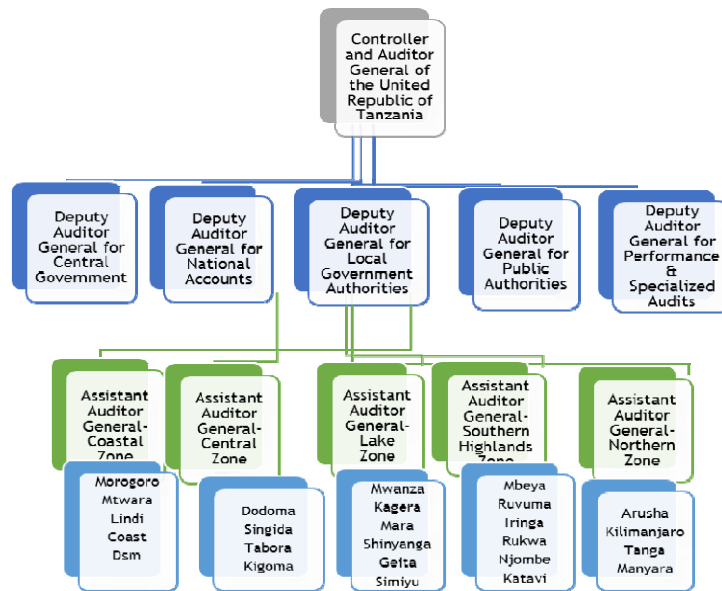
These LGAs will be included in the audit of Financial Statements for the year ended 2015/2016. I acknowledge the Government efforts in establishing these LGAs and recommend to the Government to provide the necessary assistance that will enable the newly established LGAs to overcome the establishment challenges such as human resources, office accommodation, transport facilities, oversight functions including internal audit, functional audit committee and Tender Boards.

1.3.2 NAOT'S Administrative Set-Up for LGAs

A total number of 164 LGAs were audited by 25 Regional Audit Offices across the country. These regional offices are headed by Chief External Auditors who report to the Assistant Auditor General

of the respective zones. For effective and efficient auditing of these LGAs, regional offices are grouped into five administrative zones namely Lake, Northern, Central, Southern and Coast which are headed by Assistant Auditor General who reports to the Deputy Auditor General responsible for Local Government Division. According to the organization structure of NAOT, the Deputy Auditor General (Local Government) reports directly to the CAG as shown in the extract organogram here under:

Figure 1: NAOT’S Extract Organogram for LGAs



1.4 Statutory Responsibilities of LGAs in Connection with the Preparation of Financial Statements

Order 31(1) of LGFM, 2009 requires the Accounting Officer to prepare final accounts and submit them to the Controller and Auditor General for audit purposes on or before 30th September of each financial year.

The same Order places responsibility on the LGAs' management to prepare Financial Statements in accordance with the laws, regulations, directives issued by the Minister responsible for Local Governments, the LGFM and the IPSASs accrual basis of accounting.

Further, Sect.40 of the LGFA No.9 of 1982 (revised 2000) require every Local Government Authority to keep and maintain books of accounts and records with respect to:-

- The receipt and expenditure of moneys by, and other financial transactions of the Authority;
- the assets and liabilities of the Authority, and shall cause to be made out for every financial year a balance sheet showing details of the income and expenditure of the Authority and all its assets and liabilities.

In preparation of these Financial Statements, Order 11 through 14 of the LGFM, 2009 require each LGA to establish appropriate internal controls as management deemed necessary to enable the prepared Financial Statements to be free of all

material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

A complete set of Financial Statements prepared according to IPSASs-accrual basis of accounting includes the following:

- a) A Statement of Financial Position.
- b) A Statement of Financial Performance.
- c) A Statement of Changes in Net Assets/Equity.
- d) Cash Flows Statement.
- e) Statement of Comparison of Budget Vs Actual Amount by Nature.
- f) A Statement of Comparison of Budget Vs Actual Amount by Function.
- g) Notes to the Financial Statements.

The Local Government Authorities adopted IPSAS accrual basis of accounting from 1st July 2009 with a grace period of five years to be fully compliant, therefore the five years grace period expired on 30th June, 2014.

In the course of audit of the Financial Statements prepared by these LGAs, it has come to my notice that a total of 62 LGAs failed to comply with the requirement of IPSAS 17. These LGAs did not perform valuation of its assets (PPE) within the five years transition period permitted by Para 95 and 96 of IPSAS 17. In this aspect, the reported assets did not reflect the market value of all assets owned by the Council as at 30th June, 2015.

In consideration of the importance on the fact the LGAs to fully embrace IPSAS accrual, I recommend to

the Government to provide the required support that will enable LGAs to value its assets in order to comply with IPSAS 17.

1.5 Statutory Responsibilities of LGAs in Connection with the Submission of Financial Statements

After preparation of Financial Statements, Order 31(1) of LGFM, 2009 requires the Accounting Officer to submit them to the Controller and Auditor General for audit purposes on or before 30th September of each financial year.

Furthermore, Sect. 45(4) of LGFA, 1982 requires Local Government Authorities to submit its accounts for audit to the Controller and Auditor General as soon as possible after closure of financial year.

During the financial year under review, 163 LGAs submitted their Financial Statements on the statutory due date, however Tunduma Town Council did not submit its Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June, 2015, this is contrary to the requirement of Order 31(1) of LGFM, 2009.

On the other hand, some of the submitted Financial Statements contained significant errors and omissions which implied that they were prepared by staff who were not conversant with the preparation of IPSAS compliant Financial Statements. A review conducted noted that out of 163 Councils which submitted Financial Statements, 121 LGAs had various irregularities such as understatements and

overstatements of figures. The magnitude of the total errors and omissions in the submitted Financial Statements were understatement of TZS.438,234,889,555 equivalent to 15% of the total expenditure and overstatement of TZS.193,981,595,339 equivalent to 7% of the total expenditure as summarised in **Table 3** below. Detailed list of LGAs with misstatements in the Financial Statements figures is as shown in **Appendix ii**.

Table 3: Misstatements in the Financial Statements

Details	Understatement	Overstatement
Total Expenditure(TZS)	2,941,968,502,246	2,941,968,502,246
Total errors(TZS)	438,234,889,555	193,981,595,339
Percentage (%)	15	7

Due to significance of the errors and omissions, the concerned Councils had to submit the revised Financial Statements.

A comparison made with the previous year noted an improvement in the number of LGAs which submitted their Financial Statements with significant errors and omissions as shown in **Table 4** below.

Table 4: Councils Revised Financial Statements for five consecutive years

Financial Year	No. of LGAs Submitted Financial Statements	No. of LGAs with revised Financial Statements	Percentage (%)
2014/15	163	121	74
2013/14	163	135	83
2012/13	140	102	73
2011/12	134	67	50
2010/11	133	60	45

From the Table 4 above, it can be noted that Councils which revised their Financial Statements has decreased from 135 in year 2013/14 to 121 in 2014/15. This implies that accountants in LGAs have shown slight improvement in preparation of IPSAS compliant Financial Statements. The improvement is an indication that the Government through PO-RALG has started implementing my recommendations. LGAs Accountants are now provided with time to time trainings on the preparation of IPSAS compliant Financial Statements.

The Government is urged to continue with regular training to LGA's staff on preparation of IPSAS compliant Financial Statements as this will build their capacity and minimize the number of Financial Statements which are submitted for auditing purposes with so many errors and omissions.

Further, LGAs have to introduce quality control and assurance process for preparation of Financial Statements; this will ensure that Financial Statements are prepared in conformity with the required standards. In addition, Heads of Department have to be involved in providing relevant and reliable information required during preparation of Financial Statements.

1.6 Statutory Obligation of LGAs to Publication of Financial Statements

Apart from the responsibilities on the preparation of the Financial Statements, LGAs are also required to publish the audited Financial Statements.

Sect. 49 of the LGFA No. 9 of 1982 (revised 2000) and as amplified by Order 31 (9) of the LGFM, 2009 requires that, “every LGA, at its own offices and in such other manner as may be directed by the Regional Commissioner to publish within its area of jurisdiction and in local newspaper the audited Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Abstract of Accounts, and any report on the accounts made and signed by the auditor, within six months after closure of the financial year to which the accounts relate or within six months of receipt of the report of the auditor, as the case may be.”

Assessment made based on 163 LGAs noted that, 112 LGAs published their Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2014 and complied with the requirement of Sect.49 of the LGFA No. 9 of 1982(Revised 2000). However 51 LGAs did not provide evidence to prove that they published their audited Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June, 2014. List of LGAs with the details on the publication of Financial Statements are shown in **Appendix iii** and **Appendix iv** of this report.

I recommend to the Government to enforce compliance on the LGAs to comply with the

requirement of publishing audited Financial Statements and audit reports as a means to enhance transparency and accountability in the use of public resources and raise public awareness on the manner that public resources are managed.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 AUDIT OPINION

2.1 Introduction

International Standards on Auditing (ISSAI) 1200 stipulates that the objectives of conducting an audit is to enable an auditor to express an independent opinion as to whether the financial statements were prepared in all material respects according to applicable financial reporting framework. This is achieved by designing the audit in such a way that, it will enable the auditor to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatements whether due to fraud or errors. That assurance is important because it enhances the degree of confidence of the users of the financial statements.

2.2 Definition of Audit Opinion

Audit opinion is an independent auditor's certification that expresses a view as to whether the audited financial statements present a true and fair view i.e. the financial statements have been prepared consistently using appropriate accounting policies, in accordance with relevant legislations, regulations and applicable accounting standards.

2.3 Types of Audit Opinion

According to International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs), audit opinions have been classified in the following manner:

2.3.1 Unqualified Audit Opinion

An unqualified opinion is issued when the Financial Statements give a true and fair view or are presented fairly in all material respects, in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework and applicable accounting principles and standards. However, issuance of an unqualified opinion does not mean that the entity has 100% efficient and effective systems of internal control. It only means that, nothing material has come to my attention to warrant a qualified opinion. In the year under review, 47 unqualified opinions were issued to LGAs as shown in the *Table 5* below:

Table 5: List of Councils issued with Unqualified Audit Opinion

S/N	Council Name	S/N	Council Name	S/N	Council Name	S/N	Council Name
1.	Arusha DC	2.	Makambako TC	3.	Butiama DC	4.	Kahama TC
5.	Arusha CC	6.	Wanging'ombe DC	7.	Kyela DC	8.	Ushetu DC
9.	Monduli DC	10.	Buhigwe DC	11.	Busokelo Dc	12.	Msalata DC
13.	Bagamoyo DC	14.	Kakonko DC	15.	Kilombero DC	16.	Bartadi TC
17.	Kibaha DC	18.	Uvinza Dc	19.	Kilosa DC	20.	Itilima DC
21.	Kibaha TC	22.	Moshi MC	23.	Morogoro MC	24.	Busega DC
25.	Temeke MC	26.	Siha DC	27.	Gairo DC	28.	Singida MC
29.	Dar es Salaam CC	30.	Lindi MC	31.	Ilemela MC	32.	Ikungi DC
33.	Kinondoni MC	34.	Mbulu DC	35.	Nyang'hwale DC	36.	Mkalama DC
37.	Chemba DC	38.	Simanjiro DC	39.	Mbogwe DC	40.	Bumbuli DC
41.	Mufindi DC	42.	Kiteto DC	43.	Mlele DC	44.	Kaliua DC
45.	Iringa DC	46.	Tarime TC	47.	Nsimbo DC		

2.3.2 Qualified Opinion:

Qualified opinion is expressed when:(a) I have obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence, which concludes that, misstatements individually or

in aggregate, are material, but not pervasive, to the financial statements; or (b) I am unable to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence about, certain items in the subject matter which are, or could be, material but not pervasive. In the year under review, 113 qualified opinions were issued to LGAs as shown in *Table 6* below;

Table 6: List of Councils issued with Qualified Audit Opinion

S/N	Council Name	S/N	Council Name	S/N	Council Name	S/N	Council Name
1.	Meru DC	2.	Biharamulo DC	3.	Babati DC	4.	Masasi TC
5.	Longido DC	6.	Ngara DC	7.	Hanang' DC	8.	Masasi DC
9.	Ngorongoro DC	10.	Missenyi DC	11.	Babati TC	12.	Mtwara DC
13.	Kisarawe DC	14.	Bukoba DC	15.	Serengeti DC	16.	Newala DC
17.	Mafia DC	18.	Bukoba MC	19.	Musoma DC	20.	Tandahimba DC
21.	Mkuranga DC	22.	Muleba DC	23.	Bunda DC	24.	Nanyumbu DC
25.	Rufiji/Utete DC	26.	Karagwe DC	27.	Musoma MC	28.	Mtwara MC
29.	Ilala MC	30.	Kyerwa DC	31.	Rorya DC	32.	Kwimba DC
33.	Chamwino DC	34.	Kasulu DC	35.	Tarime DC	36.	Magu DC
37.	Kondo DC	38.	Kibondo DC	39.	Mbeya DC	40.	Misungwi DC
41.	Bahi DC	42.	Kigoma DC	43.	Rungwe DC	44.	Mwanza CC
45.	Kongwa DC	46.	Moshi DC	47.	Chunya DC	48.	Sengerema DC
49.	Mpwapwa DC	50.	Mwanga DC	51.	Mbeya CC	52.	Ukerewe DC
53.	Dodoma MC	54.	Rombo DC	55.	Mbozi DC	56.	Geita TC
57.	Iringa MC	58.	Same DC	59.	Ileje DC	60.	Geita DC
61.	Kiloto DC	62.	Kilwa DC	63.	Mbarali DC	64.	Bukombe DC
65.	Ludewa DC	66.	Lindi DC	67.	Momba DC	68.	Chato DC
69.	Njombe DC	70.	Liwale DC	71.	Ulanga DC	72.	Sumbawanga DC
73.	Njombe TC	74.	Nachingwea DC	75.	Morogoro DC	76.	Korogwe DC
77.	Makete DC	78.	Ruangwa DC	79.	Mvomero DC	80.	Korogwe TC
81.	Nkasi DC	82.	Mbinga DC	83.	Iramba DC	84.	Kilindi DC
85.	Sumbawanga MC	86.	Songea DC	87.	Manyoni DC	88.	Igunga DC
89.	Kalambo DC	90.	Nyasa DC	91.	Singida DC	92.	Urambo DC
93.	Mpanda TC	94.	Shinyanga DC	95.	Pangani DC	96.	Tabora MC
97.	Mpanda DC	98.	Shinyanga MC	99.	Tanga CC	100.	Nzega DC
101.	Songea MC	102.	Kishapu DC	103.	Mkinga DC	104.	Sikonge DC
105.	Tunduru DC	106.	Maswa DC	107.	Lushoto DC	108.	Tabora DC
109.	Namtumbo DC	110.	Meatu DC	111.	Muheza DC	112.	Handeni DC
113.	Bariadi DC						

2.3.3 Adverse Opinion:

I express adverse opinion when having obtained sufficient and appropriate audit evidence; I conclude that, deviations or misstatements, whether individually or in aggregate, are both material and pervasive to the financial statements. In the year under review, 3 adverse opinions were issued to LGAs as shown in the *Table 7* below;

Table 7: List of Councils issued with Adverse Audit Opinion

S/N	Council Name	S/N	Council Name	S/N	Council Name
1.	Karatu DC	2.	Hai DC	3.	Kigoma/Ujiji MC

2.4 Disclaimer of Opinion

I issue a Disclaimer of opinion if my scope of audit is substantially limited and there are significant uncertainties regarding the appropriateness of parts or all of the financial statements prepared and submitted for auditing purposes. In this case, there is material and pervasive effect on the financial statements such that I am unable to express my opinion on the financial statements.

This is only issued if there are serious factors that make it impossible for me to confirm the reliability and completeness of the information provided in the Financial Statements. When a disclaimer of opinion is issued on the Financial Statements, disclosure is made of any unknown material misstatements or other reservations about the fair presentation of the Financial Statements in conformity with the applicable reporting framework. In the year under review, one Disclaimer of Opinion was issued to Tunduma Town Council;

2.5 Basis for Modified Audit Opinion

Modified opinion is an opinion other than the unqualified opinion. Whenever the auditor expresses

a modified opinion, a clear description of all the substantive reasons is included in the report as per requirements of ISSAI 1705.16; 17. The auditor's report states the sufficient and appropriate audit evidence that the auditor has obtained as a basis for issuing qualified or adverse opinion. Consequently, when a disclaimer opinion is issued, it states categorically that, the auditor could not obtain sufficient evidences for making an opinion as per ISSAI 1705.27. The basis or circumstances which may lead to expression of a modified opinion includes:

- (a) When the auditor is unable to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to conclude that, the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement
- (b) When the auditor concludes that, based on the audit evidence obtained, the financial statements as a whole are materially misstated. (ISSAI 1705. 17; 18; 19; 20; 21)

2.6 Salient Issues not Affecting Audit Opinion

I may be required or permitted by standards, laws or generally accepted practice in a jurisdiction to draw users' attention to a matter or matters presented or disclosed in the note that are of such importance and fundamental to users' understanding of the financial statements; or to any matter or matters other than those presented or disclosed in the financial statements that are relevant to users' understanding, the auditor's responsibilities or the auditor's report. Such matters may be addressed in

separate paragraph following the auditor's opinion as described below:

2.6.1 Emphasis of matters

I emphasised to a matter appropriately presented or disclosed in the financial statements which in my judgment is of such importance and fundamental to users' understanding of the financial statements as per ISSAI 1706 P4 and matter that may deserve to be emphasised may include significant uncertainties the resolution of which is dependent upon future events.

2.6.2 Other Matters

Refers to a matter other than those presented or disclosed in the financial statements that in the auditor's judgement is relevant to users, as per ISSAI 1706 P5. Other matters may include non-compliances with laws, legislation and weaknesses in the internal controls of the auditee which do not affect the fair presentation of the financial statements.

2.7 Overview of Audit Opinions Issued during the Year

For the purposes of comparability of the audit opinion issued during the year, I considered 163 Councils which were audited in the financial year of 2013/2014.

Audit opinions were issued to 164 Local Government Authorities for the financial year ended 30th June, 2015. **Table 8** below shows that, 47 Councils equivalent to 28% were issued unqualified opinion

while 113 (69%) Councils were issued with qualified opinion. Three (2%) were issued with adverse opinion and one (1%) council was issued with Disclaimer of Opinion.

A list of 164 LGAs with their Audit Opinions for four consecutive years is shown in *Appendix vii*.

Table 8: Analysis of Opinions Issued during the Year

Audit Opinion	City Councils	Municipal Councils	District Councils	Town Councils	Total
Unqualified Opinion	2	7	33	5	47
(%)	40	39	25	42	29
Qualified Opinion	3	10	94	6	113
(%)	60	55	73	50	69
Adverse Opinion	0	1	2	0	3
%	0	6	2	0	2
Disclaimer of Opinion	0	0	0	1	1
(%)	0	0	0	8	1
Adverse Opinion	0	1	2	0	3
(%)	0	6	2	0	2
Total	5	18	129	12	164

2.8 Trend of Audit Opinions Issued to LGAs

There has been an increase of LGAs audited from 134 in the year 2011/2012 to 164 in the year 2014/2015. Likewise, the opinions have changed over the period as analysed in *Table 9* below:

Table 9: Summary of Audit Opinions Issued for Four (4) Consecutive Years (2011/12 to 2014/15)

Category of LGAs	F/Year	Audit Opinion								Total
		Unqualified Opinion		Qualified Opinion		Adverse Opinion		Disclaimer Opinion		
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
City Councils	2014-15	2	40	3	60	0	0	0	0	5
	2013-14	4	80	1	20	0	0	0	0	5
	2012-13	3	60	1	20	1	20	0	0	5
	2011-12	3	60	2	40	0	0	0	0	5
Municipal Councils	2014-15	7	39	10	55	1	6	0	0	18
	2013-14	17	94	1	6	0	0	0	0	18
	2012-13	14	78	4	22	0	0	0	0	18
	2011-12	13	76	4	24	0	0	0	0	17

Category of LGAs	F/Year	Audit Opinion								Total
		Unqualified Opinion		Qualified Opinion		Adverse Opinion		Disclaimer Opinion		
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
District Councils	2014-15	33	25	94	73	2	2	0	0	129
	2013-14	118	91	11	9	0	0	0	0	129
	2012-13	86	80	21	20	0	0	0	0	107
	2011-12	84	79	21	20	0	0	0	0	106
Town Councils	2014-15	5	42	6	50	0	0	1	8	12
	2013-14	11	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
	2012-13	9	90	1	10	0	0	0	0	10
	2011-12	4	67	2	33	0	0	0	0	6
Total	2014-15	47	29	113	69	3	2	1	1	164
	2013-14	150	92	13	8	0	0	0	0	163
	2012-13	112	80	27	19	1	1	0	0	140
	2011-12	104	78	29	22	0	0	1	1	134

Councils issued with unqualified opinion have decreased by 103 (69%) as shown in **Table 9** (from 150 in the year 2013/14 to 47 in the year 2014/2015), compared to an increase of 38 (34%) in the period of 2012/2013 to 2013/2014. Further, Councils issued with qualified opinion have increased by 100 (769%) from period 2013/14 to 2014/2015 compared to a decrease of 14 (52%) from year 2012/2013 to 2013/2014. Furthermore, Councils issued with an Adverse Opinion have increased by three from 2013/14 to 2014/15, Also, one Council was issued with a Disclaimer of Opinion in the year under review 2014/2015 while there was none in the Prior Year.

Sengerema District Council was issued with qualified opinion for the consecutive four (4) years (2011/2012 to 2014/2015). I urge PO-RALG and Sengerema Regional Secretariat to jointly look into the matters that hinders preparation of the Financial Statements which show a true and fair view with a perception to assist the council to reverse the ailing trend in financial management and accounting. Opinions based on the categories of LGAs are as analysed below:

2.8.1 City Councils

There has been a considerable change on the unqualified opinions as well as qualified opinions issued. Results of the movement of opinions issued show that, out of five (5) City Councils audited, two (40%) were issued with unqualified opinion which is a decrease of two from four unqualified opinion issued last year. Three City Councils equivalent to 60% were issued with qualified opinion, which is an increase of 40% compared to one issued last year. No adverse or disclaimer of opinion were issued to City Councils during the financial year under review.

2.8.2 Municipal Councils

Municipal Councils have underperformed during the year under review since out of eighteen (18) Municipal Councils, 7 (39%) were issued with unqualified opinion compared to 17 (94 %) Councils in the previous year. Further, ten (10) (55%) Municipal Councils were issued with qualified opinion which is an increase of nine (9) Councils compared to one (1) Council issued with the qualified opinion in the last year. Furthermore, one (6%) Municipal Council was issued with Adverse Opinion although there was none in the previous year. No disclaimer of opinion was issued during the financial year under review.

2.8.3 District Councils

Unqualified opinions issued on the Financial Statements of District Councils have dropped by 85 Councils implying that, 33 District Councils equivalent to 25% were issued with unqualified

opinion as compared to 118 (91%) councils in the last year. Qualified opinion has increased by 83% since 94 (73%) District Councils compared to 11(9%) Councils were issued with qualified audit opinions last year. 2 (2%) Councils were issued with Adverse Opinion. No disclaimer of opinion was issued during the financial year under review.

2.8.4 Town Councils

Out of the twelve (12) Town Councils, 5 (42%) were issued with unqualified opinions while 6 (50) Councils were issued with qualified opinion and 1 (8%) Council was issued with a Disclaimer of Opinion. Generally, the trend of opinion on Town Councils is not satisfactory compared to the status of the prior year whereby all eleven (100%) Councils were issued with unqualified opinions.

Generally, a sharp increase in number of LGAs in current year which were issued with modified opinions is attributed to the fact that, most of the LGAs did not prepare IPSAS compliant financial statements even after expiry of the five years grace period. Most of the LGAs neither revalued their assets nor separated the value of land and buildings in their financial statements as required by IPSAS. 17.

2.9 Progression, Unchanged and Regressions in the Audit Opinions Issued

Councils with progressed, unchanged and regressed audit opinions issued between the current and the prior year is as elaborated in **Table 10** below:

Table 10: List of Councils with Progressed, Unchanged and Regressed Audit Opinions Issued between the Current and the Prior Year

Progressions	<p>a) Out of the total 164 Councils, two Councils (1%) moved from qualified opinion to unqualified opinion.</p> <p>b) List of Councils which progressed from qualified to unqualified opinion are as narrated below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kiteto DC • Kaliua DC
Regressions and Adverse	<p>a) Out of 164 Councils, 102 Councils 62%, regressed from unqualified to Qualified opinion while 3 (2%) regressed from unqualified to adverse opinion</p> <p>b) List of Councils which regressed from unqualified to qualified opinion is attached at Appendix v</p>
Unchanged	<p>a) Audit opinions for 56 Councils 34% remained unchanged from prior year to the current financial year.</p> <p>b) List of Councils which remained unchanged from prior year to current year is attached at Appendix vi</p>

2.10 Basis for Modified Audit Opinion Issued during the Year

2.10.1 Qualified and Adverse Opinion

Consider **Table 10** above, during the year under review, Financial Statements of 113 Councils were issued with Qualified Opinion and three Councils were issued with Adverse Opinion. The basis of issuing a certain type of opinion is based on very clear criteria including the applicable materiality tolerable benchmark. I have taken the trouble of identifying the reasons for issuing the type of opinion issued so that the affected LGAs are aware of the weaknesses and shortcomings of their financial reporting with a view to making improvement in the future.

The main reasons for qualifying the financial statements of the respective 116 LGA fall under five major headings as analysed below:

- (i) Revenue:
 - Open revenue collection books were not availed for audit verifications.
 - Missing Evidence of collected revenue's remittance or banked
 - Non recognition of revenue

- (ii) Expenditure:
 - Payments made without supporting documents
 - Missing payment vouchers
 - Unconfirmed utilization of fuels
 - Unconfirmed transferred funds for laboratories constructions.
 - Nugatory expenditure
 - Questionable increase of gross salary.
 - Non recording of motor vehicles maintenances in the log books.

- (iii) Non-current assets:
 - Non revaluation of Council's Property, Plants and Equipment (PPE)
 - Non separation of lands and building in the Council's financial statements.
 - Land's values were not reported in the financial statements.
 - Assets were disclosed in the financial statements without values.

- Understatement/Overstatement of Property, Plants and equipment in the Financial statements
- (iv) Current assets:
- Unconfirmed development account bank balances
 - Unconfirmed value of stocks in the Financial Statements.
- (v) Liabilities:
- Understatement of Deferred Capital Grants
 - Understatement of Deferred income (recurrent) Grants
 - Overstatement/ understatement of payables
 - Unsupported figures of changes in Statement of changes in Net Assets
 - Missing narrative Note of Prior period error's adjustment

2.10.2 Disclaimer of Opinion

During the year under review, I encountered haphazard situation which restricted my audit scope to the extent of issuing a disclaimer of opinion to Tunduma Town Council. Circumstances which led me to issue modified type of opinion has been elaborated under **Appendix viii** of this report.

Managements of LGAs are advised to improve the financial reporting by complying with IPSASs accrual basis of accounting much emphasis placed on Valuation of assets and presentation of lands and

buildings. Further, due to constant change of International Standards, trainings and workshops for updating employees' knowledge to keep abreast with contemporary issues in accounting profession are highly encouraged as an important intervention for enhancing financial management in all LGAs.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 FOLLOW-UP OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PREVIOUS YEARS' AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter gives highlights on status of the outstanding recommendations from the previous years' CAGs reports and directives issued by the Local Authorities Accounts Committee (LAAC) to the respective LGA's management.

3.1 Outstanding Matters from the Previous Years' CAG's Recommendations

3.1.1 Outstanding Matters from General Reports

Section 38(1), (2) and (3) of the Public Audit Act No. 11 of 2008 as amended in 2013 requires the Paymaster General (PMG) to consolidate responses and action plan received from the Accounting Officers and submit a report to the Minister responsible for laying the report to the National Assembly concurrently with the report of the Controller and Auditor General. Further, the PMG is obliged to submit a copy of the consolidated report to the CAG for review purposes.

Furthermore, Sect 40 of the Public Audit Act No. 11 of 2008 as amended in 2013 requires the Controller and Auditor General to include an implementation status of the Government action plan in the next annual audit report.

I received a copy of responses tabled by the Minister to the Parliament on May, 2015 on the recommendations made in the General report for the year ended 30th June, 2014. Status of implementation of the recommendations is given in **Table 11** below:

Details of the outstanding recommendations are given in **Appendix ix** of this report.

Table 11: Summary of Implementation of CAG's Previous Years' Recommendations

Financial Year	No. of recommendations	Implemented	%	Under implementation	%	Not implemented	%
2012/13	25	0	0	10	40	15	60
2013/14	16	0	0	6	37.5	10	62.5
Total	41	0	0	16	39	25	61

From **Table 11** above, it can be noted that implementation of the CAG's recommendations by the Government was not satisfactory since unimplemented recommendations have increased by 2.5%. Objectives of issuing the recommendations were to improve Public Financial Management in LGAs for better performance and accountability. The Government needs to exert more efforts on implementation of the outstanding recommendations.

3.1.2 Outstanding Matters from Individual Audit Reports

Review of implementation status of the previous years' audit recommendations on individual LGA's reports noted that, out of 7921 recommendations made to 163 LGAs in the year 2013/2014, 2330 (30 %) were implemented, 2241 (28 %) were under

implementation, 2728 (34 %) were not implemented and 622 (8%) were overtaken by events

Status of implementation of the outstanding recommendations for each individual LGA is given in **Appendix x** of this report.

A comparison of the outstanding recommendations of the previous years noted an increase of unimplemented recommendations as shown in **Table 12** below:

Table 12: Outstanding Recommendations from Individual Audit Reports

Financial Year	No. of LGAs	Total recommendations	Implemented	under implementation	Not implemented	Over taken by event
2013/14	163	7921	2330	2241	2728	622
2012/13	140	7474	3217	2171	2086	0

Table 12 above shows that, there was inadequate follow up on implementation of recommendations made to LGAs. The trend indicates decrease in implemented recommendations from 3217 in the year ended 2012/2013 to 2330 in 2013/2014.

Non implementation of the long outstanding audit recommendations may lead to recurrence of the same reported anomalies in the subsequent years leading into lack of accountability of public resources in the LGAs. In addition, continuance of this practice discourages the efforts to improve the internal control environment and management of Councils' resources.

3.1.3 Outstanding Matters from Special Audit Reports

Sect.36 of the Public Audit Act No.11 of 2008 as amended in 2013 empowers CAG whenever deemed necessary to conduct special audit on any matter relating to public money or public property for the purpose of drawing attention of the National Assembly. Further, the same section requires CAG to prepare special report relating to such matter and submit it to the President.

During the year 2013/2014, I conducted special audit at six (6) LGAs but no responses have been received on the findings and recommendations raised on the special audit reports. **Table 13** below shows the outstanding issues related to each audited LGA.

Table 13: Status of Outstanding Issues on Special Audit Reports for the Year Ended 30th June, 2014

S/N	Name of LGA	Total outstanding issue	Outstanding issue with value	Outstanding issue with no value	Amount (TZS)
1	Mwanza CC	22	22	0	15,277,645,004
2	Ilala MC	39	19	20	13,496,029,738
3	Mbozi DC	14	14	0	6,472,452,286
4	Mbinga DC	19	12	7	2,268,465,455
5	Kinondoni MC	7	1	6	736,320,000
6	Bariadi DC	10	3	7	474,523,628
Total		111	71	40	38,725,436,111

Status of responses by LGAs on the issues raised in the special audit reports shows a decline from year to year for the last three years as shown in **Table 14**:

Table 14: Status of LGAs in Responding to the Issues Raised in Special Audit Reports for Three Consecutive Years

Financial year	No. of reports (A)	No. of reports responded by LGAs (B)	No. of reports not responded by LGAs (A-B)	% of reports not replied
2013/2014	6	0	6	100
2012/2013	6	2	4	67
2011/2012	14	6	8	57

Table 15: Summary of Outstanding Matters from the Special Audits for a Period of Five Consecutive Years

Financial year	Total No. of LGAs	Total No. of Qualitative outstanding matters	Total amount of quantitative Outstanding matters (TZS)
2012/2013	6	111	38,725,436,111
2012/2013	6	146	35,717,988,924
2011/2012	14	302	66,471,126,999
2010/2011	13	69	31,408,213,793
2009/2010	7	40	43,012,029,632

3.2 Follow-up on the Directives Issued by the LAAC

3.2.1 Matters from LAAC Annual Reports presented in the Parliament

According to Sect. 38 of the Public Audit Act, 2008 as amended 2013, the Paymaster General (PMG), is obliged to take into account the observations and recommendations of the Parliamentary Oversight Committees when preparing the responses and action plan on the reports of the CAG.

LAAC's report on the key findings and recommendations on the accounts of the Local Government Authorities for the year ended 30th June, 2014 was not tabled in the Parliament due to expiry of tenure of the tenth (10) Parliament

followed by its dissolution to allow preparations for Tanzania General Elections which were held in October 2015 followed by establishment of new LAAC in February 2016.

I noted from my previous year's report that tendency of the Government towards responding on key issues addressed by the oversight committee for Local Government Authority (LAAC) on the accounts of the Local Government Authorities has not been satisfactory since for a period of four consecutive years no responses were submitted on the issues raised by LAAC as detailed in *Table 16* below;

Table 16: Trend of PMG Responses on the Recommendations Issued by LAAC

Date Presented to Parliament	Financial year concerned	No. of recommendations	Response from PMG office
28 th January, 2015	30 th June, 2013	12	No responses
6 th December, 2013	30 th June, 2012	10	No responses
17 th April, 2012	30 th June, 2011	15	No responses
4 th April, 2011	30 th June, 2010	7	No responses

3.2.2 Directives issued by LAAC to individual Councils

Review of status of the implementation of directives issued by Local Authorities Accounts Committee (LAAC) to individual Council shows slight decrease in the pace of implementation of LAAC directives as detailed in Table 17 below:

Table 17: Directives issued by LAAC to individual Councils

Financial year	No. of LGAS	Total recommendations	Implemented	under implementation	Not implemented
2013/2014	118	900	408	201	291
% of implementation			45	22	33
2012/2013	123	1146	536	240	370
% of implementation			47	21	32

However, out of 118 Local Government Authorities, 20 LGAs (17%) were not evidenced to have started implementing the directives issued by LAAC as shown in **Table 18** Non-responding to the LAAC directives is an indicator of negligence on the part of the Accounting Officers and management of the concerned LGAs.

Table 18: LGAs did not Submit Evidenceto Show Implementation Status of LAAC Directives

S/N	NAME OF LGA	Recommendations	
		Issued	Outstanding Issue
1	BABATI DC	11	11
2	BABATI TC	7	7
3	BUKOMBE DC	1	1
4	IRINGA MC	10	10
5	KARATU DC	4	4
6	KILINDI DC	11	11
7	KINONDONI MC	2	2
8	KITETO DC	11	11
9	LONGIDO DC	9	9
10	LUDEWA DC	1	1
11	MBULU DC	12	12
12	MISUNGWI DC	4	4
13	NACHINGWEA DC	5	5
14	NKASI DC	8	8
15	NZEKA DC	16	16
16	SIMANJIRO DC	8	8
17	SUMBAWANGA DC	1	1
18	TABORA MC	17	17
19	TEMEKE MC	3	3
20	TABORA DC	13	13

Directives of LAAC as an oversight committee aimed at improving service delivery, accountability and overall performance of Local Government Authorities. Inadequate implementation of LAAC directives leads to recurrence of the anomalies, substandard service delivery in LGAs, misuse of public properties and ineffective financial

management and control of resources of the Councils.

In addition, non-implementation of LAAC directives implies that, there is lack of commitment on the part of the Accounting Officers and management of the LGAs concerned. Details of the implementation status of these directives for each individual LGA are shown in *Appendix xi*.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

4.1 Audit of Budget

A budget is an estimate of income and expenditure for a set period of time. Being a quantitative expression of a plan of action prepared in advance of the period to which it relates, budget is an essential element of the financial planning, control and evaluation processes of the Local Government Authorities. By its nature, it expresses what is to be undertaken next year and allocates the financial and other resources that are needed to achieve the targeted objectives.

Sect. 43 (1) of the Local Government Finances Act, 1982 requires every Local Government Authority not less than two months before the beginning of every financial year, at a meeting specially convened for the purpose, pass a detailed budget of the estimates of the amounts respectively (a) expected to be received and (b) expected to be disbursed, by the Authority during the financial year, and whenever circumstances so require, an authority may pass a supplementary budget in any financial year.

Audit of budget in LGAs during the year under review, noted various pertinent issues as summarized below:

4.1.1 LGAs' Own Sources Revenue Collection trend against Approved Budgets

LGAs' Own source revenue is the amount of money which is budgeted and collected by the LGA from its different identified sources which are not collected by the Central Government. This amount is retained by the Council to subsidize grants received from central government and donors in implementing the LGAs' day to day activities. In this case LGAs own source revenue includes money received from local taxes, fees, fines, penalties and licenses, and other revenue.

In the year under review, 164 LGAs collected TZS.409,100,130,028 from their own sources revenue against estimated receipt of TZS.471,192,301,516 resulting to under collection of own source revenue by TZS.62,092,171,489 equivalent to 13% of the budgeted receipts for the year. For more details refer to *Appendix xii*.

Table 19 below shows a five-year trend of approved budgets and actual collections for LGAs' own revenue sources.

Table 19: Trend of Approved Budget vs Actual Collection

Financial year	Approved Budget (TZS)	Actual collection (TZS)	Variance (TZS)	%
2014/15	471,192,301,516	409,100,130,028	(62,092,171,489)	11
2013/14	400,389,496,906	353,530,397,453	(46,859,099,453)	11
2012/13	871,581,798,422	762,630,527,481	(42,071,337,799)	10
2011/12	297,383,435,946	236,716,345,736	(60,667,090,210)	11
2010/11	183,470,314,765	184,344,284,252	873,969,486	9

In the financial year 2010/11, own revenue source collection exceeded the budget by a margin of 1%.

However, in the financial year 2011/12, 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15, actual collections were less than the approved budgets by a variance of 20%, 14%, 12% and 13% respectively as shown in **Table 19** above.

Further analysis shows that there has been an increase in both the budget and actual collection since 2010/11 to 2014/15. Own source revenue budget for the financial year 2014/15 increased by 18% and actual collection increased by 16% compared with the previous year.

LGAs are advised to search and identify all potential sources of revenue, prepare realistic budget and set effective and efficient revenue collection strategies to boost own source revenue collection; thus will enable Councils to sustain at least their recurrent operations more effectively, as well as reducing the level of dependency on Central Government grants.

4.1.2 LGA's Own Source Revenue Collections Trend against Recurrent Expenditure

Recurrent expenditure on goods and services is expenditure, which does not result in the creation or acquisition of fixed assets. The expenditures exclude payments for capital assets, such as stock, bonds and property and it consists mainly of operating expenditure including wages, salaries and supplements, purchases of goods and services which are financed by recurrent grants and own sources revenue.

During the year under review, LGAs' collected own source revenue of TZS.409,100,130,028 and incurred expenditure of TZS.3,569,212,750,970 to finance activities which are of recurrent in nature. However, a comparison between actual own source revenue collected and expenditure incurred by LGAs on recurrent operations revealed that, LGAs are capable of funding their recurrent operations without depending on the Central Government and Donors by 11% only. Details of individual Council are shown in *Appendix xiii*.

A five-year' trend for Own Sources Revenue collected against Recurrent Expenditure is as analysed in *Table 20* below:

Table 20: Trend of Own Source Revenue Collected against Recurrent Expenditure

Financial Year	Own Sources Revenue Collection (TZS.)	Recurrent expenditure (TZS.)	%
2014/15	409,100,130,028	3,569,212,750,970	11
2013/14	353,514,526,384	3,264,872,488,097	11
2012/13	762,614,656,412	6,834,085,239,067	10
2011/12	236,716,345,736	2,277,035,217,362	11
2010/11	184,344,284,252	2,153,971,770,095	9

Despite maintaining a trend of the own source collection against recurrent expenditure shown from year 2013/14 to 2014/15, LGAs are advised to come up with clear strategies for maximizing own source revenue collection by ensuring that more sources are identified, evaluated and revenue collection controls strengthened to prevent leakages so as to reduce dependence on Central Government grants.

4.1.3 Own Sources Collection in LGAs

A sound revenue system is essential and serves as a crucial tool for the successful running of LGAs. The major revenue sources of LGAs are Property Taxes, Produce Cess, and Service Levy, Fees and Charges and Licenses & Permits. During the year under review, a sample of 121 LGAs was chosen to test revenue collected by City Councils, Municipal Councils, District Councils and Town Councils and the following were noted:

4.1.3.1 Under Collection of Own Source Revenue TZS.82,709,781,894

During the financial year 2014/15, a total of 136 LGAs budgeted to collect TZS.319,152,993,391 from own source revenue.

However, the Councils collected TZS.236,443,211,497 which is 74% reflecting under collections of TZS.82,709,781,894 equivalent to 26% of the total budgeted amount. A list of LGAs with their respective under revenue collected from own source revenue are as shown in *Appendix xiv*.

Songea DC ranked the first with an under collection of 82%, followed by Kwimba DC (76%) and Gairo DC (73%).

This implies that the sampled LGAs do not have strong strategies and have weak revenue controls in collecting own source revenue

I recommend to the LGAs' management to establish strong strategies for collecting their own sources revenue collection.

4.1.3.2 Collection of own source Revenue above the Approved Budget TZS.16,921,794,088

During the year under review, a total of 28 LGAs collected a total of TZS.173,275,556,434 against the budgeted amount of TZS.156,353,762,346 from own source revenue reflecting over collection of TZS.16,921,794,088 equivalent to 11% of the total budget. Over collection in LGAs implies that either approved revenue estimates were not realistic or some potential own revenue collection sources have not been fully exploited.

A list of Councils with revenue collection above the approved budget is as shown in *Table 21* below:

Table 21: List of LGAs with Over Collection of Own Source

S/N	NAME OF LGA	Approved budget (TZS)	Actual Collection (TZS)	over collection (TZS)	% of over collected amount
1	Arusha DC	2,704,700,500	3,817,685,130	1,112,984,630	41%
2	Babati DC	2,154,976,000	2,231,316,000	76,340,000	4%
3	Bariadi TC	1,598,393,000	1,676,023,000	77,630,000	5%
4	Bukoba MC	2,846,167,800	3,246,063,121	399,895,321	14%
5	Chunya DC	3,866,038,128	4,099,587,283	233,549,155	6%
6	Handeni DC	1,681,953,000	1,993,761,310	311,808,310	19%
7	Ilala MC	30,169,400,000	30,484,150,527	314,750,527	1%
8	Iramba DC	1,615,737,000	1,767,765,000	152,028,000	9%
9	Iringa DC	3,702,575,000	3,816,313,622	113,738,622	3%
10	Kibaha TC	3,205,180,807	4,056,709,407	851,528,600	27%
11	Kinondoni MC	36,758,352,797	39,659,534,308	2,901,181,511	8%
12	Kondoa DC	1,291,628,980	1,583,009,234	291,380,254	23%
13	Liwale DC	2,895,501,000	2,910,831,000	15,330,000	1%
14	Makambako TC	1,474,095,000	1,689,923,504	215,828,504	15%
15	Mbeya DC	2,237,354,000	2,243,954,392	6,600,392	0%
16	Mkuranga DC	2,401,402,500	2,831,458,181	430,055,681	18%
17	Morogoro MC	4,365,166,000	4,368,464,246	3,298,246	0%
18	Moshi MC	4,661,504,320	6,470,195,368	1,808,691,048	39%
19	Mpanda DC	1,471,366,000	2,151,970,331	680,604,331	46%
20	Msalala DC	2,152,832,031	2,464,854,888	312,022,857	14%
21	Nanyumbu DC	685,757,500	716,816,076	31,058,576	5%
22	Rombo DC	1,295,638,000	1,892,367,831	596,729,831	46%
23	Ruangwa DC	1,742,092,983	2,166,814,874	424,721,891	24%
24	Serengeti DC	1,849,055,000	2,089,863,000	240,808,000	13%
25	Simanjiro DC	1,172,793,000	1,283,594,007	110,801,007	9%
26	Temeke MC	31,721,802,000	36,574,949,314	4,853,147,314	15%
27	Urambo DC	2,607,300,000	2,831,988,180	224,688,180	9%
28	Ushetu DC	2,025,000,000	2,155,593,300	130,593,300	6%
	Total	156,353,762,346	173,275,556,434	16,921,794,088	11%

Mpanda DC and Rombo DC ranked the highest with an over collection by 46% followed by Arusha DC (41%).

I recommend to the LGAs to conduct feasibility study with a view to uncover other potential sources of revenue. In addition, I urge LGAs to come up with a realistic budget and develop rigorous collection strategies that will enable them to attain optimum revenue collection.

4.1.4 Amount released in excess of the Approved Budget

4.1.4.1 Over released Recurrent Grants TZS.70,981,115,818

For the financial year 2014/2015, total approved budget for 44 LGAs on recurrent account was TZS.876,280,766,207 whereas total exchequer issues received by those LGAs amounted to TZS.947,261,882,025 which resulted to over release of TZS.70,981,115,818 from Treasury equivalent to 8% of the total budgeted amount for the 44 LGAs. Details of the over released amount for individual LGAs are as shown in *Appendix xv*.

Mlele DC is the leading Council with an over release of the recurrent grant by 84%, followed by Mpanda DC (56%) and Chamwino DC (30%).

In absence of the authorized supplementary budget, the over-released amount might be mis-allocated or end up being misappropriated.

I hereby request the Government to release funds as per the approved budget and whenever

indispensable over release situation occurs; it is recommended that retrospective approval be sought from relevant authority before spending such monies.

4.1.4.2 Over released Development Grants TZS.5,482,732,214

The current financial year total approved budget for 13 LGAs Capital Development Grant account was TZS.25,827,013,508 and received exchequer issues amounted to TZS.31,309,745,721 resulting to over release of TZS.5,482,732,214 (21%). Details of the over released amount for individual LGAs are shown in *Table 22* below:

Table 22: List of Councils with Over Released of Development Grants

S/ N	Name Of LGA	Approved Budget (TZS)	Actual Received (TZS)	Over Release (TZS)	% of over Release
1	Bunda DC	1,501,163,000	2,387,710,000	886,547,000	59%
2	Chunya DC	2,890,260,682	3,006,569,949	116,309,267	4%
3	Kongwa DC	2,560,033,593	2,774,113,374	214,079,781	8%
4	Mbinga DC	1,189,701,297	1,487,008,023	297,306,726	25%
5	Mbozi DC	2,240,019,672	3,057,867,584	817,847,912	37%
6	Mkinga DC	1,156,678,000	1,806,051,689	649,373,689	56%
7	Morogoro DC	2,045,151,178	2,447,290,398	402,139,219	20%
8	Mpanda TC	2,096,730,175	3,057,269,053	960,538,878	46%
9	Mwanza CC	1,250,689,540	1,317,951,916	67,262,376	5%
10	Ngorongoro DC	1,084,797,165	1,324,391,805	239,594,640	22%
11	Nyasa DC	2,449,519,120	2,533,504,242	83,985,122	3%
12	Rungwe DC	4,418,229,064	4,573,785,480	155,556,416	4%
13	Gairo DC	944,041,021	1,536,232,209	592,191,188	63%
	Total	25,827,013,508	31,309,745,721	5,482,732,214	21%

Gairo DC was on the lead with an over release of Development grants by 63%, followed by Bunda DC (59%) and Mkinga DC (56%).

This is non-compliance with budget control by Treasury as the released funds were above the amount approved by the Parliament. The practice may lead to mismanagement of the over released funds as the same did not have budgetary provisions.

I urge the Treasury to release funds as per budget and the LGAs should seek retrospective approval for the supplementary budget.

4.1.5 Amount released below the approved Budget

4.1.5.1 Unreleased Recurrent Grants TZS.351,578,996,445

In the year under review, total approved budget for recurrent grants for 118 LGAs was TZS.2,868,480,736,429. However, as at the end of the financial year a total of TZS.2,516,901,739,984 was released to these LGAs, thus reflecting an under-release of TZS.351,578,996,445 which is equivalent to 12% of the total approved budget.

The under-release of recurrent grants has an adverse impact on the financial capacity of LGAs in meeting their day to day operating costs. Individual Councils and their corresponding unreleased amounts are given in *Appendix xvi*.

Table 23 below shows a trend of unreleased recurrent grants for a period of five consecutive years.

Table 23: Trend of Unreleased Recurrent Grants

Financial year	Final Budget Recurrent Grants (TZS.)	Actual Amount of Recurrent Grants Received (TZS.)	Unreleased Recurrent Grants (TZS.)	% of Unreleased Grants	No. of LGAs
2014/15	2,868,480,736,429	2,516,901,739,984	351,578,996,445	12	118
2013/14	2,755,118,626,066	2,337,889,784,223	417,228,841,843	15	126
2012/13	2,102,969,648,522	1,827,566,402,405	275,403,246,117	13	99
2011/12	1,618,877,128,175	1,447,482,142,661	171,394,985,514	11	87
2010/11	1,242,318,963,483	1,111,762,925,260	130,556,038,222	11	78

Basing on the data presented above, it shows that there was an increase in both the budgeted amount from TZS1,242,318,963,483 in the year 2010/11 to TZS.2,868,480,736,429 in the year 2014/15 and the actual recurrent grants received by LGAs from TZS1,111,762,925,260 in the year 2010/11 to TZS.2,516,901,739,984 in the year 2014/15 respectively. However, trend of the unreleased recurrent grants increased from TZS130, 556,038,222 in 2010/11 to TZS.351,578,996,445 in 2014/15, but there was also a slight decline in unreleased recurrent grants by 3% from year 2013/2014 to 2014/2015.

I urge the Ministry of Finance (Treasury) to ensure that the budgeted funds for recurrent grants are released as per approved budget, otherwise LGAs will face hardship in delivering service to their people and ultimately fail to attain the planned level of operations.

4.1.5.2 Unreleased Capital Development Grants TZS.389,708,969,984

During the year under review, a total approved budget for Capital Development Grant in 147 LGAs was TZS.752,832,745,765 and a total of exchequer issues TZS.363,123,775,781 of were received resulting to under release of TZS.389,708,969,984 which is equivalent to 52% of the approved budget.

This suggests that, development activities of the same amount were not implemented due to under release of development funds. Individual Councils

and respective unreleased amounts are as shown in **Appendix xvii**.

Financial year.	Final Budget for Development Grants (TZS.)	Actual Amount of Development Grants Received (TZS.)	Unreleased Development Grants (TZS.)	% Unreleased Grants	No. of Councils
2014/2015	752,832,745,765	363,123,775,781	389,708,969,984	52%	147
2013/14	743,215,699,222	743,215,699,222	312,037,079,131	42	137
2012/13	1,496,048,444,987	1,106,339,475,003	701,746,049,115	38	114
2011/12	595,064,422,505	345,568,067,477	249,496,355,027	42	113
2010/11	529,494,590,274	308,572,669,609	220,921,920,666	42	105

Table 24 below shows a five-year trend of under released Capital Development Grants for LGAs.

Table 24: Trend of Unreleased Capital Development Grants

Financial year.	Final Budget for Development Grants (TZS.)	Actual Amount of Development Grants Received (TZS.)	Unreleased Development Grants (TZS.)	% Unreleased Grants	No. of Councils
2014/2015	752,832,745,765	363,123,775,781	389,708,969,984	52%	147
2013/14	743,215,699,222	743,215,699,222	312,037,079,131	42	137
2012/13	1,496,048,444,987	1,106,339,475,003	701,746,049,115	38	114
2011/12	595,064,422,505	345,568,067,477	249,496,355,027	42	113
2010/11	529,494,590,274	308,572,669,609	220,921,920,666	42	105

From the *Table 24* above, it is noted that the number of LGAs with under release of development funds has increased by 10 LGAs simultaneously with tremendous increase in unreleased funds by TZS.77,671,890,853 from 2013/14 to 2014/15.

I recommend to the Government to approve development grants budget which can conveniently be funded.

4.1.6 Amount Spent Above the Available Funds

4.1.6.1 Over spent Development Grants TZS.2,332,810,885

During the year under review, 5 LGAs were noted to have an overspent amount of TZS.2,332,810,885 in

respect of Development grants available in the respective Councils, which is equivalent to 17% of their budget. This implies that other planned activities were not implemented due to diversion of the funds which were initially allocated to them. A list of Councils which over-spent are Development Grants as shown in the *Table 25* below:

Table 25: List of LGAs with Over Spent of Development Grant

S/N	NAME OF LGA	Developments Grants available (TZS.)	Development Grants spent (TZS.)	Overspent amount (TZS.)	% of over spent
1	Bagamoyo DC	4,848,604,891	5,144,345,980	295,741,089	6%
2	Karatu DC	1,325,628,422	2,534,065,372	1,208,436,950	91%
3	Lushoto DC	1,572,886,762	1,714,234,151	141,347,389	9%
4	Nanyumbu DC	2,271,352,393	2,810,505,562	539,153,169	24%
5	Sumbawanga DC	3,688,880,717	3,837,013,005	148,132,288	4%
	TOTAL	13,707,353,185	16,040,164,070	2,332,810,885	17%

I recommend to the LGAs to observe budgetary limit in their spending to avoid re-budgeted and cost overrun on other projects.

4.1.7 Unutilized Funds

4.1.7.1 Unutilized Recurrent Grants TZS.93,845,431,148

During the year under review, 164 LGAs spent a sum of TZS.3,388,531,416,909 against total recurrent grants available of TZS.3,482,376,848,057, resulting to unspent amount of TZS.93,845,431,148. This is equivalent to 3 % of the total recurrent grant funds available. Details and analysis of LGAs with unspent balance is shown in *Appendix xviii*.

Table 26 below shows a trend of unutilized recurrent grants for five consecutive years.

Table 26: Trend of Unutilized Recurrent Grants for Five Consecutive Years

Financial Year	Total recurrent grants available (TZS.)	Recurrent expenditure (TZS.)	Unutilized recurrent grant (TZS.)	% of Unutilized recurrent grant
2014/15	3,482,376,848,057	3,388,531,416,909	93,845,431,148	3
2013/14	3,111,989,730,119	2,982,063,854,808	129,925,875,311	4
2012/13	2,867,426,385,004	2,721,098,075,973	146,328,309,031	5
2011/12	2,311,080,861,836	2,186,486,605,144	124,594,256,692	5
2010/11	2,105,926,241,086	1,978,117,478,839	127,808,735,247	6

Table 26 above shows that, the unspent balance on recurrent grants for the year 2010/11 to 2014/15 decreased from 6% to 3% of the total recurrent grants received which is an indication that, there was an improvement in reducing huge balance at the end of the year.

Further, I noted that existence of unutilized grants at the year-end was mainly attributed to late release of funds by the Treasury and LGAs' bureaucracy in spending the received grants. This implies that realization of the objectives for which the recurrent grants were intended might not be achieved by the respective LGAs. For these LGAs to successfully implement the rolled over activities in the following year, it may require them to re-budget for those activities with a view to accommodating possible price changes that might have occurred due to inflation.

In addition, LGAs are advised to institute effective procedures that will increase absorption capacity on received recurrent grants which will ultimately result into increased service delivery.

**4.1.7.2 Unspent Development Grants
TZS.101,335,670,796**

Development grants are funds mostly spent on projects which contribute to a longer term benefit than that of a single accounting period such as construction of water projects, irrigation schemes, agricultural infrastructure, and road networks.

During the financial year under review, a total of TZS.550,868,372,532 was received by LGA's as development grants to finance Development Projects.

However, as at 30th June, 2015, a total amount of TZS.449,532,701,737 equivalent to 82% had been spent, leaving unspent balance of TZS.101,335,670,795 equivalent to 18% of the total funds available during the year. A detailed list of LGAs and their corresponding unspent amount is as indicated in *Appendix xix*.

A trend of unutilized development grants for five consecutive financial years from 2010/11 to 2014/15 is as shown *Table 27* below.

Table 27: Trend of Unutilized Development Grants

Financial Year	Total Development grants available (TZS.)	Development grants spent (TZS.)	Unspent amount (TZS.)	%	No of Councils involved
2014/15	550,868,372,532	449,532,701,737	101,335,670,796	18	151
2013/14	734,721,779,087	531,594,614,629	203,127,164,458	28	157
2012/13	686,302,878,625	442,625,815,185	243,677,063,440	36	138
2011/12	535,017,077,030	346,716,653,619	188,300,423,411	35	132
2010/11	542,339,143,645	367,778,247,642	174,560,896,003	32	130

Existence of unspent development Grants at the year-end indicates that some of the budgeted development activities of the same magnitude in the LGAs concerned were either partially or not implemented at all. Hence, expected benefits to the communities could not be realized. Furthermore, a need of re-budgeting for the same activities to reflecting the current market prices may arise and necessitate requirement for additional funds to implement activities/projects which were not completed.

The unspent development grants in the LGAs are caused by their late release. I therefore, urge the Government to release development funds earlier to enable the LGAs implement planned activities in good time. Additionally, LGAs are advised to have effective procedures that will increase absorption capacity on received development grants which will ultimately result into increased service delivery.

4.1.7.3 Funds diverted to meet unintended activities including construction of Laboratories in Secondary Schools TZS.12,876,713,690

A diversion of funds is the use of funds for purposes other than for which they were meant. Every charge of expenditure and item of income is required to be

classified strictly in accordance with the details of the approved budget and the voted funds to be applied only to the purpose for which they were intended by virtue of Order 23(1) of the Local Government Financial Memorandum of 2009. During the year under review, the LGAs were directed by the Government to construct laboratories at all Government owned secondary schools.

However, in order for the LGAs to adhere to the directive, they diverted funds amounting to TZS.11,436,995,631 from various sources (including LGCDG, CDCF and Own source) to implement the directive. In addition, the LGAs diverted TZS.1,439,718,059 to meet other unbudgeted activities, thus making a total of diverted fund of TZS.12,876,713,690.

Utilization of the budgeted projects' funds to meet unplanned activities has negative impact on the planned activities. It also denies the targeted beneficiaries from realizing the benefits that were intended for them. A sample of 38 Councils with diverted funds is as shown in **Appendix xx**.

Furthermore, to meet the directive, Magu DC and Mwanza CC decided to solicit a loan of TZS.302,569,000 and TZS.1,279,320,000 respectively from CRDB in fulfilment of the President's directives to construct laboratories for secondary school without approval from the Minister responsible for Local Government and after consultation with the Minister responsible for Finance, contrary to Order

51 (2) of Local Government Financial Memorandum,
2009

I hereby recommend to the Government to avoid ad-hoc activities that may affect planned projects in the LGAs. Furthermore, I urge the LGAs to seeking retrospective approval of the amount diverted to meet unplanned activities including construction of school laboratories.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 KEY ISSUES FROM AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND EVALUATION OF INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEMS

5.1 Introduction

Internal control comprises of all processes that are designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of the councils' objectives in particular the efficiency of operations, cost-effective use of resources, reliability of financial reporting and compliance with the laws and regulations. Local Government authorities are required to establish a sound system of internal control as identified in Order 11 of the LGFM of 2009.

5.2 Key Issues from Evaluation of the Internal Control Systems

Noting that Internal control encompass a set of rules, policies, and procedures instituted by management of LGA to provide reasonable assurance that its financial reports are reliable, its operations are effective and efficient, and its activities comply with applicable laws and regulations.

Order 25(1) of the Local Government Financial Memorandum require LGAs management through Treasurer to maintain the financial accounting, stores records and systems of the LGAs, in

accordance with written laws, regulations and guidelines given by the Minister and the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as they relate to the public sector accounting. In this year, my review of the LGAs internal control revealed that various established internal control system had weaknesses as summarized below:

5.2.1 ICT Environment including Accounting Systems

ICT programs control is fully automated designed to ensure the complete and accurate processing of data, from input through output. These controls vary based on the entity purpose of the specific application. They also help to ensure privacy and security of data transmitted between applications. For LGAs the financial transactions of Councils are processed by using EPICOR 9.05 version accounting system. However, assessment of effectiveness of Epicor financial management system and other related systems in 164 LGAs noted existence of various weaknesses despite of my recommendations in the previous years' audit reports, as summarized below:

- The EPICOR 9.05 version accounting package operates as a cash-commitment control tool which only captures cash transactions and ignores the accrual transactions contrary to IPSAs accrual thus necessitating manual adjustments and consolidation of accounts.
- No adjustments can be performed within EPICOR 9.05 version such as reconciliations. Thus, accountants have to travel to Dodoma (PO-RALG Office) at the end of every quarter to prepare three monthly reconciliation statements.

- PLANREP (an MS Access database) is used by the LGAs for budgeting and planning but the information captured in PLANREP has to be manually re-entered into the General ledger in EPICOR (financial management system) due to lack of an automated interface.
- Network system of Epicor is very slow of which affect timely generation of reports from the system.
- Not all modules are in use in the Epicor Accounting Systems; hence management of items like creditors, debtors, imprests, procurement and assets has to be made outside the system.
- Epicor 9.05 Version installation is yet to be installed in 16 LGAs thus operating under manual accounting system.

Table 28: Trend of Non-Installation of Epicor 9.05 Version in LGAs for Consecutive Three Years

Financial year	LGAs involved
2014/2015	16
2013/2014	27
2012/2013	5

From **Table 28** above, LGAs using manual accounting systems have decreased from 27 in the year 2013/2014 to sixteen (16) during the year 2014/2015. A continuous existence of LGAs with manual accounting is attributed by establishment of new LGAs. List of LGAs noted to have deficiencies are shown in **Appendix xxi**.

The Manual Accounting Systems and records are more prone to errors and can be easily manipulated

without a proper audit trail; hence reduce the level of integrity of the reports being generated manually.

I recommend to the LGAs management and PO-RALG to ensure that Epicor system is updated with all necessary functionalities, modules are customized, the systems are fully utilized, and stabilize the network system in order to smoothen accounting recording system and increase reliability of the generated financial reports.

5.2.2 IT General Control Environment

IT controls exist within the Councils' internal control framework to provide assurance over the confidentiality, integrity and availability of data. IT general control provides general control over the change management, user and access management. IT general controls are the foundation for the overall IT control environment as they provide the assurance that systems operate as intended and that output is reliable.

Review made on IT controls covering IT governance, security management, user access management and IT service continuity noted weaknesses in LGAs as shown in *Appendix xxii*.

- Most of the LGAs with the IT Unit have no IT policy which leads to inadequate management and handling of IT software, networks, equipment including computers and other hardware due to lack of guidance on secured use of IT equipment, networks and IT operations.

- The LGAs have not prepared IT disaster recovery plan and disaster recovery tests were not done. This leads to difficulty in restoring the system in a timely manner in case of system failure, thus loss of data which limits business continuity of the LGAs.
- There is no formally documented and approved user management standards and procedures within the IT Units in the LGAs.
- Inadequate preventive mechanism to ensure that both application hardware and application software are adequately protected through use of equipment such as anti-virus, special rooms for IT equipment, fire extinguishers, fire suppression system, smoke detectors and fireproof Safes.
- Some of the LGAs have established IT units but some of them are understaffed, others lack adequate skilled staff and on job trainings were not provided to staff of the IT Unit to facilitate achievement of the LGAs objectives.

I therefore recommend to the PO-RALG to assist LGAs to institute IT Policy and Procedures so that every operational staff is aware of his/her roles and responsibilities in safeguarding the IT equipment and software. Further, LGAs are required to have disaster recovery plans in place which include developing, documenting, testing and implementing disaster recovery plan that considers all the IT systems operating in each LGA.

5.2.3 Insufficient work done by Internal Audit Units

The Internal Audit function in any LGA is required to provide assurance to the Accounting Officer on the

adequacy and effectiveness of the Council's system of internal control as stated in Sect. 45 (1) of the Local Government Finances Act, 1982 (Revised 2000) and Order 13 of the Local Government Financial Memorandum, 2009. The functioning of the internal audit units in 164 LGAs was evaluated during the year under review and the following shortfalls were noted:

- Internal Audit Units have inadequate staff; this limits scope of their annual planned work. Most LGAs have an average of two auditors thus projects like HBF, ASDP, Roads Fund and funds transferred to the lower level Secondary and Primary Schools were not effectively audited.
- Internal Audit Units lacked facilities such as stationaries, computers and motor vehicles specific for their units which are necessary to discharge their duties and responsibilities effectively.
- Most of the LGA's Internal Audit staff have no capacity building plan on basic auditing principles and practices, IT skills and particularly training on various systems operating in LGAs like EPICOR, LAWSON, PLANREP and other inter personal skills to improve performance of their duties. Internal Audit Units did not prepare their annual audit programme that describes audit procedures to be performed while executing the planned audit works.
- The Internal Audit Units are not allocated with adequate budget to finance their activities and the annual budget for the year under review was not received as budgeted.

Limited resources leads to inefficient internal audit work thus increases the risk of overriding internal control by the LGAs Management. Details of LGAs with the internal audit unit with the above shortfalls are shown in *Appendix xxiii*.

The LGAs management is urged to ensure that the internal audit units are provided with sufficient working resources to enable them to discharge their functions efficiently and effectively.

5.2.4 Ineffective work of Audit Committees in LGAs

Audit Committees have a fundamental role to play in enhancing performance of external and internal auditors. Effective Audit Committees and auditors build confidence in the integrity of financial reporting. The Audit Committee plays a critical role in creating the right environment for enhancing good governance. It is the Audit Committee's responsibility to create an environment that accommodates an open discussion in a culture of integrity, respect and transparency between management and auditors. Audit Committees are responsible for overseeing the work of the auditors. Among other things, they need to understand the audit strategy, be satisfied that it addresses the major audit risks, and make sure the auditors exercise appropriate professional scepticism. They also need to ensure that the auditor has an appropriately independent mind-set from management and is truly objective. Ultimately, this will enable the Audit Committee to draw conclusions about the effectiveness of the audit work.

Order 12 of the LGFM of 2009, stipulates the establishment of Audit Committee for each LGA, and the roles to be exercised by the Committee. However, review of the functioning of the Audit Committee in 164 LGAs during the year under audit noted the following matters on 70 LGAs:

- Most members of Audit Committees do not have financial skills/background.
- Members of the Audit Committee were not given on job training to raise their awareness on the matters relating to the responsibilities of the Committee.
- Audit Committees did not meet regularly at least once per quarter as required by Order 12 (5a) of LGFM, 2009.
- The Audit Committees did not review risk management policies of LGAs.
- The Audit Committees did not review the financial statements of LGAs before the same are submitted to the Controller and Auditor General for the audit purposes.
- Audit Committees did not appropriately address material weaknesses in internal control environment identified during the year.
- Most of the Committees did not prepare their annual report on their functions.

Details of LGAs with the noted weaknesses are shown in **Appendix xxiv**.

I recommend to the LGAs Management to ensure efficient and effective functioning of the Audit Committees in providing oversight role of the

financial reporting process, the audit process, the system of internal controls and compliance.

5.2.5 Risk management assessment

Risk management is the identification, assessment, and prioritization of risks followed by coordinated and economical application of resources to minimize, monitor, and control the probability and/or impact of unfortunate events or to maximize the realization of opportunities. The objective of risk management is to assure uncertainty does not prevent the entities operations. Yearly assessment of risk management is being done. During the audit of the financial statements of some of the LGAs, I noted weakness of not assessing risks to the operations of the Council and no effective actions of mitigating risks are being taken by the Management.

In this year, my review of risk management noted weaknesses in 81 LGAs as summarized below;

- The Management of LGAs have not been performing risk assessment to identify risk areas that are associated with the internal processes since previous years.
- Non maintenance of risk registers reflecting risks facing the Councils.
- Risk policies existing in some LGAs are not regularly updated to cater for emerging risks.
- Most LGAs management had no risk management policy in place in their processes.
- No risk assessment reports were prepared and presented for audit during the year under review.

- There is lack of awareness to some of LGA employees on the importance of risk management policy/assessment and internal controls.

Details of the LGAs noted to have inadequate risk management are given in *Appendix xxv*.

Lack of risk management policy and plans may result into failure to identify potential risks and appropriately managing them. Also the Council may fail to deliver better services to the community especially when it is confronted with risk situations.

I insist that LGAs management to design and establish an effective mechanism of risk management, risk grading, analysing impact and control activities for monitoring and mitigating the risks.

5.2.6 Fraud prevention and control

According to ISSAI 1240, fraud is defined as an intentional act by one or more individuals among management, those charged with governance, employees, or third parties, involving the use of deception to obtain an unjust or illegal advantage. The primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with those charged with governance as well as management and employees of the LGAs. Fraud weaknesses were noted in 68 LGAs as shown in *Appendix xxvi*.

In particular the following fraud prevention weaknesses were noted:

- No approved fraud detection and prevention plans have been documented by LGA's management.
- There were no procedures put in place by the LGAs' managements for identifying and responding to the risk of fraud.
- Most LGAs have not documented the specific controls identified by management, which are appropriate for detection and mitigation of the risk of errors resulting from fraud.
- No regular formal assessments have been carried out relating to identification of high risk areas.
- In some LGAs, fraud policies has been established but are not put in use.

I noted instances of non- performance of monthly reconciliations of LGAs accounts, missing payment vouchers, revenue not banked, missing revenue receipt books, payments without supporting documents, ineffective pre-audit, delay in banking, withdrawn cash by forged cheques (a case of Kondo DC). All these raise alarms on the possibility of fraudulent activities in the respective LGAs.

The aim of fraud assessment is to provide assurance to the Parliament that the Council has a suitable framework in place to assist in preventing and dealing with fraud and to identify areas for improvement. The matters noted alerts that the internal control systems in place may fail to prevent and detect fraud related risks thus fraudulent

transactions or activities may occur without management notice.

I therefore urge the management of LGAs to establish controls for detection and prevention of risks related to fraud by having risk mitigation plans. LGAs should ensure that regular fraud risk assessment and evaluation reports or investigations are performed on fraud related risks and be reported to the authorities responsible for the good governance for appropriate action.

5.3 Revenue Management

Revenue management encompasses all activities of which the ultimate aim is to ensure that revenue due to the government has been properly assessed, collected and brought to account. Revenue Management can be achieved through sufficient procedures for revenue planning, budgeting, organizing, supervising and controlling. The following weaknesses were noted on LGAs' regarding to revenue management during the year under review as shown here under:

5.3.1 Missing 814 Revenue Earning Receipt Books

A total of 814 revenue earning receipt books were missing in 45 LGAs and therefore were not submitted to me for audit purposes when requested. This is contrary to Order 34(6) and 34(7) of the Local Government Financial Memorandum of 2009 which requires all officers issued with receipt books to return used and unused receipts at the end of every

month in a recommended form, and all losses of accountable documents to instantly be reported to the Accounting Officer who shall report to the police. Details are in *Appendix xxvii*.

Table 29 below shows a trend of missing revenue earning receipt books for four consecutive years.

Table 29: Trend of Missing Revenue Earning Receipts Books

Financial Year	Quantity	No. of Councils involved
2014/2015	814	45
2013/2014	474	47
2012/2013	1234	51
2011/2012	2990	36

According to Table 29 above, there is a significant increase of missing revenue earning receipt books from 474 books in 2013/2014 to 814 books in this year, an increase of 340 books or 72%. However, there was a slight decrease in number of Councils involved with instances of missing receipts books.

Since these revenue receipt books were meant for collection of the Councils' revenues, I could not ascertain the total amount of revenue that has been collected during the year under review. This implies that, there is great risk of outright theft of Councils' revenues by revenue collectors and in the end it may distort the planned revenue collection targets of the Councils.

Following the absence of revenue receipt books, I recommend to the management of the respective LGAs to fulfill the requirements of Order 34 (6) and

(7) of Local Government Financial Memorandum, 2009. Additionally, I insist to the LGAs to establish effective internal control systems over the management of revenue receipt books including executing regular checks on receipt books issued to Councils' revenue collectors.

5.3.2 Revenue collection not remitted by collecting agents TZS.5,304,191,115

Contrary to Order 38 (3) of the LGFM, 2009, during the year under review the LGAs outsourced revenue collection to different own sources in order to enhance revenue collection and finance internal revenue budget. However, Contrary to the above cited Order, 76 LGAs had not collected revenue of TZS.5,304,191,115 from agents as at 30th June, 2015 as detailed in *Appendix xxviii*.

A trend of revenue collections not remitted by agents for four consecutive years is given in *Table 30* below:

Table 30: Trend of Unremitted Collections from Outsourced Revenue Sources for Four Consecutive Years

Financial Year	Amount (TZS)
2014/2015	5,304,191,115
2013/2014	4,843,414,724
2012/2013	6,710,548,469
2011/2012	4,466,028,478

Table 30 above depicts that, revenue collections not remitted to the LGAs by agents has increased by TZS.460,776,391 in the financial year 2014/2015, compared with the financial year 2013/2014. This indicates that there is no improvement in the

implementation of my previous year's recommendations.

Following the above trend, I recommend to the management of LGAs to increase supervision of outsourced revenue by engaging into comprehensive contracts and enforce compliance with the contract agreements. Moreover, compliance with Order 38 (3) of the LGFM, 2009 is insisted.

5.3.3 Own sources revenue not collected by LGAs TZS.14,934,152,539

In order for the LGAs to reduce the level of dependency on Central Government funding, and given the situation that they are facing greater pressures to increase revenue and service levels while reducing the cost of revenue administration, LGAs are responsible for financing their internal revenue budget. A strategic approach to revenue management is needed to ensure LGAs collect and exploit all existing and potential revenue sources timely. However, during the year under review, 58 LGAs failed to collect all anticipated revenue from existing revenue sources. Details of the uncollected revenue for each LGA are shown in *Appendix xxix*.

A summary of own sources revenue not collected by LGAs during the financial years 2014/2015 and 2013/2014 is as shown in *Table 31* below:

Table 31: Revenue from Own Sources not collected by LGAs

F/Year	Amount (TZS)	No. of Councils involved
2014/2015	14,934,152,539	58
2013/2014	17,168,528,904	60
2012/2013	7,710,147,415	54
2011/2012	8,008,669,845	30

The above trend indicates a decrease in uncollected revenue by TZS.2,234,376,365 equivalent to 13% from TZS.17,168,528,904 reported in 2013/2014 to TZS.14,934,152,539 recorded during the year under review. Non- collection of revenue from various internal sources is an indication of weakness in soliciting new revenue sources and maximizing the existing identifiable revenue collection sources.

I therefore recommend to the LGAs to improve revenue administration processes, allowing easy compliance with relevant laws and regulations by the community in those LGAs. In addition, I encourage LGAs to exploit all existing and potential revenue sources so as to improve collections and attain the targeted objectives in order to reduce the level of dependency on Central Government in financing recurrent activities of LGAs.

5.3.4 Inadequate administration of outsourced revenue collections

Outsourcing of revenue collection if properly managed and supervised can create a platform for more effective and efficient LGAs revenue administration. However, revenue collections increased and became more expectable to some LGAs, while others faced substantial problems on

increasing revenue collected by revenue collecting agents due to the following:

- Most of the LGAs did not institute a closer follow up including performance of periodic evaluation to identify the total revenue collected and remitted by Agents. Currently the LGAs rely on the agents' information which hinders them from revising or making forecast on potential revenues. The outcome of evaluation is used as a base for determining the potentiality of outsourced sources of internal revenue, in the coming financial year for budget preparation.
- Feasibility study on revenue management involves evaluation and analysis of the potential revenue opportunities available within the Council's jurisdiction based on extensive investigation and research to support the process of decision making. The purpose of the assessment is to determine and identify the positive economic benefits that the Council may obtain from own source revenue opportunities. However a review of revenue contracts during the year under review noted that, the LGAs outsourced revenue collection to various agents without conducting feasibility study on how much could be collected from each revenue source before a decision to outsource is reached. Most of the LGAs made estimations of the amounts to be collected by agents basing on unreliable information from personal or unit judgments. In addition, for most of the contracts entered, solicitors were not involved so as to make clauses contained in the contracts to be legally binding. I further noted that, some of the contracts

entered into had no specific clauses regarding to interests or penalties to be imposed in case of default or delay in remitting the agreed amounts in a stipulated time.

- Some of the LGAs had neither Agent`s individual revenue contract file nor register maintained by them for correspondences with the agents. In addition, for LGAs noted to be maintaining contract registers, they were noted to be not recording revenue contracts.
- A review of some of the contract agreements between LGAs and revenue collection agents noted that, the LGAs did not include in the contracts, the requirements of agents to prepare monthly financial and operational reports including challenges faced by them during revenue collection and submit them to the Council. Agents were only required to remit the agreed amount in time.
- I further noted that, Councils did not ask for three months instalments advance, a bank guarantee, performance bond or any security appropriate for the contracted amount. This is contrary to Order 38 (3) of Local Government Financial Memorandum, 2009. This may result into a loss of money if the revenue collecting agent fails to remit the amount due.

The aforementioned shortcomings indicate inadequate administration of the outsourced revenue collection contracts which emanated from ineffective control over revenue collections. This might result into irrecoverable debts due to accumulation of uncollected revenue.

In order to attain the desired benefits of outsourcing revenue collections, I recommend to the LGAs management to institute benchmarks which will ensure that private collectors achieve a reasonable return to the LGAs. Therefore, it is important for each LGA to set up a system for more realistic assessment of the revenue potentials before outsourcing takes place and to update the assessment regularly. I also recommend to the LGAs to strengthen the outsourced revenue collection administration by formulating of standardized comprehensive revenue collecting contracts and ensuring enforcement of contract agreements. In addition, all LGAs have to enforce security or guarantees for all revenue contracts to avoid non recoverability of revenue from revenue collecting agents.

5.3.5 Revenue collected but not banked TZS.466,921,375

All monies were received by the Local Government have to be paid into the Local Government Authority's bank accounts daily or the next working day in accordance with Order 50 (5) of LGFM (2009). However, it was noted during the year that TZS.466,921,375 collected in 35 Councils from various revenue sources were not evidenced to have been banked in the Council's bank account contrary to the requirements of the above cited Order. Details are as shown in *Table 32* below:

Table 32: Revenue collected but not Banked

S/N	Name of LGA	Amount (TZS)	S/N	Name of LGA	Amount (TZS)
1.	Karatu DC	7,914,000	17.	Ukerewe DC	7,647,000
2.	Meru DC	8,537,565	18.	Bukombe DC	21,320,253
3.	Longido DC	14,710,572	19.	Mbogwe DC	8,200,100
4.	Arusha CC	615,000	20.	Kalambo DC	28,541,007
5.	Kinondoni MC	30,929,905	21.	Songea MC	9,807,106
6.	Iringa DC	8,951,000	22.	Namtumbo DC	5,614,300
7.	Njombe DC	9,680,500	23.	Nyasa DC	30,314,510
8.	Kigoma/Ujiji MC	47,213,184	24.	Shinyanga DC	14,591,706
9.	Kakonko DC	19,122,289	25.	Bariadi DC	18,768,500
10.	Hanang DC	6,310,400	26.	Iramba DC	23,571,669
11.	Babati TC	6,888,000	27.	Mkalama DC	4,642,000
12.	Tunduma TC	30,796,200	28.	Handeni DC	15,508,592
13.	Mvomero DC	3,272,000	29.	Korogwe DC	1,211,000
14.	Masasi TC	4,273,800	30.	Kilindi DC	7,391,100
15.	Kwimba DC	12,523,400	31.	Igunga DC	15,826,362
16.	Sengerema DC	19,718,555	32.	Sikonge DC	484,000
			33.	Kilosa DC	1,426,500
			34.	Mwanza CC	13,497,300
			35.	Itilima DC	7,102,000
				Total	466,921,375

A trend of revenue collected not banked for three consecutive years is given in **Table 33** below:

Table 33: Trend of Revenue Collected but not Banked for Three Consecutive Years

Financial Year	Amount (TZS)	No. of Councils
2014/2015	466,921,375	35
2013/2014	323,231,453	19
2012/2013	585,502,820	31

The above trend indicates an increase of revenue not banked by TZS.143,689,922 (44%) from TZS.323,231,453 reported in year 2013/2014 to TZS.466,921,375 recorded during the year under review.

Non remittance and banking of revenue collections increase the risk of theft and revenues being misappropriated without management being aware. Also, without banking and remitting revenue collections, legitimacy and accuracy of the own source revenue collections cannot be ascertained.

I therefore recommend to the LGAs management to comply with Order 50 (5) of LGFM (2009) by ensuring that internal controls over revenue collections are strengthened. Further, the LGAs are obliged to ensure that, revenue collections are promptly remitted and banked.

5.3.6 Non/improper maintenance of registers (Database) for own sources revenue collected

In order to have proper records and accountability of collections, revenue registers are required to be properly maintained. These registers can be used to estimate future revenue collections and receivables. However, I have conducted an assessment on effectiveness and efficiency of revenue collections procedures specifically for own sources revenue collected on a sample of 12 LGAs during the year under review and noted that, the LGAs did not maintain a data base or registers for a particular type of revenue which implies a substantial weakness on planning, managing controlling, recording and reporting of revenue collected. This is contrary to the requirements of Order 23(3) of LGFM, 2009. Details are as shown in *Table 34* below:

Table 34: Non/improper Maintenance of Registers (Database) for the Collected Own Revenue

S/N	Name of LGA	Registers not maintained
1.	Arusha DC	Service levy and Land Rent
2.	Karatu DC	Control Registers for Own Sources Revenue and Guest House/Hotel Levy Register
3.	Arusha CC	Own Source Revenues
4.	Monduli DC	Guest House/Hotel Levy Register
5.	Ilala MC	Database for the Property Taxpayers Register
6.	Chemba DC	Own Sources Revenue Register
7.	Ludewa DC	Revenue Register
8.	Ruangwa DC	Own Sources Revenue Registers
9.	Simanjiro DC	Service Levy Register
10.	Newala DC	Service Levy Register
11.	Kwimba DC	Trade and Intoxicating Liquor Licenses and Other Business License Registers
12.	Mpanda TC	Intoxicating and Liquor License and Signboards Registers

Failure to maintain proper data-base of own sources revenue renders it difficult for the LGAs to establish the amount of revenue required to be collected from sources such as property tax, service levy and billboard fees. The LGAs are at a risk of accepting any amount paid by companies or collecting agents. On top of that, it was difficult to substantiate the accuracy and completeness of the amount reported from these sources.

I therefore recommend to the LGAs to strengthen controls over recording of revenue and establish a register for each source of revenue where the District Treasurer will be responsible for supervising maintenance and updating of the registers as required by Order 23 (3) of the Local Government Financial Memorandum, 2009.

5.3.7 30% of land rent collections not returned to the Council TZS.4,540,081,619

A total of TZS.4,540,081,619 was not returned to 74 Councils by the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development being 30% of land rent collected and be utilized for resolving land conflicts, purchase of land survey equipment and tools and any other expenses related to administration of land matters in accordance with paragraph 8 of Circular No.CBD.171/261/01/148 (Retention scheme) dated 19th November, 2012 from PMO - RALG which provides directives on collection of land rent and eligible expenditure to be incurred using remitted land rent. In addition, the Local Government Finance Act, 1982 (Revised 2000) recognizes land rent as a source of revenue for LGAs.

Details are shown in *Appendix xxx*. A trend of 30% of land rent collections which were not being returned to the Council for two consecutive years is given in *Table 35* below:

Table 35: Trend of 30% of Land Rent Collections not returned to the Council for Two Consecutive Years

Financial Year	Amount (TZS)	No. of Councils involved
2014/2015	4,540,081,619	74
2013/2014	1,197,777,287	32

The above trend indicates an increase of 30% of land rent collections not returned to Councils by TZS.3,342,304,332 (279%) from TZS.1,197,777,287 reported in the year 2013/2014 to TZS.4,540,081,619 recorded during the year under review. Consequently, the number of Councils involved has increased from 32 to 74 in the current year.

By partial return or non-remittance of land rent collections to the respective Councils, activities which were budgeted to be financed by collections from this source of revenue were not implemented resulting into ineffective performance of a land sector in the affected LGAs. Also, this discourages the Council on promotion and administration of land rent collection which eventually decreases land rent collections countrywide.

I recommend that, in order to enhance land rent administration and collections, the Government should come up with strategies for better performance of retention scheme which will ensure the 30% of land rent collections are timely returned

to the respective Councils and utilized for the intended purposes.

My opinion is that, a retention scheme has to be introduced by the Government for land rent collections whereby 30% will be retained by the LGAs and 70% remitted to the Ministry of lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development to avoid further accumulation of receivables by way of outsourcing remittance of land rent by respective Ministry.

5.3.8 Ineffectiveness of new revenue collection systems

Local Government Authorities are in a move to improve efficiency on revenue collection from their own sources by installing new revenue collection systems which provide basic information regarding to documentation on collection of revenue. A review of the effectiveness of these systems was carried on a sample of three LGAs namely; Arusha City Council which applies a Local Government Revenue Collection Information System (LGRCIS); Temeke Municipal Council and Iringa Municipal Council which apply the Municipal Revenue Collection Management (MRECOM). I noted that both systems have similar weaknesses as follows:

- One of the targeted system modules called E-Payment interface was still not in use due to uninstalation of electronic payments system devices such as Maxi Malipo in all areas (Villages, Wards, Schools, and Dispensaries) within the Councils.
- The systems are not linked with EPICOR 9.05 system which is designated to produce reports basing on IPSAS requirements. This requires

output data from new systems to be posted manually into EPICOR system hence, time consuming.

- There is no linkage with the Internal Audit Unit office as the staff was not involved in the training on how the systems work to enable them evaluate its performance.
- Basic training on the system was provided to ICT staff and all revenue Accountants but they need more refresher workshops.
- I am of a view that the Councils had no good reasons for investing in this sub - system because Epicor 9.05 through its financial management system module can perform all functions that are now being performed by these systems.
- It was also noted that the systems are not working as planned as most of important information was missing from them.

The weaknesses highlighted above imply the following:

- Revenue data generated by the systems might not be reliable and may cause misstatement in the final Financial Statements.
- Non-utilization of E - Payment interface module as targeted means that the systems are underutilized in terms of not realizing value for money invested.
- Time consuming and a possibility of wrong posting errors when posting data manually from these systems into EPICOR 9.05 system.

- Lack of sufficient training provided to the Council staff could have a negative impact on how they can utilize the system.
- Lack of systems knowledge to the Internal Audit Unit may lead to inability of the Unit to evaluate its performance as required by Order No. 14 (4) of LGFM, 2009.
- Establishing new systems which perform functions that could be done by the existing EPICOR 9.05 system appears to be a nugatory expenditure to the respective LGAs.

Existence of the above weaknesses is an indication of inadequate planning for the installation of new systems without adequate preparations which may result into not attaining the primary objective.

Therefore, I now recommend to the LGAs management that, both the LGAs and PO-RALG have to pay attention to the need of having an effective utilization of the systems by resolving the shortfalls that I have highlighted above. Also, LGAs and Po-RALG to revisit the decision of having these sub systems which appear to perform the same functions which could be done by the existing EPICOR 9.05.

5.4 Cash Management

Cash management refers to the collection and disbursement of cash. The goal is to manage the cash balances of an entity in such a way as to maximize the availability of cash not used on fixed assets or inventories to avoid the risk of insolvency.

Control of cash is a key element in implementing the budget efficiently by lowering operational risk and the scope for cash mismanagement or fraud. During the year under audit, my review of cash management in LGAs noted the following issues:

5.4.1 Outstanding Items in Bank Reconciliation Statements

It is normal for an entity's accounting records of bank balance to differ from the balance as per bank statement due to timing differences. Certain transactions are recorded by the entities that are updated in the bank's system after a certain period of time. Likewise, some transactions are accounted for in the bank's records before the entity incorporates them into its own accounting system. Such timing differences appear as reconciling items in the Bank Reconciliation Statement. Bank Reconciliations help to detect any discrepancies between the accounting records of the entity and the bank statements due to normal timing differences during occurrences and recording of the transactions involved.

My audit noted that 28 LGAs had an outstanding items in the bank reconciliation statements contrary to Order 29 (2) of the Local Government Financial Memorandum, 2009 which requires the LGA's Treasurer to ensure that all necessary reconciliations, including control of individual accounts and between cash book and bank statements, are reconciled not more than monthly intervals; and reconciling items adjusted accordingly;

A trend of outstanding items in bank reconciliation statements for a period of four years is shown in **Table 36** below:

Table 36: Outstanding Items in Bank Reconciliation Statements

Financial Year	Receipts in cash books not in bank statements (TZS)	Un presented cheques (TZS)
2014/2015	4,426,693,272	7,312,295,897
2013/2014	675,460,335	3,970,602,656
2012/2013	5,864,183,413	16,842,008,917
2011/2012	3,872,146,712	18,368,780,081

From the **Table 36** above, receipts recorded in cash books, but not reflected in the bank statements increased by TZS.3,751,232,937 from TZS.675,460,335 in the financial year 2013/14 to TZS.4,426,693,272 in the financial year 2014/2015. Cheques drawn in favour of various payees but not presented to the bank for payment have continued to increase by TZS.3,341,693,241 from TZS.3,970,602,656 in year 2013/14 to TZS.7,312,295,897 in the year 2014/2015.

I further noted payments of TZS.5,108,100 made from bank but not recorded in cash book, and deposits of TZS.53,170,308 in bank but not recorded in the cash book. Also there was a stale cheque of TZS.25,692,803.

Cash is the most vulnerable asset of an entity. Bank reconciliations provide the necessary control mechanism to help protect the valuable resource through uncovering irregularities such as unauthorized bank withdrawals.

Lack of proper follow-up of reconciliation between bank statements and cash book records may lead to concealment of frauds and bank errors. Banking transactions not completed might mislead users of the Financial Statements of the Council Bank Account's balance at the end of the financial year.

However, in order for the control process to work effectively, it is necessary for LGAs management to segregate the duties of persons responsible for accounting and authorizing of bank transactions and those responsible for preparing and monitoring bank reconciliation statements to ensure cash books reflect accurate balances at the end of the year. The LGAs management should observe effective monthly reconciliations as required by LGFM.

A summary of LGAs with outstanding items in bank reconciliations is shown *Appendix xxxi*.

5.4.2 Surprise Cash Survey

(i) Surprise Cash Survey not done by LGAs

Order 46 (1) of the LGFM of 2009 requires the Accounting Officers or their authorized officers, at irregular intervals, to arrange for surprise checks of cash on hand. Surprise checks of cash promote efficiency, deter and detect errors, fraud and theft. It helps to prevent the mishandling of cash and safeguard against cash loss. I reviewed 164 LGAs and noted that, no surprise cash survey was done in 14 LGAs as shown in *Appendix xxxii*.

Table 37 below shows a trend of LGAs which did not conduct surprise cash survey for three consecutive years:

Table 37: LGAs which did not Conduct Surprise Cash Survey

F/Year	No. of LGAs
2014/2015	14
2013/2014	34
2012/2013	31

Establishing robust internal control system over cash management is an important measure because of the diverse nature of the processes involved in cash collections, deposits, and disbursement processes, as well as the fragmented oversight responsibilities generally associated with these processes.

Failure by LGAs to conduct surprise cash checks implies the Council internal control systems are not effective hence increasing the inherent risk of cash loss, or opportunity for personal gain, created by the nature of cash transactions.

I recommend to the LGAs management to perform surprise cash survey regularly at irregular intervals in order to enhance accountability over cash management.

- (ii) **Maximum limit for cash holding not set by LGAs**
Holding huge cash at the LGA's premises increases risk of cash misappropriation. Setting

specified maximum limit to hold cash at LGAs premises prevents theft or uses of public funds for unintended purposes. Order 99 (1) of the LGFM, 2009 requires maximum limit for cash handling on premises to be agreed upon by the Local Government Authority and shall not be exceeded without express permission. However, my audit noted 18 LGAs which did not set a maximum limit for cash holding contrary to the cited Order as shown in **Appendix xxxii**.

I recommend to the Management of LGA's to formulate a policy over cash management which will set the maximum cash handling on their premises for control purposes.

(iii) Outstanding Imprest

Order 40 (3) of Local Government Financial Memorandum, 2009 requires an imprest to be retired within fourteen days after completion of activity. Further, Para 5.17 of the LAAM of 2009, requires LGAs to establish Imprest Register memorandum record to facilitate efficient and effective recovery of imprest. Furthermore, Order 40 (4) states that, "additional imprest shall not be issued prior to the clearance of the previous imprest" while Order 40(5) requires that imprests outstanding beyond one month shall attract further surcharge as per the Local Government Finances Surcharge Regulation. Contrary to the cited Orders and LAAM, in this year, 45 LGAs were noted with improper imprest management as summarized in **Appendix xxxiii**.

Table 38 below shows a summary of weaknesses noted on Imprest Management

Table 38: summary of weaknesses noted on Imprest Management

Details	Amount (TZS)
Unretired Imprest	659,744,656
Amount not recorded in register	164,698,645
Delayed Retirement	423,371,490
Imprest Issued prior to clearance of previous ones	168,341,070

This implies that, the concerned LGAs have weak internal controls over the issuance and retirement of imprests, a situation which creates loopholes for possible fraud or misuse of public monies by dishonest employees.

I recommend to the LGAs Management of the concerned LGAs to strengthen internal control over imprest and ensure that all imprests are retired in time and that no additional imprests are issued to officials prior to the retirement of the previous issued imprests.

5.5 Human Resources and Payroll Management

Human Resource Management (HRM, or simply HR) is a function in an organization designed to maximize employee performance in service of an employer's strategic objectives. HR is primarily concerned with the management of people within the organization, focusing on policies and systems to enable achievement of the organization's goals.

An evaluation of effectiveness of the Human Resources and Payroll Management for the year ended 30th June, 2015 in LGAs revealed the following:

5.5.1 Absence/ Inadequate of Open Performance Review and Appraisal System (OPRAS)

The Open Performance Review and Appraisal System (OPRAS) is an open, formal, and systematic procedure designed to assist both employers and employees in planning, managing, evaluating and realizing performance improvement in the organization, with the aim of achieving organizational goals.

OPRAS encourages employee's participation in objectives setting, implementing, monitoring and reviewing process and therefore, promotes individual accountability; improves transparency as well as communication between management and employees. However, this can be meaningful if the systems in place are fully implemented.

Assessment made in 15 LGAs as depicted in **Table 39** showed that, Open Performance Review and Appraisal were not carried out or inadequately conducted during the year under review contrary to Order D.42, D.62 and D.63 of the Standing Orders for the Public Service of 2009.

In the absence of open performance review and appraisal system, it would be difficult to determine employees who are due for promotion, rewards or sanctions. Consequently, employee's

promotion, job placement and contract renewals might not be issued based on performance and also employees who are not competent may be promoted.

Table 39: List of LGAs without/with Inadequate Staff Performance Appraisal

S/N	Name of LGAs
1	Arusha CC
2	Chamwino DC
3	Handeni DC
4	Igunga DC
5	Kilindi DC
6	Korogwe DC
7	Korogwe TC
8	Longido DC
9	Lushoto DC
10	Mafia DC
11	Mkinga DC
12	Monduli DC
13	Muheza DC
14	Mwanza CC
15	Urambo DC

LGAs managements are advised to continue training their employees on effective implementation of performance appraisal. I further emphasize that monitoring and evaluation mechanism be strengthened to make it possible to identify, evaluate and document potentials and shortcomings in the performance of employees to enable measures to be taken for improvement.

5.5.2 Non maintenance and updating of employees' registers

During review of employee's registers I noted that, 16 LGAs shown in **Table 40** below had not adequately maintained employees' registers, contrary to Order 79 (1) of the Local Government Financial Memorandum (LGMF), 2009. This also has

resulted to the Treasurers through salaries sections not updating employees' information which led to payment of salaries to employees who were no longer in public service due to retirement, termination, secondment and death.

Table 40: List of LGAs not Maintaining/Updating Employees Register

S/N	Name of Council
1	Busega DC
2	Igunga DC
3	Kakonko DC
4	Kaliua DC
5	Kasulu DC
6	Kibaha DC
7	Kigoma DC
8	Kilwa DC
9	Kinondoni MC
10	Mbulu DC
11	Meru DC
12	Misungwi DC
13	Moshi DC
14	Simanjiro DC
15	Ushetu DC
16	Uvinza DC

I recommend to the management of the LGAs to update employees' records regularly in order to avoid possibilities of paying non existing workers thus, causing a loss to the government by paying employees who have not provided service.

5.5.3 Non Performance of monthly salary reconciliation by Councils

In order to check and confirm that the payroll amount received from Treasury and the actual amount paid in the respective month, the LGAs are supposed to prepare monthly salary reconciliation as a control to ascertain validity of salary payment.

Review of monthly payrolls prepared and used to pay monthly salary in a sample of five LGAs namely Babati TC, Kilwa DC, Longido DC, Mpwapwa DC and Musoma DC noted that monthly salary reconciliations were not performed, contrary to Order 29(2) of LGFM, 2009.

Non preparation of monthly salary reconciliation makes it difficult for LGAs to ascertain whether the Treasury has a correct amount to finance payroll for a particular month.

I recommend that each LGA should perform monthly salary reconciliation before salary payments are made by Treasury.

5.5.4 Unclaimed salaries not confirmed to be remitted to Treasury TZS.2,984,211,457

Effecting salary payments to employees through their respective bank account has posed a challenge for me to ascertain whether LGAs do properly implement Treasury directive with Ref. No.CA: 307/334/01 dated 15/1/2010 requiring the remittance of unclaimed salaries retained in respect of the retired, deceased, absconded, and dismissed employees to Treasury within fourteen days after salary payment.

However, unclaimed salaries amounting to TZS.2,984,211,457 in respect of a sampled 37 LGAs as shown in *Table 41* were not confirmed to be remitted to Treasury.

Table 41: Unclaimed Salaries not confirmed to be Remitted to Treasury

S/N	NAME OF LGA	AMOUNT	S/N	NAME OF LGA	AMOUNT (TZS)
1	Bagamoyo DC	288,223,807	20	Makete DC	15,443,447
2	Bukoba DC	55,781,246	21	Manyoni DC	299,328,544
3	Bukoba MC	24,703,949	22	Mlele DC	20,878,090
4	Butiama DC	8,982,326	23	Morogoro DC	195,553,687
5	Chemba DC	40,542,583	24	Moshi DC	32,692,688
6	Hanang' DC	20,029,748	25	Mpwapwa DC	80,079,359
7	Ikungi DC	117,710,157	26	Mufindi DC	73,254,035
8	Ilala MC	310,640,833	27	Muleba DC	10,261,522
9	Iringa DC	34,902,880	28	Mvomero DC	262,437,134
10	Iringa MC	47,681,619	29	Nachingwea DC	53,377,786
11	Kilolo DC	48,260,152	30	Nzega DC	118,000,000
12	Kilombero DC	5,543,282	31	Pangani DC	19,704,324
13	Kongwa DC	197,284,806	32	Ruangwa DC	68,374,652
14	Korogwe TC	57,007,043	33	Singida MC	35,612,797
15	Kyerwa DC	3,645,837	34	Sumbawanga DC	25,191,184
16	Lindi DC	109,076,089	35	Tanga CC	169,039,800
17	Lindi MC	37,319,405	36	Tunduru DC	21,248,372
18	Liwale DC	35,748,207	37	Urambo DC	19,762,707
19	Longido DC	20,887,360		TOTAL	2,984,211,457

The fact that Treasury has allowed banks to return unclaimed salaries to them without notifying the LGAs has made it difficult for the LGAs and me as an auditor to confirm whether the unclaimed salaries were paid over to Treasury.

This practice may create loopholes for Banks to utilize these funds for their own benefit.

The LGAs are urged to obtain evidence to confirm that the respective banks have remitted back unclaimed salaries to Treasury and also procedures for the banks to return the unclaimed salary to Treasury should be collaborative to also involve the concerned LGAs.

5.5.5 Payment of salaries to absconded, retired, deceased employees and statutory deductions paid to financial institutions TZS.3,414,873,771

During the year under review, a sum of TZS.2,693,946,288 in 74 LGAs was paid as salaries to

absconded, deceased, retired and dismissed employees. This is non-compliance with the requirements of Order 79 (8) of the LGFM, 2009.

Further, a total of TZS.720,927,483 in 48 LGAs was paid as statutory deductions to institutions like Pension Funds, Financial Institutions, NHIF and TRA in respect of the employees who were no longer in public service. Payment to employees who were no longer in service amounts to loss of public money which calls for government interventions to arrest the situation. Refer *Appendix xxxiv*.

The reason for not deleting the names was explained by management of the respective LGAs as being due to lack of timely updating of employees' registers and prompt communication between LGAs and Treasury for deletion of non-existing employees before salaries are paid to their bank accounts.

I recommend to the LGAs management to ensure that retirement, death or dismissal information of employees is properly and promptly communicated to Treasury for necessary action which may include inactivating or deleting them from the payroll system on time.

5.5.6 Excessive borrowing by employees not controlled

Audit test of control sheets and payrolls in 16 LGAs listed in *Table 42* noted that there were employees who were in receipt of net salaries below one third of their salaries and some of them had net pay equal to zero for several months. This is contrary to section 3 of the Specified Officers (Debt Recovery)

Act No.7 of 1970 as emphasized in circular with ref.No:CE.26/46/01/1/66 of 28th November 2012 which requires employees to be paid not less than two thirds of their monthly salaries.

Table 42: List of Deductions made in Excess of 2/3 of Monthly Gross Salary

S/N	Name of LGA	Number of employees	S/N	Name of LGA	Number of employees
1	Arusha CC	49	9	Mlele DC	15
2	Dar es salaam CC	3	10	Moshi DC	8
3	Hai DC	6	11	Nkasi DC	24
4	Kalambo DC	52	12	Nsimbo DC	121
5	Karatu DC	8	13	Same DC	9
6	Kinondoni MC	14	14	Sumbawanga DC	22
7	Kondoa DC	13	15	Sumbawanga MC	48
8	Kwimba DC	282	16	Temeke MC	115
				TOTAL	789

The employees may not be fully devoted in their jobs as they will be inclined to look for other incomes to sustain their living.

The LGAs are advised not to approve loans to employees beyond the prescribed limits and in case the loans were taken without the knowledge of the employer, deduction on behalf of that Financial Institution should not be entertained.

5.5.7 Personal emoluments Grant received differs from actual salary paid

a) Under-release of Personal Emoluments (PE) grant TZS.17,222,379

During the year under review, there was an under release of TZS.17,222,379 for personal emoluments to Ushetu DC by Treasury. This was a result of comparison made between actual salaries paid and actual exchequer

issues received for personal emoluments for the month of August 2014.

b) Over release of Personal Emolument (PE) grants TZS.28,398,724

Review of two LGAs showed that, they received personal emolument grants of TZS.28,398,724 above the required amount to be paid for salaries. This amount was supposed to be refunded to Treasury but no evidence was tendered to indicate that the refund was done. Details of the concerned LGAs are shown in *Table 43* below.

Table 43: List of LGAs which Actual Salary Paid Differs with PE Grants Received

S.N	Name of LGA	Actual Salary received (TZS)	Actual salary Paid (TZS)	Over release (TZS)	Under release (TZS)
1	Ushetu DC	1,150,770,197	1,167,992,576		17,222,379
2	Mpanda DC	456,888,026	442,023,529	14,864,496	
3	Mufindi DC	1,550,174,195	1,536,639,967	13,534,228	

Under release of funds for personal emolument forces LGAs to spend from other sources to meet costs for personal emoluments. This impact is further extended to the implementation of activities from where the funds were reallocated to cover the occasioned personal emoluments deficit.

In addition, over release of funds for personal emoluments beyond the required amount attracts misappropriation due to unplanned activities.

I reiterate my prior year recommendation that, management of LGAs are obliged to reconcile

personal emoluments grant records with those of the Treasury for refund of the under released balances and refund to Treasury the amount over released in respect of Personal Emoluments.

5.5.8 Unrealistic data for employees recorded in Human Capital Management Information System (HCMIS)

The Government's payroll system is centralized for all public servants under the Human Capital Management Information System (HCMIS), into which important employees' information is fed and being updated regularly to include birth dates, confirmation status and promotions. However, LGAs do not effectively update employees' information.

A review made in 41 LGAs noted that, despite being reported in my previous reports, I have also noted this year that birth dates for employees in the master payroll and confirmation status were unrealistic where by the birth dates appeared as 01/02/1900 for 645 employees in 25 LGAs, 'Not Confirmed' status for 5322 employees in 32 LGAs as shown in *Appendix Ivi*.

This is an increase in number of employees with unrealistic dates when compared to 623 employees reported in 24 LGAs for the year 2013/2014. Also, there was an increase in the number of LGAs reported from 24 to 41 which denotes that, controls have not been reinforced to eliminate the noted anomaly.

This suggests that human resource officers are not regularly updating employees' information in the HCMIS to allow changes in the Master Payroll, as a result the retirement dates of the employees cannot be easily determined and monitored by Treasury since they are manually documented in personal files of the respective employees.

I reaffirm my prior year's recommendation that management of LGAs need to ensure that employees data between the respective LGA's records and Treasury Master Payroll are reconciled and correct birth dates and confirmation status are updated accordingly.

5.5.9 Salary Deductions not remitted to the respective Institutions TZS.343,077,048

Normally, employee's salary is subject to statutory and non-statutory deductions in order to arrive at a net salary. These deductions involve contributions to Social Security Funds, National Health Insurance Fund, Income tax, repayment of loans to financial institutions (if any) and contributions to Workers Unions. Most of these deductions are effected at source and information sent to LGAs while others are deducted at the LGAs level. Deductions made by the LGAs are supposed to be timely remitted to the respective institutions.

A review to 18 LGAs showed that, deductions amounting to TZS.343,077,048 were not remitted to the respective Institutions such as LAPF, PSPF, NSSF,

PPF and TRA. Statutory deductions not remitted to institutions are shown in **Table 44** below:

Table 44: Summary of Deductions not remitted to Respective Institutions

S/N	Name of LGA	Amount (TZS)	S/N	Name of LGA	Amount (TZS)
1	Arusha CC	18,087,282	11	Makete DC	4,664,351
2	Itilima DC	15,933,330	12	Mbozi DC	19,793,980
3	Karatu DC	49,092,866	13	Meru DC	4,281,566
4	Kilindi DC	4,688,320	14	Morogoro DC	2,003,804
5	Kilosa DC	41,091,772	15	Nkasi DC	40,685,606
6	Kilwa DC	18,851,562	16	Nzega DC	80,777,898
7	Lindi MC	2,815,044	17	Sengerema DC	10,968,598
8	Longido DC	16,114,333	18	Sumbawanga MC	38,968,823
9	Mafia DC	8,175,820		TOTAL	343,077,048
10	Magu DC	15,174,959			

Salary deductions not remitted to institutions for the year under review have increased by 49% as compared to TZS.230,162,686 reported for 11 LGAs in the year 2013/2014.

Remittance of deductions made at the LGA level is mandatory, short of that; LGAs might utilize the retained deductions on other activities thereby creating liabilities which are difficult to pay. Nonetheless, it might attract additional costs like fines or penalties due to delayed remittance. For Social Security Funds like LAPF, PSPF, NSSF and PPF, non-remittance of contributions has an adverse effect to employees' retirement benefits.

It is recommended that, the Local Government Authorities make a prompt remittance of such deductions when they are due. Further, I urge LGAs to ensure that deductions which were not remitted are paid to appropriate Institutions and outstanding deductions be disclosed as payables/creditors in the LGA's Financial Statements.

5.5.10 Salary Advances not recovered TZS.118,950,669

During the course of this year's audit, I noted that seven sampled LGAs had outstanding salary advances of TZS.118,950,669 as compared to TZS.286,032,964 for sampled 16 LGAs in the year 2013/2014. This denotes that LGAs have managed to tighten controls over issuance and recovery of money advanced to employees. Existence of outstanding salary advances for the period beyond twelve months is contrary to Order 41 (1) of the Local Government Financial Memorandum, 2009 and implies the existence of inadequate follow up by the LGAs' managements. List of LGAs with outstanding salary advances is as shown in *Table 45* below:

Table 45: LGAs with Salary Advances not yet recovered

S/N	Name of LGA	Amount (TZS)
1	Mbeya DC	2,350,000
2	Mlele DC	7,800,000
3	Nanyumbu DC	6,297,000
4	Nsimbo DC	21,550,000
5	Same DC	3,029,830
6	Shinyanga DC	44,200,000
7	Tandahimba DC	33,723,839
	Total	118,950,669

Non-recovery of advances on time hinders implementation of planned activities due to inadequate funds and might end up being irrecoverable.

LGAs' managements are therefore, urged to comply with Order 41 (1) of LGFM, 2009, by ensuring that salary advance recovery is done within the time frame.

5.5.11 Shortage of 71,803 staff

Effective performance of any institution is driven by availability of resources, human resource being one of the important resources. During the year under audit, establishment in 117 LGAs showed the requirement of staff was 324,557 but the actual number available was 252,859 resulting into a shortage of 71,803 staff equivalent to 22% of the required number. Such deficiency has an impact on the general performance of the LGAs including inadequate service delivery, overloading and demotivating the present employees in the LGAs. Most affected sectors were Health, Agriculture and Education. Refer to *Appendix xxxv*.

The extreme cases on the list with their respective turnover rate were Ileje (51%), followed by Bukoba DC (44%), Mbarali DC (43%), Kibondo (42%) DC and Mafia DC (41%). Also, with an alarming shortage of staff newly established LGAs are Mkalama DC, Chemba DC , Nyasa DC, Nyang'hwale DC , Butiama DC, Makambako TC and Nsimbo DC.

For the year 2013/2014, staff shortage was 62,899 for 102 LGAs sampled and the vacancy rate was 24%. However, it has decreased to 22% in the year under review indicating that the Government has taken much effort to reduce staffing gaps in different sectors. The vacancy rate of 22% is still higher when compared to the requirements. In the circumstances, I reiterate my prior year's recommendations that:

- PO-RALG needs to plan on employees' retention strategy with the purpose of minimizing employees' turnover.
- Provision of special incentives for the purpose of motivating employees to work in marginalized LGAs. Most employment gaps are evidenced in LGAs situated in remote areas as compared to the urban areas.

5.5.12 Heads of Departments and Units in acting status for more than six months

Order D 24 (3) of the Standing Orders for the Public Service of 2009 requires a public servant not to act in a vacant post for period exceeding six months. It directs the appointing authority to make sure that the process for appointing a substantive holder of a respective post to be completed within that period of six months.

During the year, 65 LGAs showed that 318 officers were working in an acting capacity as either Heads of Departments or Units for more than six months contrary to the above Order. In addition, 18 Posts in 10 LGAs were vacant for the whole year.

Further analysis disclosed that, the newly established LGAs were on the lead in having a large number of acting Heads of Departments and Units as compared to other LGAs. For instance, out of the required 19 Heads of Departments and Units as per PO-RALG organization structure, four LGAs namely Chemba DC, Msalala DC, Nsimbo DC, and Mlele DC had 10 or more (50%) acting officers respectively. More details are given in *Appendix xxxvi*.

Establishment of new LGAs by the Government without proper manpower planning was the main contributing factor apart from delays by the appointing authority to appoint substantive holders of the respective posts. Failure to approve the officers in their acting posts leads to debts creation by way of arrears of acting allowances. In addition, acting for a long time demoralizes the acting officers in performing well in their acting positions and might render them inefficient in the long run.

It is therefore recommended that LGAs management in collaboration with PO-PSM plan to reduce the number of acting officers by either confirming the acting officers or appointing new ones with appropriate qualifications and competence to head the posts.

5.6 Expenditure Management

5.6.1 Inadequately supported payments TZS.10,031,058,789

Order 8(2) (c) and 104 of Local Government Financial Memorandum of 2009 requires all payments made by LGAs to be supported by proper supporting documents. However, expenditure records of a selected sample of 82 LGAs were examined and it was revealed that, payments amounting to TZS.10,031,058,789 were not supported by relevant documents. Hence, I could not establish their legitimacy. A list of payments not supported together with the respective LGAs is shown in

Appendix xxxvii. This situation implies weak control over custody of essential records and other related supporting documents.

Comparison showing inadequately supported payments for the year 2013/2014 to 2014/2015 is shown in Table 46 below:

Table 46: A Comparison over a Period of Two Years of Payments Inadequately Supported

Financial year	Number of Councils	Amount (TZS)
2014/2015	82	10,031,058,789
2013/2014	80	3,878,602,680

Comparison in **Table 46** above indicates that, despite a slight increase by 1 (1%) LGA, there is an extreme increase in inadequately supported payments in monetary terms by TZS.6,152,456,109 (158%) compared to the previous year. This situation implies that there is no improvement with regard to inadequately supported payments.

Further, six (6) LGAs which were noted to have substantial payments not supported are: Kinondoni MC (TZS.2,423,684,960); Morogoro DC (TZS.690,065,603); Mpanda TC (TZS.501,348,266); Kigoma/Ujiji MC (TZS.463,959,410); Karatu DC (TZS.351,876,648) and Hai DC (TZS.320,476,776).

Managements of LGAs are urged to ensure their pre audit units work effectively in examining payments vouchers before they are authorised by the responsible officials. Furthermore, LGAs are advised to appoint official(s) who will be responsible for

custody of payment vouchers together with their supporting documents.

5.6.2 Unvouched expenditure TZS.3,144,346,301

According to Order 34(1) of the Local Government Financial Memorandum of 2009, the Treasurer is required to maintain a sound accounting system and safekeeping of all supporting records. In addition, all payment vouchers together with their supporting documents are required to be maintained and given proper security and custody for a period of not less than 5 years as required by Order 104 of LGFM, 2009.

Contrary to the above cited Orders, I noted that payment vouchers amounting to TZS.3,144,346,301 during the year under audit in 33 LGAs were missing from their respective batches. Hence, the nature and validity of expenditure incurred by these LGAs could not be verified, a situation which restricted my audit scope. A sample of 33 LGAs with unvouched expenditure is shown in *Table 47* below;

Table 47: List of LGAs with Unvouched Expenditure

S/N	Name of LGA	Amount (TZS)	S/N	Name of LGA	Amount (TZS)
1.	Karatu DC	48,653,288	2.	Morogoro DC	6,255,000
3.	Meru DC	19,575,500	4.	Masasi TC	7,980,000
5.	Monduli DC	5,578,000	6.	Mtwara DC	7,980,000
7.	Kondoa DC	225,358,300	8.	Newala DC	48,046,082
9.	Makambako TC	31,199,000	10.	Nanyumbu DC	22,338,108
11.	Bukoba DC	30,337,740	12.	Ukerewe DC	25,572,348
13.	Kigoma/Ujiji MC	1,695,022,184	14.	Geita TC	28,520,000
15.	Rombo DC	39,345,800	16.	Chato DC	62,265,000
17.	Same DC	1,387,680	18.	Mpanda TC	5,651,672
19.	Kilwa DC	46,478,968	20.	Kahama TC	7,090,314
21.	Babati DC	2,635,439	22.	Iramba DC	66,553,978
23.	Hanang DC	33,878,600	24.	Ikungi DC	15,890,500
25.	Bunda DC	37,631,786	26.	Mkalama DC	10,653,838
27.	Mbeya DC	117,377,473	28.	Rufiji/Utete DC	7,600,000
29.	Tunduma TC	178,511,580	30.	Tabora MC	9,776,792
31.	Missenyi DC	68,281,052	32.	Hai DC	204,341,999
33.	Mwanza CC	26,578,280		Total	3,144,346,301

Kigoma/Ujiji MC was on the lead with unvouched payments of (TZS.1,695,022,184) followed by Kondo DC with (TZS.225,358,300).

Table 48 below gives a comparison of missing payment vouchers for the period of 2013/2014 to 2014/2015.

Table 48: A Comparison for Unvouched Expenditure

Financial year	Number of Councils	Amount involved (TZS)
2014/2015	33	3,144,346,301
2013/2014	20	756,730,755

Basing on the information shown in **Table 48** above LGAs with unvouched expenditure have increased by 13 (65%) Councils with the value of missing payment vouchers of TZS.2,387,615,546 (3,155%). The situation implies that there was no improvement regarding the problem of the missing payment vouchers compared with the previous year.

I recommend to the management of LGAs to abide by their primary responsibility of ensuring that essential documents including payment vouchers are properly safeguarded to avoid unvouched expenditure.

5.6.3 Payments charged to wrong account codes TZS.2,979,383,773

I noted during the year under review that, payments amounting to TZS.2,979,383,773 relating to 56 LGAs were charged to wrong expenditure codes without prior approval of the Full Council. This is contrary to Para 15.7 of the LAAM, 2010 and Order 23(1) of

LGFM, 2009 which requires that, “every charge of expenditure and item of income is required to be classified strictly in accordance with the details of the approved budget and the voted funds to be applied only to the purpose for which they were intended. Analysis of the expenditure made from the sampled LGAs is as shown in **Table 49**.

List of LGAs which charges payments to wrong account codes is shown in **Appendix xxxviii**.

Table 49: Comparison of LGAs with Expenditure Charged in Wrong Codes for Two (2) Years

Financial year	Number of LGAs	Amount (TZS)
2014/2015	56	2,979,383,773
2013/2014	47	2,385,712,357

Table 49 above it shows that, the problem still persists because of an increase in number of LGAs by 9 equivalent to 19% and likewise an increase in wrong expenditure coding by TZS.593,671,416 equivalent to 25% compared with the previous year.

Apart from being contrary to the budgetary controls and Orders, charging expenditure to wrong accounting codes also overstates expenditure items into which they are charged and eventually misstates individual expenses reported in the Financial Statements.

I still call upon the LGAs management to comply with Orders and budgetary controls since the matter appears to be recurring in various LGAs and no

controls have been reinforced to mitigate this anomaly.

5.6.4 Unbudgeted expenditures TZS.37,284,576,339

5.6.4.1 Expenditure on Other charges activities not budgeted for TZS. 1,625,869,563

Order 23 (1) of LGFM of 2009 states that, “every charge of expenditure and items of income shall be classified strictly in accordance with the details of the approved budget and the voted funds shall be applied only to the purpose for which they were intended.” Contrary to the foregoing Order, audit of a sample of 16 LGAs noted that other charges activities worth TZS. 1,625,869,563 were financed by expenditure not budgeted during the year under review. A list of LGAs which financed their other charges activities without budget provision is shown in *Table 50* below:-

Table 50: List of LGAs with no Budgeted Provision for Expenditure on Other Charges Activities

S/N	Name of LGA	Amount (TZS)	S/N	Name of LGA	Amount (TZS)
1.	Arusha DC	6,375,000	9.	Ukerewe DC	852,561,861
2.	Kongwa DC	5,240,000	10.	Geita DC	36,365,000
3.	Moshi MC	32,932,250	11.	Mpanda DC	111,217,421
4.	Nachingwea DC	1,600,000	12.	Nsimbo DC	10,360,000
5.	Simanjiro DC	2,584,000	13.	Singida DC	88,355,025
6.	Musoma DC	47,765,232	14.	Ikungi DC	35,688,700
7.	Tunduma TC	288,092,300	15.	Pangani DC	8,639,000
8.	Sengerema DC	88,116,774	16.	Tanga CC	9,977,000
Total					1,625,869,563

5.6.4.2 Unbudgeted expenditure on Local Government election TZS.2,910,660,286

During the year under audit, 48 LGAs spent TZS.2,910,660,286 which was not in their approved budget to finance Local Government Elections held in

December, 2014. Out of the 48 LGAs, 6 Councils did not receive funds to finance Local Government General Elections while 42 LGAs despite having no budget provision for elections, insufficient funds were released to facilitate the exercise a situation which forced these LGAs to utilize funds which were not budgeted for that purpose. This is contrary to Order 23 (1) of LGFM of 2009 which requires that, “every charge of expenditure and items of income shall be classified strictly in accordance with the details of the approved budget and the voted funds shall be applied only to the purpose for which they were intended.”

These practices affected some of the budgeted activities in other sectors which might end up unimplemented or partly implemented due to diversion of funds a situation which indicates inadequate budgetary controls in the concerned LGAs.

A list of LGAs with unbudgeted expenditure on the Local Government Elections is shown in ***Appendix xxxix***.

I recommend to the management of LGAs to comply with the LGFM, 2009 and institute strict public budgetary control in order to smoothen implementation of planned activities with a view to achieving targeted objectives.

5.6.4.3 Unbudgeted expenditure on the construction of Secondary School laboratories TZS.32,748,046,490

Order 23(1) of LGFM, 2009 requires “Every charge of expenditure and items of income to be classified in accordance with details of approved budget and voted funds shall be applied only to the purpose for which it is intended.” The President of the United Republic of Tanzania directed all LGAs to construct Secondary School laboratories by November, 2014. Following this directive, a sample of 68 LGAs were noted to have utilized a total of TZS.32,748,046,490 available in any account in order to accomplish the President’s at the expenses of postponing implementation of the budgeted for activities.

Existence of unbudgeted expenditure is an indication signifies that LGAs lack strong budgetary control. Further, this might also imply that planned activities of the same amount had to be forgone. A list of LGAs involved together with the amounts incurred is shown in *Appendix xl*.

I hereby advise the Government to implement a particular activity only if budget provision for the same exists. Additionally if the expenditure to be incurred cannot be postponed for public interest, a supplementary budget has to be considered.

In that regard therefore, I recommend to the government to regularize the expenditure incurred retrospectively through its normal approval process.

5.6.4.4 Purchase of goods and services not supported by Electronic Fiscal Device (EFD) receipts TZS.22,052,207,174

Reg. 3 of the Income Tax (Electronic Fiscal Devices) Regulations, 2012 defines a Fiscal Receipt as “a document printed by Electronic Fiscal Device for the customer for the supply of goods or services supplied bearing the contents as specified by the Commissioner of Income Tax and whose record is stored in the memory.” In addition, Section 29(4) of Value Added Tax Act 1997, CAP 148 (as amended by Finance Act 2010) provides that, “every person who purchases goods and services shall be required to demand a receipt for goods/services paid for.” Likewise, Reg. 28(1) of the Income Tax (Electronic Fiscal Devices) Regulations, 2012 requires “every purchaser to demand and retain the fiscal receipt or invoice in his possession and shall upon request made by the Commissioner or any officer authorized by the Commissioner, produce the said receipt to the Commissioner or such authorized officer.”

Contrary to the above requirements of the law, a total amount of TZS.22,052,207,174 was paid by 87 LGAs to various service providers and suppliers on the procurement of goods and services during the year under review without demanding electronic fiscal device receipts. A list of LGAs involved in these transactions is shown in *Appendix xli*.

Analysis of payments not supported by EFD is as shown in *Table 51* below.

Table 51: Comparison of LGAs with Payments not supported by Electronic Fiscal Device receipts (EFD) for Two (2) Years

Financial year	Number of LGAs	Amount (TZS.)
2014/2015	87	22,052,207,174
2013/2014	22	22,052,207,174

The information shown in **Table 51** above indicates an increase of LGAs by 65 (295%) and the amount involved by TZS.17,413,625,892 (375%) compared with the amount reported in the previous year. This situation implies that, LGAs have continued to accelerate tax evasion by not demanding EFD receipts from suppliers of goods and services providers a situation which causes loss of revenue to the Government. There is a possibility that, either inadequate efforts were taken by the LGAs management in enforcing compliance with Income Tax Act and its Regulations or there is lack of adequate knowledge on what kind of receipts and invoices should be obtained, once payments are made to the VAT registered suppliers and service providers.

In light of the foregoing circumstances, I insist to the management of the LGAs to demand Electronic Fiscal Device receipts whenever payments are made to suppliers and service providers for acquisition of goods and services in order to maximize revenue collections. In addition, keeping in mind that LGAs are the main purchasers, I advise them to abstain from entering into business deals with suppliers who do not issue EFD receipts, a move which will

eventually force them to register for VAT because of a decrease in their sales turnover.

5.6.5 Inter account transfer in the form of loans not reimbursed TZS.8,244,708,073

It was revealed during the year under review that, 68 LGAs transferred a total amount of TZS.8,244,708,073 in the form of loans from one account to another for implementing various activities. However, as at the time of auditing, no reimbursements were made to the lender accounts. This practice has an effect on the implementation of planned activities. A list of LGAs involved is shown in *Appendix lvii*:

Analysis of LGAs with Inter Account Transfer in form of loans not reimbursed is shown in Table 52 below.

Table 52: Inter Account Transfer in a form of Loans Not Reimbursed

Financial year	Number of LGAs	Amount (TZS)
2014/2015	68	8,244,708,073
2013/2014	28	1,806,854,285

Table 52 above indicates an increase in the LGAs involved in the inter-account transfer without reimbursement by 34 (121%) from 28 LGAs in 2013/2014 to 68 in 2014/2015 with a corresponding increase in the un-reimbursed loans by TZS.6,437,853,788 (356%) in two years' period.

I recommend the LGAs management to abide by budgetary controls to avoid affecting implementation of the planned activities.

5.6.6 Deferred payments TZS.1,313,690,587

Order 22(1) of LGFM, 2009 which requires that expenditure properly chargeable to the account of a given year as far as possible to be met within the relevant year and must not be deferred for the purpose of avoiding an over expenditure. On the contrary, it was noted during the audit for the year under review that, 54 LGAs made payments totalling TZS.1,313,690,587 for settling previous year's liabilities. However, no evidence was availed to the auditors to justify whether the payments made were among creditors for the year 2013/2014 nor were documents availed to the audit team to confirm re-budgeting of the deferred liabilities in the year under review.

The budget for the year under review in respect of the 54 LGAs was utilized to settle the previous year's liabilities which imply that the current year's activities of the same amount had to be forgone. A list of LGAs with deferred payments is shown in *Appendix xlii*.

The LGAs management are reminded to ensure that all liabilities and commitments are recorded in the books of accounts and are considered during preparation of budget for the next financial year.

5.6.7 Non deduction of Withholding Tax TZS.210,223,881

A test check of payments made by 20 LGAs in respect of goods and services during the year under review revealed that, Withholding Tax amounting to TZS.210,223,881 was neither withheld nor remitted

to the Commissioner for Income Tax which might entails loss to the Government. This is contrary to Section 83A of the Income Tax Act, 2004 (Revised 2008) which requires the Government to withhold income tax at a rate of 2 percent of the gross payment in respect of the supply of goods and services to the Government by a supplier or service providers. A list of these LGAs which did not deduct withholding tax is given in **Table 53** below:

Table 53: List of LGAs which did not deduct and remit Withholding Tax to CIT

S/N	Name of LGA	Amount (TZS)	S/N	Name of LGA	Amount (TZS)
1.	Ngorongoro DC	7,567,598	2.	Kyela DC	21,035,819
3.	Monduli DC	5,552,988	4.	Masasi TC	1,165,680
5.	Ngara DC	6,535,940	6.	Tandahimba DC	14,575,420
7.	Mwanga DC	5,537,039	8.	Ilemela MC	7,642,028
9.	Nachingwea DC	2,437,144	10.	Kalambo DC	5,919,345
11.	Babati DC	1,809,470	12.	Shinyanga MC	25,787,571
13.	Kiteto DC	439,462	14.	Ikungi DC	1,975,572
15.	Chunya DC	48,689,696	16.	Handeni DC	11,280,655
17.	Mbeya CC	21,379,465	18.	Korogwe TC	4,833,131
19.	Ileje DC	8,878,386	20.	Rufiji/Utete DC	7,181,472
Total					210,223,881

I urge the concerned LGAs management to reinforce internal checks to ensure compliance with various Acts and Regulations related to collection of taxes in order to enable the Government boost its revenue for improvement of social services delivery to the citizens.

5.6.8 Payments not pre-audited TZS.1,394,996,919

Para 2.4.2 of LAAM requires that all payments have to be pre- audited before authorization. Pre-audit section verifies if all internal controls have been complied with, funds are available and all necessary supporting documents are in place; this will give a reference benchmark to an authorizing officer. However, 23 LGAs were noted during the year under

review to have authorized payment vouchers amounting to TZS.1,394,996,919 which were not pre-audited by the responsible officials. A list of LGAs which did not carry out pre-audit of payment vouchers before authorisation by the responsible officials is shown in **Table 54** below:

Table 54: List of LGAs which did not Pre-Audit PVs before Authorization of Payments

S/N	Name of LGA	Amount (TZS)	S/N	Name of LGA	Amount (TZS)
1.	Karatu DC	44,098,200	2.	Tunduma TC	73,496,000
3.	Longido DC	9,449,837	4.	Morogoro DC	89,084,000
5.	Ngorongoro DC	15,506,979	6.	Misungwi DC	26,052,100
7.	Monduli DC	64,824,350	8.	Ukerewe DC	35,548,800
9.	Ludewa DC	199,442,324	10.	Kalambo DC	155,297,067
11.	Kibondo DC	12,365,000	12.	Songea DC	15,298,415
13.	Kigoma DC	16,762,000	14.	Iramba DC	99,784,225
15.	Kakonko DC	7,539,000	16.	Muheza DC	90,168,600
17.	Moshi DC	10,274,410	18.	Korogwe DC	139,166,000
19.	Same DC	36,265,000	20.	Nzega DC	12,700,000
21.	Mbeya DC	22,335,032	22.	Hai DC	62,332,130
23.	Itilima DC	157,207,450			
Total					1,394,996,919

Failure of the LGAs to establish effective pre-audit function renders it difficult for the authorizing officer to confirm if funds are available to meet such expenditure, expenditures are lawful, value for money has been achieved and all expenditures are properly supported by relevant documents. This may result into misappropriation of public money by allowing inaccurate and invalid payments to be effected.

I insist the management of the LGAs to reinforce internal controls in order to ensure that payments vouchers are pre-audited by responsible officials before they are authorized by Accounting Officers or authorised officers.

5.6.9 Ineligible Expenditures TZS.1,418,831,883

A total of TZS.1,418,831,883 was paid by 27 LGAs from various Councils' accounts for implementation of activities during the year under review. However, these payments were regarded as ineligible expenditure due to the fact that the respective LGAs paid the amount from the accounts which were intended for other activities. Further, no evidence was availed to the auditors to show whether initially the funds had been deposited to meet such expenditures. A list of LGAs with ineligible expenditure together with the amount involved is shown in *Table 55* below:

Table 55: List of LGAs with Ineligible Expenditures

S/N	Name of LGA	Account	Amount (TZS)
1.	Karatu DC	Other Charges	5,028,000
2.	Arusha CC	Other Charges	12,405,000
3.	Kondoa DC	Deposit	38,050,300
4.	Mpwapwa DC	CHF	28,398,500
5.	Njombe TC	Deposit	50,000,000
6.	Rombo DC	Deposit	11,557,000
7.	Same DC	Other Charges	71,551,631
8.	Tarime DC	Development	47,924,000
9.	Momba DC	Other Charges	5,737,500
10.	Morogoro MC	Other Charges	4,958,400
11.	Masasi TC	Cost sharing	51,342,000
12.	Geita DC	Dev and Other Charges	15,642,000
13.	Mbogwe DC	Deposit	24,999,405
14.	Sumbawanga MC	ULGSP	352,374,515
15.	Kalambo DC	Development and Deposit	98,585,500
16.	Singida MC	Deposit	67,679,840
17.	Ikungu DC	Deposit	120,690,000
18.	Mkalama DC	Development	31,747,900
19.	Urambo DC	Deposit	8,091,910
20.	Tabora MC	Other Charges and Deposit	118,718,480
21.	Nzega DC	Other Charges and Deposit	127,155,000
22.	Sikonge DC	CDCF	35,650,000
23.	Tabora DC	Development	1,329,500
24.	Kaliua DC	Other Charges	11,475,000
25.	Missenyi DC	Deposit	54,667,900
26.	Hai DC	Other Charges	13,482,000
27.	Tanga CC	Other Charges	9,590,602
Total			1,418,831,883

Table 55 above indicates that ineligible expenditure incurred affected implementation of other planned and approved activities for which the deposited funds were primarily intended.

I recommend to the management of LGAs to establish effective internal control systems which will ensure that funds credited in the accounts are spent solely on activities for which they were intended.

5.6.10 Nugatory Expenditures TZS.599,476,734

Nugatory expenditures are payments made by an entity such as demurrage charges, penalties/interests for failure to comply with contractual obligations and the like from which the Government and the LGA in particular has received no value. During the year under review, 6 Councils incurred nugatory expenditures amounting to TZS.599,476,734. Out of the total amount of nugatory expenditures TZS.123,403,200 was paid by Arusha City Council as compensations and damages for breach of contracts after being sued in the civil cases; TZS.2,363,600 was paid by Muleba District Council for failure to appear before the Court to attend the case for breach of contract for revenue collection. Further, TZS.222,945,649 were in respect of TASAF II funds misappropriated in Masasi District Council by unfaithful employees which had to be refunded from own sources revenue, the Council accepted this loss even before delivery of the court ruling. TZS.12,491,000 was paid by Sengerema District Council being compensation and damages for breach of agreements in civil cases. Furthermore, TZS.193,574,498 was expenditure incurred by Sikonge DC on procurement of goods and services for Non-Governmental Organization called Pathfinder Green City without obtaining considerable services

from that organization and TZS.44,698,787 was paid by Tanga City in respect of salaries to employees who to-date are absent from duty without reasons but the Council has continued to credit their personal accounts.

As it has been explained above, the nature of payments emanated from different scenarios which subjected the Councils to incur nugatory expenditure.

I recommend to the management of LGAs to abide by their contractual obligations in order to avoid such payments which cause loss to the Government. LGAs are urged to strengthen internal controls over settlement of the matured obligations on demand to eliminate court disputes and to ensure that all assets procured for the NGO are recovered at the time when the organization will be dissolved and be owned by the respective Council.

5.6.11 Overdrawn deposits TZS.2,154,383,238

Examination of payment vouchers and related supporting documents together with the deposit registers for the year ended 30th June, 2015 noted that, a total of TZS.2,154,383,238 was paid by 27 LGAs from the deposit accounts to meet various expenditures. However, it was revealed that, these expenditures were charged to the deposit items over and above the available balances thus over-drawing other deposit items by the same amount.

This is an indication of inadequate control over utilisation of the committed funds in the deposit

accounts which affects implementation of the targeted activities.

A list of LGAs together with the amounts involved is shown in *Table 56* below:-

Table 56: List of LGAs with Overdrawn Deposits

S/N	Name of LGA	Amount (TZS)	S/N	Name of LGA	Amount (TZS)
1.	Dar es Salaam CC	481,007,285	2.	Morogoro MC	111,604,675
3.	Kinondoni MC	409,706,067	4.	Magu DC	13,773,305
5.	Bukoba MC	12,020,000	6.	Sengerema DC	52,265,350
7.	Muleba DC	104,802,063	8.	Ukerewe DC	105,907,453
9.	Karagwe DC	32,634,179	10.	Mlele DC	39,222,296
11.	Kyerwa DC	35,000,000	12.	Nsimbo DC	7,408,076
13.	Moshi MC	154,811,527	14.	Kahama TC	21,893,503
15.	Moshi DC	58,468,060	16.	Muheza DC	87,301,160
17.	Silha DC	76,994,092	18.	Kitindi DC	19,027,387
19.	Hanang' DC	35,469,932	20.	Bumbuli DC	1,961,500
21.	Musoma MC	25,748,496	22.	Mafia DC	13,198,080
23.	Rorya DC	80,054,881	24.	Rufiji/Utete DC	25,936,114
25.	Tarime DC	93,457,492	26.	Missenyi DC	50,896,983
27.	Kishapu DC	3,813,282			
Total					2,154,383,238

I recommend to the management of LGAs to improve financial management over the use of funds credited in deposit accounts which are meant for specific purposes.

5.6.12 Uncontrolled payments made from the deposit account TZS.3,776,689,275

Para 5.19 of the Local Authority Accounting Manual of 2009 states that, “as far as LGAs receive deposits of various types and in order to ensure adequate control and accounting for these deposits, the deposits register should be maintained with folios provided for every type of deposit. Among other information to be disclosed in these folios are particulars from whom received and for what purpose of deposit”.

On the contrary, a review of payments made from the deposit account in 34 LGAs for the year under review noted that TZS. 3,776,689,275 were made without quoting numbers of receipt as an authority for payments to be made out of the deposited funds. Payments from this account should result from the amount deposited by the LGA or various persons and during payment the receipt number should be referred to ascertain the payment.

The leading Councils with huge amounts of uncontrolled payments include; Longido DC (TZS.482,423,639), Moshi MC (TZS.355,335,483), Kwimba DC (TZS.276,506,875), Msalala DC (TZS.254,255,803) and Ilala MC TZS.(230,313,500)

A list of LGAs to whom these payments relate is shown in *Table 57* below:

Table 57: LGAs with uncontrolled payments made from the deposit

S/N	Name of LGA	Amount (TZS)	S/N	Name of LGA	Amount (TZS)
1.	Arusha DC	18,497,661	2.	Musoma DC	30,917,366
3.	Karatu DC	62,530,672	4.	Bunda DC	214,615,225
5.	Longido DC	482,423,639	6.	Rungwe DC	220,239,462
7.	Ngorongoro DC	8,871,667	8.	Mvomero DC	79,913,924
9.	Arusha CC	218,512,883	10.	Kwimba DC	276,506,875
11.	Monduli DC	3,488,606	12.	Magu DC	24,377,840
13.	Ilala MC	230,313,500	14.	Misungwi DC	47,086,632
15.	Kinondoni MC	130,400,000	16.	Sengerema DC	45,213,350
17.	Kondoa DC	93,792,978	18.	Mpanda DC	108,817,222
19.	Makete DC	121,798,528	20.	Mlele DC	47,561,400
21.	Karagwe DC	115,125,665	22.	Nyasa DC	220,239,462
23.	Moshi MC	355,335,483	24.	Msalala DC	254,255,803
25.	Same DC	2,235,000	26.	Mkalama DC	62,238,400
27.	Lindi DC	12,500,000	28.	Pangani DC	44,311,677
29.	Serengeti DC	67,475,085	30.	Korogwe DC	8,540,000
31.	Mafia DC	109,124,782	32.	Haï DC	9,427,500
33.	Rufiji/Utete DC	26,002,064	34.	Tanga CC	23,998,924
Total					3,776,689,275

The information shown in Table 57 above indicates that deposited funds for specific purposes might have been spent for unintended purposes. This practice can result into demoralizing financiers if it

comes to their knowledge that funds donated by them were spent for implementation of activities not planned.

Management of LGAs are advised not to effect payments from the deposit Account if no funds were initially deposited to meet expenditures of such activities.

5.6.13 Unapproved payments TZS.595,235,368

Audit carried in 21 LGAs during the year under review noted payments totalling TZS.595,235,368 to have been made from various accounts for implementation of various activities. However, these payments were not approved by the relevant authorities as shown in Table 58 below.

Table 58: List of LGAs with Unapproved Payments

S/N	Name of the LGA	Amount (TZS)	Type of approval
1.	Karatu DC	11,209,000	Not approved by the Accounting Officer
2.	Arusha CC	10,045,892	Not approved by the Accounting Officer
3.	Monduli DC	3,040,000	No approval of the Finance Committee
4.	Ilala MC	81,153,612	No approval of TEMESA
5.	Kinondoni MC	131,520,262	No approval of CDCF Committee
6.	Kondoa DC	40,997,000	Not approved by the Accounting Officer
7.	Ludewa DC	22,414,467	Not approved by the Accounting Officer
8.	Bunda DC	12,850,100	Not approved by the Accounting Officer
9.	Mtwara DC	32,984,000	No approval of CDCF Committee
10.	Newala DC	35,323,000	Not approved by the Accounting Officer
11.	Nanyumbu DC	10,000,000	No approval of the Ministry of Finance
12.	Songea MC	33,378,579	Not approved by the Accounting Officer
13.	Tunduru DC	11,450,000	Not approved by the Accounting Officer
14.	Nyasa DC	9,830,000	Not approved by the Accounting Officer
15.	Shinyanga DC	10,117,000	Not approved by CHF Health Committee
16.	Iramba DC	41,226,000	No approval of the Ministry of Finance
17.	Ikungi DC	90,199,020	Not approved by the Accounting Officer
18.	Tabora MC	11,918,208	Not approved by the Accounting Officer
19.	Nzega DC	6,830,000	Not approved by the Accounting Officer
20.	Hai DC	3,397,000	Not approved by the Accounting Officer
21.	Ulanga DC	11,823,278	Not approved by Mechanical engineer
Total		595,235,368	

Payments without proper authorization may turn out to be misappropriation of public funds.

I emphasize to all LGAs to comply with financial regulations, instructions and guidelines by strengthening internal checks including subjecting every payment to the scrutiny of pre-audit unit and ensure proper authorization.

5.7 Assets Management

Asset management is a systematic process of deploying, operating, maintaining, monitoring, upgrading, and disposing-off the assets in a cost-effective manner. Asset Management involves the balancing of costs, opportunities and risks against the desired performance of assets, to achieve the organizational objectives.

Asset management also enables an organization to examine the need and performance of assets and asset systems at different levels. It enables the application of analytical approaches towards managing an asset over the different stages of its life cycle. Audit of asset management processes in the LGAs, revealed various deficiencies as shown below:

5.7.1 Non Maintenance of Non-Current Assets Registers and Review of Residual Value and Useful Life (A pre-requisite for complying with IPSAS)

Order 103 (1) and (2) of LGFM, 2009 require LGAs to maintain a register of fixed assets and record therein all relevant information. Audit of LGAs' assets management noted that, 26 LGAs did not maintain and update their assets registers. Important records

like details of additions, dates, costs and method of financing, assets identification codes, location of asset, details of disposal, price and method of disposal were not recorded.

Further, I noted that residual value and useful life of assets in 5 LGAs were not reviewed as per the requirement of Paragraph 67 of IPSAS 17 which requires the residual value and useful life of an asset to be reviewed at each annual reporting date and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, the changes shall be accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate in accordance with IPSAS 3. As such, these assets existed at the reporting date but were not assigned value. Without assigning value to assets, and updating noncurrent assets register, it will be difficult for the LGAs to determine and obtain a fair value of assets owned. Details of assets and LGAs involved are shown in *Table 59* below.

Table 59: List of LGAs which neither maintained non-current asset registers nor reviewed the residual value and useful life of its assets

S/N	Region	Non Review Of Residual Value	Non Maintenance/Up date Of Fixed Asset Register	Non Review of Residual Value
1.	Dodoma	Bahi DC	V	
2.	Simiyu	Busega DC	V	
3.	Dodoma	Chemba DC		V
4.	Dodoma	Dodoma MC	V	
5.	Morogoro	Gairo DC	V	
6.	Manyara	Hanang' DC	V	
7.	Kigoma	Kakonko DC	V	
8.	Kigoma	Kasulu DC	V	
9.	Kigoma	Kigoma DC	V	
10.	Tanga	Kilindi DC	V	
11.	Morogoro	Kilombero DC	V	
12.	Coast	Mafia DC	V	
13.	Njombe	Makete DC	V	
14.	Singida	Manyoni DC	V	
15.	Ruvuma	Mbinga DC	V	
16.	Arusha	Meru DC	V	
17.	Morogoro	Morogoro MC	V	
18.	Dodoma	Mpwapwa DC		V
19.	Mara	Musoma MC	V	
20.	Mwanza	Mwanza CC		V

S/N	Region	Non Review Of Residual Value	Non Maintenance/Up date Of Fixed Asset Register	Non Review of Residual Value
21.	Kagera	Ngara DC		V
22.	Singida	Singida DC	V	
23.	Dar Es Salaam	Temeke MC		V
24.	Mwanza	Ukerewe DC	V	
25.	Kigoma	Uvinza DC	V	
26.	Njombe	Wang'ing'ombe DC	V	

I advise the management of the LGAs to ensure that noncurrent asset registers are properly maintained and updated by recording all relevant information for proper control of the LGA's assets. Also, LGAs are encouraged to comply with IPSAS 17.

5.7.2 Grounded and un-serviceable non-current assets

Order 45 (1) of the Local Government Financial Memorandum (LGFM), 2009 requires all assets no longer required, unserviceable, obsolete stock or scrap materials to be identified and disposed off, subject to approval of the Finance Committee and subsequently by Full Council. Further, Paragraph 26 of IPSAS 21 states that, "an entity shall assess at each reporting date whether there is any indication that asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the entity shall estimate the recoverable amount of the asset".

LGAs have a responsibility of managing and controlling all assets under their jurisdiction and ensure that all such assets operate well for the benefit of LGAs as a whole. One of the control mechanisms is to ensure that, all motor vehicles, heavy plants and motor cycles are serviced regularly with the minimal maintenance costs.

Review of the noncurrent asset register together with the supporting schedules submitted along with Financial Statements of 68 LGAs disclosed an existence of motor vehicles, trucks, plants and motor cycles which were not in use and have been grounded for a long time and they are unserviceable.

Managements of LGAs have not taken action of assessing assets impairment to determine to what extent future economic benefits can be obtained from the grounded assets or disposing off the assets that require major repair. Details of such assets at each LGA are shown in **Appendix xlv**.

Continue owning grounded assets may increase maintenance costs and lead to further deterioration due to wear and tear thus reducing the amount of revenue that would have been received if the assets were sold earlier.

It is advised that LGA's management need to identify and test for impairment all of its assets which are no longer in use in order to dispose-off or repair them where the cost is reasonable.

5.7.3 Non Valuation of Plant, Property and Equipment

Para 101 of IPSAS 17 states that, the transitional provisions in paragraphs 95 and 96 are intended to give relief in situations where an entity is seeking to comply with the provisions of IPSAS 17. When entities adopt accrual accounting in accordance with IPSASs for the first time, there are often difficulties in compiling comprehensive information on the existence and valuation of assets. For this reason,

for a period of five-years following the date of first adoption of IPSASs, entities are not required to comply fully with the requirements of paragraph 14.

The Local Government Authorities adopted IPSAS accrual basis of accounting from 1st July 2009 with a grace period of five years to be fully compliant. Review of IPSAS implementation and accounting policies in respect of Non-current assets of 60 LGAs revealed that good progress has been made so far except that, the LGAs have not revalued their assets under different classes as shown in **Appendix Iviii**.

The reported value of PPE in the financial statements was not fairly stated.

I emphasise that LGAs should take initiatives of revaluing their Noncurrent Assets as required by IPSAS 17.

5.7.4 Property, Plant and Equipment and other financial assets lacking ownership documents

All assets of the LGAs are required to be properly recorded in the books of accounts of the respective LGA and be supported with the ownership documents which shall be entered in a register and kept under safe custody by the Accounting Officer. However, my audit has revealed that assets reported in the financial Statements of 8 LGAs relating to Property, Plants and Equipment and other financial assets lacked evidence of ownership.

It is recommended that, Local Government Authorities should obtain right of ownership and

control of the assets under their jurisdiction such as registration cards for motor vehicles and title deeds for land and buildings. Details of LGAs with such anomalies are shown in **Table 60**.

Table 60: List of LGAs with PPE that Lack Ownership

S/N	District	Region	Description	Value (TZS)
1.	Bariadi DC	Simiyu	Building	12,149,054,000
2.	Bariadi TC	Simiyu	Council's Buildings	680,378,576
3.	Butiama DC	Mara	Assets	64,653,390
4.	Geita DC	Geita	Land and Building	18,846,105,000
5.	Masasi DC	Mtwara	PPE	not reported
6.	Masasi TC	Mtwara	Five M/V-T576CUW, DFP8991, SM8991, SM2544, SM2807, STL361 4 and Open spaces have no title deeds	not reported
7.	Maswa DC	Simiyu	Buildings and Open spaces, Investments(shares)	not reported
8.	Urambo DC	Tabora	Buildings	133,400,000

5.7.5 Plant, Property and Equipment not reported in the Financial Statements

Councils own land obtained at zero cost from the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. This land has been reported in the financial statements at zero amount contrary to Para 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires the cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction to be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in the financial statements of 21 LGAs shown in **Table 61** were understated.

Table 61: List of LGAs not reported PPE in the Financial Statements

S/N	Region	Name Of Council
1.	Mara	Bunda DC
2.	Mbeya	Busokelo DC
3.	Dodoma	Chamwino DC
4.	Dodoma	Dodoma MC
5.	Tabora	Igunga DC
6.	Singida	Ikungi DC
7.	Rukwa	Kalambo DC
8.	Mwanza	Kwimba DC
9.	Mwanza	Magu DC
10.	Katavi	Mlele DC
11.	Rukwa	Nkasi DC

S/N	Region	Name Of Council
12.	Katavi	Nsimbo DC
13.	Tabora	Nzega DC
14.	Mwanza	Sengerema DC
15.	Tabora	Sikonge DC
16.	Singida	Singida DC
17.	Rukwa	Sumbawanga DC
18.	Rukwa	Sumbawanga MC
19.	Tabora	Tabora DC
20.	Tabora	Tabora MC
21.	Tabora	Urambo DC

Due to non-reporting of value of land in the LGA's financial statements, I failed to ascertain the full value of PPE. I advise the LGAs to report value of land in their Financial Statements to make them portray a fair view of their financial performance as required by required by IPSAS 17.

5.7.6 Non separation of value of Land and Building in financial statements

The Local Government Authorities adopted IPSAS accrual basis of accounting from 1st July, 2009 with a grace period of five years which ended on 30th of June 2014 to be fully compliant. Para 74 of IPSAS 17 requires land and buildings owned by an entity to be accounted for as separate assets even when they are acquired together with an exception of quarries and sites used for landfill. This is mainly because land is not depreciated as it has unlimited useful life unlike buildings which have limited useful life.

A total of TZS.378,472,190,505 included in the financial statements of 38 LGAs representing the value of land and buildings that has not been separated between the value of land and that of buildings as required under Para 74 of IPAS 17.

Consequently the carrying amount of land and buildings reported in Financial Statements was

misstated as it includes depreciation on land which should have not been accounted in the books of accounts. The amount of misstatement involved could not be easily established because the carrying value of land and buildings has not been separated.

Table 62: List of LGAs which had not Split Land and Building in the Financial Statements

S/N	Region	Name of Council	Land and Building not Separated
1.	Mbeya	Chunya DC	12,832,988,107
2.	Singida	Ikungi DC	Not Reported
3.	Mbeya	Iteje DC	3,846,508,045
4.	Iringa	Iringa MC	15,194,831,607
5.	Kigoma	Kakonko DC	Not Reported
6.	Kigoma	Kasulu DC	Not Reported
7.	Kigoma	Kibondo DC	Not Reported
8.	Kigoma	Kigoma DC	Not Reported
9.	Kigoma	Kigoma/Ujiji MC	11,377,000,000
10.	Iringa	Kilolo DC	11,760,318,083
11.	Tanga	Korogwe TC	Not Reported
12.	Njombe	Ludewa DC	4,917,490,117
13.	Njombe	Makambako TC	7,501,365,897
14.	Njombe	Makete DC	9,036,932,590
15.	Mbeya	Mbarali DC	7,427,248,618
16.	Mbeya	Mbeya DC	26,799,773,005
17.	Ruvuma	Mbinga DC	34,147,724,617
18.	Mbeya	Mbozi DC	14,004,483,999,56
19.	Mbeya	Momba DC	3,605,358,617
20.	Katavi	Mpanda DC	4,532,229,000
21.	Katavi	Mpanda TC	3,127,275,120
22.	Dodoma	Mpwapwa DC	12,089,985,403
23.	Tanga	Muheza DC	15,294,400,000
24.	Kilimanjaro	Mwanga DC	2,655,049,372
25.	Ruvuma	Namtumbo DC	27,769,886,524
26.	Njombe	Njombe DC	34,024,628,939
27.	Njombe	Njombe TC	21,645,515,607
28.	Geita	Nyanghai DC	not reported
29.	Ruvuma	Nyasa DC	24,213,620,800
30.	Mbeya	Rungwe DC	26,217,821,203
31.	Kilimanjaro	Same DC	14,736,864,909
32.	Kilimanjaro	Siha DC	848,610,141
33.	Singida	Singida DC	Not Reported
34.	Ruvuma	Songea DC	6,371,854,529
35.	Ruvuma	Songea MC	3,049,236,490
36.	Tabora	Tabora DC	Not Reported
37.	Ruvuma	Tunduru DC	19,222,593,081
38.	Njombe	Wang'ing'ombe DC	220,596,084
Total			378,472,190,505

Non-separation of value of land and buildings hinders users of the financial statements to ascertain true value of individual asset items. Further, the PPE value reported in the financial statements was understated due to the charge of depreciation on land contrary to requirement of Para 74 of IPSAS 17.

In light of the above, I recommend to the management of LGAs to make the necessary interventions which will enable them to prepare financial statements which are full compliant to IPSAS Accrual, unless where allowable under Para 75 of IPSAS 17. I also urge the LGAs to conduct training to their staff on how to prepare IPSAS compliant financial statements.

5.7.7 Non maintenance of a register for motor vehicles and plants

Order 88 of LGFM, 2009 states that every local authority shall maintain a motor vehicles and plant register into which all vehicles and plants (including any donation of such) shall be recorded on acquisition. However, during the year under review it was noted that 12 LGAs did not maintain registers for motor vehicles and plant contrary to the above cited order as detailed in **Table 63** below.

Table 63: List of LGAs with no Motor Vehicles and Plant Register

S/N	Region	Name Of Council
1.	Simiyu	Itilima DC
2.	Kigoma	Kakonko DC
3.	Dodoma	Kondoa DC
4.	Morogoro	Morogoro DC
5.	Kigoma	Uvinza DC
6.	Kigoma	Kakonko DC
7.	Dodoma	Kondoa DC
8.	Njombe	Ludewa DC
9.	Mbeya	Mbeya CC
10.	Mbeya	Mbeya DC
11.	Kigoma	Uvinza DC
12.	Njombe	Wang'ing'ombe DC

In the absence of the Motor vehicle and plant register, I could not verify the particulars of

maintenances for those motor vehicles and plants which were serviced during the year.

I urge the concerned LGAs to ensure that registers of motor vehicles and plants are properly maintained.

5.7.8 Outstanding receivables and prepayments TZS.179,026,643,470

Major components of debtors in most of the LGAs include prepayments, account receivable from revenue collecting agents, staff advances and imprests and Women & Youths loans. Review of LGA's financial statements and their supporting schedules disclosed receivables amounting to TZS.179,026,643,470 in 163 LGAs which remained uncollected for a considerable period of time as detailed in *Appendix xlvi*.

I am concerned with the recoverability of these amounts as they remain outstanding for a long period without being collected. Further, receivables have considerably increased from TZS.141,648,528,746 in the year 2013/2014 to TZS.179,026,643,470 in the year 2014/2015. Non collection of receivables on the due dates may lead to financial liquidity problem to the concerned LGAs, hence deterring other operations of the Council.

I urge the concerned LGAs to expedite the recovery process so that receivables not collected are collected and used to finance planned activities.

5.7.9 Motor vehicles not insured

Order 95(1) of LGFM, 2009 requires Transport Officers to ensure that all vehicles are insured in accordance with statutory and council requirements and to make follow up on the payment of motor vehicle insurance premiums as they fall due. During the year under review, I noted that 18 LGAs did not insure their motor vehicles contrary to Order 95(1) of LGFM, 2009. Details of the LGAs and items not insured are summarized in *Table 64* below;

Table 64: List of LGAs which did not insure their Motor Vehicle

S/N	Name of LGAs	Region	Item	No. Motor vehicle, Cycle or Plant	Value
1.	Bagamoyo DC	Coast	M/vehicle	4	not reported
2.	Kilombero DC	Morogoro	M/vehicles	12	not reported
3.	Kishapu DC	Shinyanga	M/vehicle	11	not reported
4.	Mwanza CC	Mwanza	M/vehicles	14	not reported
5.	Nanyumbu DC	Mtwara	M/vehicle and Caterpillar Backhoe	8	not reported
6.	Bagamoyo DC	Coast	M/vehicle	4	not reported
7.	Busokeli DC	Mbeya	M/Vehicles	4	not reported
8.	Kalambo DC	Rukwa	M/Vehicle	6	not reported
9.	Kiloto DC	Iringa	M/Vehicle	6	not reported
10.	Kilombero DC	Morogoro	M/vehicles	12	not reported
11.	Kiteto DC	Manyara	Motor Vehicles	14	not reported
12.	Kyela DC	Mbeya	Motor vehicles	9	not reported
13.	Mbeya DC	Mbeya	Motor vehicle Motor cycles	72	not reported
14.	Momba DC	Mbeya	Motor Vehicles	10	not reported
15.	Ngorongoro DC	Arusha	Motor vehicles	10	not reported
16.	Nkasi DC	Rukwa	Motor Vehicles	10	not reported
17.	Sumbawanga MC	Rukwa	Motor Vehicles	15	not reported
18.	Wang'ing'ombe DC	Njombe	Motor Vehicles	5	not reported

In the absence of insurance cover to the identified motor vehicles, plant and motor cycles, LGAs concerned may be in the risk of incurring losses in case of an accident occurring.

I recommend to the concerned LGAs to insure their motor vehicles, motor cycles and plants as required by Order 95(1) of LGFM, 2009.

5.8 Liabilities and Commitments

It is important for LGAs to create harmony with staff and maintain a good reputation with suppliers of goods and services through settlement of creditors' invoices in time hence creating confidence to staff and the society they serve.

5.8.1 Outstanding Payables TZS.212,130,677,853

Financial statements together with their supporting schedules for the year ended 30th June, 2015 disclosed outstanding payables in 163 LGAs amounting to TZS.212,130,677,853 which were yet to be settled by the concerned Councils. Analysis of the performance of LGAs in settling its short-term obligations for the consecutive four years is shown in the *Table 65* below;

Table 65: Trend of Outstanding Payables for a period of four consecutive years

Financial Year	No. of Councils involved	Amounts (TZS)
2014/2015	163	212,130,677,853
2013/2014	161	143,833,939,924
2012/2013	140	104,282,263,060
2011/2012	118	62,192,971,408

The above trend shows a significant increase in the outstanding payables by TZS.68,296,737,929 (47%) from the year 2013/2014 to 2014/15. The LGAs with its outstanding amount is in *Appendix I* of the report.

I was also concerned with the 11 LGAs shown in *Table 66* below which have significant outstanding payables.

Table 66: List of LGAs which have significant outstanding payables

S/N	Name of LGA	Amount (TZS)
1.	Arusha CC	4,237,793,108
2.	Bunda DC	3,698,483,000
3.	Dar es salaam CC	3,545,748,000
4.	Dodoma MC	5,181,717,304
5.	Ilala MC	10,533,239,235
6.	Iringa MC	3,458,800,885
7.	Karagwe DC	4,844,331,000
8.	Kinondoni MC	16,636,330,668
9.	Masasi DC	3,232,553,261
10.	Nkasi DC	4,801,226,000
11.	Temeke MC	5,786,031,770

I reiterate my previous recommendation to the Government through PO - RALG to ensure that outstanding payables are settled as they fall due. Further, LGAs should establish robust internal control systems and procedures in order to ensure that managements are not liable for creating commitments which are not beneficial to LGAs.

5.9 Other Observations

5.9.1 20% of General Purpose Grant not paid to Villages TZS.2,789,045,262

The Government abolished certain own revenue sources (taxes) used to be collected by LGAs in the year 2004 and compensated them by General Purpose Grant. The LGAs were directed to disburse 20% of the compensation grant received from the Central Government to the lower levels. During the year under review, I noted that 50 LGAs did not disburse 20% of the General Purpose Grant received from the Central Government amounting to TZS.2,789,045,262 to villages' levels as shown in *Table 67* below.

This implies that development activities at the village level were not implemented as planned. This might retard the pace of alleviating poverty to the rural populace due to inability to finance small-scale development projects.

I recommend to the management of LGAs to set a system which will ensure 20% of the General Purpose Grant received from the Central Government is paid over immediately to the village level to accomplish planned development activities.

Table 67: List of LGAs not paid 20% of General Purpose Grant to Villages

S/N	Name of LGA	Amount (TZS)	S/N	Name of LGA	Amount (TZS)
1.	Arusha CC	89,914,208	2.	Kyela DC	64,173,816
3.	Arusha DC	14,796,000	4.	Magu DC	8,852,400
5.	Bahi DC	142,828,939	6.	Mbarali DC	17,109,200
7.	Bariadi TC	4,455,058	8.	Mbeya CC	76,567,783
9.	Buhigwe DC	25,206,600	10.	Mbogwe DC	24,665,800
11.	Busokelo DC	52,640,680	12.	Meru DC	52,819,600
13.	Chamwino DC	40,541,860	14.	Misenyi DC	19,764,800
15.	Chemba DC	36,042,023	16.	Monduli DC	23,155,164
17.	Geita DC	16,733,800	18.	Mpanda DC	99,580,692
19.	Hanang DC	32,101,200	20.	Mpanda TC	104,183,349
21.	Handeni DC	59,660,000	22.	Mpwapa DC	165,887,368
23.	Igunga DC	18,997,800	24.	Msalata DC	26,778,001
25.	Ilala MC	80,762,400	26.	Mvomero DC	24,974,600
27.	Ileje DC	14,946,600	28.	Ngorongoro DC	72,846,834
29.	Ilemela MC	22,533,400	30.	Nsimbo DC	4,800,000
31.	Kahama TC	20,382,000	32.	Nyangware DC	23,725,000
33.	Karatu DC	109,322,328	34.	Pangani DC	279,457,411
35.	Kigoma DC	26,427,400	36.	Rombo DC	14,996,000
37.	Kitindi DC	14,761,800	38.	Rungwe DC	21,478,600
39.	Kilombero DC	21,377,200	40.	Sengerema DC	15,947,287
41.	Kishapu DC	17,912,600	42.	Shinyanga DC	17,449,000
43.	Kiteto DC	3,260,402	44.	Songea MC	177,714,882
45.	Kondoa DC	335,347,338	46.	Tarime TC	33,049,400
47.	Kongwa DC	98,684,439	48.	Ukerewe DC	27,308,200
49.	Kwimba DC	87,124,000	50.	Ulanga DC	5,000,000
Total					2,789,045,262

5.9.2 Shortage of physical infrastructure and teachers in Primary and Secondary Schools

A conducive environment for provision of better education should at least have adequate infrastructure such as school classrooms,

laboratories, latrines, dining halls, desks, staff houses and student’s playing grounds. These are the most important basic elements necessary to ensure access to education.

During the year under audit, I reviewed adequacy of education infrastructure in 81 LGAs particularly at Primary and Secondary Schools and noted that, there is a persistent shortage of school infrastructures in both Primary and Secondary Schools. I noted both Primary and Secondary Schools have a shortage of necessary infrastructures which greatly affects quality of education as summarised in **Table 68** below:

Table 68: Summary of School Infrastructures in Primary and Secondary Schools

Item of infrastructure	Requirement	Available	Shortage	%
Secondary School				
Class rooms	22951	14714	8237	36
Laboratories	4293	1308	2985	70
Pit Latrines	44649	22783	21866	49
Desks	314192	258814	55378	18
Teachers Houses	34983	5327	29656	85
Dormitories	3060	718	2342	77
Teacher’s furniture	80140	59309	20831	26
Teachers	14373	10880	3493	24
Primary school				
Class rooms	117859	47563	70296	60
Pit Latrines	191367	70526	120841	63
Desks	1294579	794953	499626	39
Teachers Houses	84400	17340	67060	79
Teacher’s furniture	125727	61555	64172	51
Primary School Teachers	47484	38965	8519	18

The information shown in **Table 68** above indicates that LGAs have failed to meet the national target ratio of 1:45 (45 students per teacher). Limited school facilities lead to poor performance of pupils and students while the long term goal of having a large number of literate citizens may not be achieved if deliverable measures are not taken by the government to reverse the situation. Details of

the status of infrastructure in schools and shortage of teachers are shown in *Appendix xliii* and *Appendix xliv*.

I recommend to the LGAs management in collaboration with the Ministry of Education Science and Technology to establish implementable strategies to eradicate the problem of inadequate infrastructures and shortage of teachers for enhancement of the quality education in Tanzania.

5.9.3 Litigations against LGAs which may Affect Sustainability of Service Delivery

Sects. 5 and 13 of the Local Government (District authorities) Act, 1982 highlight on the objectives of the LGAs establishments, which include offering sustainable services that satisfy peoples' needs and significantly improve social services in the particular jurisdiction. In fulfilling the obligations bestowed to the LGAs various resources are necessary including financial resources.

However, during the audit of the year under review, I noted that some of the LGAs were affected by contingent liabilities resulting from pending court cases. Out of 164 LGAs reviewed, 108 LGAs had contingent liabilities of TZS.322,773,198,056 as a result of 810 pending court cases. There has been a sharp increase of pending court cases in the year under review as compared to the previous year (2013/2014) whereby a total of 39 LGAs out of 163 were reported to have pending court cases which together had potential liabilities amounting to TZS.40,409,178,453.

Many pending legal cases resulted from land disputes. Kinondoni Municipal Councils is on the lead with 196 pending court cases followed by Dar es Salam City Council (28). *Appendix xlvii* shows a list of LGAs, number of cases and the amount involved.

Contingent Liabilities engender material effect on the financial resources such as administration costs and, risk of paying substantial amount in future if the pending court cases are ruled in favour of the plaintiff.

I recommend to the management of LGAs to comply with laws, rules and regulations in their operations in order to reduce the likelihood of occurrence of court cases. The LGAs management should make close follow up on the case proceedings and ensure that the outstanding issues are dealt with and finalized within a considerable period. Where appropriate management of the LGAs may also consider amicable settlement of the disputes out of the court to alleviate risks of paying compensation, fines/penalties where the ruling is not delivered in favour of the concerned LGAs.

5.9.4 Lack of a clear arrangement for recovering Higher Education Students Loans from beneficiaries

Section 20 (1) and (2) of the Higher Education Students Loans' Board (HESLB) Act of 2004 stipulates that,

- (i) It shall be the duty of the employer of any loan beneficiary when so required by the Board to:

- (a) Notify the Board of the employment of the loan beneficiary within period as may be prescribed;
- (b) Ensure that the employee arranges with the employer for monthly deductions and remittance of repayment instalments to the Board;
- (c) Inform in writing, the Board the status or rank and salary and the changes, in any, in the name, address, occupation of the employee who is the loan beneficiary.

However, my review of 51 LGAs noted that employees who were sponsored by the HESLB neither reported to the HESLB nor were their loans being recovered and remitted to the Board. I identified the beneficiaries of HESLB loans who did not remit to HESLB deductions from their loans amounting to TZS.914,468,830. Details of the LGAs involved are given in *Appendix xlviii*.

Without proper arrangements for loan recovery, HESLB capacity to issue loans to new students is weakened.

I recommend that, LGAs management liaise with the Board on the best way to identify loans beneficiaries, by ensuring that the list of loan beneficiaries is availed to all government/employing institutions to enable them identify the beneficiaries and effect recoveries from their salaries.

5.9.5 Weaknesses in Environment Management

An Environmental Management System (EMS) is a framework that helps entity achieves its

environmental goals through consistent review, evaluation, and improvement of its environmental performance. It involves a systematic approach of finding the practical ways for saving resources such as water, energy, materials and reducing negative environmental impacts. Entities need to establish structures, planning of resources for developing, implementing and maintaining policy for environmental protection.

Sect.9 of the Environment Management Act, 2004 requires all persons exercising powers under this Act or under any other written law having a bearing on the management of the environment to strive to promote and have regard to the National Environmental Policy. Also, paragraph 101 of the National Environmental Policy, 1997 acknowledges that, Local Government Authorities are a determining factor in fulfilling the environmental policy objectives since so many of the environmental problems and solutions have their roots in Local Authorities.

Further, section 118 (1) and (2) of the Environmental Management Act No. 20 of 2004 direct the required entity to establish the solid waste collection centres to serve cities, municipalities and towns.

My audit noted various weaknesses on environmental management in 40 LGAs as summarized below:

- LGAs lack adequate facilities to dispose wastes generated in the community

- Continued environmental degradation practices such as cutting trees in reserved areas, forest fire burning and un-planned mining.
- Un-constructed dumping sites.
- Non preparation of the annual environmental action plan as required by Sect. 42 (1) and (2) of Environmental Management Act No. 20 of 2004 to show the strictness of attending environment aspects and action.
- Vehicles used to collect waste and move it to the dumping place were not covered thus causing the carried waste to be scattered all over.
- Inadequate budget to cater for environmental management.
- Most of the requirements in the Environment Management Act, 2004 on environmental matters are not adhered.

The environment mismanagement has serious effects on human life and productivity of which the impact includes deforestation, soil degradation, water pollution and water scarcity, air pollution, loss of bio-diversity, atmospheric change, loss of amenities and health hazard. A summary of weaknesses noted in 40 LGAs is shown in **Appendix xlix**.

I recommend to the LGA's managements to set aside adequate budgets for implementation of environmental activities and maintain adherence to the Environment Management Act, 2004.

LGAs management are urged to clear the environmental weaknesses noted including continued

sensitization of the community on environmental conservation, evaluation of all projects operated by LGAs and other private sectors on the environment impact before they are implemented.

5.9.6 Locally drilled water at Mlowo ward is contaminated with layered Fuels

Review of the Council's environmental reports and sites visits at Mlowo Ward in Mbozi District noted that locally drilled water wells were contaminated with layered fuels. The Council took the initiatives of solving this problem by trying to identify possible leakage of fuel from the nearby petrol station (M/s Manyanya Service Station) to the affected water wells/stream but the attempt to establish the cause for the accessioned water pollution has proved futile.

The management communicated further with the Ministry of Water, University of Dar-es-salaam and Ardhi University in appeal for technical assessment for the situation but no report(s) have so far being received from these institutions describing the possible causes for contamination of the drilled water.

The community has been using the drilled water for domestic use. However, the water has not been confirmed to be clean and safe for human consumption. Initially this matter was reported for the first time in my report for the year ended 30th June, 2014 but no action appears to have been taken by those to whom these matters were referred to.

Despite the efforts made by Mbozi District Council to establish the root cause and work out the everlasting solution on the matter, I urge the Government through the Ministry of Energy and Minerals and

Ministry of Water and Irrigation to work on the matter and establish the root cause for the drilled water being contaminated with fuel. Below are pictures of the drilled water with layered fuel.

	Remark
<p>Water well contaminated with fuel</p>	
	<p>The fuel is locally purified and sold around the communities.</p>





Drilled water after being locally filtered/purified to get fuels which are used by some motor-vehicles.

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 AUDIT OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES

During the financial year 2014/2015, Councils implemented various development activities and projects which were financed by Local Government Capital Development Grant (LGCDG), Primary Health Services Development Programme (PHSDP), Primary Education Development Programme (PEDP), Secondary Education Development Programme (SEDP), Urban Local Government Strengthening Programme (ULGSP), Tanzania Strategic Cities Programme (TSCP), Participatory Forestry Management (PFM), Women and Youths Development Fund (WYDF), Community Health Fund (CHF), National Multi-Sectorial Strategies Framework (NMSF), Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundations (EGPAF) and Constituency Development Catalyst Fund (CDCF).

Other projects were implemented by the LGAs through Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF), Health Basket Fund (HBF), Agriculture Sector Development Programme (ASDP), Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP) and Roads Fund. Physical and financial performance evaluation of these projects was reported in the separate General Report for Development Projects.

The main sources for implementation of those programs, development projects and activities are grants from Donor's Community, Central

Government, Own source revenue and Community contributions.

Issues emanating from the review of physical and financial performance of other projects not reported in the General Report of Development Projects are covered in the following paragraphs:

6.1 Financial Performance

LGAs tested during the year under review had funds available for the implementation of development projects/programs and other development activities amounting to TZS.123,355,699,354. As of 30th June, 2015, LGAs that were test audited spent a total of TZS.96,600,633,778 leaving unspent balance of TZS.26,885,909,726 (22%) of the total available funds as summarized in **Table 69** below;

Table 69: Financial performance of development projects/programs and development activities

Source of Funds	LGAs tested	Funds Available (A) (TZS)	Actual Expenditure(B) (TZS)	Balance(A-B) (TZS)	% of Unspent Amount (A-B)/A%
LGCDG	116	69,643,266,445	60,323,008,169	9,320,258,276	13
PHSDP	31	2,541,405,217	1,978,444,338	562,960,879	22
CDCF	67	5,054,545,355	4,545,307,597	509,237,758	10
ULGSP	13	24,997,348,003	12,253,778,311	12,743,569,692	51
PFM	7	177,730,722	130,408,066	47,322,656	27
EGPAF	19	3,365,498,768	2,997,075,695	368,423,073	11
CHF	26	3,168,795,187	1,953,766,526	1,345,872,811	42
NMSF	56	4,667,668,277	4,068,375,859	599,292,419	13
SEDP	45	6,151,649,867	5,788,866,337	362,783,529	6
Global Fund	5	1,284,063,868	899,796,479	384,267,389	30
TSCP	2	2,303,727,645	1,661,806,401	641,921,244	28
TOTAL		123,355,699,354	96,600,633,778	26,885,909,726	22

From the detailed information in **Table 69** above, an average of 22% of the total available funds on the tested LGAs was not spent. Further, it can be noted

that 45% of the tested LGAs had closing balances above the average balance of 22% of the available funds during the year for implementing particular activities and projects. This implies that planned projects and development activities were either partially implemented or not implemented at all hence, the targeted goals were not attained as well as expected benefits to beneficiaries were yet to be realized. Having huge balances at the end of the year might cause funds to be diverted to the activities which were not intended. Detailed list of relevant Councils with unspent balances on development projects/program is given in **Appendix liv**.

I recommend to the LGAs to establish internal control system which will ensure that funds are utilised once they are received to accomplish the purpose for which they were intended.

6.2 Capital Development Projects

Capital projects are long-term investments made by LGAs to build, add or improve the existing capital-intensive projects. Capital projects are any undertaking which require the use of notable amounts of capital, both financial and labour. Capital projects are often defined by their large scale and large cost relative to other investments requiring fewer resources.

The LGAs, use Government and Development partners funds, own sources and community contributions to implement development projects.

Evaluation of financial performances under Capital Development Projects in 164 LGA's noted that, a total of TZS.582,208,588,668 was available to cater for Capital Development Projects.

However, the amount spent as at 30th June, 2014 was TZS.501,334,438,593 leaving a balance of TZS.80,874,150,075 (14%) of the total available funds as shown in *Table 70* below:

Table 70: Financial Performance for Capital Development Projects

Financial Year	No. of LGAs Tested	Funds Available (TZS)	Capital Expenditure (TZS)	Closing Balance (TZS)	% of Unspent Funds
2014/15	164	582,208,588,668	501,334,438,593	80,874,150,075	14
2013/14	157	718,749,785,161	532,156,786,062	186,592,999,099	26

Source: Financial statements for 2014/2015

From *Table 70* above, there has been improvement in spending the available funds for capital expenditure whereby the rate of spending increased from 74% in previous year (2013/2014) to 86% this year (2014/2015).

On the other hand, there is a decrease in the available funds from TZS.718,749,785,161 in 2013/2014 to TZS.582,208,588,668 in the year 2014/ 2015 due to under-release by Treasury of the budgeted funds for capital development projects.

Inadequate release of budgeted funds to implement capital development projects hinders LGAs to attain

their targets of delivering quality social services to the community. Detailed financial performances for individual Councils are given in *Appendix Iv*.

I recommend to the Treasury to ensure that development capital funds are released on time as per the approved budget to facilitate implementation of capital development projects which in turn will help the LGAs to render quality social services to community.

6.3 Under Release of Funds for Implementation of Development Activities TZS.46,696,667,822

The LGCDG system provides a sustainable and cooperative institutional mechanism for coordinating and overseeing the Local Government Development Grants. LGAs have successfully absorbed and harmonized numerous area-based development programs into the LGCDG. The Government has full ownership over the system, as day-to-day management of the LGCDG system has been mainstreamed into PO-RALG.

My review of budget against funds received for implementation of planned LGCDG activities in 41 LGAs disclosed under release of LGCDG funds to the tune of TZS.46,696,667,822 as shown in *Appendix Ix*:

Under release of TZS.46,696,667,822, implying that, the implementation of planned activities of the same amount was not executed. Hence, targeted

objectives were not achieved and this may affect the Councils' objectives of quality service delivery to the citizens.

6.4 Co-financing of 5% not Contributed by LGAs TZS.249,585,346

Para 3.3 of LGCDG Implementation and Operations Guide Release 1 of July 2005 require LGAs to provide co-financing corresponding to a minimum of 5% of the CDG amount received. To the contrary, audit of 9 LGAs noted that TZS.249,585,346 were not contributed as required during the year 2014/2015 as detailed in *Table 71* below;

Table 71: Co-financing of 5% not contributed by the LGA

S/N	Name of LGA	5% of CDG Funds Received (TZS)
1	Buhigwe DC	18,987,890
2	Ikungi DC	21,066,655
3	Kigoma DC	20,717,685
4	Manyoni DC	24,429,875
5	Kankonko	37,543,665
6	Kasulu DC	40,892,330
7	Mpwapwa DC	23,040,766
8	Mpanda TC	22,476,640
9	Itilima DC	40,429,840
Total		249,585,346

Non-contributing of 5% to the LGCDG hinders implementation of projects at the Lower Level Government (LLG).

I recommend to the managements of LGAs to fulfil their co-financing obligations to enable smooth implementation of development projects at the lower level.

6.5 Physical Performance Evaluation Review

My evaluation on physical implementation of development projects conducted in 164 Councils revealed that, some LGAs did not implement the planned capital development projects due to under release of approved funds for capital development projects as only 45% of the budgeted funds were released for the year ended 30th June, 2015. Despite the under release pointed earlier, I noted that the released funds were diverted to unplanned activities mainly to the construction of laboratories of science subjects and Local Government Election held in December, 2014

The noted deficiencies have significant impact on implementation of planned activities, monitoring and evaluation of implemented projects. Observed matters require immediate attention by the Government as explained further in the subsequent sub paragraph.

6.5.1 Delay in completion of planned projects TZS.3,728,739,417

A review made on the physical implementation of development projects in 15 LGAs noted a delay in completion of various projects worth TZS.3,728,739,417 due to inadequate supervision, late release of funds, as well as inadequate participation of the community in development activities.

Delay in completion of these projects might result into contracts review due to cost overrun, projects completed below the required standard due to non-availability of funds coupled with the contractors' motive to meet the contracted completion dates.

Further, targeted communities are delayed to make use of the facilities and/or enjoy expected benefits that these projects will generate.

Table 72: List of Planned Projects not completed

S/N	Name of LGA	Amount of Outstanding works (TZS)	Source of Funds
1	Ilemela MC	516,337,433	LGCDG
		399,355,000	Own source
2	Miswungwi DC	128,751,580	LGCDG
3	Muleba DC	23,757,550	LGCDG
4	Ngara DC	124,565,000	LGCDG
5	Sengerema DC	3,732,000	LGCDG
6	Tarime DC	920,640,665	LGCDG, DADG
7	Ukerewe DC	75,147,539	LGCDG
8	Babati TC	109,821,000	PHDP
9	Ileje DC	424,768,300	LGCDG
10	Kalembo DC	158,000,000	LGCDG
11	Mbeya CC	364,068,050	Own source
12	Mpanda DC	54,626,800	LGCDG
13	Sumbawanga DC	144,466,500	LGCDG
14	Sumbawanga MC	195,000,000	LGCDG
15	Kishapu DC	85,702,000	LGCDG
Total		3,728,739,417	

6.5.2 Anomalies noted during physical verification of the status of implementation of capital development projects

Project management is the process of initiating, planning, executing, controlling, and closing the work of a team to achieve specific goals and meet specific success criteria. LGAs implements various construction projects through contractual agreements using contractors and force account by

using artisans. Most of the projects implemented at the lower level i.e. Ward, villages, and Schools are implemented using force account by transferring the project funds to the respective lower level.

Without considering the implementation level, all these projects must be implemented in compliance with the Laws, Regulations and specified standards. Therefore the LGAs are obliged to ensure that these projects are implemented within the stipulated time and at the acceptable standards.

Evaluation of physical implementation of completed and ongoing projects in seven LGAs noted weaknesses in managing and monitoring projects implementation contrary to Laws, Regulations and specified standards in BoQ as shown in below:

Table 73 below:

Table 73: List of LGAs with anomalies in projects implementation

S/N	Name of LGA	Contract Amount (TZS)
1.	Kakonko DC	152,075,937
2.	Mbeya CC	364,068,050
3.	Musoma MC	87,891,415
4.	Muleba DC	245,464,375
5.	Sikonge DC	245,464,375
6.	Tanga CC	158,000,000
7.	Ukerewe DC	123,310,550

List of LGAs with noted weaknesses on projects implementation is shown in **Appendix li**.

In light of this matter, the Councils are urged to improve projects management and monitoring by

instituting effective supervision mechanism and ensuring that projects are awarded to competent contractors. In addition, legal action should be taken against those who failed to fulfill their contractual obligations.

6.6 Other Findings from Development Projects/Programmes

6.6.1 10% of the Council's own source revenue not contributed to Women and Youths Revolving Fund TZS.17,690,754,651

Para 5.5 (i) of the Women Development Fund Guideline and Directives issued by the Government, require LGAs to contribute 10% of their own source revenue to Women and Youths Development Revolving Fund. Review of the operational performance of the Revolving Fund in 112 LGAs noted that the Councils did not contribute 10% of their own source revenue amounting to TZS.17,690,754,651.

Non-contributing to Women and Youths Development Fund (WYDF) hinders the Councils to attain their objective of ultimately becoming self-reliant.

The LGAs' managements are advised to ensure that 10% of the Council's own source revenue is contributed to Women and Youths Development Fund and ensure the funds are properly managed.

List of Outstanding Contributions to Women and Youth Development Fund is shown in **Appendix lii**.

6.6.2 Loans issued to Women and Youths groups not recovered TZS.2,003,235,125

As I noted earlier, these Funds were established by the Government with the aim to promote economic growth among women and youths groups by engaging them in development activities aimed to improve standard of living of the citizens. For the sustainability of the service delivery, LGAs are required to establish internal control system that will ensure the loaned amounts are recovered as per agreement.

My Audit test on loans issued to Woman and Youths groups for the year ended 30th June, 2015 in 52 LGAs noted that loans amounted to TZS.2,003,235,125 were not yet recovered though the contracts due dates had already expired. This implies that, less effort was exerted by management of the Councils on collection of outstanding loans.

The Councils' managements are required to put more effort in collecting the outstanding loans from women and youth groups. The aim of the revolving funds can only be achieved when there are repayments and new issues of loans to other women and youths groups. List of Councils with unrecovered loan is given in **Appendix liii**.

CHAPTER SEVEN

7.0 PROCUREMENT AND CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

7.1 Introduction

The audit of procurement of goods and services executed by the LGAs was within the scope of audit during the year. Public procurement involves all the acts relating to buying, purchasing, renting, leasing or otherwise acquiring any goods, works or services by a procuring entity and includes all functions that pertain to the obtaining of any goods, works or services, including description of requirements, selection and invitation of tenderers, preparation and award of contracts.

7.2 Overview of the Procurement Made During the Year

The audit of procurement of goods and services carried out in the financial year 2014/15 were made in 164 LGA. The results of audit show that a total amount of TZS.1,092,633,470,935 was spent by 164 LGAs for procurement of goods and services which is a decrease by 8% compared to TZS1,190,156,489,276 spent in the last financial 2013/2014. Due to annual inflation rates, budget rise and the increased number projects to be implemented by the Councils, I expected the amount spent on procurement to increase during the year compared to the last year. However, the decrease by 8% may be due to under

release of funds, which resulted into less procurement transactions.

Analysis of the amount spent by the Council for procurement of goods and services during the year is as tabulated here under:

Table 74: Analysis of procurements by component

S/N	Component	Amount(TZS)	%
1	Supplies and Consumables	421,167,989,928	39
2	Maintenance Expenses	153,413,711,831	14
3	Capital expenditure	518,051,769,176	47
	Total	1,092,633,470,935	100

Source: Audited Financial Statements for 164 Local Government Authorities

Comparison of the amount spent on procurements per components for the financial year 2014/15 and 2013/14 are as depicted in Table 75 below:

Table 75: Cost of procurement incurred by LGA's during the year

Procurements made	2014/15 (TZS)	%	2013/14 (TZS)	%
Supplies and consumables	421,167,989,928	39	447,611,014,199	38
Maintenance expenses	153,413,711,831	14	176,441,034,463	15
Capital expenditure	518,051,769,176	47	566,104,440,614	47
Total (TZS)	1,092,633,470,935	100	1,190,156,489,276	100

Source: Audited Financial Statements for 164 Local Government Authorities

7.3 Compliance with the Public Procurement Act, 2011 and its Regulations of 2013

Section 48(3) of the Public Procurement Act No. 7 of 2011; require me to state in my annual audit report whether or not the audited entity has complied with the requirements of the Public Procurement Act and its Regulations. In regard to this responsibility, it

was noted that out of 164 LGA's audited, 140 LGA's equivalent to 85% complied with the requirement of the Act, while 24 LGA's equivalent to 15% could not fully comply with the requirement of the Act.

Table 76: List of LGAs not complied with Public Procurement Act, 2011 and its Regulations of 2013

S/N	Council	S/N	Council	S/N	Council
1	Arusha CC	9	Moshi MC	17	Tanga CC
2	Arusha DC	10	Mpanda DC	18	Kinondoni MC
3	Chamwino DC	11	Mpwapwa DC	19	Ushetu DC
4	Chunya DC	12	Muheza DC	20	Monduli DC
5	Handeni DC	13	Sengerema DC	21	Karatu DC
6	Iramba DC	14	Shinyanga DC	22	Mbeya CC
7	Kilindi DC	15	Tabora DC	23	Tunduma TC
8	Kondoa DC	16	Tarime TC	24	Manyoni DC

Source: Report of the CAG on the Financial Statements for each LGA

I emphasise on capacity building, increase of resources, close supervision and monitoring for the Procurement Management Units of the Councils with inadequate compliance level in order to strengthen and improve their procurement practices. Furthermore, Accounting Officers should be held liable for failing to implement the requirements of the provisions as stated in Section 48(4-6) of Public Procurement Act 2011.

7.4 Inefficiencies in compliance with procurements procedures

A review of compliance with the procurement legislations revealed non compliances with the PPA and PPR by some of the LGAs as shown below:

- a. Regulation 59(1)-(2) and 60(1) of the PPR of 2013 requires the contracts whose value is above fifty

million to be vetted by the Attorney General or by the Legal Officer of the procuring entity for contracts whose value is below fifty million respectively. Five LGAs i.e. Bukoba MC, Muleba DC, Meru DC, Mlele DC, Masasi TC, Mtwara DC entered into contracts without being vetted by the Council's Legal Officer or the Attorney General.

- b. Bukoba Municipal Council entered into contract for collection of solid wastes in its jurisdiction without showing the commencement and completion dates in the contract agreement contrary to Regulation 74(1) of the PPR of 2013.
- c. Regulation 233 states that, where a tender is accepted by the Accounting Officer, the procuring entity and a person whose tender is accepted shall enter into a formal contract for supply of goods, provision of services or undertaking of works within twenty eight calendar days after fulfilling all conditions prior to signing of the contract. To the contrary, Bukoba MC, Dar es Salaam CC, Kinondoni MC, and Pangani DC executed some of the projects works without signed agreement/contract.
- d. Section 37 (2) of the Public Procurement Act No. 7 of 2011, requires LGAs to establish the PMUs consisting of procurement and other technical specialists together with necessary supporting and administrative staff. The established PMUs did not compose of technical specialists which affected the discharge of duties in the following LGAs:

SN	COUNCIL	SN	COUNCIL	SN	COUNCIL
1.	Buhigwe DC	7.	Ludewa DC	12.	Mbinga DC
2.	Kongwa DC	8.	Chemba DC	13.	Momba DC
3.	Bariadi TC	9.	Kibondo DC	14.	Kasulu DC
4.	Muheza DC	10.	Kigoma DC	15.	Mkalama DC
5.	Urambo DC	11.	Uvinza DC	16.	Bariadi DC
6.	Kilosa DC				

- e. Section 37(5) of the Public Procurement Act (2011) requires the Accounting Officer to ensure that PMU has a sub vote and is allocated with funds in the budget to carry out its responsibilities. Three LGAs namely; Kibondo DC, Kasulu DC, Uvinza DC were yet to comply with this requirement.
- f. Sixteen LGAs violated the procurement process, as in certain instances the payments were effected before delivery of the goods and services; delivery notes not signed by the receiving parties; delivery notes and invoices bearing the same dates or without dates; delivery notes and invoices dates show that they were raised before issuing or without LPOs, and LPOs being signed by the Accounting Officer. The involved LGAs are:

SN	COUNCIL	SN	COUNCIL	SN	COUNCIL
1.	Ilemela MC	7.	Mlele DC	12.	Nyasa DC
2.	Kiteto DC	8.	Mpanda DC	13.	Kigoma/Ujiji MC
3.	Moshi DC	9.	Morogoro MC	14.	Same DC
4.	Muheza DC	10.	Momba DC	15.	Tunduma TC
5.	Busekelo DC	11.	Arusha DC	16.	Ngorongoro DC
6.	Kilosa DC				

- g. Regulation 131 (4c) of the Public Procurement Regulations, 2013 requires a procuring entity to submit to the GPSA and PPRA monthly reports on procurements made through framework agreement indicating the names of suppliers,

description of goods and services, quantity and value. Eleven LGAs i.e. Kahama TC, Kilindi DC, Longido DC, Singida DC, Singida MC, Mbulu DC, Siha DC, Songea DC, Karatu DC, Lushoto DC, Simanjiro DC did not prepare the reports as required by the cited regulation.

- h. Regulation 166(7) of PPR 2013 requires all micro procurements to be reported to the tender board on a monthly basis by the holder of delegated authority. However, Kaliua DC did not report micro procurements to the Tender Board.
- i. Regulation 244 requires delivered goods to be inspected, sampled and tested by the procuring entity and they shall not be accepted if they are below the standard stipulated in the contract. No evidence of compliance with this Regulation by Babati TC, Musoma MC, Tunduma TC, Karatu DC, Korogwe DC, Ngorongoro DC, Tarime TC, Tanga CC, Mwanza CC as inspection reports could not be made available on request.
- j. Musoma Municipal Council procured the used motor vehicle contrary to S.66 of the Public Procurement, Act 2011 and its Reg. No. 136 (1-6) of 2013
- k. Arusha Municipal Council procured revenue collection receipt books from private suppliers contrary to Order 34 (4) of Local Government Financial Memorandum.

Noncompliance with the requirement of the Public Procurement Act and its Regulations may hinder the respective LGA to achieve efficiency, effectiveness and economy in its procurements. I advise the Accounting Officers to take appropriate actions on

the issues raised above through observing the requirement of procurement legislations to enhance efficiency, effectiveness and economy of the procurement functions.

7.5 Inadequate preparation and implementations of procurement plans

A review of compliance with the procurement planning and implementation has revealed weaknesses in sixteen (16) LGAs as shown below:

- a) Regulation 69 (3) requires a procuring entity to forecast its requirement for goods, services, and works as accurately as is practicable with particular reference to the services or activities already programmed in the annual work plan and included in the annual estimates. Contrary to that Regulation some of the implemented tenders for Bukoba MC, Iringa DC, Kilindi DC, Moshi DC, Temeke MC, Songea DC, Maswa DC, Musoma MC were not in the procurement *plans.
- b) Section 38 (o) of the PPA, 2011 requires a procuring entity to prepare and submit to the management’s meeting quarterly reports on the implementation of the annual procurement plans. Contrary to this requirement of the law, Kilolo DC, Morogoro MC, Moshi MC, Kilosa DC had not prepared the required reports.
- c) Momba District Council did not advertise its annual procurement plans on the general procurement notice through Journal/Tender portal contrary to Reg.18 (1) of PPR (2013); not submitted to the relevant Authority (PPRA) within

fourteen days after its approval as required by Regulation 87 (2) of PPR (2013); and no evidence that the prepared plan has been reviewed by the Council Tender Board to provide their recommendations.

- d) Simanjiro District Council prepared annual procurement plan but tender processing time for all tenders were not allocated rather it was indicated “N/A” meaning not applicable contrary to Reg. 68(4) and Eighth Schedule of GN No; 446 of 2013 which requires a procuring entity to set the commencing dates and critical points of the procurement processes. Further to that, the Council did not provide evidence to confirm that Annual Procurement Plan for the year 2014/2015 was approved by Budget Approving Authority (BAA) contrary to Sec. 33 (2a) and 49 (2) of PPA, 2011 and Reg. 69 (9) of 2013 which requires the Annual Procurement Plan to be approved by an appropriate budget approving authority.

These practices distort the whole meaning of having the procurement plan in place and can result to unproductive and uneconomical procurements on the part of LGAs. I therefore recommend to the management of the respective LGAs to ensure that all procurements made are in line with the procurement plan.

7.6 Review of Procurement Management Units and Tender Boards

A review of the performance of LGAs' Procurement Management Units and Tender Boards was carried out during the procurement audit process and the following concerns were revealed as shown below:

- a. Iramba District Council PMU had not prepared monthly reports for Tender Board as required by Reg.25 (p) of the Local Government Authorities Tender Board, 2014.
- b. Reg. 58(4) of PPR, 2013 requires a circular resolution to be signed by at least half of the Tender Board members. Contrary to that requirement, some of the circular resolutions in Iringa DC and Mpwapwa DC were signed by less than the required number of members.
- c. Tenders were inadequately evaluated in Igunga DC, Muheza DC, Chamwino DC, Mtwara DC, Tunduru DC, Kaliua DC, and Kigoma/Ujiji MC as some of the evaluation criteria used were not explicitly stated in the tender documents, contrary to section 72 of PPA 2011, Reg. 8 (c) and (d), 116 (5), and 203 (1) of 2013. Some of the bidders also were made responsive in some of the criteria without having supporting documents or with unconnected documents.
- d. Successful tenderers are required to submit the performance or security bonds within the specified period with the agreed amount to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract as per Regulation 29 of Public Procurement Regulations, 2013. Contrary to that requirements, 16 Councils did not demand

performance bonds/securities as shown in a table below:-

SN	Council	SN	Council	SN	Council
1.	Ikungi DC	2.	Msalala DC	3.	Chamwino DC
4.	Kongwa DC	5.	Kilindi DC	6.	Masasi TC
7.	Ilemela MC	8.	Muheza DC	9.	Mtwara DC
10.	Mbeya CC	11.	Songea MC	12.	Tunduru DC
13.	Kaliua DC	14.	Kigoma/Ujiji MC	15.	Karatu DC
16.	Rufiji DC				

- e. Reg. 7(2) of the Local Government Authorities' Tender Board's Regulation of 2014 provides for establishment and composition of Tender Boards. Council's Tender Boards for Ikungi DC, Nzega DC, Longido DC, Ludewa DC, Namtumbo DC, Mbulu DC, Songea MC, Urambo DC, Arusha CC, and Monduli DC included the Treasurer as a member and no evidence that Legal Officer of respective Council was invited to attend Tender Board meeting as adviser.
- f. Eight LGAs namely Bukoba DC, Makete DC, Songea MC, Maswa DC, Tunduma TC, Arusha CC, Arusha DC, and Sengerema DC altered the scope of the contracts and made payments to various suppliers without prior approval of the Council Tender Board.
- g. A review of the procurement documents for Kiteto DC, Makambako TC, Kigoma/Ujiji MC, Tunduma TC and Korogwe DC noted that some of the documents prepared lacked detailed specification on the items that needed to be procured. Therefore it was difficult both for the Council receiving and inspection committee and the auditors to make a confirmation on whether

the supplied goods/items complied with the required specifications.

- h. Tender documents for Muheza DC, Mlele DC, Nsimbo DC, Kigoma/Ujiji MC were not approved by Tender Board before the tender was advertised Contrary to Regulation 185(1) of PPR, 2013.
- i. Mbeya City Council did not properly keep the procurement records from tendering stage to delivery or completion of procuring process, and thus it was difficult to review the whole tendering and procurement process.
- j. The tenders for Tunduru DC and Karatu DC were not advertised in local newspapers of wider circulation contrary to Reg. 181(5) and First Schedule of PPR of 2013.
- k. Contrary to Section 40(6) of the PPA, 2011 the evaluation team for tender No. LGA/KDC/2013/2014/04 for Kaliua DC did not sign the covenant forms during the evaluation process of tender.
- l. The Council Tender Board members, PMU staff and Internal Audit Unit staff for Kibondo DC, Sikonge DC, Urambo DC and Uvinza DC did not attend PPA and PPR training to sharpen their knowledge.
- m. The notification of awards of tender for Monduli DC, Moshi MC and Mtwara MC were not copied to the CAG contrary to Regulation 232 (1) of the PPR, 2013. The Councils

Ineffective PMU and Tender Boards may lead to uneconomical procurements and value for money may end up being not attained. I urge the

Accounting Officers to ensure that, Tender Boards and Procurement Management Units under their jurisdictions comply with the requirement of PPA and PPR on all procurements made and to provide resources and training to the PMU staff and Tender Board members to equip them with adequate knowledge and competency.

7.7 Results of the Procurement audits in the Local Government Authorities

Public Procurement Regulations 4 (1), (2) (a) and (b), and 5 (1), 2013 requires procuring entities to ensure best possible use of public funds with honesty and fairness whilst conducting procurements. Procurement entities are required to choose appropriate procedures and cause the procurement to be carried out diligently and efficiently so that the prices paid by the procuring entity represent the best value. I conducted the assessment on efficiency and effectiveness of the procurements process in 164 LGAs and noted noncompliance issues as summarized below:

7.7.1 Uncompetitive procurement processes involving TZS.514,012,690

Review of procurement records for the year ended 30th June, 2015 noted a sum of TZS.514,012,690 paid by eleven LGAs for procurement of works, goods and services without following competitive bidding process contrary to Regulations 163 & 164 of the PPR of 2013. This is an increase of TZS.337,093,387 compared to TZS.176,919,303 reported in 2013/2014

report, where by six LGAs made payments of the same nature. Non-adherence to the standard procurement procedures may cast doubt on whether the value for money was achieved.

Table 77 below show the details of LGAs and volume of the procurements involved

Table 77: LGAs with uncompetitive procurement process

2014/2015			2013/2014		
S/N	LGA	Amount (TZS)	S/N	LGA	Amount (TZS)
1	Chunya DC	140,963,364	12	Kyerwa DC	69,025,000
2	Karatu DC	161,674,855	13	Ngorongoro DC	67,283,890
3	Kigoma/Ujiji MC	13,000,000	14	Lindi DC	14,651,413
4	Ludewa DC	46,992,806	15	Karatu DC	12,428,000
5	Maswa DC	41,860,000	16	Kwimba DC	8,720,000
6	Mbinga DC	33,833,070	17	Shinyanga DC	4,811,000
7	Missenyi DC	9,836,300			
8	Mwanza CC	8,616,400			
9	Ngorongoro DC	24,836,500			
10	Nyasa DC	7,500,000			
11	Uvinza DC	24,899,395			
Total		514,012,690	Total		0

The increase in number of LGAs involved in uncompetitive procurement procedures implies that LGAs exerted less effort in implementing my previous year's recommendations and in complying with the underlying procurement procedures.

Adherence to Regulations 163 & 164 of the PPR of 2013 is insisted upon, in order to ensure that the prices paid by LGAs represent the best reasonable value that can be obtained for the funds allocated.

As single source procurement does not guarantee reasonable price, I recommend to the Government to ensure that future procurements are made through competitive bidding to achieve the best

possible use of public funds with honesty and fairness.

7.7.2 Goods and services procured without Tender Board approval TZS.824,726,260

In the financial year 2014/2015, eleven LGAs were involved in the procurement of goods and services amounting to TZS.824,726,260 without obtaining Tender Board approval which is contrary to Sect 35 (3) of the PPA, 2011 and Reg. 55 of PPR of 2013. List of LGAs involved in procurement without the Tender board approval are shown below:-

Table 78: Procurement of goods and services without Tender Board approval

S/N	LGA	Amount (TZS)
1	Arusha CC	39,103,339
2	Arusha DC	67,514,825
3	Karatu DC	111,717,601
4	Kondoa DC	185,198,906
5	Mbinga DC	49,183,015
6	Mlele DC	112,010,370
7	Mpwapwa DC	97,020,004
8	Nsimbo DC	77,251,460
9	Sengerema DC	42,167,440
10	Tanga CC	9,160,000
11	Tunduma TC	34,399,300
	Total	824,726,260

Comparison with the previous year of procurements made without obtaining approval of the Tender Board is as follows:

Table 79: Trend of Procurement of Goods and Services without Tender Board Approval

Year	Amount not Approved by Tender Board (TZS)	No. of LGAs involved
2014/15	824,726,260	11
2013/14	155,243,535	6

Table 79 above shows that, while the number of LGAs noted with the problem has increased, the amount involved has also increased by TZS.669,482,725 from TZS.155,243,535 in 2013/14 to TZS.824,726,260 in 2014/15. This indicates negative progress towards eradicating this irregularity.

I recommend to the concerned LGAs to obtain Tender Board approval as required by the cited law and its regulation in order to achieve value for money on the procurement.

7.7.3 Goods and services procured from unapproved suppliers TZS.672,423,123

Contrary to Reg. 131(5) of the Public Procurement Regulations of 2013; I noted that the trend of goods and services procured by the LGAs from unapproved suppliers has increased from 19 LGAs in 2013/2014 to 28 LGAs in 2014/2015 as detailed in the Table 80 below.

Table 80: LGAs Procured Goods and Services from Unapproved Supplier

S/N	LGA	Amount(TZS)	S/N	LGA	Amount(TZS)
1	Arusha CC	29,815,000	16	Mbeya CC	9,782,000
2	Arusha DC	12,711,607	17	Missenyi DC	9,202,960
3	Buhigwe DC	6,468,689	18	Monduli DC	9,044,400
4	Bukoba DC	29,451,343	19	Moshi DC	3,925,031
5	Bukoba MC	46,005,270	20	Mpanda TC	9,574,600
6	Butiama DC	11,108,428	21	Mwanga DC	3,495,000
7	Chunya DC	10,000,000	22	Ngara DC	50,000,000
8	Geita DC	148,653,979	23	Nsimbo DC	9,770,355
9	Hai DC	4,474,400	24	Pangani DC	8,311,600
10	Handeni DC	106,481,000	25	Shinyanga MC	4,792,628
11	Karatu DC	32,808,700	26	Tanga CC	29,398,200
12	Kishapu DC	6,069,880	27	Tunduru DC	17,988,438
13	Magu DC	29,454,615	28	Ushetu DC	6,991,000
14	Makete DC	17,644,000		Total	672,423,123
15	Manyoni DC	9,000,000			

Table 81: Trend of Procurement of Goods and Services from Unapproved Suppliers

Year	Procurement from unapproved supplier (TZS)	No. of LGAs involved
2014/15	672,423,123	28
2013/14	318,160,711	19

From the above table it can be concluded that the trend for LGAs not complying with the provisions of Reg. 131(5) of the Public Procurement Regulations of 2013 has increased. In this regard, the quality of items procured from unapproved suppliers could not be ascertained.

I recommend to the LGAs to comply with the procurement regulation stated above for all procurements and exercise economy, efficiency and effectiveness on the use of public funds.

7.7.4 Unconfirmed utilization of Stores worth TZS.798,665,968

Order 54 (3) - (5) and 59 (1) of the Local Government Financial Memorandum of 2009 require receipts, issues and physical balances of each item of stores to be recorded on a separate page of the stores ledger showing details of purchase and issues. During my audit I failed to confirm utilization of stores worth TZS.798,665,968 procured by 28 LGAs due to non-maintenance of proper records of the procured store in their relevant ledgers after being received.

Compared to 2013/2014 report, the figure reported on this anomaly has increased by TZS.294,368,939 from TZS.504,297,029 reported in 2013/14 to TZS.798,665,968 reported this year, this implies that

no efforts were exerted by LGAs in complying with Order 54 (3) - (5) and 59 (1) of the Local Government Financial Memorandum of 2009.

A list of LGAs showing stores not recorded in the ledgers with the respective values is shown in Table 82 below:

Table 82: Utilization of the procured stores not confirmed

S/N	LGA	Amount (TZS)	S/N	LGA	Amount (TZS)
1	Iramba DC	171,458,241	15	Mwanza CC	15,690,970
2	Kishapu DC	102,662,415	16	Missenyi DC	14,846,130
3	Mbogwe DC	51,898,640	17	Mbinga DC	14,186,480
4	Misungwi DC	43,399,972	18	Bariadi DC	10,580,000
5	Msalala DC	41,924,508	19	Singida MC	9,756,500
6	Handeni DC	41,557,000	20	Karatu DC	9,037,500
7	Hai DC	41,234,290	21	Nyanghwale DC	8,552,900
8	Shinyanga DC	36,145,700	22	Tunduru DC	6,672,975
9	Siha DC	30,824,000	23	Korogwe DC	6,124,680
10	Tunduma TC	26,190,300	24	Sikonge DC	5,959,800
11	Ilemela MC	25,885,053	25	Muleba DC	5,738,000
12	Ushetu DC	25,412,480	26	Karagwe DC	4,832,886
13	Same DC	21,398,700	27	Arusha DC	4,683,800
14	Urambo DC	18,830,448	28	Pangani DC	3,181,600
Total				00	

I advise the Government to ensure that LGAs management take prompt action to ensure that all items procured or received are entered in the stores ledger immediately after they are received and before being issued for consumption.

7.7.5 Fuel Issued but not Recorded in the Respective Motor Vehicle's Logbooks TZS.596,042,456

Purchased fuel worth TZS.596,042,456 made by 41 LGAs as indicated in *Table 83* below, were not recorded in the respective motor vehicles' logbooks contrary to Order 89 (3) of the LGFM of 2009 which requires logbook for each journey to record the date

and time of use, the start and end destination, the start and finish kilometer reading, the total kilometer travelled and any fuel or oil obtained for the vehicles.

Table 83: Amount of Fuel not recorded in Motor Vehicle's Logbooks

S/N	LGA	Amount (TZS)	S/N	LGA	Amount (TZS)
1	Arusha CC	8,628,450	22	Magu DC	11,433,975
2	Arusha DC	11,813,935	23	Manyoni DC	14,231,910
3	Bukoba DC	8,470,200	24	Mbarali DC	4,425,856
4	Bukombe DC	4,609,600	25	Mbinga DC	6,070,000
5	Geita DC	11,212,841	26	Mbulu DC	5,001,694
6	Hanang DC	1,186,842	27	Meru DC	26,286,230
7	Handeni DC	7,683,250	28	Monduli DC	8,431,618
8	Igunga DC	12,193,750	29	Muheza DC	7,651,145
9	Ikungi DC	1,026,490	30	Ngorongoro DC	7,509,440
10	Ilemela MC	19,761,000	31	Nyasa DC	8,660,040
11	Itilima DC	1,357,000	32	Shinyanga DC	7,434,860
12	Kakonko DC	178,030,351	33	Shinyanga MC	13,520,178
13	Kalambo DC	21,176,000	34	Sikonge DC	14,330,300
14	Kaliua DC	3,315,234	35	Simanjiro DC	5,058,020
15	Karagwe DC	3,575,340	36	Singida DC	3,627,775
16	Karatu DC	9,716,780	37	Tabora MC	1,959,773
17	Kibondo DC	4,642,750	38	Tanga CC	6,481,840
18	Kigoma/Ujiji MC	60,239,296	39	Tunduru DC	6,827,200
19	Korogwe DC	4,954,860	40	Urambo DC	1,092,000
20	Korogwe TC	9,794,339	41	Ushetu DC	48,784,084
21	Lushoto DC	3,836,210		Total	596,042,456

Table 84: Trend of Fuel not Recorded in Motor Vehicle's Logbooks

Year	Amount of fuel not recorded in motor vehicle's logbooks (TZS)	No. of LGAs involved
2014/15	596,042,456	41
2013/14	300,397,825	15

The amount for fuel procured but not recorded in motor vehicle's logbooks had increased by TZS.295,644,631 from TZS.300,397,825 in 2013/2014 to TZS.596,042,456 in 2014/2015 equivalent to 98%. This situation implies weak control over management of fuel in LGAs.

The situation limits the auditor to ascertain whether utilization of the purchased fuel was properly accounted for.

I recommend the Government to ensure that management of LGAs through their respective Procurement Management Unit and Transport Office put emphasis on the use of log books for exercising control over usage of the government motor vehicles and fuel utilization.

7.7.6 Goods Received but not Inspected TZS.599,569,700

I noted that goods worth TZS.599,569,700 procured by 12 LGAs shown on

Table 85 below were received and issued for final utilization without being inspected by Goods Acceptance and Inspection Committee; This is contrary to Regulations 244 and 245 of PPR, 2013 which require the Accounting Officer to establish a Goods Inspection and Acceptance Committee responsible for inspecting, testing goods and services received from suppliers to establish if they are of the right quantity, quality, and price.

Table 85: Councils which Received Goods without Subjecting them to Inspection

S/N	LGA	Amount (TZS)
1.	Babati TC	14,255,000
2.	Hai DC	26,753,490
3.	Iramba DC	87,451,800
4.	Kilindi DC	309,974,200
5.	Makambako TC	16,350,000
6.	Mlele DC	37,377,750
7.	Msalala DC	8,100,000
8.	Mwanza CC	19,158,900
9.	Ngorongoro DC	24,101,500
10.	Tanga CC	12,350,000
11.	Tarime TC	25,626,060
12.	Tunduma TC	18,071,000
Total		599,569,700

The situation creates a risk that the procured goods might be of low quality or do not conform to the required specifications.

I recommend to the management of LGAs to adhere to Regulations 244 and 245 of PPR, 2013 in order to ensure that goods procured meet the prescribed specifications and quality requirements.

7.7.7 Procurements made out of the Annual Procurement Plan TZS.8,133,314,354

Regulation 69(3) of PPR, 2013 requires procuring entity to forecast its requirements for goods, services and works as accurately as is practicable with particular reference to services or activities already programmed in the annual work plan and included in the annual estimates. The plan should indicate contract packages, estimated cost for each package and the procurement methods to be used. My audit noted that contrary of the above regulation, goods, works and services worth TZS.8,133,314,354 were procured by five LGAs out of the annual procurement plans.

Table 86: Goods, works and Services Procured out of the Procurement Plan

S/N	LGA	Amount (TZS)
1	Iringa DC	7,546,316,755
2	Kilindi DC	309,974,200
3	Maswa DC	265,002,399
4	Moshi DC	8,640,000
5	Songea DC	3,381,000
Total		8,133,314,354

This practice promotes unplanned procurement activities and uncompetitive procurements. In order for the Government to achieve its procurement

objectives of economy and efficiency, I recommend to the respective LGAs to ensure that procurements are made by LGAs in line with the procurement plan.

7.7.8 Inadequate Documentation of Contracts

Adequate documentation of contracts and project records is crucial for easy reference and effective execution and monitoring of the contracts as well as projects.

A systematic documentation facilitates easy access to information by the LGAs themselves and other interested parties including Development Partners and Auditors. However, review of contracts management during 2014/2015 revealed existence of inadequate documentation of contracts in 7 LGAs whereby vital information/documents were noted missing in the respective contract files and in the contract registers as shown in Table 87 below:

Table 87: Inadequate documentation of contracts

S/N	Council	Anomalies
1	Dodoma MC	Contract register not updated
2	Manyoni DC	Contract register not filled with the required information
3	Kishapu DC	Contract register not updated
4	Shinyanga MC	Occurrence of missing contracts
5	Karatu DC	Improper maintenance of Contract Registers
6	Mbeya CC	Contract register not updated
7	Mpanda DC	Revenue contracts not properly updated

I recommend to the respective LGAs to strengthen their contract management by appointing contract officers to be specifically responsible for the management of each contract.

7.7.9 Unauthorized procurement of medical items out of MSD TZS.161,712,010

Regulation 140(5) and (6) of Public Procurement Regulations, 2013 require all items requested to be purchased by the LGAs that are not available at MSD to be purchased from other suppliers only after the issue of non-availability notice by MSD to the LGA concerned. Contrary to this regulation, six LGAs paid TZS.161,712,010 to various suppliers other than MSD for the purchase of medicines and medical equipment without evidence that these items were out of stock at MSD.

This practice does not ensure the best possible use of public funds.

A list of LGAs which made unauthorized procurement of medical items out of MSD are shown in **Table 88** below:

Table 88: list of LGAs which made unauthorized procurement of medical items out of MSD

	LGA	Region	Amount(TZS)
1	Tabora DC	Tabora	40,325,000
2	Same DC	Kilimanjaro	35,380,300
3	Hai DC	Kilimanjaro	26,603,200
4	Tanga CC	Tanga	25,394,900
5	Kiteto DC	Manyara	20,000,000
6	Babati TC	Manyara	14,008,610
		Total	161,712,010

I recommend to the respective LGAs to adhere to Regulation 140(5) and (6) of the Public Procurement Regulations, 2013 by ensuring that procurement from private medical stores is only made when there is a written evidence that the items so required cannot be obtained from MSD.

Moreover, the Government is advised to assess operations of Medical Store Department in relation to the services provided to LGAs and check whether the objective of providing medical supplies and equipment to LGAs is being achieved.

7.8 Observation Noted during the Stock Taking Activities

The LGAs conducted stock counts at the end of the financial year in order to establish the value of stocks at the year-end for inclusion in the Financial Statements. Stock taking team members are appointed by the Accounting Officer and the representative of the CAG is invited for verifications during the counting. On attending the stock count, the following findings were observed in nineteen (19) LGAs:

- a. Kondo District Council conducted stock taking as per Orders 30 (2) and 64 (1-3) of LGFM, 2009, but the audit verifications noted that the physical stock takings count were not the same with the ledger balances. In addition, the value of expired/obsolescence drugs were included in the stock takings contrary to Order 66(1) of LGFM, 2009.
- b. Kongwa DC and Dodoma MC are lacking store's buildings to accommodate various items, like medical equipment and drugs. The store rooms which are being used are small and no enough ventilations for the custody of the stored items.

- c. Biharamulo District Council did not present store ledgers during the stock taking activity for confirmation of stocks in the stores ledgers together with the physical verifications.
- d. Kahama TC, Shinyanga MC, and Moshi MC have various stocks (hospital equipment/supplies, school materials and stationaries) kept for more than one (1) year without being issued for uses/consumption.
- e. Ngara District Council's general stores and medical stores are located in the road's reserve area, meaning the stores may be demolished to pave the way for roads widening.
- f. Meru District Council had no scheduled time for conducting stock taking at the end of the financial year 2014/2015 instead the stock counting exercise was conducted at the beginning of the financial year 2015/2016, i.e. July 2015 contrary to Order 30 (2) of LGFM of 2009.
- g. During the stock taking exercise, Mpanda DC, Lindi DC, Siha DC, Same DC, Arusha DC, and Moshi MC were noted to have obsolete/expired drugs and no action in place to destroy the respective drugs.
- h. Lindi MC, Masasi TC, Shinyanga MC, Dodoma MC, Arusha CC, Arusha DC, and Kishapu DC were not maintaining/updating bin cards for stores balances and updating their store ledgers to reflect the current balances of the stores.
- i. Masasi TC, Arusha CC, Arusha DC, Kishapu DC did not have store rooms in some of the schools, dispensaries, health centres and hospitals. Stores items and medicines were being kept in the selected rooms and were not well arranged.

- j. Order 57 (1) of LGFM 2009 requires the LGAs to prepare stock reconciliations. To the contrary, Urambo District Councils did not prepare the reconciliations as required.
- k. Uvinza DC and Arusha CC had not issued any guidance on physical count of items for individuals participating in the count, and no evidence to confirm that a team which was involved in physical count including the chairman was officially appointed.
- l. Arusha DC and Kishapu DC stores have no fire protection mechanism in case of fire outrage in the stores.

I advise the respective Accounting Officers to take immediate action on the concerns observed by auditors in order to enhance the whole stock taking process as well as stores management in the respective LGAs. The mechanism has to be designed to ensure that obsolescence, obsolete and items about to expire or already expired are detected earlier for management action.

Furthermore, I advise the PO-RALG and LGAs Accounting Officers to set aside a budget for rehabilitation or construction of stores at least to meet the minimum required standards.

7.9 Salient weaknesses noted in the PPRA report for FY 2014/15

The Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA) prepared and submitted the audit report on the performance of Procuring Entities (PEs) including 39

LGAs for the financial year 2014/15. The authority's report highlighted most of the issues which also have featured in my report. I appreciate the work done by the Authority which I found relevant and appropriate to incorporate in my report. The audit was carried out in accordance with the provisions in the PPA, Procurement Regulations, and the standard documents prepared by PPRA to determine whether the procedures, processes and documentations for procurement and contracting were in accordance with the provisions in the PPA of 2011, Public Procurement Regulations, 2013, the Local Government Authorities Tender Boards [Establishment and Proceedings] Regulations, 2007 and standard documents prepared by the Authority, and that procurement carried out achieved the expected economy and efficiency.

7.9.1 Performance Analysis

The Authority conducted performance analysis by identifying and prioritizing areas which need capacity building, interventions and to monitor procuring entities' compliance trends in order to assist them in building their capacity as well as recommending appropriate disciplinary measures in case of persistent and or serious breaching of the PPA and its attendant Regulations.

7.9.1.1 Institutional set ups and performance

Under the institutional setup and performance, the Authority looked at the appropriateness of the established Tender Board; Notifying the Authority on the established TB; appropriateness of the established PMU; knowledge of the TB members and

PMU staff in applying the PPA and procurement regulations; establishment of sub-vote for PMU and allocation of adequate funds; existence of Internal Audit units; the performance of the AO, TB, PMU, UD and Internal Auditor in fulfilling their responsibilities stipulated in the PPA; and interference of responsibilities and powers. The following are the noted weaknesses in four (4) LGAs:

- a. Bunda District Council delayed signing of contract contrary to Reg. 233(1) of 2013 which requires AO and the successful bidder to sign the contract within 28 calendar days.
- b. Contrary to requirement of Section 74 (5) of PPA 2011, Bunda District Council PMU did not make detailed review of the evaluation reports submitted by evaluation team so as to verify the report and make proper recommendation to the TB for approval of the same.
- c. Tender Board approved bidding documents without specifications at Muleba DC
- d. Tender Board did not approve procurements of minor value procurements contrary to Section 33(1) of PPA, 2011 at Kibondo DC.
- e. Finance and Planning Committee interfered the functions of TB during awarding of contracts at Kibondo DC.
- f. Internal Audit Reports were not submitted to the Authority as required under Sec. 48(2) of PPA, 2011 and Reg. 81 of 2013 at Ludewa DC.

7.9.1.2 The following are the notable inefficiencies in preparations and implementing the procurement plan

A review of the preparations and implementing of annual procurement plans noted the following findings:

- a. GPN and its summary for twelve (12) LGAs were not submitted to the Authority to be published in the tender portal and TPJ contrary to Regulation 18 of PPR of 2013. The involved LGAs are:

SN	COUNCIL	SN	COUNCIL	SN	COUNCIL
1.	Mkalama DC	5.	Misungwi DC	9.	Mwanza CC
2.	Kishapu DC	6.	Tarime DC	10.	Ukerewe DC
3.	Kibondo DC	7.	Kigoma DC	11.	Makete DC
4.	Newala DC	8.	Mbozi DC	12.	Nanyumbu DC

- b. Tender processing times for all categories were not allocated appropriately contrary to Regulation 68(4) and eighth schedule of PPR of 2013. The involved Councils are Mkalama DC and Misungwi DC.
- c. There was no adequate aggregation of requirements in the APP contrary to Section 49(b&c) of PPA, 2011 and Reg.72, 73 of 2013 which requires the procuring entity to aggregate its requirements wherever possible both within the procuring entity and between procuring entities to obtain value for money and reduce procurement costs at Misungwi DC, Ikungi DC, Bunda DC, Karagwe DC, Kibondo DC and Newala DC.
- d. Tenders for procurement of heavy equipment for Kinondoni MC and Kigoma DC was planned to be procured using single source (SS) without enough justifiable reasons contrary to Reg. 159 of 2013.
- e. Mpanda DC annual procurement plan for FY 2014/2015 was not approved by budget

- approving authority contrary to Sec. 33(2a) 49(2) of PPA, 2011 and Reg. 69(9) of 2013.
- f. Karagwe DC, Kibondo DC, Kigoma DC, Mbozi DC, and Nanyumbu DC did not implement APP for the financial year 2014/2015 contrary to the requirement of Section 49(3) of PPA, 2011 and Regulation 69(9) of PPR 2013.
 - g. Karagwe DC and Makete DC did not use appropriate tender numbering as per issued guideline by the Authority which requires the procuring entity to make possible use of tender numbering system issued by the Authority, while preparing APP's.
 - h. User departments in Ludewa District Council did not initiate their requirements for proper implementation of APP as required by Sec. 39 (b) of PPA, 2011. In addition, user department did not report to PMU the departure of terms and condition of 9 (nine) contracts for renovation of warehouses. It was further noted that BAA did not approve the Annual Procurement Plan for 2014/2015 contrary to Section 33(2) and 49(2) of PPA, 2011 and Regulation 69(9) of 2013.

7.9.1.3 Appropriateness of Tender Processing

Five LGAs reviewed by the Authority were noted to have the following inaccuracies regarding the tender processing:

- a. Non appointment and approval of negotiation teams by the AO and non-submission of negotiation minutes contrary to Sec.76 (1) of PPA, 2011 and Reg. 226 of 2013. The Council for the matters is Mwanza CC.

- b. No evidence to attest that user departments in Mpanda DC initiated procurement process and forwarded them to PMU contrary to Section 39(1b) of PPA of 2011. In addition, Tender Boards did not approve tender documents contrary to Reg. 181(3), Reg. 280(2) and Reg. 332(2) of 2013.
- c. Ikungi DC evaluation reports contained code of conduct only, other attachments such as copy of tender notice, opening checklists and minutes of tender opening ceremony were not attached contrary to Reg. 199(3) of PPR, 2013.
- d. Muleba DC and Ukerewe DC awarded tenders beyond the tender validity period, contrary to Regulation 62, 192 and 232(2) of PPR, 2013.
- e. Inconsistencies of tender evaluation by the criteria set in the tender documents contrary to Section 74 of PPA 2011 and Regulation 202 and 203 of PPR, 2013 in Ukerewe DC

7.9.1.4 Appropriateness of contracts management and implementation

On contracts managements, the following faults were noted by the Authority in six (6) LGAs:

- a. Mkalama District Council Engineer appointed the project supervisors for contracts works instead of the Accounting Officer as per requirements of Regulation 252 of PPR, 2013.
- b. Inspection and acceptance committees were appointed on permanent basis to inspect goods delivered contrary to the requirement of Reg. 245 of PPR, 2013 at Mkalama DC and Ludewa DC.
- c. Mkalama District Council made payments of certificates without inspection and acceptance

- reports or Goods Received Note contrary to Reg. 248, 243(2) and 242(1) of PPR, 2013.
- d. Ilala MC and Misungwi DC accounting officers granted time extensions of works without justifications contrary to Section 77(3) of PPA, 2011 and Reg.111 of PPR, 2013. Further to that, liquidated damages were not charged on the delayed contracts contrary to Section 77(4) of PPA, 2011 and Regulation 112 and 322 of PPR, 2013.
 - e. Ilala Municipal Council project progress reports were not prepared by the project supervisor and presented during the management meetings contrary to Reg.243 (1&3) of PPR, 2013.
 - f. Four contracts for Misungwi DC were not vetted by the Attorney General contrary to Regulation 59 of PPR, 2013. In addition, all works procurements lacking measurement sheets to support the payments contrary to provisions of contract and Regulation 243(2) of PPR, 2013.
 - g. Mwanza City Council delayed to make payments within the reasonable time contrary to Regulation 243(7) of PPR, 2013; there is inadequate managements of defects period and issuance of snag lists; and there are unjustified contracts' variations made by the Council.

7.9.1.5 Management of procurement records

The Authority observed some issues in management of procurement records in five (5) LGAs as highlighted here under:

- a. Kinondoni MC, Misungwi DC, Mwanza CC and Ikungi DC procurement records for construction of 126 Secondary School Laboratory as well as

procurement records and implementation files of some of the goods and non-consultancy services, as well as contract documents were missing contrary to Section 61 of PPA, 2011 and Regulation 15 of PPR, 2013.

- b. Mpanda DC had no adequate space to archive procurement and disposal of assets records with proper security and easy accessibility when they are required. PMU has only one room with approximately 14 square meters which is used for office and storage of procurement records.

7.9.1.6 PEs with poor performance

In the analysis of the Authority’s report, the top ten list of poor performance in complying with PPA and PPR included two (2) LGAs whose performance was less than 50%. The LGAs are as tabled below:

Table 89: LGAs with poor performance for FY 2014/2015

SN	Entity	Compliance level (%)
1.	Mpanda DC	42
2.	Karatu DC	49

7.9.2 Value for Money Audit Findings

7.9.2.1 Introduction

The objective of these audits is to determine whether contracts entered by procuring entities have been implemented in accordance with the provided contract terms and conditions and whether the Government obtained value for money in spending public funds in the audited constructed projects. During the FY 2014/2015 the Authority carried out contract and performance

audits (value for money audits) in 39 LGAs. The score on performance of the selected projects worth TZS.10,301,687,955 in 10 LGAs was below 50% meaning that, they were unsatisfactorily performed. This implies that:

- Most of the project objectives are unlikely to be achieved (or have not been achieved) hence VFM is unlikely to be achieved (or has not been realized)
- Key risks were not being managed effectively or were not being managed at all.
- Urgent and significant management action is required to address the observed weaknesses to minimize the effects.

Analysis of contracts in ten (10) LGAs which scored below 50% on project performance is as shown in *Appendix lix*:

7.9.2.2 Conclusions

All the LGAs with performance below the 75% compliance target are urged to implement the specific audit recommendations provided in their audit reports. It is therefore expected that, the results of these audits will be taken positively by the audited entities and considered as an opportunity for improving their performance to the required compliance level. I remind the Authority to continue to provide trainings to these entities so as to help them address particular weaknesses related to inadequate knowledge in the application of PPA and PPR and contracts management.

In order to address weaknesses observed in LGAs under contracts management, collaborative capacity building strategies are required between PPRA, PO-RALG, CRB and other stakeholders. The

strategies should include: Strengthening the capacity of Regional Secretariat offices to monitor the performance of LGAs; strengthening the capacity of Internal Audit Units in LGAs for them to audit adequately procurement issues and implementation of works contracts; strengthening the capacity of Council Engineers offices in terms of staffing, quality control equipment, supervision vehicles/ motorcycles; and strengthening the capacity of contractors in terms of technical skills, equipment, management skills; and taking disciplinary and/or legal measures against fraudulent behaviours.

CHAPTER EIGHT

8.0 COMPREHENSIVE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AUDIT (PERFORMANCE PART)

8.1 Introduction

I have conducted comprehensive audit on contracts management in three pilot regions for the first time during the year under review. The main objective of the audit is to assess whether or not there is an economic, effective and efficient system for contract management in LGAs so that contract management is being carried out in accordance with laws and regulations to achieve value for money.

8.2 Outcomes of the Audit

8.2.1 Audit Universe

I audited the performance aspects of contract management in nine LGAs for the financial year 2014/2015 as shown in Table 90 below:

Table 90: Audit Universe

Region	Mtwara	Tanga	Morogoro
Councils	Mtwara DC	Muheza DC	Morogoro MC
	Masasi DC	Tanga CC	Kilombero DC
	Tandahimba DC	Korogwe DC	Ulanga DC

My audit was conducted in accordance with Article 143 of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977 (Revised 2005), the Public Audit

Act No. 11 (2008) Sect. 10 as well as the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions.

Also, the audit was conducted in accordance with the Public Audit Act No. 11 (2008), Section 28 which authorizes the CAG to carry out Performance Audit (Value-for-Money Audit) for the purposes of establishing the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of any expenditure or use of resources in the Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), LGAs and Public Authorities and other Bodies which involves enquiring, examining, investigating and reporting, as deemed necessary in the circumstances. In this chapter, I have identified systemic irregularities and sets out conclusions and recommendations in nine audits from three (3) Local Government Authorities related to:

- Tendering procedures,
- Evaluation and award of contracts, and
- Performance monitoring.

In addition, the audit scope consisted of 18 high value construction contracts.

The main objective of the audit was to assess whether or not there are economic, effective and efficient systems for contract management in LGAs so that it is being carried out in accordance with laws and regulations to achieve value for money.

The purpose of reporting on this area is to assist members of parliament, the government, mass media, the public and other stakeholders to take

informed decisions so as to implement the requirement for increased economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the conduct of government business. I have noted systemic irregularities in the nine (9) audits conducted which need government attention. These irregularities include irregular disqualification of lower bidders in 18 procurement cases, weaknesses in the controls of tender procedures (11 observations), disregarding Attorney General's comments (2 observations), weak contract performance monitoring (7 observations) and lack of transparency and fairness of the LGAs (5 observations).

8.2.2 Irregular disqualification of lower bidders in 16 procurement cases

Out of the selected 18 procurement cases, 16 cases were manipulated which is therefore 90% of cases reviewed. Out of the 9 selected LGAs only Tanga City Council did not manipulate the bids selected as shown in Table 91 below:

Table 91: Manipulation of bids through irregular disqualification of the lowest bidder by Region and LGA

Region	Local Government Authority	No. of Observation
Mtwara	Mtwara District Council	3
	Masasi District Council	1
	Tandahimba District Council	2
Tanga	Muheza District Council	3
	Tanga City Council	0
	Korogwe District Council	2
Morogoro	Morogoro Municipal Council	2
	Kilombero District Council	1
	Ulanga District Council	2
	Total	16

The review of evaluation and contract awarding process noted that the lowest bidders were not awarded the contracts for several irregular reasons including after bidder opening, the Evaluation Committee used newly invented evaluation criteria to disqualify the lowest bidder for the reason of non-conformity with procurement procedures. Furthermore, the evaluation committee unequally applied evaluation criteria resulting in disqualification of the lowest bidder. In another case an LGA staff member falsified unit prices resulting in the disqualification of the lowest bidder. In addition, one evaluation committee completely omitted the lowest bidders' quotation. Based on the manipulated cases, I calculated the financial implications and losses by regions and LGAs as shown in Table 92 below:

Table 92: Financial implications and losses for LGAs resulting from manipulated cases

Region	LGA	No. of Observation	Resulted in loss(TZS)
Mtwara	Mtwara District Council	3	54,843,200.00
	Masasi District Council	1	26,515,500.00
	Tandahimba District Council	2	106,396,100.00
Tanga	Muheza District Council	3	20,858,000.00
	Tanga City Council	0	-
	Korogwe District Council	2	41,047,640.00
Morogoro	Morogoro Municipal Council	2	109,601,900.00
	Kilombero District Council	1	-
	Ulanga District Council	2	50,136,948.00
	Total	16	409,399,288.00

I recommend that the District Council management hold accountable the staff who were responsible for the loss.

8.2.3 Weaknesses in the controls of tender procedures

There were only two LGAs (Mtwara DC and Korogwe DC) out of the 9 selected audits which showed no weaknesses in the control of the tender procedures. Most control weaknesses were found in Tanga City Council.

In total, out of the nine 9 LGAs we found 11 weaknesses in the control of tender procedures as shown in Table 93 below:

Table 93: Weaknesses of contracts in the tendering procedures

Region	LGA	No of Observation
Mtwara	Mtwara District	0
	Masasi District Council	1
	Tandahimba District Council	2
Tanga	Muheza District Council	2
	Tanga City Council	3
	Korogwe District Council	0
Morogoro	Morogoro Municipal Council	1
	Kilombero District Council	1
	Ulanga District Council	1
	Total	11

The main weaknesses in the controls of the tender procedures we noted in the LGA were as follows: Restricted tenders advertising for the contract ; the evaluation committee was not fully staffed; Bid documents were not submitted to the Evaluation Committee; procurement contract for activities were not included in the Council's Procurement Plan costing; Failure to conduct post qualification verification of bid documents by one Evaluation Committee; absence of performance security and failure to get a water use permit.

8.2.4 Disregard of the Attorney General's comments

The Attorney General's comments were not incorporated into contracts awarded for Mtwara and Masasi District Councils, contrary to procurement law.

8.2.5 Weak contract performance monitoring

Three out of nine LGAs showed weak contract performance monitoring as shown in Table 94 below:

Table 94: Weak contract performance monitoring

Region	LGA	No of Observation
Mtwara	Mtwara District Council	0
	Masasi District Council	2
	Tandahimba District Council	0
Tanga	Muheza District Council	2
	Tanga City Council	0
	Korogwe District Council	3
Morogoro	Morogoro Municipal Council	0
	Kilombero District Council	0
	Ulanga District Council	0
	Total	7

Liquidated damages of TZS.53,609,664 were not recovered in 2 district councils for delayed constructions. We noted weaknesses in contract performance monitoring in 3 LGA such as contract management meetings or site visits were not held and works of project manager were not efficiently and effectively managed.

8.2.6 Lack of transparency and fairness of the LGAs to bidders

We noted that 5 LGAs did not act in a fair and transparent manner to bidders as shown in Table 95 below:

Table 95: Unfairness and Lack of transparency to bidders

Region	LGA	No. of Observation
Mtwara	Mtwara District Council	0
	Masasi District Council	0
	Tandahimba District Council	1
Tanga	Muheza District Council	0
	Tanga City Council	0
	Korogwe District Council	1
Morogoro	Morogoro Municipal Council	1
	Kilombero District Council	1
	Ulanga District Council	1
	Total	5

The main issues noted were that a cool off period was not granted to disqualified bidders prior to awarding tenders. Therefore the disqualified bidder was deprived of his legal right to appeal, tenders were awarded without competition and reasons for not being successful were not provided to unsuccessful bidders.

8.3 Salient Features raised from comprehensive contract management audit (Performance part)

8.3.1 Mtwara Region

a. Mtwara DC

- Evaluation Committee after bid opening, the Evaluation Committee applied new evaluation criteria to exclude the lowest bidder leading to the loss of TZS. 23,599,000.
- Irregular disqualification of the lowest bidder resulting in a loss of TZS.16,347,000

During the audit, it was noted the Evaluation Committee disqualified the lowest bidder for the reason of not being in conformity with the procurement procedures resulting in a loss of TZS.16,347,000.

Unequal application of the evaluation criteria for contract number MDC/UJ/RW/16/2014/2015 resulted in a loss of TZS.14,897,200.

- Attorney General's Comments not incorporated into the signed Contracts
- During the audit I noted that Attorney General provided the various comments in respect to contract No. MDC/UJ/RW/17/ 2014/2015 and MDC/UJ/RW/16/2014/2015, however, the comments were not incorporated into the contract documents.
- **Non submission of a copy of award letters to CAG**
During the year, Mtwara District Council entered into five construction contracts but no copy of any contract was submitted to me as required by Regulation 233(1) of PPR (2013).

b. Masasi DC

- Lack of Tender Board approval of tender documents before advertisement

- **Attorney General Comments not incorporated in signed Contract no. LGA/083/W/01/2014/2015**
Lowest bidder was not awarded the contract based on false arithmetical correction by the Chairman of the Evaluation Committee.
- No action has been taken by Council Management to recover liquidated damages amounting to TZS.11,250,000
- Weak contract performance management leading to payment for work not performed amounting to TZS.3,339,000

c. Tandahimba DC

- **Composition of Evaluation Committee not in line with Public Procurement Regulations for contract number LGA/086/2014/2015/W/17, TZS.110,880,000**
It composed of only two members instead of three as per requirement of Regulation 202(1) of Public Procurement Regulations, 2013
- **Bid document not submitted to the Evaluation Committee for evaluation of contract No. LGA/086/2014/2015/W/17, TZS.110,880,000**
My review of the evaluation report for the contract No. LGA/086/2014/2015/W/17 revealed that the bid document for one bidder was not

submitted to the Evaluation Committee for evaluation contrary to Sec. 74 of PPA (2011)

- **Cool off period not granted to disqualified bidders prior to awarding a tender**

My audit noted that disqualified bidders were not informed before award of the tender so had no opportunity to submit complaints, contrary to Sec. 60(3) of PPA, 2011.

- **The Head of PMU falsified bid document to mislead the tender**

I reviewed the tender document and evaluation report dated 4th August, 2014 for contract No. LGA/086/2014/2015/W/10 and noted that Head of PMU falsified the bid document which misled the tender board contrary to Reg.85(1)(c) of PPR, 2013.

- **Lowest bidders in seven tenders not selected without reasons causing avoidable costs of TZS.106,396,100**

During analysis of evaluation report dated 28th August 2014 I noted that the Evaluation Committee for seven tenders had actually disqualified the lowest bidder and did not provide any reason contrary to Reg. 85(1)(c) of PPR, 2013.

8.3.2 Tanga Region

a. Muheza DC

- **Improper timing of Contract execution**

I noted that the time table or annual procurement plan was not observed during

the procurement process which caused a delay in completion of construction works, and a risk of work in progress being washed away by heavy rainfalls.

- **Lack of proper contract performance monitoring by the project manager**

My audit review noted that the works of the project manager were not efficiently and effectively carried out as a result there was a risk that payments made for works not completed.

- **Uneven application of evaluation criteria by the Evaluation Committee leading to unfair disqualification of bidders**

The Evaluation Committee was not consistent in two cases in applying the evaluation criteria regarding the submission of the VAT certificate. This made the selection process unfair and may have caused loss of reputation of the procuring entity.

- **The lowest bidder improperly disqualified by Evaluation Committee**

The bidder was disqualified by the Evaluation Committee because the Bid form did not quote the contract price although it was the lowest bidder. The council therefore awarded the contract to the next higher bidder and incurred an additional cost of TZS.7,256,000.

- **Unjustified disqualification of abnormally lowest tender**

The bidder was disqualified based on the reason of the abnormal lowest bid (24.4%) without mentioning any specific abnormal priced quantities in the BOQ. This caused a loss of TZS.13,602,000 for the Council.

- **Tender Board did not document approval of tender documents before Tender advertisement**

The tender documents were not available for approval before advertisement a case which could cause a risk of procuring inferior works or services.

b. Tanga CC

- **Procurement (Contract No. TCC/2014/2015/W/128/02) made was not included in the Council's Procurement Plan TZS167,815,000**

Review of Council Annual Procurement Plan noted that the Council entered into contracts for works worth TZS.167,815,000 which were not in its approved annual procurement plan. This implies that the council does not have effective procurement controls in place.

- **Failure to conduct post qualification evaluation of bidding documents by Evaluation Committee**

Review of the evaluation reports for two contracts and interview with council Evaluation Committee Chairman and one

member of the committee, revealed that the post-qualification process was not conducted to assess the genuineness of documents, the physical existence of equipment and experience possessed by tenderers in order to confirm the capability and possession of resources of the key staff that would administer the project.

- **Absence of performance security**
Tendering procedures and processes require the successful tenderer to submit a performance security to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract. However, for both contracts the performance security was indicated as Not Applicable (N/A) under clause 26 of the special conditions of the contracts.

- **Award of tenders without competition**
Review of the tendering processes for both contracts noted that there was a single bidder for each contract who responded to the tender advertisement. In my view, by accepting sole source procurement the Council has no assurance that the price achieved was the most economical.

c. Korogwe DC

- **Cool off Period not granted to tenderers before award of contracts contrary to PPA (2011) Section 60(3)**
Tenderers had no opportunity to appeal or to be given reasons for their rejection.

- **Weakness in timing of Contract work**
 Review of annual procurement plan revealed that the planned start time of the construction was close to the rainy season which resulted in delay in completion of four projects which were still in progress at the date of audit (July 2015).
- **Highest bidder received contract award of TZS.194,000,000 based on irrelevant evaluation criteria (LGA/125/HQ/2014/2015/W/08)**
 The criteria applied to select the contract winner was irrelevant and not a standardized criteria as set out in Reg. 203(1) of PPR (2013). This resulted in the loss of TZS.5,557,500.
- **Omission of the lowest bidder led to sole source procurement of TZS.184,989,540 leading to a loss of TZS.35,490,140**
 The lowest bidder was omitted from the preliminary examination but no reason was stated for this omission by the Evaluation Committee in their report.
- **Contract management supervision meetings not conducted**
 We found no evidence (minutes/records) that any contract management meetings or site visits were held in conflict with GCC clause 34.1 and 34.2.

- In addition, I noted that for both contracts already more than 50% of the total contract value had been paid while both constructions are still in progress and delayed.
- **Liquidated damages not charged to the contractors in the sum of TZS.42,359,664.27**
The District Council did not request liquidated damages for undelivered services from the two contractors as required by SCC Clause 23 and GCC clause 52.1.

8.3.3 Morogoro Region

a. Kilombero DC

- **Restricted Tenders advertising**
Advertisements for tender were not made in accordance with PPR First Schedule, and failed to advertise in PPRA JTP.
- **Irregular actions by Evaluation Committee misled tender for contract No.LGA/077/2014/2015/W/R/USAID/76.**
During the evaluation process the Evaluation Committee made nine changes including unit prices in one bid to manipulate the winning tenderer contrary to Reg. 207 (2)(a) of PPR (2013).

- **Non-competitive tender awarded TZS.271,389,000**

District Council proceeded with sole source procurement contrary to Reg. 16.of PPR (2013).

b. Ulanga DC

- **Falsification of tender documents to disqualify the lowest bidder resulting in a loss of TZS.31,520,000**

The Evaluation Committee falsified the bid document of the lowest tenderer by increasing prices for three commodities that resulted in disqualification and a loss of TZS..31,520,000

- **Restricted tenders advertising for contract No. LGA/082/2014-2015/W/05**

Advertisements for tender were not made in accordance with PPR First schedule, and failed to advertise in PPRA JPT.

- **Cool off period not granted to disqualified bidders prior to awarding a tender**

My audit noted that, disqualified bidders were not informed before the award of the tender so were deprived of the opportunity to submit complaints if any, contrary to Sect 60(3) of PPA (2011).

- **Unfair elimination of the lowest bidder resulting in the loss of TZS.18,616,948.59**

I noted that the Evaluation Committee disqualified the lowest bidder based on a false observation that one bid was not complete which resulted into awarding the tender to the next higher bidder.

c. Morogoro MC

- **Failure to get water use permit from the WAMI-RUVU Water.**

Morogoro MC awarded a contract for construction of a water collection project without ensuring that there was a valid water use permit in place before construction commenced.

- **Unfair exclusion of the lowest bidder leading to a loss of TZS.57,979,200**

Review of the evaluation report dated 16th May, 2014 revealed that the committee disqualified the lowest bidder for one missing page contrary to tender board evaluation guidelines resulting in a loss of TZS.57,979,200.

- **Cool off period not granted to disqualified bidders prior to awarding a tender and reasons for disqualification were not provided**

Review of twenty three debriefing letters for both examined tendering sent to the unsuccessful bidders did not contain reasons as to why they lost their bids contrary to Sect. 60(3) of PPA (2011) and Reg. 231(4)(c) of PPR (2013). Also I noted that, for the bid number

LGA / 079 / 2013-2014 /W / 01 Lot 3 the Accounting Officer issued fifteen debriefing letters and the acceptance letter at the same time on the 15th July, 2014.

- **Uneven application of evaluation criteria leading to unfair disqualification of the lower bidder resulting in a loss of TZS.51,622,700 (LGA / 079 / 2013 - 2014 /W / 01 Lot 3)**

I reviewed the evaluation report dated 16th May,2014 and noted that Dynotech (the lowest tenderer) along with eight other tenderers were unsuccessful because they did not provide complete tender documents. However Iwawa Civil and Building Works Company was successful but did not provide complete tender documents.

8.4 Recommendations

8.4.1 Mtwara Region

a. Mtwara DC

- The Council Management should ensure that the Evaluation Committee only applies criteria included in the advertised tender documentations and avoids using new evaluation criteria after bid opening to disqualify lower bidders.
- The Council management should ensure that the Evaluation Committee does not act

irregularly in applying the rule of margin of preference.

- The Council management should ensure that the Evaluation Committee acts fairly and applies all regulations equally (particularly documentation for ownership of equipment). I also recommend that the Council management to hold accountable the staff who were responsible for disqualification of the lower bidder which resulted in the loss of TZS.14,897,200.
- The Council management should ensure that all comments received from the AG are incorporated into the contract before signing it to avoid any legal consequences.
- The Council Management should ensure that copies of all contract award letters are sent to all mentioned Authorities as required by the regulations.

b. Masasi DC

- I recommend that Council Management ensures that in future it adheres to rules and regulations regarding the advertisement of tenders.
- I recommend that in the future Council Management reviews all documents before approval for advertisement.
- I recommend the Council Management ensures that all comments received from the AG are

incorporated into the contract before signing it, to avoid any negative legal consequences.

- I recommend that the Council ensures that all functions of internal control related to the tender process such as; PMU, Evaluation Committee, tender board and Accounting Officer are diligent when applying the methodology of arithmetical correction is applied.
- I recommend that the Council Management terminates the contract as soon as possible and recover the full amount of liquidated damages. In addition, I recommend that the Council Management informs the PPRA of non performance of the contractor.
- I recommend that the Council Management ensures the District Engineer monitors the contract performance as per contract agreement. Further that the management ensures recovery of TZS.3,339,000 paid to the contractor for work not performed.

c. Tandahimba DC

- I recommend to the Council management to ensure that in future the unsuccessful bidders are notified why they were not successful.
- I recommend to the Council management to ensure that in future unsuccessful bidders receive notification from Accounting Officer and be given fourteen days to submit complaints(if any) before contract award.

- I recommend that in the future the Council Management to ensure that the head of PMU adheres to all rules and regulations.
- I recommend that in the future Council Management ensures that the Evaluation Committee, PMU and tender board adhere to law and regulations and provide true results of the tender process. In addition we recommend to the council management to hold the officers involved accountable for the loss of TZS.106,396,100.

8.4.2 Tanga Region

a. Muheza DC

- I recommend that the Council Management consider the rainfall seasons during the planning stage of the contract work to avoid possible delay in completion of council projects.
- I recommend that the Council Management ensure that, for all contracts the Accounting Officer appoints inspection team backed up with the project manager.
- I recommend that the Council management ensure the Evaluation Committee adheres to rules and Regulations in applying the evaluation criteria during the tender evaluation in regard to VAT certificates.
- I recommend that the Council management ensure that bidders are not disqualified on technical mistakes without financial consequences.

- I recommend that the Council management ensure that the District Engineer determines the budget price on a project and set a normal acceptable price range. Also in cases of significant low price quotations the Council should seek clarification from the tenderer as required by Reg. 17 of PPR (2013).
- I recommend that the Council management ensure tender documents are approved by the Tender Board prior to advertisements being made.

b. Tanga CC

- I recommend that the Council management liaise with PO RALG to ensure that the projects earmarked in the performance agreement are incorporated in the Council's procurement plan.
- I recommend that the Council management ensure post qualification criteria are performed.
- I recommend that the Council management ensure contract implemented are secured by Performance Security as stipulated in the Procurement Law and Regulations to safeguard the interests of the Council towards successful implementation of projects/contracts.
- I recommend that the Council management avoid sole source procurement. In the case where there is only one bidder for the tender process I recommend the Council management

should initiate at least the second advertisement.

c. Korogwe DC

- I recommend that the Council management to comply with sect. 60 (3) of PPA (2011)
- We recommend that the Council management consider the rain season during the planning stage of the contract work to avoid possible losses of council resources.
- I recommend that the Council management stop the unfair practice, awarding a contract to the highest bidder based on a later introduced evaluation criterion. Also, we recommend that the council management hold staff responsible for such procurement accountable for the loss of TZS.5,557,500.
- I recommend that the Council management ensure that all decisions and actions are adequately documented.
- I recommend that the Council management ensure that the project manager is appointed if so required by the contract and duly carries out supervision and performance monitoring responsibilities.
- I recommend that the Council management comply with agreed contracts clauses and the PPR (2013). Also, the Council management should charge liquidated damage as per Reg.112 of PPR (2013).

8.4.3 Morogoro Region

a. Kilombero DC

- I recommend that the Council management in the future they should advertise all tenders above TZS.200 million by submitting the advertisement to the PPRA.
- I recommend that the Council management ensure that the Evaluation Committee restrict themselves to purely arithmetic corrections only. Furthermore we recommend that the Council management hold the Evaluation Committee accountable for misleading the tender.
- I recommend that the Council management ensure all tendering processes are competitive and if the tender results in only one bidder the Council management should consider at least a second tender.

b. Ulanga DC

- I recommend that the Council management in future it ensures that the Evaluation Committee does not propose the award of contract based on falsified documents.
- In addition we recommend to the Council management to ensure that the tender board exercises its oversight function and does not recommend contract award based on falsification.
- Furthermore, I recommend to the Council management to ensure the Accounting Officer provides only true reasons in notification to bidders. I also recommend to hold responsible

officers accountable for the loss of TZS.31,520,000.

- We recommend to the Council management that, in the future they should advertise all tenders above TZS.200 million in accordance with the PPR requirements by providing at least 21 days and submit the advertisement to the PPRA.
- I recommend that the Council management ensures that all debriefing letters to unsuccessful bidders include the information of their right to appeal within 14 days.
- Furthermore, we recommend that the Council management to ensure that the Accounting Officer does not issue the acceptance letter and debriefing letters on the same date
- I recommend that the Council management in future to act fairly throughout the tendering process so as to come up with the most economical price.

c. Morogoro MC

- I recommend that the Council Management immediately apply for the water use permit from the water board for this project.
- I also recommend that the Council management consider stopping the construction work until they receive approval from the water board to avoid the increase of potential loss.
- I recommend that in the future the Council management ensure that the lowest bidder is not excluded because of minor mistakes. In

addition, I recommend the Council management to hold the responsible officers accountable for the loss of TZS.57,979,200.

- I recommend that in the future the Council management send debriefing letters to unsuccessful bidders stating the reasons why they lost the tender.
- In addition I recommend that the Council management ensure that 14 days cool off period is always granted.
- I recommend that the Council management should ensure that the Evaluation Committee applies evaluation criteria in a fair manner in the future.

CHAPTER NINE

9.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Annual General Report of the Controller and Auditor General on the audit of Local Government Authorities summarises all issues reported in the individual audit reports issued separately to the LGAs managements which enclose recommendations on each matter noted for improvement. It is necessary for each Accounting Officer to prepare an action plan of the intended interventions on the CAG's audit findings and recommendations and submit them to the Paymaster General as per the requirement of Sect. 40 of the Public Audit Act No.11 of 2008 (as amended, 2013) and Regulations 86 and 94 of the Public Audit Regulations of 2009. Having presented the issues which transpired in the audit of 2014/2015 in the earlier chapters, I am now in a position of providing general conclusions and recommendations, which if implemented will enhance sound financial management on the operations of LGAs in Tanzania.

9.1 General Conclusions and Recommendations

9.1.1 Implementation of the previous year's recommendations

Section 38(1), (2) and (3) of the Public Audit Act No. 11 of 2008 as amended in 2013 requires the Paymaster General (PMG) to consolidate responses and action plan received from the Accounting Officers and submit a report to the Minister

responsible who shall lay it to the National Assembly concurrently with the report of the Controller and Auditor General. The PMG is obliged to submit a copy of the consolidated report to the CAG for evaluation purposes. Further, Sect 40 of the Public Audit Act No. 11 of 2008 as amended in 2013 requires the Controller and Auditor General to include an implementation status of the Government action plan in the next annual audit report. However, I wish to report that implementation of the recommendations has not been satisfactory; the trend on individual audit reports indicates a decrease in implemented recommendations from 2086 in the year ended 2012/2013 to 2728 in 2013/2014. Also, no responses were received in respect of the recommendations issued on special audits conducted in six (6) LGAs.

In addition, implementation of directives issued by the Local Authorities Accounts Committee (LAAC) has been gradually decreasing since, for a period of four consecutive years no responses were received on the issues raised by LAAC.

Recommendation

The Government need to exert more efforts on implementation of the outstanding recommendations, since inadequate implementation leads to recurrence of the same anomalies, substandard service delivery in LGAs, misuse of public properties and ineffective financial management and control of resources in the LGAs.

9.1.2 Faults in LGAs Budget Processes

Budget enhancement in LGAs and Central Government is necessary for effective operations of LGAs and quality services delivery. Budget monitoring and evaluation were not adequately harmonized to allow smooth implementation of the budget. There were over-releases of both recurrent and development grants out of budget; under release of recurrent and development grants; and funds were diverted to meet un-allocated activities particularly construction laboratories in secondary schools.

Recommendations

- (a) I urge the Government to release funds as per the approved budget and whenever it is necessary to release funds in excess of the approved budget; it is recommended that to obtain retrospective approval from the relevant authority before spending such monies.
- (b) It is necessary for the Government to approve recurrent and development grants budget which can conveniently be funded.
- (c) I recommend to the Government to avoid ad-hoc activities that may affect planned projects in the LGAs.

9.1.3 Weakness in internal Controls

Internal controls encompass a set of rules, policies, and procedures instituted by management of LGA to provide reasonable assurance that its financial reports are reliable, its operations are effective and efficient, and its activities comply with applicable

laws and regulations. Local Government Authorities are required to establish a sound system of internal control as identified in Order 11 of the LGFM of 2009. However, LGAs were noted with inadequate control environment including improper ICT management in terms of inadequate IT personnel, IT equipment and ICT policy, and incomplete utilization of Epicor; insufficient work of Internal Audit Units and Audit Committees was also substantial; risk assessment including fraud detection and prevention control was not done regularly.

Recommendations

I recommend that;

- (a) PO-RALG need to ensure that Epicor system is updated with all necessary functionalities, and become fully utilized.
- (b) PO-RALG to assist LGAs in instituting IT Policy and procedures so that every operational staff is aware of his/her roles and responsibilities in safeguarding the IT equipment and software. This should include designing and establishing an effective mechanism for risk management, risk grading, analysing impact and control activities for monitoring and mitigating the risks.
- (c) The Internal Audit Units and Audit Committees are provided with sufficient working resources to enable them discharge their functions efficiently and effectively.

9.1.4 Weaknesses in Revenue Management

LGAs have remained ineffective in managing revenue resources to increase revenue collection as per budget for a long period of time. There are no adequate sustainable strategies which could provide wide revenue collection bases and reduce dependency from the Central Government funding. Control over revenue collection is not properly managed to minimize cases of missing revenue earning receipt books, non-remittance of revenue collections from various sources thus, increasing uncollected revenue as compared to the budgeted amount. Management of contracts of outsourced revenue collection have continued to be weak due to non-adherence to the provisions of specific contracts, bypassing control through non remittance, un-banking/delayed banking of collected revenue and inadequate documentation of collected revenues.

Recommendations

- (a) I recommend to the management of the respective LGAs to fulfil the requirements of Order 34 (6) and (7) of LGFM, 2009.
- (b) LGAs are urged to increase supervision of outsourced revenue by engaging into comprehensive contracts and enforce compliance with the contract agreements.
- (c) LGAs should improve revenue administration processes to allow easy compliance with relevant laws and regulations by the community in those LGAs. In addition, I encourage LGAs to exploit all existing and potential revenue sources so as to improve collections and attain the targeted objectives

in order to reduce the level of dependency on Central Government in financing the recurrent activities of LGAs.

9.1.5 Assessment of Cash Management

Cash management focuses on handling cash balances of an entity in such a way as to maximize the availability of cash not used on fixed assets, or inventories to avoid the risk of insolvency. I noted a weak control over cash management such as non-performance of monthly bank reconciliations, non-performance of surprise cash survey and improper management of imprests. Also, LGAs did not set maximum limit for cash holding as petty cash.

Recommendation

I recommend to the LGA's Management to formulate a policy for management of cash which will set a maximum amount for cash handling on their premises for control purposes. Also, LGAs management should perform monthly bank reconciliation which in turn will lower operational risk and scope for cash mismanagement or fraud.

9.1.6 Weaknesses in Human Resource Management

My review of human resources management in LGAs noted inadequacy in updating employees' records in the Human Capital Management Information System (HCMIS) and employees' register. LGAs directly or indirectly continued to pay salaries, statutory and other deductions in favour of employees who were no longer in public service. Further, shortage of staff is still persisting in LGAs and Heads of Department and Units have continued to work on

acting capacity for more than six months without being confirmed or their posts filled with persons with the required qualifications.

Recommendation

It is important that the Government take up these Human Resources matters seriously and chart-out a solution that will maximize employee's performance in achieving strategic objectives of LGAs.

9.1.7 Weaknesses in Expenditure Management

Most of the audited LGAs have continued to diverge from complying with rules and regulations governing their operations a situation which provides room for breaches of pre-set internal controls. The observed weaknesses are a result of noncompliance with Laws, Rules, Orders, Regulations and Guidelines issued from time to time. The faults noted include; lack of proper expenditure supporting documents, charging expenditure to wrong accounting codes (unbudgeted expenditure), ineligible and un-vouched expenditure, differed payments etc.

Recommendation

I emphasize the importance of all LGAs to comply with the financial regulations, instructions and guidelines by strengthening internal control systems including subjecting every payment to the scrutiny of pre-audit unit and ensuring proper authorization.

9.1.8 Weaknesses on review of Asset Management

I noted improper maintenance of non-current assets registers and review of residual value and useful life

not done, non revaluation of Plant, Property and Equipment, lack of ownership documents etc.

Recommendations

LGAs and PO-RALG are urged to continually train accountants and other staff on preparation of IPSAS compliant financial statements. Revaluation of PPE is of paramount importance to be performed by LGAs since the grace period of five years has expired.

9.1.9 Non Compliance with Procurement Legislation

There were instances of non-compliance with Procurements legislation such as: procurement without tender approval, procurement from un approved suppliers, improper utilization of stores particularly fuel consumption, and weak contracts management. Procurement processes demand financial discipline and transparency at all times in order to achieve value for money.

Recommendations

Collaborative capacity building strategies are required between PPRA, PO-RALG, CRB and other stakeholders to equip those involved in the procurement process with the necessary skills and knowledge. In addition, disciplinary and/or legal measures should be taken against fraudulent tendencies.

9.1.10 Shortfalls in the implementation of development projects

Various weaknesses were noted during implementation of development projects which included under release of funds as compared to the

approved budget; inadequate contributions of the LGAs as 5% co-funding; inadequate loan recovery from Women and Youth Groups and delayed completion of planned projects caused by inadequate supervision, late release of funds, as well as inadequate participation of the community in the development activities.

Recommendations

- (a) I advise LGAs to involve targeted communities at all levels of project planning and implementation which will encourage community participation and create a sense of ownership for sustainability purposes. Contracts should be closely monitored and supervised to ensure timely completion and quality.
- (b) LGAs managements are required to exert more effort in collecting outstanding loans from women and youths groups.

9.1.11 Other Matters

I noted that various weaknesses still persisted in the LGAs including shortage of infrastructure and teachers in Primary and Secondary Schools, lack of a clear arrangement for recovering Higher Education Students Loans from beneficiaries and huge number of pending litigations against LGAs which may affect sustainability of service delivery.

Recommendation

The Government need to establish implementable strategies to eradicate the problem of inadequate infrastructures and shortage of teachers in Primary

and Secondary Schools to enhance the quality of education in Tanzania. LGAs management should liaise with the HESLB on the best arrangement of loan recovery from beneficiaries. Further, management of LGAs should comply with laws, rules and regulations in their operations in order to reduce the likelihood of occurrence of court cases, and consider amicable settlement of the disputes out of the court to alleviate risks of paying compensation, where the ruling is not in favour of the LGAs.

9.2 Recommendations to the Government under Sect 12 of PAA 2008

Sect. 12 of PAA empowers CAG to make recommendations for the purpose of preventing or minimizing unproductive expenditure of public monies; maximizing the collection of public revenues; averting loss by negligence, carelessness theft, dishonesty, fraud, corruption relating to public monies and resources. Such recommendations are made and submitted to the Minister or appropriate Minister as he considers necessary for better management of public monies and resources including the revision of any regulations, directives or instructions issued under relevant laws.

In exercising my advisory role under the cited law above, I would like to bring the following to the attention of the Government for consideration and necessary intervention:

- (a) Challenges emanating from new process of paying salaries to employees in the LGAs.

- (b) Necessity to review the mode of operations of Agencies that offer services to the Government.
- (c) Call for transforming the Women and Youths Development Funds.
- (d) Emphasis on appropriate use of Local Purchase Order.

9.2.1 Challenges emanating from new process of paying salaries to employees in LGAs.

In the year 2014/2015 the government introduced a new system of processing salary to its employees, whereby, the net pay to each public servant is being directly credited to the respective employees.

During the year under review except for the month of august, 2014 the Government made salary payments to employees and remitted statutory deductions to the respective institutions without passing the payrolls to concerned LGAs for necessary verification, updating, and validation.

The new system has been evaluated during the year under review and the following deficiencies were revealed:

- The system limits the control of the Accounting Officer of a particular LGA to verify correctness of salary payment by ensuring that only eligible employees have been credited with monthly salaries and those who are no longer in service, their names have been deleted from the payroll. This limitation has restricted the Accounting Officers in LGAs to confirm the correctness of salaries paid directly to their employee's personal bank accounts. In the circumstances,

correctness of the PE figure reported in the Financial Statements in the year under review could not be relied upon.

- The system does not allow for possible interventions that might be carried out by Human Resource Officer or Treasurer to stop payment of salary to ineligible staff.
- There were no regular feedback given to LGAs by banks to confirm that unpaid salaries were paid over to Treasury since LGAs are third party to the contract. The impact of this matter is explained under Para 5.5.4 in chapter five of this report.

Way forward

I recommend to the government to impose salaries payment process by putting in place the necessary control to bridge the information gap noted between Accounting Officers of the LGAs, Treasury and PO-PSM. In this regard I urge the government to reinstate the previous salary payment procedures under which the three parties mentioned above used to share information on the status of payroll.

9.2.2 Necessity to review the mode of operation of Agencies that offer services to the LGAs

Institutions that offer services to the LGAs have been established and given their responsibilities through enactment of the law ('Agency Act'). These institutions; GPSA, TEMESA and MSD are further elaborated in part iv of the Public Procurement Regulations 2013. Generally these institutions assist the LGAs in procurement of the specific goods and services. During the year under review I noted weaknesses in the following Agencies;

a) **Government Procurement Services Agency (GPSA)**

The Agency was established with the following objectives:

- Create fair competition in the market for Common Use Items and Services. (CUIS)
- To offer goods and services at lower prices that will enable Procuring Entities to cut transaction costs.
- To Provide quality goods and services

However, the following operational faults noted during my audit are clear indicators that this Agency is no longer fulfilling the objectives for which it was established:

- Goods and services are offered at a higher price as compared to prevailing market prices.
- Offices are situated in Regional Towns instead of District level. Therefore the issue of lowering transaction cost to LGAs cannot be attained.
- GPSA catalogue has most of the time been outdated and therefore not suitable to meet the ever changing needs of LGAs.

In connection with the foregoing, I advise that:

- GPSA should ensure stable supply of goods and services.

- GPSA's indicative prices need be aligned to the market prices (Currently GPSA prices are on the higher side).
- GPSA to prepare only a shortlist of approved suppliers and leave the price to be determined by market forces.
- GPSA be given responsibility to establish real time procurement database for common use items and services.

9.2.3 Tanzania Electrical, Mechanical, and Electronic Services Agency (TEMESA)

The Agency is responsible for;

- a) Maintenance and repair of government-owned motor vehicles, plant and equipment; and
- b) Maintenance, repair and installation of electrical, air conditioning and refrigeration, and electronics services in government owned installations,

Identified shortfalls for TEMESA include;

- Under performance due to financial constraints coupled with shortage of qualified staff.
- Agencies are located in major towns hence LGAs have to incur addition cost when they need service.
- Costs are even higher as compared to those charged for the same service if provided by private workshops.

I recommend that;

- Government need to establish workshops at the District level and equip them with the necessary tools, recruit qualified staff who will be responsible for repairing LGAs motor vehicles and plants. TEMESA should look into a possibility of using LGAs workshops which are at the District levels by agreeing the modus operandi.
- The Agency to opt for a possibility of shifting their operations beyond the region boundaries (Decentralization).

9.2.4 Call for transforming the Women and Youth Development Funds.

Para 5.5 (i) of the Women Development Fund guideline and directive issued by the Government requires the Council to contribute 10% of its own source revenue to Women and Youths Revolving Fund. Apart from the guideline above there is no any other legislation which legally binds the administration of the Fund.

Weaknesses identified during the audit include:

- a) Lack of close monitoring and supervision of the formed groups at the Council level due to shortage of Community Development Officers who are supposed to make follow up on activities that are carried out by these groups.
- b) Under performance in most of the Women and Youths groups leads to failure to repay their loans, since many groups were formed without clear entrepreneurial skills and goals.(in some cases the Groups were founded under the influence of the Councilors or Council

employees). This has rendered the recoverability of the outstanding loans difficult.

The impact of this matter is well discussed under Para 6.5.2 in Chapter six of this report.

I advise the Government on the importance of establishment of new Folk Development Colleges (FDCs) to empower and equip the existing (FDCs) which are in LGAs jurisdictions.

Folk Development Colleges (FDCs) were established, and have been offering folk education since in 1975. The objectives of the training are to equip the participants (Adult Tanzanians) with knowledge and skills that would enable them to be self-employed and self-reliant. The training offered at the colleges also is aimed at enhancing their understanding as well as enabling them to solve their immediate problems that arise in the society. The training is further aimed at strengthening their skills. The main skills provided include Agriculture, Carpentry, Masonry, Mechanics, Bicycle repair, Tailoring, Cookery etc.

The 10% amount due to be allocated to Women and Youths Revolving Fund should be channelled to these colleges (FDCs) to enable them provide entrepreneurial skills to the targeted Women and Youths.

I therefore suggest a tailor-made training on carpentry, masonry and others which, upon

completion will provide trainers with better prospects of self-employment.

Furthermore, Women and Youths who successfully complete these studies need to be provided with soft loans to enable them acquire the necessary working tools for them to establish their own offices.

9.2.5 Ineffective use of Local Purchase Order in Epicor system

I reviewed Epicor system and noted anomalies in the procurement module whereby the Local Purchase Order printed from the system does not capture and recognize specifications of the items that are ordered by a particular LGA. The Epicor system groups such information in a generic class; for instance Drugs and medicine is used to represent orders of all kinds of medicine and medical equipment.

Failure of the Epicor system to identify medical supplies and equipment based on their specific medical names poses a challenge during verification and inspection of the ordered goods since the details on the document used to order those goods do not match with those of the invoice and delivery note. Also, I noted that Local Purchase Orders cannot be generated if there are no committed funds in the respective item of expenditure. This limits LGAs to order goods or services on credit terms, which might have negative effect on the sustainability of service delivery in hospitals, Health Centres, Schools etc.

In order to enhance the purpose that LPOs were primarily intended to serve, I recommend to the Government through PO-RALG to upgrade the procurement module in Epicor system in order to eradicate the identified shortfalls.

9.2.6 Significance of valuation of Non-current Assets.

The Local Government Authorities adopted IPSAS accrual basis of accounting from 1st July 2009 with a grace period of five years to be fully compliant by 30th June, 2015.

In the course of audit of the financial statements prepared by the LGAs, it has come to my notice that most of the LGAs failed to comply with the requirement of IPSAS 17. These LGAs did not carry out valuation of their assets (PPE) within the five years transition period permitted by Para 95 and 96 of IPSAS 17. In this aspect, the reported assets did not reflect a fair value of all assets owned by the Council. Consequently, Financial Statements of the respective LGAs for the year ended 30th June, 2015 were issued with a qualified opinion. The impact on this matter is elaborated in chapters 2 and 5 of this report.

I recommend to the PO-RALG to provide the required support to LGAs to ensure their Financial Statements are prepared in compliance with the requirements of IPSAS Accrual framework.

APPENDICES

Appendix i: List of audits which were not done due to lack of sufficient

S/n	Region	Name of the LGA	Dispensary/H ealth Centres	Secondary School	Primary School	Other Centre
	Arusha					
1.		Arusha DC	26	27	92	0
2.		Karatu DC	40	30	101	1
3.		Meru DC	32	29	110	1
4.		Longido DC	24	7	41	0
5.		Ngorongoro DC	19	10	60	0
6.		Arusha CC	12	23	46	1
7.		Monduli DC	23	13	56	1
	Coast					
8.		Bagamoyo DC	53	26	137	0
9.		Kibaha DC	21	8	37	0
10.		Kibaha TC	16	13	39	0
11.		Kisarawe DC	23	20	83	0
12.		Mafia DC	17	6	32	0
13.		Mkuranga DC	28	22	111	0
14.		Rufiji/Utete DC	63	20	117	0
	Dsm					
15.		Ilala MC	18	35	99	0
16.		Temeke MC	26	40	113	0
17.		Dar es Salaam CC	0	0	0	0
18.		Kinondoni MC	46	49	140	3 and 608 bill boards
	Dodoma					
19.		Chamwino DC	37	25	99	0
20.		Kondoa DC	11	22	53	0
21.		Bahi DC	35	20	53	1
22.		Kongwa DC	40	23	42	0
23.		Mpwapwa DC	32	19	43	0
24.		Dodoma MC	11	28	17	0
25.		Chemba DC	15	12	15	0
	Iringa					
26.		Mufindi DC	48	41	147	0
27.		Iringa DC	62	28	148	0
28.		Iringa MC	16	14	43	0
29.		Kilolo DC	111	24	39	0
	Njombe					
30.		Ludewa DC	13	17	108	0
31.		Njombe DC	22	10	51	0
32.		Njombe TC	0	0	0	0
33.		Makete DC	8	17	99	0
34.		Makambako TC	4	10	36	0
35.		Wanging'ombe DC	2	16	105	0
	Kagera					
36.		Biharamulo DC	22	18	85	0
37.		Ngara DC	49	23	116	0
38.		Missenyi DC	24	22	95	0
39.		Bukoba DC	35	30	141	0
40.		Bukoba MC	13	19	25	0
41.		Muleba DC	32	38	222	0
42.		Karagwe DC	31	19	110	0
43.		Kyerwa DC	26	21	102	0
	Kigoma					
44.		Kasulu DC	37	16	77	0
45.		Kibondo DC	41	17	82	0
46.		Kigoma DC	36	19	106	0
47.		Kigoma/Ujiji MC	8	19	45	0
48.		Buhigwe DC	25	18	88	0
49.		Kakonko DC	31	11	59	0

S/n	Region	Name of the LGA	Dispensary/H health Centres	Secondary School	Primary School	Other Centre
50.		Uvinza DC	43	16	118	0
	Kilimanjaro					
51.		Moshi MC	15	14	35	81
52.		Hai DC	30	41	111	70
53.		Moshi DC	48	59	251	177
54.		Mwanga DC	47	25	109	92
55.		Rombo DC	25	41	153	86
56.		Same DC	36	35	179	132
57.		Siha DC	11	13	53	72
	Lindi					
58.		Kilwa DC	8	9	106	0
59.		Lindi DC	12	10	115	0
60.		Lindi MC	14	8	31	0
61.		Liwale DC	8	12	55	0
62.		Nachingwea DC	9	10	105	0
63.		Ruangwa DC	9	5	82	0
	Manyara					
64.		Babati DC	37	31	137	0
65.		Hanang' DC	18	33	119	0
66.		Mbulu DC	28	30	148	0
67.		Simanjiro DC	29	15	79	0
68.		Kiteto DC	25	16	87	0
	Mara					
69.		Serengeti DC	60	25	113	0
70.		Musoma DC	33	19	108	0
71.		Bunda DC	72	19	100	0
72.		Musoma MC	25	25	48	0
73.		Rorya DC	40	31	126	0
74.		Tarime DC	36	30	121	0
75.		Tarime TC	11	11	34	0
76.		Butiama DC	41	25	87	0
	Mbeya					
77.		Mbeya DC	13	13	13	0
78.		Rungwe DC	13	13	13	0
79.		Chunya DC				
80.		Mbeya CC	8	12	12	0
81.		Mbozi DC	11	11	11	0
82.		Ileje DC	12	4	3	0
83.		Kyela DC	12	12	12	0
84.		Mbarali DC	10	10	10	0
85.		Busokelo DC	12	12	121	0
86.		Tunduma TC				
87.		Momba DC	13	11	13	0
	Morogoro					
88.		Kilombero DC	62	32	164	0
89.		Kilosa DC	69	43	157	0
90.		Ulanga DC	40	36	94	0
91.		Morogoro DC	64	27	148	0
92.		Morogoro MC	60	23	62	0
93.		Mvomero DC	66	24	143	0
94.		Gairo DC	20	9	62	0
	Mtwara					
95.		Masasi TC	8	9	33	0
96.		Masasi DC	32	26	124	0
97.		Mtwara DC	62	22	130	0
98.		Newala DC	40	26	119	0
99.		Tandahimba DC	32	28	126	0
100.		Nanyumbu DC	19	12	94	0
101.		Mtwara MC	8	13	30	0
	Mwanza					
102.		Kwimba DC	47	31	151	0
103.		Magu DC	39	19	103	0
104.		Misungwi DC	39	23	138	0
105.		Mwanza CC	15	30	80	0
106.		Ilemela MC	15	24	74	0
107.		Sengerema DC	42	29	98	0
108.		Ukerewe DC	35	22	123	0
	Geita					
109.		Geita TC	5	10	44	0
110.		Geita DC	41	30	162	0

S/n	Region	Name of the LGA	Dispensary/H health Centres	Secondary School	Primary School	Other Centre
111.		Bukombe DC	9	10	77	0
112.		Chato DC	16	24	128	0
113.		Nyang'hwale DC	10	10	69	0
114.		Mbogwe DC	3	13	81	0
115.	Rukwa					
116.		Sumbawanga DC	64	15	103	0
117.		Nkasi DC	41	22	103	0
118.		Sumbawanga MC	23	17	55	0
119.		Kalambo DC	51	15	98	20
	Katavi					
120.		Mpanda TC	8	10	34	2
121.		Mpanda DC	19	8	52	1
122.		Mlele DC	16	7	42	3
123.		Nsimbo DC	19	7	47	1
	Ruvuma					
124.		Songea MC	2	2	0	0
125.		Tunduru DC	5	3	0	0
126.		Namtumbo DC	5	0	0	0
127.		Mbinga DC	7	2	0	0
128.		Songea DC	2	3	0	0
129.		Nyasa DC	3	1	0	0
	Shinyanga					
130.		Shinyanga DC	37	26	129	0
131.		Shinyanga MC	10	17	48	0
132.		Kishapu DC	47	26	115	0
133.		Kahama TC	14	15	72	0
134.		Ushetu DC	25	17	100	0
135.		Msalala DC	21	14	91	0
	Simiyu					
136.		Maswa DC	38	34	121	3
137.		Meatu DC	48	22	111	2
138.		Bariadi DC	25	22	72	1
139.		Bariadi TC	9	14	38	2
140.		Itilima DC	29	29	87	1
141.		Busoga DC	18	17	86	2
	Singida					
142.		Iramba DC	29	22	91	0
143.		Manyoni DC	43	21	97	0
144.		Singida DC	23	26	88	0
145.		Singida MC	10	17	47	0
146.		Ikungi DC	38	30	102	0
147.		Mkalama DC	83	22	19	0
	Tanga					
148.		Pangani DC	14	24	84	4
149.		Tanga CC	40	15	114	12
150.		Mkinga DC	12	22	48	2
151.		Lushoto DC	23	26	54	0
152.		Muheza DC	17	24	66	4
153.		Handeni DC	24	27	124	6
154.		Korogwe DC	16	20	46	0
155.		Korogwe TC	13	18	12	0
156.		Kilindi DC	18	14	14	0
157.		Bumbuli DC	14	23	22	4
	Tabora					
158.		Igunga DC	34	29	133	118
159.		Urambo DC				
160.		Tabora MC	10	23	69	41
161.		Nzegu DC	33	29	140	1
162.		Sikonge DC	19	18	95	2
163.		Tabora DC	39	17	116	0
164.		Kaliua DC	29	14	94	65
Total			4,803	3,251	12,836	1,620

Appendix ii: LGAs with misstatements of figures in Financial Statements

No.	Name of LGA	Understatement(TZS)	Overstatement(TZS)	Total Expenditure(TZS)
1	Arusha CC	76,127,600,000	-	36,095,830,000
2	Arusha DC	1,842,221,378	1,688,108,797	32,730,325,411
3	Babati DC	16,309,000	16,311,000	27,779,514,000
4	Babati TC	7,484,765,101	796,096,181	15,054,848,323
5	Bahi DC	1,552,290,331	249,669,546	19,318,856,190
6	Bariadi DC	1,389,079,000	1,878,927,000	29,112,293,000
7	Bariadi TC	7,400,113,778	8,190,028,091	19,324,258,763
8	Biharamulo DC	-	974,950,966	16,923,176,027
9	Buhigwe DC	4,844,611,140	-	12,167,831,226
10	Bumbuli DC	28,396,461	133,377,861	13,873,312,594
11	Bunda DC	833,923,000	-	34,850,067,000
12	Busoga DC	-	960,544,289	15,597,044,621
13	Busokelo DC	398,966,465	275,885,507	13,440,802,133
14	Butiama DC	-	30,420,575,851	19,664,870,741
15	Chamwino DC	32,263,770	12,094,333	33,037,127,968
16	Chemba	298,901,383	137,865,246	16,850,840,513
17	Chunya DC	627,257,296	-	21,292,004,063
18	Dodoma MC	1,797,768,425	2,814,114,908	38,045,139,447
19	Gairo DC	-	37,748,081	7,241,481,879
20	Geita DC	4,461,444,288	384,871,000	37,441,738,000
21	Hai DC	1,940,176,342	81,955,486	26,999,369,360
22	Hanang' DC	10,180,236,000	528,184,000	24,513,762,095
23	Handeni DC	20,379,291,327	65,425,697	30,124,185,046
24	Igunga DC	672,028,051	-	28,679,955,079
25	Ikungi DC	652,071,000	807,162,000	19,709,313,000
26	Ilemela MC	193,978,409	204,566,076	34,729,881,788
27	Iramba DC	18,187,375,804	29,886,748,844	21,485,812,000
28	Iringa DC	54,594,285,664	-	37,912,005,084
29	Iringa MC	941,509,010	1,874,367,595	24,050,133,158
30	Itilima DC	595,120,594	4,000,608,631	8,917,422,174
31	Kahama TC	1,874,107,028	3,335,917,345	22,826,164,252
32	Kakonko DC	101,875,342	258,543,688	13,250,470,837
33	Kaliua DC	464,646,854	44,559,960	13,090,194,784
34	Karagwe DC	41,281,539	61,979,000	24,374,102,266
35	Karatu DC	3,947,106,332	-	23,137,669,514
36	Kasulu DC	4,930,340,324	773,493,437	34,796,413,000
37	Kibondo DC	2,514,920,950	3,963,223,240	23,737,966,760
38	Kigoma DC	4,135,828,000	3,565,417,514	20,042,225,000
39	Kigoma/Ujiji MC	8,628,320,410	5,776,801,859	25,029,606,280
40	Kilindi DC	4,585,102,820	6,313,680,535	17,131,425,490
41	Kilolo DC	6,103,568,532	-	26,367,058,595
42	Kilombero DC	553,910,000	93,989,750	37,012,487,351
43	Kishapu DC	23,738,810,691	139,338,410	25,128,053,851
44	Kiteto DC	5,596,990,097	1,054,554,679	20,168,707,036
45	Kondoa DC	2,691,644,928	16,204,255,177	37,059,078,625
46	Kongwa DC	16,387,569	434,612,406	25,523,059,879
47	Korogwe DC	549,263,470	862,085,092	24,947,033,811
48	Korogwe TC	71,229,407	-	12,887,308,887
49	Kwimba DC	99,828,683	36,099,093	29,371,874,130
50	Kyela DC	2,010,338,540	4,420,474,832	29,973,125,376
51	Kyerwa DC	1,058,230,208	785,686,169	17,133,428,702
52	Longido DC	252,656,000	692,067,000	15,745,923,850
53	Ludewa DC	808,989,061	105,284,263	18,296,945,864
54	Lushoto DC	42,326,790	2,617,864,576	33,818,701,420
55	Magu DC	961,333,426	232,032,023	30,213,386,560
56	Makambako TC	275,116,664	1,162,560,312	14,246,179,406
57	Makete DC	1,487,432,499	93,009,232	17,830,829,016
58	Manyoni DC	1,886,273,097	1,169,398,235	26,310,171,359
59	Maswa DC	670,817,495	187,000	28,279,578,598
60	Mbarali DC	10,989,782	10,239,783	29,388,784,749
61	Mbeya CC	3,498,659,000	3,367,066,000	41,334,279,619
62	Mbeya DC	153,639,494	760,030,326	40,228,207,388
63	Mbinga DC	107,888,186	171,230,837	35,533,135,813
64	Mbozi DC	1,401,713,753	-	36,445,435,367
65	Mbulu DC	16,938,131,120	633,395,370	32,259,902,382
66	Meatu DC	890,803,967	-	17,758,484,016

No.	Name of LGA	Understatement(TZS)	Overstatement(TZS)	Total Expenditure(TZS)
67	Meru DC	1,005,756,801	681,135,000	31,719,179,000
68	Miskenyi DC	261,179,554	150,069,196	19,637,096,758
69	Misungwi DC	1,018,767,334	191,645,241	28,737,502,278
70	Mkalama DC	692,678,000	11,563,000	11,141,726,000
71	Mkinga DC	94,855,772	33,308,500	11,815,173,134
72	Mlele DC	183,704,000	7,101,789	12,274,775,000
73	Momba DC	393,212,088	393,212,088	17,037,624,919
74	Monduli DC	22,459,388,880	639,882,992	20,859,778,032
75	Morogoro DC	-	288,873,791	28,400,706,825
76	Morogoro MC	6,821,271,192	1,097,258,123	41,982,504,774
77	Moshi DC	119,502,200	87,492,200	48,409,530,927
78	Moshi MC	18,112,900	653,400,887	26,813,546,741
79	Mpanda DC	977,280,576	1,290,090,000	16,796,931,487
80	Mpanda TC	281,478,341	-	13,528,031,864
81	Mpwapwa DC	4,747,856,666	2,182,950,043	24,073,811,908
82	Msalala DC	1,356,912,664	1,556,018,452	14,627,934,930
83	Mufindi DC	-	276,024,895	51,274,670,663
84	Muheza DC	9,727,243,788	638,804,473	21,482,196,280
85	Musoma DC	2,242,340,519	4,811,504,352	17,544,370,861
86	Musoma MC	1,554,758,371	1,487,903,723	18,568,090,274
87	Mvomero DC	2,361,740,014	-	28,649,172,462
88	Mwanga DC	63,189,352	63,189,352	21,586,703,554
89	Mwanza CC	6,369,028,632	7,962,023,353	39,193,940,179
90	Namtumbo DC	1,894,514,089	174,202,825	24,965,151,619
91	Ngara DC	22,402,751	49,270,172	24,215,061,755
92	Ngorongoro DC	2,273,217,580	-	16,664,365,165
93	Njombe TC	61,249,794	174,228,563	22,451,163,493
94	Nkasi DC	1,211,196,000	-	22,681,177,570
95	Nyasa DC	2,506,589,869	31,796,102	15,613,192,639
96	Nzegha DC	2,138,206,343	2,397,560,589	31,695,592,163
97	Pangani DC	939,690,756	266,788,252	11,039,046,557
98	Rombo DC	98,259,344	-	32,758,826,601
99	Rorya DC	3,420,259,198	-	23,982,534,610
100	Rungwe DC	813,183,925	-	33,850,500,364
101	Same DC	26,508,411	504,041,041	35,356,990,229
102	Serengeti DC	3,197,494,000	1,381,899,000	24,264,547,000
103	Shinyanga DC	2,879,476,930	720,000	22,221,257,804
104	Shinyanga MC	3,464,607,316	-	19,608,416,472
105	Siha DC	2,144,517,535	2,156,422,401	15,983,300,926
106	Sikonge DC	22,617,851	17,802,800	14,462,647,287
107	Simanjiro DC	-	450,570,145	15,521,823,203
108	Singida DC	27,900,000	270,428,000	17,587,742,167
109	Songea DC	705,099,619	763,348,020	22,178,207,055
110	Songea MC	150,894,422	2,157,624,016	28,108,991,777
111	Sumbawanga MC	2,710,997,292	-	22,926,829,344
112	Tabora DC	-	914,734,000	20,244,809,000
113	Tabora MC	86,551,240	772,588,413	26,808,741,000
114	Tanga CC	1,978,998,778	7,151,935,528	40,159,397,243
115	Tarime TC	1,848,628,133	171,021,815	11,631,542,715
116	Tunduru DC	959,051,727	954,685,288	32,212,946,505
117	Ukerewe DC	1,603,282,063	361,500,539	25,266,565,639
118	Ushetu DC	778,500,338	1,575,027,952	14,333,939,629
119	Uvinza DC	15,668,063,701	1,162,861,003	24,828,762,000
120	Wang'ing'ombe DC	132,011,997	57,823,297	16,230,753,920
121	Kilosa DC	1,148,175,836	-	28,318,079,430
	Total	438,234,889,555	193,981,595,339	2,941,968,502,246
	% of misstatement	15%	7%	

Appendix iii: List of LGAs which published their Financial Statements

No.	Name of LGA	Date published	News paper	No.	Name of LGA	Date published	News paper
1	Arusha CC	01-03-16	Habari Leo	57	Mbinga DC	30-09-15	Habari Leo
2	Arusha DC	17-10-15	Daily News	58	Mbogwe DC	11-11-15	Raia Mwema
3	Babati DC	29-07-15	Majira	59	Mbozi DC	29-02-16	Nipashe
4	Babati TC	03-10-15	Mwananchi	60	Meru DC	24-07-15	Mwananchi
5	Bahi DC	28-09-15	Mwananchi	61	Missenyi DC	08-03-16	Majira
6	Bariadi DC	09-10-15	Mtanzania	62	Mkalama DC	03-10-15	Jambo Leo
7	Bariadi TC	22-10-15	Habari Leo	63	Mkinga DC	27-11-15	Habari Leo
8	Biharamulo DC	08-03-16	Mwananchi	64	Mkuranga DC	23-09-15	Mtanzania
9	Bukoba DC	07-03-16	Daily News	65	Momba DC	16-11-15	Habari Leo
10	Bukoba MC	14-12-16	Mtanzania	66	Morogoro MC	30-09-15	Nipashe
11	Bukombe DC	30-09-15	Raia Mwema	67	Moshi DC	18-08-15	Mwananchi
12	Bunda DC	29-09-15	Daily News	68	Mpanda TC	11-08-15	Mtanzania
13	Busega DC	05-08-15	Mtanzania	69	Mtwara DC	15-12-15	Mtanzania
14	Busokelo DC	21-09-15	Mwananchi	70	Mtwara MC	11-06-15	Mtanzania
15	Butiama DC	17-08-15	Raia Mwema	71	Mufindi DC	09-10-15	Majira
16	Chato DC	18-11-15	Raia Mwema	72	Muleba DC	30-10-15	Mwananchi
17	Chemba	26-11-15	Habari leo	73	Musoma DC	05-10-15	Tanzania Daima
18	Chunya DC	15-08-15	Mwananchi	74	Musoma MC	14-10-15	Jambo Leo
19	Dar es Salaam CC	10-12-15	Mtanzania	75	Mwanga DC	14-09-15	Habari leo
20	Geita DC	28-08-15	Mtanzania	76	Mwanza CC	14-10-15	Raia Mwema
21	Hai DC	29-09-15	Mwananchi	77	Nachingwea DC	17-09-15	Mwananchi
22	Handeni DC	01-10-15	Habari Leo	78	Namtumbo DC	25-09-15	Mtanzania
23	Igunga DC	29-02-16	Mwananchi	79	Nanyumbu DC	20-09-15	Majira
24	Ikungi DC	29-09-15	Mwananchi	80	Newala DC	19-08-15	Majira
25	Ilala MC	27-07-15	Mwananchi	81	Ngara DC	03-10-15	Raia Tanzania
26	Iteje DC	28-02-16	Nipashe	82	Njombe DC	19-11-15	Majira
27	Ilemela MC	23-04-16	Mtanzania	83	Njombe TC	05-08-15	Mtanzania
28	Iringa DC	01-09-15	Mtanzania	84	Nsimbo DC	01-02-16	Raia Tanzania
29	Iringa MC	13-10-15	Mwananchi	85	Nyanghwale DC	30-09-15	Mwananchi
30	Itilima DC	12-12-15	Mwananchi	86	Pangani DC	10-11-15	Habari Leo
31	Kahama TC	03-10-15	Mwananchi	87	Rombo DC	06-10-15	Mwananchi
32	Kaliua DC	08-09-15	Majira	88	Rorya DC	14-10-15	Raia Mwema
33	Kasulu DC	22-01-16	Tanzania Daima	89	Ruangwa DC	08-12-15	Mwananchi
34	Kibaha DC	12-08-15	Mtanzania	90	Rufiji DC	09-10-15	Mwananchi
35	Kibaha TC	19-09-2015	Mwananchi	91	Rungwe DC	18-05-15	Daily News
36	Kigoma/Ujiji MC	19-12-15	Nipashe	92	Same DC	01-10-15	Habari Leo
37	Kilolo DC	24-09-15	Mwananchi	93	Serengeti DC	01-10-15	Daily News
38	Kilombero DC	29-07-15	Mtanzania	94	Shinyanga DC	26-09-15	Mtanzania
39	Kilosa DC	18-08-15	Mwananchi	95	Shinyanga MC	02-10-15	Mwananchi
40	Kinondoni MC	14-07-15	Mwananchi	96	Siha DC	21-12-15	Mwananchi
41	Kishapu DC	05-11-15	Raia Mwema	97	Sikonge DC	12-10-15	Tanzania Daima
42	Kiteto DC	30-01-16	Mtanzania	98	Singida MC	31-07-15	Mwananchi
43	Kyela DC	28-08-15	Mwananchi	99	Songea DC	25-08-15	Mtanzania
44	Lindi DC	16-08-15	Mwananchi	100	Songea MC	02-10-15	Jambo Leo
45	Lindi MC	30-07-15	Mwananchi	101	Sumbawanga DC	26-08-15	Mtanzania
46	Liwale DC	30-09-15	Mwananchi	102	Tabora MC	20-10-15	Mwananchi
47	Ludewa DC	25-08-15	Mtanzania	103	Tandahimba DC	06-10-15	Habari Leo
48	Magu DC	28-09-15	Raia Tanzania	104	Tanga CC	17-12-15	Raia Tanzania
49	Makambako TC	01-09-15	Majira	105	Tarime DC	07-08-15	Mwananchi

No.	Name of LGA	Date published	News paper	No.	Name of LGA	Date published	News paper
50	Makete DC	26-02-16	Mwananchi	106	Tarime TC	29-09-15	Mwananchi
51	Manyoni DC	30-09-15	Mwananchi	107	Temeke MC	31-07-15	Mtanzania
52	Masasi DC	26-09-15	Mtanzania	108	Tunduru DC	19-10-15	Majira
53	Masasi TC	17-12-15	Business Times	109	Ukerewe DC	03-11-15	Uhuru
54	Mbarali DC	30-09-15	Mwananchi	110	Ulanga DC	21-09-15	Habari leo
55	Mbeya CC	01-03-16	Nipashe	111	Ushetu DC	01-12-15	Mtanzania
56	Mbeya DC	10-11-15	Mwananchi	112	Wang'ing'ombe DC	01-10-15	Mwananchi

Appendix iv: List of LGAs which did not publish their Financial Statements

S/N	Name of LGA	Region	S/N	Name of LGA	Region
1	Bagamoyo DC	Coast	27	Mafia DC	Coast
2	Buhigwe DC	Kigoma	28	Maswa DC	Simiyu
3	Bumbuli DC	Tanga	29	Mbulu DC	Manyara
4	Chamwino DC	Dodoma	30	Meatu DC	Simiyu
5	Dodoma MC	Dodoma	31	Misungwi DC	Mwanza
6	Gairo DC	Morogoro	32	Mlele DC	Katavi
7	Geita TC	Geita	33	Monduli DC	Arusha
8	Hanang' DC	Manyara	34	Morogoro DC	Morogoro
9	Iramba DC	Singida	35	Moshi MC	Kilimanjaro
10	Kakonko DC	Kigoma	36	Mpanda DC	Katavi
11	Kalambo DC	Rukwa	37	Mpwapwa DC	Dodoma
12	Karagwe DC	Kagera	38	Msalala DC	Shinyanga
13	Karatu DC	Arusha	39	Muheza DC	Tanga
14	Kibondo DC	Kigoma	40	Mvomero DC	Morogoro
15	Kigoma DC	Kigoma	41	Ngorongoro DC	Arusha
16	Kilindi DC	Tanga	42	Nkasi DC	Rukwa
17	Kilwa DC	Lindi	43	Nyasa DC	Ruvuma
18	Kisarawe DC	Coast	44	Nzega DC	Tabora
19	Kondoa DC	Dodoma	45	Sengerema DC	Mwanza
20	Kongwa DC	Dodoma	46	Simanjiro DC	Manyara
21	Korogwe DC	Tanga	47	Singida DC	Singida
22	Korogwe TC	Tanga	48	Sumbawanga MC	Rukwa
23	Kwimba DC	Mwanza	49	Tabora DC	Tabora
24	Kyerwa DC	Kagera	50	Urambo DC	Tabora
25	Longido DC	Arusha	51	Uvinza DC	Kigoma
26	Lushoto DC	Tanga			

Appendix v: List of Councils which Regressed from Unqualified to Qualified Opinion and Adverse Opinion

S/N	Council	S/N	Council	S/N	Council	S/N	Council
1.	Meru DC	2.	Kongwa DC	3.	Bukoba MC	4.	Kilwa DC
5.	Ngorongoro DC	6.	Mpwapwa DC	7.	Muleba DC	8.	Lindi DC
9.	Kisarawe DC	10.	Dodoma MC	11.	Karagwe DC	12.	Liwale DC
13.	Mafia DC	14.	Iringa MC	15.	Kyerwa DC	16.	Nachingwea DC
17.	Mkuranga DC	18.	Kilolo DC	19.	Kibondo DC	20.	Ruangwa DC
21.	Rufiji/Utete DC	22.	Ludewa DC	23.	Kigoma DC	24.	Babati DC
25.	Ilala MC	26.	Njombe DC	27.	Moshi DC	28.	Hanang' DC
29.	Chamwino DC	30.	Njombe TC	31.	Mwanga DC	32.	Babati TC
33.	Kondoa DC	34.	Makete DC	35.	Rombo DC	36.	Serengeti DC
37.	Bahi DC	38.	Biharamulo DC	39.	Same DC	40.	Musoma DC
41.	Rorya DC	42.	Ngara DC	43.	Magu DC	44.	Bunda DC
45.	Tarime DC	46.	Missenyi DC	47.	Misungwi DC	48.	Musoma MC
49.	Mbeya DC	50.	Ulanga DC	51.	Ukerewe DC	52.	Mpanda TC
53.	Rungwe DC	54.	Morogoro DC	55.	Geita TC	56.	Mpanda DC
57.	Chunya DC	58.	Mvomero DC	59.	Geita DC	60.	Tunduru DC
61.	Mbeya CC	62.	Masasi TC	63.	Bukombe DC	64.	Songea DC
65.	Mbozi DC	66.	Masasi DC	67.	Chato DC	68.	Nyasa DC
69.	Ileje DC	70.	Mtwara DC	71.	Sumbawanga DC	72.	Shinyanga DC
73.	Mbarali DC	74.	Newala DC	75.	Nkasi DC	76.	Shinyanga MC
77.	Momba Dc	78.	Tandahimba DC	79.	Sumbawanga MC	80.	Kishapu DC
81.	Meatu DC	82.	Nanyumbu DC	83.	Korogwe DC	84.	Maswa DC
85.	Bariadi DC	86.	Mtwara MC	87.	Korogwe TC	88.	Nzega DC
89.	Manyoni DC	90.	Mkinga DC	91.	Kilindi DC	92.	Sikonge DC
93.	Singida DC	94.	Lushoto DC	95.	Igunga DC	96.	Tabora DC
97.	Pangani DC	98.	Muheza DC	99.	Urambo DC	100.	Tabora MC
101.	Tanga CC	102.	Handeni DC	103.	Karatu DC	104.	Hai DC
105.	Kigoma/Ujiji MC						

Appendix vi: List of Councils which Remained Unchanged from Prior Year to Current Year

S/N	Council	S/N	Council	S/N	Council	S/N	Council
1.	Arusha DC	2.	Mufindi DC	3.	Mbulu DC	4.	Ilemela MC
5.	Arusha CC	6.	Iringa DC	7.	Simanjiro DC	8.	Nyang'hwale DC
9.	Monduli DC	10.	Makambako TC	11.	Tarime TC	12.	Mbogwe DC
13.	Bagamoyo DC	14.	Wanging'ombe DC	15.	Butiama DC	16.	Mlele DC
17.	Kibaha DC	18.	Buhigwe DC	19.	Kyela DC	20.	Nsimbo DC
21.	Kibaha TC	22.	Kakonko DC	23.	Busokelo Dc	24.	Kahama TC
25.	Temeke MC	26.	Uvinza Dc	27.	Kilombero DC	28.	Ushetu DC
29.	Dar es Salaam CC	30.	Moshi MC	31.	Kilosa DC	32.	Msalala DC
33.	Kinondoni MC	34.	Siha DC	35.	Morogoro MC	36.	Bariadi TC
37.	Chemba DC	38.	Lindi MC	39.	Gairo DC	40.	Itilima DC
41.	Busega DC	42.	Bumbuli DC	43.	Kwimba DC	44.	Songea MC
45.	Singida MC	46.	Longido DC	47.	Mwanza CC	48.	Namtumbo DC
49.	Ikungi DC	50.	Bukoba DC	51.	Sengerema DC	52.	Mbinga DC
53.	Mkalama DC	54.	Kasulu DC	55.	Kalambo DC	56.	Iramba DC

Appendix vii: Trend of Issued Audit Opinion in the Respective Councils for Four Consecutive Years

Region	Name of the LGA	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
ARUSHA					
1	Arusha DC	Unqualified	Qualified	Unqualified	Unqualified
2	Karatu DC	unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Adverse
3	Meru DC	Unqualified	Qualified	Unqualified	Qualified
4	Longido DC	Unqualified	Qualified	Qualified	Qualified
5	Ngorongoro DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
6	Arusha CC	Qualified	Qualified	Unqualified	Unqualified
7	Monduli DC	Qualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified
COAST					
8	Bagamoyo DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified
9	Kibaha DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified
10	Kibaha TC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified
11	Kisarawe DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
12	Mafia DC	Unqualified	Qualified	Unqualified	Qualified
13	Mkuranga DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
14	Rufiji/Utete DC	Unqualified	Qualified	Unqualified	Qualified
DSM					
15	Ilala MC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
16	Temeke MC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified
17	Dar es Salaam CC	Qualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified
18	Kinondoni MC	Qualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified
DODOMA					
19	Chamwino DC	Unqualified	Qualified	Unqualified	Qualified
20	Kondoa DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
21	Bahi DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
22	Kongwa DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
23	Mpwapwa DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
24	Dodoma MC	Qualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
25	Chemba DC			Unqualified	Unqualified
IRINGA					
26	Mufindi DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified
27	Iringa DC	Qualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified
28	Iringa MC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
29	Kilolo DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
NJOMBE					
30	Ludewa DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
31	Njombe DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
32	Njombe TC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
33	Makete DC	Qualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
34	Makambako TC	-	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified
35	Wanging'ombe DC			Unqualified	Unqualified
KAGERA					
36	Biharamulo DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
37	Ngara DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
38	Missenyi DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
39	Bukoba DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	qualified	Qualified
40	Bukoba MC	Unqualified	Qualified	Unqualified	Qualified
41	Muleba DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
42	Karagwe DC	Qualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified

Region	Name of the LGA	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
43	Kyerwa DC			Unqualified	Qualified
KIGOMA					
44	Kasulu DC	Unqualified	Qualified	Qualified	Qualified
45	Kibondo DC	Unqualified	Qualified	Unqualified	Qualified
46	Kigoma DC	Unqualified	Qualified	Unqualified	Qualified
47	Kigoma/Ujiji MC	Qualified	Qualified	Unqualified	Adverse
48	Buhigwe DC			Unqualified	Unqualified
49	Kakonko DC			Unqualified	Unqualified
50	Uvinza Dc			Unqualified	Unqualified
KILIMANJARO					
51	Moshi MC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified
52	Hai DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Adverse
53	Moshi DC	unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
54	Mwanga DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
55	Rombo DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
56	Same DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
57	Siha DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified
LINDI					
58	Kilwa DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
59	Lindi DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
60	Lindi MC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified
61	Liwale DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
62	Nachingwea DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
63	Ruangwa DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
MANYARA					
64	Babati DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
65	Hanang' DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
66	Babati TC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
67	Mbulu DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified
68	Simanjiro DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified
69	Kiteto DC	Qualified	Unqualified	Qualified	Unqualified
MARA					
70	Serengeti DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
71	Musoma DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
72	Bunda DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
73	Musoma MC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
74	Rorya DC	Unqualified	Qualified	Unqualified	Qualified
75	Tarime DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
76	Tarime TC			Unqualified	Unqualified
77	Butiama DC			Unqualified	Unqualified
MBEYA					
78	Mbeya DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
79	Rungwe DC	Qualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
80	Chunya DC	Qualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
81	Mbeya CC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
82	Mbozi DC	Qualified	Qualified	Unqualified	Qualified
83	Ileje DC	Qualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
84	Kyeta DC	Qualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified
85	Mbarali DC	Disclaimer	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
86	Busokelo Dc	-	Qualified	Unqualified	Unqualified
87	Momba Dc			Unqualified	Qualified
88	Tunduma TC	Disclaimer	Disclaimer	Disclaimer	Disclaimer

Region	Name of the LGA	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
MOROGORO					
89	Kilombero DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified
90	Kilosa DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified
91	Ulanga DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
92	Morogoro DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
93	Morogoro MC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified
94	Mvomero DC	Qualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
95	Gairo DC			Unqualified	Unqualified
MTWARA					
96	Masasi TC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
97	Masasi DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
98	Mtwara DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
99	Newala DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
100	Tandahimba DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
101	Nanyumbu DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
102	Mtwara MC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
MWANZA					
103	Kwimba DC	Unqualified	Qualified	Qualified	Qualified
104	Magu DC	Qualified	Qualified	Unqualified	Qualified
105	Misungwi DC	Qualified	Qualified	Unqualified	Qualified
106	Mwanza CC	Unqualified	Adverse	Qualified	Qualified
107	Ilemela MC	-	Qualified	Unqualified	Unqualified
108	Sengerema DC	Qualified	Qualified	Qualified	Qualified
109	Ukerewe DC	Unqualified	Qualified	Unqualified	Qualified
GEITA					
110	Geita TC	-	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
111	Geita DC	Qualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
112	Bukombe DC	Unqualified	Qualified	Unqualified	Qualified
113	Chato DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
114	Nyang'hwale DC			Unqualified	Unqualified
115	Mbogwe DC			Unqualified	Unqualified
RUKWA					
116	Sumbawanga DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
117	Nkasi DC	Qualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
118	Sumbawanga MC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
119	Kalambo DC			Qualified	Qualified
KATAVI					
120	Mpanda TC	Qualified	Qualified	Unqualified	Qualified
121	Mpanda DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
122	Mlete DC			Unqualified	Unqualified
123	Nsimbo DC			Unqualified	Unqualified
RUVUMA					
124	Songea MC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified	Qualified
125	Tunduru DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
126	Namtumbo DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified	Qualified
127	Mbinga DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified	Qualified
128	Songea DC	Qualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
129	Nyasa DC			Unqualified	Qualified
SHINYANGA					
130	Shinyanga DC	Unqualified	Qualified	Unqualified	Qualified
131	Shinyanga MC	Unqualified	Qualified	Unqualified	Qualified
132	Kishapu DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
133	Kahama TC	-	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified

Region	Name of the LGA	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
134	Ushetu DC			Unqualified	Unqualified
135	Msalala DC			Unqualified	Unqualified
SIMIYU					
136	Maswa DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
137	Meatu DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
138	Bariadi DC	Unqualified	Qualified	Unqualified	Qualified
139	Bariadi TC	-	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified
140	Itilima DC			Unqualified	Unqualified
141	Busega DC			Unqualified	Unqualified
SINGIDA					
142	Iramba DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified	Qualified
143	Manyoni DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
144	Singida DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
145	Singida MC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified
146	Ikungi DC			Unqualified	Unqualified
147	Mkalama DC			Unqualified	Unqualified
TANGA					
148	Pangani DC	Unqualified	Qualified	Unqualified	Qualified
149	Tanga CC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
150	Mkinga DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
151	Lushoto DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
152	Muheza DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
153	Handeni DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
154	Korogwe DC	Qualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
155	Korogwe TC	Qualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
156	Kilindi DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
157	Bumbuli DC			Unqualified	Unqualified
TABORA					
158	Igunga DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
159	Urambo DC	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
160	Tabora MC	Qualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
161	Nzega DC	Qualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
162	Sikonge DC	Qualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
163	Tabora DC	Qualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
164	Kaliua DC			Qualified	Unqualified

Appendix viii: List of Councils with Qualified Opinion together with Basis of Qualified Opinion

Region	Name of the LGA	Opinion Issued	Basis of Opinion
ARUSHA			
	Karatu DC	Adverse	<p>(25) Revenue earning receipts books were not submitted to audit though called for. In absence of the revenue receipt books, I could not ascertain revenue collected using those receipt books and accountability of the same.</p> <p>Examination of expenditure noted payment vouchers amounting to TZS.341,800,748 were not supported by relevant expenditure documents. Hence, propriety, authenticity, validity and genuineness of payments made amounting to TZS. 341,800,748 could not be confirmed.</p> <p>Payment vouchers and their supporting documents of TZS. 46,137,535 were missing from their relevant batches. Therefore, the nature and validity of expenditure incurred by Council could not be verified hence limiting the scope of the audit</p> <p>The Council did not revalue its assets reported at TZS.23,584,362,259. The Financial Statements will not present true and fair view, hence may mislead its intended users.</p> <p>Karatu District Council has reported the value of land in the submitted Financial Statements at zero cost. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Karatu District Council submitted Financial Statements was understated</p>
	Meru DC	Qualified	<p>The Council paid a sum of TZS.159,787,173 without proper supporting documents. In the absence of adequate supporting documents the genuineness of the amount spent could not be ascertained.</p> <p>Payment vouchers and supporting documents amounting to TZS.19,575,500 from OCAccountswere missing from their relevant batches. In this respect the nature and validity of expenditure incurred by the Council could not be verified.</p> <p>TheCouncil did not revalue its assets (PPE) despite the fact that the transitional provision of five years expired since 2013/2014. In this respect, reported assets might not portray</p>

Region	Name of the LGA	Opinion Issued	Basis of Opinion
	Longido DC	Qualified	<p>373 open subsidiary official receipt books were not availed for audit verification contrary to Order 34 (1) of LGFM, 2009. This implies that, the missing receipt books might be used to commit fraudulent practices.</p> <p>Payments amounting to TZS.146,115,092 were made without proper supporting documents contrary to Order 8 (2) (c) of LGFM, 2009. In the absence of supporting documents expenditure incurred could not be ascertained.</p> <p>The Council has not re-valued its non-current assets amounting to TZS. 342,601,471.341. In the phenomenon, the Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) figure reported in the Financial Statements could not represent fair position of the Council.</p> <p>Longido District Council reported lamp sum amount of TZS 3,836,679,000 for land and buildings and consequently the carrying amount of land and buildings reported was misstated as it includes depreciation on land which should have not been accounted in the books of accounts. The amount of misstatement involved could not be easily established because the carrying value of land and buildings has not been separated.</p> <p>Note 41 of the submitted Financial Statements of Longido District Council revealed that Deferred Capital Grants was understated by TZS. 1,189,825,000. This implies that, submitted financial statements with errors and omissions may mislead the potential users.</p>
	Ngorongoro DC	Qualified	<p>The Council has not re-valued its non-current assets amounting to TZS. 5,711,826,505.828. In the phenomenon, the Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) figure reported in the Financial Statements could not represent the actual</p>

Region	Name of the LGA	Opinion Issued	Basis of Opinion
COAST			
	Kisarawe DC	Qualified	<p>a) Non-Current Assets not Revalued TZS 10,441,930,389 Kisarawe District Council has not revalued its Assets under the classes mentioned in the Management letter of TZS 10,441,930,389</p> <p>b) Unconfirmed figure for Land and Buildings TZS 5,159,276,324 The Council had not separated the value of land and buildings of TZS 5,159,276,324 but has instead reported them as a single class of assets contrary to Para 52 and 74 of IPSAS 17 and both were depreciated simultaneously using a single rate of depreciation.</p>
	Mafia DC	Qualified	<p>a) Land not Revalued Review of IPSAS implementation and accounting policies in respect of the submitted financial statements of Mafia District Council revealed that, good progress has been made so far except that, the Council has not revalued its Land</p> <p>b) Unconfirmed figure for Land and Buildings The Council had not separated the value of land and buildings but has instead reported them as a single class of assets contrary to Para 52 and 74 of IPSAS 17 and both were depreciated simultaneously using a single rate of depreciation.</p>
	Mkuranga DC	Qualified	<p>1. Non-Current Assets not Revalued TZS 13,929,841,587 Mkuranga District Council has not revalued its Assets under the classes as shown in Table in the management letter.</p> <p>2. Unconfirmed figure for Land and Buildings TZS 6,303,561,739 The Council had not separated the value of land and buildings of TZS 6,303,561,739 but has instead reported them as a single class of assets contrary to Para 52 and 74 of IPSAS 17 and both were depreciated simultaneously using a single rate of depreciation.</p>
	Rufiji/Utete DC	Qualified	<p>a) Non-Current Assets not Revalued TZS 23,672,109,038.27 Rufiji District Council has not valued its Assets under the classes as shown in the table in the Management letter.</p> <p>b) Unconfirmed figure for Land and Building TZS 17,350,449,069.94</p>

Region	Name of the LGA	Opinion Issued	Basis of Opinion
DODOMA			
	Bahi DC	Qualified	<p>Incomplete recognition of the value of Property, Plant and Equipment in the submitted Financial Statements</p> <p>Para 19 of IPSAS 17 requires the cost of Property, Plant and Equipment to be recognized in the Financial Statements at the time they are acquired. However, the cost of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in the Bahi District Council submitted Financial Statements was not complete as it did not include the value of all the assets owned by the entity. Consequently it was difficult to establish whether the value of Property, Plant and Equipment of TZS 17,825,637,283 reported in Note 41 to the financial statements of Bahi District Council was fairly stated.</p>
	Chamwino DC	Qualified	Chamwino District Council reported Lands in the submitted Financial Statements at zero cost, as it was not included in the value of property, plant and equipment of TZS.21,610,459,408 contrary to Para 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires the cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction to be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Chamwino District Council submitted Financial Statements was understated by the value of land.
	Kondoa DC	Qualified	<p>a) Payment vouchers amounting to TZS 225,358,300 were not found from their respective batches and expenditures amounting to TZS. 39,355,300 were not properly and adequately supported, hence that payment could not be justified.</p> <p>b) Para. 54-56 of IPSAS 17 requires the increase of carrying amount of a class of asset as a result of revaluation to be credited directly to revaluation surplus and the decrease to be debited to surplus or deficit, however, during the year under audit the Council revalued its assets with revalued amount worth TZS.20,020,931,006 (including land with value TZS.1,906,414,742), but the Council reported these assets at their historical cost (carrying amount) worth TZS. 6,861,429,801 with the value of land not assigned, hence resulted to understatement of assets in the financial statements.</p> <p>c) At 30th June, 2015, the available reconciled cashbook and bank statement balance was TZS. 330,296 whereas the</p>

Region	Name of the LGA	Opinion Issued	Basis of Opinion
	Kongwa DC	Qualified	a) The Council has not revalued its assets. Due to this, no value was assigned to land. b) That the Council reported a deferred recurrent grant of TZS.100,404,403 instead of TZS.103,404,403 (23,018,944,714-22,915,540,311), hence resulted into understatement of deferred income (recurrent) by TZS.3,000,000.
	Mpwawa DC	Qualified	a) The Council has not revalued its assets worth TZS. 15,462,785,786 contrary to Para 101 of IPSAS 17. Non revaluation of non-current assets may result into misstatement of the property, plant and equipment. b) The Council had not separated the value of land and buildings of TZS.12,089,985,403 but has instead reported them as a single class of assets (Note 29 to the Financial Statements) contrary to Para 52 and 74 of IPSAS 17 and both were depreciated simultaneously using a single rate of depreciation.
	Dodoma MC	Qualified	a) Value of land not reported in the submitted Financial Statements Land was not reported in the submitted Financial Statements (Note 30), as it was not included in the value of property, plant and equipment of TZS. 20,810,361,831 (including Works in Progress) contrary to Para 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires the cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction to be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Dodoma Municipal Council submitted Financial Statements was understated by the value of land. Due to non- revaluation of land, we failed to ascertain its value.
IRINGA			
	Iringa MC	Qualified	a) Included in the submitted Financial Statements of Iringa Municipal Council is TZS 15,194,831,607 representing the value of land and buildings that has not been separated as required by Para 74 of IPSAS 17. Consequently the carrying amount of land and buildings reported in the financial statements of Iringa Municipal Council was misstated as it

Region	Name of the LGA	Opinion Issued	Basis of Opinion
	Kilolo DC	Qualified	<p>a) Included in the submitted Financial Statements of Kilolo District Council is TZS 11,760,318,083 representing the value of land and buildings that has not been separated as required under Para 74 of IPAS 17. Consequently the carrying amount of land and buildings reported in the financial statements of Kilolo District Council was misstated as it includes depreciation on land which should have not been accounted in the books of accounts.</p> <p>b) Kilolo District Council reported the land in the financial statements at zero amount contrary to Para 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires the cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction to be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment of TZS 22,988,233,186 reported in Note 29 of the financial statements of Kilolo District Council submitted was not fairly presented.</p> <p>c) Absence of accounting policy for school books During the year under review the Council did not disclose its accounting policy relating to school books hence the audit failed to determine the appropriateness of depreciation charged on them in the absence of accounting policy (refer note 29).</p> <p>d) Unproduced 4 earning receipt books (HW 5) The Council could not produce 4 revenue earning receipt books (HW 5) for audit verification. In the absence of the revenue receipt books, the revenue amount collected using these receipt books could not be determined. Consequently, own source revenue reported in the financial statements of TZS.3,100,570,926 was not fairly stated.</p>
NJOMBE			
	Ludewa DC	Qualified	<p>a) Included in the submitted Financial Statements of Ludewa District Council is TZS 4,917,490,117 representing the value of land and buildings that has not been separated as required under Para 74 of IPAS 17. Consequently the carrying amount of land and buildings reported in Ludewa District Council Financial Statements was misstated as it includes depreciation on land which should have not been accounted in the books of accounts.</p> <p>b) Ludewa District Council reported the land in the submitted Financial Statements at zero amounts.</p>

Region	Name of the LGA	Opinion Issued	Basis of Opinion
	Njombe DC	Qualified	<p>a) Included in the Financial Statements of Njombe District Council is TZS 34,024,628,939 representing the value of land and buildings that has not been separated as required under Para 74 of IPAS 17. Consequently the carrying amount of land and buildings reported in the financial statements of Njombe District Council was misstated as it includes depreciation on land which should have not been accounted in the books of accounts.</p> <p>b) Njombe District Council reported land in the submitted Financial Statements at zero amounts. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Njombe District Council submitted Financial Statements was understated.</p> <p>c) The cost of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in the financial statements of Njombe District Council was not complete as it did not include the value of all the assets owned by the entity. Consequently it was difficult to establish whether the value of Property, Plant and Equipment of TZS 40,097,484,561 reported in the Note 32 to the financial statements of Njombe District Council was fairly stated.</p>
	Njombe TC	Qualified	<p>Para 19 of IPSAS 17 requires the cost of Property, Plant and Equipment to be recognized in the Financial Statements at the time they are acquired. However, the cost of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Njombe Town Council submitted Financial Statements was not complete as it did not include the value of all the assets owned by the entity. Consequently it was difficult to establish whether the value of Property, Plant and Equipment of TZS 28,294,143,232 reported in Note 29 to the Financial Statements of Njombe Town Council was fairly stated.</p>
	Makete DC	Qualified	<p>a) Included in the Financial Statements of Makete District Council is TZS 9,036,932,590 representing the value of land and buildings that has not been separated as required under Para 74 of IPSAS 17. Consequently the carrying amount of land and buildings reported in Makete District Council Financial Statements was misstated as it includes depreciation on land which should have not been accounted in the books of accounts. The amount of misstatement involved could not be easily established</p>

Region	Name of the LGA	Opinion Issued	Basis of Opinion
Kagera	Bukoba DC	Qualified	<p>Value of land not reported in the submitted Financial Statements</p> <p>Bukoba District Council reported in the submitted Financial Statements at zero amounts. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Bukoba District Council submitted Financial Statements was understated.</p>
	Bukoba MC	Qualified	<p>Incomplete recognition of the value of Property, Plant and Equipment in the submitted Financial Statements</p> <p>The cost of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in the Bukoba Municipal Council submitted Financial Statements was not complete as it did not include the value of all the assets owned by the entity. Consequently it was difficult to establish whether the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in the Bukoba Municipal Council submitted Financial Statements was fairly stated.</p>
	Biharamulo DC	Qualified	<p>Value of land not reported in the submitted Financial Statements</p> <p>Biharamulo District Council reported in the submitted Financial Statements at zero amounts. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Biharamulo District Council submitted Financial Statements was understated.</p>
	Missenyi DC	Qualified	<p>Value of land not reported in the Financial Statements</p> <p>Missenyi District Council reported in the submitted Financial Statements the value of land at zero amounts. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Missenyi District Council Financial Statements was</p>

Region	Name of the LGA	Opinion Issued	Basis of Opinion
	Muleba DC	Qualified	<p>Value of land not reported in the submitted Financial Statements</p> <p>Muleba District Council reported in the submitted Financial Statements the value of land at zero amounts. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Muleba District Council submitted Financial Statements was understated.</p>
	Ngara DC	Qualified	<p>Incorrect accounting for land and buildings</p> <p>Included in the submitted Financial Statements of Ngara District Council is TZS.7,997,797,149 representing the value of land and buildings that has not been separated between the value of land and that of buildings as required under para 74 of IPAS 17. Consequently the carrying amount of land and buildings reported in Ngara District Council Financial Statements was misstated as it includes depreciation on land which should have not been accounted in the books of accounts.</p>
	Kyerwa DC	Qualified	<p>a) Fifteen (15) Revenue receipt books (open) not produced for audit for audit</p> <p>I noted fifteen (15) revenue receipt books (open) being six books lost and reported to Kyerwa Police station and nine books were not returned to the Treasurer as well as not produced when called for audit purpose. Actual amounts collected by using these books could not be ascertained and might have been misappropriated therefore, my audit scope was limited</p>
	Karagwe DC	Qualified	<p>Value of land not reported in the submitted Financial Statements</p> <p>Karagwe District Council owns land obtained at zero cost from the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. This land has been reported in the submitted Financial Statements at zero amount contrary to Para 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires cost of an asset acquired through non-exchange transaction be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property,</p>

Region	Name of the LGA	Opinion Issued	Basis of Opinion
KIGOMA			
	Kasulu DC	Qualified	<p>Land has been reported in the submitted Financial Statements at zero amounts. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Kasulu District Council submitted Financial Statements was understated.</p> <p>Para 19 of IPSAS 17 requires the cost of Property, Plant and Equipment to be recognized in the Financial Statements at the time they are acquired. However, the cost of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in the Kasulu District Council submitted Financial Statements was not complete as it did not include the value of all the assets owned by the entity. Consequently it was difficult to establish whether the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in the Kasulu District Council submitted Financial Statements was fairly stated. The list of assets for which their costs were not included in the Financial Statements as established from a physical verification exercise carried out at 30th June, 2015 has been included in Note 29 in the submitted Financial Statements.</p>
	Kibondo DC	Qualified	<p>Para 19 of IPSAS 17 requires the cost of Property, Plant and Equipment to be recognized in the Financial Statements at the time they are acquired. However, the cost of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in the Kibondo District Council submitted Financial Statements was not complete as it did not include the value of Land. Due to these reasons, it was difficult to establish whether the value of Property, Plant and Equipment amounting to TZS 30,777,697,000 reported in Note 29 to the financial statements of Kibondo District Council was fairly stated.</p>
	Kigoma DC	Qualified	<p>Incomplete recognition of the value of Property, Plant and Equipment in the submitted financial statements</p> <p>To the Contrary review of IPSAS implementation and accounting policies in respect of Non-current assets (Note 28 of the submitted Financial Statements) of Kigoma District Council revealed that the Council has not revalued its assets of TZS.430,675,617,012.11 which include a zero value of Leasehold Land. Consequently it was difficult to establish whether or not the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in the Kigoma District Council submitted financial</p>

Region	Name of the LGA	Opinion Issued	Basis of Opinion
			statements was fairly stated.
	Kigoma/ Ujiji MC	Adverse	<p>a) Missing payments vouchers TZS. 1,695,022,184 Payment vouchers worth TZS. 1,695,022,184 as featured amount expenditure shown in statement of Financial Performance for the year under review were missing during audit exercise. This issue limited the scope of audits although Order 34 (1) of LGFM, 2009 requires the Treasurer to be responsible for the safe custody of all accountable documents.</p> <p>b) Unsupported payments TZS. 463,959,410 The Council management made payments of TZS. 463,950,410 which are among of expenditure reflected in statement of Financial Performance were not supported by relevant LGFM, 2009. These limits the scopes of audit to enable an auditor draw a conclusion on true and fair of the financial statements.</p> <p>c) Value of ongoing construction of Laboratories not reported in Non-Current Asset During the audit scrutiny of carrying value of PPE figure of TZS. 19,514,054,000 reported in the Financial Statements of the Council for the year ended 30 June, 2015 we noted the WIP to be understated by the value of Laboratories. In Note 26 of the Financial Statements the Council reported to have transferred (remove) fixed assets worth TZS. 384,000,000 from its fixed assets. However, the documents used to authorise the transfer of those assets to other entities were not submitted for audit. Hence, the transfer of the said assets could not be confirmed. Therefore, the anomalies noted above led to misstatement of deferred capital grant, PPE and all Financial Statements presented by the Council.</p> <p>d) Cash collections not confirmed to be banked TZS. 118,932,125 Review of Council's bank statements and monthly revenue collection reports showed that the Council collected TZS. 1,755,088,038 as reflected in notes 9, 11 and 12 to the Financial Statements. However, total of TZS. 1,636,155,913 were confirmed to have been banked and TZS. 118,932,125 were not. This situation limited the scope of audit.</p> <p>e) Overstatement of payables TZS. 929,525,000 The Council disclosed inter account loan between Council's accounts of TZS. 795,226,000 and payable of TZS. 134,299,000 due to Civil Case No. 16/2014 in Note 30 to the Financial Statements. The amount of TZS. 795,226,000 was not supposed to be reflected as loan from outside the entity rather than internal loan. The amount of 134,299,000 under the case stated above its ruling made on 27th October, 2015 after expiry period for preparation of Financial Statements i.e. 1st July to 30th September, 2015 thus was supposed to be disclosed as contingent liability as per Para 35 and 36 of IPSAS 19 and</p>

Region	Name of the LGA	Opinion Issued	Basis of Opinion
KILIMANJARO			
	Rombo DC	Qualified	<p>The Council did not revalue its assets reported at TZS.431,351,234,052.65 under Note 23 of the submitted Financial Statements despite the fact that the transitional provision of five years ended since the financial year 2012/2013. This is contrary to Paragraph 101 of IPSAS 17 and the Council's assets may not portray the real market value. This implies that, the Financial Statements will not present true and fair view, hence may mislead its intended users.</p>
	Moshi DC	Qualified	<p>Value of land not disclosed in the Financial Statements Land has been reported in the submitted Financial Statements at zero amount. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Moshi District Council's Financial Statements was understated</p>
	Hai DC	Adverse	<p>Non-current assets not revalued TZS 12,084,117,763 The Council did not revalue its assets (PPE) reported at TZS 12, 084,117,763 despite the fact that the transitional provision of five years expired since 2013/2014. In this respect, reported assets might not portray the real market value of all assets owned by the Council and therefore, the Financial Statements do not present true and fair view of the Council's financial position as at 30th June 2015.</p>

Region	Name of the LGA	Opinion Issued	Basis of Opinion
			<p>Value of land not reported in the Financial Statements</p> <p>Land has been reported in the submitted Financial statements at zero amount. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Hai District Council Financial Statements was understated.</p> <p>Unrealistic figure of Motor vehicles TZS (27,398,210)</p> <p>Audit review of Financial Statements for the year under review noted that, the reported figure of TZS (27,398,210) for Motor vehicles is not a realistic. Audit is in doubt of the figure since assets cannot bear a negative balance in the Financial Statements.</p> <p>Improperly vouched expenditure TZS 306,821,776</p> <p>The Council under Note II to the Financial Statements together with the statement of capital expenditure and its financing reported a total expenditure of TZS 26,999,369,360. However, out of that the Council paid a sum of TZS 306,821,776 in respect of procurement of goods and service, transfer to lower level and transfer to other Government entities without being acknowledged by receipts. This is contrary to order 8(2)(c) of LGFM, 2009. In the absence of receipts the genuine of the amount spent could not be ascertained, hence limiting the scope of audit.</p> <p>Missing payment vouchers TZS 204,341,999</p> <p>The Council reported expenditure under note II to the Financial Statements and the statement of capital expenditure and it's financing. Payment vouchers together with their supporting documents are supposed to be maintained and given proper security and custody for a period of not less than 5 years as per Order 104(2) of LGFM, 2009. To the contrary, payment vouchers of TZS 204,314,999 together with their supporting documents were missing in their respective batches. In absence of payment vouchers, nature, purpose and type of payment made could not be justified.</p> <p>Unjustified payments to villages TZS 7,000,000</p> <p>During the year under review the Council incurred payments of TZS 7,000,000 from development account vide PV2015-001130 with cheque number 001538 of 28-04-2015 paid to</p>

Region	Name of the LGA	Opinion Issued	Basis of Opinion
			<p>manager NMB Hai in respect of transfers to villages for implementation of ASDP projects implemented at village level. However the audit of development projects noted that, there were no funds for ASDP activities in the Council account as at 28-04-2015. Furthermore, no list of benefited villages, villages accounts numbers that the funds was transferred to or acknowledgement receipts was submitted to confirm the authentic of this transaction.</p> <p>Doubtful payments of on call allowances TZS 49,730,000</p> <p>Contrary section L.24 of standing order 2009 the payment vouchers paid relating to on call allowance of TZS 38,130,000 were not supported by signed and approved extra duty forms. Also the Council failed to verify if signature for on call allowance payments of TZS 11,600,000 were genuine and are the signature of the staff who received such amount.</p> <p>2 Revenue receipt books for CHF collection not produced for audit</p> <p>One fixed receipt books and one open receipt books for CHF collections were issued to collectors but were not produced to audit for inspection despite several requests made. This is contrary to section 45 (5) of the Local Government Finances Act of 1982 and Order 34 (6) of LGFM, 2009.</p> <p>Payments made for procurement of drugs which were not delivered at the Council TZS 32,779,400</p> <p>The Council made payments of TZS 32,779,400 from hospital account in respect of procurement of medicines, this payments was made before receipts of the procured medicine contrary to order 22(2) of the LGFM, 2009, and all other stores documentation were forged showing the procured goods have already been received at the Council.</p> <p>Unjustified procurement of fuel TZS 1,574,500</p> <p>The Council procured 848 liters of Diesel which cost TZS 1,574,500, however fuel ledger kept at the hospital show no records of the procured fuel and the payments was passed through bank as cash payment instead of bearing a supplier name.</p> <p>Loan secured using documents of employee who is no longer in service TZS 17,029,827</p> <p>A loan entry was noted on September salary slip of one of the former employee of the Council, the legitimacy of the loan is questionable as at the time the loan was applied the</p>

Region	Name of the LGA	Opinion Issued	Basis of Opinion
	Mwanga DC	Qualified	<p>a) Payment vouchers amounting to TZS. 10,150,290 were not supported by relevant documents. In absence of relevant supporting documents, validity and genuineness of these payments could not be confirmed.</p> <p>b) The Council has not re-valued its non-current assets amounting to TZS. 2,932,861,433. In the phenomenon, the Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) figure reported in the Statements of Financial Position could not represent the actual position of the Council.</p> <p>c) Included in the PPE figure reported in submitted Financial Statements of Mwanga District Council is TZS 2,655,049,372 representing the value of land and buildings that has not been separated between the value of land and that of buildings as required under Para 74 of IPAS 17. Consequently the carrying amount of land and buildings reported in Mwanga District Council Financial Statements was misstated as it includes depreciation on land which should have not been accounted in the books of accounts.</p>
	Same DC	Qualified	<p>Payment vouchers amounting to TZS.6,797,580 were not found from their respective batches. In the absence of payment vouchers, the validity of the amount paid could not be confirmed.</p> <p>During our audit we noted that some of CHF payment vouchers amounting to TZS 436,949,295,238.65 were not sufficiently supported by proper supporting documents contrary to Order No. 8 (c) of LGFM, 2009 which requires the Treasury to maintain a sound accounting system and ensure safekeeping of all supporting records.</p> <p>The revaluation report submitted along with the Financial Statements did not disclose figure for land but the Council reported TZS.4,763,333,400 in respect of land under Note 25 of the Financial Statements. This is contrary to Para 74 of IPSAS 17 and may affect fair presentation of Financial Statements. Moreover, no supporting schedule submitted along with Financial Statements to support the reported</p>

Region	Name of the LGA	Opinion Issued	Basis of Opinion
			figure of Land under Note 25
MANYARA			
	Babati DC	Qualified	Council has not revalued its assets despite the fact that the transitional provision of five years ended. Failure to complete revaluation exercise affect the reported carrying value of assets disclosed in the Financial Statements as TZS.12,875,309,000 to whether reflect true and fair view of the Council's assets; consequently the Financial Statements be materially misstated.
	Hanang' DC	Qualified	<p>Four (4) revenue earning receipts books were not submitted for audit when called for. The missing receipt books might be used by dishonest persons for collection of Council revenue without Council's detection.</p> <p>Payment vouchers amounting to TZS.90,965,090 were not supported by relevant supporting documents. In the absence of relevant documents, propriety, authenticity, validity and genuineness of payments could not be confirmed.</p> <p>Payments Vouchers amounting to TZS.33,878,600 were missing from their relevant batches and therefore, the nature and validity of expenditure incurred by the Council could not be verified and led to scope limitation</p> <p>The Council had not separated the value of land and buildings disclosed under Note 25 of the submitted financial statements as TZS.22,283,456,000 but has instead reported them as a single class of assets contrary to Para 52 and 74 of IPSAS 17 and both were depreciated simultaneously using a single rate of depreciation.</p> <p>The Council has not revalued its water systems and road networks assets with a carrying value of TZS.3,913,221,000.</p>
	Babati TC	Qualified	The Council has not revalued some of its assets reported at TZS. 3,771,969,847 under the classes contrary to requirements of IPSAS 17.The PPE figure reported in the Financial Statements might be incorrect hence the Financial Statements might not represent the actual position of the Council.

MARA			
	Serengeti DC	Qualified	<p>a) Value of land not reported in the submitted Financial Statements Serengeti District Council reported in the submitted Financial Statements at zero amounts. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Serengeti District Council submitted Financial Statements was understated.</p>
	Bunda DC	Qualified	<p>b) Value of land not reported in the submitted Financial Statements Bunda District Council reported in the submitted Financial Statements lands at zero amount contrary to Para 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires the cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction to be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Bunda District Council submitted Financial Statements was understated.</p>
	Musoma DC	Qualified	<p>Value of land not reported in the Financial Statements Musoma District Council reported in the submitted Financial Statements lands at zero amount contrary to Para 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires the cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction to be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Musoma District Council Financial Statements was understated.</p>
	Musoma MC	Qualified	<p>Value of land not reported in the Financial Statements Musoma Municipal Council reported in the submitted Financial Statements lands at zero amount contrary to Para 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction to be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Musoma Municipal Council submitted Financial Statements was understated.</p>
	Tarime DC	Qualified	<p>Value of land not reported in the Financial Statements Tarime District Council owns land obtained at zero cost from the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. This land has been reported in the Financial Statements at zero amount contrary to Para 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires the cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction to be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Tarime District Council submitted</p>

			Financial Statements was understated.
	Rorya DC	Qualified	<p>Value of land not reported in the Financial Statements</p> <p>Rorya District Council owns land obtained at zero cost from the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. This land has been reported in the submitted Financial Statements at zero amount contrary to Para 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires the cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Rorya District Council submitted Financial Statements was understated.</p>
MBEYA			
	Momba DC	Qualified	<p>Surplus not correctly reported in the financial statements, TZS 37,487,873</p> <p>IPSAS 1 Para 119 (b) requires entities to present its financial statements at each year showing the balance of accumulated surpluses or deficits at the beginning of the period and at the reporting date, and the changes during the period. However, the Council reported TZS 37,487,873 in its financial statements as Surplus for the year of which auditors failed to establish whether it was fairly stated since it includes assets, liabilities, revenues and expenditures of the other Council (Tunduma Town Council) which was supposed to prepare its own financial statements.</p>
	Mbeya DC	Qualified	<p>Included in the submitted Financial Statements of Mbeya District Council is TZS 26,799,773,005 representing the value of land and buildings that has not been separated as required under Para 74 of IPSAS 17. Consequently the carrying amount of land and buildings reported in Mbeya District Council Financial Statements was misstated as it includes depreciation on land which should have not been accounted in the books of accounts. The amount of misstatement involved could not be easily established because the carrying value of land and buildings has not been separated.</p>
	Rungwe DC	Qualified	<p>Incorrect accounting for land and buildings</p> <p>Included in the submitted Financial Statements of Rungwe District Council is TZS 26,217,821,203 representing the value of land and buildings that has not been separated between the value of land and that of buildings as required under Para 74 of IPSAS 17. Consequently the carrying amount of land and buildings reported in Rungwe District Council Financial Statements was misstated as it includes depreciation on land which should have not been accounted in the books of</p>

			accounts. The amount of misstatement involved could not be easily established because the carrying value of land and buildings has not been separated.
	Chunya DC	Qualified	<p>Incorrect accounting for land and buildings</p> <p>Included in the submitted Financial Statements, TZS 12,832,988,107 representing the value of land and buildings that has not been separated between the value of land and that of buildings as required under para 74 of IPAS 17. Consequently the carrying amount of land and buildings reported in Financial Statements was misstated as it includes depreciation on land which should have not been accounted in the books of account. The amount of misstatement involved could not be easily established because the carrying value of land and buildings has not been separated.</p> <p>Value of land not reported in the submitted Financial Statements.</p> <p>The Council owns land obtained at zero cost from the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. This land has been reported in the submitted Financial Statements at zero amount contrary to Para 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires the cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction to be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Chunya District Council submitted financial statements was understated.</p> <p>Incomplete recognition of the value of Property, Plant and Equipment in the submitted Financial Statements TZS 17,181,438,931</p> <p>Para 19 of IPSAS 17 requires the cost of Property, Plant and Equipment to be recognized in the Financial Statements at the time they are acquired. However, the cost of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in the Chunya District Council submitted Financial Statements was incomplete as it did not include the value of all the assets owned by the entity. Consequently, it was difficult to establish whether the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in the Chunya District Council submitted Financial Statements was fairly stated.</p>
	Mbeya CC	Qualified	<p>Incorrect accounting for land and buildings</p> <p>Para 74 of IPSAS 17 requires land and buildings owned by an entity to be accounted for as separate assets even when they are acquired together with an exception of quarries and sites used for landfill. This is mainly because land is not</p>

			<p>depreciated as it has unlimited useful life unlike buildings which have limited useful life. Included in the submitted financial statements of Mbeya City Council is value of land worth TZS 42,804,329 and Buildings worth TZS 39,283,212 recognised as required under Para 74 of IPAS 17. However, it was noted that revaluation recognised in the financial statements was not supported by relevant reports and documentation done by qualified Valuer.</p> <p>Incomplete recognition of the value of Property, Plant and Equipment in the submitted Financial Statements</p> <p>Para 19 of IPSAS 17 requires the cost of Property, Plant and Equipment to be recognized in the Financial Statements at the time they are acquired. However, the cost of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in the Mbeya City Council submitted Financial Statements was not complete as it did not include the value of all the assets owned by the entity. Consequently it was difficult to establish whether the value of Property, Plant and Equipment of TZS. 124,773,633,000 reported in Note 29 to the financial statements of Mbeya City Council was fairly stated.</p>
	Mbozi DC	Qualified	<p>Incorrect accounting for land and buildings</p> <p>Included in the submitted Financial Statements of Mbozi District Council is TZS 14,004,483,999.56 representing the value of land and buildings that has not been separated as required under Para 74 of IPAS 17. Consequently the carrying amount of land and buildings reported in Mbozi District Council Financial Statements was misstated as it includes depreciation on land which should have not been accounted in the books of accounts. The amount of misstatement involved could not be easily established because the carrying value of land and buildings has not been separated.</p> <p>Value of land not reported in the submitted Financial Statements</p> <p>Land has been reported in the submitted Financial Statements at zero amounts. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Mbozi District Council submitted Financial Statements was understated.</p> <p>Incomplete recognition of the value of Property, Plant and Equipment in the submitted Financial Statements</p> <p>Para 19 of IPSAS 17 requires the cost of Property, Plant and Equipment to be recognized in the Financial Statements at the time they are acquired. However, the cost of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in the Mbozi District Council</p>

			<p>submitted Financial Statements was not complete as it did not include the value of all the assets owned by the entity. Consequently it was difficult to establish whether the value of Property, Plant and Equipment of TZS 24,386,655,589.60 reported in Note 43 to the financial statements of Mbozi District Council was fairly stated. HAIPO KWENYE ML</p> <p>Deficit not correctly reported in the financial statement TZS 410,755,546.97</p> <p>The Council reported TZS 410,755,546.97 in its financial statements as deficit for the year of which auditors failed to establish whether it was fairly stated since financial statements for the year 2012/2013 included assets, liabilities, revenues and expenditures of the other Council (Tunduma Town Council) which was supposed to prepare its own financial statement</p>
	Ileje DC	Qualified	<p>Incorrect accounting for land and buildings</p> <p>Included in the submitted Financial Statements of Ileje District Council is TZS 3,846,508,045 representing the value of land and buildings that has not been separated between the value of land and that of buildings as required under Para 74 of IPSAS 17. Consequently the carrying amount of land and buildings reported in Ileje District Council Financial Statements was misstated as it includes depreciation on land which should have not been accounted in the books of accounts. The amount of misstatement involved could not be easily established because the carrying value of land and buildings has not been separated.</p> <p>Value of land not reported in the submitted Financial Statements</p> <p>Ileje District Council owns land obtained at zero cost from the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. This land has been reported in the submitted Financial Statements at zero amount contrary to Para 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires the cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction to be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Ileje District Council submitted Financial Statements was understated.</p> <p>Incomplete recognition of the value of Property, Plant and Equipment in the submitted Financial Statements</p> <p>Para 19 of IPSAS 17 requires the cost of Property, Plant and Equipment to be recognized in the Financial Statements at the time they are acquired. However, the cost of Property,</p>

			<p>Plant and Equipment reported in the Ileje District Council submitted Financial Statements was not complete as it did not include the value of all the assets owned by the entity. Consequently it was difficult to establish whether the value of Property, Plant and Equipment of TZS 7,821,142,376.59 reported in Note 29 to the financial statements of Ileje District Council was fairly stated.</p> <p>Biological Assets (Forestry) not correctly disclosed/recognised Note No.33 to the financial statements reported no existence of biological asset (forestry) in financial year 2014/15. However, Councillor's report (No.12 (c)) of the same year disclosed that the Council has a biological asset (forestry) called Katengele forest and is benefitting from such biological asset.</p>
	Mbarali DC	Qualified	<p>Incorrect accounting for land and buildings</p> <p>Included in the submitted Financial Statements of Mbarali District Council, is TZS 7,427,248,618 representing the value of land and buildings that has not been separated between the value of land and that of buildings as required under Para 74 of IPAS 17. Consequently the carrying amount of land and buildings reported in Mbarali District Council Financial Statements was misstated as it includes depreciation on land which should have not been accounted in the books of accounts. The amount of misstatement involved could not be easily established because the carrying value of land and buildings has not been separated.</p> <p>Value of land not reported in the submitted Financial Statements</p> <p>Land has been reported in the submitted Financial Statements at zero amount contrary to Para 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires the cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction to be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Mbarali District Council submitted Financial Statements was understated.</p> <p>Incomplete recognition of the value of Property, Plant and Equipment in the submitted Financial Statements</p> <p>Para 19 of IPSAS 17 requires the cost of Property, Plant and Equipment to be recognized in the Financial Statements at the time they are acquired. However, the cost of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in the Mbarali District Council submitted Financial Statements was not complete as it did not include the value of all the assets owned by the entity. Consequently it was difficult to establish whether the value</p>

			of Property, Plant and Equipment TZS 20,191,270,164 reported in Note 29 to the financial statements of Mbarali District Council was fairly stated.
	Tunduma TC	Disclaimer	<p>During the year under review Seventy Nine (79) HW5 revenue earning receipt books were not produced for audit indicating that there is a possibility of misappropriation of funds</p> <p>There was limitation of scope due to missing payment vouchers amounting to TZS 178,511,580 and inadequately supported expenditure of TZS 17,158,500 hence the legitimacy of the expenditure incurred could not be ascertained</p> <p>Tunduma Town Council did not Prepare Financial Statements for the year 2014/2015. In the absence of the financial statements we could not ascertain the financial position of Tunduma Town Council as at 30th June 2015, its financial performance, and its cash flow for the year then ended.</p>
MTWARA			
	Masasi DC	Qualified	<p>a) Non-current assets not revalued TZS. 13,501,862,739 The Council has not revalued its assets under worth TZS 13,501,862,739</p> <p>b) Unconfirmed figure for land and building TZS 10,494,825,298 The Council had not separated the value of land and buildings of TZS. 10,494,825,298 but has instead reported them as a single class of assets contrary to Para 52 and 74 of IPSAS 17 and both were depreciated simultaneously using a single rate of depreciation.</p>
	Masasi TC	Qualified	<p>Incorrect accounting for land and buildings</p> <p>Included in the submitted Financial Statements of Masasi Town Council, is TZS 4,933,159,044.21 representing the value of land and buildings that has not been separated between the value of land and that of buildings as required under para 74 of IPAS 17. Consequently the carrying amount of land and buildings reported in Masasi Town Council Financial Statements was misstated as it includes depreciation on land which should have not been accounted in the books of accounts. The amount of misstatement involved could not be easily established because the carrying value of land and buildings has not been separated.</p>
	Mtwara DC	Qualified	<p>a) Unconfirmed figure for land and building TZS.18,417,086 The Council had not separated the value of land and buildings of TZS.18.417,086 but has instead reported them as a single class of assets contrary to Para 52 and 74 of IPSAS 17 and both were depreciated simultaneously using a single rate of depreciation.</p>

			b) Non-current assets not revalued TZS.26,536,665,000 The Council has not revalued its assets reported at TZS> 26,536,665,000
	Mtwara MC	Qualified	a. Noncurrent assets not revalued TZS.9,826,208,000 The Council has not revalued its assets b. Unconfirmed figure for land and building TZS 5,795,548,000. The Council had not separated the value of land and buildings of TZS. 5,795,548,000 but has instead reported them as a single class of assets contrary to Para 52 and 74 of IPSAS 17 and both were depreciated simultaneously using a single rate of depreciation.
	Nanyumbu DC	Qualified	a. Noncurrent assets not revalued TZS.14,380,422,802 Nanyumbu District Council has not revalued its assets under various classes as shown in the management letter. b. Unconfirmed figure for land and building TZS 9,509,605,947 The Council had not separated the value of land and buildings of TZS. 9,509,605,947 but has instead reported them as a single class of assets contrary to Para 52 and 74 of IPSAS 17 and both were depreciated simultaneously using a single rate of depreciation
	Newala DC	Qualified	a) Noncurrent assets not revalued TZS. 19,807,737,543 Newala District Council has not revalued its assets worth TZS 19,807,737,543 b) Unconfirmed figure for land and building TZS 15,950,012,245 The Council had not separated the value of land and buildings of TZS. 15,950,012,245/- but has instead reported them as a single class of assets contrary to Para 52 and 74 of IPSAS 17 and both were depreciated simultaneously using a single rate of depreciation.
	Tandahimba DC	Qualified	a) Noncurrent assets not revalued TZS. 19,293,070,140 The Council has not revalued its assets under the table in the management letter b) Unconfirmed figure for land and building TZS. 14,876,686,529 The Council had not separated the value of land and buildings of TZS.14,876,686,529 but has instead reported them as a single class of assets contrary to Para 52 and 74 of IPSAS 17 and both were depreciated simultaneously using a single rate of depreciation.
MWANZA			
	Kwimba DC	Qualified	Para 101 of IPSAS 17 states that, the transitional provisions in paragraphs 95 and 96 are intended to give relief in situations where an entity is seeking to comply with the provisions of IPSAS 17. When entities adopt accrual accounting in accordance with IPSASs for the first time, there are often difficulties in compiling comprehensive information on the existence and valuation of assets. For this reason, for a five-year period following the date of first adoption of accrual accounting in accordance with IPSASs, entities are not required to comply fully with the requirements of paragraph 14. The Local Government Authorities adopted IPSAS accrual

			basis of accounting from 1 st July, 2009 with a grace period of five years to be fully compliant. Review of IPSAS implementation and accounting policies in respect of Non-current assets (Note 24 of the submitted Financial Statements) of Kwimba District Council revealed that good progress has been made so far except that, the Council has not valued its land.
	Magu DC	Qualified	<p>a) Value of land not reported in the submitted Financial Statements</p> <p>Magu District Council owns land obtained at zero cost from the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. This land has been reported in the submitted Financial Statements at zero amount contrary to Para 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires the cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction to be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Magu District Council submitted Financial Statements was understated.</p>
	Mwanza CC	Qualified	<p>a) (2) revenue earning Receipt books (Open) not produced for audit Two (2) revenue receipt books were not returned to Treasurer and were not produced when called for audit verification contrary to Order 34 (6) of LGFM, 2009.</p> <p>b) Under banking of revenue collected TZS.13,497,300 The Council collected revenues amounting to TZS.13,497,300 but its banking was not confirmed due to absence of pay in slips and bank statement contrary to Order 50 (5) of LGFM, 2009.</p> <p>c) Missing Payment Vouchers TZS.1,181,970,685,175.3 Payment vouchers amounting to TZS.26,578,280 were not submitted to audit for verification contrary to Order 8 (2) (c) of LGFM, 2009.</p> <p>d) Understatement of account receivables reported in the financial statements TZS. 823,966,140 Revenue collecting Agents did not remit the amount of TZS.823,966,140 to the Council as per contract agreement contrary to order 38(1) of LGFM of 2009 and various contract clause. Also, we noted that the outstanding revenue were not recognized in the financial statements to comply with the accrual basis of accounting framework (IPSAS accruals) whereby revenue are recognized when are due.</p> <p>e) Lack of supporting evidence of reported payables (Employees claim, Materials and Supplies) TZS. 54,104,890 Out of the reported amount of payable of TZS.2,428,532,584, outstanding payables (Employees claim, Materials and Supplies) TZS. 54,104,890 were not supported.</p>
	Sengerema DC	Qualified	<p>a) Value of land not reported in the submitted Financial Statements Sengerema District Council owns land obtained at zero cost from the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania.</p>

			This land has been reported in the submitted Financial Statements at zero amount contrary to Para 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires the cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction to be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Sengerema District Council submitted Financial Statements was understated.
	Ukerewe DC	Qualified	Value of land not reported in the Financial Statements Ukerewe District Council owns land obtained at zero cost from the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. This land has been reported in the submitted Financial Statements at zero amount contrary to Para 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires the cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Ukerewe District Council submitted Financial Statements was understated.
	Misungwi DC	Qualified	Value of land not reported in the Financial Statements Misungwi District Council owns land obtained at zero cost from the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. This land has been reported in Note 29 to financial statements at zero amount contrary to Para 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction to be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Misungwi District Council submitted financial statements was understated.
GEITA			
	Bukombe DC	Qualified	Value of land not reported in the Financial Statements Bukombe District Council owns land obtained at zero cost from the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. This land has been reported in the submitted Financial Statements at zero amount contrary to Para 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires the cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Bukombe District Council Financial Statements was understated.
	Chato DC	Qualified	Value of land not reported in the submitted Financial Statements Chato District Council owns land obtained at zero cost from the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. This land has been reported in the submitted Financial Statements

			<p>at zero amount contrary to Para 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires the cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Chato District Council submitted Financial Statements was understated.</p> <p>Missing payment vouchers TZS.62,265,000</p> <p>Payment vouchers in respect of payments worth TZS.62,265,000 were found missing from their respective batches.</p>
	Geita DC	Qualified	<p>Value of land not reported in the Financial Statements</p> <p>Geita District Council owns land obtained at zero cost from the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. This land has been reported in the submitted Financial Statements at zero amount contrary to Para 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires the cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Geita District Council Financial Statements was understated.</p>
	Geita TC	Qualified	<p>Value of land not reported in the Financial Statements</p> <p>Geita Town Council owns land obtained at zero cost from the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. This land has been reported in the submitted Financial Statements at zero amount contrary to Para 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires the cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Geita Town Council Financial Statements was understated.</p>
RUKWA			
	Sumbawanga DC	Qualified	<p>a) Value of land not reported in the submitted Financial Statements</p> <p>Sumbawanga District Council owns land obtained at zero cost from the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. This land has been reported in the submitted Financial Statements at zero amount contrary to Para 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires the cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction to be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in financial statements was understated by the value of land.</p> <p>b) Incomplete recognition of the value of Property, Plant and Equipment in the submitted Financial Statements</p>

			<p>Para 19 of IPSAS 17 requires the cost of Property, Plant and Equipment to be recognized in the Financial Statements at the time they are acquired. However, the cost of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in the submitted Financial Statements was incomplete as it did not include the value of all the assets owned by the entity. Consequently, it was difficult to establish whether the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in the financial statements of TZS 1,365,305,156,558.5 was fairly stated.</p> <p>c) Incorrect accounting for land and building Included in Note 29 to the financial statements is TZS 8,563,420,088 representing the value of land and buildings that has not been separated as required under Para 74 of IPAS 17. Consequently the carrying amount of land and buildings reported in Financial Statements was misstated as it includes depreciation on land which should have not been accounted in the books of account. The amount of misstatement involved could not be easily established because the carrying value of land and buildings has not been separated.</p>
	Nkasi DC	Qualified	<p>(a) Incomplete recognition of the value of Property, Plant and Equipment in the Financial Statements Para 19 of IPSAS 17 requires the cost of Property, Plant and Equipment to be recognized in the Financial Statements at the time they are acquired. However, the cost of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in the financial statements was incomplete as it did not include the value of all the assets owned by the entity. Consequently, it was difficult to establish whether the value of Property, Plant and Equipment of TZS 23,136,995,000 reported in Note 29 to the Financial Statements Nkasi District Council was fairly stated.</p> <p>(b) Value of land not reported in the Financial Statements Land has not been reported in the Financial Statements, contrary to Para 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires the cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction to be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Nkasi District Council's Note 29 to the Financial Statements was understated by the value of land.</p> <p>(c) Limitation of scope due to unsupported payments Included within District's expenditure, is an amount of TZS 77,724,490 representing expenditure incurred by the Council not supported by relevant documentation such as invoices, payment vouchers, receipts and quotations. It was therefore impossible to satisfy myself whether the expenses amount reported in the financial statements are fairly stated.</p>
1.	Sumbawanga MC	Qualified	<p>a) Incomplete recognition of the value of Property, Plant and Equipment in the submitted Financial Statements Para 19 of IPSAS 17 requires the cost of Property, Plant and</p>

			<p>Equipment to be recognized in the Financial Statements at the time they are acquired. However, the cost of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in the submitted Financial Statements was incomplete as it did not include the value of all the assets owned by the entity. Consequently, it was difficult to establish whether the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in the financial statements of TZS 2,762,388,453,095 was fairly stated.</p> <p>b) Value of land not reported in the submitted Financial Statements Sumbawanga Municipal Council owns Land obtained at zero cost from the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. This Land has not been reported in the financial statements, contrary to Para 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires the cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction to be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Sumbawanga Municipal Council's submitted Financial Statements was understated.</p> <p>c) Unsupported amount of changes in Statement of changes in Net Assets TZS 618,124,063 Included in the Statement of Changes in Net Assets, is an amount of TZS 618,124,063 not supported by relevant documentation and explanatory note to the financial statements. This amount seems to have been disclosed for the purpose of arriving at a desired balance, to match with the figure of Net Assets reported in the Statement of Financial Position, resulting to excess of liabilities over assets. In the absence of supporting documentation and explanatory note to the financial statements for this difference, I could not satisfy myself as to the correctness and fairly disclosure of the Net Asset amount reported in Sumbawanga Municipal Council's financial statements.</p>
	Kalambo DC	Qualified	<p>(a) Value of land not reported in the Financial Statements Kalambo District Council owns Land obtained at zero cost from the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. This Land has not been reported in the financial statements, contrary to Para 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires the cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction to be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment of TZS 5,829,812,000 disclosed in Note 29 to the financial statements of Kalambo District Council was understated by the fair value of land.</p> <p>(b) Amount of transferred/refunded grants reported in the cash flow statement not supported by appropriate documentation and/or explanations, TZS 277,232,000 Refunded/transferred grant amounting to TZS (277,232,000)</p>

			<p>disclosed in the Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 30th June, 2015, was not supported by relevant supporting documentation and/or explanations. This amount seems to have been disclosed for the purpose of arriving at the desired cash and cash equivalents amount as at 30th June, 2015. In absence of supporting documentation and/or explanations, it was difficult to establish whether the cash and cash equivalents amount reported in financial statements was fairly stated.</p> <p>(c) Inventory not supported by physical stocktaking reports TZS 196,640,000</p> <p>Included in financial statements is an inventory balance of TZS 196,640,000 which was not supported by physical stock count reports. It was therefore difficult to satisfy myself with the existence of the stock balance as at 30th June, 2015.</p> <p>(d) Limitation of scope due to lack of evidence on remittance of revenue amounting to TZS 22,130,290</p> <p>The amount of revenue collections of TZS 22,130,290 reported in Kalambo District financial statements for the year ended 30th June, 2015 could not be supported by relevant confirmation of remittance to the cashier. Consequently, it was difficult to ascertain whether the revenue figure reported in the financial statements was fairly stated.</p>
KATAVI			
	Mpanda TC	Qualified	<p>a) Incorrect accounting for land and buildings Included in the submitted Financial Statements of is TZS 3,127,275,120 representing the value of land and buildings that has not been separated between the value of land and that of buildings as required under Para 74 of IPAS 17. Consequently the carrying amount of land and buildings reported in Financial Statements was misstated as it includes depreciation on land which should have not been accounted in the books of account. The amount of misstatement involved could not be easily established because the carrying value of land and buildings has not been separated.</p> <p>b) Value of land not reported in the submitted Financial Statements Mpanda Town Council owns land obtained at zero cost from the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. This land has been reported in the submitted Financial Statements at zero amount contrary to Para 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires the cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction to be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Mpanda Town Council submitted financial statements was understated.</p>

			<p>c) Incomplete recognition of the value of Property, Plant and Equipment in the submitted Financial Statements Para 19 of IPSAS 17 requires the cost of Property, Plant and Equipment to be recognized in the Financial Statements at the time they are acquired. However, the cost of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in the Mpanda Town Council submitted Financial Statements was incomplete as it did not include the value of all the assets owned by the entity. Consequently, it was difficult to establish whether the value of Property, Plant and Equipment of TZS 14,652,183,046 reported in the Note 29 to the financial statements of Mpanda Town Council was fairly stated.</p>
	Mpanda DC	Qualified	<p>a) Incorrect accounting for land and buildings Included in the submitted Financial Statements of Mpanda District Council is TZS 4,532,229,000 representing the value of land and buildings that has not been separated between the value of land and that of buildings as required under Para 74 of IPSAS 17. Consequently the carrying amount of land and buildings reported in Mpanda District Council Financial Statements was misstated as it includes depreciation on land which should have not been accounted in the books of accounts. The amount of misstatement involved could not be easily established because the carrying value of land and buildings has not been separated.</p> <p>b) Value of land not reported in the submitted Financial Statements Land has been reported in the submitted Financial Statements at zero amount contrary to Para 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires the cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction to be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Mpanda District Council submitted financial statements was understated.</p> <p>c) Incomplete recognition of the value of Property, Plant and Equipment in the submitted Financial Statements Para 19 of IPSAS 17 requires the cost of Property, Plant and Equipment to be recognized in the Financial Statements at the time they are acquired. However, the cost of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in the Mpanda District Council submitted Financial Statements was not complete as it did not include the value of all the assets owned by the entity. Consequently it was difficult to establish whether the value of Property, Plant and Equipment of TZS 12, 319,153,000 reported in in Note 29 to the Financial Statements of Mpanda District Council was fairly stated.</p>
RUVUMA			
	Songea MC	Qualified	<p>Incorrect accounting for land and buildings Despite the fact that the Council has revalued its assets, included in Note 29 to the financial statements of Songea Municipal Council is TZS 3,049,236,490 representing the value of land and buildings that has not been separated as required</p>

			<p>under Para 74 of IPSAS 17. Consequently the carrying amount of land and buildings reported in financial statements was misstated as it includes depreciation on land which should have not been accounted in books of accounts. The amount of misstatement involved could not be easily established because the carrying value of land and buildings has not been separated.</p>
	Tunduru DC	Qualified	<p>Incorrect accounting for land and buildings</p> <p>Included in Note 23 to the Financial Statements of is TZS 19,222,593,081 representing the value of land and buildings that has not been separated as required under Para 74 of IPAS 17. Consequently the carrying amount of land and buildings reported in Financial Statements was misstated as it includes depreciation on land which should have not been accounted in the books of account. The amount of misstatement involved could not be easily established because the carrying value of land and buildings has not been separated.</p>
	Namtumbo DC	Qualified	<p>Incorrect accounting for land and buildings</p> <p>Included in Note 24 to the financial statements of Namtumbo District Council is TZS 27,769,886,524 representing the value of land and buildings that has not been separated as required under para 74 of IPAS 17. Consequently the carrying amount of land and buildings reported in Namtumbo District Council Financial Statements was misstated as it includes depreciation on land which should have not been accounted in the books of accounts. The amount of misstatement involved could not be easily established because the carrying value of land and buildings has not been separated.</p> <p>Value of land not reported in the submitted Financial Statements</p> <p>Namtumbo District Council owns land obtained at zero cost from the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. This land has been reported in the submitted Financial Statements at zero amount contrary to para 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires the cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction to be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Namtumbo District Council submitted Financial Statements was understated.</p> <p>Incomplete recognition of the value of Property, Plant and Equipment in the Financial Statements</p>

			<p>Para 19 of IPSAS 17 requires the cost of Property, Plant and Equipment to be recognized in the Financial Statements at the time they are acquired. However, the cost of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in the Namtumbo District Council submitted Financial Statements was not complete as it did not include the value of all the assets owned by the entity. Consequently it was difficult to establish whether the value of Property, Plant and Equipment disclosed in Note 24(i) to the financial statements of Namtumbo District Council of TZS 39,082,128,284 was fairly stated.</p>
	Mbinga DC	Qualified	<p>Incorrect accounting for land and buildings</p> <p>Included in Note 29 to the financial statements of is TZS 34,147,724,617 representing the value of land and buildings that has not been separated as required under Para 74 of IPSAS 17. In additions, despite the fact that the Council has revalued its assets, the revalued amounts have not been correctly presented in the Council's financial statements. Consequently the carrying amount of land and buildings reported in Financial Statements was misstated as it includes depreciation on land which should have not been accounted in the books of account. The amount of misstatement involved could not be easily established because the carrying value of land and buildings has not been separated.</p>
	Songea DC	Qualified	<p>Incorrect accounting for land and buildings</p> <p>Para 74 of IPSAS 17 requires land and buildings owned by an entity to be accounted for as separate assets even when they are acquired together with an exception of quarries and sites used for landfill. This is mainly because land is not depreciated as it has unlimited useful life unlike buildings which have limited useful life. Included in Note 42 the submitted Financial Statements of is TZS 6,371,854,529 representing the value of land and buildings that has not been separated between the value of land and that of buildings as required under Para 74 of IPSAS 17. Consequently the carrying amount of land and buildings reported in Financial Statements was misstated as it includes depreciation on land which should have not been accounted in the books of account. The amount of misstatement involved could not be easily established because the carrying value of land and buildings has not been separated.</p>
	Nyasa DC	Qualified	<p>Unproduced 23 earning receipt books (HW 5)</p> <p>The Council did not produce 23 revenue earning receipt books (HW 5) for audit verification. In the absence of the revenue receipt books, the revenue amount collected using these receipt books could not be determined. Consequently,</p>

			own source revenue disclosed in Notes 9, 10 and 13 to the financial statements amounting to TZS 520, 411,479.30 were not fairly stated
SHINYANGA			
	Shinyanga DC	Qualified	<p>a) Twenty three receipt books which were used by two Agents to collect revenue were missing. In the circumstances, I was not able to determine the amount of revenue collected through these general receipt books and whether revenue due to the Council was appropriately remitted by the agents and accounted for by the Council.</p> <p>b) Land has been reported in the submitted Financial Statements at zero amount contrary to Para 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires the cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction to be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Shinyanga District Council submitted Financial Statements was understated.</p>
	Shinyanga MC	Qualified	<p>Value of land not reported in the Financial Statements</p> <p>Land has been reported in the submitted Financial Statements at zero amount contrary to Para 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires the cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction to be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Shinyanga Municipal Council submitted Financial Statements was understated.</p>
	Kishapu DC	qualified	<p>Value of land not reported in the submitted Financial Statements</p> <p>Kishapu District Council owns land obtained at zero cost from the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. This land has been reported in the submitted Financial Statements at zero amount contrary to Para 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires the cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction to be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Kishapu District Council submitted Financial Statements was understated.</p>
SIMIYU	Bariadi DC	Qualified	<p>Incorrect accounting for land and buildings</p> <p>Included in the submitted Financial Statements of Bariadi District Council, is TZS.12,149,054,080 representing the value of land and buildings that has not been separated between the value of land and that of buildings as required under para 74 of IPAS 17. Consequently the carrying amount of land and buildings reported in Bariadi District Council Financial</p>

			Statements was misstated as it includes depreciation on land which should have not been accounted in the books of accounts.
	Maswa DC	Qualified	<p>Value of land not reported in the submitted financial statements</p> <p>Maswa District Council owns land obtained at zero cost from the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. This land has been reported in the submitted Note 34 to the financial statements at zero amount contrary to Para 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires the cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction to be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Maswa District Council submitted Financial Statements was understated.</p>
	Meatu DC	Qualified	<p>Value of land not reported in the financial statements</p> <p>Meatu District Council owns land obtained at zero cost from the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. This land has been reported in the submitted Financial Statements at zero amount contrary to Para 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires the cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction to be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Meatu District Council financial statements was understated.</p>
SINGIDA			
	Iramba DC	Qualified	<p>Revenue collections not confirmed as banked TZS.23,571,669</p> <p>During audit we noted insistences Council' various own sources revenue collections of collections noted that revenue collections of TZS 17,801,994 were not banked and TZS.5,769,675 , were used before being banked contrary to Order 50 (5) of Local Government Financial Memorandum of 2009 that requires all monies received to be paid into the Local Government Authority's bank accounts daily or the next working day.</p> <p>23 Revenue earning receipt books not produced for audit</p> <p>The LGFM (2009) Order 34 (1) and (6) states that, "The Treasurer shall be responsible for the safe custody of all documents and ensure that all receipts are issued sequential order and all officers issued with receipt books must render a return of used and unused receipts at the end of every month in the prescribed form. Contrary to the above</p>

			<p>order receipt books issued to sundry collectors were missing and therefore were not availed to us for audit.</p> <p>Non-current assets not revalued TZS. 30,175,489,000</p> <p>Paragraph 101 of IPSAS 17 states that, the transitional provisions in paragraphs 95 and 96 are intended to give relief in situations where an entity is seeking to comply with the provisions of IPSAS 17. When entities adopt accrual accounting in accordance with IPSASs for the first time, there are often difficulties in compiling comprehensive information on the existence and valuation of assets. For this reason, for a five-year period following the date of first adoption of accrual accounting in accordance with IPSASs, entities are not required to comply fully with the requirements of paragraph 14.</p> <p>Transfer of funds to wards for laboratories constructions not confirmed TZS. 125,857,000</p> <p>Audit examination of payment vouchers for Development account noted expenditure amounting to TZS.5,684,704,246,927.4 transferred to different wards for construction of laboratories in various secondary schools in the district however the same was not confirmed to be received.</p> <p>Missing Payment Vouchers TZS. 66,553,977</p> <p>Review of the expenditures incurred by the Council noted that payment vouchers amounting to TZS 66,553,977.80 were not found from their respective batches.</p> <p>Improperly vouched expenditure TZS.75,372,000</p> <p>The audit noted that, expenditures amounting to TZS. 75,372,000 were not properly and adequately supported.</p>
	Manyoni DC	Qualified	<p>Value of land not reported in the submitted financial statements</p> <p>Manyoni District Council owns land obtained at zero cost from the government of the United Republic of Tanzania. This land has been reported in the submitted financial statements without amount contrary to Paragraph 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which required the cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction to be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently, the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in the Manyoni District Council's submitted financial statements was understated</p>

	Singida DC	Qualified	<p>Value of land not reported in the submitted financial statements</p> <p>Singida District Council owns land obtained at zero cost from the government of the United Republic of Tanzania. This land has been reported in the submitted financial statements without amount contrary to Paragraph 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which required the cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction to be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently, the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in the Singida District Council's submitted financial statements was understated.</p>
TANGA			
	Pangani DC	Qualified	<p>A total of TZS.6,399,937,835,728.6 were paid to retired employees. This results to increase Council's wage bill hence likely loss of public money.</p> <p>The Council has not re-valued its infrastructural assets worth TZS.2, 807,569,073. In this manner, the PPE figure reported in the Financial Statements might be incorrect hence the Financial Statements could not represent the actual position of the Council.</p> <p>Understatement of other debtors by TZS.8,390,000; hence, account receivable understated by the same</p>
	Tanga CC	Qualified	<p>Payments made payments amounting to TZS.44,698,786.72 to employees who were not in the Civil Service (absentees). This is contrary to Order F.16 (1) of Standing Orders for the Public Service of 2009.</p> <p>Review of the computer payrolls, personal files, control sheets and unclaimed salary registers for the financial year ended 30th June, 2015 revealed that, from the sampled employees; seven employees who had retired, deceased and absconded at different periods were paid TZS.4,422,584 salaries while they were not in the civil service and consequently TZS.6,800,683,630,531.8 were paid as deductions to various institutions in respect of ten employees who had retired, deceased or absconded. Late deletion of employees from payrolls who are no longer civil servants may result into unnecessary increase of wage bills and susceptibility of loss of Public monies.</p> <p>Payments of TZS.32,117,500 under lower levels (wards) were made for different activities without supporting documents contrary to Order 8 (2) (c) of LGFM 2009. In absence of supporting documents, validity, accuracy and completeness</p>

			<p>of the transactions could not be verified.</p> <p>The revaluation report submitted along with the Financial Statements did not disclose figure for land but the Council reported TZS.12,930,491,437 in respect of land under Note 29 of the Financial Statements. This is contrary to Para 74 of IPSAS 17 and may affect fair presentation of Financial Statements. Moreover, no supporting schedule submitted along with Financial Statements to support the reported figure of Land under Note 29.</p> <p>The Council did not revalue its assets reported at TZS.6,800,683,630,531.8 under Note 29 of the submitted Financial Statements despite the fact that the transitional provision of five years ended since the financial year 2012/2013. This is contrary to Paragraph 101 of IPSAS 17 and the Council's assets may not portray the real market value. This implies that, the Financial Statements will not present true and fair view, hence may mislead its intended users.</p>
	Mkinga DC	Qualified	<p>A review of payroll data, personal files and unclaimed salary register for the financial year ended 30th June, 2015 noted salaries made to retired and deceased employees TZS.51,863,805 including TZS.6,800,683,630,531.8 paid directly to individual bank accounts as monthly net salaries and TZS.19,658,559.05 paid to other financial institutions as statutory deductions contrary to Order 79 (1) of the LGFM, 2009. This may result into increase of wage bills and susceptibility of loss of public monies</p> <p>The Local Government Authorities adopted IPSAS accrual basis of accounting from 1st July 2009 with a grace period of five years to be fully compliant. Review of IPSAS implementation and the accounting policies in respect of Non-current assets (Note 29 of the submitted Financial Statements) of Mkinga District Council revealed no progress has been made so far as the Council has not revalued its assets worth TZS.9,608,256,917. The PPE figure reported in the Financial Statements might be incorrect hence the Financial Statements could not represent the actual position of the Council.</p> <p>Mkinga District Council owns land obtained at zero cost from the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. This land has been reported in the submitted Financial Statements at zero amounts contrary to Para. 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires the cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction to be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Mkinga District Council</p>

			submitted Financial Statements was understated.
	Lushoto DC	Qualified	<p>a) The Local Government Authorities adopted IPSAS accrual basis of accounting from 1st July 2009 with a grace period of five years to be fully compliant.</p> <p>The Council adopted valuation report figures for the Property, Plant and Equipment which were reported under Note 29 to the financial statements as TZS.35,755,089,518. It was noted however, that Valuation exercise excluded Water systems and Agriculture implements disclosed at a carrying value of TZS.1,519,723,268</p>
	Muheza DC	Qualified	<p>a) Overstated figure of Property plant and Equipment Figure TZS.26,557,000</p> <p>A review of the re-valuation reports noted that some of the figure disclosed in Note 24 of the financial statements disclosed figures of furniture and equipment's and computer differed from the figure of the revaluation report which leads to overstatement of property, plant and equipment by TZS.26,557,000</p> <p>b) Unconfirmed figure of land and building TZS.15,294,400,000</p> <p>Note 24 of the Financial Statements and submitted revaluation report disclosed that, the Council has not separated the value of land and buildings of TZS.15,294,400,000 and reported as a single class of assets and depreciated simultaneously contrary to Para 52 and 74 of IPSAS 17. The PPE value reported in the Financial Statements was understated due to charging of depreciation on land, which however, is not supposed to be depreciated</p> <p>c) Council's Property, Plant and Equipment not re-valued</p> <p>Paragraph 49 of IPSAS 17 Property plant and Equipment state that, 'The entity may be necessary to revalue the assets only every three or five years. But the frequency of revaluation depends upon the changes in the fair values of the items of property, plant, and equipment being re-valued and revaluations are unnecessary for items of property, plant, and equipment with insignificant changes in fair value to necessitate annual revaluation'. Contrary to that the Council did not revalue its assets (PPE) despite the fact that the transitional provision of five years ended. This has led the Council's assets not to portray the real market value of all the assets owned by the Council. This implies that, the Financial Statements will not present true and fair view, hence may mislead its intended users.</p> <p>d) Un-reconciled difference between Cash and cash equivalent and depositor's payables TZS.99,121,636</p> <p>According to Note - 20 cash and cash equivalent in the Miscellaneous Deposit account TZS.115,960,636 was reported as cash balance of depositors fund; this figure differed with deposit payables reported on note 25 amounting TZS.215,082,272 resulting to un-reconciled difference of TZS.99,121,636</p> <p>e) Missing narrative Note of Prior period error's adjustment of TZS.1,088,45,995</p>

			<p>A review of the Statement financial position in the comparable year (2013/2014) revealed that, the comparable figure of deferred grant TZS.13,283,230,977 has been restated to include prior period errors resulted from adjustment of completed asset transfer of TZS.1,088,45,995 reported in Note 28 but lack disclosure in accordance to IPSAS 3 which require disclosure of the following details ;</p> <p>the nature of the prior period error</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For each prior period presented, to the extent practicable, the amount of the correction for each financial statement line item affected; • The amount of the correction at the beginning of the earliest prior period presented; and • If retrospective restatement is impracticable for a particular prior period, the circumstances that led to the existence of that condition and a description of how and from when the error has been corrected.
	Handeni DC	Qualified	<p>a) Expenditure amounting to TZS. 11,030,316.5 missed proper supporting documents contrary to Order 8 (2) (c) of LGFM, 2009 and Order 104 of LGFM, 2009 whereby lack of supporting documents raises doubts about the validity of services and goods paid for, as well as the amount charged as expenditure in the accounting records of the Council.</p> <p>b) Review of IPSAS implementation and the accounting policies in respect of Non-Current Assets (Note 29 of the submitted Financial Statements) of Handeni District Council revealed good progress has been made so farexcept that, the Council has not revalued its Non-Current Assets worth TZS. 2,211,777,367. This implies that the PPE figure reported in the Financial Statements might be incorrect hence the Financial Statements could not represent the actual position of the Council.</p>
	Korogwe DC	Qualified	<p>Eight (8) revenue earning receipts books comprising 3 fixed and 5 open receipt books were not produced for audit purposes when called for contrary to Order 34 (6) of the LGFM 2009. This implies that revenue collected using the respective receipt books may end up being not remitted or misappropriated.</p> <p>During the year under review salaries amounting to TZS.36,757,534.26 were paid to deceased and retired employees from which TZS. 19,279,362.63 was paid directly to their individual bank accounts as monthly net salaries and TZS.17,478,171.63 was paid to financial institutions as statutory deductions contrary to Order 79 (8) of the LGFM, 2009. Therefore this phenomenon may lead to loss of public money paid to unproductive ex-employees.</p> <p>Included in the submitted Financial Statements of Korogwe District Council is TZS.6,813,774,730 representing the value of land and buildings that has not been separated between the value of land and that of buildings as required under Para</p>

			<p>74 of IPAS 17. Consequently the carrying amount of land and buildings reported in Korogwe District Council Financial Statements was misstated as it includes depreciation on land which should have not been accounted in the books of accounts.</p> <p>Review of IPSAS implementation and the accounting policies in respect of Non-current assets (Note 29 of the submitted Financial Statements) of Korogwe District Council revealed good progress has been made so farexcept that, the Council has not revalued its assets worth TZS.7,140,112,081. In this phenomenon, the PPE figure reported in the Financial Statements might be incorrect hence the Financial Statements could not represent the actual position of the Council.</p>
	Korogwe TC	Qualified	<p>During the audit it is revealed that, payment of TZS.130,286,050 was paid without being supported by relevant supporting documents. In absence of relevant supporting documents, validity and genuines of these payments could not be confirmed.</p> <p>The Council did not revalue its assets reported at TZS.7,606,449,079,374.2 despite the fact that the transitional provision of five (5) years ended contrary to Paragraph 101 of IPSAS 17. In addition, despite the fact that Korogwe Town Council owns land obtained at zero cost from the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, this land has been reported in the submitted Financial Statements at zero amount contrary to Para 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires the cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction to be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Korogwe Town Council submitted Financial Statements was understated and do not present true and fair view, hence may mislead the intended users.</p>
	Kilindi DC	Qualified	<p>a) A review of IPSAS implementation and the accounting policies and the submitted revaluation report of the submitted Financial Statements of Council revealed that, the Council has not separated the value of land and buildings of TZS.13, 269,011,851 rather, they were reported as a single class of assets contrary to Para 52 and 74 of IPSAS 17 and both depreciated simultaneously (Note 29 refers). The PPE value reported in the Financial Statements was understated due to charging of depreciation on land, which however, is not supposed to be depreciated</p> <p>b) Note 41 describes deferred capital grant of to the financial statements reported adjusted opening cash in movement of cash and cash equivalent TZS. 795,956,502; However, the figure differs from opening balance TZS.</p>

			819,661,783 disclosed in capital expenditure and it's financing (CAPEX) causing a difference of TZS.23, 705,281 not reconciled. The figure of deferred grant misstated by TZS.23,705,281.
TABORA			
	Igunga DC	Qualified	<p>Value of land not reported in the submitted financial statements</p> <p>Land has been reported in the submitted financial statements at zero amounts contrary to Para 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires the cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction to be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Igunga District Council submitted financial statements is understated.</p>
	Urambo DC	Qualified	<p>Value of land not reported in the submitted Financial Statements</p> <p>Land has been reported in the submitted Financial Statements at zero amount contrary to Para 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires the cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction to be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Urambo District Council submitted Financial Statements was understated.</p>
	Nzega DC	Qualified	<p>a) Inadequately supported payments TZS.65,057,800 An audit examination of payment vouchers for other charges and Development accounts for 2014/2015 noted TZS. 65,057,800 paid to various payees without adequate supporting documents.</p> <p>b) Fuel consumption not properly accounted for TZS.30,123,520 Our scrutiny of payment vouchers, stores ledger, issue vouchers and motor vehicle log books revealed, a Council made TZS.30,123,520 for procurement of 11833 litre of fuels for different Council activities for which we could not ascertain if the fuels were used for official Council activities or not because some of log books or distribution statements were not produced for audit purpose when called for.</p> <p>c) Value of land not reported in the submitted Financial Statements Nzega District Council owns land obtained at zero cost from the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. This land has been reported in the submitted Financial Statements at zero amount contrary to Para 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires the cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction to be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Nzega District Council submitted Financial Statements was understated.</p>

	Sikonge DC	Qualified	<p>(a) Incomplete recognition of the value of Property, Plant and Equipment in the submitted Financial Statements Para 19 of IPSAS 17 requires the cost of Property, Plant and Equipment to be recognized in the Financial Statements at the time they are acquired. However, the cost of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in the Sikonge District Council submitted Financial Statements was not complete as it did not include the value of Land. Since nil value of Land was reported, it was difficult to establish whether the value of Property, Plant and Equipment amounting to TZS 15,368,422,573 reported in Note 29 to the financial statements of Sikonge District Council was fairly stated.</p> <p>(b) Nugatory expenditure TZS.193,574,498 Examination on sampled payment during the year under audit noted, the Council incurred expenditure amount TZS.193,574,498 as included in note 18 of the Financial Statements to meet various expenditures such as procurements of goods and services, payments of meal allowance, other daily operation cost for Non-Governmental Organization called Pathfinder Green City situated at Tulu area without obtaining considerable services from the NGO.</p> <p>(c) Irregular expenditures TZS.68,573,206 An audit examination of payment vouchers and its attachments, and other related documents for the year under review revealed that, Sikonge District Council incurred various expenditure worth TZS.68,573,206 as reported together in note 19 to the Financial Statements have various irregularities such as missing supporting documents, noncompliance with procurement procedures and internal control contrary to Order 10 (2) (a), (c) and (d) LGFM, 2009.</p> <p>(d) Missing of Seven revenue receipt books (HW5) Seven (7) earning receipt books used to collect revenue were not returned by Revenue collectors contrary to Order 34 (6) of the Local Government Financial Memorandum 2009. This situation limited scope of audit and also I could not confirm if the own source collection reported in note 9 and 10 of the Financial Statements is fairly stated.</p> <p>(e) Deferred payments for allowance of TZS.7,265,000 Council made total payments of TZS.7,265,000 as included in note 17 to the Financial Statements from other charge cash account to clear the outstanding liabilities related to the previous financial years. It was further noted that the liabilities were not reported in the previous years' reports and there was no evidence that the budgetary provision was made in the year under review in respect of the paid amount contrary to Order 22(1) of the LGFM of 2009.</p>
	Tabora DC	Qualified	<p>Improperly Supported Expenditure TZS.30,690,659 During the audit; it was noted that, payments worth TZS.30,690,659 were not sufficiently supported by proper supporting documents contrary to Order 10(1) (d) of LGFM, 2009 which requires the Treasurer to maintain a sound accounting system and ensure safekeeping of all supporting records.</p>

			<p>Value of land not reported in the submitted financial statements</p> <p>Land has been reported in the submitted financial statements at zero amounts contrary to Para 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires the cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction to be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Tabora District Council submitted financial statements is understated.</p>
	Tabora MC	Qualified	<p>Value of land not reported in the Financial Statements</p> <p>Para 19 of IPSAS 17 requires the cost of Property, Plant and Equipment to be recognized in the Financial Statements at the time they are acquired. However, the cost of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in the Tabora Municipal Council submitted Financial Statements was not complete as it did not include the value of Land. Since no value of Land was reported, it was difficult to establish whether the value of Property, Plant and Equipment amounting to TZS 11,017,457 in Note 26 to the financial statements of Tabora Municipal Council was fairly stated.</p>
Dar es Salaam	Ilala MC	Qualified	<p>Unconfirmed figure for land and building TZS 82,176,882,563</p> <p>The Council had not separated the value of land and buildings of TZS. 82,176,882,563 but has instead reported them as a single class of assets contrary to Para 52 and 74 of IPSAS 17 and both were depreciated simultaneously using a single rate of depreciation.</p>
Lindi			
2.	Kilwa DC	Qualified	<p>a) Incorrect accounting for land and buildings Included in the submitted Financial Statements of Kilwa District Council , is TZS 11,122,384,818 representing the value of land and buildings that has not been separated between the value of land and that of buildings as required under para 74 of IPAS 17. Consequently the carrying amount of land and buildings reported in Kilwa District Council Financial Statements was misstated as it includes depreciation on land which should have not been accounted in the books of accounts.</p> <p>b) Value of land not reported in the submitted Financial Statements Land has been reported in the submitted Financial Statements at zero amount contrary to para 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires the cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction to be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in Kilwa</p>

			<p>District Council submitted Financial Statements was understated.</p> <p>c) Incomplete recognition of the value of Property, Plant and Equipment in the submitted Financial Statements TZS 8,394,521,906,435.5</p> <p>Consequently it was difficult to establish whether the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in the Kilwa District Council submitted Financial Statements was fairly stated. List of assets for which their costs were not included in the Financial Statements as established from a physical verification exercise carried out at 30th June, 2015 as mentioned in the management letter.</p>
	Lindi DC	Qualified	<p>(a) Unconfirmed figure for land and building TZS 10,360,401,000</p> <p>I noted that the Council had not separated the value of land and buildings of TZS. 10,360,401,000 but has instead reported them as a single class of assets contrary to Para 52 and 74 of IPSAS 17 and both were depreciated simultaneously using a single rate of depreciation.</p> <p>(b) Non-current assets not revalued TZS 12,498,928,000</p> <p>The Council has not revalued its assets under the following classes as shown in the management letter</p>
	Liwale DC	Qualified	<p>Noncurrent assets not revalued TZS 9,265,136,000</p> <p>The Local Government Authorities adopted IPSAS accrual basis of accounting from 1st July 2009 with a grace period of five years to be fully compliant. Review of IPSAS implementation and accounting policies in respect of Non-current assets (Note 29 of the submitted Financial Statements) of LIWALE Council revealed that good progress has been made so farexcept that, the Council has not revalued its assets</p> <p>Unconfirmed figure for land and building TZS 3,504,747,000</p> <p>Contrary to the requirements of the foregoing provisions, a review of IPSAS implementation together with the accounting policies and the submitted revaluation report covering part of the assets in the submitted Financial Statements of LIWALE Council, we noted that the Council had not separated the value of land and buildings of TZS. 3,504,747,000 but has instead reported them as a single class of assets contrary to Para 52 and 74 of IPSAS 17 and both were depreciated simultaneously using a single rate of depreciation.</p>
	Nachingwea DC	Qualified	<p>Non-current assets not revalued TZS 10,697,506,000</p> <p>Nachingwea District Council has not revalued its assets worth TZS 10,697,506,000</p> <p>Unconfirmed figure for land and building TZS 7,056,124,000</p>

			The Council had not separated the value of land and buildings of TZS. 10,697,506 but has instead reported them as a single class of assets contrary to Para 52 and 74 of IPSAS 17 and both were depreciated simultaneously using a single rate of depreciation.
	Ruangwa DC	Qualified	<p>Non-current assets not revalued TZS 16,878,122,395,871</p> <p>The Council has not revalued its assets under few classes as shown in the Table in the management letter.</p> <p>Unconfirmed figure for land and building TZS 4,584,216,637</p> <p>The Council had not separated the value of land and buildings of TZS.4,584,216,637 but has instead reported them as a single class of assets contrary to Para 52 and 74 of IPSAS 17 and both were depreciated simultaneously using a single rate of depreciation.</p>
Morogoro			
	Mvomero DC	Qualified	<p>Value of land not reported (recognized)</p> <p>Contrary to the requirements of the foregoing provisions, a review of IPSAS implementation together with the accounting policies and the submitted revaluation report covering part of the assets in the submitted Financial Statements of Mvomero District Council, we noted that the Council had not reported the value of land contrary to Para 52 and 74 of IPSAS 17.</p>
	Morogoro DC	Qualified	<p>a) Non-current assets not revalued in Financial Statement The Council has not revalued its assets as narrated in the management letter</p> <p>b) Value of land not reported (recognized) Contrary to the requirements of the foregoing provisions, a review of IPSAS implementation together with the accounting policies and the submitted revaluation report covering part of the assets in the submitted Financial Statements of Kilombero District Council, we noted that the Council had not reported the value of land contrary to Para 52 and 74 of IPSAS 17.</p>

	Ulanga DC	Qualified	<p>Value of land not reported in the submitted Financial Statements</p> <p>Ulanga District Council owns land obtained at zero cost from the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. This land has been reported in the submitted Financial Statements at zero amounts contrary to Par 27 and 28 of IPSAS 17 which requires the cost of an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction to be measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Consequently the value of Property, Plant and Equipment reported in the Ulanga District Council submitted Financial Statements was understated.</p>

Appendix ix: Details of the outstanding recommendations

Para	Recommendation	Status			Comment
		Impleme nted	Under implemen tation	Not implem ented	
9.1.1	Shortcomings in LGAs Budget Processes				
	(a) LGAs/PO-RALG and Ministry of Finance are advised to consider budget as a guiding tool and any adjustments have to follow established laws and regulations including preparation of supplementary budget for approval by the Parliament.			✓	The Government did not submit together with responses, strategies that will be used to ensure Budget will be used as control tool for public expenditure.
	(b) As recommended in the prior years, the budget process needs to be re-assessed at all stages. If there are significant deviations, corrective measures have to be taken.			✓	The Government has not responded to this recommendation; its implementation therefore is insisted.
	(c) The Central Government is advised to continue releasing both recurrent and development funds on time to LGAs. Further, LGAs are urged to increase utilization of funds received by allocating them according to priorities in the budget and action plan. LGAs are urged to enhance close monitoring and supervision on implementation of planned activities to reduce the level of unspent balances at the year-end to be enhanced by LGA's.			✓	The Government responses have pointed out strategies that will be applied to alleviate the delay in releasing funds to LGAs and low capacity in utilising them. Results that these strategies will bring about will be evaluated and commented upon in my next year's report.
9.1.2	Weaknesses in Revenue Management				
	(a) LGAs are advised to analyse and evaluate collectability of revenue available at sources of their jurisdiction to enable them make informed decision on outsourcing revenue collection to Agents and reduce instances of non-remittance of amount contracted. In addition, LGAs have to conduct regular supervision of the outsourced revenue collection contracts and identify any sign of			✓	I have noted Government's proposed course of action and outcomes will be evaluated after implementation.

Para	Recommendation	Status			Comment
	defaulting before the end.				
	(b) LGAs are advised to strengthen controls over revenue collections including regular checks and reconciliations. Further, LGAs are urged to improve accountability of all books used to record revenue collection so as to mitigate or eliminate instances of late banking and utilization of revenue collected before being banked.		✓		I have noted Government's proposed course of action and outcomes will be evaluated after implementation.
	(c) As recommended in the prior year, LGAs are urged to continue planning and reviewing strategies for widening their revenue bases and decrease dependence on Central Government financing.		✓		I have noted Government's proposed course of action and outcomes will be evaluated after implementation.
9.1.3	Weaknesses in Human Resource Management				
	(a) LGAs have to strengthen the system of reviewing employees' records by making regular updates through involvement of Heads of Department and Units. In addition, information of employees sent by LGAs to Treasury and PO-PSM need to be acted upon in a timely manner to avoid loss of public money through payment of salaries to ghost workers.			✓	The Government responses have pointed out strategies in place to mitigate weaknesses in human resource management; evidence of implementation of the said strategies and outcomes thereof are awaited for audit verification.
	(b) LGAs in collaboration with PO-PSM are advised to plan reduction of acting officers by either confirming them or appointing new ones with appropriate qualifications to fill the vacant posts.		✓		The Government responses have pointed out strategies in place to mitigate weaknesses in human resource management. However, evidence of implementation and outcomes thereof are awaited.
9.1.4	Weaknesses in Expenditure Management				
	I recommend that LGAs to enhance controls over payments such as having in place efficient pre audit units and budget officers to thoroughly examine payments before being affected. In addition, I urge LGAs to nominate officer(s) who will be responsible for safe custody of payment vouchers together with their supporting			✓	The Government has not acted on my audit recommendation on the need to improve their custody in order to retrieve them easily when required.

Para	Recommendation	Status			Comment
	documents.				
9.1.5	Inadequate Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements				
	(a) LGAs/PO-RALG and Treasury are advised to consider preparing comprehensive IPSAS policies on treatment of items reported in the financial statements which will be updated from time to time.			✓	My audit recommendation has not been acted upon by the government. I once again call upon all LGAs to implement this recommendation.
	(b) LGAs and PO-RALG are recommended to continue training not only accountants but also other staff like Heads of Department and Units on the preparation of IPSAS compliant financial statements. This will enable adequate documentation of important information and data needed for the preparation of the financial statements.		✓		Management response has been noted; however I insist on the need for involvement of other staff like Heads of Department and Units in the preparation of IPSAS compliant financial statements.
9.1.6	Non Compliance with Procurement Legislation				
	(a) I recommend to LGAs to strengthen Tender Boards and Procurement Management Units in order to increase level of compliance with Public Procurement Legislation through regular training and ensure that there is adequate staffing with appropriate procurement qualifications at PMUs.			✓	The Government responses have pointed out strategies in place to overcome the problem of non-compliance with Public Procurement Act. I look forward to seeing the Government realisation of its commitment to overcome this problem of non-compliance with the procurement Legislation.
	(b) I recommend to the management of the LGAs to enhance efficiency in record keeping of important procurement documents such as Tender documents, Tender Board Minutes, contract documents, evaluation reports, stores ledgers and the like.			✓	Outcome of the Government strategies to overcome the problem of inadequate records keeping. are awaited.
9.1.7	Shortfalls in implementation of development projects				
	(a) LGAs are advised to involve beneficiary communities at all levels of projects planning and implementation. This will encourage participation in implementation of the projects and create sense of ownership of these projects for sustainability purposes. Contracts should be closely supervised and managed to ensure they are timely			✓	The Government has not responded to my recommendation.

Para	Recommendation	Status			Comment
	completed at acceptable quality.				
	(b)As recommended in the prior year, Councils' Engineers, Planning Officers, Internal Auditors and Inspection Committees in LGAs are required to strengthen routine monitoring and evaluation system to ensure that projects are efficiently and effectively implemented. They should in addition ensure that, actions are taken against the contractors who perform below the required standards, including notifying the Contractor's Registration Board.			✓	The Government has not responded to my recommendation.
9.1.8	Weaknesses in management of Women and Youths Development Fund				
	LGAs are required to transfer the required percentage of own source revenue to Women and Youths Development Fund and supervise groups and individuals through sensitization on the importance of the Revolving Fund. This will in turn enhance timely recovery of the outstanding loans.			✓	The Government has not responded to my recommendation.

Appendix x: Status of implementation of the outstanding recommendations for each individual LGA

S/N	NAME OF LGA	Recommendations made	Implement	Under implemented	Not implemented	Overtaken by event
1	ARUSHA CC	123	35	22	43	23
2	ARUSHA DC	41	9	15	17	0
3	BABATI DC	31	6	7	18	0
4	BABATI TC	70	0	59	10	1
5	BAGAMOYO DC	44	19	21	4	0
6	BAHI DC	18	0	10	6	2
7	BARIADI DC	40	19	0	21	0
8	BARIADI TC	70	28	18	24	0
9	BIHARAMULO DC	57	18	17	7	15
10	BUHIGWE DC	23	6	5	3	9
11	BUKOBA DC	60	2	13	21	24
12	BUKOBA MC	80	27	22	17	14
13	BUKOMBE DC	19	7	6	6	0
14	BUMBULI DC	54	27	27	0	0
15	BUNDA DC	59	35	4	8	12
16	BUSEGA DC	15	6	6	3	0
17	BUSOKELO DC	35	8	20	3	4
18	BUTIAMA DC	17	8	3	6	0
19	CHAMWINO DC	32	15	3	4	10
20	CHATO DC	111	35	23	53	0
21	CHEMBA DC	37	5	1	10	21
22	CHUNYA DC	95	10	64	21	0
23	DAR ES SALAAM CC	18	3	8	7	0
24	DODOMA MC	100	10	26	36	28
25	GAIRO DC	32	14	16	0	2
26	GEITA DC	55	12	27	16	0
27	GEITA TC	44	16	12	16	0
28	HAI DC	50	1	1	36	12
29	HANANG' DC	42	1	7	34	0
30	HANDENI DC	32	0	18	13	1
31	IGUNGA DC	41	5	6	22	8
32	IKUNGI DC	37	10	12	9	6
33	ILALA MC	34	5	25	4	0
34	ILEJE DC	81	25	34	18	4
35	ILEMELA MC	123	20	11	78	14
36	IRAMBA DC	87	10	36	35	6
37	IRINGA DC	30	15	10	0	5
38	IRINGA MC	32	7	19	3	3
39	ITILIMA DC	28	7	5	2	14
40	KAHAMA TC	48	8	10	30	0
41	KAKONKO DC	21	0	8	13	0
42	KALAMBO DC	66	8	4	54	0
43	KALIUA DC	10	4	4	2	0
44	KARAGWE DC	81	14	31	23	13
45	KARATU DC	94	17	6	70	1
46	KASULU DC	66	24	6	31	5
47	KYERWA DC	37	9	5	12	11
48	KIBAHA DC	22	17	3	2	0
49	KIBAHA TC	26	18	4	4	0
50	KIBONDO DC	48	8	10	28	2
51	KIGOMA DC	52	8	21	17	6
52	KIGOMA/UJIJI MC	40	24	12	4	0
53	KILINDI DC	73	46	25	0	2
54	KILOLO DC	40	12	12	3	13
55	KILOMBERO DC	60	2	50	3	5
56	KILOSA DC	32	0	13	19	0
57	KILWA DC	34	2	27	5	0
58	KINONDONI MC	25	8	15	2	0

S/N	NAME OF LGA	Recommendations made	Implement	Under implemented	Not implemented	Overtaken by event
59	KISARAWA DC	17	13	4	0	0
60	KISHAPU DC	146	7	128	8	3
61	KITETO DC	40	23	3	14	0
62	KONDOA DC	30	3	7	8	12
63	KONGWA DC	15	9	3	1	2
64	KOROGWE DC	86	44	34	37	1
65	KOROGWE TC	50	0	13	37	0
66	KWIMBA DC	60	7	25	25	3
67	KYELA DC	89	21	41	27	0
68	LINDI DC	41	16	12	5	8
69	LINDI MC	25	21	0	4	0
70	LIWALE DC	43	32	11	0	0
71	LONGIDO DC	135	0	14	110	11
72	LUDEWA DC	27	1	6	20	0
73	LUSHOTO DC	107	8	60	39	0
74	MAFIA DC	38	28	5	5	0
75	MAGU DC	72	36	15	21	0
76	MAKAMBAKO TC	27	14	2	10	1
77	MAKETE DC	34	21	3	3	7
78	MANYONI DC	81	28	40	10	3
79	MASASI DC	46	8	23	15	0
80	MASASI TC	39	18	10	10	1
81	MASWA DC	32	5	9	18	0
82	MBARALI DC	30	5	25	0	0
83	MBEYA CC	116	12	48	39	17
84	MBEYA DC	49	25	11	1	12
85	MBINGA DC	98	72	11	15	0
86	MBOGWE DC	27	0	0	27	0
87	MBOZI DC	62	9	23	30	0
88	MBULU DC	51	10	13	1	27
89	MEATU DC	48	26	5	17	0
90	MERU DC	105	5	11	81	8
91	MISENYI DC	63	10	17	18	18
92	MISUNGWI DC	79	26	22	28	3
93	MKALAMA DC	32	2	4	26	0
94	MKINGA DC	32	0	6	26	0
95	MKURANGA DC	30	12	6	12	0
96	MLELE DC	35	7	25	3	0
97	MOMBA DC	32	27	5	0	0
98	MONDULI DC	43	9	20	9	5
99	MOROGORO DC	62	3	20	36	3
100	MOROGORO MC	21	4	3	14	0
101	MOSHI DC	36	16	9	11	0
102	MOSHI MC	34	14	7	12	1
103	MPANDA DC	149	82	18	27	22
104	MPANDA TC	69	21	27	21	0
105	MPWAPWA DC	25	13	8	1	3
106	MSALALA DC	30	18	2	10	0
107	MTWARA DC	39	22	6	11	0
108	MTWARA MC	72	6	13	53	0
109	MUFINDI DC	36	6	18	9	3
110	MUHEZA DC	31	5	10	16	0
111	MULEBA DC	82	39	5	18	20
112	MUSOMA DC	48	18	11	19	0
113	MUSOMA MC	32	10	5	9	8
114	MVOMERO DC	50	15	4	29	2
115	MWANGA DC	44	25	12	7	0
116	MWANZA CC	190	22	35	122	11
117	NACHINGWEA DC	7	5	2	0	0
118	NAMTUMBO DC	82	18	14	50	0
119	NANYUMBU DC	20	8	2	10	0

S/N	NAME OF LGA	Recommendations made	Implement	Under implemented	Not implemented	Overtaken by event
120	NEWALA DC	22	5	9	8	0
121	NGARA DC	66	26	16	5	19
122	NGORONGORO DC	61	6	23	25	7
123	NJOMBE DC	25	2	17	1	5
124	NJOMBE TC	26	22	0	4	0
125	NKASI DC	106	0	15	91	0
126	NSIMBO DC	35	19	13	3	0
127	NYANGHWALE DC	20	3	17	0	0
128	NYASA DC	39	5	10	17	7
129	NZEGA DC	22	0	12	8	2
130	PANGANI DC	58	20	23	13	2
131	ROMBO DC	43	8	17	18	0
132	RORYA DC	66	25	8	14	19
133	RUANGWA DC	58	3	21	34	0
134	RUFJI DC	31	0	7	24	0
135	RUNGWE DC	155	72	64	19	0
136	SAME DC	37	5	7	12	13
137	SENGEREMA DC	84	46	9	28	1
138	SERENGETI DC	32	10	19	2	1
139	SHINYANGA DC	74	50	10	13	1
140	SHINYANGA MC	38	14	21	3	0
141	SIHA DC	28	14	3	10	1
142	SIKONGE DC	61	18	16	23	4
143	SIMANJIRO DC	57	1	18	0	38
144	SINGIDA DC	107	41	13	44	9
145	SINGIDA MC	53	26	18	8	1
146	SONGEA DC	113	27	14	71	1
147	SONGEA MC	78	40	16	18	4
148	SUMBAWANGA DC	137	42	12	79	4
149	SUMBAWANGA MC	109	5	12	92	0
150	TABORA MC	62	1	23	38	0
151	TANDAHIMBA DC	60	2	52	1	5
152	TANGA CC	139	97	28	13	1
153	TARIME DC	23	20	2	1	0
154	TARIME TC	21	7	7	7	0
155	TEMEKE MC	33	11	7	15	0
156	TABORA DC	51	3	2	44	2
157	TUNDUNDUMA TC	0	0	0	0	0
158	TUNDURU DC	89	54	16	19	0
159	UKEREWE DC	90	42	15	33	0
160	ULANGA DC	32	21	7	0	4
161	URAMBO DC	73	12	45	11	5
162	USHETU DC	83	64	7	7	5
163	UVINZA DC	20	1	5	3	11
164	WANG'INGOMBE DC	21	13	6	0	2
	Total	8881	2608	2538	3080	685
	Percentage	100	29	29	34	8

Appendix xi: Details of the Implementation Status of these Directives for each Individual LGA

S/N	NAME OF LGA	Recommendations made	Implemented	Under implementation	Not implemented	S/N	NAME OF LGA	Recommendations made	Implemented	Under implementation	Not implemented
1.	ARUSHA CC	13	3	0	10	2.	MBEYA CC	14	13	1	0
3.	ARUSHA DC	11	6	5	0	4.	MBINGA DC	7	6	0	1
5.	BABATI DC	11	0	0	11	6.	MBOZI DC	4	3	0	1
7.	BABATI TC	7	0	0	7	8.	MBULU DC	12	0	0	12
9.	BAGAMOYO DC	12	7	4	1	10.	MEATU DC	8	6	0	2
11.	BAHI DC	4	0	3	1	12.	MISENYI DC	6	3	3	0
13.	BARIADI DC	5	5	0	0	14.	MISUNGWI DC	4	0	0	4
15.	BIHARAMULO DC	8	5	3	0	16.	MKINGA DC	18	18	0	0
17.	BUKOBA DC	12	7	5	0	18.	MKURANGA DC	5	3	0	2
19.	BUKOBA MC	11	2	6	3	20.	MOROGORO DC	23	7	1	15
21.	BUKOMBE DC	1	0	0	1	22.	MOROGORO MC	16	9	1	6
23.	BUNDA DC	2	1	1	0	24.	MPANDA DC	12	8	4	0
25.	CHAMWINO DC	3	2	0	1	26.	MPANDA TC	9	4	4	1
27.	CHATO DC	5	4	1	0	28.	MPWAPWA DC	4	0	4	0
29.	CHUNYA DC	4	1	1	2	30.	MTWARA DC	6	3	0	3
31.	DODOMA MC	1	0	1	0	32.	MTWARA MC	7	3	2	2
33.	GEITA DC	5	1	4	0	34.	MUFINDI DC	9	6	2	1
35.	GEITA TC	44	16	12	16	36.	MUHEZA DC	8	7	1	0
37.	HANDENI DC	8	6	1	1	38.	MULEBA DC	10	8	0	2
39.	ILALA MC	10	8	2	0	40.	MUSOMA DC	3	0	1	2
41.	ILEJE DC	11	6	4	1	42.	MUSOMA MC	5	3	1	1
43.	IRINGA DC	10	5	5	0	44.	MVOMERO DC	16	7	0	9
45.	IRINGA MC	10	0	0	10	46.	MWANZA CC	11	0	0	11
47.	KARAGWE DC	12	4	8	0	48.	NACHINGWEA DC	5	0	0	5
49.	KARATU DC	4	0	0	4	50.	NAMTUMBO DC	5	2	2	1
51.	KASULU DC	7	3	3	1	52.	NANYUMBU DC	3	1	1	1
53.	KIBAHA DC	2	2	0	0	54.	NEWALA DC	14	7	4	3
55.	KIBONDO DC	31	28	0	3	56.	NGARA DC	9	6	3	0
57.	KIGOMA DC	12	8	4	0	58.	NKASI DC	8	0	0	8
59.	KIGOMA/UJIJI MC	12	7	5	0	60.	NYANGHWALE DC	20	3	17	0
61.	KILINDI DC	11	0	0	11	62.	NZEGA DC	16	0	0	16
63.	KILOLO DC	10	0	10	0	64.	PANGANI DC	5	2	3	0
65.	KILOMBERO DC	10	8	1	1	66.	ROMBO DC	3	2	1	0
67.	KILOSA DC	37	10	1	26	68.	RORYA DC	8	3	2	3
69.	KILWA DC	8	1	0	7	70.	RUANGWA DC	14	10	1	3
71.	KINONDONI MC	2	0	0	2	72.	RUFJI DC	2	0	1	1
73.	KISARAWA DC	6	0	0	6	74.	RUNGWE DC	3	3	0	0
75.	KISHAPU DC	4	2	2	0	76.	SAME DC	8	5	0	3
77.	KITETO DC	11	0	0	11	78.	SENGEREMA DC	4	1	0	3
79.	KONDOA DC	4	2	2	0	80.	SERENGETI DC	5	5	0	0
81.	KONGWA DC	4	2	2	0	82.	SHINYANGA DC	6	4	1	1
83.	KOROGWE DC	11	6	4	1	84.	SHINYANGA MC	6	3	3	0
85.	KOROGWE TC	8	2	6	0	86.	SIKONGE DC	19	13	5	1
87.	KWIMBA DC	15	5	9	1	88.	SIMANJIRO DC	8	0	0	8
89.	KYELA DC	3	1	2	0	90.	SONGEA DC	8	0	8	0
91.	LINDI DC	5	5	0	0	92.	SONGEA MC	9	7	1	1
93.	LINDI MC	10	6	0	4	94.	SUMBAWANGA DC	1	0	0	1
95.	LIWALE DC	9	9	0	0	96.	SUMBAWANGA MC	10	8	2	0
97.	LONGIDO DC	9	0	0	9	98.	TABORA MC	17	0	0	17
99.	LUDEWA DC	1	0	0	1	100.	TANDAHIMBA DC	7	3	1	3
101.	LUSHOTO DC	8	2	3	3	102.	TANGA CC	6	3	0	3
103.	MAGU DC	6	2	2	2	104.	TARIME DC	3	2	1	
105.	MAKETÉ DC	5	5	0	0	106.	TEMEKE MC	3	0	0	3
107.	MASASI DC	18	5	0	13	108.	TABORA DC	13	0	0	13
109.	MASWA DC	7	7	0	0	110.	TUNDURU DC	2	1	0	1
111.	MBARALI DC	7	4	3	0	112.	UKERWE DC	6	3	2	1
						113.	ULANGA DC	5	5	0	0
						114.	URAMBO DC	8	6	2	0
						Total	0	446	214	343	
						Percentage	100	45	21	34	

Appendix xii: Approved budget vs actual collections for Own Source

S/N	Region	Name of Council	Approved Budget(TZS)	Actual Collection (TZS)	Variance	%
1	Arusha	Arusha CC	12,842,841,000	11,491,225,000	1,351,616,000	11%
2		Arusha DC	2,704,700,500	3,817,685,130	-1,112,984,630	-41%
3		Karatu DC	2,169,125,750	1,555,260,093	613,865,657	28%
4		Longido DC	1,374,403,000	979,946,000	394,457,000	29%
5		Meru DC	2,549,353,000	2,098,662,000	450,691,000	18%
6		Monduli DC	2,134,544,736	1,909,916,507	224,628,229	11%
7		Ngorongoro DC	1,837,714,584	1,262,237,593	575,476,991	31%
8	Coast	Bagamoyo DC	2,239,146,701	1,631,449,635	607,697,066	27%
9		Kibaha DC	1,993,821,000	1,034,671,092	959,149,908	48%
10		Kibaha TC	3,205,180,807	4,056,709,407	-851,528,600	-27%
11		Kisarawe DC	3,813,293,333	1,188,609,966	2,624,683,367	69%
12		Mafia DC	1,059,959,000	825,874,457	234,084,543	22%
13		Mkuranga DC	2,401,402,500	2,831,458,181	-430,055,681	-18%
14		Rufiji DC	2,793,549,000	1,951,998,000	841,551,000	30%
15	Dar es salaam	Dar Es Salaam CC	10,440,788,902	5,712,589,791	4,728,199,111	45%
16		Ilala Mc	30,169,400,000	30,484,150,527	-314,750,527	-1%
17		Kinondoni MC	36,758,352,797	39,659,534,308	-2,901,181,511	-8%
18	Dodoma	Temeke MC	31,721,802,000	36,574,949,314	-4,853,147,314	-15%
19		Bahi DC	555,261,000	505,746,701	49,514,299	9%
20		Chamwino DC	1,522,863,700	807,965,183	714,898,517	47%
21		Chemba DC	1,385,149,000	1,035,961,257	349,187,743	25%
22		Dodoma MC	3,541,893,450	2,341,860,130	1,200,033,320	34%
23		Kondoa DC	1,291,628,980	1,583,009,234	-291,380,254	-23%
24		Kongwa DC	1,544,633,585	1,308,357,835	236,275,750	15%
25	Geita	Mpwapwa DC	1,269,641,000	984,233,287	285,407,713	22%
26		Bukombe DC	1,006,140,549	782,716,623	223,423,926	22%
27		Chato DC	1,775,114,000	1,098,002,402	677,111,598	38%
28		Geita DC	1,852,718,000	1,643,678,000	209,040,000	11%
29		Geita TC	3,634,496,000	3,140,180,671	494,315,329	14%
30		Mbogwe DC	1,028,204,900	345,606,487	682,598,413	66%
31		Nyaghwale DC	1,282,130,000	581,523,000	700,607,000	55%
32	Iringa	Iringa DC	3,702,575,000	3,816,313,622	-113,738,622	-3%
33		Iringa MC	4,214,477,024	3,448,973,426	765,503,598	18%
34		Kilolo DC	3,571,851,930	3,100,570,926	471,281,004	13%
35	Kagera	Mufindi DC	4,883,977,550	4,637,776,487	246,201,063	5%
36		Biharamulo DC	1,694,730,489	1,016,887,278	677,843,211	40%
37		Bukoba DC	1,509,700,000	1,501,356,006	8,343,994	1%
38		Bukoba MC	2,846,167,800	3,246,063,121	-399,895,321	-14%
39		Karagwe DC	1,846,801,000	1,346,760,000	500,041,000	27%
40		Kyerwa DC	2,659,762,909	2,465,659,335	194,103,574	7%
41		Missenyi DC	1,194,403,153	1,118,846,883	75,556,270	6%
42	Katavi	Muleba DC	2,162,305,000	2,149,413,207	12,891,793	1%
43		Ngara DC	845,000,000	602,831,706	242,168,294	29%
44		Mlete DC	1,628,264,000	1,418,580,000	209,684,000	13%
45		Mpanda DC	1,471,366,000	2,151,970,331	-680,604,331	-46%
46		Mpanda TC	1,938,044,400	1,539,266,752	398,777,648	21%
47		Nsimbo DC	956,472,000	947,346,349	9,125,651	1%
48		Kigoma	Buhigwe DC	489,840,000	303,700,800	186,139,200
49	Kakonko DC		406,721,000	216,709,817	190,011,183	47%
50	Kasulu DC		1,458,084,000	972,541,000	485,543,000	33%
51	Kibondo DC		1,096,197,258	724,588,140	371,609,118	34%
52	Kigoma DC		810,166,000	353,547,000	456,619,000	56%
53	Kigoma/Ujiji MC		2,155,983,175	1,773,260,000	382,723,175	18%
54	Hai		Uvinza DC	1,415,839,680	1,255,947,000	159,892,680
55		Hai DC	2,099,393,697	1,657,079,665	442,314,032	21%

56	Kilimanjaro	Moshi DC	2,302,534,000	1,963,725,888	338,808,112	15%	
57		Moshi MC	4,661,504,320	6,470,195,368	-1,808,691,048	-39%	
58		Mwanga DC	1,740,944,000	1,395,419,799	345,524,201	20%	
59		Rombo DC	1,295,638,000	1,892,367,831	-596,729,831	-46%	
60		Same DC	1,626,518,945	1,440,037,175	186,481,770	11%	
61		Siha DC	1,727,154,477	647,975,590	1,079,178,886	62%	
62	Lindi	Kilwa DC	2,114,234,000	1,852,714,150	261,519,850	12%	
63		Lindi DC	1,161,000,000	1,108,783,000	52,217,000	4%	
64		Lindi MC	2,494,337,100	2,490,089,141	4,247,959	0%	
65		Liwale DC	2,895,501,000	2,910,831,000	-15,330,000	-1%	
66		Nachingwea DC	3,171,263,000	2,052,326,000	1,118,937,000	35%	
67		Ruangwa DC	1,742,092,983	2,166,814,874	-424,721,891	-24%	
68	Manyara	Babati DC	2,154,976,000	2,231,316,000	-76,340,000	-4%	
69		Babati TC	8,100,391,316	7,260,522,235	839,869,081	10%	
70		Hanang' DC	1,714,437,000	1,254,051,000	460,386,000	27%	
71		Kiteto DC	1,173,735,000	1,104,445,312	69,289,688	6%	
72		Mbulu DC	1,108,493,000	924,928,901	183,564,099	17%	
73		Simanjiro DC	1,172,793,000	1,283,594,007	-110,801,007	-9%	
74	Mara	Bunda DC	1,944,429,000	1,590,554,000	353,875,000	18%	
75		Butiama DC	1,211,459,992	727,279,401	484,180,591	40%	
76		Musoma DC	992,055,000	624,353,663	367,701,337	37%	
77		Musoma MC	2,081,423,132	1,449,779,327	631,643,805	30%	
78		Rorya DC	786,000,000	594,306,844	191,693,156	24%	
79		Serengeti DC	1,849,055,000	2,089,863,000	-240,808,000	-13%	
80	Mbeya	Tarime DC	2,578,265,370	2,485,040,888	93,224,482	4%	
81		Tarime TC	1,118,376,000	620,018,816	498,357,184	45%	
82		Busokelo DC	1,492,220,000	1,314,363,954	177,856,046	12%	
83		Chunya DC	3,866,038,128	4,099,587,283	-233,549,155	-6%	
84		Ileje DC	774,801,000	691,332,188	83,468,812	11%	
85		Kyela DC	3,667,552,000	3,203,214,976	464,337,024	13%	
86	Morogoro	Mbarali DC	3,343,899,706	2,406,394,303	937,505,403	28%	
87		Mbeya CC	11,720,472,000	6,273,510,000	5,446,962,000	46%	
88		Mbeya DC	2,237,354,000	2,243,954,392	-6,600,392	0%	
89		Mbozi DC	3,278,500,000	3,093,930,509	184,569,491	6%	
90		Momba DC	2,374,558,000	2,234,479,032	140,078,968	6%	
91		Rungwe DC	3,270,152,236	3,015,296,405	254,855,831	8%	
92	Mtwara	Tunduma TC	1,474,589,000	1,283,765,912	190,823,088	13%	
93		Gairo DC	1,323,510,418	360,917,755	962,592,663	73%	
94		Kilombero DC	5,473,840,000	4,434,954,520	1,038,885,480	19%	
95		Kilosa DC	1,087,741,045	821,127,286	266,613,759	25%	
96		Morogoro DC	1,197,291,800	821,127,286	376,164,514	31%	
97		Morogoro MC	4,365,166,000	4,368,464,246	-3,298,246	0%	
98	Mwanza	Mvomero DC	1,711,241,843	827,639,843	883,602,000	52%	
99		Ulanga DC	3,023,359,544	2,562,493,937	460,865,607	15%	
100		Masasi DC	3,028,500,000	2,152,132,159	876,367,841	29%	
101		Masasi TC	1,743,240,000	1,304,618,229	438,621,771	25%	
102		Mtwara DC	2,701,751,000	1,699,744,000	1,002,007,000	37%	
103		Mtwara MC	3,269,718,000	3,026,365,000	243,353,000	7%	
104	Njombe	Nanyumbu DC	685,757,500	716,816,076	-31,058,576	-5%	
105		Newala DC	2,300,640,000	1,852,222,282	448,417,718	19%	
106		Tandahimba DC	3,439,526,000	2,983,404,273	456,121,727	13%	
107		Njombe	Ilemela MC	5,311,001,000	3,557,216,698	1,753,784,302	33%
108			Kwimba DC	1,945,102,000	805,117,098	1,139,984,902	59%
109			Magu DC	1,994,152,100	1,163,710,391	830,441,709	42%
110	Misungwi DC		1,731,513,000	1,291,991,533	439,521,467	25%	
111	Mwanza CC		10,555,498,000	7,132,551,681	3,422,946,319	32%	
112	Sengerema DC		2,028,672,000	1,497,662,000	531,010,000	26%	
113	Njombe	Ukerewe DC	1,275,003,000	967,086,944	307,916,056	24%	
114		Ludewa DC	1,798,073,000	1,496,569,818	301,503,182	17%	
115		Makambako TC	1,474,095,000	1,689,923,504	-215,828,504	-15%	

116		Makete DC	769,951,000	618,158,752	151,792,248	20%
117		Njombe DC	943,344,463	650,158,556	293,185,907	31%
118		Njombe TC	2,880,860,410	2,190,593,851	690,266,559	24%
119		Wang'ing'ombe DC	802,926,000	752,735,702	50,190,298	6%
120	Rukwa	Kalambo DC	1,023,611,000	945,011,000	78,600,000	8%
121		Nkasi DC	1,200,000,000	1,008,226,000	191,774,000	16%
122		Sumbawanga DC	1,793,875,000	1,180,171,049	613,703,951	34%
123		Sumbawanga MC	1,474,464,000	960,506,136	513,957,864	35%
124	Ruvuma	Mbinga DC	2,951,610,000	2,859,601,222	92,008,778	3%
125		Namtumbo DC	1,616,203,000	767,731,563	848,471,437	52%
126		Nyasa DC	862,675,500	520,411,479	342,264,021	40%
127		Songea DC	1,561,632,169	275,925,859	1,285,706,310	82%
128		Songea MC	2,401,228,000	1,111,035,926	1,290,192,074	54%
129		Tunduru DC	2,437,262,557	1,042,733,138	1,394,529,419	57%
130	Shinyanga	Kahama TC	3,173,889,600	2,994,661,402	179,228,198	6%
131		Kishapu DC	2,261,111,200	2,197,312,939	63,798,261	3%
132		Msalata DC	2,152,832,031	2,464,854,888	-312,022,857	-14%
133		Shinyanga DC	947,031,800	708,225,411	238,806,389	25%
134		Shinyanga MC	2,353,439,000	2,095,457,502	257,981,498	11%
135		Ushetu DC	2,025,000,000	2,155,593,300	-130,593,300	-6%
136	Simiyu	Bariadi DC	1,817,759,000	1,588,541,000	229,218,000	13%
137		Bariadi TC	1,598,393,000	1,676,023,000	-77,630,000	-5%
138		Busega DC	1,632,194,289	1,212,283,751	419,910,538	26%
139		Itilima DC	1,598,071,000	789,225,139	808,845,861	51%
140		Maswa DC	2,553,907,000	1,196,116,960	1,357,790,040	53%
141		Meatu DC	3,778,802,802	1,594,595,887	2,184,206,915	58%
142	Singida	Ikungi DC	876,177,000	617,212,000	258,965,000	30%
143		Iramba DC	1,615,737,000	1,767,765,000	-152,028,000	-9%
144		Manyoni DC	1,722,442,850	1,529,791,854	192,650,996	11%
145		Mkatama DC	510,848,000	441,168,000	69,680,000	14%
146		Singida DC	733,865,000	332,395,242	401,469,758	55%
147		Singida MC	2,142,980,074	1,960,419,503	182,560,571	9%
148	Tabora	Igunga DC	2,621,235,000	1,583,298,361	1,037,936,639	40%
149		Kaliua DC	4,328,000,000	3,671,357,348	656,642,652	15%
150		Nzega DC	2,859,318,000	1,309,469,680	1,549,848,320	54%
151		Sikonge DC	2,779,188,000	2,668,579,912	110,608,088	4%
152		Tabora DC	2,889,000,000	2,647,051,000	241,949,000	8%
153		Tabora MC	2,811,973,000	2,287,190,000	524,783,000	19%
154	Tanga	Urambo DC	2,607,300,000	2,831,988,180	-224,688,180	-9%
155		Bumbuli DC	619,712,000	414,475,697	205,236,303	33%
156		Handeni DC	1,681,953,000	1,993,761,310	-311,808,310	-19%
157		Kilindi DC	947,407,228	890,812,120	56,595,108	6%
158		Korogwe DC	1,389,713,000	1,025,405,561	364,307,439	26%
159		Korogwe TC	1,036,678,720	687,974,914	348,703,806	34%
160		Lushoto DC	1,396,173,167	1,085,546,539	310,626,628	22%
161		Mkinga DC	705,941,023	539,357,070	166,583,953	24%
162		Muheza DC	1,176,483,000	1,109,154,598	67,328,402	6%
163			Pangani DC	532,190,000	436,419,692	95,770,308
164		Tanga CC	7,755,397,840	6,696,869,649	1,058,528,191	14%
	Total		471,192,301,516	409,100,130,028	62,092,171,489	13%

Appendix xiii: Comparison of Actual Own Source Revenue Collections against Recurrent Expenditure

N/S	Region	Name of LGA	Actual collection(TZS)	Actual Recurrent Spent(TZS)	% of own source to recurrent Expenditure	
1	Arusha	Arusha CC	11,491,225,000	34,444,450,000	33%	
2		Arusha DC	3,817,685,130	30,465,652,552	13%	
3		Karatu DC	1,555,260,093	20,603,604,142	8%	
4		Longido DC	979,946,000	12,688,968,000	8%	
5		Meru DC	2,098,662,000	29,448,259,000	7%	
6		Monduli DC	1,909,916,507	19,108,752,353	10%	
7		Ngorongoro DC	1,262,237,593	15,352,335,026	8%	
8	Coast	Bagamoyo DC	1,631,449,635	35,418,745,047	5%	
9		Kibaha DC	1,034,671,092	15,530,348,759	7%	
10		Kibaha TC	4,056,709,407	15,679,647,172	26%	
11		Kisarawe DC	1,188,609,966	18,093,615,868	7%	
12		Mafia DC	825,874,457	7,822,550,000	11%	
13		Mkuranga DC	2,831,458,181	21,879,588,839	13%	
14		Rufiji DC	1,951,998,000	21,542,419,000	9%	
15		Dar es salaam	Dar Es Salaam CC	5,712,589,791	7,934,497,000	72%
16			Ilala MC	30,484,150,527	86,709,680,498	35%
17			Kinondoni MC	39,659,534,308	83,782,499,800	47%
18			Tembeke MC	36,574,949,314	76,627,246,076	48%
19		Dodoma	Bahi DC	505,746,701	16,681,930,572	3%
20			Chamwino DC	807,965,183	30,722,157,453	3%
21			Chemba DC	1,035,961,257	15,331,032,466	7%
22	Dodoma MC		2,341,860,130	36,544,681,733	6%	
23	Kondoa DC		1,583,009,234	34,335,088,914	5%	
24	Kongwa DC		1,308,357,835	22,915,540,311	6%	
25	Mpwapwa DC		984,233,287	22,805,837,291	4%	
26	Bukombe DC	782,716,623	19,540,617,027	4%		
27	Geita	Chato DC	1,098,002,402	19,985,653,599	5%	
28		Geita DC	1,643,678,000	34,081,070,000	5%	
29		Geita TC	3,140,180,671	16,098,831,681	20%	
30		Mbogwe DC	345,606,487	11,803,236,022	3%	
31	Iringa	Nyanguwale DC	581,523,000	11,513,667,000	5%	
32		Iringa DC	3,816,313,622	30,025,933,053	13%	
33		Iringa MC	3,448,973,426	21,317,868,560	16%	
34		Kilolo DC	3,100,570,926	24,463,276,733	13%	
35		Mufindi DC	4,637,776,487	47,700,263,141	10%	
36		Biharamulo DC	1,016,887,278	16,677,198,514	6%	
37	Kagera	Bukoba DC	1,501,356,006	22,645,529,601	7%	
38		Bukoba MC	3,246,063,121	14,403,353,280	23%	
39		Karagwe DC	1,346,760,000	21,531,053,000	6%	
40		Kyerwa DC	2,465,659,335	12,428,822,822	20%	
41		Missenyi DC	1,118,846,883	16,671,010,011	7%	
42		Muteba DC	2,149,413,207	28,741,743,250	7%	
43		Ngara DC	602,831,706	22,480,658,543	3%	
44	Katavi	Mlele DC	1,418,580,000	11,498,168,000	12%	
45		Mpanda DC	2,151,970,331	14,635,296,000	15%	
46		Mpanda TC	1,539,266,752	8,711,788,437	18%	
47		Nsimbo DC	947,346,349	6,408,880,735	15%	
48	Kigoma	Buhigwe DC	303,700,800	10,994,835,935	3%	
49		Kakonko DC	216,709,817	11,919,020,780	2%	
50		Kasulu DC	972,541,000	33,092,661,000	3%	
51		Kibondo DC	724,588,140	21,459,477,760	3%	
52		Kigoma DC	353,547,000	18,696,866,000	2%	
53		Kigoma/Ujiji MC	1,773,260,000	22,717,756,000	8%	
54		Uvinza DC	1,255,947,000	23,173,202,000	5%	
55	Kilimanjaro	Hai DC	1,657,079,665	24,378,346,598	7%	
56		Moshi D	1,963,725,888	46,518,859,757	4%	
57		Moshi MC	6,470,195,368	24,077,854,304	27%	
58		Mwanga DC	1,395,419,799	19,512,510,658	7%	
59		Rombo DC	1,892,367,831	31,025,969,776	6%	
60		Same DC	1,440,037,175	31,446,962,647	5%	
61		Siha DC	647,975,590	14,185,237,763	5%	
62	Lindi	Kilwa DC	1,852,714,150	17,541,334,370	11%	
63		Lindi DC	1,108,783,000	20,512,910,000	5%	
64		Lindi MC	2,490,089,141	9,610,579,984	26%	
65		Liwale DC	2,910,831,000	11,562,725,000	25%	

66		Nachingwea DC	2,052,326,000	18,390,656,000	11%
67		Ruangwa DC	2,166,814,874	14,713,792,405	15%
68	Manyara	Babati DC	2,231,316,000	24,118,570,000	9%
69		Babati TC	7,260,522,235	12,526,138,494	58%
70		Hanang' DC	1,254,051,000	21,682,111,000	6%
71		Kiteto DC	1,104,445,312	15,868,657,772	7%
72		Mbulu DC	924,928,901	29,317,541,000	3%
73		Simanjiro DC	1,283,594,007	13,463,950,525	10%
74	Mara	Bunda DC	1,590,554,000	32,108,337,000	5%
75		Butiama DC	727,279,401	16,005,461,600	5%
76		Musoma DC	624,353,663	15,384,726,551	4%
77		Musoma MC	1,449,779,327	16,864,866,404	9%
78		Rorya DC	594,306,844	21,026,344,226	3%
79		Serengeti DC	2,089,863,000	21,078,528,000	10%
80		Tarime DC	2,485,040,888	21,358,300,413	12%
81	Mbeya	Tarime TC	620,018,816	11,507,771,535	5%
82		Busokelo DC	1,314,363,954	10,763,072,689	12%
83		Chunya DC	4,099,587,283	18,537,003,319	22%
84		Ileje DC	691,332,188	13,506,102,735	5%
85		Kyela DC	3,203,214,976	25,344,862,756	13%
86		Mbarali DC	2,406,394,303	22,351,896,851	11%
87		Mbeya CC	6,273,510,000	36,744,531,000	17%
88		Mbeya DC	2,243,954,392	37,865,935,375	6%
89		Mbozi DC	3,093,930,509	37,994,924,910	8%
90		Momba DC	2,234,479,032	17,263,599,854	13%
91	Rungwe DC	3,015,296,405	28,472,720,189	11%	
92	Morogoro	Tunduma TC	1,283,765,912	-	
93		Gairo DC	360,917,755	6,517,862,297	6%
94		Kilombero DC	4,434,954,520	32,079,321,307	14%
95		Kilosa DC	821,127,286	24,368,399,058	3%
96		Morogoro DC	821,127,286	24,368,399,058	3%
97		Morogoro MC	4,368,464,246	37,657,031,964	12%
98		Mvomero DC	827,639,843	26,132,138,966	3%
99		Ulanga DC	2,562,493,937	21,567,507,853	12%
100		Mtwara	Masasi DC	2,152,132,159	21,748,689,899
101	Masasi TC		1,304,618,229	7,721,303,540	17%
102	Mtwara DC		1,699,744,000	21,671,457,000	8%
103	Mtwara MC		3,026,365,000	12,239,737,000	25%
104	Nanyumbu DC		716,816,076	12,822,776,741	6%
105	Newala DC		1,852,222,282	21,189,380,321	9%
106	Tandahimba DC		2,983,404,273	20,868,508,634	14%
107	Mwanza	Ilemela MC	3,557,216,698	31,218,838,676	11%
108		Kwimba DC	805,117,098	27,913,787,297	3%
109		Magu DC	1,163,710,391	26,203,486,501	4%
110		Misungwi DC	1,291,991,533	26,765,838,711	5%
111		Mwanza CC	7,132,551,681	36,747,688,169	19%
112	Sengerema DC	1,497,662,000	45,292,117,000	3%	
113	Njombe	Ukerewe DC	967,086,944	22,847,523,298	4%
114		Ludewa DC	1,496,569,818	16,630,789,069	9%
115		Makambako TC	1,689,923,504	11,633,679,638	15%
116		Makete DC	618,158,752	17,584,437,447	4%
117		Njombe DC	650,158,556	11,399,946,129	6%
118		Njombe TC	2,190,593,851	16,974,685,254	13%
119	Rukwa	Wang'ing'ombe DC	752,735,702	14,184,635,786	5%
120		Kalambo DC	945,011,000	11,401,234,000	8%
121		Nkasi DC	1,008,226,000	17,723,916,000	6%
122		Sumbawanga DC	1,180,171,049	21,846,948,886	5%
123	Ruvuma	Sumbawanga MC	960,506,136	20,080,127,618	5%
124		Mbinga DC	2,859,601,222	34,728,280,171	8%
125	Shinyanga	Namtumbo DC	767,731,563	21,179,613,088	4%
126		Nyasa DC	520,411,479	12,930,875,139	4%
127		Songea DC	275,925,859	18,210,309,444	2%
128		Songea MC	1,111,035,926	25,424,556,862	4%
129		Tunduru DC	1,042,733,138	26,519,310,740	4%
130	Simiyu	Kahama TC	2,994,661,402	21,383,220,136	14%
131		Kishapu DC	2,197,312,939	21,921,319,785	10%
132		Msalala DC	2,464,854,888	12,979,030,437	19%
133		Shinyanga DC	708,225,411	20,880,843,476	3%
134		Shinyanga MC	2,095,457,502	16,631,659,446	13%
135		Ushetu DC	2,155,593,300	13,706,246,891	16%
136	Simiyu	Bariadi DC	1,588,541,000	27,548,350,000	6%
137		Bariadi TC	1,676,023,000	15,117,325,000	11%
138		Busega DC	1,212,283,751	12,910,548,335	9%

139		Itilima DC	789,225,139	6,675,960,811	12%
140		Maswa DC	1,196,116,960	26,747,272,727	4%
141		Meatu DC	1,594,595,887	14,877,266,352	11%
142		Ikungi DC	617,212,000	18,527,563,000	3%
143	Singida	Iramba DC	1,767,765,000	20,713,781,000	9%
144		Manyoni DC	1,529,791,854	23,662,001,068	6%
145		Mkalama DC	441,168,000	10,259,417,000	4%
146		Singida DC	332,395,242	16,242,395,000	2%
147		Singida MC	1,960,419,503	17,221,036,423	11%
148			Igunga DC	1,583,298,361	25,641,199,042
149	Tabora	Kaliua DC	3,671,357,348	11,436,265,716	32%
150		Nzega DC	1,309,469,680	30,386,649,430	4%
151		Sikonge DC	2,668,579,912	12,269,403,651	22%
152		Tabora DC	2,647,051,000	18,187,099,000	15%
153		Tabora MC	2,287,190,000	22,896,317,000	10%
154		Urambo DC	2,831,988,180	18,050,270,203	16%
155	Tanga	Bumbuli DC	414,475,697	12,250,859,275	3%
156		Handeni DC	1,993,761,310	26,413,438,569	8%
157		Kilindi DC	890,812,120	14,219,640,542	6%
158		Korogwe DC	1,025,405,561	22,506,312,535	5%
159		Korogwe TC	687,974,914	11,661,019,330	6%
160		Lushoto DC	1,085,546,539	32,104,467,269	3%
161		Mkinga DC	539,357,070	9,887,105,273	5%
162		Muheza DC	1,109,154,598	20,292,134,487	5%
163		Pangani DC	436,419,692	9,649,027,609	5%
164		Tanga CC	6,696,869,649	34,440,606,775	19%
	Total		409,100,130,028	3,569,212,750,970	11%

Appendix xiv: List of Councils Showing under Collection of Own Source Revenue

S/N	Name of LGA	Approved Budget (TZS)	Actual Collection (TZS)	Under Collected Amount (TZS)	% of under Collection
1	Arusha CC	12,842,841,000	11,491,225,000	1,351,616,000	11%
2	Babati TC	8,100,391,316	7,260,522,235	839,869,081	10%
3	Bagamoyo DC	2,239,146,701	1,631,449,635	607,697,066	27%
4	Bahi DC	555,261,000	505,746,701	49,514,299	9%
5	Bariadi DC	1,817,759,000	1,588,541,000	229,218,000	13%
6	Biharamulo DC	1,694,730,489	1,016,887,278	677,843,211	40%
7	Buhigwe DC	489,840,000	303,700,800	186,139,200	38%
8	Bukoba DC	1,509,700,000	1,501,356,006	8,343,994	1%
9	Bukombe DC	1,006,140,549	782,716,623	223,423,926	22%
10	Bumbuli DC	619,712,000	414,475,697	205,236,303	33%
11	Bunda DC	1,944,429,000	1,590,554,000	353,875,000	18%
12	Busega DC	1,632,194,289	1,212,283,751	419,910,538	26%
13	Busokelo DC	1,492,220,000	1,314,363,954	177,856,046	12%
14	Butiama DC	1,211,459,992	727,279,401	484,180,591	40%
15	Chamwino DC	1,522,863,700	807,965,183	714,898,517	47%
16	Chato DC	1,775,114,000	1,098,002,402	677,111,598	38%
17	Chemba DC	1,385,149,000	1,035,961,257	349,187,743	25%
18	Dar es salaam CC	10,440,788,902	5,712,589,791	4,728,199,111	45%
19	Dodoma MC	3,541,893,450	2,341,860,130	1,200,033,320	34%
20	Gairo DC	1,323,510,418	360,917,755	962,592,663	73%
21	Geita MC	1,852,718,000	1,643,678,000	209,040,000	11%
22	Geita TC	3,634,496,000	3,140,180,671	494,315,329	14%
23	Hai DC	2,099,393,697	1,657,079,665	442,314,032	21%
24	Hanang DC	1,714,437,000	1,254,051,000	460,386,000	27%
25	Igunga DC	2,621,235,000	1,583,298,361	1,037,936,639	40%
26	Ikungi DC	876,177,000	617,212,000	258,965,000	30%
27	Iteje DC	774,801,000	691,332,188	83,468,812	11%
28	Itemeta MC	5,311,001,000	3,557,216,698	1,753,784,302	33%
29	Iringa MC	4,214,477,024	3,448,973,426	765,503,598	18%
30	Itilima DC	1,598,071,000	789,225,139	808,845,861	51%
31	Kahama TC	3,173,889,600	2,994,661,402	179,228,198	6%
32	Kakonko DC	406,721,000	216,709,817	190,011,183	47%
33	Kalambo DC	1,023,611,000	945,011,000	78,600,000	8%
34	Kaliua DC	4,328,000,000	3,671,357,348	656,642,652	15%
35	Karagwe DC	1,846,801,000	1,346,760,000	500,041,000	27%
36	Karatu DC	2,169,125,750	1,555,260,093	613,865,657	28%
37	Kasulu DC	1,458,084,000	972,541,000	485,543,000	33%
38	Kerwa DC	2,659,762,909	2,465,659,335	194,103,574	7%
39	Kibaha DC	1,993,821,000	1,034,671,092	959,149,908	48%
40	Kibondo DC	1,096,197,258	724,588,140	371,609,118	34%
41	Kigoma DC	810,166,000	353,547,000	456,619,000	56%
42	Kigoma/ujiji MC	2,155,983,175	1,773,260,000	382,723,175	18%
43	Kilindi DC	947,407,228	890,812,120	56,595,108	6%
44	Kilolo DC	3,571,851,930	3,100,570,926	471,281,004	13%
45	Kilombero DC	5,473,840,000	4,434,954,520	1,038,885,480	19%
46	Kilosa DC	1,087,741,045	821,127,286	266,613,759	25%
47	Kilwa DC	2,114,234,000	1,852,714,150	261,519,850	12%
48	Kisarawe DC	3,813,293,333	1,188,609,966	2,624,683,367	69%
49	Kishapu DC	2,261,111,200	2,197,312,939	63,798,261	3%
50	Kiteto DC	1,173,735,000	1,104,445,312	69,289,688	6%
51	Kongwa DC	1,544,633,585	1,308,357,835	236,275,750	15%
52	Korogwe DC	1,389,713,000	1,025,405,561	364,307,439	26%
53	Korogwe TC	1,036,678,720	687,974,914	348,703,806	34%
54	Kwimba DC	6,534,324,568	1,556,736,829	4,977,587,739	76%
55	Kyela DC	3,667,552,000	3,203,214,976	464,337,024	13%
56	Lindi DC	1,161,000,000	1,108,783,000	52,217,000	4%
57	Lindi MC	2,494,337,100	2,490,089,141	4,247,959	0%
58	Longido DC	1,374,403,000	979,946,000	394,457,000	29%
59	Ludewa DC	1,798,073,000	1,496,569,818	301,503,182	17%
60	Lushoto DC	1,396,173,167	1,085,546,539	310,626,628	22%
61	Mafia DC	1,059,959,000	825,874,457	234,084,543	22%
62	Magu DC	1,994,152,100	1,163,710,391	830,441,709	42%
63	Makete DC	769,951,000	618,158,752	151,792,248	20%
64	Manyoni DC	1,722,442,850	1,529,791,854	192,650,996	11%
65	Masasi DC	3,028,500,000	2,152,132,159	876,367,841	29%
66	Masasi TC	1,743,240,000	1,304,618,229	438,621,771	25%
67	Maswa DC	2,553,907,000	1,196,116,960	1,357,790,040	53%

68	Mbarali DC	3,343,899,706	2,406,394,303	937,505,403	28%
69	Mbeya CC	11,720,472,000	6,273,510,000	5,446,962,000	46%
70	Mbinga DC	2,951,610,000	2,859,601,222	92,008,778	3%
71	Mbogwe DC	1,028,204,900	345,606,487	682,598,413	66%
72	Mbozi DC	3,278,500,000	3,093,930,509	184,569,491	6%
73	Mbulu DC	1,108,493,000	924,928,901	183,564,099	17%
74	Meatu DC	3,778,802,802	1,594,595,887	2,184,206,915	58%
75	Meru DC	2,549,353,000	2,098,662,000	450,691,000	18%
76	Misenyi DC	1,194,403,153	1,118,846,883	75,556,270	6%
77	Misungwi DC	1,731,513,000	1,291,991,533	439,521,467	25%
78	Mkalama DC	510,848,000	441,168,000	69,680,000	14%
79	Mkinga DC	705,941,023	539,357,070	166,583,953	24%
80	Mlele DC	1,628,264,000	1,418,580,000	209,684,000	13%
81	Momba DC	2,374,558,000	2,234,479,032	140,078,968	6%
82	Monduli DC	2,134,544,736	1,909,916,507	224,628,229	11%
83	Morogoro DC	1,197,291,800	821,127,286	376,164,514	31%
84	Moshi DC	2,027,765,653	1,830,744,060	197,021,593	10%
85	Mpanda TC	1,938,044,400	1,539,266,752	398,777,648	21%
86	Mpwapwa DC	1,269,641,000	984,233,287	285,407,713	22%
87	Mtwara DC	2,701,751,000	1,699,744,000	1,002,007,000	37%
88	Mtwara MC	3,269,718,000	3,026,365,000	243,353,000	7%
89	Mufindi DC	4,883,977,550	4,637,776,487	246,201,063	5%
90	Muheza DC	1,176,483,000	1,109,154,598	67,328,402	6%
91	Muleba DC	2,162,305,000	2,149,413,207	12,891,793	1%
92	Musoma DC	992,055,000	624,353,663	367,701,337	37%
93	Musoma MC	2,081,423,132	1,449,779,327	631,643,805	30%
94	Mvomero DC	1,711,241,843	827,639,843	883,602,000	52%
95	Mwanga DC	1,740,944,000	1,395,419,799	345,524,201	20%
96	Mwanza CC	10,555,498,000	7,132,551,681	3,422,946,319	32%
97	Nachingwea DC	3,171,263,000	2,052,326,000	1,118,937,000	35%
98	Namtumbo DC	1,616,203,000	767,731,563	848,471,437	52%
99	Newala DC	2,300,640,000	1,852,222,282	448,417,718	19%
100	Ngara DC	845,000,000	602,831,706	242,168,294	29%
101	Ngorongoro DC	1,837,714,584	1,262,237,593	575,476,991	31%
102	Njombe DC	943,344,463	650,158,556	293,185,907	31%
103	Njombe TC	2,880,860,410	2,190,593,851	690,266,559	24%
104	Nkasi DC	1,200,000,000	1,008,226,000	191,774,000	16%
105	Nsimbo DC	956,472,000	947,346,349	9,125,651	1%
106	Nyangari DC	1,282,130,000	581,523,000	700,607,000	55%
107	Nyasa DC	862,675,500	520,411,479	342,264,021	40%
108	Nzegu DC	2,859,318,000	1,309,469,680	1,549,848,320	54%
109	Pangani DC	532,190,000	436,419,692	95,770,308	18%
110	Rorya DC	786,000,000	594,306,844	191,693,156	24%
111	Rufiji DC	2,793,549,000	1,951,998,000	841,551,000	30%
112	Rungwe DC	3,270,152,236	3,015,296,405	254,855,831	8%
113	Same DC	1,626,518,945	1,440,037,175	186,481,770	11%
114	Sengerema DC	2,028,672,000	1,497,662,000	531,010,000	26%
115	Shinyanga DC	947,031,800	708,225,411	238,806,389	25%
116	Shinyanga MC	2,353,439,000	2,095,457,502	257,981,498	11%
117	Siha DC	1,727,154,477	647,975,590	1,079,178,886	62%
118	Sikonge DC	2,779,188,000	2,668,579,912	110,608,088	4%
119	Singida DC	733,865,000	332,395,242	401,469,758	55%
120	Singida MC	2,142,980,074	1,960,419,503	182,560,571	9%
121	Songea DC	1,561,632,169	275,925,859	1,285,706,310	82%
122	Songea MC	2,401,228,000	1,111,035,926	1,290,192,074	54%
123	Sumbawanga DC	1,793,875,000	1,180,171,049	613,703,951	34%
124	Sumbawanga MC	1,474,464,000	960,506,136	513,957,864	35%
125	Tabora DC	2,889,000,000	2,647,051,000	241,949,000	8%
126	Tabora MC	2,811,973,000	2,287,190,000	524,783,000	19%
127	Tandahimba DC	3,439,526,000	2,983,404,273	456,121,727	13%
128	Tanga CC	7,755,397,840	6,696,869,649	1,058,528,191	14%
129	Tarime DC	2,578,265,370	2,485,040,888	93,224,482	4%
130	Tarime TC	1,118,376,000	620,018,816	498,357,184	45%
131	Tunduma TC	1,474,589,000	1,283,765,912	190,823,088	13%
132	Tunduru DC	2,437,262,557	1,042,733,138	1,394,529,419	57%
133	Ukerewe DC	1,275,003,000	967,086,944	307,916,056	24%
134	Ulanga DC	3,023,359,544	2,562,493,937	460,865,607	15%
135	Uvinza DC	1,415,839,680	1,255,947,000	159,892,680	11%
136	Wanging'ombe DC	802,926,000	752,735,702	50,190,298	6%
	Total	319,152,993,391	236,443,211,497	82,709,781,894	26%

Appendix xv: List of LGAs with over Released Fund for 2014/15

S/N	Name Of LGA	Approved Budget (TZS)	Actual Amount Received (TZS)	Variance (TZS)	% Of Over Released
1	Babati TC	11,767,779,640	12,526,138,494	758,358,854	6%
2	Bahi DC	16,975,887,630	16,979,222,907	3,335,277	0%
3	Bariadi TC	15,231,802,664	15,320,943,000	89,140,336	1%
4	Bukoba MC	12,786,015,747	14,396,353,768	1,610,338,021	13%
5	Bunda DC	31,398,368,000	31,677,732,000	279,364,000	1%
6	Chamwino DC	23,106,140,675	30,105,053,192	6,998,912,517	30%
7	Iramba DC	19,963,726,000	20,713,781,000	750,055,000	4%
8	Iringa DC	26,283,841,503	30,093,811,232	3,809,969,729	14%
9	Kakonko DC	10,187,950,300	12,273,692,549	2,085,742,249	20%
10	Karagwe DC	19,307,606,000	21,619,582,000	2,311,976,000	12%
11	Kigoma/ujiji MC	21,922,572,000	22,717,756,000	795,184,000	4%
12	Kilolo DC	22,573,332,695	23,632,381,406	1,059,048,711	5%
13	Kondoa DC	31,459,697,396	34,350,058,469	2,890,361,073	9%
14	Korogwe DC	22,478,567,838	22,748,440,742	269,872,904	1%
15	Magu DC	25,446,240,262	26,146,692,888	700,452,626	3%
16	Makambako TC	9,691,603,269	11,520,609,356	1,829,006,087	19%
17	Maswa DC	25,006,060,322	26,747,272,727	1,741,212,405	7%
18	Mbarali DC	21,229,767,480	22,458,617,534	1,228,850,054	6%
19	Mbeya CC	35,981,974,000	36,472,158,000	490,184,000	1%
20	Mbeya DC	36,957,189,000	37,865,935,375	908,746,375	2%
21	Mbozi DC	31,577,942,303	33,489,753,672	1,911,811,369	6%
22	Mbulu DC	26,277,676,000	29,065,458,000	2,787,782,000	11%
23	Misenyi DC	14,795,196,457	14,841,869,575	46,673,118	0%
24	Mkuranga DC	22,005,469,200	23,896,640,165	1,891,170,965	9%
25	Mtete DC	6,383,910,000	11,777,106,000	5,393,196,000	84%
26	Morogoro MC	34,516,881,671	37,798,995,625	3,282,113,954	10%
27	Mpanda DC	10,428,677,000	16,250,139,000	5,821,462,000	56%
28	Mpanda TC	8,714,483,437	8,730,571,647	16,088,210	0%
29	Mwanza CC	32,667,349,500	36,604,350,132	3,937,000,632	12%
30	Newala DC	19,513,505,421	19,917,356,617	403,851,196	2%
31	Nkasi DC	16,252,920,000	17,737,718,000	1,484,798,000	9%
32	Nyasa DC	12,024,828,437	12,930,875,139	906,046,702	8%
33	Pangani DC	8,379,820,375	9,649,027,609	1,269,207,234	15%
34	Rungwe DC	12,024,828,437	12,930,875,139	906,046,702	8%
35	Sengerema DC	42,206,170,000	43,709,731,000	1,503,561,000	4%
36	Sikonge DC	12,188,075,697	12,479,834,226	291,758,529	2%
37	Simanjiro DC	12,902,746,000	13,656,784,474	754,038,474	6%
38	Songea DC	17,165,438,999	18,210,309,444	1,044,870,445	6%
39	Sumbawanga DC	18,082,190,000	21,964,687,511	3,882,497,511	21%
40	Sumbawanga MC	18,237,582,000	19,254,784,570	1,017,202,570	6%
41	Tabora MC	22,111,380,000	22,919,284,000	807,904,000	4%
42	Tarime TC	11,130,023,390	11,777,096,076	647,072,686	6%
43	Ushetu DC	12,982,278,362	13,109,494,401	127,216,039	1%
44	Wang'ing'ombe DC	13,955,271,100	14,192,907,364	237,636,264	2%
	TOTAL	876,280,766,207	947,261,882,025	70,981,115,818	8%

Appendix xvi: Unreleased Recurrent Grants

S/N	Name Of LGA	Approved Budget (TZS)	Actual Received Amount (TZS)	Under Release (TZS)	% Of Under Release
1	Arusha CC	34,325,884,000	33,874,499,000	451,385,000	1%
2	Arusha DC	30,549,892,400	30,289,053,153	260,839,247	1%
3	Babati DC	29,924,951,000	23,981,182,000	5,943,769,000	20%
4	Bagamoyo DC	45,692,141,084	35,418,745,047	10,273,396,037	22%
5	Bariadi DC	36,357,641,000	25,672,744,000	10,684,897,000	29%
6	Biharamulo DC	15,106,924,447	14,714,841,660	392,082,787	3%
7	Buhigwe DC	15,392,656,000	10,753,508,923	4,639,147,077	30%
8	Bukoba DC	24,984,910,700	22,032,231,807	2,952,678,893	12%
9	Bukombe DC	20,554,794,284	19,047,040,168	1,507,754,116	7%
10	Bumbuli DC	18,290,983,000	11,868,224,447	6,422,758,553	35%
11	Busega DC	14,898,007,538	12,806,787,820	2,091,219,718	14%
12	Busokelo DC	10,859,793,800	10,411,087,374	448,706,426	4%
13	Butiama DC	3,173,596,200	1,847,206,426	1,326,389,774	42%
14	Chato DC	1,295,933,668	1,171,505,552	124,428,116	10%
15	Chemba DC	17,939,755,270	15,235,921,524	2,703,833,746	15%
16	Chunya DC	22,055,519,883	18,070,184,512	3,985,335,371	18%
17	Dar es salaam CC	2,844,361,000	2,685,100,917	159,260,083	6%
18	Dodoma MC	44,222,603,850	35,185,191,899	9,037,411,951	20%
19	Geita DC	41,166,354,000	33,184,002,000	7,982,352,000	19%
20	Geita TC	18,085,716,753	15,728,780,636	2,356,936,117	13%
21	Hai DC	28,829,140,753	24,073,507,126	4,755,633,627	16%
22	Hanang' DC	25,537,588,000	22,043,403,000	3,494,185,000	14%
23	Handeni DC	32,974,079,828	26,413,438,569	6,560,641,259	20%
24	Igunga DC	26,171,615,000	24,117,472,313	2,054,142,687	8%
25	Ikungi DC	15,356,906,000	14,285,090,000	1,071,816,000	7%
26	Ilala MC	94,566,083,362	86,709,680,498	7,856,402,864	8%
27	Ileje DC	15,592,123,200	13,321,777,646	2,270,345,554	15%
28	Itemela MC	39,004,030,438	31,218,838,676	7,785,191,762	20%
29	Iringa MC	21,875,217,063	21,270,996,610	604,220,453	3%
30	Itilima DC	19,138,959,360	6,667,834,671	12,471,124,689	65%
31	Kahama TC	21,617,621,322	21,072,284,308	545,337,014	3%
32	Kalambo DC	12,367,916,000	11,401,234,000	966,682,000	8%
33	Kaliua DC	16,565,451,214	11,823,527,685	4,741,923,529	29%
34	Karatu DC	23,678,819,437	20,637,782,127	3,041,037,310	13%
35	Kasulu DC	34,600,000,000	32,662,699,890	1,937,300,110	6%
36	Kibaha DC	21,331,547,263	15,530,348,759	5,801,198,504	27%
37	Kibaha TC	16,443,506,237	15,442,207,132	1,001,299,105	6%
38	Kibondo DC	83,782,499,800	83,493,428,769	289,071,031	0%
39	Kigoma DC	20,288,779,000	18,197,300,000	2,091,479,000	10%
40	Kilindi DC	14,660,468,860	13,096,007,206	1,564,461,654	11%
41	Kilombero DC	41,385,576,224	32,079,321,307	9,306,254,917	22%
42	Kilosa DC	39,892,375,057	27,072,201,357	12,820,173,700	32%
43	Kilwa DC	21,335,444,949	17,472,712,095	3,862,732,854	18%
44	Kinondoni MC	83,782,499,800	83,493,428,769	289,071,031	0%
45	Kisarawe DC	19,325,124,525	17,563,806,971	1,761,317,554	9%
46	Kishapu DC	24,772,567,606	21,432,493,899	3,340,073,707	13%
47	Kiteto DC	17,324,212,000	15,637,000,922	1,687,211,078	10%
48	Kongwa DC	23,962,663,870	22,647,531,357	1,315,132,513	5%
49	Korogwe TC	15,002,600,192	11,517,128,380	3,485,471,812	23%
50	Kwimba DC	29,151,756,381	27,354,159,668	1,797,596,713	6%
51	Kyela DC	27,402,166,852	25,344,862,756	2,057,304,096	8%
52	Kerwa DC	9,940,920,685	9,897,905,903	43,014,782	0%
53	Lindi DC	21,524,263,000	19,038,990,000	2,485,273,000	12%
54	Lindi MC	9,905,098,000	9,429,185,388	475,912,612	5%
55	Liwale DC	12,427,892,000	12,048,480,000	379,412,000	3%
56	Longido DC	13,280,683,000	12,665,375,000	615,308,000	5%
57	Ludewa DC	17,183,413,391	16,275,932,482	907,480,909	5%
58	Lushoto DC	37,725,540,032	31,041,273,951	6,684,266,081	18%
59	Mafia DC	7,647,748,602	7,600,178,000	47,570,602	1%

S/N	Name Of LGA	Approved Budget (TZS)	Actual Received Amount (TZS)	Under Release (TZS)	% Of Under Release
60	Makete DC	16,244,154,115	14,790,783,020	1,453,371,095	9%
61	Manyoni DC	22,981,106,675	20,713,165,803	2,267,940,872	10%
62	Masasi DC	24,492,742,341	21,035,605,539	3,457,136,802	14%
63	Masasi TC	12,554,097,387	7,511,978,452	5,042,118,935	40%
64	Mbinga DC	35,164,252,375	33,147,449,493	2,016,802,882	6%
65	Mbogwe DC	11,668,100,117	11,435,238,074	232,862,043	2%
66	Meatu DC	17,701,789,060	15,062,154,036	2,639,635,024	15%
67	Meru DC	30,394,546,000	29,084,456,000	1,310,090,000	4%
68	Misungwi DC	32,350,550,000	24,675,086,965	7,675,463,035	24%
69	Mkalama DC	11,406,291,000	10,276,161,000	1,130,130,000	10%
70	Mkinga DC	17,234,913,664	9,405,787,480	7,829,126,184	45%
71	Momba DC	15,052,497,257	14,519,567,536	532,929,721	4%
72	Monduli DC	18,556,893,796	18,190,790,110	366,103,686	2%
73	Morogoro DC	26,682,901,900	24,135,735,436	2,547,166,464	10%
74	Moshi DC	49,896,576,146	46,518,859,757	3,377,716,389	7%
75	Moshi MC	24,047,867,540	23,634,049,745	413,817,795	2%
76	Mpwapwa DC	23,251,552,858	22,452,269,074	799,283,784	3%
77	Msalala DC	13,979,449,041	12,684,266,828	1,295,182,213	9%
78	Mtwara DC	21,829,097,000	20,245,034,000	1,584,063,000	7%
79	Mtwara MC	20,289,500,000	11,366,618,000	8,922,882,000	44%
80	Mufindi DC	47,945,301,081	47,349,911,956	595,389,125	1%
81	Muheza DC	20,780,817,000	19,712,354,693	1,068,462,307	5%
82	Muleba DC	18,136,571,322	16,850,828,563	1,285,742,759	7%
83	Musoma DC	17,660,605,662	15,331,806,550	2,328,799,112	13%
84	Musoma MC	18,136,571,322	16,850,828,563	1,285,742,759	7%
85	Mvomero DC	30,469,364,800	24,943,894,222	5,525,470,578	18%
86	Mwanga DC	22,374,824,500	19,177,021,661	3,197,802,839	14%
87	Nachingwea DC	19,042,386,000	18,390,656,000	651,730,000	3%
88	Namtumbo DC	23,676,166,000	20,619,108,920	3,057,057,080	13%
89	Nanyumbu DC	15,848,761,425	12,530,214,052	3,318,547,373	21%
90	Ngara DC	22,285,822,895	21,316,080,281	969,742,614	4%
91	Ngorongoro DC	19,671,169,152	15,363,848,628	4,307,320,524	22%
92	Njombe DC	15,324,500,000	11,351,162,650	3,973,337,350	26%
93	Njombe TC	18,845,568,485	16,974,685,254	1,870,883,231	10%
94	Nsimbo DC	7,695,159,100	6,828,053,773	867,105,327	11%
95	Nyangari DC	13,081,848,000	11,469,327,000	1,612,521,000	12%
96	Nzega DC	32,929,405,131	28,792,336,888	4,137,068,243	13%
97	Rombo DC	28,161,953,230	26,303,370,855	1,858,582,375	7%
98	Rorya DC	21,416,601,987	19,557,524,445	1,859,077,542	9%
99	Ruangwa DC	16,339,282,127	14,887,419,736	1,451,862,391	9%
100	Rufiji DC	23,012,764,000	21,009,205,000	2,003,559,000	9%
101	Same DC	34,563,201,388	30,788,951,271	3,774,250,117	11%
102	Serengeti DC	23,099,413,905	21,084,530,000	2,014,883,905	9%
103	Shinyanga DC	23,195,015,987	20,782,750,489	2,412,265,498	10%
104	Shinyanga MC	17,971,027,840	16,718,430,634	1,252,597,206	7%
105	Siha DC	16,552,625,323	14,185,237,763	2,367,387,560	14%
106	Singida DC	13,142,486,576	12,724,635,969	417,850,607	3%
107	Singida MC	19,264,402,522	14,844,070,906	4,420,331,616	23%
108	Songea MC	28,168,933,600	24,194,429,460	3,974,504,140	14%
109	Tobora DC	20,700,722,000	17,881,902,000	2,818,820,000	14%
110	Tanga CC	34,994,108,020	31,202,399,352	3,791,708,668	11%
111	Tarime DC	20,628,055,737	17,648,334,583	2,979,721,154	14%
112	Temeke MC	79,026,566,155	75,148,579,276	3,877,986,879	5%
113	Tunduru DC	29,716,523,513	26,519,310,740	3,197,212,773	11%
114	Ukerewe DC	26,693,139,450	22,552,893,661	4,140,245,789	16%
115	Ulanga DC	25,720,531,435	21,567,507,853	4,153,023,582	16%
116	Urambo DC	18,555,655,934	17,386,778,036	1,168,877,898	6%
117	Uvinza DC	24,560,019,000	22,492,772,000	2,067,247,000	8%
118	Gairo DC	8,236,668,373	5,614,863,898	2,621,804,475	32%
	TOTAL	2,868,480,736,429	2,516,901,739,984	351,578,996,445	12%

Appendix xvii: Unreleased Development Grants

S/N	Name Of LGA	Budgeted amount (TZS)	Amount actually Received (TZS)	Under Released amount (TZS)	% of under release
1	Arusha CC	10,246,407,000	871,754,000	9,374,653,000	91%
2	Arusha DC	3,414,931,000	1,409,626,180	2,005,304,820	59%
3	Babati DC	5,491,648,000	4,093,272,000	1,398,376,000	25%
4	Babati TC	4,922,724,129	3,462,860,984	1,459,863,145	30%
5	Bagamoyo DC	5,372,077,714	3,569,351,449	1,802,726,265	34%
6	Bahi DC	3,935,933,698	1,736,735,936	2,199,197,762	56%
7	Bariadi DC	5,729,957,000	1,952,379,000	3,777,578,000	66%
8	Bariadi TC	7,381,516,641	3,542,511,948	3,839,004,693	52%
9	Biharamulo DC	1,816,251,581	1,524,129,314	292,122,267	16%
10	Buhigwe DC	3,803,185,211	1,869,093,435	1,934,091,776	51%
11	Bukoba DC	2,773,929,821	2,185,227,760	588,702,061	21%
12	Bukoba MC	4,007,088,889	1,930,353,954	2,076,734,935	52%
13	Bukombe DC	2,514,481,000	1,804,208,892	710,272,108	28%
14	Bumbuli DC	4,180,876,797	1,273,369,170	2,907,507,627	70%
15	Busega DC	4,693,380,855	1,936,858,657	2,756,522,198	59%
16	Busokelo DC	4,046,218,590	2,008,263,570	2,037,955,020	50%
17	Butiama DC	4,544,552,390	1,333,958,302	3,210,594,089	71%
18	Chamwino DC	6,164,858,831	1,224,086,164	4,940,772,667	80%
19	Chato DC	1,295,933,668	1,171,505,552	124,428,116	10%
20	Chemba DC	3,170,533,957	1,486,321,930	1,684,212,027	53%
21	Dar es salaam CC	1,007,525,000	450,000,000	557,525,000	55%
22	Dodoma MC	5,268,039,165	1,076,225,162	4,191,814,003	80%
23	Geita DC	3,064,945,000	2,396,377,000	668,568,000	22%
24	Geita TC	7,061,796,405	3,962,602,801	3,099,193,604	44%
25	Hai DC	1,958,244,918	1,872,097,997	86,146,921	4%
26	Hanang' DC	3,999,773,657	2,982,586,535	1,017,187,122	25%
27	Handeni DC	7,466,689,961	1,081,795,355	6,384,894,606	86%
28	Igunga DC	4,027,346,339	2,354,086,651	1,673,259,688	42%
29	Ikungi DC	8,954,404,000	4,692,693,000	4,261,711,000	48%
30	Ilala MC	12,513,599,552	9,331,012,850	3,182,586,702	25%
31	Ileje DC	2,763,998,921	1,174,653,535	1,589,345,386	58%
32	Ilemela MC	2,672,721,405	1,635,253,719	1,037,467,686	39%
33	Iramba DC	2,575,782,000	781,574,000	1,794,208,000	70%
34	Iringa DC	11,322,564,610	6,427,823,079	4,894,741,531	43%
35	Iringa MC	6,275,699,000	3,808,830,791	2,466,868,209	39%
36	Itilima DC	3,093,049,180	2,310,549,159	782,500,021	25%
37	Kahama TC	7,064,413,543	554,120,722	6,510,292,821	92%
38	Kakonko DC	4,291,781,000	1,074,631,610	3,217,149,390	75%
39	Kalambo DC	5,652,695,451	2,397,667,106	3,255,028,345	58%
40	Kaliua DC	3,698,777,947	1,267,219,174	2,431,558,773	66%
41	Karagwe DC	5,045,749,517	2,849,971,097	2,195,778,420	44%
42	Karatu DC	5,451,306,940	1,249,417,624	4,201,889,316	77%
43	Kasulu DC	4,089,872,000	1,557,117,000	2,532,755,000	62%
44	Kibaha DC	3,550,056,047	691,959,127	2,858,096,920	81%
45	Kibaha TC	8,279,122,279	4,650,241,476	3,628,880,803	44%
46	Kibondo DC	7,970,475,060	2,229,858,780	5,740,616,280	72%
47	Kigoma DC	3,739,370,000	1,105,498,000	2,633,872,000	70%
48	Kigoma/ujiji MC	14,160,369,825	1,191,780,342	12,968,589,483	92%
49	Kilindi DC	3,569,753,000	2,168,833,001	1,400,919,999	39%
50	Kilolo DC	3,767,186,408	1,737,387,829	2,029,798,579	54%
51	Kilombero DC	7,518,156,122	3,943,618,620	3,574,537,502	48%
52	Kilosa DC	4,893,459,913	2,447,290,397	2,446,169,516	50%
53	Kilwa DC	3,783,758,325	1,689,955,898	2,093,802,427	55%
54	Kinondoni MC	11,192,312,032	9,193,214,326	1,999,097,706	18%
55	Kisarawe DC	5,439,539,508	1,530,599,463	3,908,940,045	72%
56	Kishapu DC	6,067,594,721	3,592,144,085	2,475,450,636	41%
57	Kiteto DC	5,259,481,891	3,693,803,916	1,565,677,975	30%
58	Kondoa DC	4,591,651,190	2,379,376,807	2,212,274,383	48%
59	Korogwe DC	3,833,746,224	1,276,678,176	2,557,068,048	67%

S/N	Name Of LGA	Budgeted amount (TZS)	Amount actually Received (TZS)	Under Released amount (TZS)	% of under release
60	Korogwe TC	1,245,570,557	561,874,713	683,695,844	55%
61	Kwimba DC	6,534,324,568	1,556,736,829	4,977,587,739	76%
62	Kyela DC	2,791,619,444	1,276,789,916	1,514,829,528	54%
63	Kerwa DC	4,713,826,982	4,249,955,310	463,871,672	10%
64	Lindi DC	2,516,037,000	931,459,000	1,584,578,000	63%
65	Lindi MC	7,116,047,519	5,221,554,927	1,894,492,592	27%
66	Longido DC	3,221,617,000	2,124,087,000	1,097,530,000	34%
67	Ludewa DC	3,799,265,646	1,186,400,347	2,612,865,299	69%
68	Lushoto DC	5,908,278,945	561,511,535	5,346,767,410	90%
69	Mafia DC	2,614,121,640	922,801,750	1,691,319,890	65%
70	Magu DC	15,758,955,631	3,064,126,775	12,694,828,856	81%
71	Makambako TC	3,840,197,974	2,501,607,785	1,338,590,189	35%
72	Makete DC	3,249,696,924	1,432,350,225	1,817,346,699	56%
73	Manyoni DC	10,895,516,980	4,580,921,742	6,314,595,238	58%
74	Masasi DC	3,619,859,015	1,255,867,131	2,363,991,884	38%
75	Masasi TC	2,880,648,588	1,125,001,319	1,755,647,269	61%
76	Maswa DC	3,450,015,726	1,038,950,602	2,411,065,124	70%
77	Mbarali DC	9,959,715,051	3,824,553,585	6,135,161,466	62%
78	Mbeya CC	5,901,800,226	4,524,532,209	1,377,268,017	23%
79	Mbeya DC	7,311,921,000	1,737,492,729	5,574,428,271	76%
80	Mbogwe DC	1,886,805,752	1,865,829,474	20,976,278	1%
81	Mbulu DC	2,263,089,226	1,573,527,698	689,561,528	30%
82	Meatu DC	7,059,858,336	1,947,063,819	5,112,794,517	72%
83	Meru DC	4,885,380,000	1,598,551,000	3,286,829,000	67%
84	Misenyi DC	7,512,728,845	6,169,534,245	1,343,194,600	18%
85	Misungwi DC	3,538,807,549	1,947,605,168	1,591,202,381	45%
86	Mkalama DC	6,388,730,370	3,256,566,903	3,132,163,467	49%
87	Mkuranga DC	3,976,197,000	919,309,857	3,056,887,143	77%
88	Mlele DC	776,607,000	749,867,000	26,740,000	3%
89	Momba DC	3,541,099,950	2,187,073,371	1,354,026,579	38%
90	Monduli DC	3,014,432,966	1,766,340,693	1,248,092,273	41%
91	Morogoro MC	10,818,110,323	5,877,516,414	4,940,593,909	46%
92	Moshi DC	4,199,370,938	1,129,650,670	3,069,720,268	73%
93	Moshi MC	4,525,565,189	3,403,556,133	1,122,009,056	25%
94	Mpanda DC	4,680,866,000	2,201,013,000	2,479,853,000	53%
95	Mpwapwa DC	1,115,273,913	782,561,185	332,712,728	30%
96	Msalata DC	4,048,360,899	1,631,682,365	2,416,678,534	60%
97	Mtwara DC	3,960,255,000	1,771,470,000	2,188,785,000	55%
98	Mtwara MC	5,801,279,000	2,020,717,000	3,780,562,000	65%
99	Mufindi DC	4,166,587,950	1,757,759,890	2,408,828,060	58%
100	Muheza DC	1,990,920,119	716,896,986	1,274,023,133	64%
101	Muleba DC	8,187,862,674	4,704,172,934	3,483,689,740	43%
102	Musoma DC	2,784,021,000	1,806,408,707	977,612,293	35%
103	Musoma MC	2,904,695,126	2,157,632,741	747,062,385	26%
104	Mvomero DC	5,625,989,937	2,422,705,186	3,203,284,751	57%
105	Mwanga DC	3,369,294,189	1,051,358,786	2,317,935,403	69%
106	Nachingwea DC	742,170,158	555,992,323	186,177,835	25%
107	Namtumbo DC	4,892,241,950	2,066,662,403	2,825,579,547	58%
108	Nanyumbu DC	2,809,905,562	2,178,015,120	631,890,442	22%
109	Newala DC	4,277,665,327	1,227,665,327	3,050,000,000	71%
110	Ngara DC	3,221,844,790	1,700,204,340	1,521,640,450	47%
111	Njombe DC	2,916,895,822	2,061,006,582	855,889,240	29%
112	Njombe TC	8,959,177,203	4,090,584,946	4,868,592,257	54%
113	Nkasi DC	5,754,179,000	4,347,038,000	1,407,141,000	24%
114	Nsimbo DC	5,113,376,000	2,222,238,266	2,891,137,734	57%
115	Nyangari DC	3,870,692,000	2,259,440,177	1,611,251,824	42%
116	Nzega DC	2,821,760,799	2,017,053,589	804,707,210	29%
117	Pangani DC	1,888,414,900	1,670,639,891	217,775,009	12%
118	Rombo DC	3,992,758,976	1,211,309,325	2,781,449,651	70%
119	Rorya DC	5,155,545,354	2,258,656,830	2,896,888,524	56%
120	Ruangwa DC	1,340,638,479	615,261,667	725,376,812	54%

S/N	Name Of LGA	Budgeted amount (TZS)	Amount actually Received (TZS)	Under Released amount (TZS)	% of under release
121	Rufiji DC	4,617,341,000	1,757,634,000	2,859,707,000	62%
122	Same DC	4,889,716,498	2,249,795,967	2,639,920,531	54%
123	Sengerema DC	9,657,668,000	2,927,537,000	6,730,131,000	70%
124	Serengeti DC	9,134,551,000	2,457,545,000	6,677,006,000	73%
125	Shinyanga DC	1,354,217,614	964,150,466	390,067,148	29%
126	Shinyanga MC	3,938,912,266	2,816,134,168	1,122,778,098	29%
127	Siha DC	1,895,463,631	717,902,876	1,177,560,755	62%
128	Sikonge DC	4,863,523,153	2,192,258,662	2,671,264,491	55%
129	Simanjiro DC	3,106,685,339	1,685,610,516	1,421,074,823	46%
130	Singida DC	10,027,811,922	3,740,510,934	6,287,300,988	63%
131	Singida MC	5,895,372,315	4,314,786,079	1,580,586,236	27%
132	Songea DC	7,803,488,200	1,924,655,338	5,878,832,862	75%
133	Songea MC	7,744,037,360	1,653,980,482	6,090,056,878	79%
134	Sumbawanga DC	5,195,959,000	1,528,865,225	3,667,093,775	71%
135	Sumbawanga MC	6,623,505,000	2,785,708,984	3,837,796,016	58%
136	Tobora DC	6,288,278,000	1,025,308,000	5,262,970,000	84%
137	Tabora MC	6,044,573,000	3,580,297,000	2,464,276,000	41%
138	Tandahimba DC	1,356,028,176	684,988,390	671,039,786	49%
139	Tanga CC	34,994,108,020	31,202,399,352	3,791,708,668	11%
140	Tarime DC	5,793,149,572	2,726,093,170	3,067,056,402	53%
141	Temeke MC	6,433,330,276	4,542,702,783	1,890,627,493	29%
142	Tunduru DC	1,933,436,424	1,784,626,296	148,810,128	8%
143	Ukerewe DC	3,740,148,248	2,461,431,060	1,278,717,188	34%
144	Ulanga DC	3,892,670,008	1,475,908,963	2,416,761,045	62%
145	Urambo DC	4,569,442,377	1,835,783,594	2,733,658,783	60%
146	Uvinza DC	2,990,229,000	1,831,692,000	1,158,537,000	39%
147	Wang'ing'ombe DC	3,497,313,550	2,482,339,630	1,014,973,920	29%
	Total	752,832,745,765	363,123,775,781	389,708,969,984	52%

Appendix xviii: List of LGAs with Unutilized Recurrent Grants

S/N	Name Of LGA	Fund Available (TZS)	Expenditure (TZS)	Balance (TZS)	% Of Unutilized
1	Arusha CC	35,613,829,000	34,444,450,000	1,169,379,000	3%
2	Arusha DC	31,504,265,772	30,465,652,552	1,038,613,220	3%
3	Babati DC	24,424,579,000	24,118,570,000	306,009,000	1%
4	Babati TC	12,595,410,188	12,526,138,494	69,271,694	1%
5	Bagamoyo DC	35,956,268,727	35,418,745,047	537,523,680	1%
6	Bahi DC	17,194,859,716	16,681,930,572	512,929,144	3%
7	Bariadi DC	26,144,451,000	25,604,031,000	540,420,000	2%
8	Bariadi TC	15,320,943,000	15,117,325,000	203,618,000	1%
9	Biharamulo DC	15,684,574,002	15,106,924,447	577,649,555	4%
10	Buhigwe DC	11,363,136,861	10,994,835,935	368,300,926	3%
11	Bukoba DC	22,678,762,786	22,645,529,601	33,233,185	0%
12	Bukoba MC	14,530,879,298	14,403,353,280	127,526,018	1%
13	Bukombe DC	19,596,834,725	19,540,617,027	56,217,698	0%
14	Bumbuli DC	12,690,276,159	12,250,859,275	439,416,884	3%
15	Bunda DC	32,264,416,000	32,108,337,000	156,079,000	0%
16	Busega DC	13,116,205,561	12,910,548,335	205,657,226	2%
17	Busokelo DC	11,075,344,173	10,763,072,689	312,271,484	3%
18	Butiama DC	16,246,094,469	16,005,461,600	240,632,869	1%
19	Chamwino DC	30,866,874,953	30,722,157,453	144,717,500	0%
20	Chato DC	20,642,263,258	19,985,653,599	656,609,659	3%
21	Chemba DC	15,623,331,113	15,331,032,466	292,298,647	2%
22	Dar es salaam CC	2,751,851,000	2,685,100,917	66,750,083	2%
23	Dodoma MC	37,370,793,669	36,544,681,733	826,111,936	2%
24	Geita DC	35,339,835,000	34,081,070,000	1,258,765,000	4%
25	Geita TC	16,509,617,174	16,098,831,681	410,785,493	2%
26	Hai DC	24,635,854,230	24,378,346,598	257,507,632	1%
27	Hanang DC	22,158,551,000	21,682,111,000	476,440,000	2%
28	Handeni DC	27,876,032,231	26,413,438,569	1,462,593,662	5%
29	Igunga DC	25,700,979,313	25,641,199,042	59,780,271	0%
30	Ikungi DC	18,527,563,000	18,259,028,000	268,535,000	1%
31	Itala MC	89,394,195,343	86,709,680,498	2,684,514,845	3%
32	Iteje DC	15,000,378,294	13,506,102,735	1,494,275,559	10%
33	Itemela MC	31,421,223,757	31,218,838,676	202,385,081	1%
34	Iramba DC	20,818,550,000	20,713,781,000	104,769,000	1%
35	Iringa DC	30,859,929,195	30,025,933,053	833,996,142	3%
36	Iringa MC	21,340,914,548	21,317,868,560	23,045,988	0%
37	Itilima DC	7,361,847,361	6,938,340,292	423,507,069	6%
38	Kahama TC	21,478,157,081	21,383,220,136	94,936,945	0%
39	Kakonko DC	12,273,692,549	11,919,020,780	354,671,769	3%
40	Kalambo DC	11,633,825,000	11,401,234,000	232,591,000	2%
41	Kaliua DC	12,258,125,866	11,436,265,716	821,860,150	7%
42	Karagwe DC	21,835,582,000	21,531,053,000	304,529,000	1%
43	Karatu DC	20,994,509,547	20,603,604,142	390,905,405	2%
44	Kasulu DC	33,346,474,000	33,092,661,000	253,813,000	1%
45	Kibaha DC	15,881,593,970	15,530,348,759	351,245,211	2%
46	Kibaha TC	16,623,721,153	15,679,647,172	944,073,981	6%
47	Kibondo DC	22,039,006,500	21,459,477,760	579,528,740	3%
48	Kigoma DC	18,793,438,000	18,696,866,000	96,572,000	1%
49	Kigoma/ujiji MC	23,484,330,000	22,717,756,000	766,574,000	3%
50	Kilindi DC	21,428,895,000	20,512,910,000	915,985,000	4%
51	Kilolo DC	25,078,236,019	24,463,276,733	614,959,286	2%
52	Kilombero DC	32,774,270,413	32,079,321,307	694,949,106	2%
53	Kilosa DC	25,771,189,538	24,368,399,058	1,402,790,480	5%
54	Kilwa DC	17,830,624,427	17,541,334,370	289,290,057	2%
55	Kinondoni MC	83,922,612,779	83,782,499,800	140,112,979	0%
56	Kisarawe DC	19,117,363,973	18,093,615,868	1,023,748,105	5%

S/N	Name Of LGA	Fund Available (TZS)	Expenditure (TZS)	Balance (TZS)	% Of Unutilized
57	Kishapu DC	22,257,504,146	21,921,319,785	336,184,361	2%
58	Kiteto DC	15,902,357,302	15,868,657,772	33,699,530	0%
59	Kondo DC	34,474,621,228	34,335,088,914	139,532,314	0%
60	Kongwa DC	23,018,944,714	22,915,540,311	103,404,403	0%
61	Korogwe DC	23,258,411,779	22,506,312,535	752,099,244	3%
62	Korogwe TC	12,103,960,239	11,661,019,330	442,940,909	4%
63	Kwimba DC	27,886,570,071	27,569,093,465	317,476,606	1%
64	Kyela DC	26,541,849,338	25,344,862,756	1,196,986,582	5%
65	Kyerwa DC	9,944,195,152	9,940,920,685	3,274,467	0%
66	Lindi DC	21,428,895,000	20,512,910,000	915,985,000	4%
67	Lindi MC	9,613,309,117	9,610,579,984	2,729,133	0%
68	Liwale DC	12,256,787,000	11,562,725,000	694,062,000	6%
69	Longido DC	12,780,700,000	12,688,968,000	91,732,000	1%
70	Lushoto DC	33,589,025,948	32,104,467,269	1,484,558,679	4%
71	Mafia DC	7,894,260,000	7,818,400,000	75,860,000	1%
72	Magu DC	26,504,961,553	26,203,486,501	301,475,052	1%
73	Makete DC	15,787,952,563	14,790,783,020	997,169,543	6%
74	Manyoni DC	24,104,434,311	23,662,001,068	442,433,243	2%
75	Masasi DC	24,544,507,040	21,748,689,899	2,795,817,141	11%
76	Masasi TC	7,993,112,307	7,721,303,540	271,808,767	3%
77	Maswa DC	26,979,696,540	26,747,272,727	232,423,813	1%
78	Mbarali DC	23,117,901,952	22,351,896,851	766,005,101	3%
79	Mbeya CC	37,406,316,000	36,744,531,000	661,785,000	2%
80	Mbeya DC	39,134,539,923	37,865,935,375	1,268,604,548	3%
81	Mbinga DC	33,683,658,214	33,147,449,493	536,208,721	2%
82	Mbogwe DC	11,966,637,534	11,803,236,022	163,401,512	1%
83	Mbozi DC	33,551,141,019	33,311,159,667	239,981,352	1%
84	Mbulu DC	29,491,950,000	29,317,541,000	174,409,000	1%
85	Meatu DC	15,068,126,794	14,877,266,352	190,860,442	1%
86	Meru DC	30,060,766,000	29,448,259,000	612,507,000	2%
87	Misenyi DC	14,876,630,748	14,795,196,457	81,434,291	1%
88	Misungwi DC	25,333,808,689	25,093,845,653	239,963,036	1%
89	Mkalama DC	10,276,161,000	10,259,417,000	16,744,000	0%
90	Mkinga DC	9,922,448,474	9,887,105,273	35,343,201	0%
91	Mkuranga DC	24,420,584,102	21,879,588,839	2,540,995,263	10%
92	Mlele DC	11,777,106,000	2,236,658,000	9,540,448,000	81%
93	Momba DC	14,766,509,059	14,527,765,511	238,743,548	2%
94	Monduli DC	19,108,752,353	18,490,774,966	617,977,387	3%
95	Morogoro DC	24,833,432,125	24,368,399,058	465,033,067	2%
96	Morogoro MC	38,467,007,477	37,657,031,964	809,975,513	2%
97	Moshi DC	47,379,310,319	46,518,859,757	860,450,562	2%
98	Moshi MC	24,259,770,474	24,077,854,304	181,916,170	1%
99	Mpanda TC	8,730,571,647	8,711,788,437	18,783,210	0%
100	Mpwapa DC	23,426,155,797	22,805,837,291	620,318,506	3%
101	Msalala DC	13,115,595,079	12,979,030,437	136,564,642	1%
102	Mtwara DC	21,826,252,000	21,671,457,000	154,795,000	1%
103	Mtwara MC	12,259,523,000	12,239,737,000	19,786,000	0%
104	Mufindi DC	47,922,171,309	47,700,263,141	221,908,168	0%
105	Muheza DC	20,667,578,850	20,292,134,487	375,444,363	2%
106	Muleba DC	28,758,663,894	28,741,743,250	16,920,644	0%
107	Musoma MC	17,378,579,756	16,864,866,404	513,713,352	3%
108	Mvomero DC	26,411,830,689	26,132,138,966	279,691,723	1%
109	Mwanga DC	19,805,994,938	19,512,510,658	293,484,280	1%
110	Mwanza CC	36,988,383,631	36,747,688,169	240,695,462	1%
111	Nachingwea DC	20,149,688,000	18,390,656,000	1,759,032,000	9%
112	Namumbo DC	21,488,376,333	21,179,613,088	308,763,245	1%
113	Newala DC	19,943,430,264	19,917,356,617	26,073,647	0%
114	Ngara DC	22,337,824,078	22,033,391,120	304,432,958	1%
115	Ngorongoro DC	16,242,208,483	15,352,335,026	889,873,457	5%
116	Njombe DC	11,618,086,508	11,399,946,129	218,140,379	2%
117	Njombe TC	17,183,937,252	16,974,685,254	209,251,998	1%

S/N	Name Of LGA	Fund Available (TZS)	Expenditure (TZS)	Balance (TZS)	% Of Unutilized
118	Nkasi DC	17,826,981,000	17,723,916,000	103,065,000	1%
119	Nsimbo DC	6,828,053,773	6,408,880,735	419,173,038	6%
120	Nyangari DC	11,680,806,000	11,513,667,000	167,139,000	1%
121	Nyasa DC	13,157,003,774	12,930,875,139	226,128,635	2%
122	Nzega DC	30,287,010,714	29,502,394,349	784,616,365	3%
123	Pangani DC	10,056,291,573	9,649,027,609	407,263,964	4%
124	Rombo DC	31,025,969,776	30,714,121,410	311,848,366	1%
125	Rorya DC	20,019,911,786	19,855,377,405	164,534,381	1%
126	Ruangwa DC	15,074,478,455	14,713,792,405	360,686,050	2%
127	Rufiji DC	21,925,160,000	21,542,419,000	382,741,000	2%
128	Rungwe DC	33,872,294,799	28,472,720,189	5,399,574,610	16%
129	Same DC	31,754,959,110	31,446,962,647	307,996,463	1%
130	Sengerema DC	44,977,170,000	44,189,577,000	787,593,000	2%
131	Serengeti DC	21,580,787,000	21,078,528,000	502,259,000	2%
132	Shinyanga DC	21,045,179,825	20,880,843,476	164,336,349	1%
133	Siha DC	14,534,123,919	14,185,237,763	348,886,156	2%
134	Simanjiro DC	14,239,501,291	13,463,950,525	775,550,766	5%
135	Singida DC	16,428,987,000	16,242,395,000	186,592,000	1%
136	Singida MC	17,689,880,877	17,221,036,423	468,844,454	3%
137	Songea DC	19,300,888,434	18,210,309,444	1,090,578,990	6%
138	Songea MC	25,614,720,604	25,424,556,862	190,163,742	1%
139	Sumbawanga DC	22,351,996,972	21,846,948,886	505,048,086	2%
140	Sumbawanga MC	20,350,702,923	20,080,127,618	270,575,305	1%
141	Tabora MC	23,451,432,000	22,896,317,000	555,115,000	2%
142	Tandahimba DC	21,792,388,765	20,868,508,634	923,880,131	4%
143	Tanga CC	33,629,696,878	29,634,417,402	3,995,279,476	12%
144	Tarime DC	18,550,611,429	17,939,490,405	611,121,024	3%
145	Tarime TC	12,046,067,743	11,507,771,535	538,296,208	4%
146	Temeke MC	77,296,974,958	76,627,246,076	669,728,882	1%
147	Tunduru DC	26,991,353,023	26,519,310,740	472,042,283	2%
148	Ukerewe DC	22,902,816,493	22,847,523,298	55,293,195	0%
149	Ulanga DC	23,547,201,115	21,567,507,853	1,979,693,262	8%
150	Urambo DC	18,350,105,765	18,050,270,203	299,835,562	2%
151	Ushetu DC	13,880,397,789	13,706,246,891	174,150,898	1%
152	Uvinza DC	24,490,364,000	23,173,202,000	1,317,162,000	5%
153	Wang'ing'ombe DC	14,320,984,793	14,184,635,786	136,349,007	1%
154	Gairo DC	6,712,765,898	6,517,862,297	194,903,601	3%
	Total	3,482,376,848,057	3,388,531,416,909	93,845,431,148	3%

Appendix xix: List of LGAs with unutilized Development Grants

S/N	NAME OF LGA	Developments Grants available (TZS)	Development Grants spent (TZS)	Unspent amount (TZS.)	% of unspent
1	Arusha CC	2,855,086,000	1,651,380,000	1,203,706,000	42%
2	Arusha DC	2,429,753,254	2,264,672,859	165,080,395	7%
3	Babati DC	4,236,636,000	3,660,944,000	575,692,000	14%
4	Babati TC	4,027,257,083	2,528,709,829	1,498,547,254	37%
5	Bariadi DC	4,043,033,000	3,508,262,000	534,771,000	13%
6	Bariadi TC	5,040,759,764	4,206,933,763	833,826,001	17%
7	Buhigwe DC	1,973,470,547	1,172,995,291	800,475,256	41%
8	Bukoba DC	2,388,098,839	2,239,901,839	148,197,000	6%
9	Bukoba MC	2,069,197,000	1,797,133,841	272,063,159	13%
10	Bukombe DC	2,191,876,642	2,145,854,072	46,022,570	2%
11	Bumbuli DC	2,368,786,516	1,622,453,319	746,333,197	32%
12	Bunda DC	2,761,932,000	2,741,730,000	20,202,000	1%
13	Busega DC	2,736,714,807	2,686,496,286	50,218,521	2%
14	Busoketo DC	2,834,038,338	2,677,729,444	156,308,894	6%
15	Butiama DC	4,111,287,240	3,659,409,141	451,878,099	11%
16	Chamwino DC	2,678,950,704	2,314,970,515	363,980,189	14%
17	Chato DC	2,111,468,023	2,040,196,019	71,272,004	3%
18	Chemba DC	2,073,337,132	1,519,808,047	553,529,085	27%
19	Chunya DC	3,006,569,949	2,755,000,744	251,569,205	8%
20	Dodoma MC	2,162,945,193	1,500,457,714	662,487,479	31%
21	Geita DC	2,725,310,000	2,617,274,000	108,036,000	4%
22	Geita TC	4,959,957,844	2,225,247,983	2,734,709,861	55%
23	Hai DC	2,795,479,607	2,621,022,762	174,456,845	6%
24	Hanang DC	3,617,439,588	2,831,651,095	785,788,493	22%
25	Handeni DC	5,157,830,406	3,710,746,477	1,447,083,929	28%
26	Igunga DC	3,199,967,717	3,038,756,037	161,211,680	5%
27	Ikungi DC	2,193,995,000	1,450,285,000	743,710,000	34%
28	Ilala MC	11,075,855,260	5,174,798,418	5,901,056,842	53%
29	Ilemela MC	3,519,888,594	3,511,043,112	8,845,482	0%
30	Iramba DC	781,574,000	772,031,000	9,543,000	1%
31	Iringa DC	8,999,955,636	7,886,072,031	1,113,883,605	12%
32	Iringa MC	4,931,069,590	2,732,264,598	2,198,804,992	45%
33	Itilima DC	2,451,549,159	2,241,461,363	210,087,796	9%
34	Kahama TC	1,484,943,980	1,442,944,116	41,999,864	3%
35	Kakonko DC	1,948,625,610	1,331,450,057	617,175,553	32%
36	Kalambo DC	3,423,750,846	2,760,428,315	663,322,531	19%
37	Kaliua DC	2,135,545,433	1,653,929,068	481,616,365	23%
38	Karagwe DC	2,867,162,596	2,843,049,266	24,113,330	1%
39	Kasulu DC	2,294,879,000	1,703,752,000	591,127,000	26%
40	Kibaha DC	845,116,722	819,221,257	25,895,465	3%
41	Kibaha TC	6,139,128,513	4,214,194,102	1,924,934,411	31%
42	Kibondo DC	2,888,681,210	2,278,489,000	610,192,210	21%
43	Kigoma DC	1,619,318,000	1,345,359,000	273,959,000	17%
44	Kigoma/ujiji MC	3,089,319,380	2,311,850,280	777,469,100	25%
45	Kilindi DC	2,988,494,784	2,911,784,948	76,709,836	3%
46	Kilolo DC	25,078,236,019	24,463,276,733	614,959,286	2%
47	Kilombero DC	7,552,277,549	4,933,166,044	2,619,111,505	35%
48	Kilosa DC	4,723,112,261	3,949,680,372	773,431,889	16%
49	Kilwa DC	2,877,436,942	2,111,789,700	765,647,242	27%
50	Kinondoni MC	26,527,792,051	24,253,513,422	2,274,278,629	9%
51	Kisarawe DC	2,658,702,893	2,492,429,719	166,273,174	6%
52	Kishapu DC	4,323,571,523	3,206,734,066	1,116,837,457	26%
53	Kiteto DC	5,543,974,707	4,300,049,264	1,243,925,443	22%
54	Kondoa DC	3,077,417,616	2,723,989,711	353,427,905	11%
55	Kongwa DC	3,288,271,841	2,607,519,568	680,752,273	21%
56	Korogwe DC	3,292,547,135	2,440,721,276	851,825,859	26%
57	Korogwe TC	1,245,570,557	1,226,289,557	19,281,000	2%

S/N	NAME OF LGA	Developments Grants available (TZS)	Development Grants spent (TZS)	Unspent amount (TZS.)	% of unspent
58	Kwimba DC	2,038,363,808	1,802,780,665	235,583,143	12%
59	Kyela DC	4,662,358,590	4,628,262,620	34,095,970	1%
60	Kerwa DC	4,713,826,962	4,704,605,880	9,221,082	0%
61	Lindi DC	2,437,017,000	2,399,596,000	37,421,000	2%
62	Lindi MC	6,955,590,768	6,725,647,980	229,942,788	3%
63	Liwale DC	2,101,227,000	2,027,543,000	73,684,000	4%
64	Longido DC	3,753,412,020	3,056,955,850	696,456,170	19%
65	Ludewa DC	2,301,729,181	1,666,156,795	635,572,386	28%
66	Mafia DC	1,648,766,070	1,203,601,580	445,164,490	27%
67	Magu DC	4,040,117,605	4,009,900,059	30,217,546	1%
68	Makambako TC	3,630,691,040	2,612,499,768	1,018,191,272	28%
69	Makete DC	3,474,798,648	3,040,045,996	434,752,652	13%
70	Manyoni DC	3,913,238,667	2,648,170,291	1,265,068,376	32%
71	Masasi DC	2,681,159,850	2,088,269,797	592,890,053	22%
72	Masasi DC	1,867,913,387	1,451,409,625	416,503,762	22%
73	Maswa DC	1,538,651,717	1,532,305,871	6,345,846	0%
74	Mbeya CC	5,703,054,647	4,589,748,619	1,113,306,028	20%
75	Mbeya DC	2,742,577,370	2,362,272,013	380,305,357	14%
76	Mbinga DC	2,407,591,858	2,385,686,319	21,905,538	1%
77	Mbogwe DC	1,983,447,919	940,709,922	1,042,737,997	53%
78	Mbozi DC	3,357,914,373	3,134,275,700	223,638,673	7%
79	Mbulu DC	3,048,564,382	2,942,361,382	106,203,000	3%
80	Meatu DC	2,884,600,815	2,881,217,664	3,383,151	0%
81	Meru DC	2,389,823,000	2,270,920,000	118,903,000	5%
82	Misenyi DC	6,493,514,572	4,841,900,301	1,651,614,271	25%
83	Misungwi DC	3,792,961,074	3,643,656,625	149,304,449	4%
84	Mkalama DC	884,865,000	882,309,000	2,556,000	0%
85	Mkinga DC	3,102,566,964	1,928,067,861	1,174,499,103	38%
86	Mkuranga DC	2,164,802,777	2,108,453,067	56,349,710	3%
87	Momba DC	3,808,401,406	2,509,859,408	1,298,541,998	34%
88	Monduli DC	2,887,526,450	2,369,003,066	518,523,384	18%
89	Morogoro DC	4,767,127,365	4,032,307,767	734,819,598	15%
90	Morogoro MC	7,778,535,534	4,325,472,810	3,453,062,724	44%
91	Moshi DC	2,038,721,455	1,890,671,170	148,050,285	7%
92	Moshi MC	5,254,309,914	2,735,692,437	2,518,617,477	48%
93	Mpanda DC	2,502,162,251	2,161,635,487	340,526,764	14%
94	Mpanda TC	5,293,416,477	4,816,243,427	477,173,050	9%
95	Mpwapwa DC	2,612,907,610	1,267,974,617	1,344,932,993	51%
96	Msalala DC	2,508,288,160	1,648,904,493	859,383,667	34%
97	Mtwara DC	2,967,758,000	2,723,332,000	244,426,000	8%
98	Mtwara MC	5,543,483,000	4,871,999,000	671,484,000	12%
99	Mufindi DC	4,268,434,979	3,574,407,522	694,027,457	16%
100	Muheza DC	1,531,624,599	1,190,061,793	341,562,806	22%
101	Muleba DC	6,154,898,464	6,021,320,138	133,578,326	2%
102	Musoma DC	2,162,158,337	2,159,644,310	2,514,027	0%
103	Musoma MC	3,262,384,243	1,703,223,870	1,559,160,373	48%
104	Mvomero DC	3,889,071,466	2,517,033,496	1,372,037,970	35%
105	Mwanga DC	2,188,059,678	2,074,192,896	113,866,782	5%
106	Mwanza CC	2,727,796,182	2,446,252,010	281,544,172	10%
107	Nachingwea DC	2,028,557,026	1,918,190,278	110,366,748	5%
108	Namtumbo DC	4,854,599,802	3,785,538,531	1,069,061,271	22%
109	Newala DC	2,766,531,363	2,658,834,348	107,697,015	4%
110	Ngara DC	2,484,950,536	2,181,670,635	303,279,901	12%
111	Ngorongoro DC	1,644,724,368	1,312,030,139	332,694,229	20%
112	Njombe DC	2,884,869,320	2,348,627,901	536,241,419	19%
113	Njombe TC	7,252,133,629	5,476,478,239	1,775,655,390	24%
114	Nkasi DC	5,072,038,570	4,957,261,570	114,777,000	2%
115	Nsimbo DC	3,356,959,134	3,009,675,051	347,284,084	10%
116	Nyangwari DC	2,310,840,177	1,816,625,927	494,214,250	21%
117	Nyasa DC	2,770,711,665	2,682,317,500	88,394,165	3%

S/N	NAME OF LGA	Developments Grants available (TZS)	Development Grants spent (TZS)	Unspent amount (TZS.)	% of unspent
118	Nzegwa DC	3,413,519,203	2,193,197,814	1,220,321,389	36%
119	Pangani DC	2,643,067,557	1,390,018,948	1,253,048,609	47%
120	Rombo DC	2,252,088,770	2,044,705,190	207,383,580	9%
121	Rorya DC	4,296,813,242	4,127,157,205	169,656,037	4%
122	Ruangwa DC	1,091,087,578	1,084,754,160	6,333,418	1%
123	Rufiji DC	2,263,257,000	2,023,271,000	239,986,000	11%
124	Same DC	3,932,845,961	3,910,027,582	22,818,379	1%
125	Sengerema DC	3,271,476,000	3,145,473,000	126,003,000	4%
126	Serengeti DC	3,385,651,000	3,186,019,000	199,632,000	6%
127	Shinyanga DC	1,349,285,420	1,340,414,328	8,871,092	1%
128	Shinyanga MC	2,910,749,067	2,889,985,838	20,763,229	1%
129	Siha DC	1,842,300,759	1,798,063,163	44,237,596	2%
130	Sikonge DC	3,139,960,192	1,982,813,061	1,157,147,131	37%
131	Simanjiro DC	2,270,831,424	2,005,872,678	264,958,746	12%
132	Singida DC	1,812,268,948	1,345,347,167	466,921,781	26%
133	Singida MC	4,798,373,131	4,098,594,776	699,778,355	15%
134	Songea DC	4,169,651,602	3,967,897,611	201,753,991	5%
135	Songea MC	2,695,434,915	2,684,434,915	11,000,000	0%
136	Sumbawanga MC	4,230,925,568	2,846,701,726	1,384,223,842	33%
137	Tobora DC	2,830,222,000	2,057,710,000	772,512,000	27%
138	Tabora MC	6,023,002,000	3,912,424,000	2,110,578,000	35%
139	Tandahimba DC	1,172,227,025	843,072,826	329,154,199	28%
140	Tanga CC	5,879,543,702	5,718,790,468	160,753,234	3%
141	Tarime DC	4,288,864,830	3,395,433,383	893,431,447	21%
142	Tarime TC	759,718,280	123,771,180	635,947,100	84%
143	Temeke MC	7,753,887,525	2,809,854,847	4,944,032,678	64%
144	Tunduru DC	6,112,199,165	5,693,635,765	418,563,400	7%
145	Ukerewe DC	2,984,074,839	2,419,042,341	565,032,498	19%
146	Ulanga DC	3,900,251,732	2,750,031,842	1,150,219,890	29%
147	Urambo DC	3,697,528,895	3,162,079,944	535,448,951	14%
148	Ushetu DC	1,180,776,402	627,692,738	553,083,664	47%
149	Uvinza DC	2,585,227,000	1,655,560,000	929,667,000	36%
150	Wang'ing'ombe DC	2,967,607,267	2,046,118,134	921,489,133	31%
151	Gairo DC	2,249,578,709	723,619,582	1,525,959,127	68%
	TOTAL	550,868,372,532	449,532,701,737	101,335,670,796	18%

Appendix xx: List of Councils with their Fund Diverted to Unbudgeted Activities

S/N	Name Of LGA	Planned activities	Used For	Diverted Amount (TZS)
To Secondary school laboratories				
1	Bukoba DC	Construction of a Bridge at Kyamabale Area	Secondary schools laboratories	407,801,000
2	Bukoba MC	Construction of Kyabitembe bridge	Secondary schools laboratories	200,000,000
3	Bumbuli DC	Construction of Gunyoda Bridge and Endagikot Health Center	Secondary schools laboratories	155,000,000
4	Ileje DC	Special funds for Education Sector	Secondary schools laboratories	110,000,000
5	Kakonko DC	LGCDG/CDCF activities	Secondary schools laboratories	304,873,300
6	Kaliua DC	MMES/CDG/OWN SOURCES activities	Secondary schools laboratories	1,424,257,385
7	Kasulu DC	LGCDG/CDCF activities	Secondary schools laboratories	551,395,000
8	Kigoma/ujiji MC	CDG/SEDP/OWN SOURCE activities	Secondary schools laboratories	695,175,000
9	Kilolo DC	LGCDG, CDCF and Own sources	Secondary schools laboratories	356,000,000
10	Kwimba DC	Special funds for construction of Primary and Secondary staff houses.	Secondary schools laboratories	858,344,179
11	Kyerwa DC	Council Administration block	Secondary schools laboratories	575,000,000
12	Magu DC	Construction of OPD / DEV/DEPOSIT A/C	Secondary schools laboratories	236,000,000
13	Mbinga DC	Various planned activities	Secondary schools laboratories	9,848,100
14	Mbulu DC	Construction of Gunyoda Bridge and Endagikot Health Center	Secondary schools laboratories	155,000,000
15	Mlele DC	LGCDG	Secondary schools laboratories	429,905,776
16	Msalala DC	Construction of Msalala DC headquarters	Secondary schools laboratories	514,615,500
17	Musoma DC	LGCDG	Secondary schools laboratories	79,320,096
18	Namtumbo DC	LGCDG	Secondary schools laboratories	154,895,300
19	Ngara DC	LGCDG/CDCF	Secondary schools laboratories	457,223,750
20	Njombe DC	LGCDG	Secondary schools laboratories	66,879,000
	Nsimbo DC	LGCDG/other fund	Secondary schools laboratories	253,800,000
21	Nyasa DC	LGCDG	Secondary schools laboratories	120,000,000
22	Sengerema DC	LGCDG	Secondary schools laboratories	200,000,000
23	Serengeti DC	CDG	Secondary schools laboratories	132,930,000
24	Shinyanga DC	LGCDG activities	Secondary schools laboratories	130,000,000
25	Singida MC	CDG/CDCF/ASDP	Secondary schools laboratories	219,044,000
26	Songea DC	CDG	Secondary schools laboratories	361,256,277
27	Sumbawanga DC	MMAM, Own Source, LGCDG, CDCF and other projects	Secondary schools laboratories	380,834,768
28	Tandahimba	various sources	Secondary schools	1,273,718,000

S/N	Name Of LGA	Planned activities	Used For	Diverted Amount (TZS)
	DC		laboratories	
29	Ukerewe DC	CDG	Secondary schools laboratories	260,000,000
30	Uvinza DC	CDG/Own source	Secondary schools laboratories	623,879,200
			Sub-total	11,436,995,631
31	Arusha CC	Special fund for special needy pupils	Other activities	57,714,000
32	Kinondoni MC	Diesel	Other activities	135,461,405
33	Momba DC	LGCDG	MMAM	27,838,000
34	Muleba DC	Kishara Bridge	Other activities	234,124,066
35	Rungwe DC	LGCDG	Other activities	50,403,000
36	Sengerema DC	special funds request (LGDG) for construction of 2 staff houses and water projects and OC	Council contribution for Mwenge activities, Mkapa Fellowship Program, and Nanenane activities	88,116,774
37	Sumbawanga DC	MMAM	Vehicle maintenance	12,500,000
38	Sumbawanga MC	Development activities	Recurrent activities	157,866,100
39	Temeke MC	Development activities-LGCDG	Other activities	358,031,798
	Msalala DC	constructions of Msalala District Council Headquarters	Other projects	192,800,416
	Mbinga DC	Various planned activities	Construction of bridges	29,410,000
	Shinyanga DC	LGCDG activities	Local Government election	95,452,500
			Sub-total	1,439,718,059
			GRAND TOTAL	12,876,713,690

Appendix xxi: LGAs with Weaknesses on Epicor System

S/N	Name of LGA	Not aligned with IPSAS	No reconciliation/ Adjustments	No interface with Planrep/Lawson	Network problem	Epicor not installed	Non-use of all modules
1	Arusha CC	/	/	/			/
2	Arusha DC	/	/	/	/		/
3	Babati DC	/	/	/			/
4	Babati TC	/	/	/	/		/
5	Bagamoyo DC	/	/	/	/		/
6	Bahi DC	/	/	/	/		/
7	Bariadi DC	/	/	/			/
8	Bariadi TC					/	
9	Biharamulo DC	/	/	/			/
10	Buhigwe DC	/	/	/			/
11	Bukoba DC	/	/	/			/
12	Bukoba MC	/	/	/			/
13	Bukombe DC	/	/	/			/
14	Bumbuli DC	/	/	/			/
15	Bunda DC	/	/	/			/
16	Busega DC					/	
17	Busokelo DC					/	
18	Butiama DC	/	/	/			/
19	Chamwino DC	/	/	/			/
20	Chato DC	/	/	/			/
21	Chemba DC					/	
22	Chunya DC	/	/	/			/
23	Dar es salaam CC	/	/	/			/
24	Dodoma MC	/	/	/	/		/
25	Gairo DC	/	/	/			/
26	Geita DC	/	/	/			/
27	Geita TC					/	
28	Hai DC	/	/	/			/
29	Hanang' DC	/	/	/			/
30	Handeni DC	/	/	/			/
31	Igunga DC	/	/	/			/
32	Ikungi DC	/	/	/			/
33	Ilala MC	/	/	/			/
34	Ileje DC	/	/	/	/		/
35	Ilemela MC					/	
36	Iramba DC	/	/	/			/
37	Iringa DC	/	/	/	/		/
38	Iringa MC	/	/	/	/		/
39	Itilima DC					/	
40	Kahama TC	/	/	/			/
41	Kakonko DC					/	
42	Kalambo DC	/	/	/			/
43	Kaliua DC					/	
44	Karagwe DC	/	/	/			/
45	Karatu DC	/	/	/	/		/
46	Kasulu DC	/	/	/			/
47	Kibaha DC	/	/	/			/
48	Kibaha TC	/	/	/			/
49	Kibondo DC	/	/	/	/		/
50	Kigoma DC	/	/	/			/
51	Kigoma/Ujiji MC	/	/	/			/
52	Kilindi DC	/	/	/	/		/
53	Kilolo DC	/	/	/	/		/
54	Kilombero DC	/	/	/	/		/
55	Kilosa DC	/	/	/			/
56	Kilwa DC	/	/	/	/		/
57	Kinondoni MC	/	/	/			/

S/N	Name of LGA	Not aligned with IPSAS	No reconciliation/ Adjustments	No interface with Planrep/Lawson	Network problem	Epicor not installed	Non-use of all modules
58	Kisarawe DC	/	/	/			/
59	Kishapu DC	/	/	/			/
60	Kiteto DC	/	/	/	/		/
61	Kondoa DC	/	/	/			/
62	Kongwa DC	/	/	/	/		/
63	Korogwe DC	/	/	/	/		/
64	Korogwe TC	/	/	/			/
65	Kwimba DC	/	/	/			/
66	Kyela DC	/	/	/			/
67	Kyerwa DC	/	/	/			/
68	Lindi DC	/	/	/			/
69	Lindi MC	/	/	/			/
70	Liwale DC	/	/	/			/
71	Longido DC	/	/	/			/
72	Ludewa DC	/	/	/			/
73	Lushoto DC	/	/	/			/
74	Mafia DC	/	/	/			/
75	Magu DC	/	/	/			/
76	Makambako TC					/	
77	Makete DC	/	/	/			/
78	Manyoni DC	/	/	/	/		/
79	Masasi DC	/	/	/			/
80	Masasi TC	/	/	/			/
81	Maswa DC	/	/	/			/
82	Mbarali DC	/	/	/			/
83	Mbeya CC	/	/	/			/
84	Mbeya DC	/	/	/			/
85	Mbinga DC	/	/	/			/
86	Mbogwe DC					/	
87	Mbozi DC	/	/	/			/
88	Mbulu DC	/	/	/	/		/
89	Meatu DC	/	/	/			/
90	Meru DC	/	/	/	/		/
91	Misenyi DC	/	/	/			/
92	Misungwi DC	/	/	/			/
93	Mkalama DC					/	
94	Mkinga DC	/	/	/	/		/
95	Mkuranga DC	/	/	/			/
96	Mlele DC					/	
97	Momba DC					/	
98	Monduli DC	/	/	/	/		/
99	Morogoro DC	/	/	/			/
100	Morogoro MC	/	/	/	/		/
101	Moshi DC	/	/	/			/
102	Moshi MC	/	/	/			/
103	Mpanda DC	/	/	/			/
104	Mpanda TC	/	/	/			/
105	Mpwapa DC	/	/	/	/		/
106	Msalala DC	/	/	/			/
107	Mtwara DC	/	/	/			/
108	Mtwara MC	/	/	/			/
109	Mufindi DC	/	/	/			/
110	Muheza DC	/	/	/			/
111	Muleba DC	/	/	/			/
112	Musoma DC	/	/	/			/
113	Musoma MC	/	/	/	/		/
114	Mvomero DC	/	/	/			/
115	Mwanga DC	/	/	/	/		/
116	Mwanza CC	/	/	/			/

S/N	Name of LGA	Not aligned with IPSAS	No reconciliation/ Adjustments	No interface with Planrep/Lawson	Network problem	Epicor not installed	Non-use of all modules
117	Nachingwea DC	/	/	/			/
118	Namtumbo DC	/	/	/			/
119	Nanyumbu DC	/	/	/			/
120	Newala DC	/	/	/			/
121	Ngara DC	/	/	/			/
122	Ngorongoro DC	/	/	/			/
123	Njombe DC	/	/	/			/
124	Njombe TC	/	/	/			/
125	Nkasi DC	/	/	/			/
126	Nsimbo DC	/	/	/			/
127	Nyang'ware DC	/	/	/	/		/
128	Nyasa DC	/	/	/			/
129	Nzega DC	/	/	/			/
130	Pangani DC	/	/	/	/		/
131	Rombo DC	/	/	/	/		/
132	Rorya DC	/	/	/			/
133	Ruangwa DC	/	/	/			/
134	Rufiji DC	/	/	/			/
135	Rungwe DC	/	/	/			/
136	Same DC	/	/	/			/
137	Sengerema DC	/	/	/			/
138	Serengeti DC	/	/	/			/
139	Shinyanga DC	/	/	/			/
140	Shinyanga MC	/	/	/			/
141	Siha DC	/	/	/			/
142	Sikonge DC	/	/	/			/
143	Simanjiro DC	/	/	/	/		/
144	Singida DC	/	/	/	/		/
145	Singida MC	/	/	/			/
146	Songea DC	/	/	/			/
147	Songea MC	/	/	/			/
148	Sumbawanga DC	/	/	/			/
149	Sumbawanga MC	/	/	/			/
150	Tabora DC	/	/	/			/
151	Tabora MC	/	/	/	/		/
152	Tandahimba DC	/	/	/			/
153	Tanga CC	/	/	/			/
154	Tarime DC	/	/	/	/		/
155	Tarime TC	/	/	/			/
156	Temeke MC	/	/	/			/
157	Tunduma TC					/	
158	Tunduru DC	/	/	/			/
159	Ukerewe DC	/	/	/			/
160	Ulanga DC	/	/	/			/
161	Urambo DC	/	/	/			/
162	Ushetu DC	/	/	/			/
163	Uvinza DC	/	/	/			/
164	Wang'ing'o-mbe DC					/	

Appendix xxii: Weakness on IT General Controls

S/N	Name of LGA	No IT policy	No disaster recovery plan	No documented user standards	Insufficient protection of IT equipment	Lack of skilled staff/ training	No IT strategic Plan	Under staffed
1	Babati DC	/	/		/	/		
2	Babati TC		/	/	/	/		
3	Bahi DC	/	/			/	/	/
4	Bariadi DC	/			/	/	/	
5	Bariadi TC	/			/	/	/	
6	Buhigwe DC		/				/	
7	Bukoba DC					/		/
8	Bukombe DC		/			/		
9	Bumbuli DC	/						/
10	Chamwino DC		/					
11	Chemba DC	/	/	/	/	/		/
12	Chunya DC	/				/		
13	Dar es salaam CC	/	/	/			/	
14	Dodoma MC	/	/	/	/	/	/	
15	Gairo DC	/			/		/	/
16	Geita DC		/	/	/			
17	Geita TC						/	
18	Hanang' DC	/	/		/		/	
19	Igunga DC	/	/		/		/	/
20	Ikungi DC		/		/			
21	Ileje DC	/			/	/	/	
22	Ilemela MC		/			/		
23	Iramba DC	/	/		/		/	
24	Iringa MC	/	/		/	/	/	
25	Kahama TC	/	/	/			/	
26	Kakonko DC	/	/				/	
27	Kalambo DC	/	/	/	/	/	/	
28	Kaliua DC	/				/	/	
29	Kibondo DC		/	/	/	/	/	
30	Kigoma DC		/		/	/	/	/
31	Kigoma/Ujiji MC							
32	Kilindi DC				/	/		/
33	Kilolo DC		/	/		/	/	
34	Kilombero DC	/	/	/	/		/	/
35	Kilosa DC							
36	Kilwa DC	/	/		/			
37	Kiteto DC	/		/	/			
38	Kondoa DC	/	/			/	/	/
39	Kongwa DC		/		/			/
40	Korogwe TC		/			/	/	/
41	Kyela DC	/	/		/	/	/	
42	Lindi DC	/	/		/		/	
43	Lindi MC	/						
44	Liwale DC		/					
45	Longido DC	/	/			/	/	/
46	Ludewa DC	/	/		/		/	
47	Makambako TC	/	/		/	/	/	
48	Manyoni DC		/					
49	Masasi DC	/	/	/	/		/	
50	Maswa DC	/		/	/		/	
51	Mbarali DC	/				/		/
52	Mbeya CC	/					/	
53	Mbeya DC	/				/	/	
54	Mbinga DC	/	/	/		/	/	
55	Meru DC		/					
56	Mlele DC	/	/				/	

S/N	Name of LGA	No IT policy	No disaster recovery plan	No documented user standards	Insufficient protection of IT equipment	Lack of skilled staff/training	No IT strategic Plan	Under staffed
57	Morogoro DC	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
58	Morogoro MC							
59	Mpwapwa DC		/					
60	Msalala DC							
61	Mtwara DC	/	/					/
62	Nachingwea DC	/	/		/			
63	Namtumbo DC							
64	Nanyumbu DC		/		/	/	/	
65	Newala DC	/	/	/		/	/	
66	Njombe DC		/		/	/	/	
67	Njombe TC							
68	Nkasi DC	/				/	/	/
69	Nzega DC	/					/	
70	Shinyanga DC		/					/
71	Singida DC	/	/					
72	Singida MC	/						
73	Tabora DC	/					/	
74	Tandahimba DC		/		/			
75	Ushetu DC		/	/				
76	Uvinza DC		/		/		/	

Appendix xxiii: LGAs whose Internal Audit Units have various shortfalls

S/N	Name of LGA	Insufficient number of staff	Inadequate facilities for the Unit	Lack of training	Non preparation of audit Programme	Inadequate budget
1	Babati DC	/	/		/	/
2	Babati TC	/	/			/
3	Bahi DC	/	/			/
4	Bariadi DC	/	/		/	/
5	Bariadi TC		/			
6	Biharamulo DC	/	/			/
7	Buhigwe DC	/	/		/	/
8	Bukoba DC	/	/			/
9	Bukombe DC	/	/			/
10	Bunda DC	/	/			/
11	Busega DC	/				/
12	Butiama DC	/	/			
13	Chamwino DC				/	/
14	Chato DC	/	/			/
15	Chemba DC	/		/		/
16	Chunya DC	/			/	
17	Dodoma MC		/		/	/
18	Gairo DC	/	/			/
19	Geita DC	/				/
20	Geita TC	/	/			/
21	Hanang DC	/				/
22	Igunga DC	/	/			/
23	Ikungi DC	/			/	
24	Ileje DC	/	/			/
25	Ilemela MC	/	/			/
26	Iramba DC	/			/	
27	Iringa DC	/		/		
28	Iringa MC			/		
29	Kahama TC	/	/			/
30	Kakonko DC	/			/	v
31	Kalambo DC		/			/
32	Kaliua DC	/	/			/
33	Karagwe DC	/				/
34	Kasulu DC		/			/
35	Kibondo DC	/	/			/
36	Kigoma DC	/	/			/
37	Kigoma/Ujiji MC		/			/
38	Kilindi DC	/				
39	Kilolo DC	/	/	/		
40	Kilombero DC	/				/
41	Kilwa DC		/			/
42	Kiteto DC					/
43	Kondoa DC			/		/
44	Kongwa DC	/			/	/
45	Korogwe TC	/	/	/		/
46	Lindi DC				/	/
47	Lindi MC	/				/
48	Longido DC	/			/	
49	Ludewa DC	/				/
50	Makambako TC	/				/
51	Makete DC	/			/	/
52	Manyoni DC	/				
53	Masasi DC	/				
54	Maswa DC					/
55	Mbarali DC	/			/	
56	Mbogwe DC	/	/			

S/N	Name of LGA	Insufficient number of staff	Inadequate facilities for the Unit	Lack of training	Non preparation of audit Programme	Inadequate budget
57	Meatu DC	/				
58	Mlele DC	/				
59	Morogoro DC				/	/
60	Mpwapwa DC	/				/
61	Msalala DC	/	/			
62	Mtwara DC	/				/
63	Muleba DC	/				/
64	Musoma DC	/	/			
65	Musoma MC	/	/			/
66	Nanyumbu DC	/				/
67	Newala DC	/				/
68	Njombe DC	/				
69	Nkasi DC	/			/	
70	Nzega DC	/	/			
71	Rorya DC	/				
72	Rungwe DC	/				/
73	Singida MC	/				/
74	Tabora DC	/	/			/
75	Ushetu DC				/	
76	Uvinza DC	/	/		/	/
77	Wang'ing'ombe DC					/

Appendix xxiv: LGAs with ineffective Audit Committees

S/N	Name of LGA	Lack of financial expertise & experience	No regular meetings were being conducted	F/S Not reviewed risk, fraud	Did not prepare & submit annual report
1	Babati DC	/	/	/	
2	Babati TC	/		/	
3	Bahi DC			/	
4	Bariadi DC	/	/	/	/
5	Bariadi TC		/	/	
6	Biharamulo DC			/	
7	Buhigwe DC		/		
8	Bukombe DC		/		
9	Bumbuli DC			/	/
10	Bunda DC		/	/	/
11	Busega DC		/	/	
12	Busokelo DC	/	/	/	
13	Butiama DC		/		
14	Chamwino DC	/		/	
15	Chemba DC	/	/	/	/
16	Dodoma MC		/	/	/
17	Gairo DC	/	/	/	/
18	Hanang' DC		/	/	/
19	Igunga DC		/		/
20	Ikungi DC	/	/		
21	Ileje DC			/	
22	Iramba DC	/		/	/
23	Iringa DC	/	/	/	/
24	Iringa MC	/		/	
25	Kahama TC		/	/	/
26	Kakonko DC		/		
27	Kalambo DC		/	/	/
28	Kaliua DC	/		/	
29	Karagwe DC		/	/	
30	Kasulu DC		/		
31	Kibondo DC		/		
32	Kigoma DC		/		
33	Kigoma/Ujiji MC		/		
34	Kilindi DC			/	
35	Kilolo DC	/	/	/	
36	Kilombero DC			/	/
37	Kilwa DC		/	/	/
38	Kiteto DC		/	/	
39	Kondoa DC	/	/	/	
40	Korogwe TC		/	/	/
41	Lindi MC			/	
42	Longido DC			/	/
43	Ludewa DC	/		/	
44	Makambako TC	/	/	/	
45	Makete DC		/	/	
46	Manyoni DC			/	/
47	Masasi DC			/	/
48	Maswa DC			/	
49	Mbeya CC	/	/	/	
50	Mbeya DC	/	/	/	
51	Mbogwe DC			/	/
52	Meatu DC	/		/	/
53	Mlele DC	/		/	
54	Morogoro DC		/	/	
55	Mpwapwa DC			/	

S/N	Name of LGA	Lack of financial expertise & experience	No regular meetings were being conducted	F/S Not reviewed risk, fraud	Did not prepare & submit annual report
56	Mtwara DC		/	/	/
57	Musoma DC		/	/	/
58	Musoma MC		/	/	/
59	Nachingwea DC		/	/	/
60	Nanyumbu DC		/	/	/
61	Newala DC		/	/	/
62	Njombe DC		/	/	/
63	Njombe TC	/	/	/	
64	Rorya DC		/	/	
65	Shinyanga DC		/		
66	Singida DC		/		
67	Tabora DC	/	/	/	/
68	Ushetu DC		/	/	/
69	Uvinza DC		/	/	
70	Wang'ing'ombe DC	/	/	/	/

Appendix xxv: List of LGAs with Weaknesses on Risk Management

S/N	Name of LGA	No regular Assessment	No RMP	No risk report	No risk register	Employee not Trained on RM	RMP not approved for use
1	Arusha CC	/		/	/		
2	Arusha DC	/					
3	Babati TC	/		/			
4	Bahi DC	/	/				
5	Bariadi TC	/	/				
6	Biharamulo DC		/				
7	Bukombe DC	/	/				
8	Bunda DC	/	/		/		
9	Busega DC	/					
10	Butiama DC		/	/	/	/	
11	Chamwino DC	/	/	/	/		
12	Chemba DC	/	/	/	/		
13	Chunya DC	/	/		/		
14	Dar es salaam CC		/		/		
15	Dodoma MC	/					/
16	Geita DC	/					
17	Geita TC		/	/	/	/	
18	Hanang DC	/	/				
19	Handeni DC	/	/				
20	Igunga DC	/			/		
21	Ikungi DC	/	/	/			
22	Itemela MC		/				
23	Iramba DC	/			/	/	
24	Iringa DC	/					
25	Iringa MC	/					
26	Itilima DC	/	/	/	/	/	
27	Kakonko DC	/	/				
28	Kalambo DC	/	/			/	
29	Kilolo DC	/	/				/
30	Kilombero DC					/	
31	Kilwa DC		/				
32	Kishapu DC	/	/				
33	Kondoa DC	/					
34	Kongwa DC				/		
35	Korogwe DC	/	/				
36	Korogwe TC	/					
37	Lindi DC		/			/	
38	Lindi MC	/	/				
39	Longido DC	/	/		/		
40	Ludewa DC	/			/	/	
41	Mafia DC	/	/			/	
42	Magu DC	/					
43	Makambako TC	/	/		/	/	
44	Manyoni DC	/					
45	Masasi TC	/	/				
46	Mbeya CC	/				/	/
47	Mbeya DC	/					
48	Mbinga DC		/				
49	Mbogwe DC	/	/				
50	Mbozi DC	/			/		/
51	Mbutu DC	/					
52	Meru DC	/	/				
53	Misungwi DC	/	/				
54	Mkalama DC	/			/		
55	Mkinga DC	/				/	
56	Mkuranga DC	/	/			/	
57	Momba DC	/	/				

S/N	Name of LGA	No regular Assessment	No RMP	No risk report	No risk register	Employee not Trained on RM	RMP not approved for use
58	Monduli DC	/	/	/		/	
59	Morogoro DC	/					
60	Moshi DC	/					
61	Moshi MC	/	/		/		
62	Mpanda DC	/			/		
63	Mpwapwa DC	/	/		/		
64	Msalala DC	/			/		
65	Muheza DC				/		
66	Musoma DC	/	/		/		
67	Namtumbo DC	/	/				
68	Njombe DC	/			/	/	
69	Nkasi DC	/	/				
70	Nsimbo DC	/	/		/		
71	Nyasa DC	/	/				
72	Nzega DC	/	/		/		
73	Rorya DC	/			/		
74	Shinyanga DC		/				
75	Singida DC	/			/	/	
76	Singida MC	/					
77	Songea DC	/					
78	Songea MC	/	/				
79	Sumbawanga DC	/					
80	Tabora MC	/	/		/		
81	Ushetu DC	/			/		

Appendix xxvi: LGAs with fraud prevention weaknesses

S/N	Name of LGA	No fraud prevention and detection plan	No specific controls in place	No process to identify and mitigate	Regular fraud assessment not done.
1	Arusha CC	/	/	/	/
2	Arusha DC	/		/	/
3	Babati DC				/
4	Bagamoyo DC	/		/	/
5	Bahi DC	/			/
6	Bariadi TC	/	/	/	
7	Bumbuli DC			/	/
8	Butiama DC		/	/	
9	Chamwino DC		/		
10	Chemba DC	/		/	
11	Geita TC	/	/	/	
12	Handeni DC	/			/
13	Igunga DC	/	/	/	
14	Ikungi DC	/		/	
15	Kaliua DC	/	/	/	
16	Karatu DC	/	/	/	/
17	Kilindi DC			/	
18	Kilombero DC	/		/	/
19	Kilwa DC	/			/
20	Kisarawe DC	/	/	/	/
21	Kishapu DC	/			/
22	Kiteto DC	/			/
23	Kondoa DC	/			
24	Kongwa DC			/	
25	Korogwe TC			/	/
26	Kwimba DC	/		/	/
27	Lindi MC	/		/	
28	Longido DC	/		/	/
29	Lushoto DC		/		/
30	Magu DC	/	/	/	/
31	Makambako TC	/		/	
32	Makete DC	/		/	
33	Manyoni DC	/		/	
34	Maswa DC	/		/	
35	Mbeya CC			/	
36	Mbogwe DC			/	
37	Mbozi DC	/	/	/	
38	Mkalama DC	/		/	/
39	Mkinga DC			/	/
40	Mlele DC				/
41	Momba DC	/	/	/	
42	Monduli DC	/	/	/	/
43	Morogoro MC		/		
44	Mpanda DC	/	/		
45	Mpanda TC				/
46	Mpwapwa DC	/			
47	Muheza DC			/	
48	Muleba DC	/		/	/
49	Musoma DC	/		/	/
50	Musoma MC	/		/	/
51	Njombe DC				/
52	Njombe TC				/
53	Nkasi DC		/	/	
54	Nsimbo DC			/	/
55	Nyasa DC	/		/	/
56	Nzega DC			/	
57	Shinyanga DC	/	/		
58	Singida DC	/			

S/N	Name of LGA	No fraud prevention and detection plan	No specific controls in place	No process to identify and mitigate	Regular fraud assessment not done.
59	Songea DC	/	/	/	
60	Songea MC			/	/
61	Sumbawanga DC		/	/	/
62	Sumbawanga MC		/	/	/
63	Tabora DC	/	/	/	
64	Tabora MC	/	/	/	/
65	Tarime DC				/
66	Tunduru DC			/	/
67	Ukerewe DC			/	/
68	Wang'ing'ombe DC				/

Appendix xxvii: Missing Receipt books

S/N	Name of LGA	No of books	S/N	Name of LGA	No of books
1.	Karatu DC	25	23.	Mbogwe DC	19
2.	Meru DC	5	24.	Songea MC	12
3.	Longido DC	385	25.	Songea DC	13
4.	Itala MC	30	26.	Nyasa DC	37
5.	Kilolo DC	4	27.	Shinyanga DC	23
6.	Karagwe DC	1	28.	Ushetu DC	1
7.	Kyerwa DC	15	29.	Bariadi DC	1
8.	Kakonko DC	13	30.	Bariadi TC	2
9.	Uvinza Dc	3	31.	Busega DC	1
10.	Hanang' DC	4	32.	Iramba DC	23
11.	Babati TC	1	33.	Singida MC	29
12.	Musoma MC	3	34.	Muheza DC	21
13.	Mbeya DC	2	35.	Korogwe DC	8
14.	Mbozi DC	2	36.	Korogwe TC	1
15.	Tunduma TC	79	38.	Bumbuli DC	7
16.	Morogoro DC	3	39.	Igunga DC	4
17.	Masasi TC	1	40.	Sikonge DC	7
18.	Newala DC	10	41.	Kaliua DC	1
19.	Nanyumbu DC	2	42.	Missenyi DC	2
20.	Geita TC	3	43.	Hai DC	2
21.	Geita DC	2	44.	Mwanza CC	2
22.	Bukombe DC	4	45.	Itilima DC	1
			Total	814	

Appendix xxviii: Revenue collection not remitted by collecting agents

S/N	Name of LGA	Amount (TZS)	S/N	Name of LGA	Amount (TZS)
1.	Arusha DC	24,806,500	39.	Masasi TC	6,500,000
2.	Karatu DC	67,773,335	40.	Kwimba DC	16,019,000
3.	Meru DC	1,050,200	41.	Magu DC	3,100,000
4.	Longido DC	1,250,000	42.	Ilemela MC	225,722,640
5.	Ngorongoro DC	13,842,000	43.	Sengerema DC	25,793,250
6.	Ilala MC	67,200,900	44.	Ukerewe DC	10,408,000
7.	Chamwino DC	9,711,600	45.	Geita DC	48,220,000
8.	Kondoa DC	39,490,000	46.	Bukombe DC	47,553,000
9.	Bahi DC	28,916,000	47.	Mbogwe DC	7,724,100
10.	Kongwa DC	113,219,000	48.	Sumbawanga DC	604,667,000
11.	Iringa DC	48,600,000	49.	Kalambo DC	125,450,000
12.	Makambako TC	9,500,000	50.	Mlele DC	25,760,000
13.	Biharamulo DC	6,785,000	51.	Mbinga DC	20,317,000
14.	Bukoba DC	2,430,000	52.	Shinyanga DC	7,800,000
15.	Karagwe DC	16,906,157	53.	Kahama TC	17,655,000
16.	Kibondo DC	2,765,000	54.	Ushetu DC	18,846,500
17.	Kigoma/Ujiji MC	104,455,000	55.	Msalala DC	3,596,900
18.	Uvinza DC	31,185,000	56.	Meatu DC	27,843,157
19.	Moshi DC	70,962,500	57.	Bariadi TC	71,475,500
20.	Rombo DC	2,052,750	58.	Busega DC	8,040,000
21.	Siha DC	10,150,000	59.	Manyoni DC	89,061,200
22.	Kilwa DC	94,000,000	60.	Singida MC	147,043,618
23.	Babati DC	722,500	61.	Pangani DC	26,954,000
24.	Hanang' DC	5,150,000	62.	Mkinga DC	7,935,000
25.	Simanjiro DC	7,900,500	63.	Handeni DC	428,510,759
26.	Kiteto DC	4,600,000	64.	Korogwe DC	17,446,804
27.	Tarime TC	40,683,000	65.	Kilindi DC	19,875,000
28.	Mbeya DC	149,211,579	66.	Bumbuli DC	5,544,000
29.	Chunya DC	41,720,200	67.	Igunga DC	109,268,496
30.	Mbeya CC	150,275,000	68.	Nzega DC	450,000
31.	Mbozi DC	14,863,500	69.	Sikonge DC	20,550,000
32.	Kyela DC	9,740,000	70.	Tabora DC	36,475,000
33.	Mbarali DC	58,356,500	71.	Hai DC	32,750,000
34.	Tunduma TC	660,692,330	72.	Mtwara MC	16,304,000
35.	Morogoro DC	20,625,000	73.	Mwanza CC	845,506,140
36.	Morogoro MC	6,600,000	74.	Kishapu DC	10,855,000
37.	Mvomero DC	76,750,000	75.	Itilima DC	9,090,000
38.	Gairo DC	64,020,000	76.	Tanga CC	39,120,000
				Total	5,304,191,115

Appendix xxix: Revenue from Own Sources not collected by LGAs

S/N	Name of LGA	Source	Amount (TZS)
1.	Karatu DC	Hotels/Guest Houses Levy and Billboards	42,200,000
2.	Longido DC	25% collections from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism	19,229,147
3.	Arusha CC	Advertisement and Street Lights, Billboards, Bus Stands, Market Fees, Tour Operators And Property Tax	1,716,747,799
4.	Itala MC	Service Levy	906,808,333
5.	Temeke MC	Billboards	260,784,322
6.	Dar es Salaam CC	Sanitation Fees at the Pugu Kinyamwezi Dump	279,055,500
7.	Dodoma MC	Service Levy and Property Tax	206,080,206
8.	Iringa DC	Rental Fees	18,850,000
9.	Njombe DC	House Rent	5,085,000
10.	Makete DC	Land Rent	66,088,386
11.	Makambako TC	Produce-Cess	124,350,676
12.	Wanging'ombe DC	Land Rent	51,290,550
13.	Biharamulo DC	Forest Cess	125,841,593
14.	Bukoba MC	Business Licenses	42,865,900
15.	Kigoma/Ujiji MC	Property Tax, Service Levy and Stall Rent	211,513,050
16.	Moshi MC	Property Tax	160,838,047
17.	Moshi DC	Packing Fees at Marangu, Marangu Waterfalls, Market Fees and Food Crop Cess	84,129,300
18.	Liwale DC	Revenue From Cooperative Societies	611,280,807
19.	Nachingwea DC	Revenue From Cooperative Societies	101,791,484
20.	Babati DC	Rent From Shops	6,670,000
21.	Babati TC	Service Levy	2,489,394
22.	Simanjiro DC	Service Levy	803,599,596
23.	Tarime TC	Market Stalls/Slabs	8,241,000
24.	Mbeya CC	Plots Contributions	118,124,500
25.	Kilombero DC	House Rent	2,851,000
26.	Morogoro DC	House Rent	13,896,000
27.	Morogoro MC	Property Tax and Service Levy, Billboards and Posters	218,689,079
28.	Mvomero DC	Cane Cess	202,860,885
29.	Masasi DC	Produce Cess	4,999,150
30.	Newala DC	Produce Cess	6,963,050
31.	Misungwi DC	Shops Rent	30,720,000
32.	Ilemela MC	ATM Machines ,Offloading Industrial Products And Crop Fees ,Rent on Stalls Shops, Buzuruga Bus Stand and Billboards	590,800,000
33.	Sengerema DC	Property Tax and Service Levy	74,952,581
34.	Geita TC	Sale of Plots, New Bus Terminal and Property Tax	1,186,204,124
35.	Geita DC	Cotton Cess	59,935,997.00
36.	Bukombe DC	Business Rooms	76,920,000
37.	Nkasi DC	Produce-Cess	384,011,313
38.	Kalambo DC	Produce-Cess	41,519,585
39.	Mpanda TC	Billboard, Signboards, Property Tax and Service Levy	246,271,131
40.	Mpanda DC	Penalty for Delay in Submission of Revenue Not Collected	10,802,200
41.	Mlele DC	Produce Cess	162,713,400
42.	Tunduru DC	Stall Renting Fees	3,420,000
43.	Mbinga DC	Stall Renting Fees and Maize Cess	580,187,250
44.	Songea DC	Stall Rent	12,826,000
45.	Shinyanga MC	House Rent and Business License Fees	34,735,000
46.	Kahama TC	Sales of Plots	27,844,500
47.	Pangani DC	House Rent	5,390,000
48.	Lushoto DC	Penalty For Late Remittance of Revenue	35,438,300
49.	Muheza DC	Service Levy and Rental Fees	14,991,602
50.	Handeni DC	Rental Fees	4,260,000
51.	Kilindi DC	Produce Cess	84,900,000
52.	Bumbuli DC	House Rent	8,662,410
53.	Hai DC	Property Tax, Market Fees, Land Rent, Business Activities, Rentals and Fines	222,326,978

S/N	Name of LGA	Source	Amount (TZS)
54.	Kilosa DC	House Rent	1,665,000
55.	Mtwara MC	Stalls Rent	41,392,000
56.	Mwanza CC	Local Taxes	4,343,220,302
57.	Kishapu DC	Cotton-cess and Service Levy	222,224,112
58.	Tanga CC	House Rent	1,605,000
	Total		14,934,152,539

Appendix xxx: 30% of Land Rent Collections not Returned to the Council

S/N	Name of LGA	Amount (TZS)	S/N	Name of LGA	Amount (TZS)
1.	Arusha DC	331,149,820	38.	Newala DC	15,841,308
2.	Karatu DC	51,502,200	39.	Kwimba DC	2,114,775
3.	Meru DC	67,062,492	40.	Magu DC	10,547,257
4.	Longido DC	15,003,509	41.	Misungwi DC	38,840,755
5.	Ngorongoro DC	10,184,730	42.	Ilemela MC	144,078,580
6.	Monduli DC	15,519,769	43.	Sengerema DC	27,196,235
7.	Temeke MC	84,867,442	44.	Ukerewe DC	8,937,576
8.	Kinondoni MC	108,406,341	45.	Kalambo DC	8,482,492
9.	Kondoa DC	14,893,777	46.	Mpanda TC	129,141,098
10.	Mufindi DC	166,695,622	48.	Mpanda DC	12,823,733
11.	Ludewa DC	83,882,941	49.	Tunduru DC	23,846,582
12.	Makete DC	18,688,403	50.	Mbinga DC	19,070,896
13.	Makambako TC	49,851,004	51.	Shinyanga MC	191,790,456
14.	Wanging'ombe DC	3,278,962	52.	Kahama TC	134,062,442
15.	Biharamulo DC	5,171,316	53.	Msalala DC	26,564,626
16.	Ngara DC	9,362,270	54.	Maswa DC	18,905,306
17.	Bukoba DC	73,777,998	55.	Meatu DC	15,188,806
18.	Bukoba MC	39,064,261	56.	Manyoni DC	50,433,846
19.	Karagwe DC	25,452,682	57.	Singida MC	52,606,481
20.	Moshi MC	296,944,363	58.	Mkinga DC	19,346,204
21.	Mwanga DC	17,879,600	59.	Lushoto DC	3,018,244
22.	Lindi DC	4,785,286	60.	Muheza DC	15,680,092
23.	Liwale DC	52,733,078	61.	Handeni DC	29,155,920
24.	Ruangwa DC	7,947,427	62.	Korogwe TC	21,129,461
25.	Babati DC	6,504,742	63.	Igunga DC	25,885,104
26.	Babati TC	61,944,961	64.	Tabora MC	85,488,572
27.	Mbulu DC	17,059,556	65.	Kibaha DC	33,995,394
28.	Simanjiro DC	6,298,951	66.	Kibaha TC	175,579,194
29.	Tarime DC	154,022,425	67.	Mkuranga DC	66,465,808
30.	Tarime TC	10,936,449	68.	Missenyi DC	1,299,412
31.	Chunya DC	7,223,365	69.	Kilosa DC	51,534,250
32.	Mbeya CC	467,024,469	70.	Ulanga DC	32,297,743
33.	Mbozi DC	28,144,678	71.	Mwanza CC	284,270,017
34.	Kyela DC	12,648,382	72.	Kishapu DC	16,994,022
35.	Morogoro DC	39,396,264	73.	Itilima DC	3,390,670
36.	Gairo DC	7,246,011	74.	Tanga CC	312,131,232
37.	Masasi TC	59,391,484		Total	4,540,081,619

Appendix xxxi: Outstanding Items in Bank Reconciliations

S/N	Name of LGA	Total Receipt in cash books not in bank statements (TZS)	Un-presented cheques (TZS)	Stale cheques (TZS)	Payment in bank not in Cash Book (TZS)	Deposits in Bank not recorded in Cash Book (TZS)
1	Kinondoni MC	3,420,770,734.00	3,838,514,741.00			
2	Dar es salaam CC	304,453,311.00	477,458,118.00			
3	Nzegga DC	110,212,300.00	280,756,320.00			
4	Muleba DC	104,669,218.26	195,176,364.80			
5	Mpanda TC	74,065,073.50	72,821,576.02			
6	Mkalama DC	69,691,202.28	65,205,244.65			
7	Korogwe TC	58,458,571.00	625,200,524.00			
8	Kwimba DC	52,746,855.00				
9	Kyerwa DC	52,150,000.00				
10	Muheza DC	38,017,320.32	30,181,196.07			
11	Kalambo DC	37,029,801.58	350,003,815.15	0.00	5,108,100.00	53,170,307.83
12	Mkinga DC	35,020,610.93	509,548,005.69			
13	Tanga CC	25,480,108.00	6,970,963.65			
14	Bahi DC	24,799,233.00				
15	Bukoba DC	9,898,138.10	3,225,789.53			
16	Handeni DC	3,818,800.00	604,960,727.68			
17	Bukoba MC	2,523,976.67	3,580,546.60			
18	Korogwe DC	1,524,000.00	2,251,000.00			
19	Kilombero DC	1,292,274.00	17,065,297.00			
20	Sumbawanga MC	71,744.00	46,796,271.86	10,000.00		
21	Kiteto DC	0.00	31,685,664.00			
22	Sumbawanga DC	0.00	28,961,756.00	2,530,483.00		
23	Babati DC	0.00	21,171,821.83			
24	Hanang DC	0.00	14,812,925.00			
25	Kibaha TC	0.00	25,730,713.00			
26	Kondoa DC	0.00	54,007,023.00	11,026,160.00		
27	Kongwa DC	0.00	0.00	12,126,160.00		
28	Singida MC	0.00	6,209,492.08	0.00		
	Total	4,426,693,271.64	7,312,295,896.61	25,692,803.00	5,108,100.00	53,170,307.83

Appendix xxxii: Surprise Cash Survey Not Done

S/N	Name of LGA	Surprise Cash Survey not performed	Cash Holding limits not set
1	Arusha DC	/	
2	Bagamoyo DC		/
3	Bahi DC		/
4	Bariadi TC	/	
5	Chunya DC		/
6	Dar es salaam CC		
7	Dodoma MC		/
8	Ileje DC		/
9	Kalambo DC	/	
10	Kilolo DC		/
11	Kilombero DC		
12	Kilosa DC		/
13	Kilwa DC		
14	Kinondoni MC		
15	Kisarawe DC		/
16	Kondoa DC	/	
17	Lindi DC	/	
18	Longido DC	/	
19	Mbarali DC	/	/
20	Mbinga DC		/
21	Mlele DC	/	
22	Morogoro DC	/	/
23	Mpanda DC	/	
24	Mwanza CC	/	
25	Nachingwea DC		
26	Namtumbo DC	/	
27	Ngorongoro DC		/
28	Njombe DC		/
29	Shinyanga MC	/	
30	Songea DC		/
31	Sumbawanga DC		/
32	Sumbawanga MC	/	/
33	Tandahimba DC		/
34	Tarime TC		/

Appendix xxxiii: Weaknesses on Imprest Management

S/N	Name of LGA	Unretired Amount (TZS)	Amount not recorded in register (TZS)	Delayed Retirement (TZS)	Imprest Issued prior to clearance of previous (TZS)
1	Arusha CC	15,848,235.00		9,947,000	
2	Arusha DC	39,333,460.00			
3	Bagamoyo DC	3,527,400.00			
4	Bumbuli DC	-	4,281,900	22,463,400	
5	Chunya DC	-		13,535,655	
6	Dar es salaam CC	30,660,837.00			
7	Hanang' DC	31,688,890.00			
8	Igunga DC	15,647,900.00			
9	Iramba DC	30,024,830.00	22,886,330		
10	Itilima DC	-			36,704,400
11	Kalambo DC	34,310,674.00			36,220,100
12	Karatu DC	8,717,000.00		30,272,537	
13	Kibondo DC		7,170,000	1,734,000	
14	Kigoma DC			1,400,000	
15	Kigoma/Ujiji MC	20,700,000.00	17,106,460		
16	Kilindi DC				
17	Kilolo DC			7,991,660	
18	Kilosa DC		14,370,500		
19	Kinondoni MC	85,536,000.00			
20	Kisarawe DC	6,732,500.00			
21	Korogwe DC			14,583,500	
22	Kwimba DC	120,598,088.00			
23	Kyela DC			5,577,000	
24	Ludewa DC				9,041,150
25	Masasi TC	105,393,570.00			
26	Mbinga DC		2,920,000	16,514,080	
27	Meru DC	9,087,000.00			
28	Mkalama DC	9,767,600.00			
29	Mkinga DC			25,331,736	
30	Mkuranga DC			27,431,580	
31	Moshi DC		8,410,000		
32	Mpanda TC		40,009,000		
33	Namtumbo DC		13,456,500		
34	Nanyumbu DC	1,232,000.00			
35	Newala DC	37,163,965.00	9,368,955	155,196,662	
36	Ngorongoro DC	4,635,000.00			14,409,800
37	Nkasi DC				23,693,500.00
38	Nzega DC	7,537,000.00			
39	Same DC				3,429,000
40	Shinyanga MC	26,077,088.00			
41	Songea DC	13,717,819.00	22,911,200	74,322,634	
42	Sumbawanga DC				24,402,120
43	Sumbawanga MC				17,216,000
44	Tanga CC	1,807,800.00	1,807,800		
45	Tunduru DC	-	0	17,070,046	3,225,000
Total		659,744,656.00	164,698,645.00	423,371,490	168,341,070.00

Appendix xxxiv: Payment of salaries to absconded, retired, deceased employees and respective statutory deductions paid to institutions

Payment of salaries to absconded, retired, deceased employees		
S/N	Name of LGA	Amount (TZS)
1	Arusha CC	33,214,343
2	Arusha DC	37,617,406
3	Babati DC	11,757,300
4	Bagamoyo DC	4,003,191
5	Bahi DC	160,977,200
6	Bariadi DC	21,645,400
7	Biharamulo DC	21,645,400
8	Bukoba DC	18,260,601
9	Bukombe DC	422,984,203
10	Butiama DC	3,980,673
11	Chunya DC	5,597,405
12	Gairo DC	5,786,906
13	Geita TC	25,785,000
14	Hai DC	128,637,458
15	Handeni DC	1,521,166
16	Ilala MC	32,341,947
17	Itilima DC	1,093,625
18	Kahama TC	18,809,192
19	Kalambo DC	12,825,900
20	Kaliua DC	7,339,369
21	Karagwe DC	6,953,792
22	Karatu DC	36,033,967
23	Kibaha DC	25,605,901
24	Kilindi DC	14,761,730
25	Kilolo DC	79,677,600
26	Kilombero DC	28,967,156
27	Kilwa DC	46,458,030
28	Kinondoni MC	9,920,000
29	Kiteto DC	1,206,538
30	Kwimba DC	67,160,600
31	Kyela DC	14,814,353
32	Longido DC	9,915,079
33	Lushoto DC	4,884,766
34	Mafia DC	2,027,401
35	Masasi TC	76,969,717
36	Mbarali DC	18,043,595
37	Mbeya CC	34,319,923
38	Mbinga DC	25,044,485
39	Mbogwe DC	22,866,200
40	Meatu DC	5,565,761
41	Meru DC	61,532,423
42	Misenyi DC	53,036,793
43	Misungwi DC	12,483,000
44	Mkinga DC	32,205,246
45	Monduli DC	6,278,751
46	Morogoro MC	30,349,063
47	Moshi DC	27,579,080
48	Moshi MC	8,751,040
49	Muheza DC	3,753,962
50	Musoma DC	5,544,457
51	Mwanga DC	26,629,153
52	Mwanza CC	15,551,917
53	Ngara DC	15,121,016
54	Ngorongoro DC	35,512,907

Respective Statutory deductions paid to other institutions		
S/N	Name of LGA	Amount (TZS)
1	Arusha CC	16,595,257
2	Arusha DC	47,075,016
3	Babati DC	1,670,970
4	Bagamoyo DC	1,668,808
5	Bukoba DC	9,811,948
6	Chunya DC	2,583,395
7	Gairo DC	7,060,094
8	Hai DC	70,788,355
9	Handeni DC	6,841,506
10	Iramba DC	24,617,327
11	Kahama TC	7,544,256
12	Kalambo DC	8,022,100
13	Kaliua DC	4,508,630
14	Karagwe DC	2,387,168
15	Karatu DC	9,814,420
16	Kiteto DC	514,462
17	Korogwe DC	17,478,172
18	Kwimba DC	25,860,010
19	Kyela DC	7,665,647
20	Longido DC	3,494,720
21	Mafia DC	1,660,599
22	Mbarali DC	6,045,240
23	Mbeya CC	22,697,777
24	Meru DC	27,949,777
25	Misenyi DC	31,079,036
26	Mkalama DC	6,371,061
27	Mkinga DC	19,658,559
28	Monduli DC	3,033,116
29	Morogoro MC	25,748,737
30	Moshi DC	25,977,295
31	Moshi MC	3,324,786
32	Muheza DC	3,132,498
33	Musoma DC	1,975,543
34	Mwanga DC	18,956,101
35	Mwanza CC	8,975,082
36	Ngara DC	8,959,887
37	Ngorongoro DC	20,573,560
38	Nkasi DC	18,124,076
39	Nyasa DC	11,556,264
40	Rombo DC	6,083,800
41	Same DC	16,871,057
42	Sengerema DC	4,525,000
43	Sihā DC	444,881
44	Songea DC	8,202,826
45	Sumbawanga DC	129,655,331
46	Sumbawanga MC	19,999,296
47	Tanga CC	6,367,785
48	Tunduru DC	6,634,811
	TOTAL	720,927,483

Payment of salaries to absconded, retired, deceased employees		
S/N	Name of LGA	Amount (TZS)
55	Nkasi DC	31,810,324
56	Nyasa DC	14,408,651
57	Pangani DC	5,140,600
58	Rombo DC	39,802,590
59	Same DC	8,773,302
60	Sengerema DC	2,532,100
61	Shinyanga DC	340,228,800
62	Siha DC	9,437,241
63	Sikonge DC	57,670,855
64	Songea DC	12,162,173
65	Songea MC	35,070,062
66	Sumbawanga DC	13,557,965
67	Sumbawanga MC	36,303,706
68	Tabora DC	17,027,000
69	Tanga CC	4,422,584
70	Tunduru DC	10,977,454
71	Ukerewe DC	73,914,600
72	Ulanga DC	13,685,796
72	Urambo DC	9,039,900
73	Ushetu DC	152,665,464
	TOTAL	2,693,946,288

Respective Statutory deductions paid to other institutions		
S/N	Name of LGA	Amount (TZS)

Appendix xxxv: Analysis on Shortage of Staff in LGAs

S/N	Name of LGA	Required number of staff as per Establishment	Actual Available number of staff	Shortage	Percentage of shortage
1	Arusha CC	3961	3309	652	16
2	Arusha DC	3354	3174	180	5
3	Babati DC	2976	2517	459	15
4	Babati TC	1276	1153	123	10
6	Bahi DC	1957	1286	671	34
7	Bariadi DC	2,372	1,798	574	24
8	Bukoba DC	3204	1803	1401	44
9	Bukombe DC	2203	1789	414	19
10	Bumbuli DC	2087	1997	90	4
11	Bunda DC	4300	4110	290	7
12	Busega DC	2501	2008	493	20
13	Busokelo DC	1874	1469	405	22
14	Butiama DC	2800	1866	934	33
15	Chamwino DC	2854	2040	814	28
16	Chato DC	3,785	2,740	1,045	28
17	Chemba DC	2644	1632	1012	38
18	Chunya DC	2785	2227	558	20
19	Dar es salaam CC	348	283	65	19
20	Dodoma MC	3,772	3,304	468	12
21	Gairo DC	1,650	1,367	283	17
22	Geita TC	2,288	1,666	622	27
23	Hanang DC	2730	1988	742	27
24	Handeni DC	3540	2934	606	17
25	Ikungi DC	2462	1817	645	26
26	Ileje DC	2,677	1,308	1,369	51
27	Ilemela MC	3568	3115	453	13
28	Iramba DC	3038	1944	1094	36
29	Iringa MC	2213	1977	236	11
30	Itilima DC	2460	1784	676	27
31	Kalambo DC	2824	2131	693	25
32	Kaliua DC	3276	2572	704	21
33	Karagwe DC	3637	2446	1191	33
34	Karatu DC	2797	2444	353	13
35	Kibondo DC	3162	1849	1313	42
36	Kilindi DC	2397	2028	369	15
37	Kilolo DC	3165	2304	861	27
38	Kilombero DC	4213	3802	411	10
39	Kilosa DC	4995	4090	905	18
40	Kilwa DC	863	693	170	7
41	Kondoa DC	3,279	2,681	598	18
42	Kongwa DC	2358	1973	385	16
43	Korogwe DC	3842	3134	708	18
44	Kwimba DC	4,458	3,486	972	22
45	Kyela DC	2,904	2,423	481	17
46	Lindi DC	2773	1795	978	35
47	Lindi MC	989	701	288	29
48	Liwale DC	1296	1076	220	17
49	Longido DC	1499	1168	331	22
50	Ludewa DC	2,719	2,088	631	23
51	Lushoto DC	4427	3876	551	12
52	Mafia DC	1294	761	533	41
53	Magu DC	4008	3354	654	16
54	Makambako TC	1391	960	431	31
55	Manyoni DC	3480	2170	1310	38
56	Masasi TC	1379	1101	278	20
57	Mbarali DC	5036	2884	2152	43
58	Mbeya CC	3666	3589	77	2

S/N	Name of LGA	Required number of staff as per Establishment	Actual Available number of staff	Shortage	Percentage of shortage
59	Mbeya DC	3,639	3,249	390	11
60	Mbinga DC	3209	2060	1149	36
61	Mbogwe DC	1831	1424	407	22
62	Mbozi DC	4869	4043	826	17
63	Mbulu DC	3725	2923	802	22
64	Meatu DC	2460	1784	676	27
65	Meru DC	3767	3261	506	13
66	Misungwi DC	3,036	2,579	457	15
67	Mkalama DC	2,390	1,416	974	41
68	Mkinga DC	1226	971	255	21
69	Mkuranga DC	3094	2342	752	24
70	Mlele DC	1,266	904	362	29
71	Momba DC	2171	1614	557	26
72	Monduli DC	2074	1897	177	8
73	Morogoro DC	3174	2979	195	6
74	Morogoro MC	3812	3550	262	7
75	Mpanda DC	1645	1414	231	14
76	Mpanda TC	1435	1014	421	29
77	Mpwapwa DC	3,719	2,565	1,154	31
78	Msalala DC	2033	1473	560	27
79	Muheza DC	2444	2017	427	17
80	Muleba DC	4,496	4,122	374	8
81	Musoma DC	2463	1577	886	36
82	Musoma MC	1,561	1,284	277	18
83	Mvomero DC	3478	2905	573	16
84	Nachingwea DC	2886	2022	864	30
85	Namtumbo DC	3,339	2,211	1,128	34
86	Ngara DC	3,900	2842	1,058	27
87	Ngorongoro DC	1576	1285	291	18
88	Njombe DC	1571	1358	213	14
89	Nsimbo DC	1857	1304	553	30
90	Nyanghwale DC	2,080	1,368	712	34
91	Nyasa DC	956	621	335	35
92	Nkasi DC	2613	1771	842	32
93	Rombo DC	3875	3224	651	17
94	Ruangwa DC	2467	1515	952	39
95	Rufiji DC	3794	2883	911	24
96	Rungwe DC	4315	3721	594	14
97	Shinyanga DC	2,985	2,571	414	14
98	Shinyanga MC	1066	839	227	21
99	Siha DC	1595	1051	544	34
100	Sikonge DC	2446	1768	678	28
101	Simanjiro DC	2044	1534	510	25
102	Singida DC	2470	1659	811	33
103	Singida MC	1953	1640	313	16
104	Sumbawanga DC	1041	703	338	32
105	Sumbawanga MC	2,719	2,348	371	14
106	Tabora DC	3105	2260	845	27
107	Tabora MC	2680	2063	617	22
108	Tanga CC	3,634	3,315	319	9
109	Tarime DC	2914	2135	779	27
110	Tarime TC	1,413	1,190	223	16
111	Temeke MC	8,387	7,596	791	9
112	Tunduru DC	3818	2411	1407	37
113	Ukerewe DC	3979	2,487	1,492	37
114	Ulanga DC	2387	1803	679	38
115	Urambo DC	2317	1551	766	33
116	Ushetu DC	2,552	1,943	609	24
117	Tunduma TC	994	794	200	20
	TOTAL	324,557	252,849	71,803	22

Appendix xxxvi: Heads of Department and Units in Acting Status for more than Six Months

S/N	Name of LGA	Region	No. of Officers in acting capacity	Status of the Council	Vacant Posts
1	Arusha CC	Arusha	1	Old	
2	Arusha DC	Arusha	1	Old	
3	Babati TC	Manyara	1	Old	
4	Bariadi TC	Simiyu	0	New	1
5	Bukoba DC	Kagera	6	Old	
6	Bukombe DC	Geita	2	Old	
7	Bunda DC	Mara	3	New	3
8	Busega DC	Simiyu	8	New	
9	Busokelo DC	Mbeya	9	New	
10	Butiama DC	Mara	5	New	
11	Chamwino DC	Dodoma	4	New	
12	Chemba DC	Dodoma	13	New	
13	Chunya DC	Mbeya	5	Old	
14	Dodoma MC	Dodoma	6	Old	
15	Geita DC	Geita	8	Old	
16	Hanang' DC	Manyara	4	Old	
17	Igunga DC	Tabora	3	Old	1
18	Ileje DC	Mbeya	8	Old	
19	Kahama TC	Shinyanga	5	New	
20	Katiua DC	Tabora	7	New	2
21	Karatu DC	Arusha	3	Old	
22	Kilombero DC	Morogoro	3	Old	
23	Kilosa DC	Morogoro	4	Old	
24	Kilwa DC	Lindi	4	Old	
25	Kinondoni MC	Dar	1	Old	
26	Kishapu DC	Shinyanga	3	Old	
27	Kondoa DC	Dodoma	6	Old	
28	Kongwa DC	Dodoma	7	Old	
29	Lindi DC	Lindi	5	Old	
30	Ludewa DC	Njombe	7	Old	
31	Masasi TC	Mtwara	6	Old	
32	Mbinga DC	Ruvuma	1	Old	
33	Mbozi DC	Mbeya	2	Old	
34	Mbulu DC	Manyara	7	Old	
35	Meru DC	Arusha	1	Old	
36	Misungwi DC	Mwanza	2	Old	
37	Mkalama DC	Singida	1	New	3
38	Mkuranga DC	Pwani	3	Old	
39	Mlele DC	Rukwa	10	New	2
40	Momba DC	Mbeya	4	New	1
41	Monduli DC	Arusha	2	Old	
42	Morogoro DC	Morogoro	5	Old	2
43	Mpanda TC	Katavi	5	New	
44	Mpwapwa DC	Dodoma	3	Old	
45	Msalata DC	Shinyanga	12	New	
46	Mufindi DC	Iringa	3	Old	
47	Muleba DC	Kagera	2	Old	
48	Musoma MC	Mara	4	Old	
49	Mvomero DC	Morogoro	4	Old	
50	Nanyumbu DC	Mtwara	6	Old	
51	Ngorongoro DC	Arusha	8	Old	
52	Njombe DC	Njombe	9	Old	
53	Nkasi DC	Rukwa	3	Old	
54	Nsimbo DC	Katavi	12	New	
55	Nyasa DC	Ruvuma	5	New	

S/N	Name of LGA	Region	No. of Officers in acting capacity	Status of the Council	Vacant Posts
56	Rombo DC	Kilimanjaro	5	Old	
57	Rorya DC	Mara	5	Old	
58	Ruangwa DC	Lindi	7	Old	
59	Simanjiro DC	Manyara	2	Old	
60	Singida MC	Singida	3	Old	
61	Tabora DC	Tabora	2	Old	
62	Tarime TC	Mara	5	Old	
63	Tunduru DC	Ruvuma	3	Old	1
64	Ukerewe DC	Mwanza	3	Old	
65	Ulanga DC	Morogoro	8	Old	
66	Urambo DC	Tabora	3	Old	2
67	Ushetu DC	Shinyanga	4	New	
68	Wanging'ombe DC	Njombe	8	New	
	TOTAL		318		18

Appendix xxxvii: Inadequately supported payments

S/N	Name of LGA	Amount (TZS)	S/N	Name of LGA	Amount (TZS)
1.	Bagamoyo DC	4,136,600	2.	Tandahimba DC	6,405,000
3.	Kibaha TC	11,177,700	4.	Nanyumbu DC	7,390,000
5.	Rufiji/Utete DC	45,766,900	6.	Kwimba DC	5,692,407
7.	Missenyi DC	11,047,200	8.	Misungwi DC	19,788,950
9.	Hai DC	320,476,776	10.	Ilemela MC	88,982,383
11.	Kilosa DC	3,064,278	12.	Sengerema DC	9,688,000
13.	Mwanza CC	10,496,734	14.	Ukerewe DC	15,519,260
15.	Itilima DC	47,203,000	16.	Geita TC	107,878,415
17.	Tanga CC	32,117,500	18.	Geita DC	62,420,838
19.	Arusha DC	15,700,921	20.	Chato DC	91,809,250
21.	Karatu DC	351,876,648	22.	Nyang'hwale DC	10,140,904
23.	Meru DC	159,787,173	24.	Nkasi DC	118,998,868
25.	Longido DC	146,115,902	26.	Kalambo DC	34,129,040
27.	Ngorongoro DC	14,131,667	28.	Mpanda TC	501,348,266
29.	Arusha CC	28,409,500	30.	Mpanda DC	47,989,439
31.	Kinondoni MC	2,423,684,960	32.	Mlele DC	21,445,620
33.	Chamwino DC	42,000,000	34.	Songea MC	1,900,000,000
35.	Chemba DC	65,822,500	36.	Tunduru DC	7,122,500
37.	Mufindi DC	30,148,112	38.	Mbinga DC	15,817,840
39.	Kigoma/Ujiji MC	463,959,410	40.	Nyasa DC	230,217,317
41.	Kakonko DC	10,186,500	42.	Shinyanga DC	20,798,400
43.	Moshi MC	46,751,843	44.	Shinyanga MC	152,077,098
45.	Mwanga DC	10,150,290	46.	Kahama TC	17,798,384
47.	Rombo DC	20,867,500	48.	Ushetu DC	106,803,054
49.	Siha DC	30,388,000	50.	Msalala DC	73,452,442
51.	Kilwa DC	59,813,800	52.	Maswa DC	7,276,165
53.	Ruangwa DC	6,135,000	54.	Bariadi DC	6,378,100
55.	Hanang' DC	285,965,090	56.	Iramba DC	75,372,000
57.	Babati TC	2,075,000	58.	Manyoni DC	8,500,000
59.	Simanjiro DC	2,365,000	60.	Singida DC	14,533,540
61.	Kiteto DC	74,000,000	62.	Ikungi DC	6,474,500
63.	Bunda DC	49,905,389	64.	Mkalama DC	10,582,400
65.	Rorya DC	34,929,100	66.	Pangani DC	18,090,000
67.	Butiama DC	2,620,000	68.	Muheza DC	2,565,700
69.	Rungwe DC	5,238,000	70.	Korogwe TC	130,286,050
71.	Kyela DC	3,431,000	72.	Kilindi DC	9,845,000
73.	Tunduma TC	56,681,500	74.	Igunga DC	18,336,991
75.	Momba DC	42,000,000	76.	Tabora MC	88,406,778
77.	Morogoro DC	690,065,603	78.	Nzega DC	65,057,800
79.	Gairo DC	35,003,803	80.	Sikonge DC	68,573,206
81.	Newala DC	84,365,326	82.	Tabora DC	47,005,659
			Total		10,031,058,789

Appendix xxxviii: LGAs with expenditure charged to wrong account codes

S/N	Name of LGA	Amount (TZS)	S/N	Name of LGA	Amount (TZS)
1.	Arusha DC	90,386,892	2.	Morogoro MC	24,083,661
3.	Karatu DC	132,367,210	4.	Newala DC	88,201,516
5.	Meru DC	17,204,442	6.	Magu DC	165,931,000
7.	Longido DC	7,142,334	8.	Sengerema DC	41,918,500
9.	Ngorongoro DC	38,331,624	10.	Ukerewe DC	103,004,142
11.	Arusha CC	165,649,184	12.	Sumbawanga DC	94,121,010
13.	Monduli DC	23,043,124	14.	Nkasi DC	62,931,650
15.	Temeke MC	54,878,519	16.	Sumbawanga MC	328,943,702
17.	Kinondoni MC	78,329,570	18.	Mpanda TC	16,781,960
19.	Kiloto DC	28,815,460	20.	Songea MC	28,946,704
21.	Kasulu DC	36,719,500	22.	Tunduru DC	27,775,158
23.	Kibondo DC	19,625,212	24.	Kahama TC	7,251,600
25.	Moshi MC	1,606,000	26.	Meatu DC	26,015,000
27.	Moshi DC	4,000,226	28.	Iramba DC	68,591,766
29.	Mwanga DC	7,490,149	30.	Pangani DC	10,939,541
31.	Rombo DC	5,149,180	32.	Mkinga DC	11,715,000
33.	Babati DC	1,440,000	34.	Muheza DC	7,540,000
35.	Hanang DC	14,768,000	36.	Korogwe DC	19,523,500
37.	Mbulu DC	8,559,600	38.	Kilindi DC	12,560,115
39.	Simanjiro DC	1,869,500	40.	Nzega DC	16,096,773
41.	Kiteto DC	18,800,000	42.	Tabora DC	71,775,990
43.	Musoma DC	41,883,000	44.	Bagamoyo DC	5,656,512
45.	Mbeya DC	47,774,200	46.	Kibaha DC	11,332,000
47.	Rungwe DC	20,652,500	48.	Kibaha TC	88,494,898
49.	Mbarali DC	26,852,000	50.	Rufiji/Utete DC	57,872,001
51.	Busokelo DC	4,885,000	52.	Hai DC	30,002,600
53.	Tunduma TC	10,169,400	54.	Mwanza CC	100,621,648
55.	Momba DC	60,781,500	56.	Itilima DC	481,582,500
			Total		2,979,383,773

Appendix xxxix: LGAs with unbudgeted expenditure incurred for Local Government election

S/N	Name of LGA	Amount received (TZS)	Amount spent (TZS)	Amount not budgeted (TZS)
1.	Arusha CC	0	12,148,300	12,148,300
2.	Babati DC	48,893,352	104,665,500	55,772,148
3.	Babati Tc	16,143,666	22,483,200	6,339,534
4.	Bahi DC	61,745,711	96,570,000	34,824,289
5.	Bukoba DC	52,314,321	97,572,560	45,388,879
6.	Bukoba MC	22,060,000	34,080,000	12,020,000
7.	Bunda DC	55,273,500	217,636,000	162,362,500
8.	Busega DC	0	16,950,000	16,950,000
9.	Butiama DC	35,678,531	71,238,025	35,559,494
10.	Chemba DC	53,707,680	84,015,900	30,308,220
11.	Chunya DC	57,525,456	93,927,200	36,401,744
12.	Ikungi DC	68,604,668	142,163,668	73,559,000
13.	Iringa DC	64,953,392	96,237,260	31,283,868
14.	Kalambo DC	52,402,735	71,585,500	19,182,765
15.	Karatu DC	0	20,000,000	20,000,000
16.	Kasulu DC	117,719,181	171,903,040	54,183,859
17.	Kibondo DC	54,227,050	69,434,300	15,207,250
18.	Kigoma DC	0	12,126,319	12,126,319
19.	Kigoma/Ujiji MC	21,335,320	161,219,916	139,884,596
20.	Kinondoni MC	203,500,000	276,594,000	73,094,000
21.	Kondoa DC	51,115,300	95,115,300	44,000,000
22.	Kerwa DC	62,839,654	115,991,654	53,152,000
23.	Liwale DC	43,104,000	129,083,240	85,979,240
24.	Magu DC	46,768,695	62,842,000	16,073,305
25.	Masasi DC	67,467,971	198,230,000	130,762,029
26.	Mbarali DC	54,259,442	158,425,520	104,166,078
27.	Mbeya DC	55,397,715	197,294,538	141,896,823
28.	Mbozi DC	86,637,323	158,551,000	71,913,677
29.	Mbulu DC	55,586,468	162,989,630	107,403,162
30.	Monduli DC	0	0	63,639,364
31.	Moshi DC	60,803,000	119,271,060	58,468,060
32.	Moshi MC	105,291,000	135,385,500	30,094,500
33.	Muleba DC	69,471,660	174,273,723	104,802,063
34.	Musoma DC	179,703,562	225,909,849	46,206,287
35.	Musoma MC	25,552,972	39,179,220	13,626,248
36.	Nachingwea DC	60,301,971	115,513,000	55,211,029
37.	Ngara DC	43,333,568	56,557,918	13,224,350
38.	Rorya DC	115,000,000	127,842,110	12,842,110
39.	Sengerema DC	72,497,110	165,483,675	92,986,565
40.	Shinyanga DC	0	95,452,500	95,452,500
41.	Siha DC	25,271,908	99,908,500	74,636,592
42.	Simanjiro DC	142,846,000	201,428,600	58,582,600
43.	Tobora DC	62,485,259	247,453,800	184,968,541
44.	Tarime TC	27,404,734	52,575,100	25,170,366
45.	Ukerewe DC	44,431,223	150,338,676	105,907,453
46.	Missenyi DC	195,128,517	246,025,500	50,896,983
47.	Hai DC	44,782,000	60,983,380	16,156,380
48.	Itilima DC	50,177,180	279,747,400	229,570,200
Total		2,833,742,795	5,744,403,081	2,910,660,286

Appendix xl: List of LGAs with Unbudgeted expenditure for the construction of Secondary School laboratories

S/N	Name of LGA	Amount(TZS)	S/N	Name of LGA	Amount(TZS)
1	Arusha DC	227,000,000	35	Maswa DC	300,693,000
2	Babati DC	200,000,000	36	Mbarali DC	60,000,000
3	Babati Tc	829,798,010	37	Mbinga DC	9,848,100
4	Bahi DC	353,848,350	38	Mbogwe DC	79,275,750
5	Buhigwe DC	265,169,940	39	Misungwi DC	142,000,000
6	Bukoba DC	392,000,000	40	Mkalama DC	118,500,000
7	Bukombe DC	51,082,150	41	Mkinga DC	346,147,623
8	Bumbuli DC	178,980,000	42	Momba DC	55,500,000
9	Bunda DC	334,051,000	43	Monduli DC	88,200,000
10	Busega DC	312,594,500	44	Morogoro MC	40,019,656
11	Busokelo DC	140,521,005	45	Moshi MC	1,378,986,005
12	Chamwino DC	419,117,123	46	Mpanda DC	132,570,192
13	Chato DC	168,923,084	47	Mpanda Tc	294,760,080
14	Geita Tc	866,422,551	48	Mpwapwa DC	100,000,000
15	Hanang DC	373,000,000	49	Musoma MC	196,204,100
16	Ileje DC	110,000,000	50	Mwanza CC	1,713,372,861
17	Ilemela MC	648,494,316	51	Namtumbo DC	154,895,300
18	Iringa MC	644,681,220	52	Nanyumbu DC	291,991,000
19	Kahama Tc	914,723,515	53	Nsimbo DC	352,895,062
20	Kakonko DC	304,873,300	54	Nyangari DC	205,661,599
21	Kalambo DC	275,003,149	55	Pangani DC	500,000,000
22	Kaliua DC	1,424,257,385	56	Sengerema DC	930,309,800
23	Karagwe DC	402,766,758	57	Serengeti DC	132,930,000
24	Kibondo DC	367,087,469	58	Shinyanga DC	130,000,000
25	Kigoma/Ujiji MC	695,175,000	59	Simanjiro DC	135,000,000
26	Kilolo DC	356,000,000	60	Singida DC	193,000,000
27	Kilwa DC	155,862,413	61	Songea DC	392,362,836
28	Kinondoni MC	6,070,844,102	62	Songea MC	120,000,000
29	Korogwe DC	671,288,183	63	Sumbawanga MC	586,988,489
30	Kwimba DC	858,344,179	64	Tabora MC	730,284,000
31	Kyela DC	266,808,600	65	Tandahimba DC	1,273,718,000
32	Kerwa DC	875,895,758	66	Ukerewe DC	260,000,000
33	Magu DC	538,569,000	67	Urambo DC	786,631,576
34	Manyoni DC	466,281,000	68	Uvinza DC	623,879,200
				Total	32,748,046,490

Appendix xli: List of LGAs with payments not supported by electronic fiscal device receipts (EFD)

S/N	Name of LGAs	Amount involved(TZS)	S/N	Name of LGAs	Amount involved(TZS)
1.	Arusha DC	45,252,272	2.	Morogoro DC	48,993,700
3.	Karatu DC	324,900,150	4.	Mvomero DC	43,383,450
5.	Longido DC	2,500,716,873	6.	Masasi TC	365,973,611
7.	Ngorongoro DC	60,915,136	8.	Masasi DC	137,053,228
9.	Arusha CC	23,470,000	10.	Mtwara DC	26,227,815
11.	Monduli DC	345,597,347	12.	Tandahimba DC	413,467,490
13.	Temeke MC	360,003,590	14.	Nanyumbu DC	307,092,008
15.	Kinondoni MC	3,406,236,820	16.	Kwimba DC	69,918,915
17.	Dodoma MC	192,579,261	18.	Magu DC	301,637,078
19.	Chemba DC	5,114,510	20.	Misungwi DC	84,176,832
21.	Ludewa DC	140,503,140	22.	Itemela MC	883,044,383
23.	Njombe DC	15,333,825	24.	Sengerema DC	16,561,559
25.	Njombe TC	76,457,913	26.	Ukerewe DC	86,411,500
27.	Makete DC	40,440,660	28.	Nkasi DC	156,248,500
29.	Makambako TC	81,577,259	30.	Sumbawanga MC	203,405,655
31.	Biharamulo DC	164,164,511	32.	Kalambo DC	124,816,594
33.	Ngara DC	122,538,167	34.	Mpanda TC	33,474,942
35.	Bukoba DC	207,833,487	36.	Mpanda DC	21,723,965
37.	Karagwe DC	37,621,500	38.	Mlele DC	35,765,100
39.	Moshi MC	660,059,207	40.	Nsimbo DC	64,327,004
41.	Moshi DC	148,245,045	42.	Namtumbo DC	15,993,530
43.	Mwanga DC	77,580,068	44.	Nyasa DC	22,332,355
45.	Rombo DC	7,078,700	46.	Kahama TC	141,090,401
47.	Same DC	119,010,950	48.	Meatu DC	118,713,000
49.	Siha DC	10,904,982	50.	Ikungi DC	73,847,160
51.	Lindi DC	45,855,839	52.	Pangani DC	73,137,335
53.	Babati DC	179,738,732	54.	Mkinga DC	189,327,071
55.	Hanang' DC	583,188,888	56.	Lushoto DC	49,368,911
57.	Mbulu DC	26,553,800	58.	Muheza DC	20,071,182
59.	Kiteto DC	137,108,039	60.	Handeni DC	555,547,622
61.	Serengeti DC	64,212,648	62.	Korogwe DC	252,538,493
63.	Musoma DC	230,706,473	64.	Korogwe TC	172,120,197
65.	Musoma MC	192,297,804	66.	Kilindi DC	53,749,694
67.	Rorya DC	10,177,205	68.	Bumbuli DC	182,658,216
69.	Tarime TC	21,422,180	70.	Tabora DC	3,644,553,999
71.	Mbeya DC	133,934,289	72.	Kisarawe DC	19,519,405
73.	Rungwe DC	22,332,355	74.	Mafia DC	9,633,660
75.	Chunya DC	416,896,070	76.	Mkuranga DC	15,616,000
77.	Mbeya CC	236,394,920	78.	Rufiji/Utete DC	64,245,891
79.	Iteje DC	136,505,718	80.	Hai DC	101,239,962
81.	Kyela DC	279,662,236	82.	Mtwara MC	101,916,239
83.	Mbarali DC	108,295,200	84.	Mwanza CC	319,595,877
85.	Busokelo DC	97,752,637	86.	Itilima DC	270,184,058
87.	Tunduma TC	64,333,181		Total	22,052,207,174

Appendix xlii: List of LGAs with deferred payments

S/N	Name of LGA	Amount(TZS)
1.	Arusha CC	115,832,818
2.	Arusha DC	54,899,607
3.	Biharamulo DC	3,784,100
4.	Bumbuli DC	42,977,269
5.	Hanang DC	15,907,948
6.	Handeni DC	44,026,500
7.	Igunga DC	6,095,955
8.	Iteje DC	11,289,000
9.	Karagwe DC	7,009,000
10.	Kakonko DC	16,583,750
11.	Kahama TC	35,466,750
12.	Kalambo DC	4,224,225
13.	Karatu DC	61,515,123
14.	Kigoma DC	7,073,370
15.	Kilombero DC	6,532,899
16.	Kilwa DC	4,821,500
17.	Kinondoni MC	21,404,101
18.	Kiteto DC	7,412,520
19.	Kyela DC	7,808,714
20.	Longido DC	26,638,645
21.	Lushoto DC	28,079,332
22.	Manyoni DC	30,144,836
23.	Mbeya Cc	29,575,000
24.	Mbeya DC	32,997,700
25.	Mbozi DC	16,131,700
26.	Meru DC	41,215,088
27.	Misungwi DC	15,310,512
28.	Mlele DC	31,807,043
29.	Monduli DC	19,648,000
30.	Morogoro MC	55,705,456
31.	Moshi DC	5,089,316
32.	Mufindi DC	48,654,942
33.	Muheza DC	23,690,510
34.	Ngorongoro DC	42,368,963
35.	Nkasi DC	29,672,932
36.	Nyasa DC	43,712,405
37.	Rombo DC	4,331,000
38.	Ruangwa DC	25,236,800
39.	Rungwe DC	9,185,000
40.	Same DC	71,551,631
41.	Shinyanga MC	26,878,864
42.	Sikonge DC	7,265,000
43.	Sumbawanga DC	15,227,894
44.	Sumbawanga MC	10,718,596
45.	Tobora DC	2,385,000
46.	Tabora MC	5,158,212
47.	Tandahimba DC	12,390,000
48.	Tunduru DC	39,329,097
49.	Tunduma Tc	1,260,000
50.	Ushetu DC	66,798,852
51.	Mafia DC	4,956,800
52.	Hai DC	3,828,000
53.	Itilima DC	20,316,854
54.	Tanga CC	58,564,310
Total		1,313,690,587

Appendix xliiii: Secondary school Infrastructures

S/N		Class room			Desks			Latrines			Teachers		
		Demand	Available	Shortage	Demand	Available	Shortage	Demand	Available	Shortage	Demand	Available	Shortage
1.	Arusha CC	549	410	139	0	0	0	1039	431	608	0	0	0
2.	Arusha DC	525	359	166	0	0	0	1214	507	707	857	672	185
3.	Babati DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	521	337	184	0	0	0
4.	Babati TC	130	105	25	0	0	0	270	152	118	0	0	0
5.	Bahi DC	0	0	0	3334	3231	103	0	168	144	24	0	0
6.	Biharamulo DC	231	151	80	0	0	0	389	339	50	0	0	0
7.	Buhigwe DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	284	166	118	0	0	0
8.	Bukoba DC	450	300	150	0	0	0	816	504	312	0	0	0
9.	Bukoba MC	271	192	79	7434	7296	138	480	242	238	0	0	0
10.	Bumbuli DC	0	0	0	7170	5917	1253	396	213	183	0	0	0
11.	Busega DC	274	198	76	0	0	0	435	231	204	0	0	0
12.	Busokelo DC	200	178	22	0	0	0	356	262	94	382	311	71
13.	Chamwino DC	0	0	0	6673	5998	675	300	94	206	606	545	61
14.	Chato DC	373	259	114	0	0	0	536	296	240	0	0	0
15.	Chemba DC	0	0	0	4057	3998	59	374	184	190	486	281	205
16.	Chunya DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	311	298	13	485	428	57
17.	Dodoma MC	561	437	124	16697	15487	1210	849	392	457	1340	1144	196
18.	Geita TC	215	174	41	7269	6850	419	381	279	102	594	503	91
19.	Hanang DC	400	260	140	0	0	0	865	431	434	0	0	0
20.	Handeni DC	390	309	81	14922	12619	2303	681	373	308	0	0	0
21.	Ikungi DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	302	287	15	176	70	106
22.	Ileje DC	0	0	0	5345	4174	1171	240	175	65	0	0	0
23.	Ilemela MC	473	338	135	17311	15075	2236	699	271	428	0	0	0
24.	Iramba DC	330	206	124	9524	7238	2286	474	258	216	0	0	0
25.	Iringa DC	513	418	95	0	0	0	985	642	343	0	0	0
26.	Iringa MC	257	225	32	0	0	0	252	161	91	0	0	0
27.	Itilima DC	520	181	339	18560	5617	12943	841	119	722	0	0	0
28.	Kahama TC	179	145	34	7180	6098	1082	363	166	197	0	0	0
29.	Kalambo DC	244	183	61	626	476	150	512	325	187	426	290	136
30.	Kaliua DC	247	160	87	7793	6282	1511	402	141	261	0	0	0
31.	Karagwe DC	267	175	92	0	0	0	332	209	123	0	0	0
32.	Karatu DC	320	252	68	0	0	0	501	455	46	0	0	0
33.	Kiloto DC	336	236	100	10425	9149	1276	577	404	173	0	0	0
34.	Kilombero DC	523	490	33	19081	16060	3021	908	430	478	1111	1025	86
35.	Kilwa DC	0	0	0	4911	4211	700	295	253	42	0	0	0
36.	Kishapu DC	318	205	113	7500	5104	2396	234	89	145	678	437	241

S/N		Class room			Desks			Latrines			Teachers		
		Demand	Available	Shortage	Demand	Available	Shortage	Demand	Available	Shortage	Demand	Available	Shortage
37.	Kiteto DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	236	188	48	0	0	0
38.	Kongwa DC	240	217	23	0	0	0	330	242	88	0	0	0
39.	Kwimba DC	474	303	171	14390	12159	2231	785	414	371	0	0	0
40.	Kyela DC	400	384	16	0	0	0	721	297	424	0	0	0
41.	Lindi MC	95	85	10	3035	2416	619	193	142	51	0	0	0
42.	Liwale DC	158	118	40	0	0	0	373	154	219	0	0	0
43.	Longido DC	151	79	72	5175	4671	504	271	163	108	0	0	0
44.	Lushoto DC	557	466	91	14679	13334	1345	1343	761	582	476	148	328
45.	Magu DC	325	252	73	0	0	0	518	254	264	0	0	0
46.	Mbarali DC	238	218	20	8112	7362	750	344	228	116	0	0	0
47.	Mbeya CC	590	570	20	23636	22958	678	1141	609	532	1159	1102	57
48.	Mbeya DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	683	397	286	834	770	64
49.	Mbulu DC	437	396	41	0	0	0	842	414	428	684	145	539
50.	Meatu DC	248	195	53	0	0	0	340	173	167	0	0	0
51.	Misenyi DC	299	220	79	0	0	0	545	311	234	0	0	0
52.	Mkinga DC	147	144	3	0	0	0	347	131	216	0	0	0
53.	Mlele DC	113	59	54	2045	1588	457	200	176	24	0	0	0
54.	Momba DC	189	180	9	5221	4796	425	268	170	98	0	0	0
55.	Monduli DC	186	153	33	0	0	0	332	234	98	169	121	48
56.	Moshi MC	309	262	47	0	0	0	891	489	402	0	0	0
57.	Mpanda DC	116	90	26	0	0	0	103	64	39	0	0	0
58.	Mpanda TC	154	109	45	0	0	0	204	126	78	0	0	0
59.	Mpwapa DC	0	0	0	399	261	138	385	291	94	200	93	107
60.	Muheza DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	538	294	244	0	0	0
61.	Mwanga DC	290	253	37	0	0	0	559	387	172	0	0	0
62.	Mwanza CC	647	426	221	0	0	0	844	615	229	1226	1181	45
63.	Nachingwea DC	316	207	109	6455	4527	1928	450	244	206	0	0	0
64.	Ngara DC	344	253	91	10469	9135	1334	526	257	269	0	0	0
65.	Nkasi DC	250	200	50	5500	4596	904	306	282	24	540	278	262
66.	Nsimbo DC	129	90	39	0	0	0	260	117	143	0	0	0
67.	Pangani DC	69	48	21	0	0	0	90	70	20	0	0	0
68.	Rombo DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	789	700	89	0	0	0
69.	Rungwe DC	463	434	29	0	0	0	369	339	30	0	0	0

S/N		Class room			Desks			Latrines			Teachers		
		Demand	Available	Shortage	Demand	Available	Shortage	Demand	Available	Shortage	Demand	Available	Shortage
70.	Serengeti DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	369	301	68	584	484	100
71.	Siha DC	144	126	18	211	208	3	211	208	3	0	0	0
72.	Simanjiro DC	3888	122	3766	0	0	0	3888	164	3724	180	62	118
73.	Singida DC	0	0	0	485	197	288	339	319	20	200	91	109
74.	Sumbawanga MC	326	250	76	11500	8559	2941	613	264	349	0	0	0
75.	Tabora DC	272	260	12	0	0	0	252	108	144	312	248	64
76.	Tanga CC	439	431	8	0	0	0	869	403	466	0	0	0
77.	Tarime DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	1854	321	1533	668	451	217
78.	Tunduru DC	257	164	93	7266	4184	3082	96	35	61	0	0	0
79.	Ukerewe DC	406	264	142	13529	12180	1349	744	287	457	0	0	0
80.	Ulanga DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	374	236	138	0	0	0
81.	Urumbo DC	189	140	49	6273	4803	1470	332	144	188	0	0	0
	Total	22951	14714	8,237	314192	258814	55,378	44649	22783	21,866	14373	10880	3,493

S/N	LGAs	Teachers Houses			Teacher's furniture			Laboratories			Dormitories		
		Demand	Available	Shortage	Demand	Available	Shortage	Demand	Available	Shortage	Demand	Available	Shortage
1.	Arusha CC	666	19	647	0	0	0	75	72	3	30	3	27
2.	Arusha DC	672	122	550	0	0	0	81	76	5	73	13	60
3.	Babati DC	442	98	344	1058	29	1029	93	83	10	0	0	0
4.	Babati TC	380	15	365	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0
5.	Bahi DC	351	55	296	351	138	213	80	6	74	40	5	35
6.	Biharamulo DC	183	70	113	339	169	170	0	0	0	10	4	6
7.	Buhigwe DC	170	48	122	0	0	0	54	3	51	0	0	0
8.	Bukoba DC	451	76	375	0	0	0	90	19	71	71	6	65
9.	Bukoba MC	367	85	282	475	304	171	57	18	39	35	27	8
10.	Bumbuli DC	233	37	196	323	166	157	72	6	66	24	4	20
11.	Busega DC	481	49	432	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	2	66
12.	Busokelo DC	345	70	275	352	256	96	45	41	4	16	10	6
13.	Chamwino DC	391	52	339	563	159	404	81	9	72	54	7	47
14.	Chato DC	486	96	390	0	0	0	212	11	201	63	6	57
15.	Chemba DC	260	66	194	260	154	106	66	5	61	0	0	0
16.	Chunya DC	364	72	292	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	18	22
17.	Dodoma MC	758	92	666	1264	565	699	119	16	103	0	0	0
18.	Geita TC	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	30	32	23	9
19.	Hanang DC	543	118	425	601	321	280	99	14	85	0	0	0
20.	Handeni DC	188	61	127	567	236	331	93	10	83	67	10	57
21.	Ikungi DC	552	67	485	7336	6692	644	90	4	86	0	0	0
22.	Ileje DC	321	61	260	382	298	84	57	7	50	0	0	0
23.	Ilemela MC	468	50	418	17354	15529	1825	12	12	0	24	12	12
24.	Iramba DC	438	109	329	438	119	319	66	7	59	8	5	3
25.	Iringa DC	619	135	484	18292	15966	2326	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Iringa MC	490	29	461	0	0	0	39	15	24	0	0	0
27.	Itilima DC	499	73	426	986	162	824	87	12	75	29	4	25
28.	Kahama TC	463	48	415	463	176	287	42	19	23	53	11	42
29.	Kalambo DC	356	79	277	33	19	14	45	4	41	0	0	0
30.	Kaliua DC	317	63	254	417	133	284	105	12	93	99	6	93
31.	Karagwe DC	301	41	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	11	63
32.	Karatu DC	513	135	378	0	0	0	87	28	59	58	13	45
33.	Kilolo DC	467	39	428	643	334	309	0	0	0	0	0	0

34.	Kilombero DC	874	68	806	150	11	139	179	15	164	10	8	2
35.	Kitwa DC	332	78	254	332	142	190	78	16	62	60	34	26
36.	Kishapu DC	364	87	277	364	223	141	0	0	0	0	0	0
37.	Kiteto DC	184	33	151	294	204	90	0	0	0	108	15	93
38.	Kongwa DC	339	109	230	358	173	185	72	11	61	61	0	61
39.	Kwimba DC	616	156	460	823	466	357	31	1	30	65	14	51
40.	Kyeta DC	529	36	493	541	279	262	66	66	0	44	11	33
41.	Lindi MC	228	25	203	228	187	41	0	0	0	16	6	10
42.	Liwale DC	175	56	119	285	193	92	48	27	21	32	11	21
43.	Longido DC	324	52	272	313	179	134	27	6	21	87	34	53
44.	Lushoto DC	647	52	595	941	704	237	159	11	148	71	7	64
45.	Magu DC	0	0	723	296	296	427	0	0	0	245	21	224
46.	Mbarali DC	506	56	450	564	232	332	0	0	0	6	1	5
47.	Mbeya CC	266	72	194	1180	635	545	93	49	44	44	27	17
48.	Mbeya DC	389	55	334	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	3	24
49.	Meatu DC	398	102	296	0	0	0	66	13	53	66	9	57
50.	Misenyi DC	471	37	434	253	248	5	81	44	37	0	0	0
51.	Mkinga DC	447	39	408	372	327	45	48	30	18	72	5	67
52.	Mlele DC	223	34	189	223	107	116	0	0	0	8	2	6
53.	Momba DC	275	46	229	314	115	199	45	42	3	30	10	20
54.	Monduli DC	320	91	229	0	0	0	39	4	35	113	62	51
55.	Moshi MC	829	88	741	829	500	329	42	33	9	72	67	5
56.	Mpanda DC	231	31	200	0	0	0	21	6	15	40	13	27
57.	Mpanda TC	253	32	221	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	6
58.	Mpwapwa DC	372	91	281	399	261	138	75	6	69	78	19	59
59.	Muheza DC	400	37	363	476	270	206	75	10	65	8	4	4
60.	Mwanza DC	654	65	589	548	374	174	75	34	41	23	10	13
61.	Mwanza CC	1181	88	1093	660	365	295	90	25	65	0	0	0
62.	Nachingwea DC	389	58	331	389	129	260	81	21	60	0	0	0
63.	Ngara DC	259	67	192	460	231	229	0	0	0	44	7	37
64.	Nkasi DC	278	87	191	278	136	142	0	0	0	44	19	25
65.	Nsimbo DC	168	41	127	3095	2615	480	0	0	0	40	4	36
66.	Pangani DC	169	17	152	0	0	0	21	4	17	14	7	7
67.	Rambo DC	1117	72	1045	1117	730	387	123	81	42	87	6	81
68.	Rungwe DC	902	92	810	0	0	0	84	82	2	92	15	77
69.	Serengeti DC	584	110	474	584	292	292	63	26	37	90	21	69

70.	Siha DC	359	40	319	359	193	166	39	8	31	25	7	18
71.	Simanjiro DC	296	51	245	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72.	Singida DC	485	60	425	408	197	211	26	2	24	4	2	2
73.	Sumbawanga MC	792	74	718	792	373	419	0	0	0	0	0	0
74.	Tabora DC	249	49	200	0	0	0	51	7	44	51	3	48
75.	Tanga CC	983	95	888	0	0	0	78	40	38	0	0	0
76.	Tarime DC	547	113	434	451	327	124	78	10	68	79	3	76
77.	Tunduru DC	400	110	290	445	292	153	63	30	33	47	17	30
78.	Ukerewe DC	662	88	574	662	305	357	66	15	51	74	7	67
79.	Ulanga DC	580	92	488	1160	270	890	81	17	64	8	6	2
80.	Urambo DC	402	65	337	6273	4803	1470	42	7	35	0	0	0
	Total	34983	5327	29,656	80140	59309	20,831	4293	1308	2,985	3060	718	2,342

Appendix xlv: List of LGAs with Grounded Motor Vehicles

S/N	Region	Name of council	Description	No. of PPE	Value
1	Arusha	Arusha DC	Motor vehicles	2	not reported
2	Manyara	Babati DC	Motor vehicles	3	not reported
3	Manyara	Babati TC	Motor vehicles & Tractor	2	not reported
4	Coast	Bagamoyo DC	Seventeen motor vehicles	17	not reported
5	Simiyu	Bariadi TC	Six motor vehicles	5	not reported
6	Kagera	Biharamulo DC	Five motor vehicles	5	not reported
7	Kigoma	Buhigwe DC	Land cruiser-ambulance, land cruiser pick up and Jiefang Truck Tipper	3	not reported
8	Simiyu	Busega DC	Three Motor vehicles	3	not reported
9	Dar Es Salaam	Dar es Salaam CC	Eight motor vehicles and one cat bulldozer	4	not reported
10	Dodoma	Dodoma MC	Four motor vehicles	4	not reported
11	Morogoro	Gairo DC	Two motor vehicles	2	not reported
12	Geita	Geita TC	Two M/v	2	not reported
13	Dar Es Salaam	Ilala MC	One M/vehicle-ambulance-abandoned	1	not reported
14	Mwanza	Ilemela MC	Three M/v	3	not reported
15	Iringa	Iringa DC	Three motor vehicle and Seven motorcycle	10	not reported
16	Simiyu	Itilima DC	Two motor vehicles	1	not reported
17	Rukwa	Kalambo DC	Eight Motor vehicles	8	not reported
18	Kagera	Karagwe DC	Two M/vehicle	2	not reported
19	Arusha	Karatu DC	Four Motor vehicles	4	not reported
20	Coast	Kibaha DC	Motor Vehicles	2	not reported
21	Tanga	Kilindi DC	Motor Vehicles	7	not reported
22	Iringa	Kilolo DC	Six motor Vehicles and five motor cycles	11	not reported
23	Morogoro	Kilombero DC	Eleven motor Vehicles	11	not reported
24	Shinyanga	Kishapu DC	Four M/Vehicle and one tractor	5	not reported
25	Dodoma	Kondoa DC	Four motor vehicles and two tractor bulldozer	6	not reported
26	Tanga	Korogwe DC	M/ vehicles & M/cycles	15	not reported
27	Tanga	Korogwe TC	M/ vehicles & Tractor	8	not reported
28	Mbeya	Kyela DC	M/VEHICLES	7	not reported
29	Kagera	Kyerwa DC	One M/vehicle	1	not

					reported
30	Arusha	Longido DC	M/vehicles, M/cycles, M/Grader, W/loader, trailer	13	not reported
31	Njombe	Ludewa DC	Nine motor vehicle Eighteen motor cycles	17	not reported
32	Tanga	Lushoto DC	Motor vehicles	5	not reported
33	Coast	Mafia DC	Seven M/vehicles	7	not reported
34	Njombe	Makete DC	Motor vehicles	4	not reported
35	Mtwara	Masasi DC	Five M/vehicles and five burnt down	10	not reported
36	Simiyu	Maswa DC	Nine M/v, and Motor grader& tractor(masel)	11	not reported
37	Mbeya	Mbarali DC	Motor vehicles	2	not reported
38	Mbeya	Mbeya CC	Motor vehicles	2	not reported
39	Mbeya	Mbeya DC	Motor vehicles	4	not reported
40	Ruvuma	Mbinga DC	Motor vehicles	8	not reported
41	Mbeya	Mbozi DC	Motor vehicles	6	not reported
42	Manyara	Mbulu DC	Motor vehicles	3	not reported
43	Simiyu	Meatu DC	Twenty one M/Vehicle	21	not reported
44	Mwanza	Misungwi DC	Eight M/vehicles	8	not reported
45	Singida	Mkalama DC	Four motor vehicles	4	not reported
46	Tanga	Mkinga DC	Motor vehicles	3	not reported
47	Katavi	Mlele DC	Three motor vehicles	3	not reported
47	Mbeya	Momba DC	Six motor vehicle	6	not reported
49	Arusha	Monduli DC	Motor vehicles	4	not reported
50	Morogoro	Morogoro DC	Ten M/vehicles	10	not reported
51	Kilimanjaro	Moshi MC	Motor vehicles	15	not reported
52	Katavi	Mpanda DC	Four motor vehicles	4	not reported
53	Katavi	Mpanda TC	Three motor vehicles	3	not reported
54	Dodoma	Mpwapwa DC	Eleven motor vehicles	11	not reported
55	Mwanza	Mwanza CC	Ten Motor vehicles	10	not reported
56	Ruvuma	Namtumbo DC	Seven motor vehicle	7	not reported
57	Arusha	Ngorongoro DC	Five Motor vehicles & Three Plants	8	not reported
58	Njombe	Njombe DC	Six motor vehicle	6	not reported
59	Njombe	Njombe TC	Three motor vehicles	3	not reported
60	Rukwa	Nkasi DC	Ten motor vehicle	10	not reported
61	Katavi	Nsimbo DC	One motor vehicle	1	not reported

62	Shinyanga	Shinyanga MC	Ten M/vehicles and Motor Grader	10	not reported
63	Manyara	Simanjiro DC	Five M/vehicles & 1 Bulldozer	5	not reported
64	Singida	Singida MC	Four Motor vehicles	4	not reported
65	Rukwa	Sumbawanga DC	Six Motor vehicles	6	not reported
66	Rukwa	Sumbawanga MC	Four Motor vehicles	4	not reported
67	Tabora	Tabora MC	Eight Motor vehicles	8	Not reported
68	Mwanza	Ukerewe DC	Two Motor vehicles	2	not reported

Appendix i: List of LGAs with Outstanding Receivables

S/N	Name of LGA	Amount (TZS)	S/N	Name of LGA	Amount (TZS)
1.	Arusha CC	5,920,863,596	83	Mbeya cc	1,181,800,000
2.	Arusha DC	2,400,604,133	84	Mbeya dc	964,066,441
3.	Babati dc	494,205,226	85	Mbinga dc	964,066,441
4.	Babati tc	2,447,802,762	86	Mbogwe DC	567,221,312
5.	Bagamoyo DC	1,566,309,335	87	Mbozi dc	1,586,210,018
6.	Bahi DC	1,195,088,848	88	Mbulu dc	240,291,950
7.	Bariadi DC	250,949,710	89	Meatu DC	879,185,031
8.	Bariadi TC	508,777,000	90	Meru dc	1,483,226,000
9.	Biharamulo DC	749,211,118	91	Missenyi DC	206,763,804
10.	Buhigwe DC	440,065,187	92	Misungwi DC	541,642,557
11.	Bukoba DC	427,675,606	93	Mkalama DC	21,947,000
12.	Bukoba MC	645,542,481	94	Mkinga dc	135,109,575
13.	Bukombe DC	686,266,576	95	Mkuranga DC	394,421,871
14.	Bumbuli dc	180,460,835	96	Mlele dc	285,354,000
15.	Bunda DC	3,559,310,000	97	Momba dc	1,034,858,046
16.	Busega DC	18,977,900	98	Monduli dc	798,061,300
17.	Busokelo dc	967,578,738	99	Morogoro DC	417,412,040
18.	Butiama DC	64,653,390	100	Morogoro MC	1,252,652,222
19.	Chamwino DC	1,324,569,205	101	Moshi dc	1,969,713,301
20.	Chato DC	474,470,403	102	Moshi mc	2,227,125,663
21.	Chemba	426,944,036	103	Mpanda dc	237,503,000
22.	Chunya dc	800,463,867	104	Mpanda tc	313,528,528
23.	Dar es Salaam CC	1,556,185,113	105	Mpwapa DC	613,057,376
24.	Dodoma MC	3,125,610,996	106	Msalala DC	6,462,649,338
25.	Gairo DC	1,308,764,110	107	Mtwara DC	709,114,000
26.	Geita DC	880,625,000	108	Mtwara MC	1,604,051,000
27.	Geita TC	127,292,786	109	Mufindi dc	1,374,863,544
28.	Hai dc	1,346,920,667	110	Muheza dc	130,778,795
29.	Hanang' dc	614,444,000	111	Muleba DC	1,102,254,559
30.	Handeni dc	900,048,461	112	Musoma dc	755,341,556
31.	Igunga DC	2,285,094,028	113	Musoma MC	281,863,693
32.	Ikungi DC	852,084,000	114	Mvomero DC	1,894,152,096
33.	Ilala MC	1,370,680,546	115	Mwanga dc	16,917,745
34.	Ileje dc	467,985,520	116	Mwanza CC	2,034,883,688
35.	Ilemela MC	2,897,973,310	117	Nachingwea DC	422,023,000
36.	Iramba DC	118,087,000	118	Namtumbo dc	72,091,765
37.	Iringa dc	2,820,044,773	119	Nanyumbu DC	1,198,194,881
38.	Iringa mc	1,312,194,168	120	Newala DC	281,721,614
39.	Itilima DC	1,538,819,244	121	Ngara DC	2,248,910,042
40.	Kahama TC	9,696,630,014	122	Ngorongoro dc	909,706,819
41.	Kakonko DC	358,884,534	123	Njombe dc	1,347,650,762
42.	Kalambo dc	692,676,000	124	Njombe tc	640,970,812
43.	Kaliua DC	615,391,725	125	Nkasi dc	885,070,000
44.	Karagwe DC	5,473,094,000	126	Nsimbo dc	108,991,000
45.	Karatu dc	370,845,192	127	Nyang'hwale DC	577,146,352
46.	Kasulu DC	825,224,000	128	Nyasa dc	55,292,554
47.	Kibaha DC	1,366,212,939	129	Nzega DC	1,535,492,932
48.	Kibaha TC	1,091,901,392	130	Pangani dc	27,815,300
49.	Kibondo DC	279,799,500	131	Rombo dc	611,031,686
50.	Kigoma DC	91,538,000	132	Rorya DC	2,611,924,738
51.	Kigoma/ujiji mc	93,517,000	133	Ruangwa DC	1,530,443,331
52.	Kilindi dc	312,576,392	134	Rufiji DC	961,374,680
53.	Kilolo dc	935,401,674	135	Rungwe dc	265,216,341
54.	Kilombero DC	532,451,826	136	Same dc	629,639,261
55.	Kilosa dc	417,412,039	137	Sengerema DC	774,804,000
56.	Kilwa DC	93,851,660	138	Serengeti DC	837,547,000
57.	Kinondoni MC	6,226,759,124	139	Shinyanga DC	1,673,226,284
58.	Kisarawe DC	266,188,077	140	Shinyanga MC	530,774,896
59.	Kishapu DC	925,406,264	141	Siha dc	126,031,094
60.	Kiteto dc	980,612,331	142	Sikonge DC	480,807,020

61.	Kondoa DC	461,107,258	143	Simanjiro dc	912,979,385
62.	Kongwa DC	546,856,794	144	Singida DC	481,581,000
63.	Korogwe dc	397,368,322	145	Singida MC	649,854,301
64.	Korogwe tc	168,151,174	146	Songea dc	184,975,140
65.	Kwimba DC	1,431,896,355	147	Songea mc	4,196,172,188
66.	Kyela dc	798,500,053	148	Sumbawanga dc	261,415,240
67.	Kyerwa DC	869,510,742	149	Sumbawanga mc	1,205,499,540
68.	Lindi DC	630,331,000	150	Tabora DC	516,521,000
69.	Lindi MC	280,591,800	151	Tabora MC	334,704,148
70.	Liwale DC	889,324,163	152	Tandahimba DC	2,015,406,855
71.	Longido dc	305,442,000	153	Tanga cc	757,597,686
72.	Ludewa dc	1,446,525,451	154	Tarime DC	250,949,710
73.	Lushoto dc	219,912,048	155	Tarime TC	554,025,270
74.	Mafia DC	1,554,540,000	156	Temeke MC	3,139,082,956
75.	Magu DC	464,560,704	157	Tunduru dc	968,309,911
76.	Makambako tc	824,180,352	158	Ukerewe DC	2,416,757,545
77.	Makete dc	69,458,654	159	Ulanga dc	368,838,013
78.	Manyoni DC	827,657,624	160	Urambo DC	376,978,485
79.	Masasi DC	2,243,868,118	161	Ushetu DC	5,316,030,998
80.	Masasi TC	333,875,290	162	Uvinza DC	1,843,221,000
81.	Maswa DC	124,707,852	163	Wang'ing'ombe DC	334,777,101
82.	Mbarali dc	306,597,232		Total	179,026,643,470

Appendix xlvii: List of LGAs with Outstanding Pending Legal Cases

S/N	Name of LGA	Amount Involved (TZS)	Number of Cases with value	Number of cases without value	Total Number of cases
1.	Arusha CC	11,208,038,100.00	11	7	18
2.	Arusha DC	12,000,000.00	1	6	7
3.	Babati TC	-	0	6	6
4.	Bagamoyo DC	5,245,713,203.00	16	7	23
5.	Bahi DC	246,690,908.00	5	0	5
6.	Bariadi DC	35,000,000.00	1	3	4
7.	Bariadi TC	343,146,573.00	5	0	5
8.	Biharamulo DC	678,818,089.00	4	0	4
9.	Bukoba DC	70,553,500.00	3	3	6
10.	Bukoba MC	6,431,118,100.00	24	0	24
11.	Bukombe DC	104,393,024.00	3	0	3
12.	Bumbuli DC	-	0	2	2
13.	Bunda DC	302,000,000.00	5	0	5
14.	Busokelo DC	15,000,000.00	1	2	3
15.	Butiama DC	759,218,000.00	7	0	7
16.	Chamwino DC	359,599,091.00	2	0	2
17.	Chato DC	784,000.00	2	0	2
18.	Dar es salaam CC	172,197,973,052.00	28	0	28
19.	Dodoma MC	1,430,051,528.00	11	0	11
20.	Geita DC	589,190,167.00	6	1	7
21.	Geita TC	101,680,000.00	2	0	2
22.	Hai DC	-	0	15	15
23.	Handeni DC	123,418,000.00	4	1	5
24.	Ileje DC	311,342,753.90	6	0	6
25.	Iringa MC	564,017,300.00	3	0	3
26.	Kahama TC	74,316,675.00	2	0	2
27.	Kalambo DC	275,699,333.00	6	1	7
28.	Karagwe DC	984,200,000.00	27	1	28
29.	Karatu DC	780,830,000.00	4	2	6
30.	Kibaha DC	349,000,000.00	2	1	3
31.	Kibaha TC	823,012,324.00	19	5	24
32.	Kibondo DC	355,996,701.00	9	0	9
33.	Kigoma/Ujiji MC	5,796,566,944.00	16	0	16
34.	Kilindi DC	432,554,285.00	4	0	4
35.	Kilolo DC	455,600,000.00	3	0	3
36.	Kilombero DC	69,241,666.00	2	11	13
37.	Kilwa DC	485,643,182.00	5	1	6
38.	Kinondoni MC	43,749,150,561.00	196	0	196
39.	Kisarawe DC	727,415,545.99	11	2	13
40.	Kishapu DC	816,333,010.00	3	0	3
41.	Kiteto DC	100,000,000.00	1	0	1
42.	Kondoa DC	869,280,000.00	8	0	8
43.	Kongwa DC	326,662,713.00	4	0	4
44.	Korogwe DC	75,762,347.00	4	1	5
45.	Korogwe TC	412,500,000.00	7	9	16
46.	Kwimba DC	125,380,000.00	5	0	5
47.	Kyela DC	42,850,457.00	2	0	2
48.	Kyerwa DC	224,448,639.00	7	5	12
49.	Lindi MC	346,018,000.00	5	2	7
50.	Liwale DC	260,000,000.00	1	0	1
51.	Longido DC	-	0	1	1
52.	Magu DC	15,985,583,866.00	15	0	15
53.	Makambako TC	40,000,000.00	1	0	1
54.	Manyoni DC	153,610,800.00	8	0	8
55.	Masasi DC	517,150,817.00	7	0	7
56.	Masasi TC	640,000,000.00	4	0	4

57.	Mbarali DC	52,656,500.00	3	2	5
58.	Mbeya CC	912,908,087.00	16	18	34
59.	Mbeya DC	320,997,900.00	4	0	4
60.	Mbozi DC	1,098,335,091.00	15	10	25
61.	Mbulu DC	-	0	4	4
62.	Meatu DC	135,064,000.00	5	0	5
63.	Meru DC	216,274,258.00	5	4	9
64.	Mkinga DC	-	0	7	7
65.	Mkuranga DC	206,947,200.00	1	1	2
66.	Mlele DC	154,596,250.00	2	0	2
67.	Momba DC	6,000,000.00	3	0	3
68.	Monduli DC	1,064,926,900.00	11	2	13
69.	Morogoro MC	-	0	5	5
70.	Moshi MC	-	11		11
71.	Mpanda DC	-	0	1	1
72.	Mpwapa DC	165,158,633.00	3	0	3
73.	Msalala DC	185,907,360.00	3	0	3
74.	Mtwara DC	91,250,000.00	1	0	1
75.	Mtwara MC	17,468,392,196.00	13	0	13
76.	Mufindi DC	1,658,390,000.00	4	2	6
77.	Muheza DC	107,560,450.00	6	0	6
78.	Musoma MC	1,243,053,759.89	27	0	27
79.	Mwanga DC	55,870,400.00	2	0	2
80.	Mwanza CC	2,318,083,618.00	13	13	26
81.	Nanyumbu DC	554,565,161.00	3	0	3
82.	Newala DC	195,000,000.00	2	0	2
83.	Ngara DC	197,500,000.00	4	0	4
84.	Nkasi DC	192,000,000.00	3	0	3
85.	Nyang'ware DC	19,452,500.00	3	0	3
86.	Rombo DC	45,000,000.00	1	2	3
87.	Rorya DC	48,806,245.00	1	0	1
88.	Ruangwa DC	440,000.00	1	0	1
89.	Rufiji DC	564,925,000.00	1	3	4
90.	Rungwe DC	1,383,259,533.00	12	16	28
91.	Same DC	155,280,400.00	4	1	5
92.	Sengerema DC	299,933,153.00	11	2	13
93.	Shinyanga DC	186,832,906.86	6	5	11
94.	Shinyanga MC	37,000,000.00	2	0	2
95.	Simanjiro DC	33,568,000.00	1	4	5
96.	Singida DC	1,017,600,000.00	3	1	4
97.	Singida MC	389,542,990.00	6	0	6
98.	Songea MC	342,424,200.00	3	5	8
99.	Sumbawanga DC	-	0	9	9
100.	Sumbawanga MC	1,294,000,000.00	7	4	11
101.	Tabora DC	100,000,000.00	1	0	1
102.	Tabora MC	809,000,000.00	4	0	4
103.	Tandahimba DC	400,000,000.00	1	2	3
104.	Tanga CC	8,478,834,009.00	33	2	35
105.	Temeke MC	377,000,000.00	2	0	2
106.	Tunduma TC	512,000,000.00	4	7	11
107.	Urambo DC	67,000,000.00	2	0	2
108.	Ushetu DC	185,308,100.00	3	0	3
Total		322,773,198,055.64	810	227	1,037

Appendix xviii: List of LGAs Lacking Clear Arrangement for Recovering Higher Education Students Loans from Beneficiaries

S/N	Name of LGA	Identification of Loan beneficiaries not done	Notification to HESLB on identified beneficiaries not done	Loan deductions not remitted (TZS)
1	Arusha CC		/	
2	Babati DC	/	/	
3	Babati TC	/	/	
4	Bahi DC			187,382,897
5	Buhigwe DC	/		
6	Chato DC	/	/	
7	Chemba DC	/		
8	Chunya DC			
9	Dodoma MC	/	/	
10	Gairo DC	/	/	
11	Hanang' DC	/	/	
12	Igunga DC			40,686,224
13	Ikungi DC	/		
14	Ileje DC	/	/	
15	Iramba DC	/		
16	Iringa DC			96,890,920
17	Iringa MC	/	/	
18	Kaliua DC			13,356,000
19	Karatu DC	/	/	
20	Kasulu DC	/	/	
21	Kibondo DC	/		
22	Kigoma DC	/		
23	Kilolo DC			84,452,443
24	Kilombero DC	/	/	
25	Kinondoni MC	/	/	
26	Kiteto DC	/	/	
27	Kondoa DC	/	/	
28	Kwimba DC	/	/	
29	Magu DC	/	/	
30	Manyoni DC	/	/	
31	Mbeya CC		/	
32	Mbeya DC	/	/	
33	Mbinga DC	/	/	
34	Mbozi DC	/	/	
35	Meru DC	/	/	
36	Mkalama DC	/	/	
37	Momba DC	/	/	
38	Moshi DC			238,693,232
39	Musoma MC	/		
40	Mvomero DC	/	/	
41	Mwanza CC	/	/	
42	Namtumbo DC	/	/	
43	Nkasi DC			245,649,031
44	Nyang'ware DC	/	/	
45	Sengerema DC	/	/	
46	Singida DC	/	/	
47	Singida MC	/	/	
48	Songea MC	/	/	
49	Tunduru DC	/	/	
50	Ukerewe DC	/	/	
51	Urambo DC			7,358,083
Total				914,468,830

Appendix xlix : Environmental Management Weaknesses

S/N	Name of LGA	Environmental Weaknesses noted
1.	Arusha CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Community has developed the habit of dumping wastes to areas around their households and in the water sources such as at Sombetini and Kaloleni wards. ii. Non-confiscation of a condemned toilet at Njiro Primary School which might endanger pupil's life. iii. Absence of Environmental inspector as required by part XVI of Sections 182(1), (2) and 183(1), (2), (3) of the Environmental Management Act No.20 of 2004.
2.	Arusha DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Lack of Fire Protection Mechanisms in the Council's Premises ii. Non preparation of the annual environmental action plan as required by Sect. 42 (1) and (2) of the Environmental Management Act No. 20 of 2004. iii. Non identification of types of projects requiring environmental assessment and audit before implementation as required by 1st Schedule of the Environmental (Registration of Environmental Experts) Regulations of 2005. iv. Absence of environmental management policy.
3.	Babati TC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The established waste disposal area is not fenced; no provision of weighing wastes before being dumped, and no Incinerator for destroying wastes. ii. At Sirato Sisal Farm there is a temporary liquid wastes disposal; no Treatment of liquid wastes before dumping, no caution statement restricting access to the dumping area, and the selected area is close to the road used by the citizens. iii. Challenges facing development of Lake Babati such as inadequate budget for protecting, conserving and patrolling fishing activities in the lake; Shortage of fishing experts and illegal fishing activities in the lake. iv. Near the Lake environment; the community conducts agriculture, cutting trees, human settlement, bricks building, car washing and livestock keeping. v. Hotel buildings constructed nearby the Council's Lake store office without fulfilling contractual requirements which has resulted into un-conducive hotel environment.
4.	Bahi DC	The Council did not identify types of projects requiring environmental assessment and audit before implementation as required by 1 st Schedule of the Environmental (Registration of Environmental Experts) Regulations of 2005 while it has commenced mining activities at Asanje Village without preparing environmental impact assessment.
5.	Biharamulo DC	The Council delays to remove waste from collection points; in all the collection points; the wastes were dumped and spread all over the area which is not fenced.
6.	Bukoba MC	The waste collection points were found with huge piles and the constructed collection points were not in use instead the wastes were dumped outside the collection point building.
7.	Busega DC	No dumping site for solid waste collected from various collection points in Nyashimo Town contrary to Sect.118 of the Environment Management Act, 2004.
8.	Busokelo DC	Village communities were extracting sand along Lufilyo, Isale, and Mwatisi Rivers and Bridges.
9.	Chamwino DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Primary mining activities at Hanet and Itiso Village without the prepared Environmental Impact Assessment report. ii. Unlawful excessive cutting of trees for wood charcoal and firewood for commercial activities contrary to Forest Act of 2002 which set procedures for natural resource management.
10.	Chunya DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. There is inadequate equipment, machines and tools for collecting, transporting and disposing solid and liquid waste. Currently the solid waste generation per month is 1460 tonnes while capacity of collecting and transporting solid waste per month is 450 (29%) tones. ii. Absence of specific closed garbage collection points as a result people dump waste in un-allocated places.
11.	Ilemela MC	At Nyamadoke, Kiseke and Jiwe Kuu Protected Hills, I noted illegal quarry of sand and stones at Magaka, Maseleme, Nsumba PPF, Kiseke Hill, Jiwe Kuu Protected Hill, Nyamadoke, Shibula, CBE Hill, Kilabela and Nyamhongolo.
12.	Itilima DC	No dumping site where garbage collected from various collection points in Lagangabilili town may be dumped.
13.	Kibaha DC	Invasion of small scale sand mining at Soga, Kikongo and Bokomnemela wards. Uncontrolled forest fire by farmers, hunters and pastoralists who burn the forests or open land for shifting cultivation, wild animals hunting and for cattle grazing.
14.	Kibaha TC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Uncollected Solid Waste Products at Kongowe Market area and Picha ya Ndege along Morogoro Road. ii. Kibaha Town Council generates approximate 50,951 tons of solid waste per year and had the capacity of disposing off is 12,005 tons only of solid waste

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. which is equivalent to 24% per year and 76% of solid waste is left uncollected. Non development of waste dumping places in Kibaha Town Council
15.	Kishapu DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Inadequate capacity in the collection and transportation of Solid Waste. ii. No dumping place for solid waste
16.	Lindi MC	Agricultural and other human activities around source of water at Mingoyo and waste products dumped around human residential areas at Ndolo and Kariakoo
17.	Mafia DC	Piling up of solid waste within residential areas along Kilindoni (at Ismailia area).
18.	Masasi DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Unplanned gravel mining at Msanga area and no toilets facilities, ii. Non-existence of fire fighting equipment at Newala Hospital buildings.
19.	Mbozi DC	Eruption of fuels on the Local drilled water wells around Mlowo Ward.
20.	Mbulu DC	Waste collection points not constructed
21.	Misenyi DC	The delays to carry-out waste from the collection points as the areas have been piled by waste.
22.	Misungwi DC	Waste collecting point in the town market roadsides near human habitat with no proper prevention of the wastes such as fencing of the area to prevent unauthorized access.
23.	Mkalama DC	Shortage of staff in Environment Department
24.	Mkuranga DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Absence of waste dumping places in Mkuranga District Council ii. Absence of Environmental Inspector iii. Environmental Impact Assessment not performed by some of local investors
25.	Momba DC	Absence of sufficient and appropriate public toilets at the Council
26.	Morogoro DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Massive cutting down of trees, overgrazing, and uncontrolled forest fire around protected areas, ii. Invasion of small scale mining iii. No systematic method of solid waste management.
27.	Moshi DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Solid wastes collection point at Marangu Market not well maintained ii. Ashira Girls Secondary School student mess not conducive for use
28.	Moshi MC	Improper waste management at Moshi Leather Industries
29.	Mpwapwa DC	Low capacity of waste collection by the Council and inadequate public toilets at the town market.
30.	Mtwara MC	Constructed permanent structures along Indian Ocean Shores by NAF BEACH HOTEL Contrary to Resolution of Council Management Team.
31.	Muleba DC	The Council delays to carry-out waste from both Muleba Kariakoo Market and Bus stand.
32.	Mvomero DC	Dakawa Animals Auction has no concrete slabs for treating animals, Liquid wastes holes have not been constructed and no toilets at the Auction place.
33.	Mwanza CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Presence of wastes at Nyegezi Bus Stand near restaurants and human habitat with no proper charge of the wastes such as fencing of the area to prevent unauthorized access. ii. Un-channelled flow of wastes (animal blood) at Nyakato Abattoir.
34.	Newala DC	Dumping site behind Newala Nursing College, and Chitandi.
35.	Ngorongoro DC	Extraction of rocks at Mgongo Village.
36.	Same DC	Solid wastes in Hedaru road which have not been removed are there for a long time.
37.	Simanjiro DC	Council Abattoir suitable for use, and Improper storage of captured exhibits under natural resource department.
38.	Singida MC	Inadequate capacity to collect and transport solid waste.
39.	Tanga CC	Waste collection point contain decomposed waste which are not collected in time, mixed with rain water which cause bad smell around the market.
40.	Ukerewe DC	Vehicles used to collect waste and move it to the dumping place were not covered thus causing the carried waste to be scattered all over.

Appendix I: List of LGAs with Outstanding Payables

S/N	Name of LGAs	Amount (TZS)	S/N	Name of LGAs	Amount (TZS)
1.	Arusha CC	4,237,793,108	2.	Mbeya CC	2,519,942,000
3.	Arusha DC	2,503,888,445	4.	Mbeya DC	2,265,063,230
5.	Babati DC	694,567,868	6.	Mbinga DC	535,938,506
7.	Babati TC	2,295,940,532	8.	Mbogwe DC	518,039,172
9.	Bagamoyo DC	2,184,081,212	10.	Mbozi DC	523,175,226
11.	Bahi DC	2,136,147,326	12.	Mbulu DC	738,656,000
13.	Bariadi DC	1,103,827,000	14.	Meatu DC	879,185,031
15.	Bariadi TC	413,277,000	16.	Meru DC	890,254,678
17.	Biharamulo DC	175,470,897	18.	Misenyi DC	211,434,533
19.	Buhigwe DC	116,168,669	20.	Misungwi DC	472,018,814
21.	Bukoba DC	740,831,836	22.	Mkalama DC	571,431,000
23.	Bukoba MC	983,974,010	24.	Mkinga DC	608,957,409
25.	Bukombe DC	731,636,159	26.	Mkuranga DC	954,115,916
27.	Bumbuli DC	326,928,380	28.	Mlele DC	368,518,000
29.	Bunda DC	3,698,483,000	30.	Momba DC	223,789,032
31.	Busega DC	173,906,379	32.	Monduli DC	1,416,467,134
33.	Busokelo DC	1,381,538,210	34.	Morogoro DC	1,545,810,883
35.	Butiama DC	674,353,300	36.	Morogoro MC	203,092,263
37.	Chamwino DC	1,524,288,952	38.	Moshi DC	1,326,800,314
39.	Chato DC	640,123,234	40.	Moshi MC	2,299,820,801
41.	Chemba DC	690,982,153	42.	Mpanda DC	1,056,464,000
43.	Chunya DC	661,248,622	44.	Mpanda TC	77,989,527
45.	Dar es salaam CC	3,545,748,000	46.	Mpwapwa DC	1,111,864,030
47.	Dodoma MC	5,181,717,304	48.	Msalala DC	1,222,017,897
49.	Gairo DC	273,739,072	50.	Mtwara DC	920,889,000
51.	Geita DC	1,532,640,526	52.	Mtwara MC	537,305,000
53.	Geita TC	200,592,563	54.	Mufindi DC	1,597,267,838
55.	Hai DC	944,720,504	56.	Muheza DC	752,659,323
57.	Hanang DC	690,213,000	58.	Muleba DC	724,020,261
59.	Handeni DC	454,160,349	60.	Musoma DC	511,584,903
61.	Igunga DC	1,675,959,672	62.	Musoma MC	1,724,441,144
63.	Ikungi DC	909,977,000	64.	Mvomero DC	1,360,820,198
65.	Ilala MC	10,533,239,235	66.	Mwanga DC	868,428,126
67.	Ileje DC	319,533,025	68.	Mwanza CC	2,428,532,584
69.	Ilemela MC	1,512,116,859	70.	Nachingwea DC	871,605,000
71.	Iramba DC	588,538,000	72.	Namtumbo DC	161,905,871
73.	Iringa DC	2,925,437,366	74.	Nanyumbu DC	1,253,225,272
75.	Iringa MC	3,458,800,885	76.	Newala DC	132,913,067
77.	Itilima DC	461,187,273	78.	Ngara DC	2,394,878,463
79.	Kahama TC	790,090,641	80.	Ngorongoro DC	966,650,367
81.	Kakonko DC	790,470,059	82.	Njombe DC	1,017,726,106
83.	Kalambo DC	397,142,000	84.	Njombe TC	738,307,165
85.	Kaliua DC	929,838,540	86.	Nkasi DC	4,801,226,000
87.	Karagwe DC	4,844,331,000	88.	Nsimbo DC	195,735,012
89.	Karatu DC	1,567,036,324	90.	Nyang'hwale DC	112,434,394
91.	Kasulu DC	2,571,472,000	92.	Nyasa DC	397,189,138
93.	Kibaha DC	1,447,801,931	94.	Nzega DC	1,373,756,512
95.	Kibaha TC	1,242,223,923	96.	Pangani DC	232,262,322
97.	Kibondo DC	555,392,410	98.	Rombo DC	333,351,107
99.	Kigoma DC	330,453,000	100.	Rorya DC	2,282,815,575
101.	Kigoma/ujiji MC	1,085,713,248	102.	Ruangwa DC	1,414,752,790
103.	Kilindi DC	1,301,754,996	104.	Rufiji DC	921,595,110
105.	Kilolo DC	935,401,674	106.	Rungwe DC	2,567,341,827
107.	Kilombero DC	371,129,681	108.	Same DC	2,419,759,514
109.	Kilosa DC	1,545,810,883	110.	Sengerema DC	1,124,044,000
111.	Kilwa DC	110,439,319	112.	Serengeti DC	537,632,000
113.	Kinondoni MC	16,636,330,668	114.	Shinyanga DC	2,324,532,071
115.	Kisarawe DC	348,311,456	116.	Shinyanga MC	607,783,052
117.	Kishapu DC	838,000,000	118.	Siha DC	748,101,978
119.	Kiteto DC	1,132,884,590	120.	Sikonge DC	907,614,270

121.	Kondoa DC	316,743,914	122.	Simanjiro DC	1,058,622,435
123.	Kongwa DC	1,125,742,733	124.	Singida DC	689,204,000
125.	Korogwe DC	959,845,758	126.	Singida MC	868,359,752
127.	Korogwe TC	780,911,259	128.	Songea DC	531,665,219
129.	Kwimba DC	360,875,330	130.	Songea MC	2,804,569,398
131.	Kyela DC	1,248,733,256	132.	Sumbawanga DC	516,366,770
133.	Kyerwa DC	966,348,420	134.	Sumbawanga MC	1,290,249,911
135.	Lindi DC	173,481,000	136.	Tabora DC	930,056,000
137.	Lindi MC	200,871,278	138.	Tabora MC	2,117,409,452
139.	Liwale DC	906,268,623	140.	Tandahimba DC	627,503,677
141.	Longido DC	1,044,570,000	142.	Tanga CC	911,339,838
143.	Ludewa DC	1,248,733,256	144.	Tarime DC	1,408,714,132
145.	Lushoto DC	284,874,426	146.	Tarime TC	638,959,574
147.	Mafia DC	1,765,875,000	148.	Temeke MC	5,786,031,770
149.	Magu DC	514,138,280	150.	Tunduru DC	292,723,718
151.	Makambako TC	931,576,396	152.	UkereweDC	1,673,505,457
153.	Makete DC	936,771,244	154.	Ulanga DC	881,208,554
155.	Manyoni DC	692,280,113	156.	Urambo DC	778,731,882
157.	Masasi DC	3,232,553,261	158.	Ushetu DC	395,643,067
159.	Masasi TC	543,112,860	160.	Uvinza DC	720,752,000
161.	Maswa DC	452,628,228	162.	Wang'ingombe DC	225,619,904
163.	Mbarali DC	420,769,684	Total		212,130,677,853

Appendix ii: Anomalies Noted during Physical Verification on the Implementation of Capital Development Projects

S/N	Name of LGA	Irregularities noted
1.	Kakonko DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The increase in contract price was due to poor designing of the work as the BoQ was prepared without allocation of the site to construct those houses. The Engineer's estimates and the budget were TZS.120,000,000 while the construction costs were TZS.152,075,937 the situation led to price escalation by 21%. • The Council management did not obtain prior written approval from the Paymaster General or appropriate budget approving authority for the additional costs of such work contrary to Reg. 110(4) of PPR, 2013. • The contract price included TZS.7,603,796.85 being as 5% Withholding Tax. This implies that the Council as the procuring entity is supposed to pay tax to TRA instead of the Contractor. This is contrary to the requirements of Section 83A of Income Tax Act, 2004 as amended in 2013.
2.	Mbeya CC	<p>LGA/069/2011-12/MCC/CQ/W/12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Certificate No.3/5, there was a 15% recovery of advance payments of TZS.21,729,906.23, but the payment was not evidenced to have been deducted from the contractors' payments. • In addition, TZS.66,947,050 were approved including additional works of TZS.22,603,900 and price escalation effect of TZS.44,343,150 caused by delay in the completion of the projects.
3.	MUSOMA MC	<p>LGA/064/2013/2014/BLD/W/1/2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Contract sum was revised from the original price of TZS.69,660,530 to TZS.87,891,415 which reflects addition works of TZS.18,230,885 or 26% of the original price contrary to Regulation 61 (4) of Public Procurement Regulation, 2013 which requires contract amendment not to exceed the total contract price by more than 15 percent of the original contract price without approval of budget approving authority. • There was no detailed analysis or BoQ which show additional activities, its rates and prices which led to the above revised contact price. • The Contractor was paid TZS.89,522,494 for the works executed without being inspected by the Council's inspection team.
4.	MULEBA DC	<p>LGA/037/2014-2015/MLB/LCDG/W/21-LOT-7</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two fixed doors were not varnished and polished as per BoQ (one main entrance door and toilet door) • Preparation and fixing of one window store had not been done • Two sides of toilets roofs had not been fixed with facial board as required by BoQ.
5.	SIKONGE DC	<p>IDK/KIJJI/NGY/SM/NYUMBA/2014/2015/01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquidated damages of TZS. 1,700,000 were not charged as required by clause of the specific contracts (maximum liquidated damaged for delayed 435 days (liquidate damages = 0.1% per day)). • Ceiling board works not completed as per contract agreements. <p>LGA/121/2012-2013/W/11/L/02</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skimming on ceiling board not completed; • Plumbing work was not completed at the laboratory room; and • Bunsen burners were not working.
6.	TANGA CITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part 11 of the BoQ for Supply and fix of corrugated iron roofing including rain water gutters requires 30 gauge corrugated iron sheets to be fixed instead of 28 gauge which is the standard set by the Government. • I could not confirm the accountability of TZS.158,000,000 since the NMB bank statements for bank Account No. 41712000144 to which the funds were deposited along with other documents for Mwanzange Ward Office could not be availed for audit verification during the site visit. • The Income Tax Act, 2004 as amended in 2013 requires government entities

		<p>to withhold tax at the rate of 5% and 2% of payments made in respect of goods and services respectively. Contrary to this requirement of the act, the Council did not withhold tax for the payments made to the contractor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contract was awarded to the contractor before vetting was done by the responsible Authority contrary to Reg. 59(1) and Reg.60 (1) of PPR, 2013 and the contract amount exceeded the allowed threshold.
7.	UKEREWE DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gutters were not well fitted as result, water was not flowing into the reserve tank. There was leakage on the roof hence the ceiling board had defects. Poor workmanship on construction and finishing of Septic tank at staff house as there was a leakage at the septic tank.

Appendix Iii: Outstanding Contributions to Women and Youth Development Fund

S/N	Name of LGA	Outstanding Amount (TZS)	S/N	Name of LGA	Outstanding Amount (TZS)
1	ARUSHA CC	892,294,400	57	MBARALI DC	214,099,683
2	ARUSHA DC	177,876,403	58	MBEYA CC	504,235,800
3	BABATI DC	177,151,577	59	MBEYA DC	205,428,092
4	BABATI TC	83,099,894	60	MBOGWE DC	34,560,649
5	BARIADI DC	126,184,400	61	MBOZI DC	309,393,051
6	BARIADI TC	157,602,300	62	MBULU DC	90,321,640
7	BIHARAMULO DC	25,421,647	63	MEATU DC	153,380,280
8	BUHIGWE DC	10,975,663	64	MERU DC	139,966,200
9	BUKOBA MC	181,459,211	65	MISENYI DC	79,969,900
10	BUMBULI DC	40,279,985	66	MISUNGWI DC	129,199,153
11	BUSEGA DC	87,729,659	67	MKALAMA DC	67,892,420
12	BUSOKELO DC	125,436,395	68	MKINGA DC	28,756,466
13	CHAMWINO DC	319,199,897	69	MKURANGA DC	152,466,451
14	CHATO DC	109,800,240	70	MLELE DC	81,858,000
15	CHEMBA DC	139,229,511	71	MOMBA DC	212,447,903
16	CHUNYA DC	225,409,501	72	MONDULI DC	70,735,639
17	DODOMA MC	234,513,356	73	MPWAPWA DC	98,573,328
18	GEITA DC	133,215,200	74	MSALALA DC	231,624,188
19	GEITA TC	300,617,926	75	MUFINDI DC	358,731,905
20	HANANG' DC	105,405,100	76	MUHEZA DC	110,895,460
21	HANDENI DC	60,488,836	77	MULEBA DC	143,173,130
22	IGUNGA DC	169,743,500	78	MUSOMA MC	84,677,933
23	IKUNGI DC	19,121,600	79	MVOMERO DC	82,763,984
24	ILEJE DC	57,501,933	80	MWANGA DC	88,596,952
25	ILEMELA MC	400,661,585	81	MWANZA CC	831,575,897
26	IRAMBA DC	36,854,038	82	NACHINGWEA DC	147,202,600
27	IRINGA MC	322,707,905	83	NAMTUMBO DC	56,259,996
28	ITILIMA DC	76,431,627	84	NANYUMBU DC	71,681,607
29	KAHAMA TC	289,466,140	85	NGARA DC	53,757,770
30	KAKONKO DC	21,670,981	86	NGORONGORO DC	155,986,323
31	KALAMBO DC	89,511,144	87	NJOMBE DC	67,095,885
32	KALIUA DC	317,108,585	88	NJOMBE TC	72,919,698
33	KARAGWE DC	16,282,423	89	NSIMBO DC	94,934,635
34	KARATU DC	24,003,450	90	NYASA DC	46,842,717
35	KASULU DC	97,254,100	91	PANGANI DC	71,258,002
36	KIBONDO DC	66,458,814	92	ROMBO DC	125,645,497
37	KIGOMA DC	20,239,152	93	RORYA DC	36,283,095
38	KIGOMA/UJIJI MC	1,773,260,000	94	RUANGWA DC	176,681,487
39	KILOMBERO DC	343,495,452	95	RUNGWE DC	301,529,640
40	KILWA DC	150,511,415	96	SAME DC	63,066,083
41	KISHAPU DC	178,731,294	97	SENGEREMA DC	118,068,418
42	KITETO DC	95,944,531	98	SHINYANGA DC	60,220,833
43	KONDOA DC	75,802,836	99	SHINYANGA MC	143,910,347
44	KONGWA DC	95,780,023	100	SIKONGE DC	257,357,991
45	KOROGWE DC	18,633,131	101	SINGIDA MC	196,041,950
46	KOROGWE TC	62,364,198	102	SONGEA MC	93,642,627
47	KWIMBA DC	53,882,216	103	SUMBAWANGA DC	85,937,000
48	KYELA DC	217,462,120	104	SUMBAWANGA MC	96,050,614
49	LINDI DC	110,878,300	105	TANGA CC	371,807,319
50	LIWALE DC	10,697,112	106	TARIME DC	205,317,088
51	LONGIDO DC	55,700,500	107	TARIME TC	50,766,136
52	LUDEWA DC	149,656,982	108	TUNDURU DC	78,857,051
53	LUSHOTO DC	71,434,214	109	UKEREWI DC	91,980,391
54	MAFIA DC	32,725,700	110	USHETU DC	194,559,330
55	MAKAMBAKO TC	168,992,350	111	UVINZA DC	80,594,700
56	MASWA DC	68,539,696	112	WATONG'INGOMBE DC	46,273,570
				TOTAL	17,690,754,651

Appendix iii: LGAs with unrecovered loan

S/N	Name of LGA	Loan not recovered (TZS)
1	ARUSHA CC	288,336,000
2	ARUSHA DC	41,751,800
3	BABATI DC	30,921,250
4	BABATI TC	3,352,500
5	BIHARAMULO DC	25,534,750
6	BUHIGWE DC	11,870,520
7	BUKOBA MC	5,017,500
8	BUMBULI DC	5,250,000
9	BUSOKELO DC	6,259,000
10	CHEMBA DC	1,960,900
11	CHUNYA DC	143,589,500
12	HANANG' DC	21,271,000
13	IGUNGA DC	23,528,000
14	KAHAMA TC	30,529,500
15	KALAMBO DC	18,669,715
16	KALIUA DC	27,039,832
17	KARAGWE DC	7,810,000
18	KARATU DC	155,526,009
19	KIGOMA DC	12,698,000
20	KIGOMA/UJJI MC	7,824,800
21	KILWA DC	39,055,800
22	KISHAPU DC	24,345,000
23	KITETO DC	8,740,000
24	KOROGWE TC	51,569,900
25	KYELA DC	72,472,540
26	LIWALE DC	5,286,000
27	MAKAMBAKO TC	45,267,000
28	MBEYA CC	19,008,731
29	MBEYA DC	169,598,850
30	MBINGA DC	35,557,316
31	MBOZI DC	37,572,900
32	MISENYI DC	19,468,750
33	MKINGA DC	1,124,100
34	MKURANGA DC	70,889,150
35	MLELE DC	59,740,080
36	MOMBA DC	43,114,085
37	MONDULI DC	44,905,870
38	MUFINDI DC	23,002,000
39	MUSOMA DC	10,707,500
40	MUSOMA MC	16,904,077
41	NACHINGWEA DC	17,292,700
42	NANYUMBU DC	55,054,500
43	NJOMBE DC	95,506,800
44	NSIMBO DC	11,625,000
45	NZEKA DC	47,937,500
46	RUANGWA DC	15,043,100
47	SENGEREMA DC	23,680,500
48	SIKONGE DC	7,000,000
49	SUMBAWANGA DC	18,786,800
50	SUMBAWANGA MC	21,856,500
51	TUNDURU DC	15,781,500
52	WANG'ING'OMBE DC	6,600,000
Total		2,003,235,125

Appendix liv: List of LGAs with Unspent Balances on Development Projects/Programs

(i) LGCDG Financial Analysis

S/N	Name of LGA	Funds available (TZS)	Actual expenditure (TZS)	Unspent Amount (TZS)	% of Unspent amount (A-B)/A%
1	ARUSHA DC	576,179,054	403,040,323	173,138,732	30
2	BABATI DC	455,609,826	455,609,826	-	0
3	BABATI TC	97,341,600	73,774,000	23,567,600	24
4	BAGAMOYO DC	206,464,219	206,144,951	319,268	0
5	BAHI DC	331,580,770	331,580,770	-	0
6	BARIADI DC	528,361,600	513,787,000	14,574,600	3
7	BARIADI TC	262,553,000	262,553,000	-	0
8	BIHARAMULO DC	657,931,735	613,713,264	44,218,471	7
9	BUHIGWE DC	617,145,561	615,049,611	2,095,950	0
10	BUKOBA DC	520,746,600	520,746,600	-	0
11	BUKOBA MC	109,112,300	109,112,300	-	0
12	BUMBULI DC	1,236,988,240	450,335,765	786,652,475	64
13	BUNDA DC	587,360,329	585,360,329	2,000,000	0
14	BUSEGA DC	1,642,542,037	1,596,512,092	46,029,945	3
15	BUSOKELO DC	807,110,253	347,662,181	459,448,072	57
16	BUTIAMA DC	923,562,191	754,358,890	169,203,301	18
17	CHAMWINO DC	762,898,310	762,898,310	-	0
18	CHEMBA DC	847,143,400	357,118,975	490,024,425	58
19	CHUNYA DC	448,529,000	448,529,000	-	0
20	DODOMA MC	222,113,192	222,113,192	-	0
21	GAIRO DC	333,568,874	333,568,874	-	0
22	GEITA DC	532,622,000	532,622,000	-	0
23	GEITA TC	892,738,534	510,265,837	382,472,697	43
24	HANANG DC	725,253,000	724,737,077	515,923	0
25	HANDENI DC	603,630,032	589,343,994	14,286,038	2
26	IKUNGI DC	421,333,100	333,212,100	88,121,000	21
27	ILALA MC	907,756,000	907,756,000	-	0
28	ILEMELA MC	455,017,700	455,017,700	-	0
29	IRAMBA DC	554,732,000	464,555,000	90,177,000	16
30	ITILIMA DC	868,551,800	562,289,121	306,262,679	35
31	KAHAMA TC	833,624,200	833,624,200	-	0
32	KAKONKO DC	936,167,690	936,167,690	-	0
33	KARATU DC	264,378,100	264,378,100	-	0
34	KASULU DC	817,846,600	817,846,600	-	0
35	KERWA DC	396,700,582	396,700,582	-	0
36	KIBAHA TC	180,471,900	180,471,900	-	0
37	KIBONDO DC	1,011,343,333	1,005,687,102	5,656,231	1
38	KIGOMA DC	516,274,282	391,310,809	124,963,473	24
39	KILOMBERO DC	1,171,557,368	681,478,513	490,078,855	42
40	KILWA DC	224,336,400	224,330,700	5,700	0
41	KINONDONI MC	2,280,844,102	2,280,844,102	-	0
42	KISARAWA DC	214,209,692	214,209,692	-	0
43	KISHAPU DC	718,043,467	706,133,018	11,910,449	2
44	KITETO DC	1,066,535,600	616,535,600	450,000,000	42
45	KONDOA DC	509,637,700	509,637,700	-	0
46	KONGWA DC	391,273,400	358,966,000	32,307,400	8
47	KOROGWE DC	479,773,688	423,199,511	56,574,177	12
48	KOROGWE TC	58,980,041	58,980,041	-	0
49	KWIMBA DC	1,196,868,358	1,196,868,358	-	0
50	KYELA DC	462,735,956	462,735,956	-	0
51	LINDI DC	779,092,106	704,280,370	74,811,736	10
52	LINDI MC	63,740,489	35,079,600	28,660,889	45
53	LIWALE DC	536,618,211	535,745,627	872,584	0
54	LUDEWA DC	595,733,400	595,733,400	-	0

55	LUSHOTO DC	388,485,716	388,479,716	6,000	0
56	MAFIA DC	541,109,566	310,761,410	230,348,156	43
57	MANYONI DC	488,597,500	488,597,500	-	0
58	MBARALI DC	399,069,700	399,069,700	-	0
59	MBEYA CC	356,646,979	65,973,979	290,673,000	82
60	MBEYA DC	323,247,200	297,266,210	25,980,990	8
61	MBOGWE DC	1,363,164,000	709,441,673	653,722,327	48
62	MBOZI DC	492,872,119	469,657,544	23,214,575	5
63	MBULU DC	354,142,700	120,447,403	233,695,297	66
64	MEATU DC	185,086,825	185,086,825	-	0
65	MISENYI DC	449,567,323	449,567,323	-	0
66	MISUNGWU DC	923,710,226	772,671,730	151,038,496	16
67	MKALAMA DC	324,954,600	271,793,054	53,161,546	16
68	MKINGA DC	863,666,465	294,504,301	569,162,164	66
69	MKURANGA DC	1,126,089,246	1,126,089,246	-	0
70	MLELE DC	2,067,258,087	1,402,401,512	664,856,576	32
71	MOMBA DC	677,730,900	269,315,575	408,415,325	60
72	MONDULI DC	277,880,803	207,880,803	70,000,000	25
73	MOROGORO DC	313,582,481	231,988,014	81,594,467	26
74	MOROGORO MC	252,132,000	252,132,000	-	0
75	MOSHI DC	796,685,172	763,050,501	33,634,671	4
76	MOSHI MC	394,220,855	392,206,000	2,014,855	1
77	MPANDA DC	465,752,731	454,684,839	11,067,891	2
78	MPANDA TC	588,060,529	588,060,529	-	0
79	MPWAPWA DC	306,354,914	267,623,197	38,731,717	13
80	MSALALA DC	1,513,546,846	1,270,872,934	242,673,912	16
81	MUJEZA DC	277,865,127	277,865,127	-	0
82	MULEBA DC	749,269,273	749,269,273	-	0
83	MUSOMA MC	117,301,596	117,301,596	-	0
84	MVOMERO DC	617,563,100	610,334,047	7,229,053	1
85	MWANGA DC	172,160,400	138,987,768	33,172,633	19
86	MWANZA CC	377,233,684	229,892,874	147,340,810	39
87	NACHINGWEA DC	392,380,389	334,887,322	57,493,067	15
88	NGARA DC	802,780,671	769,924,146	32,856,525	4
89	NGORONGORO DC	525,142,983	293,452,127	231,690,856	44
90	NJOMBE DC	308,879,000	308,879,000	-	0
91	NSIMBO DC	2,579,686,868	2,559,610,560	20,076,308	1
92	NYANG'HWALE DC	234,238,905	230,726,945	3,511,960	1
93	PANGANI DC	262,184,476	253,165,085	9,019,391	3
94	RORYA DC	503,734,980	503,734,980	-	0
95	RUANGWA DC	522,598,500	200,411,992	322,186,508	62
96	RUFUJI DC	541,533,040	534,589,736	6,943,304	1
97	RUNGWE DC	833,154,479	830,675,479	2,479,000	0
98	SAME DC	304,678,500	304,678,500	-	0
99	SERENGETI DC	289,174,270	286,921,729	2,252,541	1
100	SHINYANGA DC	678,144,634	664,363,361	13,781,273	2
101	SHINYANGA MC	478,923,000	478,923,000	-	0
102	SIHA DC	338,105,870	310,802,561	27,303,309	8
103	SIKONGE DC	410,378,226	410,378,226	-	0
104	SIMANJIRO DC	387,812,243	387,812,243	-	0
105	SINGIDA DC	302,615,200	302,615,200	-	0
106	SINGIDA MC	134,808,200	134,808,200	-	0
107	SONGEA MC	201,812,800	201,812,800	-	0
108	TABORA MC	1,137,101,485	1,137,101,485	-	0
109	TANGA CC	291,839,063	291,839,063	-	0
110	TARIME DC	1,705,387,270	1,550,671,415	154,715,855	9
111	TARIME TC	210,318,500	210,318,500	-	0
112	TOBORA DC	438,049,000	438,049,000	-	0
113	TUNDURU DC	446,439,001	446,439,001	-	0
114	UKERWE DC	803,183,906	707,925,180	95,258,726	12
115	USHETU DC	451,230,400	451,224,878	5,522	0
116	UVINZA DC	738,679,000	738,679,000	-	0
		69,643,266,445	60,323,008,169	9,320,258,276	13

(ii) PHSDP Financial Analysis

S/N	Name of LGA	Funds available (TZS)	Actual expenditure (TZS)	Unspent Amount (TZS)	% Of Unspent amount
1	BAGAMOYO DC	121,241,385	113,372,926	7,868,459	6
2	BUKOKA MC	42,054,153	42,054,153	-	0
3	DODOMA MC	272,298,803	188,477,641	83,821,162	31
4	ILALA MC	114,442,900	114,442,900	-	0
5	KALIUA DC	120,465,078	52,051,232	68,413,846	57
6	KILOMBERO DC	61,777,252	61,777,252	-	0
7	KISHAPU DC	40,185,814	39,996,619	189,195	0
8	KONGWA DC	134,064,241	55,319,300	78,744,941	59
9	LUSHOTO DC	87,820,389	87,820,389	-	0
10	MAFIA DC	14,883,000	13,094,000	1,789,000	12
11	MBEYA CC	294,230,578	110,410,545	183,820,033	62
12	MBOZI DC	63,676,920	63,676,920	-	0
13	MBULU DC	59,650,630	29,438,200	30,212,430	51
14	MKINGA DC	88,091,415	73,296,471	14,794,944	17
15	MKURANGA DC	78,026,873	66,625,691	11,401,182	15
16	MOROGORO DC	53,415,000	43,964,000	9,451,000	18
17	MOROGORO MC	37,778,944	34,248,950	3,529,994	9
18	MULEBA DC	77,137,113	77,137,113	-	0
19	MWANGA DC	25,387,000	21,897,401	3,489,599	14
20	MWANZA CC	1,340,000	1,340,000	-	0
21	NGARA DC	88,999,911	71,661,136	17,338,775	19
22	NYANG'HWALE DC	44,214,250	44,214,250	-	0
23	PANGANI DC	33,008,634	32,545,515	463,119	1
24	SAME DC	96,813,143	89,750,147	7,062,996	7
25	SHINYANGA DC	157,267,036	148,396,479	8,870,557	6
26	SIHA DC	25,019,774	25,018,701	1,073	0
27	SUMBAWANGA DC	107,000,000	100,000,000	7,000,000	7
28	TANGA CC	28,414,767	28,414,767	-	0
29	TARIME DC	72,000,000	72,000,000	-	0
30	TARIME TC	37,709,000	37,709,000	-	0
31	UKERWE DC	62,991,214	38,292,640	24,698,574	39
		2,541,405,217	1,978,444,338	562,960,879	22

(iii) CDCF Financial Analysis

S/N	Name of LGA	Funds available (TZS)	Actual expenditure (TZS)	Unspent Amount (TZS)	% Of Unspent amount
1	ARUSHA DC	56,242,000	53,161,000	3,081,000	5
2	BABATI DC	62,577,976	62,567,000	10,976	0
3	BAGAMOYO DC	150,806,090	139,760,000	11,046,090	7
4	BUKOKA MC	169,883,770	142,067,129	27,816,641	16
5	BUKOMBE DC	73,525,000	43,197,900	30,327,100	41
6	BUMBULI DC	45,514,591	41,479,350	4,035,241	9
7	BUNDA DC	97,141,336	92,641,336	4,500,000	5
8	CHAMWINO DC	134,629,634	134,629,634	-	0
9	CHEMBA DC	47,554,000	47,554,000	-	0
10	CHUNYA DC	92,597,500	92,597,500	-	0
11	DODOMA MC	68,661,000	68,661,000	-	0
12	HANANG' DC	60,754,469	58,730,670	2,023,799	3
13	HANDENI DC	65,433,000	52,711,110	12,721,890	19
14	ILALA MC	158,886,716	122,534,000	36,352,716	23
15	IRAMBA DC	97,368,000	89,732,495	7,635,505	8
16	ITILIMA DC	134,979,670	76,180,000	58,799,670	44

S/N	Name of LGA	Funds available (TZS)	Actual expenditure (TZS)	Unspent Amount (TZS)	% Of Unspent amount
17	KAKONKO DC	54,309,500	54,309,500	-	0
18	KALIUA DC	73,490,500	70,920,400	2,570,100	3
19	KARAGWE DC	55,036,000	54,385,636	650,364	1
20	KARATU DC	49,085,000	49,085,000	-	0
21	KIBONDO DC	52,884,000	50,406,000	2,478,000	5
22	KILOMBERO DC	73,884,000	73,884,000	-	0
23	KILWA DC	73,070,000	73,069,999	1	0
24	KINONDONI MC	200,782,910	196,338,862	4,444,048	2
25	KISHAPU DC	109,278,929	109,237,511	41,418	0
26	KONDOA DC	105,432,535	105,432,535	-	0
27	KONGWA DC	58,285,658	49,915,867	8,369,791	14
28	KOROGWE DC	52,465,601	52,465,601	-	0
29	KOROGWE TC	27,110,737	26,434,369	676,369	2
30	KYELA DC	40,062,510	39,981,000	81,510	0
31	LINDI MC	21,350,000	21,350,000	-	0
32	LUSHOTO DC	84,839,989	84,839,989	-	0
33	MBEYA CC	116,427,410	101,600,000	14,827,410	13
34	MBEYA DC	55,570,000	55,570,000	-	0
35	MBINGA DC	60,946,000	59,373,000	1,573,000	3
36	MBOZI DC	66,331,090	64,755,737	1,575,353	2
37	MBULU DC	62,909,915	60,406,100	2,503,815	4
38	MKALAMA DC	36,003,000	29,803,000	6,200,000	17
39	MKINGA DC	40,840,516	40,840,516	-	0
40	MKURANGA DC	112,111,443	107,250,000	4,861,443	4
41	MLELE DC	89,180,000	78,590,000	10,590,000	12
42	MOMBA DC	42,000,000	42,000,000	-	0
43	MONDULI DC	40,712,000	40,712,000	-	0
44	MOROGORO MC	92,291,524	92,101,524	190,000	0
45	MOSHI MC	69,834,925	66,941,210	2,893,715	4
46	MPWAPWA DC	125,689,975	125,551,035	138,940	0
47	MSALALA DC	59,715,804	59,515,000	200,804	0
48	MUHEZA DC	53,718,170	52,224,710	1,493,460	3
49	MUSOMA MC	51,656,000	51,656,000	-	0
50	MWANGA DC	35,142,700	33,526,000	1,616,700	5
51	NGARA DC	65,771,553	65,771,553	-	0
52	NGORONGORO DC	95,184,120	89,333,740	5,850,380	6
53	PANGANI DC	29,245,000	29,245,000	-	0
54	RUANGWA DC	36,854,000	31,791,000	5,063,000	14
55	SHINYANGA DC	58,807,000	55,881,600	2,925,400	5
56	SHINYANGA MC	36,839,000	17,500,000	19,339,000	52
57	SIMANJIRO DC	62,273,384	58,452,384	3,821,000	6
58	SINGIDA MC	38,208,000	38,208,000	-	0
59	SONGEA MC	91,985,080	16,000,000	75,985,080	83
60	SUMBAWANGA DC	28,791,065	23,855,600	4,935,465	17
61	TABORA MC	54,183,639	54,183,639	-	0
62	TANDAHIMBA DC	48,991,000	39,434,979	9,556,021	20
63	TANGA CC	74,722,404	74,142,000	580,404	1
64	TARIME DC	75,910,624	75,910,624	-	0
65	TUNDURU DC	166,848,596	123,122,964	43,725,632	26
66	UKEREWE DC	108,187,252	51,998,290	56,188,962	52
67	USHETU DC	122,740,545	107,800,000	14,940,545	12
		5,054,545,355	4,545,307,597	509,237,758	10

(iv) ULGSP Financial Analysis

S/N	Name of LGA	Funds available (TZS)	Actual expenditure (TZS)	Unspent Amount (TZS)	% Of Unspent amount
1	BABATI TC	1,518,099,669	93,475,000	1,424,624,669	94
2	BARIADI TC	1,659,907,741	1,446,757,193	213,150,548	13
3	BUKOBA MC	394,581,952	122,518,793	272,063,159	69
4	GEITA TC	1,446,584,275	216,360,029	1,230,224,246	85
5	KIBAHA TC	2,058,724,889	1,040,562,204	1,018,162,685	49
6	KOROGWE TC	1,137,042,070	816,214,270	320,827,800	28
7	MOSHI MC	3,477,901,151	1,857,555,124	1,620,346,027	47
8	MPANDA TC	1,594,997,786	1,432,944,122	162,053,664	10
9	NJOMBE TC	1,983,827,520	543,436,843	1,440,390,678	73
10	SHINYANGA MC	2,139,968,938	2,106,654,867	33,314,071	2
11	SINGIDA MC	2,145,394,921	1,645,394,921	500,000,000	23
12	SUMBAWANGA MC	3,143,776,894	727,139,593	2,416,637,301	77
13	TABORA MC	2,296,540,196	204,765,353	2,091,774,843	91
		24,997,348,003	12,253,778,311	12,743,569,692	51

(v) PFM Financial Analysis

S/N	Name of LGA	Funds available (TZS)	Actual expenditure (TZS)	Unspent Amount (TZS)	% Of Unspent amount
1	HANDENI DC	31,626,000	11,158,897	20,467,103	65
2	KIBONDO DC	33,529,643	32,423,091	1,106,552	3
3	KOROGWE DC	22,550,000	18,383,531	4,166,469	18
4	LUSHOTO DC	21,454,875	16,088,600	5,366,275	25
5	MKINGA DC	22,337,574	18,977,695	3,359,879	15
6	PANGANI DC	15,412,630	15,412,630	-	0
7	RUANGWA DC	30,820,000	17,963,622	12,856,378	42
		177,730,722	130,408,066	47,322,656	27

(vi) EGPAF Financial Analysis

S/N	Name of LGA	Funds available (TZS)	Actual expenditure (TZS)	Unspent Amount (TZS)	% Of Unspent amount
1	ARUSHA CC	179,679,638	165,815,810	13,863,828	8
2	ARUSHA DC	143,256,820	142,700,740	556,080	0
3	BAGAMOYO DC	21,583,408	18,038,122	3,545,286	16
4	GEITA TC	8,942,780	2,968,830	5,973,950	67
5	ITILIMA DC	102,316,694	86,181,200	16,135,494	16
6	KAHAMA TC	141,723,051	132,157,082	9,565,969	7
7	KARATU DC	241,666,213	198,533,485	43,132,728	18
8	KILWA DC	329,246,363	317,954,328	11,292,035	3
9	LINDI DC	369,580,921	357,481,921	12,099,000	3
10	LINDI MC	116,388,211	112,489,500	3,898,711	3
11	MERU DC	215,878,909	201,427,026	14,451,883	7
12	MONDULI DC	158,874,544	141,858,792	17,015,752	11
13	MOSHI MC	210,359,961	205,662,542	4,697,419	2
14	MWANGA DC	214,330,625	152,335,794	61,994,831	29

15	RUANGWA DC	349,806,768	305,596,375	44,210,393	13
16	SAME DC	229,884,356	197,463,719	32,420,637	14
17	SHINYANGA MC	88,723,827	88,723,827	-	0
18	SIHA DC	132,278,045	122,112,913	10,165,132	8
19	TABORA MC	110,977,634	47,573,689	63,403,945	57
		3,365,498,768	2,997,075,695	368,423,073	11

(vii) CHF Financial Analysis

S/N	Name of LGA	Funds available (TZS)	Actual expenditure (TZS)	Unspent Amount (TZS)	% Of Unspent amount
1	CHAMWINO DC	88,999,841	30,939,185	58,060,656	65
2	CHEMBA DC	78,084,293	51,670,805	26,413,488	34
3	DODOMA MC	133,423,755	61,328,296	72,095,459	54
4	HANDENI DC	64,554,844	63,885,086	669,757	1
5	KARAGWE DC	122,046,350	46,593,000	75,453,350	62
6	KILOMBERO DC	133,962,621	60,030,000	73,932,621	55
7	KONDOA DC	146,261,820	89,825,032	56,436,788	39
8	KONGWA DC	178,060,653	87,026,842	91,033,811	51
9	KOROGWE TC	3,591,020	3,591,020	-	0
10	KWIMBA DC	130,844,150	130,844,150	130,844,150	100
11	LINDI DC	142,495,096	105,412,278	37,082,818	26
12	LINDI MC	15,356,000	11,980,300	3,375,700	22
13	LUSHOTO DC	238,253,165	81,837,340	156,415,825	66
14	MBARALI DC	305,731,822	262,935,094	42,796,728	14
15	MBOZI DC	113,540,000	113,320,000	220,000	0
16	MOMBA DC	58,349,500	28,356,000	29,993,500	51
17	MONDULI DC	357,244,384	313,119,419	44,124,966	12
18	MOROGORO MC	377,655,176	159,786,176	217,869,000	58
19	MPANDA DC	42,988,000	42,045,600	942,400	2
20	MPWAPWA DC	178,060,653	87,026,842	91,033,811	51
21	MUFINDI DC	36,255,491	2,495,000	33,760,491	93
22	MWANGA DC	71,290,573	69,202,657	2,087,916	3
23	NSIMBO DC	13,935,500	10,435,000	3,500,500	25
24	PANGANI DC	25,955,370	12,169,700	13,785,670	53
25	SUMBAWANGA DC	47,803,110	25,311,704	22,491,406	47
26	UKEREWE DC	64,052,000	2,600,000	61,452,000	96
		3,168,795,187	1,953,766,526	1,345,872,811	42

(viii) NMSF Financial Analysis

S/N	Name of LGA	Funds available (TZS)	Actual expenditure (TZS)	Unspent Amount (TZS)	% Of Unspent amount
1	ARUSHA CC	127,936,055	23,279,000	104,657,055	82
2	ARUSHA DC	70,811,400	69,866,074	945,326	1
3	BABATI DC	74,076,645	73,647,762	428,883	1
4	BAGAMOYO DC	85,921,761	83,963,928	1,957,833	2
5	BARIADI DC	70,166,171	70,083,318	82,853	0
6	BARIADI TC	56,340,087	40,731,886	15,608,201	28
7	BUKOKA MC	27,480,000	20,390,000	7,090,000	26
8	BUMBULI DC	93,773,493	75,427,474	18,346,019	20
9	CHATO DC	95,570,376	92,428,767	3,141,609	3
10	CHEMBA DC	61,027,530	61,027,530	-	0
11	DODOMA MC	103,948,471	96,192,502	7,755,969	7
12	GEITA DC	323,153,000	272,551,034	50,601,967	16
13	GEITA TC	91,928,217	84,452,693	7,475,524	8
14	HANANG' DC	80,973,474	44,318,974	36,654,500	45
15	HANDENI DC	110,590,787	102,991,600	7,599,187	7

16	ILALA MC	239,828,607	213,654,547	26,174,060	11
17	IRAMBA DC	104,930,617	102,033,338	2,897,279	3
18	KAHAMA TC	73,150,410	72,257,331	893,079	1
19	KARAGWE DC	66,851,435	64,557,976	2,293,459	3
20	KARATU DC	58,816,115	57,398,950	1,417,165	2
21	KIBAHA TC	180,471,900	180,471,900	-	0
22	KIBONDO DC	74,702,479	74,652,417	50,062	0
23	KILWA DC	57,256,600	55,206,100	2,050,500	4
24	KISARAWA DC	56,500,096	53,808,376	2,691,720	5
25	KONDOA DC	77,937,742	61,913,300	16,024,442	21
26	KONGWA DC	100,030,727	82,199,920	17,830,807	18
27	KOROGWE TC	18,751,970	17,525,044	1,226,926	7
28	KWIMBA DC	121,702,839	91,298,373	30,404,466	25
29	LUSHOTO DC	112,983,444	105,126,424	7,857,020	7
30	MBULU DC	72,515,435	65,807,500	6,707,935	9
31	MISENYI DC	52,329,904	41,584,138	10,745,766	21
32	MKALAMA DC	59,158,000	26,867,000	32,291,000	55
33	MKINGA DC	32,561,957	26,757,946	5,804,011	18
34	MKURANGA DC	79,736,762	63,630,964	16,105,798	20
35	MOMBA DC	60,090,376	60,090,376	-	0
36	MONDULI DC	41,733,775	41,611,886	121,889	0
37	MOROGORO DC	67,779,077	67,608,240	170,837	0
38	MOROGORO MC	81,704,728	75,077,800	6,626,928	8
39	MPWAPWA DC	104,743,143	78,985,806	25,757,337	25
40	MUHEZA DC	45,310,097	44,808,727	501,370	1
41	MUSOMA MC	29,682,000	24,095,000	5,587,000	19
42	MVOMERO DC	70,616,400	63,907,527	6,708,873	10
43	NGORONGORO DC	61,596,859	60,862,490	734,369	1
44	NSIMBO DC	44,824,000	43,959,092	864,908	2
45	NYANG'HWALE DC	60,716,524	55,413,024	5,303,500	9
46	PANGANI DC	24,583,699	21,213,466	3,370,233	14
47	RUNGWE DC	64,002,000	58,572,410	5,429,590	8
48	SENGEREMA DC	243,917,000	188,006,849	55,910,151	23
49	SERENGETI DC	83,059,575	76,097,103	6,962,472	8
50	SHINYANGA MC	43,351,612	41,958,142	1,393,470	3
51	SIMANJIRO DC	49,092,377	29,246,877	19,845,500	40
52	SINGIDA MC	36,900,201	31,675,706	5,224,495	14
53	TANDAHIMBA DC	116,057,902	113,088,826	2,969,076	3
54	TANGA CC	72,698,426	72,698,426	-	0
55	TARIME DC	81,796,000	81,796,000	-	0
56	TUNDURU DC	69,498,000	69,498,000	-	0
		4,667,668,277	4,068,375,859	599,292,419	13

(ix) SEDP Financial Analysis

S/N	Name of LGA	Funds available (TZS)	Actual expenditure (TZS)	Unspent Amount (TZS)	% Of Unspent amount
1	BABATI DC	80,358,000	80,358,000	-	0
2	BABATI TC	41,347,664	41,347,664	-	0
3	CHATO DC	168,545,000	168,545,000	-	0
4	DODOMA MC	83,713,000	83,713,000	-	0
5	GEITA DC	73,096,600	73,096,600	-	0
6	HANANG' DC	47,857,000	38,796,000	9,061,000	19
7	HANDENI DC	171,591,924	171,591,924	-	0
8	IRINGA DC	1,233,162,000	1,233,162,000	-	0
9	KAHAMA TC	91,933,966	49,934,644	41,999,322	46
10	KALIUA DC	220,768,610	220,768,610	-	0
11	KARATU DC	59,290,000	59,290,000	-	0
12	KERWA DC	103,364,921	103,364,921	-	0
13	KILOMBERO DC	79,867,069	73,957,623	5,909,446	7
14	KILWA DC	300,072,372	300,072,372	-	0

S/N	Name of LGA	Funds available (TZS)	Actual expenditure (TZS)	Unspent Amount (TZS)	% Of Unspent amount
15	KISHAPU DC	34,390,000	34,390,000	-	0
16	KONGWA DC	47,624,000	47,624,000	-	0
17	KOROGWE DC	343,681,824	247,157,811	96,524,013	28
18	KYELA DC	71,972,000	71,972,000	-	0
19	LINDI MC	177,731,739	176,339,105	1,392,634	1
20	LIWALE DC	266,409,098	248,225,455	18,183,643	7
21	LUSHOTO DC	370,000,000	370,000,000	-	0
22	MBEYA DC	136,300,000	136,300,000	-	0
23	MBULU DC	215,185,730	134,359,429	80,826,301	38
24	MISENYI DC	113,898,350	113,898,350	-	0
25	MOMBA DC	72,515,000	72,515,000	-	0
26	MOROGORO DC	177,685,789	133,032,536	44,653,253	25
27	MOROGORO MC	3,478,117	3,478,117	-	0
28	MPWAPWA DC	37,720,000	37,720,000	-	0
29	MULEBA DC	123,055,000	123,055,000	-	0
30	MUSOMA MC	36,219,297	36,219,297	-	0
31	MVOMERO DC	40,984,000	40,984,000	-	0
32	NACHINGWEA DC	25,904,000	25,904,000	-	0
33	NAMTUMBO DC	45,081,000	45,081,000	-	0
34	NYANGARI DC	19,365,000	19,365,000	-	0
35	PANGANI DC	305,037,779	305,037,779	-	0
36	RORYA DC	160,622,844	115,931,400	44,691,444	28
37	SERENGETI DC	65,394,798	62,613,462	2,781,336	4
38	SIMANJIRO DC	18,433,000	18,433,000	-	0
39	SINGIDA DC	71,878,216	70,329,372	1,548,844	2
40	SINGIDA MC	104,161,487	104,161,487	-	0
41	SONGEA DC	29,474,000	29,474,000	-	0
42	SONGEA MC	44,624,000	44,624,000	-	0
43	SUMBAWANGA DC	149,388,818	134,176,525	15,212,293	10
44	TANGA CC	71,169,818	71,169,818	-	0
45	TARIME DC	17,297,036	17,297,036	-	0
TOTAL		6,151,649,867	788,866,337	362,783,529	6

(x) Global Fund Financial Analysis

S/N	Name of LGA	Funds available (TZS)	Actual expenditure (TZS)	Unspent Amount (TZS)
3	BABATI DC	11,899,347	11,899,347	-
29	HANANG DC	11,899,347	10,482,632	1,416,715
55	KILOMBERO DC	1,109,049,869	726,784,560	382,265,309
105	MPWAPWA DC	13,957,405	13,372,040	585,365
140	SHINYANGA MC	137,257,900	137,257,900	-
TOTAL		1,284,063,868	899,796,479	384,267,389

(xi) TSCP Financial Analysis

S/N	Name of LGA	Funds available (TZS)	Actual expenditure (TZS)	Unspent Amount (TZS)
1	ARUSHA CC	731,550,507	362,290,867	369,259,640
2	TANGA CC	1,572,177,138	1,299,515,534	272,661,604
TOTAL		2,303,727,645	1,661,806,401	641,921,244

Appendix Iv: Financial Performance of Capital Development Grants

S/N	NAME OF LGA	Developments Grants available (TZS)	Development Grants spent (TZS)	Unspent amount (TZS)	% of unspent
1	ARUSHA CC	2,855,086,000	1,651,380,000	1,203,706,000	42
2	ARUSHA DC	2,429,753,254	2,264,672,859	165,080,395	7
3	BABATI DC	4,236,636,000	3,660,944,000	575,692,000	14
4	BABATI TC	4,027,257,083	2,528,709,829	1,498,547,254	37
5	BAGAMOYO DC	4,848,604,891	5,144,345,980	-295,741,089	-6
6	BAHI DC	2,636,925,618	2,636,925,618	-	0
7	BARIADI DC	4,043,033,000	3,508,262,000	534,771,000	13
8	BARIADI TC	5,040,759,764	4,206,933,763	833,826,001	17
9	BIHARAMULO DC	1,816,251,580	1,816,251,580	-	0
10	BUHIGWE DC	1,973,470,547	1,172,995,291	800,475,256	41
11	BUKOBA DC	2,388,098,839	2,239,901,839	148,197,000	6
12	BUKOBA MC	2,069,197,000	1,797,133,841	272,063,159	13
13	BUKOMBE DC	2,191,876,642	2,145,854,072	46,022,570	2
14	BUMBULI DC	2,368,786,516	1,622,453,319	746,333,197	32
15	BUNDA DC	2,761,932,000	2,741,730,000	20,202,000	1
16	BUSEGA DC	2,736,714,807	2,686,496,286	50,218,521	2
17	BUSOKELO DC	2,834,038,338	2,677,729,444	156,308,894	6
18	BUTIAMA DC	4,111,287,240	3,659,409,141	451,878,099	11
19	CHAMWINO DC	2,678,950,704	2,314,970,515	363,980,189	14
20	CHATO DC	2,111,468,023	2,040,196,019	71,272,004	3
21	CHEMBA DC	2,073,337,132	1,519,808,047	553,529,085	27
22	CHUNYA DC	3,006,569,949	2,755,000,744	251,569,205	8
23	DAR ES SALAAM CC	677,834,116	677,834,116	-	0
24	DODOMA MC	2,162,945,193	1,500,457,714	662,487,479	31
25	GEITA DC	2,725,310,000	2,617,274,000	108,036,000	4
26	GEITA TC	4,959,957,844	2,225,247,983	2,734,709,861	55
27	HAI DC	2,795,479,607	2,621,022,762	174,456,845	6
28	HANANG' DC	3,617,439,588	2,831,651,095	785,788,493	22
29	HANDENI DC	5,157,830,406	3,710,746,477	1,447,083,929	28
30	IGUNGA DC	3,199,967,717	3,038,756,037	161,211,680	5
31	IKUNGI DC	2,193,995,000	1,450,285,000	743,710,000	34
32	ILALA MC	11,075,855,260	5,174,798,418	5,901,056,842	53
33	ILEJE DC	2,299,071,348	2,299,071,348	-	0
34	ILEMELA MC	3,519,888,594	3,511,043,112	8,845,482	0
35	IRAMBA DC	781,574,000	772,031,000	9,543,000	1
36	IRINGA DC	8,999,955,636	7,886,072,031	1,113,883,605	12
37	IRINGA MC	4,931,069,590	2,732,264,598	2,198,804,992	45
38	ITILIMA DC	2,451,549,159	2,241,461,363	210,087,796	9
39	KAHAMA TC	1,484,943,980	1,442,944,116	41,999,864	3
40	KAKONKO DC	1,948,625,610	1,331,450,057	617,175,553	32
41	KALAMBO DC	3,423,750,846	2,760,428,315	663,322,531	19
42	KALIUA DC	2,135,545,433	1,653,929,068	481,616,365	23
43	KARAGWE DC	2,867,162,596	2,843,049,266	24,113,330	1
44	KARATU DC	1,325,628,422	2,534,065,372	-1,208,436,950	-91
45	KASULU DC	2,294,879,000	1,703,752,000	591,127,000	26
46	KIBAHA DC	845,116,722	819,221,257	25,895,465	3
47	KIBAHA TC	6,139,128,513	4,214,194,102	1,924,934,411	31
48	KIBONDO DC	2,888,681,210	2,278,489,000	610,192,210	21
49	KIGOMA DC	1,619,318,000	1,345,359,000	273,959,000	17
50	KIGOMA/UJJI MC	3,089,319,380	2,311,850,280	777,469,100	25
52	KILOLO DC	25,078,236,019	24,463,276,733	614,959,286	2
53	KILOMBERO DC	7,552,277,549	4,933,166,044	2,619,111,505	35
54	KILOSA DC	4,723,112,261	3,949,680,372	773,431,889	16
55	KILWA DC	2,877,436,942	2,111,789,700	765,647,242	27
56	KINONDONI MC	26,527,792,051	24,253,513,422	2,274,278,629	9
57	KISARAWE DC	2,658,702,893	2,492,429,719	166,273,174	6
58	KISHAPU DC	4,323,571,523	3,206,734,066	1,116,837,457	26

59	KITETO DC	5,543,974,707	4,300,049,264	1,243,925,443	22
60	KONDOA DC	3,077,417,616	2,723,989,711	353,427,905	11
61	KONGWA DC	3,288,271,841	2,607,519,568	680,752,273	21
62	KOROGWE DC	3,292,547,135	2,440,721,276	851,825,859	26
63	KOROGWE TC	1,245,570,557	1,226,289,557	19,281,000	2
64	KWIMBA DC	2,038,363,808	1,802,780,665	235,583,143	12
65	KYELA DC	4,662,358,590	4,628,262,620	34,095,970	1
66	KERWA DC	4,713,826,962	4,704,605,880	9,221,082	0
67	LINDI DC	2,437,017,000	2,399,596,000	37,421,000	2
68	LINDI MC	6,955,590,768	6,725,647,980	229,942,788	3
69	LIWALE DC	2,101,227,000	2,027,543,000	73,684,000	4
70	LONGIDO DC	3,753,412,020	3,056,955,850	696,456,170	19
71	LUDEWA DC	2,301,729,181	1,666,156,795	635,572,386	28
72	LUSHOTO DC	1,572,886,762	1,714,234,151	-141,347,389	-9
73	MAFIA DC	1,648,766,070	1,203,601,580	445,164,490	27
74	MAGU DC	4,040,117,605	4,009,900,059	30,217,546	1
75	MAKAMBAKO TC	3,630,691,040	2,612,499,768	1,018,191,272	28
76	MAKETE DC	3,474,798,648	3,040,045,996	434,752,652	13
77	MANYONI DC	3,913,238,667	2,648,170,291	1,265,068,376	32
78	MASASI DC	2,681,159,850	2,088,269,797	592,890,053	22
79	MASASI TC	1,867,913,387	1,451,409,625	416,503,762	22
80	MASWA DC	1,538,651,717	1,532,305,871	6,345,846	0
81	MBARALI DC	7,036,887,898	7,036,887,898	-	0
82	MBEYA CC	5,703,054,647	4,589,748,619	1,113,306,028	20
83	MBEYA DC	2,742,577,370	2,362,272,013	380,305,357	14
84	MBINGA DC	2,407,591,858	2,385,686,319	21,905,538	1
85	MBOGWE DC	1,983,447,919	940,709,922	1,042,737,997	53
86	MBOZI DC	3,357,914,373	3,134,275,700	223,638,673	7
87	MBULU DC	3,048,564,382	2,942,361,382	106,203,000	3
88	MEATU DC	2,884,600,815	2,881,217,664	3,383,151	0
89	MERU DC	2,389,823,000	2,270,920,000	118,903,000	5
90	MISENYI DC	6,493,514,572	4,841,900,301	1,651,614,271	25
91	MISUNGWI DC	3,792,961,074	3,643,656,625	149,304,449	4
92	MKALAMA DC	884,865,000	882,309,000	2,556,000	0
93	MKINGA DC	3,102,566,964	1,928,067,861	1,174,499,103	38
94	MKURANGA DC	2,164,802,777	2,108,453,067	56,349,710	3
95	MLELE DC	776,607,000	776,607,000	-	0
96	MOMBA DC	3,808,401,406	2,509,859,408	1,298,541,998	34
97	MONDULI DC	2,887,526,450	2,369,003,066	518,523,384	18
98	MOROGORO DC	4,767,127,365	4,032,307,767	734,819,598	15
99	MOROGORO MC	7,778,535,534	4,325,472,810	3,453,062,724	44
100	MOSHI DC	2,038,721,455	1,890,671,170	148,050,285	7
101	MOSHI MC	5,254,309,914	2,735,692,437	2,518,617,477	48
102	MPANDA DC	2,502,162,251	2,161,635,487	340,526,764	14
103	MPANDA TC	5,293,416,477	4,816,243,427	477,173,050	9
104	MPWAPWA DC	2,612,907,610	1,267,974,617	1,344,932,993	51
105	MSALALA DC	2,508,288,160	1,648,904,493	859,383,667	34
106	MTWARA DC	2,967,758,000	2,723,332,000	244,426,000	8
107	MTWARA MC	5,543,483,000	4,871,999,000	671,484,000	12
108	MUFINDI DC	4,268,434,979	3,574,407,522	694,027,457	16
109	MUHEZA DC	1,531,624,599	1,190,061,793	341,562,806	22
110	MULEBA DC	6,154,898,464	6,021,320,138	133,578,326	2
111	MUSOMA DC	2,162,158,337	2,159,644,310	2,514,027	0
112	MUSOMA MC	3,262,384,243	1,703,223,870	1,559,160,373	48
113	MVOMERO DC	3,889,071,466	2,517,033,496	1,372,037,970	35
114	MWANGA DC	2,188,059,678	2,074,192,896	113,866,782	5
115	MWANZA CC	2,727,796,182	2,446,252,010	281,544,172	10
116	NACHINGWEA DC	2,028,557,026	1,918,190,278	110,366,748	5
117	NAMTUMBO DC	4,854,599,802	3,785,538,531	1,069,061,271	22
118	NANYUMBU DC	2,271,352,393	2,810,505,562	-539,153,169	-24
119	NEWALA DC	2,766,531,363	2,658,834,348	107,697,015	4
120	NGARA DC	2,484,950,536	2,181,670,635	303,279,901	12
121	NGORONGORO DC	1,644,724,368	1,312,030,139	332,694,229	20

122	NJOMBE DC	2,884,869,320	2,348,627,901	536,241,419	19
123	NJOMBE TC	7,252,133,629	5,476,478,239	1,775,655,390	24
124	NKASI DC	5,072,038,570	4,957,261,570	114,777,000	2
125	NSIMBO DC	3,356,959,134	3,009,675,051	347,284,084	10
126	NYANGWARI DC	2,310,840,177	1,816,625,927	494,214,250	21
127	NYASA DC	2,770,711,665	2,682,317,500	88,394,165	3
128	NZEGA DC	3,413,519,203	2,193,197,814	1,220,321,389	36
129	PANGANI DC	2,643,067,557	1,390,018,948	1,253,048,609	47
130	ROMBO DC	2,252,088,770	2,044,705,190	207,383,580	9
131	RORYA DC	4,296,813,242	4,127,157,205	169,656,037	4
132	RUANGWA DC	1,091,087,578	1,084,754,160	6,333,418	1
133	RUFIJI DC	2,263,257,000	2,023,271,000	239,986,000	11
134	RUNGWE DC	5,377,780,175	5,377,780,175	-	0
135	SAME DC	3,932,845,961	3,910,027,582	22,818,379	1
136	SENGEREMA DC	3,271,476,000	3,145,473,000	126,003,000	4
137	SERENGETI DC	3,385,651,000	3,186,019,000	199,632,000	6
138	SHINYANGA DC	1,349,285,420	1,340,414,328	8,871,092	1
139	SHINYANGA MC	2,910,749,067	2,889,985,838	20,763,229	1
140	SIHA DC	1,842,300,759	1,798,063,163	44,237,596	2
141	SIKONGE DC	3,139,960,192	1,982,813,061	1,157,147,131	37
142	SIMANJIRO DC	2,270,831,424	20,057,872,678	-17,787,041,254	-783
143	SINGIDA DC	1,812,268,948	1,345,347,167	466,921,781	26
144	SINGIDA MC	4,798,373,131	4,098,594,776	699,778,355	15
145	SONGEA DC	4,169,651,602	3,967,897,611	201,753,991	5
146	SONGEA MC	2,695,434,915	2,684,434,915	11,000,000	0
147	SUMBAWANGA DC	3,688,880,717	3,837,013,005	-148,132,288	-4
148	SUMBAWANGA MC	4,230,925,568	2,846,701,726	1,384,223,842	33
149	TOBORA DC	2,830,222,000	2,057,710,000	772,512,000	27
150	TABORA MC	6,023,002,000	3,912,424,000	2,110,578,000	35
151	TANDAHIMBA DC	1,172,227,025	843,072,826	329,154,199	28
152	TANGA CC	5,879,543,702	5,718,790,468	160,753,234	3
153	TARIME DC	4,288,864,830	3,395,433,383	893,431,447	21
154	TARIME TC	759,718,280	123,771,180	635,947,100	84
155	TEMEKE MC	7,753,887,525	2,809,854,847	4,944,032,678	64
156	TUNDURU DC	6,112,199,165	5,693,635,765	418,563,400	7
157	UKEREWE DC	2,984,074,839	2,419,042,341	565,032,498	19
158	ULANGA DC	3,900,251,732	2,750,031,842	1,150,219,890	29
159	URAMBO DC	3,697,528,895	3,162,079,944	535,448,951	14
160	USHETU DC	1,180,776,402	627,692,738	553,083,664	47
161	UVINZA DC	2,585,227,000	1,655,560,000	929,667,000	36
162	WANG'ING'OMBE DC	2,967,607,267	2,046,118,134	921,489,133	31
163	GAIRO DC	2,249,578,709	723,619,582	1,525,959,127	68
164	TUNDUMA TC	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	582,208,588,668	501,334,438,593	80,874,150,075	14

Appendix Ivi: Unrealistic data for employees recorded in HCMIS

S/N	Name of LGA	Unrealistic Birth Date	Unrealistic Confirmation Date
1	Arusha DC	8	204
2	Bukombe DC	9	
3	Butiama DC	12	
4	Chunya DC	8	6
5	Hai DC	7	158
6	Hanang' DC	4	288
7	Kibaha TC	6	6
8	Kinondoni MC	29	
9	Kiteto DC	1	142
10	Kwimba DC	3	
11	Lushoto DC	1	
12	Magu DC	34	
13	Masasi TC	25	492
14	Mbarali DC	6	
15	Misungwi DC	6	9
16	Mkuranga DC	8	95
17	Moshi DC	134	249
18	Mwanga DC	61	136
19	Ngorongoro DC	9	44
20	Nkasi DC	11	111
21	Rufiji DC	8	120
22	Same DC	132	171
23	Sengerema DC	80	
24	Tabora DC	6	13
25	Temeke MC	37	
26	Tarime DC		113
27	Tarime TC		79
28	Sumbawanga MC		70
29	Simanjiro DC		42
30	Mwanza CC		25
31	Mtwara DC		173
32	Monduli DC		810
33	Meru DC		165
34	Mbulu DC		73
35	Mafia DC		8
36	Longido DC		50
37	Karatu DC		1148
38	Kalambo DC		110
39	Bariadi DC		123
40	Bagamoyo		37
41	Babati TC		52
TOTAL		645	5322

Appendix lvii: LGAs with Inter Account Transfer in the form of Loans not Reimbursed

S/N	Name of LGA	Amount (TZS)	S/N	Name of LGA	Amount (TZS)
1.	Karatu DC	224,897,602	2.	Mbarali DC	249,864,140
3.	Meru DC	156,251,000	4.	Busokelo DC	70,180,055
5.	Arusha CC	18,874,000	6.	Momba DC	73,505,000
7.	Bahi DC	52,397,000	8.	Morogoro DC	114,303,656
9.	Mufindi DC	309,064,210	10.	Mvomero DC	129,216,561
11.	Iringa DC	62,003,170	12.	Gairo DC	109,692,066
13.	Kilolo DC	5,042,000	14.	Masasi TC	162,880,350
15.	Njombe DC	24,000,000	16.	Magu DC	103,436,907
17.	Njombe TC	50,000,000	18.	Ilemela MC	185,650,000
19.	Makete DC	55,974,818	20.	Sengerema DC	301,131,364
21.	Makambako TC	22,767,000	22.	Ukerewe DC	263,414,675
23.	Biharamulo DC	4,621,854	24.	Geita DC	162,012,930
25.	Ngara DC	2,260,000	26.	Sumbawanga MC	157,866,100
27.	Bukoba DC	177,941,687	28.	Mpanda DC	34,954,000
29.	Bukoba MC	57,659,980	30.	Mlele DC	109,339,137
31.	Muleba DC	295,961,390	32.	Nsimbo DC	100,000,000
33.	Kibondo DC	36,960,740	34.	Mbinga DC	114,357,186
35.	Siha DC	76,994,092	36.	Nyasa DC	55,288,204
37.	Liwale DC	86,006,918	38.	Shinyanga DC	126,568,619
39.	Nachingwea DC	55,211,029	40.	Shinyanga MC	2,490,000
41.	Ruangwa DC	73,474,050	42.	Kahama TC	87,372,720
43.	Serengeti DC	32,450,491	44.	Msalala DC	74,976,500
45.	Musoma DC	27,730,000	46.	Bariadi TC	14,673,700
47.	Bunda DC	236,112,000	48.	Singida DC	158,490,000
49.	Rorya DC	220,249,854	50.	Lushoto DC	236,204,000
51.	Tarime DC	26,413,672	52.	Handeni DC	302,183,471
53.	Tarime TC	62,875,900	54.	Korogwe DC	71,594,000
55.	Butiama DC	24,260,059	56.	Rungwe DC	334,623,854
57.	Mbeya DC	182,608,574	58.	Kyela DC	60,000,000
59.	Kibaha TC	3,509,414	60.	Korogwe TC	54,467,000
61.	Missenyi DC	192,222,447	62.	Bumbuli DC	81,677,000
63.	Hai DC	462,896,500	64.	Igunga DC	50,688,300
65.	Mwanza CC	439,165,311	66.	Itilima DC	31,613,856
67.	Kishapu DC	82,884,924	68.	Tanga CC	218,251,036
Total					8,244,708,073

Appendix Iviii: List of LGAs with Non-Valued PPE

S/N	REGION	NAME OF COUNCIL	PPE Value (TZS)
1	Dodoma	Bahi DC	13,762,450,837
2	Kigoma	Buhigwe DC	4,804,631,427
3	Kagera	Bukoba DC	not reported
4	Dodoma	Chamwino DC	21,610,459,408
5	Dodoma	Chemba	2,236,955,867
6	Mbeya	Chunya DC	17,181,438,931
7	Dodoma	Dodoma MC	20,572,697,980
8	Mbeya	Ileje DC	7,821,142,376
9	Singida	Iramba DC	30,175,489,000
10	Kigoma	Kakonko DC	12,795,229,554
11	Kigoma	Kasulu DC	14,991,948,000
12	Kigoma	Kibondo DC	25,366,793,950
13	Kigoma	Kigoma DC	18,439,593,000
14	Kigoma	Kigoma/Ujiji MC	16,064,445,000
15	Iringa	Kilolo DC	19,049,159,992
16	Shinyanga	Kishapu DC	not reported
17	Dodoma	Kongwa DC	19,111,462,978
18	Tanga	Korogwe TC	1,468,189,313
19	Kagera	Kyerwa DC	not reported
20	Njombe	Ludewa DC	12,552,343,727
21	Njombe	Makambako TC	13,130,389,176
22	Njombe	Makete DC	15,737,238,049
23	Mbeya	Mbarali DC	20,191,270,164
24	Mbeya	Mbeya CC	124,773,633,000
25	Ruvuma	Mbinga DC	37,105,611,164
26	Kagera	Missenyi DC	not reported
27	Mwanza	Misungwi DC	not reported
28	Singida	Mkalama DC	1,618,426,000
29	Singida	Mkalama DC	1,618,426,000
30	Katavi	Mlele DC	6,809,181,717
31	Mbeya	Momba DC	6,674,318,886
32	Katavi	Mpanda DC	5,770,079,000
33	Katavi	Mpanda TC	12,890,513,672
34	Dodoma	Mpwapwa DC	15,462,785,786
35	Mtwara	Mtwara DC	27,952,994,000
36	Tanga	Muheza DC	4,052,706,167
37	Kilimanjaro	Mwanga DC	2,932,861,433
38	Ruvuma	Namtumbo DC	37,143,290,099
39	Mtwara	Nanyumbu DC	14,568,323,897
40	Njombe	Njombe DC	39,358,250,381
41	Rukwa	Nkasi DC	23,136,995,000
41	Katavi	Nsimbo DC	8,331,919,413.66
43	Geita	Nyanghwale DC	not reported
44	Ruvuma	Nyasa DC	28,728,070,270
45	Kilimanjaro	Rombo DC	14,736,864,909
46	Kilimanjaro	Same DC	67,563,756
47	Mara	Serengeti DC	not reported
48	Shinyanga	Shinyanga MC	not reported
49	Kilimanjaro	Siha DC	2,570,856,545
50	Singida	Singida DC	18,472,174,000
51	Singida	Singida MC	10,385,318,281
52	Ruvuma	Songea DC	10,270,106,449
53	Ruvuma	Songea MC	9,110,460,258
54	Rukwa	Sumbawanga DC	15,249,420,071
55	Rukwa	Sumbawanga MC	10,806,202,120
56	Tabora	Tabora DC	not reported
57	Dar Es Salaam	Temeke MC	not reported
58	Ruvuma	Tunduru DC	27,010,404,217
59	Kigoma	Uvinza DC	380,169,000
60	Njombe	Wang'ing'ombe DC	2,605,625,093

Appendix Iix: Audited Projects with Poor Performance

Procuring Entity	Project Description	Contract Amount TZS	Score
KigomaDC	Periodic Maintenance of Chankabwimba - Mkongoro, Spot Improvement of Pasua Biotale and Routine Maintenance of Bitale- Bubango Roads Lot2	82,760,000	44.0%
	Routine Maintenance of Kibilizi- Kalalangabo (3km) Road, Mlati- Mtanga (2.5km) and Mlati Kagongo (8km) Road	20,127,000	44.0%
	Construction of OP Dat Nyarubanda Village	49,944,800	37.8%
	Construction of One Laboratory Wing at Nyarubanda Secondary School	61,897,000	37.8%
	Supply Materials and Equipment and Install Water Supply Schemes including Construction of Intake Structures, Gravity Mains, Storage Tanks, Distribution Networks and Domestic Points for Water Supply Schemes in Kigoma District Council	680,338,450	48.7%
	Periodic Maintenance of Kamara- Nkungwe Road (6km) and Routine Maintenance of Mahembe- Nkungwe Road	88,936,000	44.0%
KibondoDC	Periodic Maintenance along Kibondo Town Roads 5km and Kibondo - Kumbanga road 4km, Routine Maintenance along Kibondo Town Roads 10km and Kibondo- Kumbanga Road 13km, Spot improvement along Kibondo - Biturana Road 5km and Construction of line dirchat Kibondo Town Council	214,115,250	47.5%
	Renovation and Extension of Canteen to be built in Clinical Officers College at Kibondo	78,596,617	31.6%
KinondoniMC	Upgrading of Biafra- France Embassy Road (0.85Km)	808,389,107	32.4%
	Upgrading of Masjid Quba Road to Bitumen Standard	3,325,346,200	27.1%
IlalaMC	Construction of Kinyerezi - Bonyokwa Box culvert along Kinyerezi- Bonyokwa Road	250,340,000	32.4%
	Proposed Maintenance of Kinyerezi Road (0.5Km) to Surface Dressing Level- Phase III Lot 2	109,190,000	32.4%
MulebaDC	Construction of concrete decks and Culverts	136,941,000	35%
	Construction of Gravity Piped Water at Ruhanga Village in Muleba District	846,570,835	39%
	Construction of District Council Fence Phase II at Muleba Head Office	50,000,000	31.60%
	Construction and Supply of Pumps at Kyota Irrigation Scheme and Supply of Pumps and Pipes works at Buyaga Irrigation Scheme in Muleba	234,744,196	26.80%
	Construction of Piped Water Supply Network and Associated Appurtenances in Kangaza Village	579,884,266	23.30%
	Construction and Renovation of Water Supply System for Kangaza Village in Muleba District	746,013,199	23.50%
	Construction of Karutanga Water Supply Networks and Associated Appurtenances Structures in Muleba District Council	614,149,540	30.4%
Routine Maintenance of Kamishango - Nyawaibaga 21km and Periodic Maintenance of Kamishango - Nyawaibaga 5km	84,610,000	41.2%	
BariadiDC	Spot Improvement of Igegu - Matongo km 10 na Isuyu- Nyawa km 7	12,230,375	46.2%
MpandaDC	Construction of Mechanized Piped Water Schemes and Civil Works at Igagala Village	494,627,990	46%
MboziDC	Renovation of Warehouse at Nansana Village Lot 9	71,738,730	47%

Procuring Entity	ProjectDescription	ContractAmount TZS	Score
IrambaDC	Routine Maintenance along Mbelekese- Misuna - Tumuli Road (10.5km), Routine Maintenance along Milade- Kaselya (9km), Kaselya - Nsonga Road (6km) and Construction of Structures along Mbelekese- Misuna - Tumuli and Songambe- Misuna - Tumuli Roads-LGA/118/2014/2015/W/15 - LOT 1	225,487,000	46.20%
	Period Maintenance along Kitusha - Kinampanda Road (4km), Routine Maintenance along Kinakumi - Kinampanda (21km), Kinakumi - Kisana Road (5km) and Construction of Structures along Kinakumi - Kinampanda Roads LGA/118/2014/2015/W/15 - LOT 2/	99,266,000	46.50%
	Routine Maintenance along Kiomboi - Uwanza - Kinampanda Road (15.34km), Spot Improvement along old Kiomboi - Kisimba - Kisiriri (5.6km) and Construction of Structures along old Kiomboi - Kisimba - Kisiriri Roads	61,945,500	46.53%
	Provision of Services in Strengthening Producers, Processors and Marketing Associations In Iramba District Council	237,640,000	19.76%
KaratuDC	Contract No. LGA/002/HQ/2014-2015/Q/OWS/01 for Construction of Public Toilet at Bus Stand Karatu	35,858,900	38.3%
	Total	10,301,687,955	

Appendix Ix: Under Release of LGCDG Funds for Implementation of Development Projects

S/N	Name of LGA	Budget (TZS)	Fund received (TZS)	Variance (TZS)	% of Under released
1	BABATI DC	1,605,783,235	357,813,900	1,247,969,335	78
2	BAHI DC	1,279,426,000	247,523,070	1,031,902,930	81
3	BUHIGWE DC	1,502,297,000	559,943,800	942,353,200	63
4	BUKOBA MC	587,270,000	109,112,300	478,157,700	81
5	BUMBULI DC	2,232,995,000	720,217,600	1,512,777,400	68
6	CHAMWINO DC	1,981,150,000	565,612,000	1,415,538,000	71
7	CHUNYA DC	1,786,854,000	448,529,000	1,338,325,000	75
8	DODOMA MC	434,286,160	142,029,000	292,257,160	67
9	GEITA DC	2,937,165,150	532,622,000	2,404,543,150	82
10	IKUNGI DC	1,207,036,300	421,333,100	785,703,200	65
11	ILEMELA MC	1,656,263,311	455,017,700	1,201,245,611	73
12	KAKONKO DC	902,237,000	750,873,300	151,363,700	17
13	KARATU DC	1,119,452,000	264,378,100	855,073,900	76
14	KASULU DC	3,208,066,000	817,846,600	2,390,219,400	75
15	KIGOMA DC	1,135,829,000	417,303,700	718,525,300	63
16	KILWA DC	960,550,000	224,336,400	736,213,600	77
17	KONDOA DC	1,718,507,000	509,637,700	1,208,869,300	70
18	KONGWA DC	1,646,601,000	332,012,400	1,314,588,600	80
19	KYELA DC	1,024,444,000	416,693,400	607,750,600	59
20	LINDI DC	1,091,749,000	265,975,800	825,773,200	76
21	LUDEWA DC	1,110,715,000	595,733,400	514,981,600	46
22	LUSHOTO DC	1,813,194,000	388,308,300	1,424,885,700	79
23	MANYONI DC	2,152,552,000	488,597,500	1,663,954,500	77
24	MBARALI DC	2,190,035,800	355,634,200	1,834,401,600	84
25	MBEYA CC	1,429,994,000	350,673,000	1,079,321,000	75
26	MBEYA DC	1,525,108,000	307,247,200	1,217,860,800	80
27	MISENYI DC	1,025,266,000	217,556,100	807,709,900	79
28	MOMBA DC	1,488,621,000	677,730,900	810,890,100	54
29	MONDULI DC	1,109,997,400	210,225,100	899,772,300	81
30	MPWAPWA DC	1,516,849,266	290,382,710	1,226,466,556	81
31	MULEBA DC	2,449,467,000	535,750,400	1,913,716,600	78
32	MUSOMA MC	743,937,000	115,128,400	628,808,600	85
33	MWANZA CC	1,921,183,000	376,848,200	1,544,334,800	80
34	NJOMBE DC	598,760,000	308,879,000	289,881,000	48
35	RUNGWE DC	1,693,360,501	585,369,000	1,107,991,501	65
36	SIKONGE DC	1,042,259,537	246,500,000	795,759,537	76
37	SONGEA MC	967,511,000	201,812,800	765,698,200	79
38	TABORA MC	1,270,147,500	205,879,000	1,064,268,500	84
39	TOBORA DC	2,280,921,000	438,049,000	1,842,872,000	81
40	TUNDURU DC	1,365,162,000	446,439,001	918,722,999	67
41	UVINZA DC	3,623,898,743	738,679,000	2,885,219,743	80
Total		63,336,900,903	16,640,233,081	46,696,667,822	74