

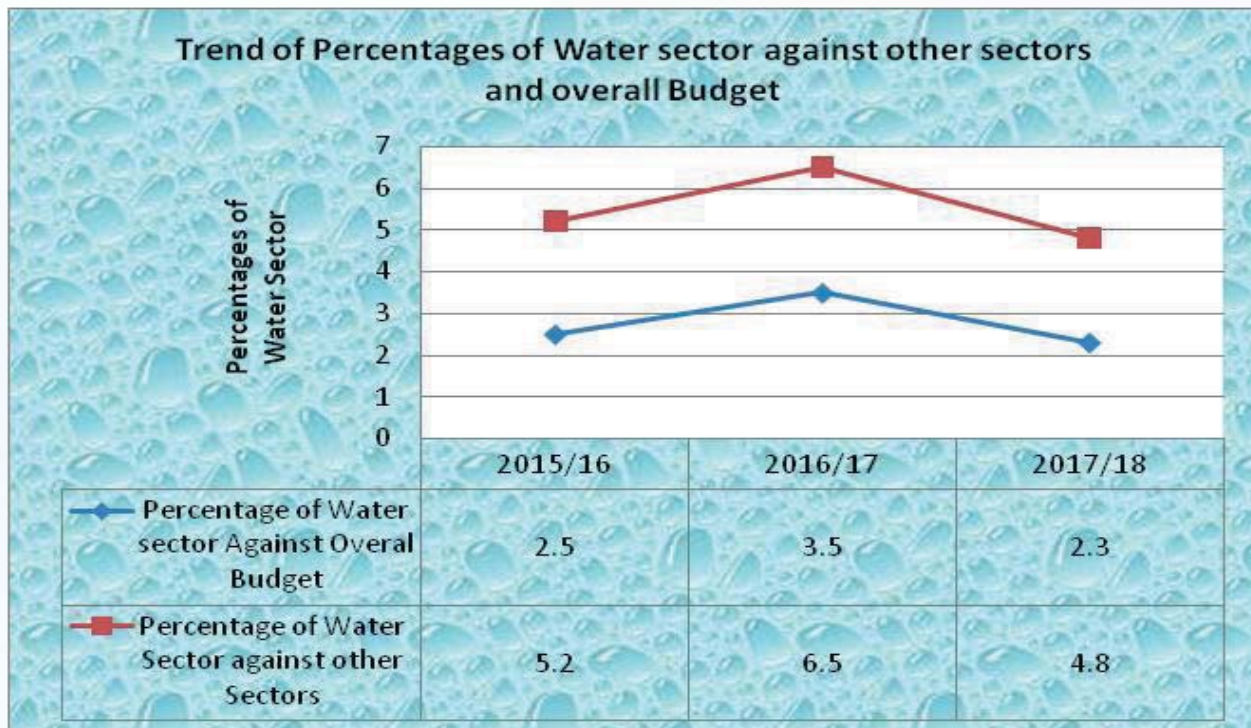
Analysis of the 2017/18 Water Sector Development budget: What counts?

Reflections of Gender issues from the water sector

The National Water Policy of 2002, clearly states that women and children walk long distances to fetch water. The gender specific issues in the policy are stated in policy statements i), ii) and vii) as follows;

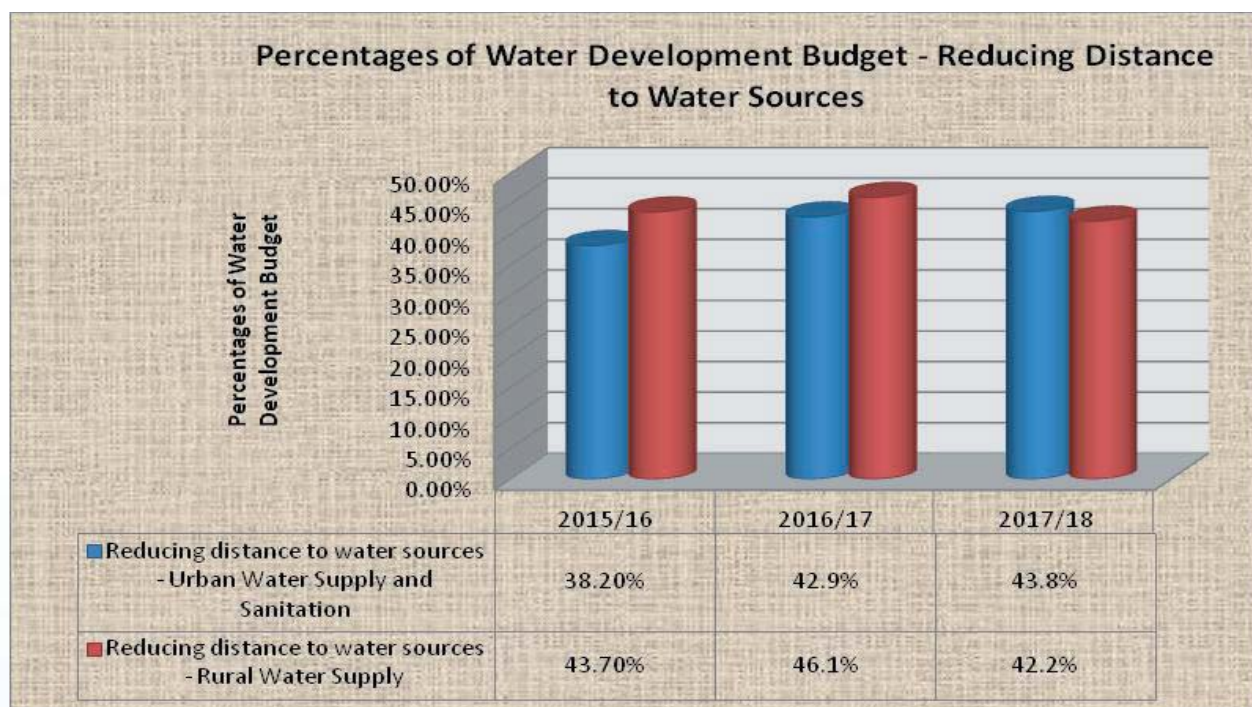
- (i) To develop equal and fair procedures in access and allocation of the water resources. *This basically aims at reducing distance to water sources.*
- (ii) To ensure that social and productive sectors, and the environment receive their adequate share of the water resources. *This implicitly aims at ensuring adequate water supply in the health facilities.*
- (vii) To raise public awareness and broaden stakeholder participation in the planning and management of water resources. *This implicitly takes on board women participation as one type of stakeholders*

The trend of proportion of water budget in the sectoral budget as well as in the overall budget has fluctuated in the three consecutive financial years of 2015/16, 2016/17 and 2017/18. The line graph below clearly illustrates that in the 2016/17 FY the proportion of water budget in the overall budget and in other sectors was higher than other FYs with the current FY 2017/18 having less allocation than the percentage in the 2015/16.



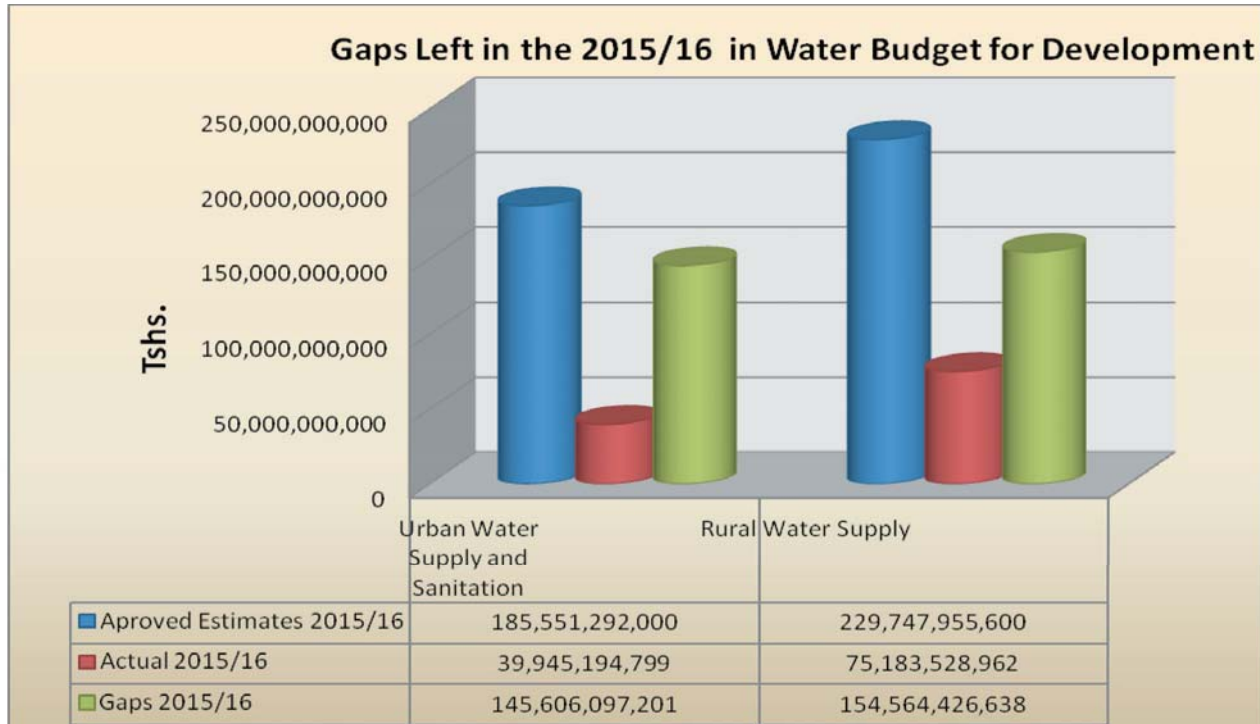
Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning – Sector Allocations

The 2017/18 water budget addresses policy statement one above (i.e. equal and fair procedures in access and allocation of water resources) in the ministry’s budget priorities ‘a’ through ‘w’. Most of the development projects aim at ensuring that the distance to and from water resources is significantly reduced in both urban and rural areas. The bar graph below depicts the Government’s efforts to reduce distance to water sources as per the allocations in the water budget for development in the three financial years of 2015/16, 2016/17 and 2017/18.



Source: Public Expenditures Estimates Development Votes

- In the 2017/18 budget, the Ministry of Water has allocated a total of Tshs. 273,000,000,000 for urban water supply and sanitation and Tshs. 263,410,000,000 for rural water supply to develop equal and fair procedures in reducing distance to and from water sources. In terms of percentages/proportion of development expenditure, urban water supply and sanitation consumes 43.8% while rural water supply takes 42.2% which both make 86% of the water development expenditure in 2017/18 budget.
- In the ministry’s water budget for 2016/17, the approved estimates in similar expenditures were Tshs. 392,400,446,500 and Tshs. 421,560,500,000 for urban water supply and sanitation and rural water supply respectively. The percentage of these two were 42.9% for urban water supply and sanitation and for 46.1% for rural water supply summing up to 89% of the water development expenditure for the FY 2016/2017.
- The approved development budget for 2015/16 was Tshs. 185,551,292,000 for urban water supply and sanitation and Tshs. 229,747,955,600 for rural water supply. The percentage approved for urban water supply and sanitation was 38.2% and 43.7% for rural water supply, making a total of 81.9% of the 2015/16 water budget for development.
- During the 2015/16 FY, the actual expenditure for urban water supply and sanitation and rural water supply was Tshs. 39,945,194,799 and Tshs. 75,183,528,962, respectively. A total of 23.7% of the budget for water in 2015/16 was approved.



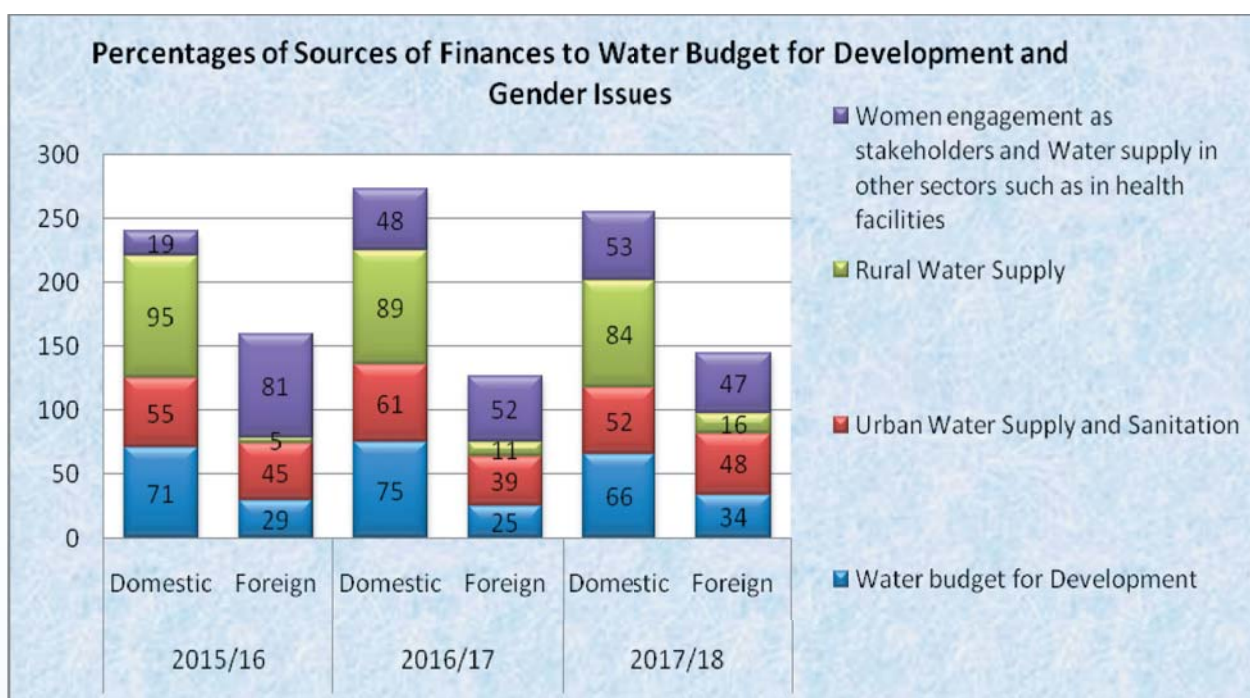
Source: Public Expenditures Estimates Development Votes

With regard to Policy statements ii)_ social and productive sectors and vii)_ stakeholder participation as mentioned above are addressed by the 2017/18 water budget priority ‘w(b)’ as coordination, monitoring and evaluation of WSDP implementation.

- The 2017/18 budget has allocated a total of Tshs. 2,954,798,000 for monitoring and coordination of WSDP and Tshs. 11,787,000,000 for capacity building for MOWI agencies. These two allocations make a total of Tshs. 14,741,798,000 which is equivalent to 2.3% of the ministerial development expenditure aiming at ensuring that social and productive sectors, and the environment receive their adequate share of the water resources as well as raising public awareness and broaden stakeholder participation in the planning and management of water resources.
- In the 2016/17 budget, the approved estimates for these two policy statements were Tshs. 2,395,500,771 for monitoring and coordination of WSDP and Tshs. 17,268,043,000 for capacity building for MOWI agencies. These two approvals make a total of Tshs. 20,203,543,771 which is 2.2% of the 2016/17 water budget for development.
- The approved 2015/2016 water budget estimates for development , shows a total of Tshs. 3,576,736,000 for monitoring and coordination of WSDP and Tshs. 11,650,520,000 for capacity building for MOWI agencies. These two make a total of Tshs. 15,227,256,000 which is equal to **3.1%** of the approved water budget for development.
- The actual expenditure for 2015/16 water budget for development, was Tshs. 1,439,173,614 for monitoring and coordination of WSDP and Tshs. 6,143,399,881 for capacity building for MOWI agencies. In total the two make Tshs. 7,582,573,495. The 2015/16 actual development expenditure represents about 50% of the approved development budget for the same year.

Financing of the water budget for development (sources of funds – domestic and foreign sources)

Over the three analysed financial years, the sources of finance of the overall water budget for development for both domestic and foreign sources has fluctuated. The compounded bar graph below illustrates the fluctuation of both domestic and foreign sources from 2015/16 to the current financial year 2017/18.



Key messages from Water budget for Development

- ❖ Extra work needs to be done to disaggregate gender issues from the water budget for development as most figures are presented to address overall water policy objectives
- ❖ Foreign sources of finances have never exceeded 50% of the budget, thus donor dependence would not necessarily yield significant output in reducing distance to water sources.
- ❖ For the past three years it has been observed that there is a significant contribution of Domestic Resources towards Rural Water Supply compared to Foreign Resources.
- ❖ The trend has also shown that foreigners and not the Government allocate more of their resources to curb the problems faced by women and children in the water sector as stated in the National Water Policy of 2002



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