

lost around Tsh. 15 billion from budget cut. This amount is bigger than the total collection of the 9 water basins in the three years. We reiterate our position on advising the government to respect and budget according to the planned financial requirements by component in the WSDP II Framework. Any subsequent allocation to any of the water components should aim at achieving set allocation goal of 25% for WRM, 26% for RWSS and 41% for UWSS.

- Government should seriously consider the need to improve the proportion of Disbursement to the approved budget and that of approved to the actual spending.

Key messages

6. Stakeholder engagement:

Calling for a necessary collaborative review of accountability mechanisms across the sector to ensure involvement of relevant stakeholders in joint planning, implementation and monitoring of the country sector plans at all levels.

7. Data availability and management:

Need to improve timely accessibility of data to all stakeholders, as well as harmonize data from different sources mandated for reliability purposes.

8. Sectors Coordination:

An assessment on the effective coordination of sanitation and hygiene sub-sector issues that are currently championed by the

Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children and other line Ministries including; Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and PORALG

- 9. Resource mobilization:** This is the key driving engine in which we call for the government to take up its responsibility on coordination and ensuring sustainability of funding so as to address sector needs and priorities with special attention to marginalized groups.

- 10. Institutionalisation of good water stewardship across all sectors:** Policy coherence & statutory guidance to establish water stewardship as the norm for all sectoral users, private sector & investors.

11. Commitment to enforcement, disclosure and compliance:

Improved public awareness, targeted enforcement and annual disclosure of compliance against water use permits, discharge permits and water quality standards.

Conclusion:

The importance of water to the Universe and its contribution towards people's wellbeing, living organisms, lives and to a balanced ecosystem cannot be overemphasised. As we rethink Tanzania's Journey toward a Middle and Industrialized Economy we call on government budget allocation commitment to priority sectors including sectors like water, which is in deed a paramount necessity.



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“LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND IN THE WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) SECTOR”

Brief 3.19

1. Introduction & Background

Tanzania economy is highly dependent on water resources. Nearly half of Tanzania's GDP comes from agriculture and livestock sectors (Salami et al., 2010). Water is one of vital natural resources in facilitating development because it touches all aspects of human life; from domestic and livestock use, irrigated agriculture, hydropower generation, industrial use, environment, cultural and religious values embedded in societies. Availability of adequate, clean, safe and affordable water and sanitation services in a country has impact on improving the standard of living of people as well as contributing to economic growth (SDG6). The government recognise that in achieving Tanzania Development Vision (TDV) 2025 and the Second National Five Year Development Plans (2016/17 – 2020/21), water is one of the resources that offer great opportunities towards enhancing productivity hence economic growth and human development.

2. Budget Allocation for the Ministry of Water for the Past Three Financial Years

Budgeting for plans and activities related to water management and supply in Tanzania, has remained to be the core function of the Ministry of Water (Budget vote 049). In the last three financial years (2016/17 -2018/19), the Ministry of Water, was allocated with Tsh. 2,285.3 billion to be used for recurrent and development expenses for five

major water sector's components. This amount is basically 48.4% of Tsh 4,578 which is the amount that government and Development Partners had committed to finance the implementation of the Second Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP II) for the three financial years. Specifically the government approved Tsh. 939.6 billion in 2016/17 financial year, Tsh. 648.1 billion in 2017/18 and Tsh. 697.6 billion in 2018/19.

It is evident that the government is not only implementing reduced budget from the original WSDP II components and sub-components financial requirements; but reduced budget approved allocation itself has fallen for almost 26% (equal to Tsh. 242 billion) from Tsh. 939.6 billion in 2015/16 to Tsh. 687.6 in 2018/19. This has therefore been a trend of approved allocation for the past three years for the water sector's budget.

3. Budget Allocation and Disbursement for the Financial Year 2018/2019

By 30th June 2019, a total of **Tsh 428.401 billion**, which is equivalent

to **64%** of the total approved budget, had been disbursed. The disbursement includes **Tsh 233.449 billion** from local funding equivalent to **53%** of the total local budget allocated and **Tsh 194.952 billion** from foreign funding equivalent to **55%** of the total foreign budget allocated. The disbursement indicated in **Table 1** herein below doesn't include funds for Payment by Results (PbR) that were sent to LGAs and RSs for oversight and supervision of WSDP projects, amounting to **Tsh 1.79 billion** and **Tsh 260.0 million** respectively.

Table 1: Disbursement Performance for WSDP for the past two years 2017/18 and 2018/19

A: Disbursement Performance for WSDP as of 30th June 2019					
Description	Disbursement of Local Funds as of June 2019			Foreign	Total
	National Water Fund	From other Source	Total Local Fund		
Disbursed	140,471,538,788	92,978,334,657	233,449,873,445	194,951,654,297	428,401,527,743.22
Approved Budget	158,500,000,000	284,714,034,677	443,214,034,677	229,999,999,000	673,214,033,677
Percentage % of the Disbursed Amount	89%	33%	53%	85%	64%
B: Disbursement Performance for WSDP as of 30th June 2018					
Description	Disbursement of Local Funds as of June 2018			Foreign	Total
	National Water Fund	From other Source	Total Local Fund		
Disbursed	150,342,511,138	40,486,754,422	190,829,265,560	156,671,034,967	347,500,300,527
Approved Budget	158,500,000,000	250,117,643,052	408,617,643,052	214,989,105,000	623,606,748,052
Percentage % of the Disbursed Amount	95%	16%	47%	73%	56%

4. Allocation and Water Sector Priorities for Financial Year 2019/2020

The budget for FY **2019/2020** has been prepared taking into account some of the reforms that have taken place in the sector, which include merging of DAWASA and DAWASCO to form a new DAWASA; Establishment of Rural Water Supply Agency (RUWASA) as a results of enactments of the new Water Supply and Sanitation Act No. 5 of 2019. The budget also, encompasses financing of on-going activities that were implemented in WSDP I and planned interventions in the WSDP II. The approved budget estimates

for implementation of water sector projects and activities in FY **2019/2020** have been formulated basing on the budget ceilings provided by the government for the case of local component, commitment from some earmarked sources and those from the WSDP Basket donors. The approved budget for implementation of WSDP in FY **2019/2020** is **USD 280,052,222** (TZS **616,114,888,530**). Out of that, **USD 158,840,455** (TZS **349,449,000,000**) is local funding and **USD 121,211,768** (TZS **266,665,888,530**) is foreign funding.

Table 2: Approved Budget for WSDP Components in FY 2019/2020

S/N	WSDP Components	Approved Budget FY 2019/2020 (TSHS)					
		Local Funds	Share	Foreign Funds	Share	Total	Share
1	Water Resources Management	12,500,000,000	4%	27,500,000,000	10%	40,000,000,000	6%
2	Water Supply and Sanitation	224,030,000,000	93%	77,220,888,530	84%	301,250,888,530	89%
		100,419,000,000		148,000,000,000		248,419,000,000	
3	Sanitation and Hygiene	0	0%	5,645,000,000	2%	5,645,000,000	1%
4	Programme Delivery Support	12,500,000,000	4%	8,300,000,000	3%	20,800,000,000	3%
Grand Total		349,449,000,000		266,665,888,530		616,114,888,530	
		158,840,455		121,211,768		280,052,222	
		57%		43%			

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

- The Country's aspirations and activities toward making Tanzania an industrialised and amiddle income economy by 2025 will intensify the prevailing challenges that face water resources protection. With this projected challenge, efforts that aim at protecting and effectively managing the available water resources in Tanzania should align with government's plan to expand the economy and social welfare. Campaigns that encourage industrialisation should go hand in hand with campaign to sustainably deal with possible increase of demand for water usage which might result to increased disturbances in water resources.
- Access to information and budget data has been a challenge especially to the actual disbursement and expenditures within the components. Access to information is not only crucial to performance monitoring by stakeholders but it does also strengthen the Social accountability Monitoring approach. It should be recalled that Tanzania endorsed an Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and adheres to the Dublin principles which concisely state that Water development and management should be based on participatory approach, involving users, planners and policy-makers at all levels.
- An allocation to the components depends on an amount set and allocated for the Water Sector. Meanwhile, proportion of the water sector to the national budget is only 2.5% which is way below to what was suggested during the financial requirements analysis under the WSDP II which is at least 6%. This analysis therefore suggests that at least 6% of the National Budget should be set every year to finance water related expenditures. Budget allocations and approval should seriously adhere to the financial planning under the WSDP II.
- Heeding the WSDP II financial requirements. For the past two decades, the Ministry of Water has implemented sector reforms that aim at improving the integrated water resources management and improving water supply and sanitation services in both rural and urban areas. Guidance is given under the 2002 National Water Policy on how a country will attain the aspirations of the National Development Vision by 2025; through implementation of the Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP). The WSDP prioritizes activities and provide a financial requirement for the water sector's components in a three-phased timelines of five years each (first phase 2007-2014, second phase 2014-2019 and third phase 2019-2025).
- Budget cut and reduction should be avoided. It has been witnessed that water sector has experienced budget cut of over Tsh. 200 billion in the last three financial years. the Directorate of water resources alone has