

**TGNP
Position
Paper**

**Gender Responsive
Budget Analysis on the
2022/23 Tanzania
National Budget**

**Analysis of The 2022/23 National Budget from a
Transformative Feminist Approach – Focus on TGNP priorities in
Health, Water, Education, Agriculture and the Extractive
Industries**

TGNP Position Paper:¹
The 2022/23 National Budget from a Transformative Feminist
Approach – Focus on TGNP priorities in Health, Water,
Education, Agriculture and the Extractive Industries

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Table of Contents

Section 1: Background	4
Introduction: Gender Responsive Budget Analysis	4
Gender Responsive Analysis of the National Budget	4
Section 2: Overall Gender Responsiveness in the 2022/23 National Budget	6
Overall Gender Responsiveness Concerns in the 2022/23 National Budget	9
Section 3: Gender Responsive Budgeting in Sector Ministries	11
Gender Concerns in 2022/23 <i>Education Sector Budget</i>	11
Position on the <i>Education Sector Budget</i>	12
Gender Concerns in 2022/23 <i>Health Sector Budget</i>	12
Position on the <i>Health Sector Budget</i>	13
Gender Concerns in <i>Water Sector Budget</i>	14
Position on the <i>Water Sector Budget</i>	15
Gender Concerns in <i>Agricultural Sector Budget</i>	15
Position on the <i>Agricultural Sector Budget</i>	17
Section 4: Recommendations for Advocacy	18

Section 1: Background²

Introduction: Gender Responsive Budget Analysis

TGNP is a feminist organization with the vision of a transformed Tanzanian society characterized by gender equality, equity, empowered women, and social justice through building a transformative feminist movement for social and gender transformation and empowerment of women. This places TGNP at the forefront in advancing gender equality and empowerment of women in Tanzania. TGNP's vision and mission face up to patriarchy and neo-liberalism, while its transformative feminist ideology discerns the juncture between gender, class, race, ethnicity and national, global power relations, including age, corporate globalization, rural-urban, elite-illiterate, disability and other exclusionary social relations.

TGNP prioritizes operating directly with grassroots women activists and their groups by grounding all of its main strategies locally, and focusing on one major campaign, partnering with like-minded organizations at regional, national, and district and grassroots level. As part of this process TGNP carries out *gender responsive budget analysis and tracking*. This adds value to the women's and feminist movement through engaging grassroots campaigners and others stakeholders to execute their own budget analysis and tracking, focusing on local priority issues. TGNP has achieved significant achievement in realizing budget analysis actions as part of its earlier campaign on *'Return Resources to the People'*. Moreover, this has initiated a new campaign titled *'Economic Justice: Making Resources Work for Marginalized Women'*, partnering with like-minded organizations at regional, national, district and grassroots level.

Gender Responsive Analysis of the National Budget

It is universal understanding that budgets are decisive instruments for engaging debate around resource allocation as part of monitoring government accountability, and commitment improving the well being and social welfare of its citizens. Gender responsive budget analysis provides evidence and trends in regards to revenue collection and expenditure on public goods and services. This means, TGNP peruses through government reports and publications of the requisite fiscal year in 5 pre-selected public sectors to measure government responsiveness to upholding gender equality and inclusiveness in human development. It is for this reason that TGNP Mtandao strengthens the knowledge and skills of various stakeholders for gender sensitive and responsive implementation of women human rights commitments and to mobilize collective voice and action in influencing gender responsive resource allocation.

Macroeconomic policies are almost always not neutral on households and individuals. It is therefore vital to assess the impact of macroeconomic policies on households because government cuts and increases, might involve reductions on public spending in health or other related services, which in turn raises the burden and increases the workload poor women and

² Introduction which will have the content of who is TGNP and the background of TGNP in relation to its engagement in National budgets to its current status.

girls have on caring for the sick and infirm. Macroeconomic policies normally shift costs of provision of public services to households, and especially to poor women and girls. The introduction of user fees or cost sharing usually shifts such services to being undertaken by private individuals or households.

Tanzania's Gender Responsive Budget (GRB) Manual provides relevant guidance on how to prepare government budgets through undertaking required assessment or analysis led by key processes to assist policy decision makers, planners and budget officers. Through the Ministry of Finance & Planning's GRB Manual, the "*Government institutionalized Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) process to ensure resources are allocated equitably to cover the diversity Priorities, interest and needs of women, men, boys, girls and vulnerable groups in the society. The Planners and Budgets officers are required to ensure the resource mobilization and allocation are distributed accordingly.*"³

Gender Responsive Budget (GRB) Manual

According to the **Budget Act No.11 of 2015**, the Tanzania Ministry of Finance and Planning's **Gender Responsive Budget Manual**, has instructed Planners, Budget Officers and other practitioners "*to identify their institution's gender interventions and priorities according to budget cycle and feed into the National Development Plan, Five Year Development Plan and link with MKUKUTA II, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Planning and Budget Guidelines (PBG) and Tanzania Development Vision 2025.*" Besides provides guidance to MDAs, RSs, and LGAs on how to use GRB tools in ensuring that the budget process has a gender dimension, the **Gender Responsive Budget Manual**, on the importance of gender-sensitive public budget including:

- a) Enhance *accountability and effective* policy implementation.
- b) Implement *gender-related commitments, recommendation and action plans* from International, Regional and National benchmarks as are detailed in chapter two.
- c) Enable measure of *progress in the Government's commitment to gender equality and equity* by focusing attentions on outputs and impact of public expenditure.
- d) Report *periodic progress of Government's commitments* to gender equity, equality and women empowerment
- e) To ensure there *no gaps between budget appropriations* and National Policy Development with respect to women advancement
- f) Help Government to *focus on marginalized and disadvantaged groups*
- g) *Prevent losses to the nation* that may occur from failing to consider the gender implication of public expenditure and revenues, and
- h) Provide an opportunity to pursue *balanced, sustainable and equitable human development*.

- **Gender Responsive Budget (GRB) Manual.** Ministry of Finance and Planning. 25th November, 2016. Budget Division, P.O. Box 9111, Dar Es Salaam.

³ **Gender Responsive Budget (GRB) Manual.** Ministry of Finance and Planning. 25th November, 2016. Budget Division, P.O. Box 9111, Dar Es Salaam. Page 34.

Section 2: Overall Gender Responsiveness in the 2022/23 National Budget⁴

The Tanzania Gender Network (TGNP) in collaboration with stakeholders from a myriad of Civil Society Organizations and community members from various regions in the country, had the opportunity jointly monitor and analyze the National Budget for the 2022/23 financial year presented to parliament by the Minister of Finance and Planning, Hon. Mwingulu Lameck Nchemba, on 14 June 2022.

From a glance, the National Budget for the 2022/23 financial year aims at implementing the 3rd National Development Plan in "*building a competitive and industrialized economy for human development*". The budget is also targeted at "*accelerating economic recovery and strengthening productive sectors for the betterment of life*". The 2022/23 National Budget is the 1st for the President of the United Republic of Tanzania Hon. Samia Suluhu Hassan's government. Among its priorities is to elevate gender equality and inclusive development. TGNP commends this stance, especially for the commitment towards continued management of development policies and plans to benefit Tanzanian.

In the 2022/23 National Budget, we witness the existence of efforts to improve gender issues in various sectors, which largely affect women, youth and other marginalized groups, however, there are still areas that need to be worked on for the budget to have Gender wing should be the catalyst for an inclusive economy for human development. The 2022/23 National Budget strongly focuses on stimulating investment and economic growth, addressing the problem of unemployment (e.g., especially among youth and mothers) and reducing poverty.

Positive Aspects: Gender Responsiveness in the 2022/23 National Budget

Overall, the 2022/23 National Budget has increased resource portfolio from TZS 36.68 trillion in the financial year 2021/2022 to TZS 41.48 in 2022/2023, in spite of challenges posed by the global pandemic of COVID-19, and the war between Russia and Ukraine. As regards allocations to sectors, the agriculture sector budget has been allocated TZS 954 billion, which is a huge increase from last year TZS 294 billion. By large, it is the livestock and fisheries sub sector which saw a jump of TZS 100 billion, of which TZS 40 billion is earmarked for the livestock sub-sector and TZS 60 billion is for the fisheries sub-sector.

Other significant and notable increases are towards the energy sub-sector, focusing mainly at enhancing urban and rural electricity supply, and on investment to trade enhancing centralized business development centers, and specialized industrial areas. The 2022/23 National Budget also aims at making improvements to 19 business regulations, tackle poverty, increase food self-

⁴ Overall gender responsiveness in the 2022/23 National budget from the general view to the specifics (sectors with TGNP interest) - the positives in relation to the gender implication. This includes linkages to gender (e.g., talking of reducing government expenditure what is the overall gender implication of that?)

sufficiency, and exports, as well as create employment for more than 3 million youth and women in the agricultural sector by 2025.

Through the 2022/23 National Budget the government demonstrates commitment to promote marginalized groups such as women and youth through measures inclusive of: adjustment of taxes, and tweaking of commercial or trading regulations. The 2022/23 National Budget has noted that more than 70% of able bodied women and youth, are engaged in agriculture, and hence the agricultural sector received a remarkable increase of funding to readily afford purchase of inputs, quality seeds, pesticides, fertilizers, and agricultural implements. Additional funds are for addressing requirements in research, training, skills development, expansion of irrigated agriculture, and the use of technology to identify the effects of climate change including drought, humidity, and flooding.

Furthermore, 2022/23 National Budget aims at enhancing the trading environment in the agricultural sector through adjustments of various taxes, regulations and aligns product quality standards to other East African Community (EAC) countries, and therefore enables more local smallholder producers, who are mostly women and youth, to trade freely. Additional measures in the 2022/23 National Budget include: reducing Value Added Tax (VAT) on seeds, fertilizers, inputs, packaging, climate testing equipment, soil, and soil moisture; and irrigation equipment. There is also reduction on customs duty charged for packaging of agricultural products including cotton, coffee, long lasting milk (UHT), cashew nuts (25% to 0%), and wine bottle caps (10% to 0%).

Furthermore, the removal of a TZS 200 fee per square meter of surface water stored in dams used by farmers for irrigation. Most of these changes in tax regulations and or provisions aim at protecting small domestic producer, with purpose of enabling small-scale producers, especially women and youth, participate in production for the domestic market, to create jobs for women and youth, and to protect them against external product competition. This targeted reduction of competition of foreign goods with products produced by small-scale local producers, will ostensibly expand processing jobs for women and youth.

Another notable measure in the 2022/23 National Budget is the commendable move to insert spending controls and apprehend public revenue lost through misuse of government vehicles. More than TZS 500 billion is currently utilized to purchase, service, and maintain government vehicles annually. In addition, steps are being introduced to identify and register all eligible taxpayers, including providing a taxpayer identification number to every Tanzanian who is above 18 years of age, so that when they sell, buy, or earns a taxable income, they pay appropriate taxation.

Other improvements in the tax systems in the 2022/23 National Budget include the introduction of new procurement regulations, and introduction of quality audits to ensure value for money and efficiency in implementation of government projects. In addition, the 2022/23 National Budget also suggested reduction of toll charged on mobile money transactions, from a maximum TZS 7,000 to a TZS 4,000 ceiling. The noted measures are expected to increase tax revenue from TZS 20.8 Trillion to TZS 23.6 Trillion. However, the measures are also expected to reduce revenue from taxes to dip from 17.2 percent to 11.7 percent. Moreover, the above measures are expected

to bring forth redistribution of wealth through more equitable taxation, protection of the domestic economy, stimulation of investments, and facilitating enhanced access to essential commodities such as cooking oil and sugar.

Negative Aspects: Overall Gender Gaps in the 2022/23 National Budget⁵

Nevertheless, shortcomings exist in the 2022/23 National Budget through measures that can impact negatively the development and well-being of women and youth as well as marginalized groups or individual women. These negative impacts include the revision of the Local Government Finance Policy provision whereas 10% of locally sourced revenue was earmarked for disbursement to women (4%), youth (4%) and the people with disabilities (2%). This follows a suggestion to allocate 5% of the same resources to small scale entrepreneurs called *Machinga*, and the remaining 5% being apportioned to women (2%), youth (2%) and people with disabilities (1%). Instead, the 2022/23 National Budget should have suggested increasing to at least 20%, the local council revenue allocated for loans and financial support to the same. It is arguably clear that this suggested measure lacks any credible or sound impact analysis on its demoralizing impact on the discussed target groups. In reality, the *Machinga* do not stay stationary in one place, but wander around endlessly in search for mobile buyers.

Through suggested tax reforms, the 2022/23 National Budget also seems overambitious in efforts to reduce competition between imported and domestic goods. It is generally feared that some of the fiscal measures might cause shortages of protected goods or services, due to local producers failing to meet demand or quality preferences by consumers. Furthermore, the 2022/23 National Budget has failed to realize that certain taxes are more damaging to particular social groups than others. For example, increasing taxes charged on artificial beautification items such as wigs, is detrimental to women, and might instead generate a sense of harassment and insensitivity to Tanzanian women's personal needs. This is also reflected in the 2022/23 National Budget silence on taxes currently charged on sanitary towels, whose availability and cost remains too high for the average Tanzania girl or woman.

Moreover, the reintroduction of Local Government transport levies or duties on agricultural produce transiting through District, is similarly another low for most women and marginalized groups of farmers in the 2022/23 National Budget. This reintroduction of requirement to pay crop levy every time the crops are transited between Districts is generally unwelcomed. In sum, the 2022/23 National Budget has shown insufficient evidence on creation of a more enabling environment towards dismantling of infrastructural and especially SWASH related barriers for girls to access education in the school environment. The access to clean and safe water in schools, provision of safe menstrual products such as sanitary towels, and the insufficient prevention of sexual and gender-based violence against mostly female students, still prevails.

⁵ The overall gender gaps, and concerns in the 2022/23 national budget (e.g., talk about the money that will be saved, how will it be used in relation to gender, and be invested).

Overall Gender Responsiveness Concerns in the 2022/23 National Budget

- a) Overall, *TGNP lauds* the move by Government to ***reduce operating costs of government vehicles by apprehending*** the cost of purchasing vehicles, spare parts and fuel, through installing a system whereby eligible civil servants will instead be facilitated to purchase own vehicles. This move is anticipated to save the government huge costs by reducing vehicle costs from TZS 558 billion to around TZS 50 billion.
- b) *TGNP similarly extol* measures suggested by the **2022/23 National Budget** to ***curtail and standardize the public procurement processes*** through leveling buying prices by basing these on conventional market rates rather than bidding markups. The suggested increased use of digital technology in procurement, plus the impending hosting of government meetings on-line, are all expected to reduce budget expenditures for subsistence allowances, travel allowances, and time spent away from work stations.
- c) *TGNP commend* measures in the **2022/23 National Budget** to ***addressing challenges brought by corrupt TRA Officers*** in accessing public goods and services, especially during calculating of tax scales or estimates by TRA officials, whereas unscrupulous TRA agents overestimate tax scales in order to create room corruption.
- d) *TGNP also acknowledges* government goodwill in the **2022/23 National Budget** on taxes to limit the importation of edible oil, and other consumer products in order to protect domestic producers and prevent the flooding of foreign goods in the domestic market. However, TGNP acknowledges that risks abound on undermining competition for local producers. As such, TGNP recommends that domestic producers be empowered to produce products that can compete with foreign imports as far as price and quality is involved. *TGNP fears that such market measures may sometimes lead to shortages of essential commodities and further lead to price hikes.*
- e) TGNP realizes that the **2022/23 National Budget** has encouraged the conduction of a thorough and feasible analysis of the significant investment made in developing the 'Machinga' entrepreneurs or vendors through building regional offices and infrastructure. However, the suggested measure on creating a revolving fund by appropriating or redirecting half of the own source funds' 10% allocation to women, youth, and the Disabled, as a false move. Therefore, TGNP instead ***advises the government to secure other sourcing for the Machinga funds.***
- f) On ***exemptions and discounts of various taxes and or levies***, TGNP notes that it is crucial to ensure that adequate attention is invested towards the implementation stages in public programs and projects because practice proves that there is a huge risk these opportunities, including those for investment in agriculture and livestock, may be wrongly capitalized or squandered by large scale actors with stronger skills, technology, capital, and experience.
- g) TGNP wants to reiterate that, ***construction programs or projects aimed at improving provision of crucial public goods and services to women and girls***, such as construction or improvement of maternity services, health infrastructure, boarding school dormitories for

girls, and other, should give due priority to female owned or managed contractors, and or ensure that female technical professionals and semi skilled personnel, are employed.

- h) TGNP affirms that suggested *measures to remove school tuition fees charged for Form 5 and Form 6 students is hugely commendable*. This is hugely important for promoting girls' education.
- i) Moreover, TGNP also underlines a need for the **2022/23 National Budget** to provide additional provisions through the TASAF conditional transfers program, to assisting parents or guardians who cannot afford educational costs, be allocated funds for ensuring school children attend school. However, TGNP sees a strong need for the **2022/23 National Budget** to provide the girl child clean and safe water in schools, and also provide her with menstrual sanitary towels.
- j) Regardless of increase in funding for development of the agricultural sector, TGNP urges that, the agricultural sector is too broad, and most of its producers, especially most of the women and youth farmers are too small and therefore require protection. TGNP as a result, urges that the **2022/23 National Budget** promote and scale up the *participation and engagement of women and youth agricultural producers from various strata, and other stakeholders* including banks, the private sector, training institutions, and research and innovation institutions.
- k) Finally, TGNP urges the government to continue *investing on implementation of good governance on budget management including participatory and continuous monitoring* by various beneficiaries to ensure timely and timely disbursement of funds, transparency in management.

Section 3: Gender Responsive Budgeting in Sector Ministries⁶

Gender Concerns in 2022/23 Education Sector Budget

The education sector budget is always termed as one of the best platforms for addressing gender and other social inequalities in most societies. Enrolment ratio or proportions between girls and boys at Primary, Secondary and Higher education institutions is perhaps one of the most accessible indicators for measuring equity issues on access to education services. Although both gross and net enrolment rates have increased for both girls and boys at primary and secondary school levels, disparities within regions still persist. It is obvious that the announced abolishing of tuition fees for all Form 5 and Form 6 students in Government owned Secondary Schools, is a commendable decision aimed at stretching the provision of Fee Free Education from Primary School to Form 6.

Nevertheless, even though both net and gross enrolment of girls and boys into primary schools has increased tremendously, it is unwelcome that only an average 70% of school children complete Standard 7 and the rest drop out. Late entry of girls and boys into Standard 1 still accounts most for the gap between NER and GER in Tanzania. However, questions still linger why school children, mostly girls who are supposed to return to school after teenage pregnancies or other reasons, are still not doing so in larger numbers?

The **2022/23 National Budget** shows the **2022/23 Education Ministry budget** is proposed to be allocated 5.8% of the total **2022/23 National Budget**. This reflects a noteworthy drop of resources allocated for the Education Ministry. More closely, in the 2021/22 fiscal year, TZS 1,449,316,801,000 was allocated to the Education Ministry as compared to TZS 1,423,004,355,000 allocation in the **2022/23 National Budget**. Moreover, it appears there are still challenges in regards to implementing the Government program for *protection of school girls who are under the age of 18* and are not in the education system. An additional challenge detected in the **2022/23 Education Ministry budget** is the apparent nominal support in advocacy for school girls to migrate to science, technology, engineering and mathematics based subjects. On quest towards achieving quality education and gender equality, the government has facilitated the construction of 15,000 classrooms in secondary schools and 50 dormitories for students with special needs.

Moreover, the **2022/23 Education Ministry budget** has yet to show more *proof on measures aimed at addressing the removal of barriers to girls' education*, including the free provision of sanitary towels, re-entry of pregnant school girls, reduction of child marriages, and the scaled up apprehending of sexual and gender violence in schools? In addition, the **2022/23 education ministry budget** shows *reduced emphasis on financing the development of learning and life skills for young women and men, including adults*. Other concerns include inadequate support

⁶ Gender concerns per sector (e.g., both positives and negatives). Here everything positive in the sector, followed by gaps.

towards strengthening increasing adult education to especially women, improving quality and equity of education, and the expansion of early childhood education.

Position on the *Education Sector Budget*

Therefore, promotion of gender equality in the education sector not only reduces health and income poverty, but also *reduces nutrition poverty, education poverty and enhances next generational investment in children's education, health and nutrition*. TGNP hitherto underlines the following:

- a. TGNP urges the government to ensure that the **2022/23 education sector budget provides free compulsory basic education to all** boys and girls of school going age, up and beyond higher education levels and the government to *continue to fund the fee free primary education program* wherein up to April 2022, a total of 244.5 billion shillings was disbursed.
- b. TGNP calls for the *establishment of a special window (specific expenditure item) through TASAF's Conditional Cash Transfer program to target assisting school girls and other children* from poor families to afford other sporadic educational costs especially, sanitary towels.
- b) Similarly, TGNP urges the government's **2022/23 National Budget** to *address re-entry process for teenage pregnant girls*, and engage measures to address prevention of school girl pregnancies. These measures should include the Government *continuing to build dormitories for school girls living in high-risk areas* where gender based violence against girls is still rampant.
- c) Moreover, TGNP commends and supports the measures noted in the **2022/23 education Ministry Budget** to *provide opportunities for undergraduate and tertiary children to create or establish self employment opportunities for themselves*, the Government **2022/23 National Budget** ought to continue *strengthening expansion and affordable access to vocational education to girls and male youths*, especially at secondary school and colleges with the aim of building their capacity for self-employment or employment.
- d) All in all, persistent gender equality challenges in the education sector consequently require *closer scrutiny and taking into account and or responding to upholding or promoting gender equality and inclusive human development* in the education sector.

Gender Concerns in 2022/23 *Health Sector Budget*

Even though the 6th Phase government has admirably infused huge and urgent measures to apprehend health equipment, curbed health staff corruption, reduced shortage of medicines, increased presence of qualified health personnel in most health facilities, and reduce waiting times, the increased investment in improving the physical quality of rural facilities and presence

of qualified personnel is still needful. **TGNP** is **doubtful** whether the health sector budget has adequately addressed health sector service delivery gaps, especially in most remote rural areas where there are more pronounced access and or proximity and affordability challenges. Health problems that persist in the country are inclusive of higher fertility rates among underage girls, chronic malnutrition and under nutrition status of children under 5, poor access to family planning services by teenage girls, poor sanitation and hygiene conditions in schools and other public institutions, and poor access to water and sanitary pads among school going girls.

So far it is noted that Tanzania has experienced an increase in life expectancy from 66 years to 66.6 years, with women (69.8 years) in average outliving men (64.7 years). Similarly there is an increase in the number of people who have registered in the National health Insurance Fund, from 4,403,581 in 2020, to 4,550,207 in 2021. Other improvements in the health sector have included, a significant decrease in under 5 mortality from 432 to 250, and also maternal mortality dropping from 1,640 to 1,580 per 100,000 live births in 2021.

We all know that the number one beneficiary of the health sector is a woman and a child. There is a tendency for many men not to attend the hospital due to carelessness etc. Thus in the year **2021/22 health sector budget**, the Government has facilitated the construction, expansion and rehabilitation of health facilities including 304 health facilities with the aim of improving maternal and child care. In addition, the Government has provided a grant of TZS 23.32 billion to Local Government Authorities to complete the construction of 564 dispensary fences which will primarily move mother and child care closer to most families in the country. The **2022/23 health sector budget** indicates the intention to continue to further improve services in the health sector by constructing, rehabilitating and expanding health care infrastructure including the erection of a Special Maternal and Child Hospital in Dodoma.

Of concern for TGNP, is whether the cross-cutting health issues have been sufficiently dealt with in the 2022/23 Health sector budget, especially allocations towards eliminating cross-cutting challenges such as mental health and sexual violence, which usually have a profound social and other health impact on women. Evidence exists that among HIV positive populations, the proportion of women still outnumbered that of men, and similarly the proportion of women among sexually transmitted infections outstrips men. Moreover, fertility rates are excessive with vast numbers of women still giving birth to higher numbers of children due to limited access to reproductive health, and limited decision making opportunities on their bodies. The **health sector budget speech shows that violence towards mothers and children is still widespread**, with physical injuries resulting from intimate partner violence still occurring, and thus inflicting costs to public finances due to need for treating the victims. It is considered that just about TZS 27,391,620,000 is annually required for treating such maladies. So far, the health sector has apparently been allocated 4.6% of the total National Budget resources framework.

Position on the Health Sector Budget

- a) TGNP is highly interested in *following up on the government's provision for increasing accountability of health staff* by providing maternal or infant death analysis reports within 24 hours of such incidents.

- b) Likewise, TGNP is concerned on strictly observing how district councils comply in reporting monthly maternal deaths.
- c) Furthermore, TGNP notes urgency in need for *tracking the expansion of “Tumaini la Mama”* NHIF/CHF facilitated health insurance scheme for expecting women and children, to reach more than 572,576 expecting women in Mbeya, Tanga, Lindi, Mtwara and Songwe.
- d) TGNP further urges that the government must consider how the *Reproductive Health Services* are expanded to reach more young people, especially in enabling young girls and women to access information and services on family planning health.
- e) TGNP is similarly concerned about the timely rolling out and implementation of the School Health Program.

Gender Concerns in Water Sector Budget

Access to water and sanitation remains a strong foundation stone and backbone for a decent quality life and a foundation for expanding choices for especially women and girls in both rural and urban households. The **2022/23 water sector budget** speech noted that access to water in regional centers has increased from 86% to 86.5% in urban centers and from 72.3% to 74.5% in villages. Nevertheless, in most rural and some urban localities, women and girls still have to ferry water on their heads, or walk several hours to obtain the same from distant sources. Overall, women in Tanzania still spend untold hours waiting for water in unending queues. Thus most households use less water than actually needed due to the above listed restrictions.

TGNP recognizes that this water related limitations create *time poverty and lost incomes opportunities* for women, and even lost schooling time for girls. Most crucially, using women as substitute vehicles for transporting water resources for household and domestic water requirements create bodily stress, fatigue, and other biological damage to their health.⁷ In a way, there is evidence of positive progress from the current administration in addressing water scarcity, and recognition how this problem affects both rural and urban women, mainly through the government statement on desire to reduce the water burden for women (e.g., “*Kumtua Mawanamke Ndoo Kichwani*”). More closely, this **2022/23 water sector budget** is somehow in line with the *Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)* which aim at ensuring 100% access to water by the year 2030, and “*ensuring access to and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.*” The **2022/23 water Sector Budget** has been allocated TZS 709,361,607,000 (e.g., 2.9% of the total National Budget), compared to TZS 819,743,549,799 allocations to the same in the **2021/21 water sector budget**.

The **2022/23 water sector budget** estimates, note that the Water sector Ministry plans to implement construction of 1,029 rural water projects (e.g., 648 are ongoing projects and 381 new

⁷ World Survey on the Role of Women in Development 2014: Gender Equality and Sustainable Development. Pg 96-97

projects). Besides, the **2022/23 water sector budget** plans to build 15 reservoir dams in various rural locations, and to implement a total of 175 urban water projects. Hitherto, according to the **2022/23 water sector budget**, the government has completed the procurement process for 25 sets of drilling rigs to be distributed to each Region in the country, with exception of Dar Es Salaam Region.

In order to improve the sustainability of water and sanitation services in rural areas, the **2022/23 water sector budget** plans to facilitate management of the existing 2,466 CBWSOs and register 704 new CBWSOs. Moreover, the **2022/23 National Budget** has proposed exemption of Value Added Tax on water and humidity testing equipment and electronic conductivity meter. In all, the **2022/23 Water sector budget** is poised to continue implementation of the **2002 Water Policy Review**, with the drafting of various regulations and guidelines to complete amendments to **Act No. 11 of the Water Resources Management Act of 2009** so as to ensure that regulation and water laws are fully enforced. The aim is to strengthen water resource management system, improve productivity in the Water Sector, implement the **Water Sector Gender Strategy**, and to educate and encourage water sector workers to continue testing their health, and distribute protective equipment at work stations in order to limit the transmission HIV.

Position on the *Water Sector Budget*

In sight of the above situation, **TGNP calls for ensuring** that budget resources in the water sector are directed increasingly towards undertaking the following:

- a) Promotion of **rural water systems that target at multiple functions** rather than unitary use. This promotion of multiple use solutions or services would provide access to water for drinking, smallholder horticulture cultivation, and other domestic uses.
- b) TGNP similarly calls for **increased transparency and auditing of data and statistics on access or delivery of water services** in both rural and urban localities. So far, the data appears to vary noticeably between different years and sources.

Gender Concerns in *Agricultural Sector Budget*

There is little question that Tanzania is amongst countries experiencing a nagging gender gap in agricultural productivity, measured in terms of the value of agricultural produce per unit of cultivated land. In Tanzania's agricultural sector, gender discrimination is intertwined with, and contributes to the growing challenges that all smallholder farmers face. As a result, these small holder farmers have limited access to agricultural services, resources, and inputs. Moreover, they also encounter difficulties in finding farming land, and possess' limited ability to inform and influence policies and programs that affect them. As a matter of fact, their cultivation of farm lands simultaneously households and communities.

Likewise, it is estimated that 67% of women farmers in Tanzania are widowed, divorced or separated. Overall, women who constitute 51.04% of the national population are mainly engaged

in the agricultural sector. This sector produces 60% of all food produced in the country. In addition, Tanzania's female farmers, cultivate plots that average 0.6 hectares, and are usually less educated, and older.⁸ Most of Tanzania's women farmers have limited access to family farm labour, especially male labour. This is a limitation that raises most crucial concern. In a way, it appears that the **2022/23 agricultural sector budget** displays traces of ambition to close some of the immediately mentioned gender gaps, especially on ensuring that women and men have equal access to resources provided through the agricultural sector budget.

Recognizing the importance of this sector, the Government has increased the **2022/23 agricultural sector budget** from TZS 294 billion, in the 2021/22 fiscal year, to a handsome TZS 954 billion, in the 2022/23 budget. Furthermore, the government has pledged to continue increase this sector budget each year, until it attains in the order of 10% of the total budget portfolio. The TZS 660 billion increase of the agricultural sector budget is hugely commended by TGNP and other women's rights organizations and stakeholders. The government goal on ensuring that the agricultural sector grows by more than 10% by 2030 is similarly hugely commendable. At such a rate, it can be assumed that women and youth, who constitute the majority of the agricultural sector labour force, stand to benefit highly from the elevated government investment on this sector. Moreover, the **2022/23 agricultural sector budget** also aims to create more than 3 million employment opportunities for young women and men in the sector by 2025. This is expected to be accomplished through increasing the land under irrigation to around 8,500,000 hectares, which is equivalent to 50% of the total area cultivated in the country by 2030.

As we have stated above, the biggest problem facing women in the agricultural sector, is there absence or weak presence in commercial agriculture. It is imperative that the **2022/23 agricultural sector budget** help transform women's engagement in the agriculture from subsistence farming to commercial agriculture. The **2022/23 agricultural sector budget** aims at increasing the number of commercial large farms through introducing block farms and commercial farm, from the current 110 block farms in 2020 to 10,000 in 2030. This is expected to benefit the women and youth currently engaged in the agricultural sector.

Furthermore, the **2022/23 agricultural sector budget** recognizes challenges women farmers face in regards to the side effects of climate change, low productivity and the impact on the world commodity trade situation. However, in order to increase productivity in the agricultural sector and reduce the cost inflation burden on farmers, the **2022/23 agricultural sector budget** is expected to provide increased access to inputs including fertilizers, agricultural implements, pesticides, quality seeds and enhancing irrigated agriculture.

⁸ **The Cost of the Gender Gap in Agricultural Productivity in Malawi, Tanzania and Uganda.** UN-Women, UNDP, UNEP and the World Bank Group. October 2015. Page.2

Position on the *Agricultural Sector Budget*

All in all, the above scenario withstanding, **TGNP strongly calls for** closer monitoring on the implementation of the agricultural sector national budget in regards to the hereunder areas of interest:

1. TGNP is concerned with how the **2022/23 agricultural sector budget** aims to *monitor the issue of ownership among female and male farmers*. For example in many communities, especially in the Lake Regions, the existence of so called paternal and maternal crops is a factor that imbues discriminatory hindrances, especially to women in regards to commercial benefits. For example nearly all so called commercial crops see men dominating in decision making. Women's voices are only heeded in so called non commercial crops, or crops whose produce is targeted for household consumption.
2. Another concern for TGNP question is whether the **2022/23 agricultural sector budget** will ensure that the Livestock Sector, whose budget has not explicitly prioritized women to benefit from its investments, could perhaps *review how women and men, as well as youths of both sex stand benefit from investments in the pastoralist and livestock sub-sectors*.
3. In order to ensure that both men, women and youths equally benefit from the **2022/23 agricultural sector budget**, TGNP believes it is necessary to highlight *how each intervention shall build bridges to address elimination of differentiated development* between men, women and youth in the agricultural, as well as the livestock sector.

Section 4: Recommendations for Advocacy⁹

Areas suggested for intensive lobbying and advocacy by TGNP and the Gender Alliance stakeholders in the 2022/23 National Budget to make the national and sectoral budgets more gender responsive, more inclusive, and focused on the needs of women, men, and young people are as follows hereunder:

- 1) TGNP advocates for **Gender Desks and Planning Departments** to facilitate **gender responsive statistical analysis** on beneficiaries, employees, and other stakeholders in accessing services in the education, health, agricultural, mining, and water sectors.
- 2) District Councils need to **mobilize community members to speed up the erection of Health Centres** in each Ward, and **Dispensary facilities** in each village and Urban local government localities.
- 3) TGNP and other gender activists have to work with the **Gender Desk** in the **Ministry of Water** to ensure that 30 percent of all construction tenders and purchases or recruitment include opportunities and selection of *female contractors, female employees, or female labourers* in each tender.
- 4) Gender alliance should work with District Water authorities to monitor progress and challenges in access or proximity to water services both in rural and urban localities, and especially SWASH services.
- 5) Gender activists have to work with **District Councils** to **budget for allocation of education funds** towards enabling schoolgirls to **access safe menstrual health services in schools**, through the District own resources.
- 6) TGNP and gender alliance activists shall work with local government education officers to *inspire female students to take science courses* at higher education levels, and through technology innovation incubators, and follow the transition of girls through secondary and higher learning institutions.
- 7) Engage with CSOs in the Agricultural Sector (e.g., MVIWATA) to **promote the establishment of special packages for women farmers to benefit** from activities targeted at increasing production of agricultural commodities most preferred by women and youth, how to do business, and how to establish and run value-addition industries and products.
- 8) Linking with **Community Development Department** so as to underscore that loans to women from the District Council's own sources should target at **maintain percentages of interest free council loans offered to women, youths and people with disabilities**.

⁹ A few strong recommendations for implementing in the overall, and specific sectors.

- 9) Civil society groups or entities, led by TGNP, advocate for the **removal of unnecessary taxes and various levies or cess on machinery** used to increase the value of crops and other agricultural products, such as rice, beans, cashew nuts, sunflower, and irrigated cultivation.
- 10) TGNP and extractive sector stakeholders to work with the **Ministry of Minerals** to enhance efforts and initiatives to **increase the proportion or number, and participation of women in mining activities**.
- 11) Gender alliance actors and TGNP to work with the **Ministry of Minerals** to increase the participation of the **Women Miners** in mentoring and building leadership and marketing skills and improve knowledge, skills, and benefits among female stakeholders in the mining and extractive sector.
- 12) TGNP to work with *Ministry of Finance and Planning* and continue **promoting for the availability of gender responsive statistical analysis** on beneficiaries, stakeholders, employees, and investors in key sector ministries.
- 13) TGNP to urge the *Ministry of Finance and Planning* to ensure that the **“Planning and Budget Guidelines”** provided by Ministry of Finance and Planning, have to include directives on gender responsive statistical analysis and the requirements for gender responsiveness in each government intervention and or activity.
- 14) TGNP to work with *Development Partners* in **sourcing funds for capacity building on Gender Responsive Budgeting** for Local Government Planning staff in pilot Districts.
- 15) Development Partners to continue **supporting more intensive research and studies in the internalisation of Gender Responsive Budgeting** in the 5 sector ministries that TGNP monitors regularly (e.g., Health, Education, Water, Agriculture and Extractive Industries).
- 16) TGNP to work with Development Partners to fund and **regularise the publication and dissemination Gender Responsive Budgeting Reports** to all District Councils through electronic media and publications.