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 net allocation goal of 25% for WRM, 26% for RKWSS 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 accountability purposes.

**8. Sectors Coordination**
An assessment of 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 to people’s wellbeing, living organisms, 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 need of a paramount necessity.

**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 concern of the Ministry of Water (Budget vote 049). In the last three financial years (2016/17 to 2018/19), the Ministry of Water was allocated 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 Development Plan (ZPD II). The government, in the National Development Programme (WSDP II) for the three financial years, specifically the government approved Tsh. 939.6 billion in 2015/16 financial years, Tsh. 648.1 billion in 2017/18 and Tsh. 692.6 billion in 2018/19.
It is evident that the government is not only implementing reduced budget from the original Water BRIEF 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. 687.5 billion in 2018/19. This has therefore been a trend of approved allocation for the past three years for the water sector’s budget.


By 30th June 2019, a total of Tsh 428,401 billion is equivalent to 64% of the total approved budget, had been disbursed. The disbursement was 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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Disbursement of Local Funds as of June 2019</th>
<th>National Water Fund</th>
<th>From other Source</th>
<th>Total Local</th>
<th>Foreign</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disbursed</td>
<td>146,115,506,788</td>
<td>90,917,306,637</td>
<td>233,449,875,446</td>
<td>194,952,654,267</td>
<td>428,401,572,742</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved</td>
<td>186,500,000,000</td>
<td>98,214,000,677</td>
<td>220,998,999,999</td>
<td>763,214,833,677</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of the Disbursed Amount</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WSDP Components</th>
<th>Approved Budget FY 2019/2020 (Tsh)</th>
<th>Local Funds</th>
<th>Share</th>
<th>Foreign Funds</th>
<th>Share</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Management</td>
<td>12,500,000,000</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>21,500,000,000</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>40,000,000,000</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wastewater, Water Supply, and Sanitation &amp; Water Quality Improvement</td>
<td>224,100,000,000</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>77,210,888,530</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>301,210,888,530</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>264,600,000,000</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>491,720,888,530</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>756,320,888,530</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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 monitoring of DAWASA and DWASCO to form a new DWASA; 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.

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 approach. It should be recalled that Tanzania endorsed an Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and adheres to the Dublin principles which concretely 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 consequently be aligned with the financial planning under the WSDP II.

Budget cut and reduction should be avoided. It has been witnessed that: water sector has experienced budget cut-out of over Tsh. 200 billion in the last three financial years, theDirectorate of water resources alone has

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

- The Country’s aspirations and actions toward making Tanzania an industrialised and urbanised society by 2025 will intensify the prevailing challenges that face water utilities. With this projected challenge, efforts must aim at protecting and effectively managing the available water resources so as to align with the government’s plan to expand the economy and social welfare. Campaigns for industrialisation should go hand-in-hand with environmental conservation so as to sustainably deal with possible increase of demand for water usage which might result to increased disturbances in water resources.

- 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 Water Development Vision by 2025; through implementational of all the Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP). The WSDP prioritizes activities and provide a financial requirement for the water sector’s components in a three-phase planning of five years each (first phase 2007-2012, second phase 2012-2018 and third phase 2019-2025).