

# Gender Responsive Budgeting in Tanzania as a tool in Addressing Gender Sensitive Development and Water Ecosystems

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# 1.0 Introduction.

- The 2018 World Water Week that is being held here in Stockholm, Sweden, is portraying further continuous efforts and opportunity to exchange, share information, address challenges, learn lessons and be able to influence and convince our governments to capture opportunities for the advancement towards taking the issue of Water Ecosystems as a component in Human Development, in each individual country and globally.

# Introduction Continued

- This year's theme, "Water, ecosystems and human development" is coming at a right time when the world is struggling with the challenges of "Global Warming."
- We are all the witness of how Global Warming that is contributed highly by the advancement of industrial development and economic activities as well as social and cultural activities are not only contributing heavily to the diminishing of water availability, but also contributing heavily to the gendered negative impacts.
- Among the gendered impacts are gender marginalization and multiple gender based violence that lead to women disempowerment and therefore low human development.

# Introduction Continued

- Tapping into collective wisdom: “Gender Sensitive Development and Water Ecosystems” should lead us to concretize on collective responsibility that should be carried to influence changes over the year.
- As when we come to share the results in the next World Water Week, we may be able to register positive changes for the in addressing Water Ecosystems for the Advancement of Human Development.

# Introduction Continued

The presentation consist of;

1. A brief of what Gender Responsive Budgeting is,
2. The Context of Human Development in relation to Water
  - Human Development in relation to Water
  - Policy and Practice on Water Ecosystem in Tanzania,
  - Gender dimension and impacts of diminishing water sources and prevailing water ecosystem status to human development,
3. Lastly, demands or tasks that we throw to policy makers, planners and budget officers to gender mainstream and implement issues of Water, ecosystems and human development

## 2.0 Gender Budgeting

- Gender budgeting has got an interesting background.
- It came up as a result of a considerable debate, globally and at different country levels around the concept of “mainstreaming gender perspectives in national budgets, that is gender perspectives to bear on national budgets since the mid 1980s.
- Some countries started it by focusing on “Women Budgets” ( South Africa) .
- Other countries broadened it and called “Gender Budgets” ( Australia) to focus on gender and gender relations between women and men and between same groups so that they reflect on priority areas even within the same groups.
- That is why; others concretized it to “gender sensitive budgets” (Tanzania By Tanzania Gender Networking Programme .(TGNP))

# 2.0 Gender Budgeting Continued

- Today, there is a broader use of the term “mainstreaming gender perspective into national budgets”.
- This seems to be considered as an appropriate term as it addresses the objective, of incorporating relevant gender perspectives into national budget processes, rather than having a separate gender budget.
- By processes, it calls for mainstreaming of gender to be taken as a requirement from policy level, to the projection of the national budgets, the planning and finally budgeting which is just an allocation, disbursement, implementation and output level.
- Gender mainstreaming the national budget processes calls for gender budgeting capacities.
- It calls for inclusiveness in participation of different groups of women and men in the society throughout the process of planning and budgeting and implementation

## 2.0 Gender Budgeting Continued

- Tanzania Gender Networking Programme (TGNP) and the Tanzanian Government through the push from the National Machinery, was the pioneer of this credible initiative of “Gender Sensitive Budgets” in Africa South of the Sahara Region and later transformed to “Gender Responsive Budgeting,” (GRB) that directly address gender mainstreaming the national budget processes.



# 2.0 Gender Budgeting Continued

- Gender Budgeting therefore is not a separate budget for women or any other group in the society, but a process that ensures that policy and budget decisions take into account gender equality and equity objectives.
- It is a process that translates legal policy programme commitments to gender equality and budgetary commitments.
- It ensures that targets and activities are financed and accomplished to realize the desired needs of the different groups in society.
- It is meant to promote gender equity, and equality, women empowerment at all levels and to transform socio-economic and cultural values and attitudes that hinder equality and equity.
- It recognizes children, youths, elderly, and people living with disabilities and refugees as a special group.

## 2.0 Gender Budgeting Continued

- Gender Budgeting does not end up in allocating resources at a gender perspective, but it goes beyond to ensure efficiency in disbursement, utilization and results or outcome of the budgets as planned.
- Gender budgeting should be reflected in any amount of finances that is allocated.

# 3.0 Gender Sensitive Development and Water Ecosystems

## 3.1 Human Development and Water.

- We cannot talk of Human Development and water without talking of women as centre of focus.
- Women in Tanzania constitute more than 51% of the population.
- Women are the main providers of water in the society that is the community, beginning at household level to community level.
- Regardless of women being the main providers of water, they are also tasked with almost all the household workload including taking care of the sick and children whose requirement on water is high.

# Women work load



# Water Scarcity Kishapu District in Shinyanga Region



# Risk areas in getting Water -Mshewe ward-Mbeya



# Human Development and Water Continued.

- Scarcity of water end up adding women's workload , but also scramble for it end up in the fight
- Distances to water points and scarcity of it also result to gender based violence of which the victims are women and girls.
- Furthermore, women responsibilities and workload at the household and community level are just taken as unpaid labour.
- The number of hours spent, the work done and the service provided is not considered in the calculation of national revenue or income.

# 1. Human Development and Water Continued.

- The result is that there is no income gained by women and secondly, the services are not budgeted for to make the responsibilities easy and efficiency.
- With the challenges in water accessibility, human development data falls low, as women constitute a big percentage of the population.
- In the end, there is no Human Development.



## 3.2 Policy and Practice on Water Ecosystem in Tanzania.

- Tanzania has very good policies on environmental protection and specific ones related to water ecosystem.
- For example, settlement, grazing of animals and construction of residential houses, cutting of trees are prohibited in water basins, water valleys, in highlands and in reserve areas that are water sources.
- Furthermore industrial pollution is prohibited in water basins, rivers and other water source areas.
- There are penalties for anyone, be it individual, and Institution or Industry that violates this. Communities may be allowed small farming in a number of water basins mainly for gardens only.
- However, the policies and laws enforcers are in many cases negligent of monitoring the implementation
- They are negligent, therefore community and development activities continue resulting to destruction of the ecology and sources of water and these add up to water catastrophe.
- The national ecology and environment is also destroyed.

## 3.2 Policy and Practice on Water Ecosystem in Tanzania Continued .

- Of the population, the ones who will be affected most are women who will be forced to travel long distances to search for water, risking them to other challenges related to scarcity of water, including their health, the health of the families and community and therefore of the nation.
- Furthermore, there will accelerate to increased gender based violence.
- Resources are required to reinforce the policies and laws to safeguard the water ecosystem for the awareness raising and for protection of the water ecosystem,

## 3.2 Policy and Practice on Water Ecosystem in Tanzania Continued

- Water is health too.
- In April 2001, the government of Tanzania is a signatory to the Abuja Declaration that Calls for a 15 % of the national budget allocation.
- However, to date, this percentage has never been reached.
- This budget could address the issue of Sanitation and drainage system that is an issue of water.

## 3.2 Policy and Practice on Water Ecosystem in Tanzania Continued

- The water policy of Tanzania (1995 and reviewed in 2002) states that water should be available at a distance of four hundred meters (400).
- Many of the areas, even after a lot of Campaign of water, are still very far from the sources of water.
- Some have near points less than four hundred meters, but the water is scarce. ( not available for days or weeks)
- Therefore, “ It is better to have a long distance to access water that is plenty, than have water that is scarce at a near point.”
- Where water is scarce, it takes hours for women and girls to get water at the nearest points
- This delays all women activities and women development in the end delays in National Human development .

## 3.3 Gender dimension and impacts.

Gender dimension and impacts of diminishing water sources and prevailing water ecosystem status to human development.

- Women fail to have enough time for caring, of families and the sick, of washing and cleaning, of farming which is the major women economic activity. Almost or more than 76% of women in Tanzania are farmers.
- Less number of girls complete their dreams of education, as they are pulled out of education, or pull themselves out of education because they are involved in the search for water and other housework activities but exaggerated by absence of water.
- Low development in women. This affects the population as women constitutes a high percentage and affects the number of activities carried by women that add up to the development of the nation.

## 3.3 Gender dimension and impacts.

### Continue..

- Furthermore, with low number of girls in education, it means the country will not achieve her objectives of empowerment of women and of getting women to decision making.
- Tanzania signed the SADC and AU agreements (1997) that were dedicating to a 50/50 % percentage of women in decision making at all levels, therefore decision in Water ecology and water resources.
- The dedication was very progressive, as it was aimed to be met by 2015, earlier than the UN SDG agenda that is taking us to 2030.

## 3.3 Gender dimension and impacts.

### Continue..

- To have representation of women in decision making means women would be able to influence policies that deny their rights including the right to water. (50/50 in water committees as per Water Policy)
- They will be more aggressive and serious to follow up the implementation of laws and policies that address the protection of Water, ecosystems for human development.

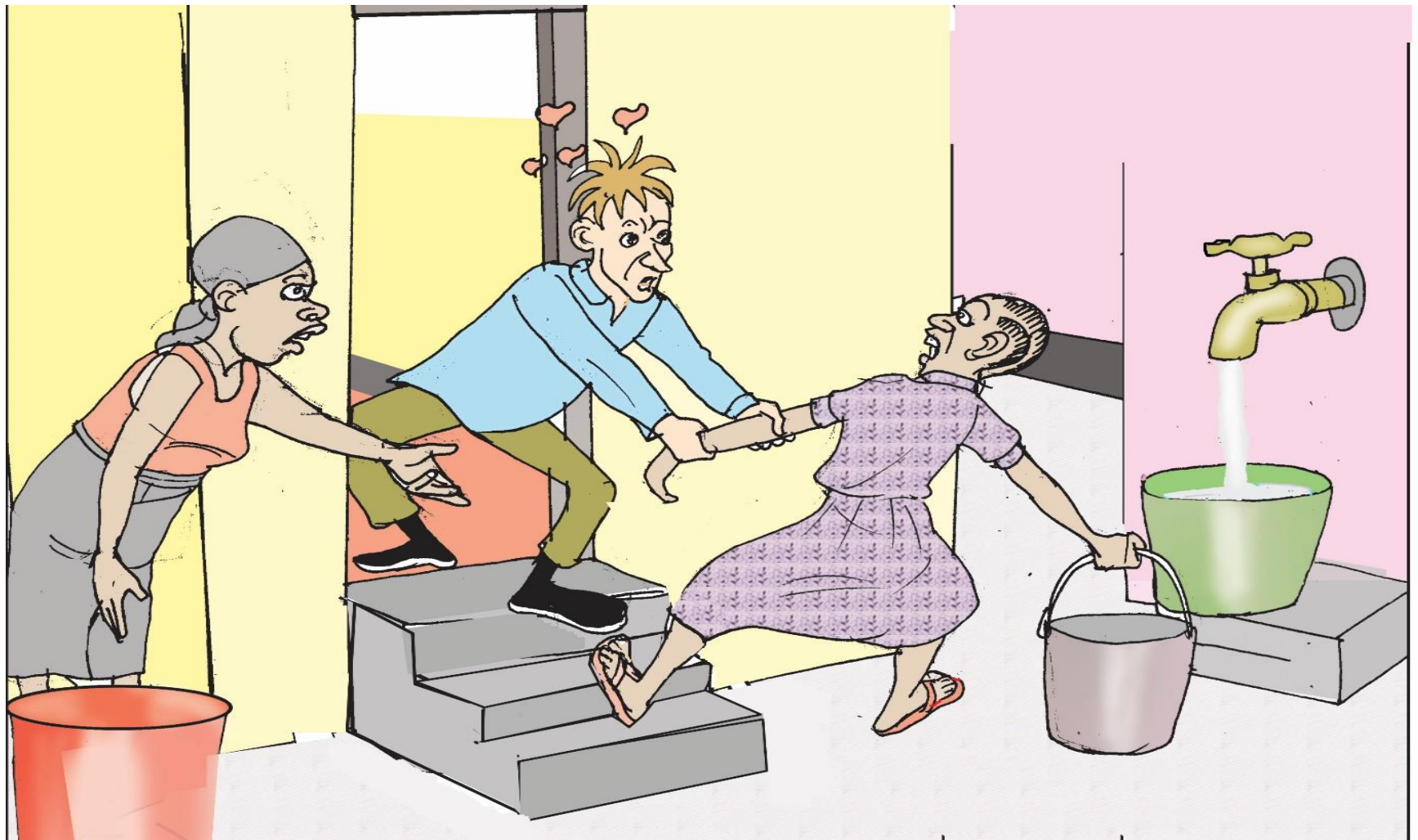
## 3.3 Gender dimension and impacts.

Continue..

- Gender based violence is one factor that is increasingly affecting the nation today, with scarcity of water and long distances , gender based violence related to beating, raping, and other gender marginalization continue in a big percentage in the country.



# GBV around Water issues



# Scarcity of Water in Kishapu District



## 3.3 Gender dimension and impacts.

### Continue..

- Water is needed to facilitate nutritious food for pregnant and lactating mothers and children.
- With scarcity of water, we will not meet the objective of nutrition.
- If the nation is faced with the problem of nutrition, it means there is no development.
- We may have a lot of food, but if it is not prepared and people feed nutritiously, the wealth of food is nothing to human development .

# 4.0 Key demands to address the issue of Water, ecosystems & human development

4.1 Governments should allocate enough budget to implement the policies and laws that are put in place to protect water sources and water ecology so that water can be available all the time.



# Key demands cont...

- Funds should be set for monitoring the implementation of policies that prohibit pollution, destruction, overgrazing and cutting of trees in water source areas and water basins, and make sure that serious action is taken against those who violate such policies.
- The governments should adhere to the commitment made in policies, laws, and regional and international agreement on budgets, such as the Abuja Agreement on 15% of the national budget to health budget that will address the issue of Water too

# 4.0 Key demands Continues ..

- 4.2 The government should make sure that the budget is set to get water in the country so as meet availability of water at a distance of 400 meters. ( Deo, Any picture on the extension or development of Water sources such as dams?)
- This means that more resources should be set/allocated and disbursed to harness water from the many different sources that the country has, such as the many rivers the country has, springs, water filled highlands and many of the lakes.
- Funds for training communities for water harvesting.
- This will enable girls to get and finish up their education without interruption of the workload related to shortage of water and Women will have time for more economic activities

# 4.0 Key demands Continues ..

- 4.3 Water is health too.
- Many of the students do not perform well especially the girls because of the absence of water in schools for their menstrual needs.
- However, it is not only the girls but all students need water for drinking as not all families can afford to buy bottled water.
- Therefore the government should allocate resources for the provision of reliable water in all schools, hospitals, Community centres such as in markets, bus stands etc.

## 4.0 Key demands Continues ..

- 4.4 Resources should be allocated and disbursed to facilitate capacity enhancement of the policy and budget officers on Gender mainstreaming in water and ecosystem, to sensitize the communities to take care of the ecology and water sources



# Gender Mainstreaming Training



## 4.0 Key demands Continues ..

- 4.5 Budgets should be increased to facilitate the empowerment of women.
- If women are more empowered, they will get into decision making bodies that will make Water, ecosystems and human development a reality because they are the most affected and they are the ones who are the facilitators of water, or bear the burden of deficit of water therefore they are better off .
- This will lead to human Development

# End

- Thank You for this opportunity to share our views, and concerns.