

FINANCING HIV/AIDS IN TANZANIA

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Outline

- **Introduction**
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- **Volume of resources in Tanzania**
- **Financing and implementation Framework**
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- **Funding modalities in Tanzania**
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Introduction

- In 2007/08 HIV/AIDS finances estimated at 596.4 bn shs.
- Expected aid is 568 bn Shs.,

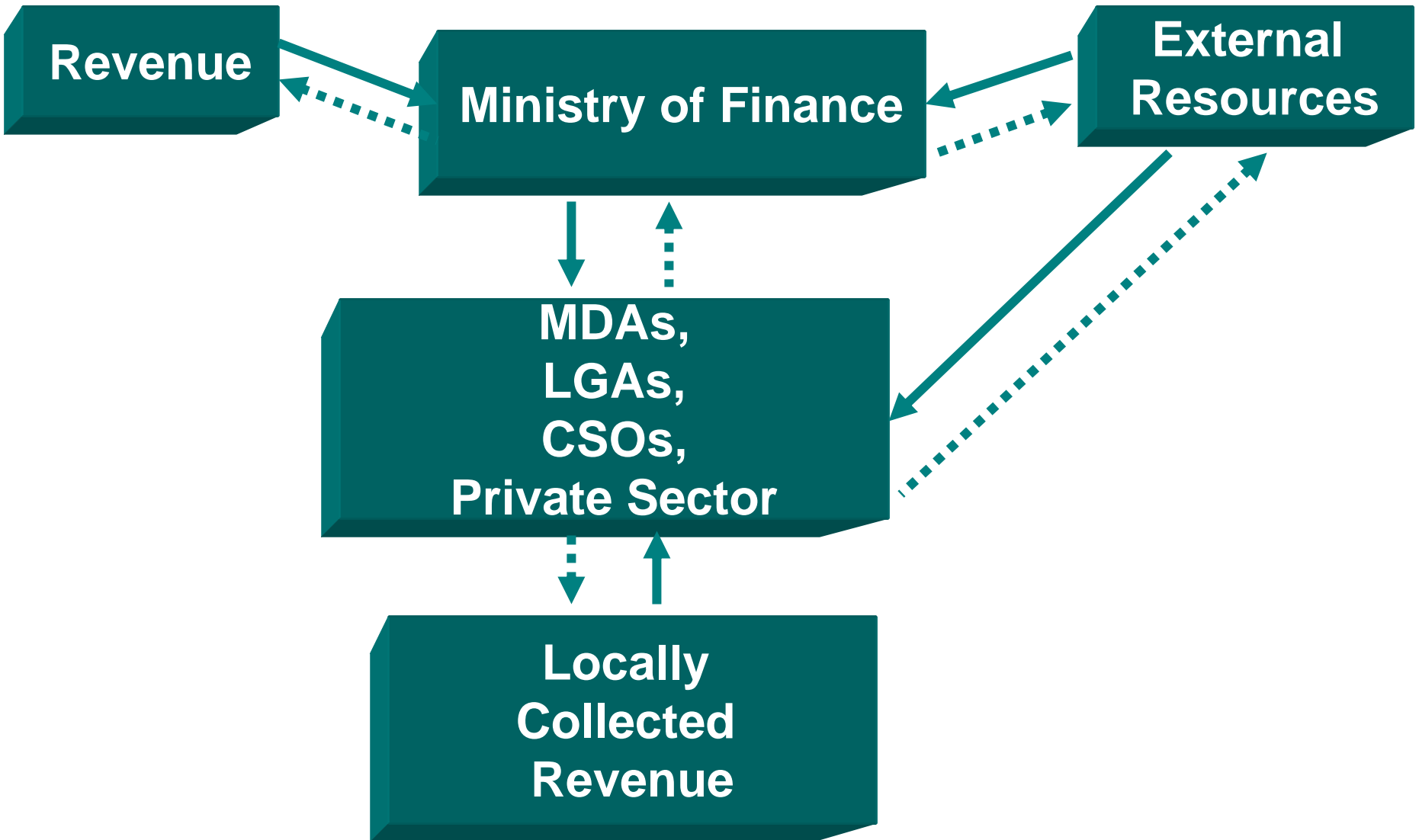
Introduction...

- HIV/AIDS accounts for 10% of total GOT spending
- 1/3 of the total aid flow to Tanzania is spent on HIV/AIDS.
- 95% of HIV/AIDS resources is financed by donors.

Sources of Funding for HIV/AIDS in Tanzania

- **Government Consolidated Fund**
- **External sources**
- **Locally collected Revenue**

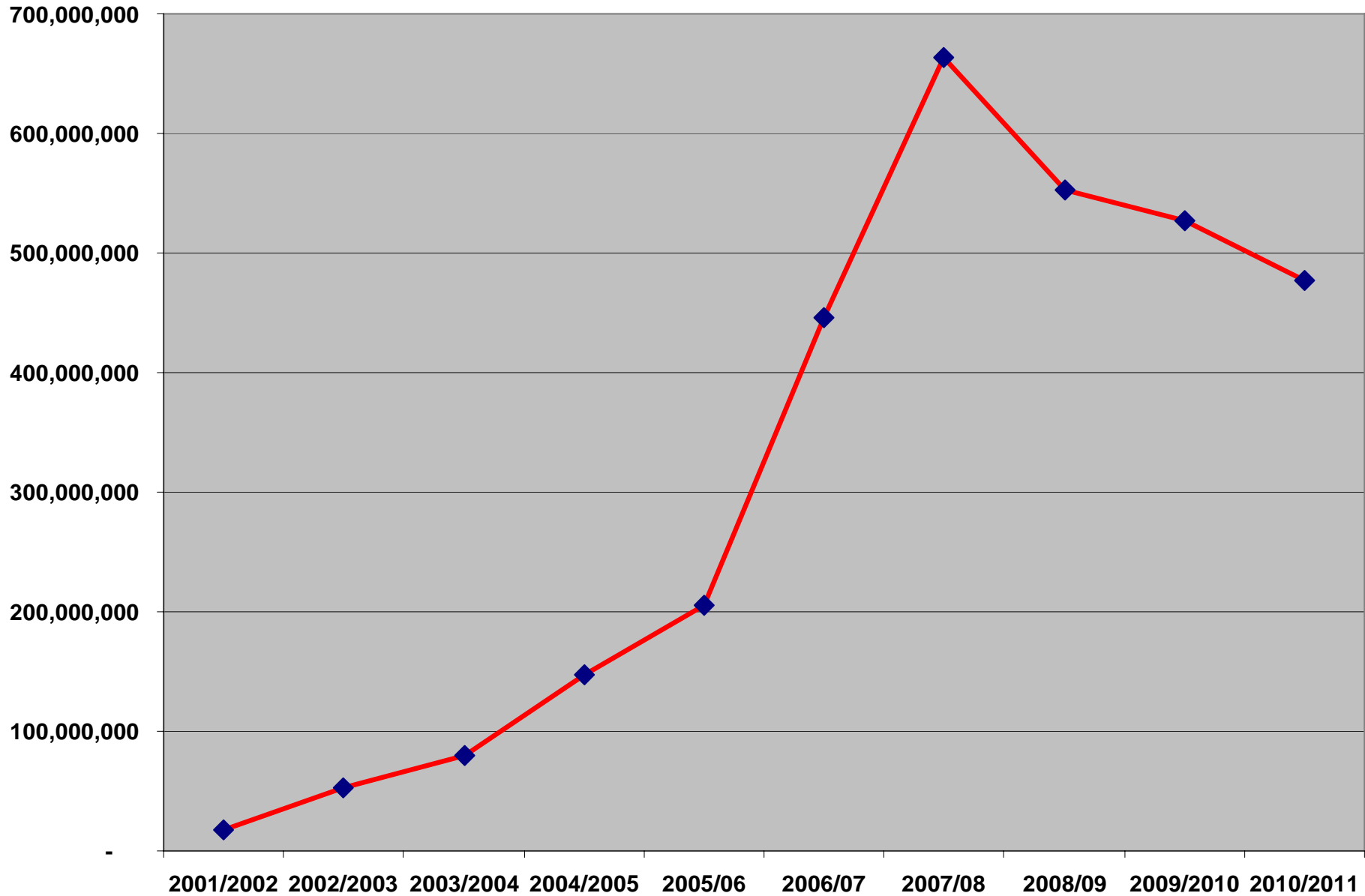
Financing Framework - Tanzania



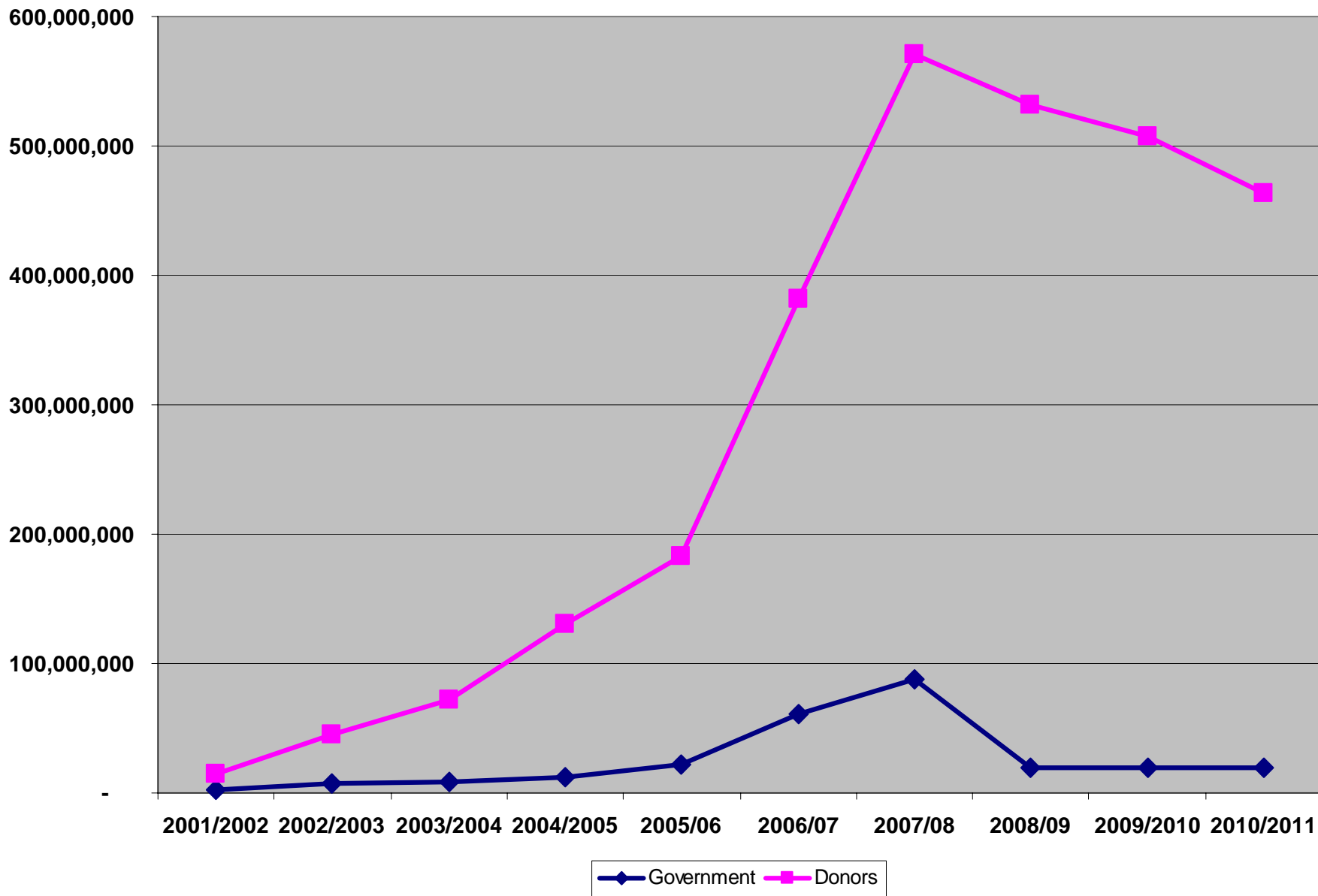
Big Financiers of HIV/AIDS

- There are four main financiers of HIV/AIDS in Tanzania (USG, GFATM, IDA and GOT)
- USG and GFATM represent 86% of the donor support.
- USG alone accounts for 59% of the resources in Tanzania

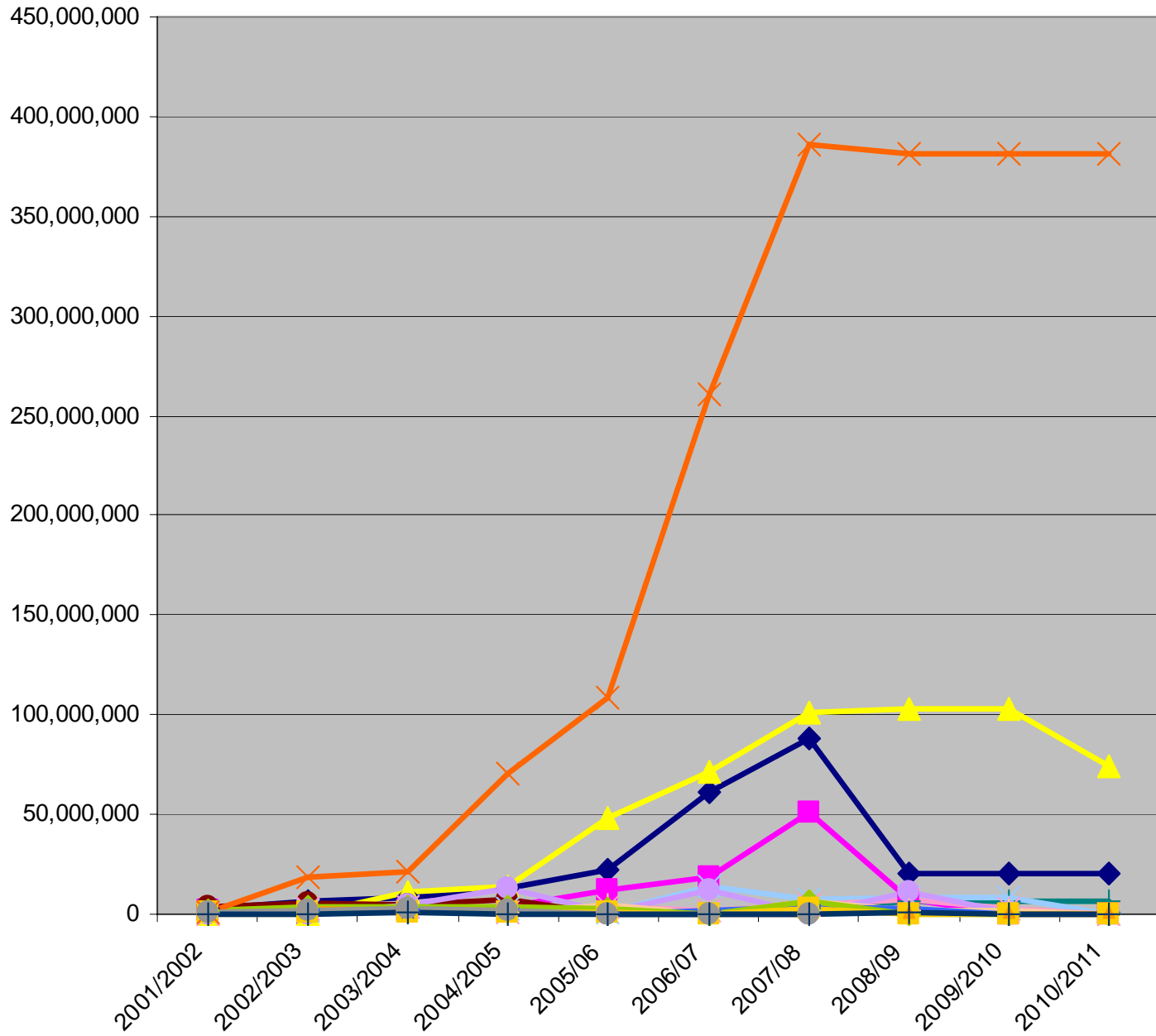
HIV/AIDS Resources (10yrs)



Government Vs Donors (10yrs)

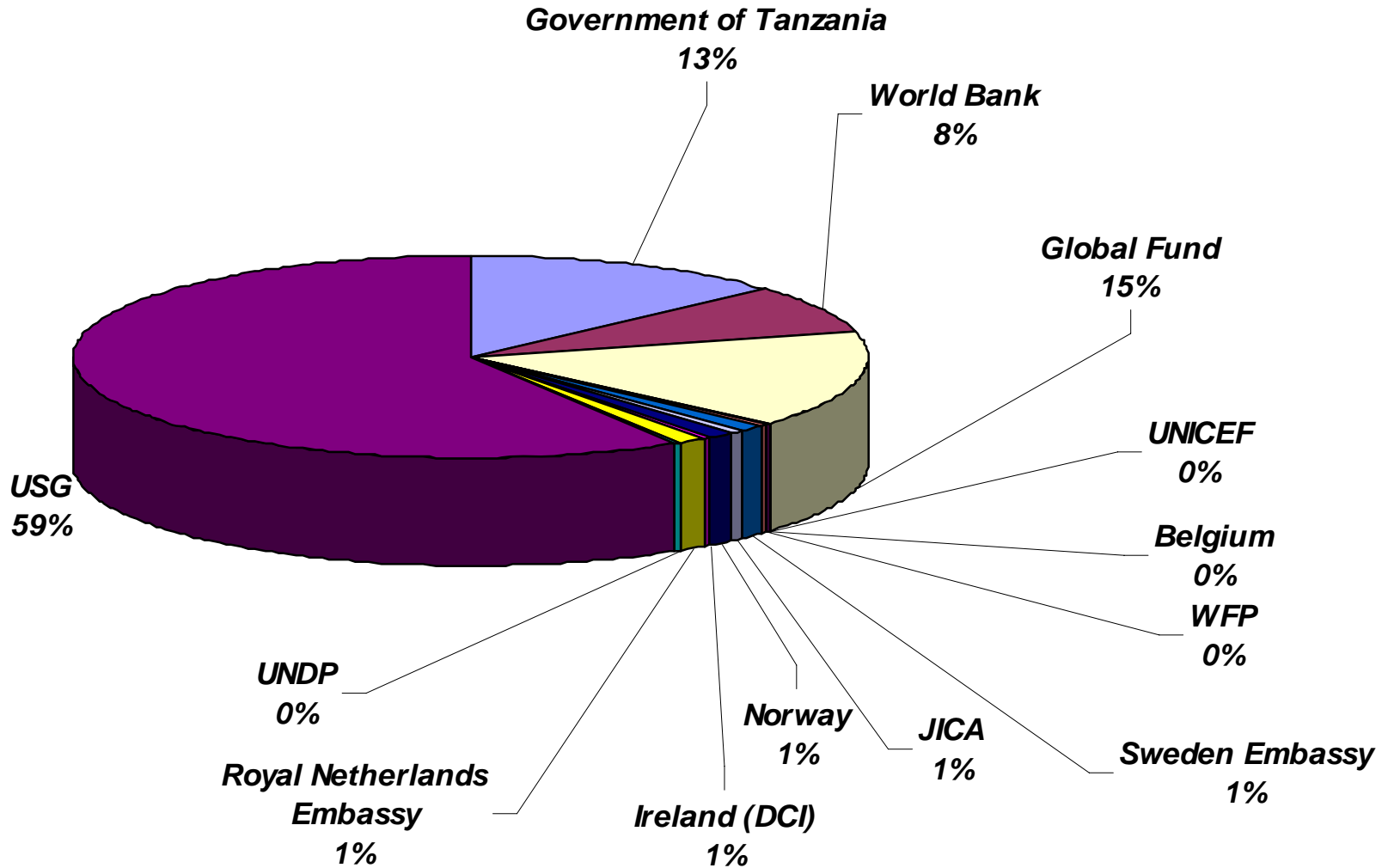


All Financiers



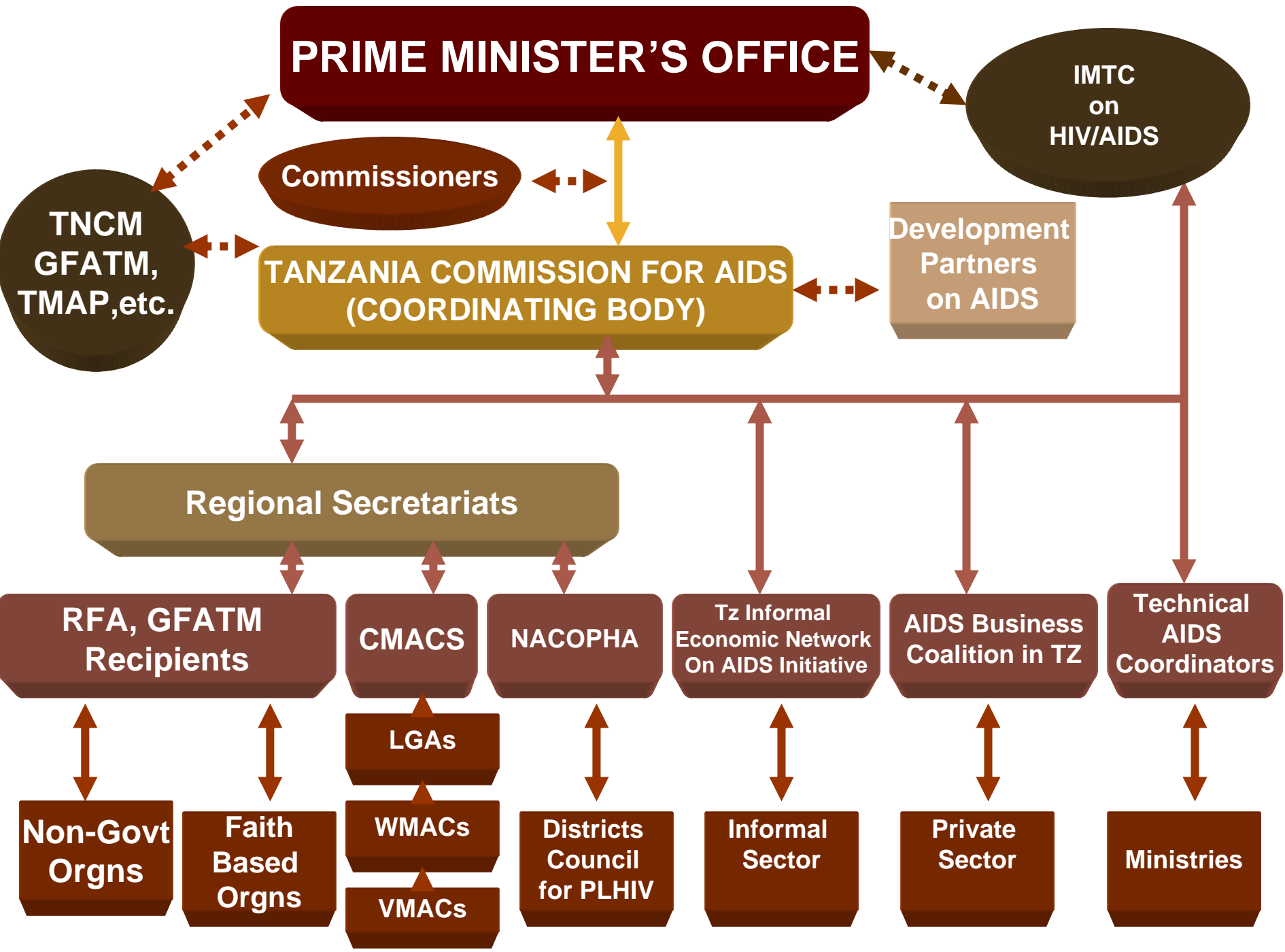
- ◆ Government of Tanzania
- World Bank
- ▲ Global Fund
- ✕ Belgium
- ✖ UNAIDS
- UNICEF
- ✚ WFP
- WHO
- ◇ FAO
- French Embassy
- ▲ DFID
- ✕ Sweden Embassy
- ✖ JICA
- CIDA
- ✚ Norway
- Ireland (DCI)
- DANIDA
- ◆ Royal Netherlands Embassy
- UNDP
- ▲ UNFPA
- ✕ USG
- ✖ EU
- Germany
- ✚ SDC

Status in 2007/08



Implementation Framework

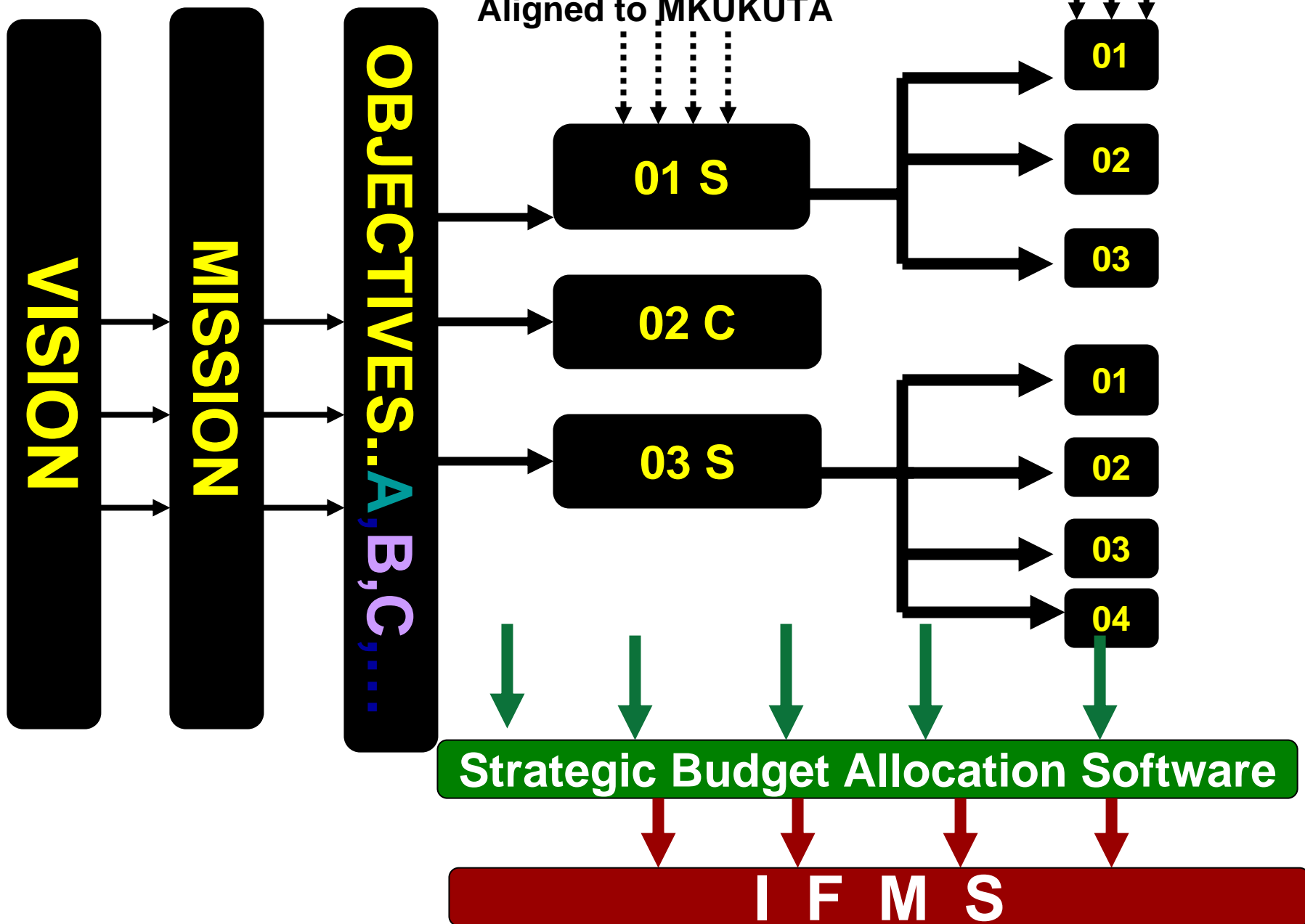
The framework for HIV/AIDS implementation in Tanzania has considered a multi-sectoral approach.



Budgeting of HIV/AIDS in Tanzania...

- A specific code (objective A) for HIV/AIDS was introduced in 2004 and all sectors are using it when budgeting.
- The Government designed a software for resource allocation and MTEF development known as SBAS-Strategic Budget Allocation Software.
- This is where targets for MKUKUTA are aligned with the sectoral targets (including HIV/AIDS targets)

MTEF



Local Government Authorities

- The government constitution gives each LGA status of the Government.
- LGAs can raise funds i.e. collect taxes, fees and charges.
- LGAs can finance own goods, services and financing development projects

Local Government Reform Programme

- The Local Government Legal requirement is operationalized through this programme.
- Main objective:
 - to enhance locally generated and centrally disbursed financial resources.
 - Increase efficiency of the used resources.

Budget Cycle for LGAs

- The Government issues budget guidelines each year around December.
- The guidelines is prepared in collaboration with Ministry of Planning and Finance and PMORALG
- In the guidelines priorities are given, performance reviewed and levels of funding are given.
- Sectors Ministries put their guidelines through this guideline (Incl. HIV/AIDS)

Planning approach for LGAs

- At the LGAs planning starts at lower level.
- When guidelines are issued
- Villages and urban prepares plans in participatory manner
- Village plans are consolidated and coordinated by Ward development Committees (3-5 villages)
- Integration is strengthened by technical sectors

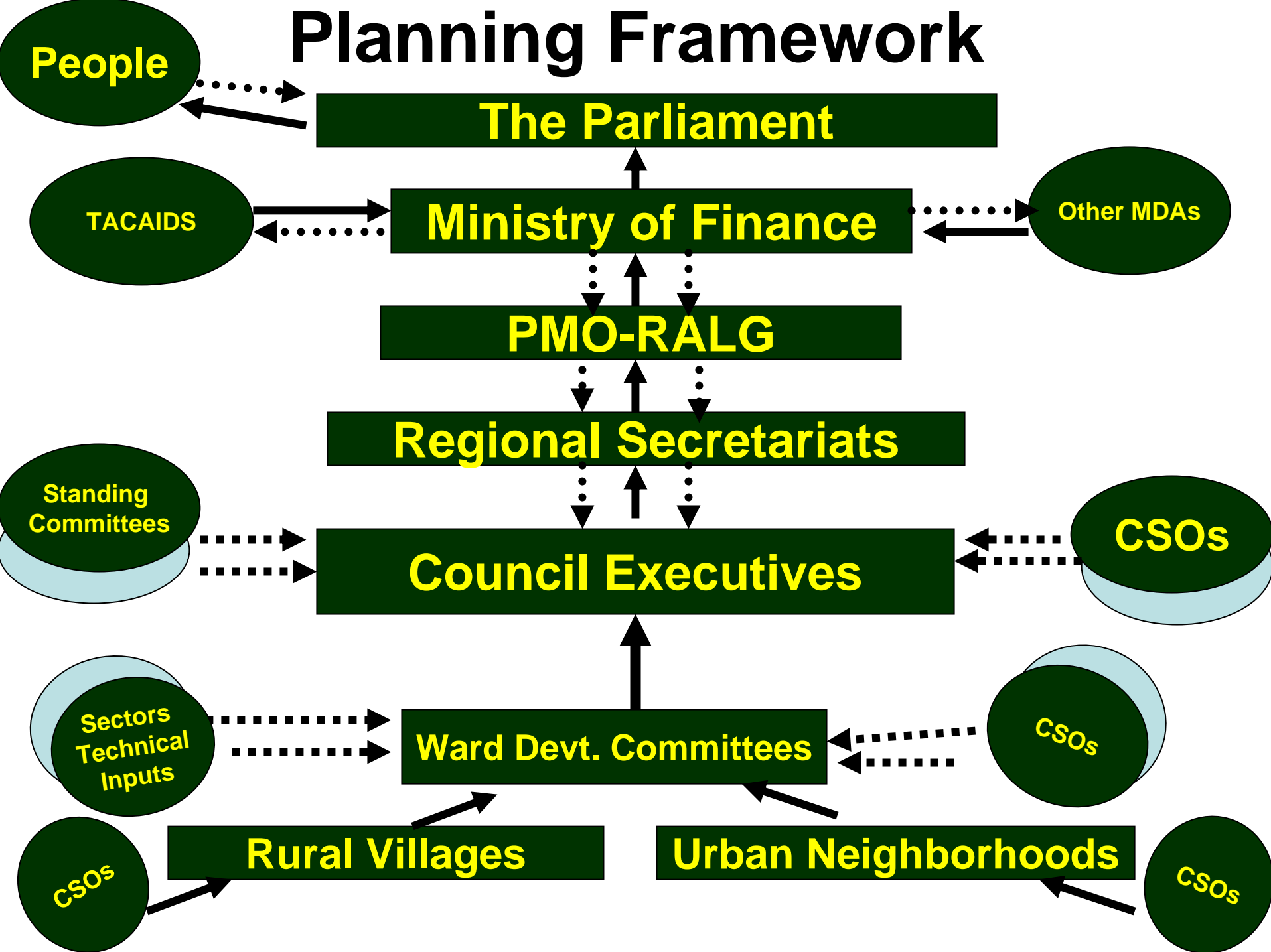
Planning approach for LGAs...

- Ward development Committees submit to the District Authorities.
- At District plans are integrated with the Development Projects.
- Discussed in the sectors standing committees.
- Council Executives prepares Council draft plan and submit it to the Regional Secretariats (RS)
- RS – sector representatives scrutinize draft plans (look at adherence of policies and guidelines).

Planning approach for LGAs ...

- RS provide comments on the plans.
- Council Finance and planning committee discusses comments from RS
- The draft plan and budget is resubmitted to the RS
- At RS level plans from all councils are consolidated into Regional Plan.
- Regional plan is submitted to the PMO-RALG, then to the Ministry of Finance.
- The government budget is submitted to the Parliament (consolidated budgets from all Ministries).

Planning Framework



Funding Modalities

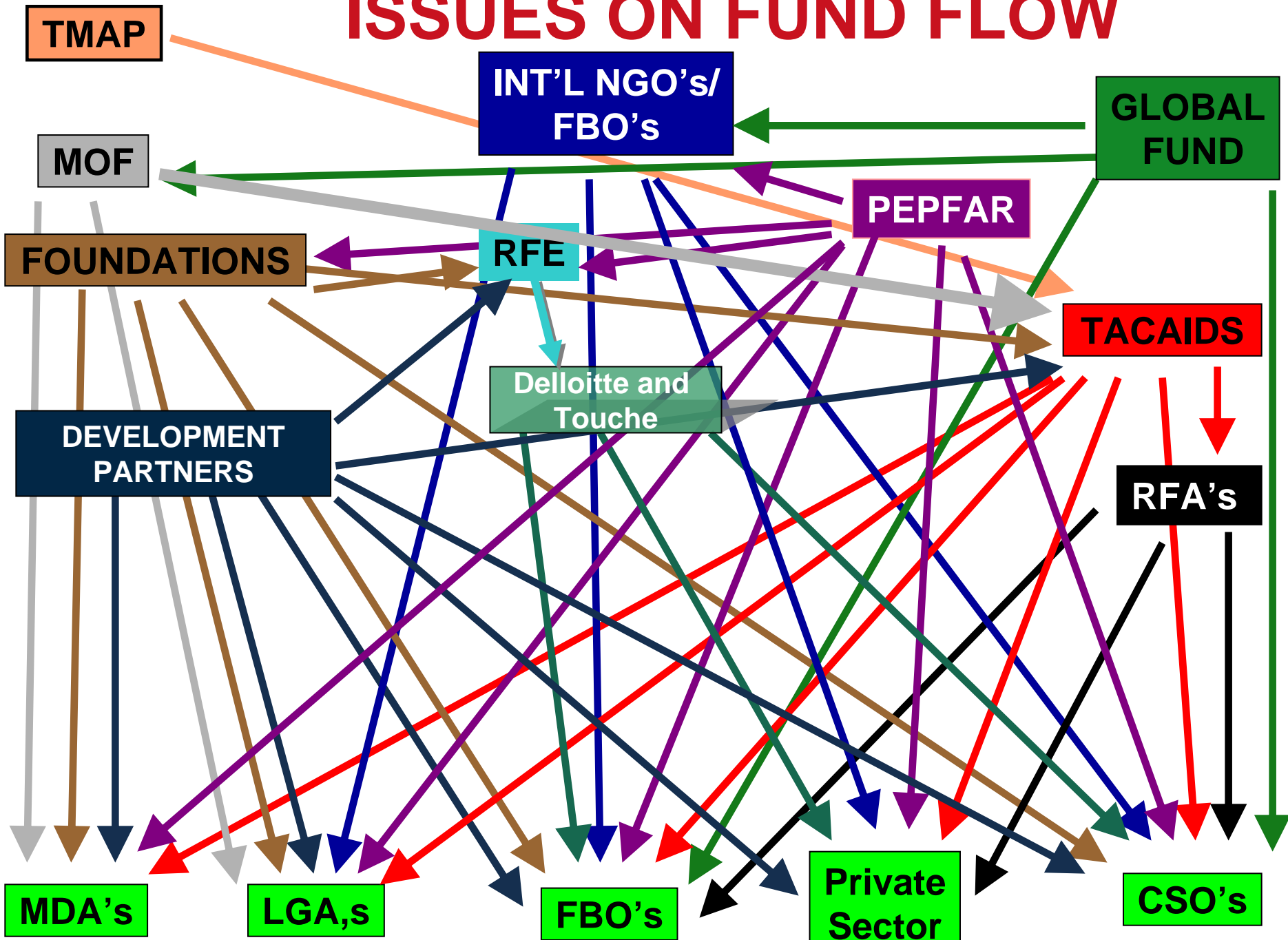
These are main modalities of financing in Tanzania:

- Direct project financing – PEPFAR and other off budget funding
- Government system of financing
- Projectized BUT captured by the Government – TMAP, GFATM
- Pooled funding mechanism, i.e. Rapid Fund Envelope (RFE), Basket Fund, HIV/AIDS Fund

Fund Flow

- Exchequer system
- Special Account
- Direct Project funding
- Pooled Funding

ISSUES ON FUND FLOW



LGAs Response to HIV/AIDS

- The recent PER and accountability assessment confirmed that public expenditure management by the LGAs has steadily improved (scores on independent annual assessments and clean audit reports)
- The main Sources of fund have been the GFATM, TMAP and CIDA.
- Most LGAs planned for trainings, activities to support CHACs and sensitization.

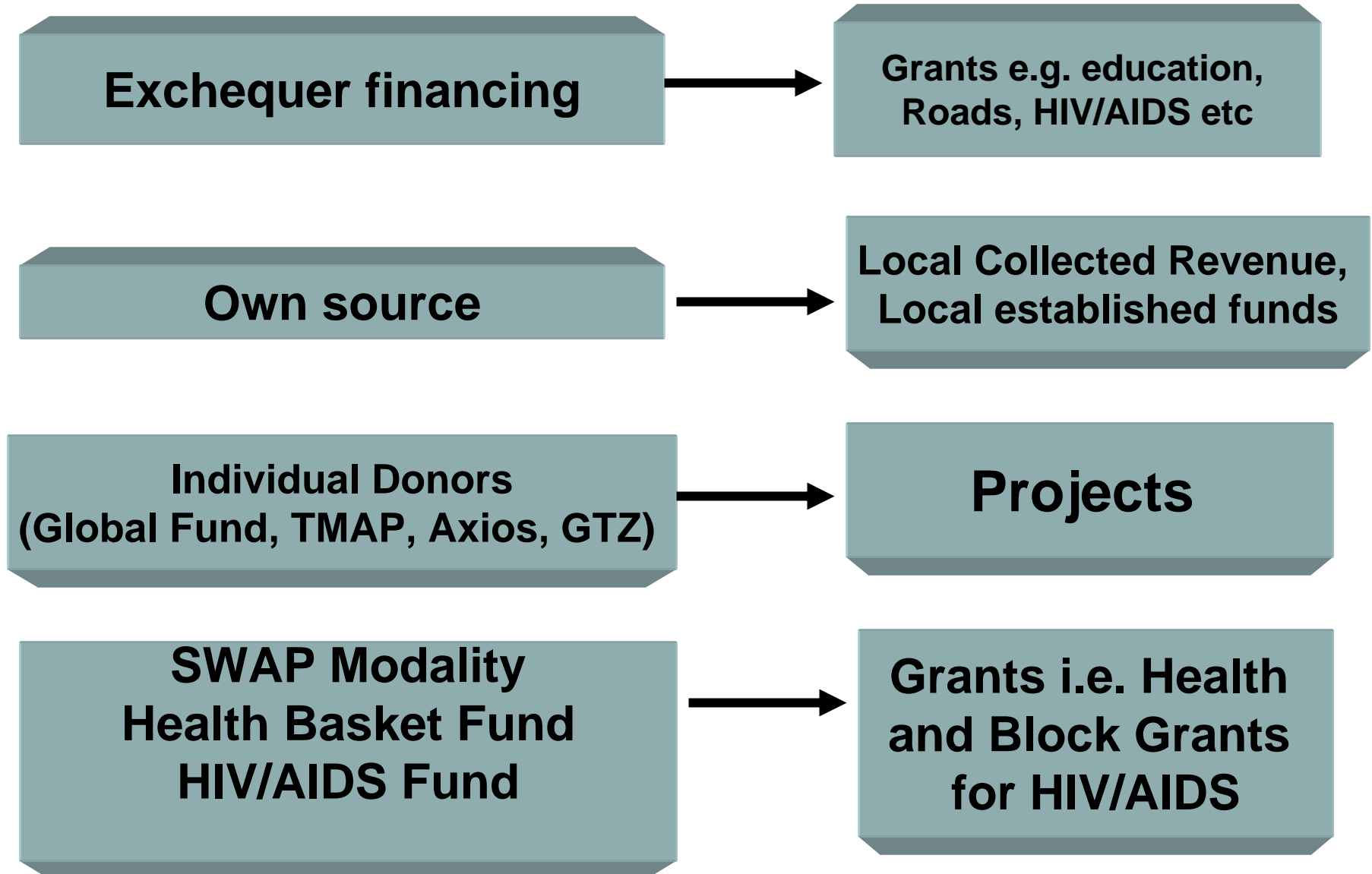
LGAs Response to HIV/AIDS...

- 75% of LGAs reviewed are supporting Orphans, i.e. uniforms, fees,
- 61% of LGAs reviewed, economic support to PLHAs.
- Care and support is mainly for Home Based Care, other are centrally.
- 80% of LGAs planned for prevention activities e.g. schools interventions, youth, adult education, condom distribution, peer education, drama groups.

LGAs Response to HIV/AIDS

- Government policy is to decentralise and devolve more responsibility to local government,
- Role of the central Government is focused on policy, facilitation, capacity building, and monitoring.
- This is not very easy when most of sources of funds to HIV/AIDS are projectized for LGA budgets.

Funding modalities for the Districts



Improve governance - LGAs

Good governance for HIV/AIDS interventions should consider:

- Participatory planning at LGAs level.**
- Discussion of HIV/AIDS plans and budgets at full council meetings.**
- Enforce decentralisation of financing intervention at LGA level.**
- Devolve more responsibility to local government and improve accountability.**
- CMACS should be used effectively.**

A way forward

- Involvement of CSOs and Private Sector.
- Transparent mechanisms for the CSOs and Private Sector to access funds through LGAs.
- Accountability through existing mechanisms set by the Government.
- Data collection and reporting for the response in the District.

Conclusion

Resources for HIV/AIDS
can be very meaningful
if used efficiently and
effectively.

Asanteni!!