Information in Public Documents

Tanzania’s score on the Open Budget Index shows that the government provides the public with minimal information on the central government’s budget and financial activities during the course of the budget year. This makes it difficult for citizens to hold government accountable for its management of the public’s money.

The Open Budget Index 2008 evaluates the quantity and type of information that governments make available to their publics in the seven key budget documents that should be issued during the budget year. One of the most important documents is the executive’s budget proposal. It should contain the executive’s plans for the upcoming year along with the cost of the proposed activities. The proposal should be available to the public and to the legislature prior to being finalized, at least three months before the start of the budget year to allow for sufficient review and public debate.

In Tanzania, the proposal provides some information to the public, meaning citizens do not have a comprehensive picture of the government’s plans for taxing and spending for the upcoming year. In addition, very little information is provided about the conditions associated with foreign aid. Moreover, it is difficult to track spending, revenue collection and borrowing during the year. Tanzania publishes fairly detailed in-year reports, but these are often late. In addition, the government does not publish a mid-year review.

It is also difficult to assess budget performance in Tanzania once the budget year is over. A year-end report is not published, preventing comparisons between what was budgeted and what was actually spent and collected. However, Tanzania does make its audit report public in a timely fashion, though it does not provide much information on whether the audit report’s recommendations are successfully implemented.

Access to the highly detailed budget information needed to understand the government’s progress in undertaking a specific project or activity remains limited. The Constitution guarantees freedom of information, but this freedom is impeded by other laws. A separate bill providing for this right has yet to be passed.

Public Participation and Institutions of Accountability

Beyond improving access to key budget documents, there are other ways in which Tanzania’s budget process could be made more open.

Opportunities for citizen participation in budget debates could be increased. For example, although the legislature holds public hearings on the budget, public participation is fairly limited.

The independence of Tanzania’s National Audit Office is somewhat limited. The executive may remove the head of the NAO. The NAO has limited discretion to decide which audits to undertake and does not have a budget sufficient to fulfill its mandate. However, a new audit bill is expected to increase the independence of the NAO by addressing these issues.
The Open Budget Index evaluates the quantity and type of information available to the public in a country's budget documents. A country's placement within a performance category was determined by averaging the response to 91 questions on the Open Budget Questionnaire related to information contained in the eight key budget documents that all countries should make available to the public.

Research to complete the Open Budget Questionnaire was undertaken by:

Elizabeth Missokia
HakiElimu
739 Mathuradas Rd.PO Box 79401.
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Tel: 255 22 215 1852
Email:
PAA: paa@hakielimu.org
HakE: emissokia@hakielimu.org
Website: www.hakielimu.org

The International Budget Project was established as part of the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, a Washington, DC-based non-partisan non-profit research organization, in 1997 to support civil society organizations around the world interested in strengthening public budget processes, institutions and outcomes. For more information on the IBP and the Open Budget Initiative 2008, please visit www.openbudgetindex.org

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