

Zambia National Education Coalition (ZANEC) ActionAid Zambia (TaxEd Alliance) and National Action for Quality Education in Zambia (NAQEZ)'S

NATIONAL 2024 BUDGET SUBMISSIONS FOR THE EDUCATION SECTOR

INTRODUCTION

Every year, the Zambian government, through the Ministry of Finance, announces the proposed budget to the National Assembly. The Zambia National Education Coalition (ZANEC) in Collaboration with ActionAid Zambia (AAZ) and National Action for Quality Education in Zambia (NAQEZ) last year made some Pre-Budget submissions which saw the budget allocation to the education sector increase slightly from 2022's 10.4% to 13.9% in 2023. This shows a progressive improvement in budgetary allocation to the education sector. However, being a signatory to both the Cairo and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) protocols, Zambia has committed to allocate at least 20% of its total national budget to the education sector. There is therefore a need for continued advocacy by Civil Society Organisations to advocate for more funding towards the education sector in line with the $\underline{4S}$ Framework (size, share, scrutiny, sensitivity).

Furthermore, with the introduction of the "Education for All" Policy from Early Childhood Development (ECD) level to Secondary school levels, it is imperative that funding towards the education sector is increased to adjust to the increasing demands to deliver quality services.

It is for this reason that ZANEC in collaboration with the TaxED and the GEAR alliances, through the support of the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) under its Education Outloud Project would like to make the submissions below to the Ministry of Finance and National Planning with the hope that they might help in advancing the agenda 2030.

PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS	JUSTIFICATION/REVENUE IMPLICATION	
EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT			
The Ministry of Education should review and finalize the Education Policy	Currently there is no policy to guide the education sector. The Education Policy is	The Education Policy is important to guide the running of the education sector.	
2 P a g e	I		

	currently in draft form	
Increase the budgetary allocation to Early Childhood Education (ECE) from 1% to 2% of the total budgetary allocation to the education sector.	The current allocation to ECE stands at 1% of the total budgetary allocation to the education sector budget	The increase in allocation will improve service delivery by having more ECE Centres constructed, rehabilitating already existing ones and improving inclusivity in the children accessing ECE facilities
Of the total number of teachers recruited, 30% should be deployed to ECE	There is a critical shortage of ECE teachers in schools	The current number of ECE teachers deployed is not adequate to absorb the growing demand for education in the country
BASIC EDUCATION		
Construct more secondary and Boarding Facilities	We have limited secondary and Boarding Schools	 Improve completion rate among the learners at the secondary level Reduces teenagers' pregnancy
Allocate 6% of the education Budget to go towards infrastructure development	3% is allocated toward infrastructure	• Improves access to quality education among the learners
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Allocate more resources to go towards a digital real- time database for schools and devolve the system between the school and the Ministry	Manual filling system	 Improve the quality of data storage and access Improve quick response to emerging issues Effective decision-making process
Increase the allocation of financial resources to go towards vocational training for both Teachers and the learners	The is no segmentation of the allocation of financial resources to go towards academic and vocational pathways	• Improve the quality of vocational education
Recruit more qualified teachers to teach life skills and procure the necessary equipment.		
SKILLS AND TERTIAN	RY	
 Extension of loans and bursaries to institutions that are not yet on the scheme and Private institutions. Government should look beyond institutions and 	 Currently not every student is on the loan scheme. Students from private institutions are not on the loan scheme Luck of access to information 	 Vulnerability (introduction of education levy) The act is clear on who qualifies to be a beneficiary and therefore does not discriminate on whether one is at a public or a private university Increase budget allocation towards loans and scholarships
4 P a g e		

identify programmes that can be put on the scheme		
Decentralization HELSB	Young people from rural areas miss out on vital information because of distance and awareness	Decentralising HELSB will improve information access to learners in rural areas and also enable them be able to apply for these loans
Increase the budget allocation to the Skills and Tertiary sector to prioritise disability inclusion	 Infrastructure in most institutions is not accessible to learners with disability For the visually impaired there's no provision for braille The Deaf, luck assistive technologies 	• This will help improve access to tertiary institutions for learners with disabilities.
YOUTH AND ADULT L	ITERACY EDUCATION (YA	LE)

Increase allocation to YALE in the education sector budget to 1% of the total education budget. The sector was allocated 0.02% in the 2023 education budget	 To increase the implementation of planned YALE activities as the current budget is inadequate and much of which goes to personal emoluments Increase Funds for the Directorate of Distance Education (DODE) to address insufficient or non-existent Teaching and Learning Materials (TLMs) for the Youth and Adult learners To Equip Education Broadcasting Studios (EBS) studios with new equipment to increase coverage and provide alternative modes of learning that are inaccessible or too costly for rural or financially challenged learners To facilitate the reduction of GCE fees in light of the current Education for All Policy; Currently, GCE fees are high for an average citizen. For the recruitment of adult literacy instructors.
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Develop Infrastructure to accommodate YALE students	YALE students currently rely on already existing school infrastructures	 The existing adult centres are dilapidated and lack electricity. There is therefore a need to develop new adult literacy centres to replace the existing ones. The lack of independent centres specifically meant for YALE students for evening classes places a challenge in the maintenance of these infrastructures and usage
GENDER ISSUES IN E	DUCATION	
To Increase funding towards menstrual hygiene	Insufficient funding allocated.	 Some schools are yet to benefit from this. It should be accessed by all girls irrespective of their financial status.
To Increase funding towards the re-entry policy.	Some girls still do not have access to education for all.	 Due to extra expenses rooting from childcare. To enhance sensitization and Education on the policy as some members of the community are not aware of the policy.
There is a need for Robust Campaigns for the Boy child enrolment in school.	The boy-to-girl pupil ratio in school enrolment is heavily balanced towards girls compared to boys.	• Most boys in Southern, Western and other provinces are usually assigned to herd cattle and fishing as opposed to being in schools.
TAX AND EDUCATION		

7 | P a g e

Zambia has signed 22 agreements with other countries, these are used by multinational countries to facilitate tax avoidance and capital flight.	• Reform in the current DTAs and the manner of negotiation will increase taxation and minimise capital flight
ZRA is currently offering digital platforms and other technologies. However, these are not fully utilised with businesses that are not compliant with regulations such as Point-Of-Sale (POS), Electronic Fiscal Devices, etc	• Increased tax collection, reduced illicit movement of goods/services
Currently, all revenue collected goes into control 99.	• The country needs to benefit from the country's natural resources
Secondary schools and skills development bursaries are currently under CDF	• This will allow for the prudent utilisation of allocated resources because the Ministry of Education understands the need
	agreements with other countries, these are used by multinational countries to facilitate tax avoidance and capital flight. ZRA is currently offering digital platforms and other technologies. However, these are not fully utilised with businesses that are not compliant with regulations such as Point-Of-Sale (POS), Electronic Fiscal Devices, etc Currently, all revenue collected goes into control 99. Secondary schools and skills development bursaries are currently