



**Zimbabwe Civil
Society Alliance**



Save the Children

Zimbabwe Civil Society Organisations Scaling Up Nutrition Alliance with Support from Save the Children

2018 Budget Analysis Dissemination Meeting Report

15 February 2018

2018 Budget analysis Findings

Economic performance

A positive economic growth is anticipated in 2018, GDP growth was projected at 4.5% and inflation is anticipated to average 3%. The nation anticipates generating revenue of 5.07 billion against an expenditure of 5.74 billion leaving a budget deficit of 675.8 million, an increase of 275.8 million from last year's deficit of 400 million. Over the past 4 years the slowdown in economic growth was affecting revenue generation. Having reached a peak of 3.93 billion in 2014, revenues declined to 3.54 billion in 2015, 3.85 billion in 2016 and 3.7 billion in 2017.

2018 Vote appropriations ranking according to financial resource allocation

Vote number	Vote appropriations	Total Estimate to be appropriated 2018 USD	% of national budget
15	Primary and Secondary Education	935,483,000	16.30
8	Lands, Agriculture and Rural Development	521,415,000	9.08
18	Home Affairs and Culture	507,287,000	8.84
14	Health and Child Care	454,014,000	7.91
4	Defence, security and War Veterans	420,364,000	7.32
16	Higher and Tertiary Education, Science and Technology Development	377,814,000	6.58
1	Office of the President and Cabinet	231,974,000	4.04
3	Labour and Social Welfare	214,708,000	3.74
11	Transport and Infrastructure Development	137,109,000	2.39
13	Local Government, Public Works and National Housing	132,781,000	2.31
19	Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs	126,474,000	2.20
32	Zimbabwe Electoral Commission	104,001,000	1.81
22	Energy and Power Development	94,935,000	1.65
10	Environment, Water and Climate	85,818,000	1.50
2	Parliament of Zimbabwe	57,227,000	1.00
12	Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation	49,667,000	0.87
17	Women and Youth Affairs	39,769,000	0.69
25	Judicial Service Commission	33,579,000	0.59

5	Finance and Economic development	33,468,000	0.58
7	Industry, Commerce and Enterprise Development	31,423,000	0.55
20	Information, Media and Broadcasting Services	26,901,000	0.47
26	Public Service Commission	26,809,000	0.47
9	Mines and Mining Development	17,282,000	0.30
21	Sport, Art and Recreation	11,689,000	0.20
24	Information Communication Technology and Cyber Security	10,528,000	0.18
30	National Prosecuting Authority	7,289,000	0.13
34	Zimbabwe Land Commission	6,412,000	0.11
23	Tourism and Hospitality Industry	5,138,000	0.09
6	Office of the Auditor General	5,058,000	0.09
27	Council of Chiefs	3,400,000	0.06
31	Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission	3,351,000	0.06
28	Human Rights Commission	3,341,000	0.06
33	Zimbabwe Gender Commission	1,836,000	0.03
35	Zimbabwe Media Commission	1,423,000	0.02
29	National Peace and Reconciliation Commission	1,399,000	0.02

In 2018 the government prioritised votes 15, 8 and 18 ahead of vote 14 –Ministry of Health and Child Care. It appropriated 3.3 billion (57.5%) for employment costs leaving 2.44 billion (42.5%) for capital expenditure and supporting implementation of programmes.

2017 Budget performance as of September 2017

This section presents findings of expenditure from January-September 2017, against revised estimates on for votes that were identified to be relevant to nutrition.

Vote 3. Labour and Social Services

Programmes	2017		Performance%
	Revised estimate	Expenditure to September	
	Amount US\$	Amount US\$	
Programme 1. Policy & administration	158,361,000	260,843,648	164.71
Programme 2. Public Sector and Human Capital Development	4,220,000	1,811,080	42.92
Programme 3. Labour and administration	3,187,000	1,769,294	55.52
Programme 4. Social Welfare	28,368,000	12,109,553	42.69
Total	194,136,000	276,533,575	142.44
Programme 4, Sub programme 2			
Child Welfare	12,012,405	1,472,166	12.26

Vote 3 has a budget performance of 142.44% with 3 months of the financial year to go, policy and administration overspent its budget by over 64%. Under programme 4 Social Welfare, sub programme 2, Child welfare budget performance was only 12.26 as of September 2017, in future budgets nutrition can be incorporated under this sub programme.

Major achievements in 2017

- Distribution of grain to food insecure households
- Primary school children benefited under the School Feeding programme

Vote 8. Lands, Agriculture, and Rural Resettlement

Programmes	2017		Performance%
	Revised estimate	Expenditure to September	
	Amount US\$	Amount US\$	
Programme 1: Policy and administration	492,000	353,038	71.76
Programme 2: Finance and administration	228,649,292	1,070,503,979	468.19
Programme 3: Human Resources Management	1,000,000	625,973	62.60
Programme 4: Legal Services	107,000	66,150	61.82
Programme 5: Information and Technology	201,000	133,833	66.58
Programme 6: Internal Audit			64.25

	443,000	284,619	
Programme 7: Economics and Markets	722,000	495,595	68.64
Total	231,614,292	1,072,463,187	463.04

Budget performance for all other programmes was on track except for finance and administration, whose performance was 468.19%.

Major achievements

- Produced 400 diploma graduates and 500 certificate holders from its 8 agriculture colleges
- Produced agriculture literature for use by staff, farmers and agriculture development partners
- Introduced 4 new maize varieties

Vote 14. Health and Child Care

Programmes	2017		Performance%
	Revised estimate	Expenditure to September	
	Amount US\$	Amount US\$	
Programme 1: Policy and Administration	16,881,000	10,517,457	62.30351875
Programme 2: Public Health	18,581,000	8,702,325	46.83453528
Programme 3: Primary Health Care and Hospital Care	247,087,000	266,805,113	107.9802308
Total	282,549,000	286,024,895	101.2301919

Only one programme – primary and health care and hospital care seem to have overspent its allocation as of September 2017. Public health under which nutrition is embedded had under spent its allocation, its budget performance stood at 46% with 3 months to go. From the analysis MoHCC is focused on delivering services to treat or cure people once they have contracted diseases or illnesses. Public health which deals with prevention is very poorly funded by comparison. There is an imbalance between funding of primary health care and primary health care and hospital care.

Major achievements in 2017

- Health workers trained for management of SAM
- RUTF procured for the whole country

Vote 15. Primary and Secondary Education

Programmes	2017		Performance%
	Revised estimate	Expenditure to September	
	Amount US\$	Amount US\$	
Programme 1 Policy and Administration	10,636,000	9,536,733	89.66

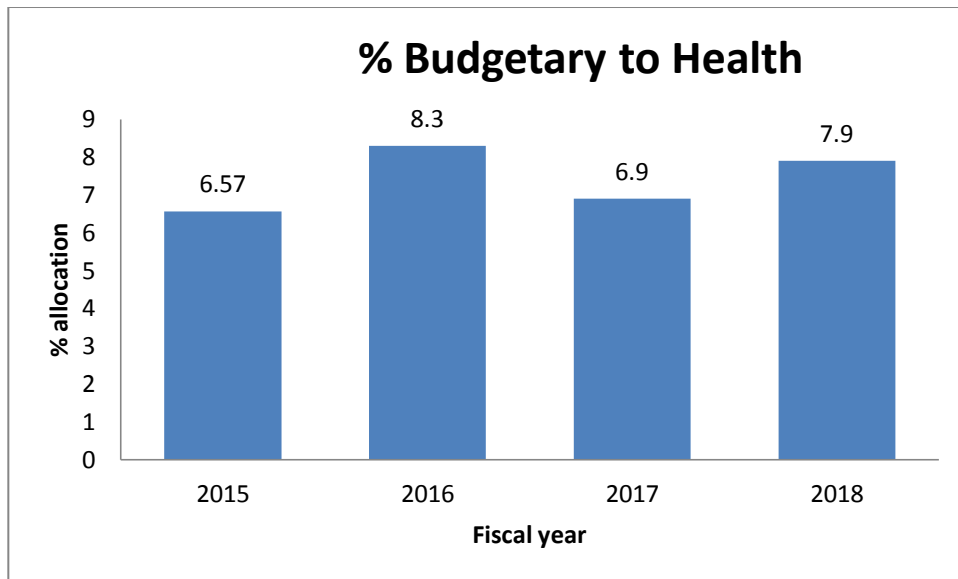
Programme 2 Education Research, Innovation and Development	2,294,000	1,005,431	43.83
Programme 3 Infant Education	214,442,000	115,945,140	54.07
Programme 4 Junior Education	305,211,000	301,329,116	98.73
Programme 5 Secondary Education	269,787,000	216,219,820	80.14
Programme 6 Learner Support Services	1,401,000	368,662	26.31
Total	803,771,000	644,404,902	80.17

Vote 15 is on track with its budget performance was 80% with 3 months to go, its most likely that by the end of December its spending will be within its allocation. Learner support services is the only sub programme that had under spent, its performance was 26%.

Budgetary allocations

Health and Child Care

As in previous years, total budgetary allocation to health and child care is far less than 15% of the national budget as recommended by the Abuja declaration to which our nation is a signatory. A slight increase by 1 percentage point from 6.9% in 2017 to 7.9% in 2018 was noted. A total of \$454 014 000 was appropriated to the sector in 2018, up from a revised estimate of \$282 549 000 in 2017.

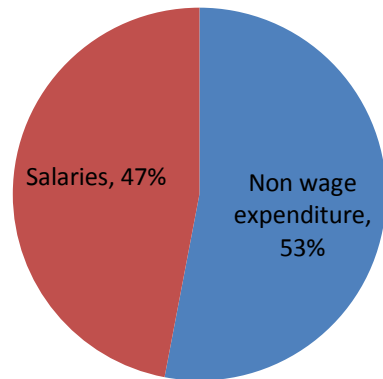


Per capita health allocation for 2018 stands at \$27.50, using the country meters population of 16 477 372, up from \$23.55 in 2017. This implies that government will spend an average \$27.50 per person on health in 2017 which is inadequate to meet health needs of everyone, taking into consideration that 47% (\$12.90) of it will go for salaries. The per capita allocation is much lower when employment cost component is removed. The per capita health allocation is lower than the SADC average of \$146.00. Comparing with other countries per capita health allocation is \$650 in South Africa, \$90 in Zambia and \$200 in Angola¹.

In the 2018 budget approximately 47 of the total allocation to health will be for staff salaries; this is commendable taking into consideration last year approximately 80% was set aside for wages.

¹ Community Working Group on Health: Position paper on the Budget for Health-2018 and beyond.

Wage vs Non-expenditure



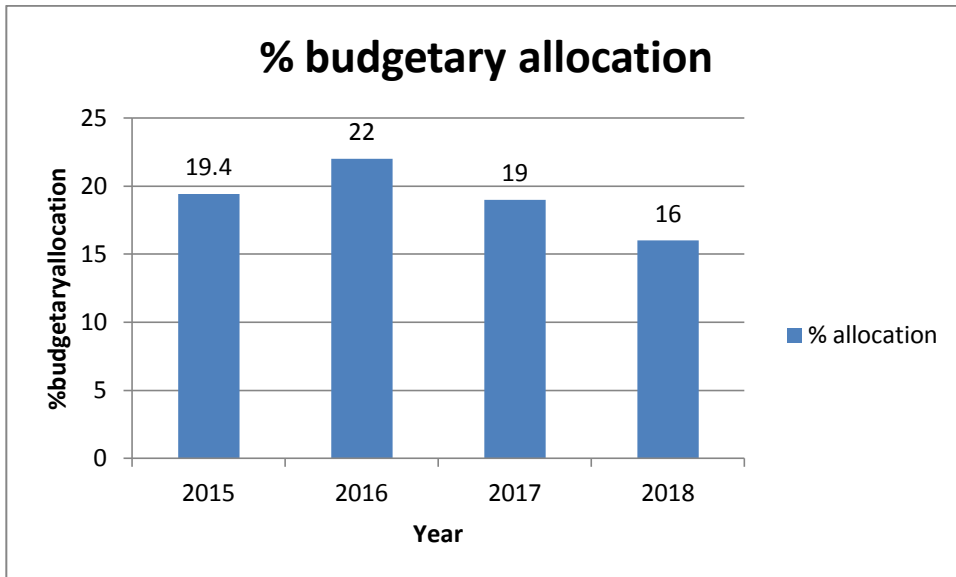
Although nutrition is embedded under this vote, it is not a sub programme under public health. It was observed that no specific budget lines were set aside for nutrition in the 2018 national budget.

Lands, Agriculture, and Rural Resettlement

The agriculture sector was given second priority on national allocations because the government is extending command programme to include livestock and fisheries. The minister appropriated 9% of the total budget to agriculture up from 7% in 2017. The level of support is not in line with the 2003 Maputo declaration by African heads and governments on committing at least 10% of national budgetary resources to the sector. It is praiseworthy to note that under this vote \$22 033 000 was set aside for crop and livestock research and technology development. The sector has enhanced support for research and development of seed and crop varieties which are tolerant to multiple stress conditions of pests, diseases, drought and heat as well as high yielding and early to mature. Furthermore research is underway to the development of bio fortified varieties which contributes to food and nutrition security strategy that aims to reduce malnutrition in children under the age of five years.

Primary and Secondary Education

The 2018 national budget is highly skewed towards primary and secondary education; this sector received the highest allocation 16% of the total budget. There has been a decline by 3 percentage points from last year's 19% and a 6 percentage points decrease from the 2016 national budget. Approximately 90% of the 2018 allocation will go towards staff salaries leaving only 10% for other non wage expenditure. In the 2018 budget, the minister appropriated 5.7 million towards among other activities provisions of supplementary feeding programmes.



Labour and Social Services

Only 3.74% of the national budget was appropriated to vote 3 labour and social services a decrease by 1 percentage point from last year's allocation of 4.7%. In both years' allocations are less than 5% of the national budgets, the expected expenditure is not adequate to bring about desired impact under the sector. The 2018 budget proposed to allocate US\$11 million to benefit labour constrained households in 11 districts. In addition US\$2 million was allocated for transport under the Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy.

Recommendations

- MoHCC need to allocate at least 15% of the National Budget to health care in line with the Abuja Declaration target. Empirical evidence has shown that a 1% increase in public spending on health care reduces child and maternal mortality rates while improving life expectancy.
- Ministry of Health and Child Care should adopt nutrition as a standalone programme or sub programme since the fight against malnutrition in all its forms is a priority under this sector.
- Votes 3, 8 and 15 should to be sensitive to nutrition in their budgeting by allocating at least 3% of their budgets to nutrition. Research has shown that investment in nutrition sensitive interventions reduces stunting by 80%.

List of participants



001.jpg



002.jpg



003.jpg