

# Tamko la HakiElimu Kuhusu Upangaji wa Bajeti ya Elimumsingi Mwaka wa Fedha 2017/2018

## Utangulizi

Bajeti ya Sekta ya Elimu ni nyenzo muhimu katika utekelezaji wa mipango ya serikali ya utoaji huduma ya elimu nchini. Hata hivyo ili mpango wa bajeti uweze kuwa na ufanisi, ni muhimu uandaaji wake uzingatie ushiriki na michango ya wadau mbalimbali juu ya mahitaji na vipaumbele vya sekta hiyo. HakiElimu, tukitambua kuwa sisi ni sehemu ya wadau hao muhimu, tumefanya uchambuzi wa mahitaji muhimu ya kibajeti ambayo yanapaswa kupewa uzito katika bajeti ya Mwaka wa Fedha 2017/2018.

Uchambuzi huu, umezingatia ukweli kwamba zipo juhudi kubwa kwa upande wa serikali za upanuzi na uboreshaji wa elimumsingi zinazoendelea zikichagizwa na utekelezaji wa “elimumsingi bila malipo”. Katika kutekeleza agizo hili la kiseru, serikali imeendelea kutumia sehemu kubwa ya bajeti yake (zaidi ya 60% ya bajeti nzima ya sekta) kuhudumia elimumsingi. Mhalani Mwaka 2016/17 serikali iliidhinisha shilingi bilioni 4,768 kama bajeti ya sekta nzima ya elimu lakini shilingi bilioni 3,020 (sawa na 63.3%) zilitengwa kwa ajili ya kuhudumia elimumsingi (BEST, 2016). Kwa sababu hii, ushiriki wa wadau na wananchi katika kuamua vipaumbele vya fedha hii kubwa ni muhimu sana ili kuleta matokeo tarajiwa.

Hivyo wakati bajeti ya serikali kupitia wizara zake inawasilishwa na kujadiliwa Bungeni ili kupitishwa kwa ajili ya utekelezaji wa shughuli za huduma na maendeleo kwa mwaka wa fedha 2017/2018, HakiElimu inatoa mapendekezo ya vipaumbele na maeneo ya kuzingatiwa katika bajeti ya sekta ya elimu (hasa elimumsingi) katika mwaka wa fedha 2017/2018.

## 1. Eneo la Bajeti ya uboreshaji na ujenzi wa miundombinu shuleni

Ni muhimu kwa serikali kuzingatia ongezeko kubwa la udahili wa wanafunzi hasa katika shule zetu za msingi kutokana na utekelezaji wa elimu bila malipo. Kwa mujibu wa takwimu za elimu (BEST, 2016) Udahili kwa madarasa ya awali umeongezeka kwa takribani asilimia 46 sawa na ongezeko la wanafunzi 492,947 huku ule wa shule za msingi ukiongezeka kwa asilimia 41 sawa na wanafunzi 552,289 kwa kulinganisha na udahili wa Mwaka 2015.

Hili ni ongezeko la takribani watoto wapya 1,000,000 shuleni. Kwa wastani wa wanafunzi 45 kila darasa, watoto hawa watahitaji takribani vyumba vipya 22,222 vya madarasa ambavyo gharama

# HakiElimu's Pre budget Statement on the Education Sector's Budget Plan for the Financial Year 2017/18

## Introduction

The education sector's budget is a crucial tool for the successful implementation of government plans and service delivery. However, in order for the budget plan to be effective, it is crucial that its preparation puts into consideration the participation of various stakeholders with regard to the needs and priorities of this sector. We at HakiElimu, being cognisant of the fact that, are among the key stakeholders, have carried out an analysis of the important budgetary needs which should be prioritised in the Financial Year (FY) 2017/18.

Our analysis has considered the fact that there are undeniable efforts on the part of the Government aimed at expanding and improving basic education going hand in hand with the implementation of "free basic education". In implementing this policy directive, the Government has continued to spend a lion's share of its budget (over 60 per cent of the education sector's budget) to service basic education.

For instance, in the FY 2016/17 Budget, the Government set aside Sh. 4,768 billion for the whole sector, but Sh. 3,020 billion (equivalent to 63.3 per cent) was allocated to basic education (BEST, 2016). This in turn justifies the demand for participation of various stakeholders including '*wananchi*' (citizens) in determining priorities with regard to how this huge amount of money would be spent in order to attain the expected outcomes.

So, as the Government, through its ministries, presents sectors' budget estimates in Parliament for debate and eventual endorsement for the purpose of facilitating recurrent and development expenditure for the Financial year 2017/18, HakiElimu feels obliged to chip in with what it considers priority areas to be covered by the Education Budget (especially basic education) for the FY 2017/18.

### 1. **Budget for setting up and improving infrastructure in schools**

It is important for the government to put into consideration the enormous increase in the enrolment of learners, especially in our primary schools, which is an outcome of the implementation of the free education policy. According to available educational statistics (BEST), enrolment for pre primary has increased by almost 46 per cent, equivalent to an increase of 492,947 as that of primary schools increased by 41 per cent, which is equivalent to 552,289 students more when compared to the 2015 enrolment.

This is an increase of around 1,000,000 (one million) learners joining our schools. Given that the standard number of primary school learners per classroom is 45; our schools require at least 22,222 new classrooms, whose cost is Sh. 267 billion, that is, Sh12 million shillings per classroom. (BEST, 2015 costs) It should be borne in mind that even before the massive increase in the number of learners in public schools, there was a shortage of 95,945 classrooms (BEST, 2016); teacher-student ratio in our pre primary schools stood

at stood at 1:77 (BEST 2016). Now when that is combined with the increase in the number of learners and implementation of the free education policy, it is clear that the Government needs to set aside Sh. 1,418 billion in its 2017/18 Budget for the construction of new classrooms.

The 2017/18 Budget must also address the shortage of infrastructural necessities such as toilets as well as that of teaching aids. For instance, in primary schools, girls share toilet holes at the ratio of 1:53, while the recommended ratio is 1:20. Boys share toilet holes at the ratio of 1:56 while the recommended ratio is 1:25. This means that the shortage of toilet facilities for girls stands at 62 per cent while boys face a shortage 56 per cent shortage. Furthermore, primary schools are facing a shortage of: 186,008 staff houses (equivalent to 83.1 per cent); 10,943 administrative buildings (83.4 per cent); 15,342 library rooms (88 per cent) and 16,290 first aid rooms (93.9 per cent).

The above statistics show the significant infrastructure shortage that calls for deliberate budgetary efforts if we are to lift up the pathetic situation of our basic education. According to the World Bank (2016 SDI Report), only 41 per cent of Tanzania's primary and secondary schools have infrastructure that meets the required standards. It is our considered opinion that the education budget for the FY 2017/18 will address all these needs and set aside enough funds, more so in its development component, in order to facilitate infrastructural improvement for better delivery of basic education.

## **2. Shortage of Teachers**

Despite the fact that the teacher-student ratio in primary schools has improved to 1:43 (one teacher handles 43 students in a stream), the actual situation is still bad in some schools, and this is compounded by teacher absenteeism. The SDI World Bank report for 2016 shows that, much as there has been a good increase in number of teachers, their class attendance leaves a lot to be desired. According to this report, only 49 per cent of teachers go to class and teach as required, while 32 per cent come to school but don't bother to teach and 14 per cent don't come to school at all!

Statistics from the Tanzania Teachers Union (TTU) show that, basing on individual teacher workload; both Primary and Secondary schools have a shortage of 100,000 teachers. On the same basis, secondary schools have a shortage of 50,000 teachers, 30,000 of whom should be teaching Science. According to government statistics (BEST, 2016), there is a shortage of 7,291 Maths teachers; Biology has a shortage of 5,181; Chemistry (5,373) and Physics (6,873).

Public schools have a shortage of 4,000 laboratory technicians. Almost 90 per cent of all the ward schools, numbering over 3,500, have no laboratory technicians, a situation that forces teachers to engage in the task of having to do preparations for experiments. Availing laboratory technicians to schools will reduce this burden on teachers and also expedite the preparation of scientists who will be the pillar of Tanzania's drive to become a semi industrialised country by 2025.

Because of that, we at HakiElimu would like to advise the Government and the Parliament to come up with the kind of education budget that will motivate teachers to remain in their work stations and educate our children.

### **3. Budget for addressing teachers grievances**

According to Tanzania Teachers Union (TTU), the government owed at least 1,097 retired teachers a total of Sh138 billion being their pension and social security funds (PSPF) payments. The PSPF has failed to pay the retirees since the government has not remitted the cash contrary to its obligation. We now urge the government to set aside money for the express purpose of effecting remittances to the PSPF to enable the fund to pay these retired teachers.

According to TTU Secretary General, Ezekiel Oluoch, about 8,000 teachers were promoted between February and March 2016, and these have not been paid the prerequisite salary increases totalling Sh. 200 billion (to match their new grades). Furthermore, as of December 2015, teachers were owed non-salary payments amounting to Sh. 9 billion and to date, that money has not yet been released.

Meanwhile, a total of Sh. 11 billion being non-salary payments owed to teachers were rejected by the Government after verification. It is HakiElimu's considered view that teachers whose claims were rejected should be duly notified in writing and reasons for the rejection should be stated, and they should be given the chance to appeal if they will deem it fit. This will be necessary for we are aware some claims were rejected simply because of procedural errors, something that does not nullify a genuine claim.

TTU maintains that once full verification is carried out, non-salary claims by teachers are bound to rise by more than Sh10 billion, when added to the arrears covering January to December 2016. HakiElimu's advice to the Government is that the verification should be expedited so that the relevant departments and ministries can include the money owed to teachers in the 2017/18 Budget.

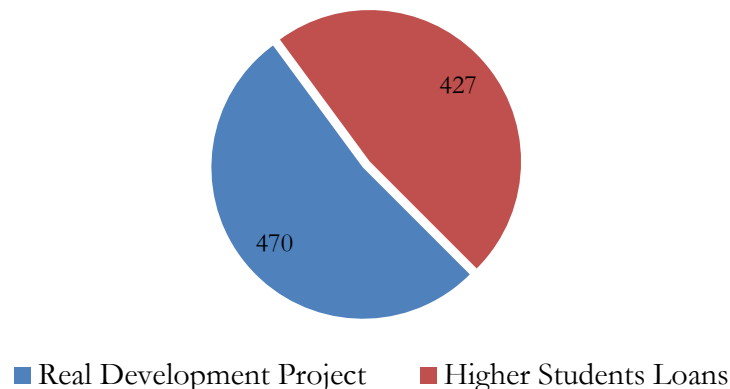
Our advice to the Government is that it should set aside in its FY 2017/18 Budget some Sh. 90 billion for the purpose of paying leave allowances to about 150,000 teachers who are expected to go on leave in the next financial year, the average leave allowance being Sh600,000. For the purpose of avoiding the inconvenience of teachers having to go on leave without being paid leave allowances; our advice to the Government is that it should subscribe to the TTU advice to pay 13 salaries (double the December salaries) to all teachers, as that would cover for leave allowance payment whenever it is due. This arrangement, we advice, should come to effect from the FY 2017/18.

### **4. Implementation of education sector's Development Budget.**

According to the Minister for Finance, Dr Philip Mpango, there has been a development budget deficit during the FY 2016/17. As of March 2017, the government had only released 34 per cent of the national development budget, a situation which, by extension, affected development budget release to the education sector as well.

In the FY 2016/17, Sh. 897.6 billion was allocated for development expenditures for the Ministry of Education, of this amount, Sh427 billion (48 per cent) was allocated to higher education student loans while to Sh470 billion (52 per cent) was set aside for specific development projects in the education sector that are undertaken by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, such as construction of infrastructure in schools and colleges.

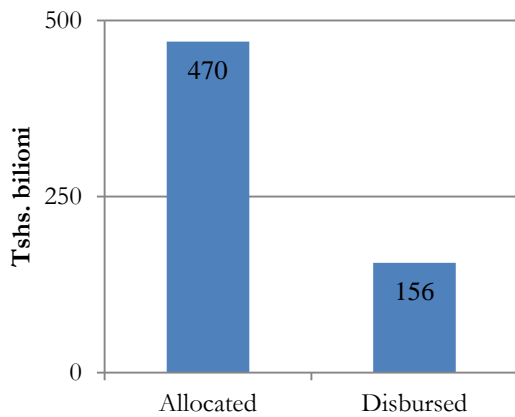
**Development budget allocation for the Ministry of Education  
2016/17 (Tsh.Billioni)**



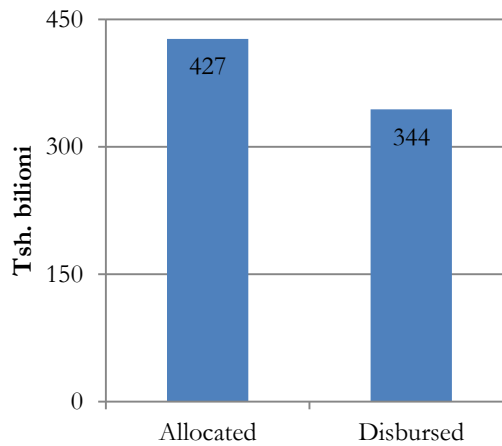
*(Source: Addendum to the Budget, Section No. 46, 2017/18)*

The danger underlying the implementation of Education ministry's development budget is that most of the funds that had been released up to March 2017 were spent on higher education students' loans and not for specific projects such as construction of infrastructure. For instance, according to the addendum to the Education Budget, vote number 46 for the FY 2016/17, a total of Sh. 344 billion, equivalent to 80 per cent of all the higher education loans funds, had been released as of March 2017. At the same time, only Sh. 156.4 billion, equivalent to 30 per cent of money of the Sh. 470 billion that had been endorsed for specific development projects, had been released as of March 2017.

**Disbursement of real development budget for the Ministry as of March 2017**



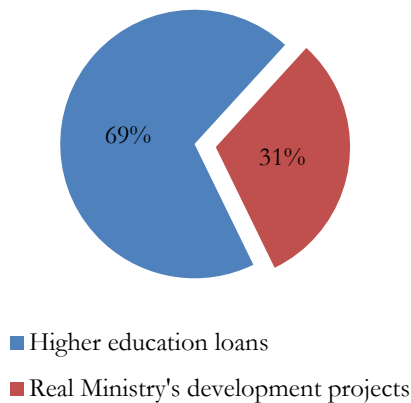
**Disbursement of Higher Education Loans Board budget as of March 2017**



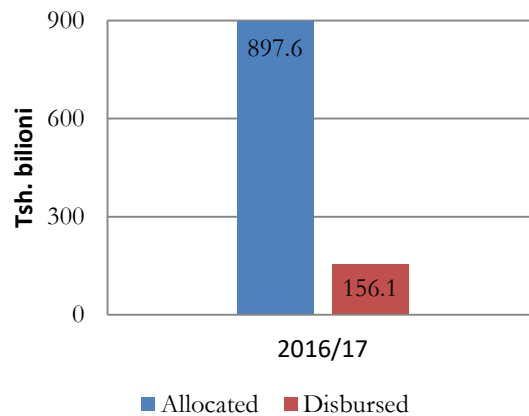
(Source: Addendum, Education ministry Budget, Section No. 46, 46 2017/18)

Therefore, this is the same as saying that, out of the Sh. 500.4 billion that was released for implementation of the Education ministry development projects, most of it, amounting to Sh. 344.3 billion (about 70 per cent), went towards the issuance of loans for higher education students. This is to say, it was only Sh156.1 billion, equivalent to 30 per cent of the funds that were released for specific Education ministry development projects.

**Ministry's development budget disbursement as of March 2017 (Tsh. bil)**



**Disbursement for real Ministry's Development projects (excluding loan board money) as of March 2017**



(Source: Addendum for the Education ministry Budget, Section No.46, 2017)

It is quite clear therefore, that this kind of development budget disbursement trend is unhealthy to addressing the education sector's development challenges. We at HakiElimu would like to advise the Government and the Parliament to take note of the weaknesses that we have underlined and facilitate better budget implementation in FY 2017/18. It is crucial to note that releasing funds that are below what had been endorsed does not only pull back progress in the education sector, but also brings conflicts in the distribution of resources and in some cases, and

the whole notion of budgeting is lost. We call upon the Government to allocate an implementable budget that they can fully mobilize and disburse.

**Donor Dependence:** In order to prepare an implementable Budget, the Government and the Parliament need to be conscious of the tendency by development partners’s struggle in honouring pledges. In the Education ministry’s development budget that was endorsed for expenditure in the FY 2016/17, some Sh. 277 billion, which is equivalent to 31 per cent of the estimates, was to be issued by donors and development partners. However, up to March 2017, donors had only issued Sh. 132 (equivalent to 47.6 per cent). If this is the common reality, it is prudent for the government to improve its domestic sourcing of funds. We advise it to mostly rely on domestically sourced funds in the implementation of its development projects in the education sector in order to avoid the recurrent irritation of having to copewith budget deficits year in, year out.

### 5. Budget for quality control and monitoring Schools

During the FY 2016/17 the Education ministry allocated Sh. 2.3 billion for maintaining the quality of schools. However, by March 2017 the Ministry had received Sh. 0.382 billion, equivalent to 16 per cent of the allocated amount. This clearly shows that not much quality control activities or projects were implemented in our schools during the FY 2016/17. We need to appreciate the fact that quality checks of schools are necessary, for they facilitate inspections through which teachers can be given professional advice on how they can improve their work and therein boost education offered to our children.

During the years 2014 and 2015, the Education ministry’s inspectorate department did not perform well due to financial constraints. From the available statistics (BEST 2015), only 20 per cent of the country’s primary and secondary schools were inspected annually. Given that only 16 per cent of quality control budget was released as of March 2017, we can rightly conclude that much fewer schools were visited by inspectors during the FY 2016/17. HakiElimu would like to advise the Government and the Parliament to take note of the budgetary weakness in the area of quality control of school and see how to make the necessary adjustments in the FY 2017/18 fund allocations.

### 6. Budget for Implementing special Education Projects

The July 2016 to March 2017 Budget Implementation Report highlights big weaknesses that have undermined key projects that were scheduled for implementation during the FY 2016/17. The projects, which have been adversely affected by the issuance of insufficient budget include the one of “sanitation and water availability in schools” (WASH); programme to empower our young learners to at least master the three ‘Rs’—Read, Writing and Arithmetic—known in Kiswahili short form as KKK (Kuandika, Kusoma, Kuhesabu) under the LANES project and inspection budget and improving of the quality of schools. Elaboration on the project type, the funds allocated and the released amount as of March 2017 are shown on the Table below:

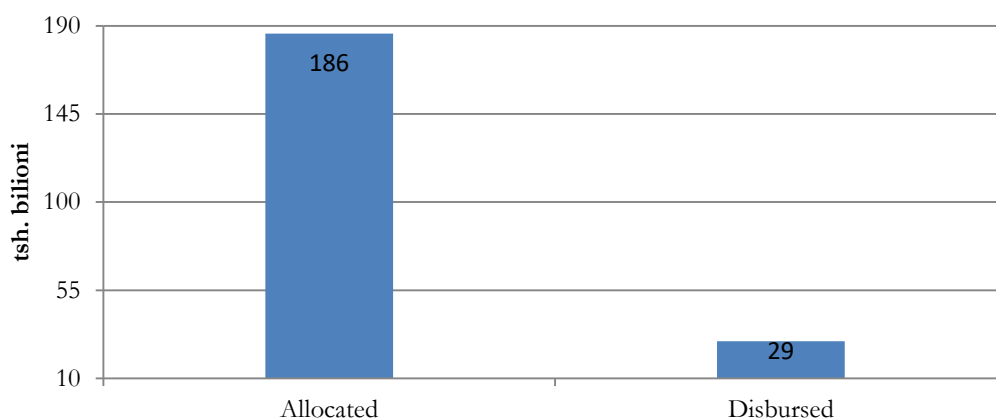
Project Number	Project Title	Endorsed Budget	Released Budget as of March 2017	% of Funds Released
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PT4321	Improve Pupils' Mastery of the Three Ws under LANES	108,000,000,000	29,209,403,716	27%
PG3280	Sanitation and Water Availability in Schools (SWASH)	607,285,817	180,000,000	29%
PT6235	Improving Quality of Schools	8,700,000,000	0	0%
PT4320	Improving Quality of the Institute of Education	42,693,000,000	0	0%
PT4371	Repair works in Colleges of Education	23,000,000,000	0	0%
PT4370	Education for Those who Missed the Chanced "Yes I Can"	2,250,000,000	0	0%
T4306	ADEM Repair works	1,000,000,000	0	0%
TOTAL		186,250,285,817	29,389,403,716	16%

(Source: Addendum for the Education ministry Budget, Section No.46, 2017)

Therefore, it would be correct to say that, out of the Sh.186 billion which had been allocated to major Education ministry development projects; only Sh. 29 million, equivalent to 16 per cent of the endorsed funds, had been released as of March 2017! Given this reality, it is quite clear the targeted projects won't have been implemented by even 30 per cent at the close of the FY 2016/17. This is a disturbing situation as it pulls back efforts to improve Tanzania's education sector.

### Implementation of Ministry of Education development budget as of March 2017



From this analysis, it is clear that a lot needs to be done if we are to improve the learning and teaching environment in our schools. We call upon the Members of Parliament to carefully study



the way education projects have been implemented so that they can be in a better position to advise the government in the area of improving learning and teaching in our schools.

### **7. Budgets for Schools' Capitation grants**

The Government policy decision to provide basic education without charging fees means it must fully embrace the responsibility of issuing schools with capitation grants of Sh. 10, 000 per primary school pupil and Sh. 25,000 per secondary school student. That is besides the additional Sh. 20,000 for day secondary schools and Sh. 40,000 for boarding secondary schools to be spent on areas such as infrastructure and teaching materials.

In its Circular Number 3 of 2016, the Government reveals that it will be taking 60 per cent of the Sh.10, 000 capitation cash per learner, which is the same as Sh.6,000. The Government further notes in the Circular, that the remaining Sh.4,000 for each learner in public primary schools will remain with the local governments administration authorities (Tamisemi) which would spend it on purchasing books which would be sent directly to schools. A survey conducted by HakiElimu towards the end of 2016 on the execution of education without fees policy, shows that primary schools received Sh. 500 (shillings five hundred per month) for each pupil, which is equivalent to Sh6,000, per year.

However, 94.6 per cent of school heads who were interviewed by our surveyors were categorical that the Sh. 6,000 per pupil which they were issued with during the FY 2016/17 was not enough to cater for the needs of administration, examinations, infrastructure repairs and the purchase of recurrent essentials. This bad situation, teachers say, has been exacerbated by reduced parents' input. The teachers' view is that the amount has been overtaken by events and has to be reviewed to match current needs.

It goes without saying that the Sh.10, 000 capitation grant per pupil in primary school and Sh. 25,000 per each secondary school student, set in 2001, has been overtaken by economic realities. At that period, our Sh. 1,000 was equivalent to one dollar; currently, we need Sh. 2,200 to purchase the same dollar. In effect, the capitation grant should now be Sh. 22,000 for each primary school pupil and Sh. 50,000 for each secondary school student.

What that means is that for the Government to sustain free education, it must review the levels of the capitation funds it releases to school, bearing in mind that the value of the shilling has gone down and that Sh10,000 cannot purchase today what it was capable of purchasing in 2001, when the amount was set. Therefore, HakiElimu would like to advise the Government and the Parliament to give Sh. 22,000 as the capitation grant for each primary school learner and Sh. 50,000 for his/her counterpart in secondary school. This suggested amount will be clarified in the Table below:

**Table No.1: Subsidy Estimates and Filling the Gap Left by Fees Ban in FY 2017/18**

	Amount (Shs)	Number of learners	Total
Pre-primary education	20,000	1,562,770	Bil 32
Primary Education	20,000	8,987,031	Bil 180

Secondary Education	40,000	1,575,254	Bil 63
Secondary Sc Fees	20,000	1,575,254	Bil 31.5
Total of Capitation Fund for Primary and Secondary Schools			Bil 306.5

### **Conclusion**

HakiElimu recognises the heavy responsibility that the government has as it seeks to cater for the needs of the whole citizenry. However, we all must agree that basic education opens the door to all pursuits and the country's achievements. If our children will be well-heeled education-wise, they will be able to come up with smart ways of tackling challenges facing their country, including the best ways of facilitating the success of Tanzania's economy and its industrialisation dream.

The Government should take note of areas we have highlighted above as it goes about setting up the Education ministry's budget, bearing that plans must be inclusive. For instance, in the area of infrastructure, it must be noted that many of our schools aren't suitably designed to cater for learners who are disabled or those with special needs of one form or other.

The budget should also look into the possibility of setting aside funds for providing meals for pupils, especially pre-primary and lower primary school pupils, as that would enhance concentration in class and reduce truancy and absenteeism. The budget should also set aside funds for controlling the quality of schools so as to improve the quality of learning. Statistics show that government's capacity to fulfil its obligation is below 50 per cent due to budget constraints.



John Kalage  
Executive Director-HakiElimu

zake ni takribani shilingi bilioni 267 kwa gharama ya shilingi milioni 12<sup>1</sup> kwa darasa. Ikumbukwe kuwa kabla ya ongezeko hili la wanafunzi shule za umma zilikuwa na upungufu wa miundombinu ya madarasa 95,945 (BEST, 2016); wastani wa uwiano kati ya mwanafunzi kwa darasa shule za msingi za umma ni 1:77 (BEST 2016). Upungufu wa vyumba 95,945 gharama yake ni takribani bilioni 1,151. Hivyo tukijumulisha na ongezeko la wanafunzi baada ya kuanza utekelezaji wa elimu bila malipo, serikali itahitaji kutenga kiasi cha takribani bilioni 1,418 kwa ajili ya ujenzi wa madarasa mapya kuanzia mwaka wa fedha 2017/2018.

Bajeti ni lazima izingatie pia uhaba wa miundombinu ya vyoo na vifaa vya kufundishia ambao umeendelea kukua. Mathalani, uwiano wa mwanafunzi wa kike shule za msingi kwa tundu la choo ni wanafunzi 57 kwa tundu moja la choo (1:57) badala ya wanafunzi 20 (1:20) kwa tundu la choo; wakati kwa wanafunzi wa kiume, watoto 56 wanalazimika kuchangia tundu moja la choo badala ya wanafunzi 25 tu.. Hii ina maana kuwa upungufu wa matundu ya choo kwa watoto wa kiume shule za msingi ni takribani asilimia 56 ya mahitaji na kwa watoto wa kike upungufu ni 62.

Aidha elimu msingi inaendelea kukabiliwa na uhaba wa nyumba za walimu zipatazo 186,008 (upungufu wa asilimia 81.1); majengo ya utawala yapatayo 10,943 (sawa na upungufu wa 83.4%); vyumba vya maktaba vipatavyo 15,342 (sawa na upungufu wa 88%) na ukosefu wa vyumba vya huduma ya kwanza kwa asilimia 93.9% (sawa na mahitaji ya vyumba 16,290).

Takwimu hizi zinaonesha upungufu mkubwa wa miundombinu unaohitaji juhudi za makusudi za kibajeti ili kuikwamua elimumsingi katika hali hii. Kwa mujibu wa ripoti ya utafiti ya Benki ya Dunia (SDI Report 2016, kwa wastani ni asilimia 41 ya shule za msingi na sekondari ndizo zilizo na miundombinu inayokidhi mahitaji ya shule. Ni rai yetu kuwa bajeti ya sekta ya elimu kwa mwaka wa fedha 2017/18 itazingatia mahitaji haya na kutenga fedha za kutosha hasa katika bajeti ya maendeleo ili kuweza kusaidia ujenzi na uboreshaji wa miundombinu kwa elimumsingi.

## **2. Uhaba wa walimu shuleni**

Pamoja na kuwa wastani wa uwiano wa mwalimu kwa mwanafunzi kwa shule za msingi umeimarika hadi kufikia 1:43 (mwalimu mmoja anafundisha watoto 43), lakini hali ni mbaya kwa shule moja moja na kwa mahudhurio ya walimu hawa darasani. Ripoti ya SDI 2016 ya Benki ya dunia inabainisha kuwa, pamoja na kuwa walimu walioajiriwa ni wengi lakini mahudhurio yao darasani yanatia shaka. Kwa mujibu wa ripoti hii ni asilimia 49 tu ya walimu walioajiriwa ndio

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<sup>1</sup> Gharama za makadirio ya Ujenzi wa darasa moja kwa mujibu wa BEST, 2015

wanaingia darasani na kufundisha kama inavyotakiwa huku asilimia 32 wanafika shuleni lakini hawafundishi na asilimia 14 ya walimu walioajiriwa hawafiki kabisa shuleni.

Takwimu za Chama cha Walimu nchini (CWT), zinaonesha kuwa shule za msingi peke yake zina upungufu wa takribani walimu 100,000 kwa kuangalia kigezo cha majukumu waliyonayo (Workload). Shule za sekondari zina upungufu wa walimu 50,000 wakiwemo walimu 30,000 wa masomo ya sayansi na walimu 20,000 wa masomo ya sanaa. Takwimu za serikali (BEST, 2016) zinaonesha kuwa kuna uhaba wa walimu wa masomo ya hesabu wapatao 7,291, walimu 5,181 wa somo la baiolojia, walimu 5,373 wa somo la kemia na walimu 6,873 wa somo la fizikia.

Shule za umma zinakabiliwa pia na upungufu wa watumishi wataalamu wa maabara 4,000. Takribani 90% ya shule zote za sekondari za kata ambazo ni zaidi ya 3,500 hazina wataalamu wa maabara, hivyo kuongeza mzigo kwa walimu wa kawaida kushughulika na uandaaji wa majaribio na utunzaji wa vifaa vya maabara. Kuwepo kwa wataalamu hawa si tu kutapunguza mzigo kwa walimu lakini pia kutaongeza ufanisi katika kuandaa wanasayansi ambao ni nguzo kubwa katika kusaidia mapinduzi ya viwanda kama kusudio la serikali lilivyo.

Kwa sababu hizi, HakiElimu tunaishauri Serikali na Bunge kuihuisha bajeti ili kuajiri walimu na wataalamu wa maabara wanaotakiwa ili kufidia pengo hili pamoja na kutenga bajeti inayostahili kuwamotisha walimu ili watulie katika vituo vyao wakifanya kazi.

### **3. Bajeti ya ulipaji madeni na malimbikizo ya walimu**

Kwa mujibu wa Chama cha Walimu Tanzania (CWT); takribani walimu wastaafu 1,097 wanaidai serikali kiasi cha shilingi bilioni 138, ikiwa ni madai ya mafao yao na pensheni kutoka mfuko wa hifadhi ya jamii wa PSPF. Hili ni deni la serikali kwa walimu hawa ambalo PSPF imeshindwa kuwalipa wastaafu hawa kwa kuwa serikali haijapeleka fedha za wastaafu hao katika mfuko huu. Hivyo tunaishauri serikali kupanga bajeti ya kulipa mafao haya PSPF ili hatimaye walimu hawa wastaafu waweze kulipwa stahili zao.

Kwa mujibu wa Katibu Mkuu wa CWT Bw. Ezekiel Oluoch, walimu takribani 80,000 waliopandishwa madaraja kati ya Februari na Machi 2016 bado wanaidai serikali zaidi ya bilioni 200 ikiwa ni malipo ya malimbikizo ya ongezeko la mshahara kutokana na kupandishwa daraja. Walimu pia hadi kufikia Disemba 2015 walikuwa wanadai malipo yasiyotokana na mshahara yafikiayo takribani bilioni 9 baada ya uhakiki ambayo bado hayajalipwa mpaka sasa.

Hata hivyo takribani shilingi bilioni 11 za malipo yasiyokuwa ya mishahara yalikataliwa na serikali baada ya uhakiki kutokana na sababu mbalimbali. Ni rai yetu kuwa walimu ambao madai yao yalikataliwa wapewe taarifa kwa maandishi wakielezewa sababu za kukataliwa huko na wapewe nafasi ya kukata rufaa ikiwa wataona inafaa. Ni muhimu hatua hii kufanyika kwa kuwa madai mengine halali yalikataliwa kwa vigezo vya kukosea taratibu tu za uombaji ambazo hazibatilishi deni halisi.

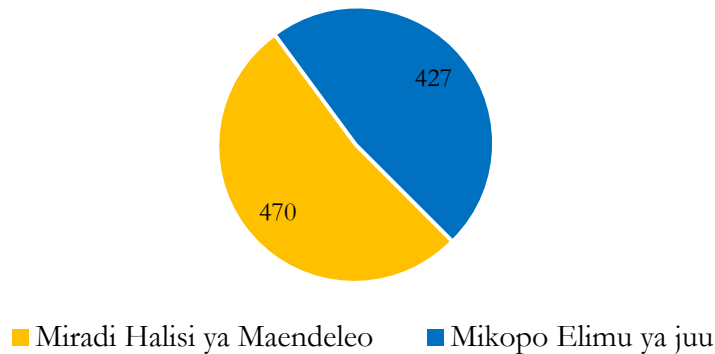
Kwa mujibu wa CWT madai ya walimu yasiyokuwa ya mishahara yanatarajiwa kuongezeka kwa shilingi bilioni 10 zaidi, yakijumlishwa na malimbikizo ya Januari hadi Desemba 2016 uhakiki utakapokamilika. Ushauri wetu kwa serikali ni kuwa uhakiki huu uharakishwe na ukamilike mapema ili kuruhusu wizara na idara kupanga fedha za kulipa madeni haya katika bajeti ya mwaka wa fedha 2017/18.

Tunaishauri serikali pia kutenga takribani shilingi bilioni 90 katika bajeti ya mwaka wa fedha 2017/18 kwa ajili ya kuwalipa walimu takribani 150,000 wanaotarajiwa kuchukua likizo za malipo kwa wastani wa shilingi 600,000 kila mmoja katika mwaka ujao wa fedha. Lakini ili kuepusha adha ya walimu kwenda likizo bila kupata malipo na kusababisha kuongezeka kwa madeni ya walimu, tunaishauri serikali kukubali pendekezo la CWT la kuanzisha mishahara wa 13 kwa walimu wote ambao utafidia usumbufu wa fedha za likizo kila zinapohitajika na ikiwezekana utaratibu wa mishahara huu uanze katika bajeti ijayo ya mwaka wa fedha 2017/18.

#### **4. Utekelezaji wa bajeti ya Maendeleo ya Elimu.**

Kwa mujibu wa Waziri wa Fedha, Ndugu Philip Mpango kumekuwa na utekelezaji wa bajeti pungufu ya maendeleo kwa Mwaka 2016/17. Hadi kufikia Mwezi Machi 2017 serikali ilikuwa imetoa asilimia 34% tu ya fedha zote zilizoidhinishwa kwa ajili ya matumizi ya maendeleo ya Bajeti ya Taifa, jambo ambalo limeathiri pia bajeti ya maendeleo ya sekta ya elimu. Katika mwaka wa fedha 2016/2017, jumla ya Tsh bilioni 897.6 ziliidhinishwa na Bunge kwa ajili ya kutekeleza shughuli za maendeleo. Katika mgawanyo wa fedha hizi, Tsh bilioni 427 (asilimia 48) ziliidhinishwa kwa ajili ya kugharamia mikopo kwa wanafunzi wa elimu ya juu na Tsh bilioni 470 (asilimia 52) ziliidhinishwa kwa ajili ya kugharamia miradi halisi ya maendeleo ya sekta ya elimu inayotekelezwa na Wizara kama ujenzi wa miundombinu ya shule na vyuo.

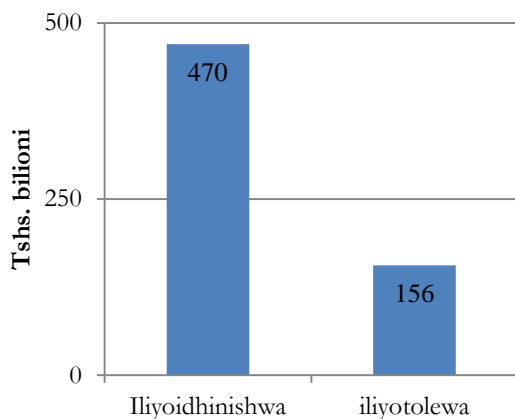
**Mgawo wa fedha za Maendeleo za Wizara ya Elimu 2016/17  
(Tsh.Bilioni)**



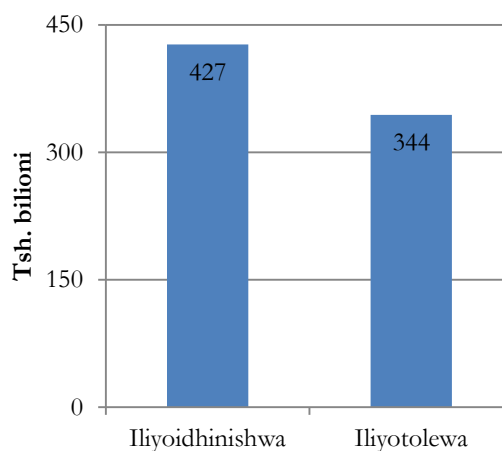
*(Chanzo; Randama ya Bajeti ya Fungu namba 46, 2017/18)*

Hatari iliyopo katika utekelezaji wa bajeti ya maendeleo ya Wizara ya Elimu ni kuwa sehemu kubwa ya fedha zilizotolewa mpaka mwezi Machi 2017 zilikuwa ni kwa ajili ya mikopo ya wanafunzi wa elimu ya juu na sehemu kidogo kwa ajili ya miradi halisi ya maendeleo kama ujenzi wa miundombinu. Mathalani, kwa mujibu wa randama ya bajeti ya Wizara ya Elimu fungu namba 46 ya mwaka 2017/18, jumla ya shilingi bilioni 344 sawa na asilimia 80 ya fedha zote za mikopo ya elimu ya juu shilingi bilioni 427 zilikuwa zimeshatolewa kwa matumizi hadi kufikia Machi 2017. Wakati huo huo ni shilingi bilioni 156.4 pekee ambazo ni sawa na asilimia 30 tu ya fedha za miradi halisi ya maendeleo zilizoidhinishwa ambazo ni shilingi bilioni 470 zilikuwa zimetolewa hadi Machi 2017.

**Utekelezaji wa Bajeti ya Miradi halisi ya Maendeleo ya Wizara hadi kufikia Machi 2017**



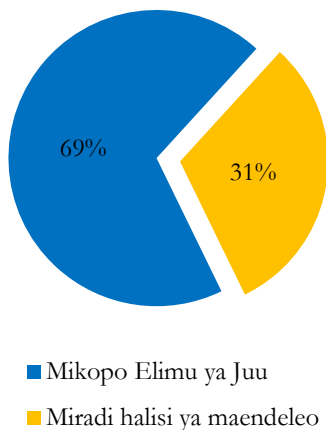
**Utekelezaji wa Bajeti ya Mikopo ya Elimu ya Juu Hadi Kufikia Machi 2017**



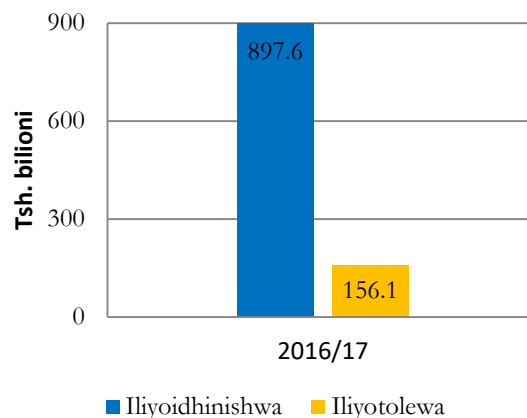
*(Chanzo; Randama ya Bajeti ya wizara, Fungu na 46 2017/18)*

Kwa hiyo, hii ni sawa na kusema kuwa kati ya shilingi bilioni 500.4 zilizotolewa kwa ajili ya utekelezaji wa miradi ya maendeleo ya Wizara ya Elimu, sehemu kubwa ya fedha hizi, ambazo ni shilingi bilioni 344.3 (takribani 70%) zimetolewa kwa ajili ya kugharamia utoaji mikopo kwa wanafunzi wa elimu ya juu. Hii ina maana kuwa ni shilingi bilioni 156.1 pekee sawa na 30% ya fedha zilizotolewa ndiyo inayokwenda kwenye miradi halisi ya maendeleo ya Wizara ya Elimu. Hivyo kati ya shilingi bilioni 897.6 zilizo dhinishwa kwa ajili ya miradi ya maendeleo ya wizara ya elimu, ni shilingi bilioni 156.1, sawa na asilimia 17% tu ya fedha ya maendeleo ndiyo iliyotolewa kwa ajili ya kutekeleza miradi halisi ya maendeleo ya wizara (Ukiondoa fedha iliyotolewa kama mikopo ya elimu ya juu) hadi kufikia Machi 2017.

**Bajeti ya maendeleo ya wizara iliyotolewa hadi Machi 2017 (Tsh. bil)**



**Utekelezaji wa bajeti ya Miradi Halisi ya Maendeleo ya Wizara (Bila kuhusisha mikopo) hadi Machi 2017**



*(Chanzo; Randama ya Bajeti ya wizara, Fungu na 46 2017/18)*

Ni wazi kuwa mwenendo huu wa utekelezaji bajeti ya maendeleo si mzuri na hauwezi kutatua changamoto za uwekezaji katika elimu na taifa letu. HakiElimu tunaishauri Serikali na Bunge kuzingatia mwenendo huu wa utoaji fedha za mandeleo wakati wa upangaji wa bajeti ya sekta ya elimu kwa mwaka wa fedha 2017/18. Hali ya upelekaji wa bajeti pungufu zaidi ya iliyoidhinishwa si tu inarudisha nyuma utekelezaji wa shughuli za maendeleo katika elimu lakini pia unaleta mkanganyiko katika upangaji na ugawanyaji wa rasilimali, na wakati mwingine inapoteza maana halisi ya upangaji wa bajeti. Tunaitaka serikali kuzingatia upangaji wa bajeti inayotekelezeka.

**Utegemezi wa bajeti kwa wahisani;** Serikali na Bunge pia wazingatie mwenendo usioridhisha wa utoaji fedha wa wahisani na washirika wa maendeleo ili kuweza kufanya upangaji wenye uhalisia. Katika bajeti ya maendeleo ya Wizara ya Elimu iliyoidhinishwa Mwaka wa fedha

2016/17, takribani bilioni 277 sawa na asilimia 31% ilitarajiwa kukusanywa kutoka kwa wahisani na washirika wa maendeleo. Hata hivyo, hadi kufikia mwezi Machi 2017, wahisani walikuwa wametoa kiasi cha shilingi bilioni 132 tu, (sawa na asilimia 47.6%). Kwa sababu hii ni muhimu serikali kuendelea kuimarisha vyanzo vyake vya mapato vya ndani na tunaishauri kutumia fedha za ndani kutekeleza miradi ya maendeleo katika sekta ya elimu ili kuepusha adha hii ya utekelezaji wa bajeti pungufu kila mwaka.

## **5. Bajeti ya Udhhibiti Ubora wa Shule**

Mwaka wa fedha 2016/2017, Wizara ilipangiwa kutumia shilingi bilioni 2.3 kwa ajili ya shughuli za udhibiti ubora. Katika kipindi cha utekelezaji cha Julai 2016 hadi Machi 2017, Wizara ya Elimu imepokea jumla ya shilingi milioni 382 sawa na 16% tu ya fedha iliyoidhinishwa. Hii inatoa tafsiri kuwa shughuli nyingi za udhibiti ubora hazikuweza kufanyika katika mwaka wa fedha 2016/2017. Lazima tutambue kuwa udhibiti ubora wa shule ni muhimu sana kwa wizara kwani ndio huisaidia kuweza kufanya ukaguzi wa shule na kutoa ushauri wa kitaalamu na kitaaluma kwa walimu ili waweze kuimarisha ufundishaji na ujifunzaji na hatimaye kuboresha elimu yetu.

Miaka ya 2014 na 2015 hali ya ukaguzi imekuwa si nzuri kwa idara hii muhimu kwa sababu ya changamoto za fedha. Kwa mujibu wa takwimu, (BEST 2015) ni wastani wa 20% tu ya idadi ya shule za msingi na sekondari hukaguliwa kwa mwaka. Kwa kuangalia kiwango cha asilimia 16 ya fedha zilizotolewa ni wazi kuwa asilimia kidogo zaidi ya shule zitafanyiwa ukaguzi katika kipindi cha 2016/17. HakiElimu tunalishauri Bunge na Serikali kuzingatia mapungufu haya ya kibajeti wakati wakipanga bajeti ya mwaka wa fedha 2017/18 ili kuona wapi kwa kurekebisha au kutilia mkazo.

## **6. Bajeti ya utekelezaji wa miradi ya Elimu:**

Taarifa ya Utekelezaji wa Bajeti kuanzia Julai 2016 hadi Machi 2017 imeainisha mapungufu makubwa katika utekelezaji wa bajeti ya miradi mtambuka ya Elimu iliyopangwa kutekelezwa katika kipindi cha Mwaka wa Fedha 2016/17. Miradi hiyo ambayo utekelezaji wake umeathirika kutokana na kutolewa kwa bajeti pungufu ya maendeleo ni pamoja na Programu za Maji na Usafi shuleni (WASH), Programu za Uimarishaji wa mafunzo ya KKK chini ya LANES, bajeti ya Ukaguzi na kuimarisha ubora wa Shule. Ufafanuzi wa aina ya mradi, kiwango kilichopangwa na kilichotolewa hadi kufikia Machi 2017 unatolewa katika jedwali hili chini;-

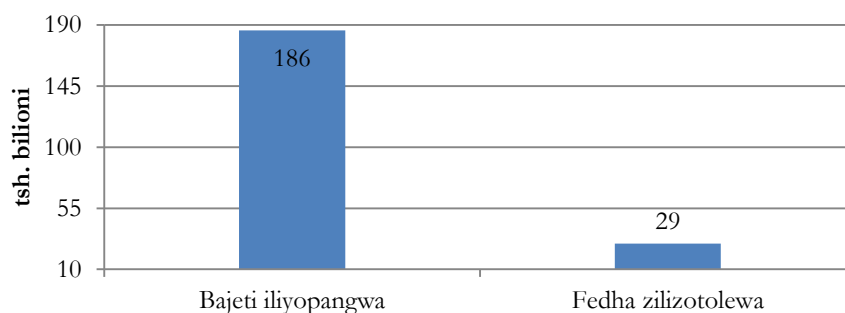


Na. ya Mradi	Jina la Mradi	Bajeti iliyopangwa	Fedha iliyotolewa hadi Machi 2017	% ya Mapokezi
PT4321	Kuimarisha Mafunzo ya KKK chini ya LANES	Tsh bil 108	Tsh bil 29.2	27%
PG3280	Mradi wa Maji na Usafi Shuleni (SWASH)	Tsh mil 607.3	Tsh mil 180	29%
PT6235	Kuimarisha Udhhibiti Ubora wa Shule	Tsh bil 8.7	0	0%
PT4320	Kuimarisha Taasisi ya Elimu	Tsh bil 42.7	0	0%
PT4371	Ukarabati wa vyuo vya ualimu	Tsh bil 23	0	0%
PT4370	Mpango wa Elimu kwa walioikosa wa “Ndiyo Naweza”	Tsh bil 2.3	0	0%
T4306	Ukarabati wa ADEM	Tsh bil 1	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>Tsh bil 186.3</b>	<b>29.38</b>	<b>16%</b>

(Chanzo; Randama ya Bajeti ya wizara, Fungu na 46 2017/18)

Kwa hiyo ni sawa na kusema kati ya takribani shilingi bilioni 186 zilizotengwa kwa ajili ya miradi mikuu ya maendeleo kwa Wizara ya Elimu ni shilingi bilioni 29 tu, sawa na asilimia 16 pekee ya fedha zilizoidhinishwa, ndizo zilitolewa hadi kufikia Machi 2017. Kwa mwenendo huu miradi hii haitakuwa imefikia walau asilimia 30 ya utekelezaji hadi mwisho wa mwaka wa fedha wa 2016/2017. Hali hii ni hatari kwa shughuli za maendeleo ya sekta ya elimu na inaturudisha nyuma hatua nyingi zaidi.

#### Utekelezaji wa Bajeti za Miradi chini ya Wizara ya Elimu hadi Machi 2017



Kwa tafsiri hii, ni dhahiri kuwa bado kunahitajika juhudi kubwa ili kuweza kuboresha mazingira ya kujifunza na kufundishia. Ni rai yetu kwa wabunge hasa kupitia kwa makini utekelezaji wa miradi hii ili kuweza kuishauri vizuri serikali katika mipango yake.

## **7. Bajeti ya fedha ya ruzuku shuleni**

Maamuzi ya serikali ya kutekeleza agizo la kiseru la utoaji elimumsingi bila malipo kunatoa wajibu kwa serikali kuendelea kuziwezesha shule za msingi kwa ruzuku ya Tsh. 10,000 kwa kila mwanafunzi na ruzuku ya Tsh. 25,000 kwa sekondari pamoja na kufidia ada ya Tsh. 20,000 kwa shule za kutwa na Tsh. 40,000 kwa shule za bweni za sekondari na kugharamia uwekezaji kama ujenzi wa miundombinu na vifaa vya kufundishia.

Katika waraka Elimu namba 3 wa mwaka 2016, serikali ilibainisha kupeleka shuleni asilimia 60 ya Tsh 10,000 ambayo ni sawa na Tsh 6,000 na asilimia inayobaki ambayo ni Tsh 4,000 kwa kila mwanafunzi kubaki TAMISEMI kwa ajili ya ununuzi wa vitabu ambavyo vingepelekwa moja kwa moja shuleni. Utafiti uliofanywa na Shirika la HakiElimu mwishoni mwa Mwaka 2016 juu ya utekelezaji wa elimu bila malipo unaonesha kuwa, shule za msingi zilipokea wastani wa shilingi 500 kwa mwezi kwa kila mtoto ambayo ni sawa na Tsh. 6,000/= kwa mwaka kwa kila mtoto.

Hata hivyo, takribani 94.6% ya wakuu wa shule waliohojiwa walithibitisha kuwa kiwango cha ruzuku cha Tsh. 6,000 kilichotolewa kwa mwaka 2016 kwa mwaka kwa kila mtoto hakitoshi kugharamia mahitaji yote ya shughuli za utawala, gharama za mitihani na ukarabati wa miundombinu na manunuzi madogo madogo. Walimu hao walisema, pamoja na kuwa fedha inafika shuleni; lakini kiwango hicho kimekuwa hakitoshi kukidhi mahitaji yaliyokusudiwa hasa katika kipindi hiki ambacho ushiriki wa wazazi umepungua kwa kiwango kikubwa. Kwa mujibu wa walimu hao waliohojiwa viwango hivyo si tu kuwa ni vya chini lakini pia vimepitwa na wakati na vinahitaji kufanyiwa marekebisho ili viendane na mahitaji.

Ni dhahiri kuwa kiwango cha shilingi 10,000 kwa shule za msingi na 25,000 kwa sekondari ambavyo vilipangwa mwaka 2001 vimeshuka thamani. Mathalani, ruzuku kwa shule za msingi katika Mpango wa Maendeleo ya Elimu ya Msingi wa kwanza ilipangwa dola 10 kwa kila mwanafunzi ambapo kipindi hicho dola 1 ilikuwa shilingi 1,000 na hivyo ruzuku ikathaminishwa kama shilingi 10,000. Hivi sasa dola imepanda na thamani ya shilingi imezidi kushuka ambapo dola 1 ni shilingi 2,200. Hivyo kimsingi ruzuku kwa shule za msingi ilipaswa iwe angalau shilingi 22,000 na shilingi 50,000 kwa sekondari.

Kwa sababu hii, ili serikali iweze kugharamia utoaji wa elimu bure ni lazima ifanye marekebisho ya viwango vya ruzuku kwa kuzingatia kushuka kwa thamani ya shilingi ikilinganishwa na nguvu ya manunuzi iliyokuwa nayo miaka ya 2001 wakati viwango hivi vinapangwa. Hivyo

HakiElimu tunaishauri serikali na bunge, kupanga na kuidhinisha walau ruzuku ya shilingi 22,000 kwa kila mwanafunzi wa msingi na walau 50,000 kwa kila mwanafunzi wa sekondari; na kwa sababu hiyo katika mwaka wa fedha 2017/18 serikali itatakiwa kutenga takribani bilioni 306.5 kama fedha za ruzuku na fidia ya ada kwa mwaka wa fedha ujao. Kiwango hiki kinafafanuliwa vizuri katika jedwali hapa chini:-

**Jedwali Namba 1: Makadirio ya Ruzuku na Fidia ya ada kwa Bajeti ya 2017/2017**

	Kiasi (Tsh)	Idadi ya Wanafunzi	Jumla
Elimu ya awali	20,000	1,562,770	Bil 32
Msingi	20,000	8,987,031	Bil 180
Sekondari	40,000	1,575,254	Bil 63
Ada Sekondari	20,000	1,575,254	Bil 31.5
<b>Jumla ya Ruzuku Msingi na Sekondari</b>			<b>Bil 306.5</b>

**Hitimisho**

HakiElimu tunatambua majukumu makubwa ambayo serikali inayo katika kutoa huduma za jamii kwa ujumla. Hata hivyo elimumsingi ndiyo mlango wa upatikanaji huduma nyingine. Kama watoto wetu watajengwa vizuri kitaaluma, wataweza kuja na mbinu za kutatua changamoto nyingine katika sekta nyingine ikiwamo ya ukuzaji viwanda na uchumi.

Serikali izingatie maeneo yaliyotajwa hapo juu wakati wa upangaji wa bajeti ya sekta ya elimu wakizingatia pia kuwa mipango hiyo inapaswa kuwa jumuishi. Mathalani, upande wa miundombinu bado shule nyingi hazijaweka mazingira rafiki kwa ajili ya watoto wenye ulemavu na mahitaji maalumu.

Bajeti pia iangalie uwezekano wa kuanzisha na kugharamia bajeti ya utoaji uji au mlo shuleni hasa kwa watoto wa elimu ya awali na madarasa ya chini kwa shule za msingi ili kuwawezesha kuhimili muda na wawe na umakini wanapokuwa shuleni na darasani.

Bajeti pia itenge fedha za kutosha kwa ajili ya kuendelea kuimarisha udhibiti ubora shuleni ili kuinua taaluma. Takwimu zinaonesha kuwa uwezo serikali kufanya ukaguzi washule bado uko chini ya 50% kwa mwaka kutokana na ufnyu wa bajeti.



**John Kalage**

**Mkurugenzi Mtendaji-HakiElimu**