

HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT TARGETS 2022-2024

INTRODUCTION

Human development is considered to be a necessary pre-condition for economic growth. In line with the Medium Term Budget Plan (MTBP), Government will focus on addressing issues **pertinent to education, vocational training, health and nutrition, and water and sanitation**

EDUCATION SECTOR



SET TARGETS

- Expand access to free education.
- Improve the quality of education while **promoting equal opportunities for girls, learners with disabilities and the vulnerable**.
- Continue with the **construction of schools and teachers' houses**.
- Commence the construction of **120 secondary schools in 2022**.

 **120**
Schools in 2022

- Recruit **30,000** teachers country wide in 2022.
-  **30,000**
Teachers in 2022
- Provision of bursaries for learners from vulnerable households through the **Constituency Development Fund (CDF)**.
- Improve equity in accessing TEVET by **ensuring that female learners are enrolled in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM)**, as well as improving on the **access of persons with disabilities in TEVET**.

CHALLENGES

- Impeded access to education due the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Inadequate access to and provision of ICT learning platforms among learners.
- High **teacher-learner ratio**.
- Inadequate school infrastructure and furniture across the country, particularly in rural areas.
- Inadequate linkages **between skills training and labour market demands**.

SUCCESSSES

- Continued investment in infrastructure development in the education sector.
- Expansion of **free education for all**.
- Provision of **bursaries for learners** from vulnerable households through the Constituency Development Fund.
- Prioritisation of **STEM through the expansion of STEM schools** across the country.

POLICY OPTIONS

- Increased budgetary allocation to the education sector as a driver for sustainable and inclusive development.
- Enhancing funding in the education sector through **grants or concessional loans from cooperating partners**.

HEALTH SECTOR



SET TARGETS

- Provide equitable access to **preventive, curative and quality health care services at all levels of service delivery**.
- Reduce patient health personnel ratio **through the recruitment of 11,200 health personnel in 2022**.

 **11,200**
Health Personnel in 2022

- Enhance and improve procurement and supply management systems of medicines and medical supplies by Zambia Medicines and Medical Supplies Agency in accordance with the **Zambia Medicines and Medical Supplies Agency Act No.9 of 2019**.
- Prioritise equipping and re-equipping of health facilities with **modern and relevant medical equipment**.
- Extend the coverage of social health insurance, which is currently in the formal sector to include the informal sector.

CHALLENGES

- Inadequate specialised care across the country.
- Inadequate investment in **modern infrastructure and technology to transform** the health sector.
- The evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Inadequate supply of **essential medicines across the country**.
- Inadequate health personnel to **effectively administer quality health care services**.

SUCCESSSES

- Implementation of the Social Health Insurance Scheme.
- Strengthening rural health services through the construction of health posts and mini hospitals across the country.
- Continued expansion and rehabilitation of health facilities across the country.

POLICY OPTIONS

- Strengthen **collaboration with cooperating partners in order to increase funding** in the health sector in line with attaining the targets set in the Abuja Declaration.
- Continue to explore public-private partnerships investment in developing health infrastructure particularly, for diagnostic and specialist healthcare provision across the country.

WATER AND SANITATION



SET TARGETS

- Improve access to clean and safe water.
- Embark on and continue with water and sanitation infrastructure projects to **improve access to clean and safe drinking water and to provide sanitation services**.
- Prioritize improved water resources management and optimal harnessing of water resources for productive usage.
- Construction of **piped water schemes in schools, health centres and peri-urban areas**.
- Maintenance of water and sanitation facilities for schools, health centres and peri-urban areas.

CHALLENGES

- Pollution, inadequate information for decision making, inefficient use of the resource, inadequate financing and limited stakeholder awareness and participation.
- Unplanned growth of urban centres and **expanding populations leading to inadequate water and sanitation**.
- Increased water demand.
- Unsustainable **exploitation of natural resources which could heighten the effects of climate change**.
- Limited investment in water infrastructure and its maintenance thereof.

SUCCESSSES

- Investment in irrigation infrastructure such as the **Mwomboshi dam**.
- Implementation of the **National Urban and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programmes** such as the **Kafulafuta and Kafue bulk water supplies**.
- Progress in the implementation of the Rural Water and Sanitation Programme benefiting more than **155,000 people, drilling of 432 and the rehabilitation of 107 boreholes**.

Rural Water and Sanitation Programme:
155,000 people
432 new boreholes
107 boreholes repaired

POLICY OPTIONS

- Promote private sector investments in innovative technology such as information systems which are needed for **resource monitoring, decision making, systems analyses, and hydro-meteorological forecast and warning**.
- Seek opportunities for funding from cooperating partners for **enhanced water storage and overall water and sanitation management**.

SOCIAL PROTECTION



SET TARGETS

- Ensure sustained and continued protection of the poor and vulnerable.
- Scaling up of social protection programmes.
- Expand the number of social cash transfer beneficiaries (from **880,539 to over 1,024,000 households in 2022**).

 **1,024,000 HOMES**
Social Cash Transfer Beneficiaries in 2022

- Increase Social Cash Transfer funds from **K150 to K200 per month** and from **K300 to K400 per month** for households with a severely disabled member.

 **Social Cash Transfer increased to K200 & K400**

- Increase beneficiaries under the Food Security Pack from **263,700 to 320,066 households in 2022**.

 **320,066 HOMES**
Food Security Pack Beneficiaries in 2022

- Increase beneficiaries on the **Keeping Girls in School Support Programme** from **28,964 to 43,520 in 2022**.

 **43,520 Beneficiaries** on the **Keeping Girls in School Support Programme**

- The Home-Grown School Feeding Programme has expanded to **59 districts in 2022 from 39 districts**.
- Dismantle pension benefit arrears owed to retired public service workers to improve their livelihoods.
- Implement **pension reforms to ensure viability** of the pension system and enable retirees to access accrued benefits before retirement.

CHALLENGES

- The high cost of living exerting pressure on many households and pushing poorer households into increased levels of poverty.
- The constrained fiscal space posing greater challenge for the upscaling of social safety nets to **effectively respond to increasing levels of poverty, given the high cost of living**.
- Food security risks resulting from **unfavourable climatic conditions such as floods**.

SUCCESSSES

- Scaling up of various social protection programmes to capture more beneficiary households.
- Efforts to dismantle arrears owed to pensioners.

POLICY OPTIONS

- Address **funding gaps through cooperating partners, grants and concessional loans**.
- Link beneficiaries on various social protection programmes to empowerment programmes in order to sustainably uplift the livelihoods of vulnerable households.
- Improve basic social protection or strengthen the political will to reach the most vulnerable.