



**ONE  
BILLION  
VOICES**  
FOR EDUCATION

**EDUCATION FINANCING IN AFRICA  
INCLUDING EMERGING ISSUES RELATED  
TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC**



GLOBAL CAMPAIGN FOR

**EDUCATION**

[www.campaignforeducation.org](http://www.campaignforeducation.org)

**NOVEMBER 2020**



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**November, 2020**

## **Foreword**

*The present document is a result of a programme undertaken by GCE in following its strategic objectives which were confirmed by the movement in 2018 during the world assembly of members of the GCE movement in Kathmandu.*

*GCE is a campaigning organization, working in a three-level structure - national, regional and international. GCE has been working on Education Financing since 2015. The organization developed reports and tools to build civil society capacity in monitoring education budget and delivered two workshops in 2018 to emphasize on the principles and tools for pledge tracking. It is crucial to follow up on this important work and ensure that the available tools are well understood and used on a regular basis by GCE members to deliver more evidence-based advocacy and to further enhance GCE's campaigns.*

*In 2019 GCE proposed a continuation of this programme to the GIZ German Backup Education Initiative with a focus on Africa. The programme comprises of setting up data gathering tools, aggregating data and comparing them with publicly available sources, using these data for enhancing advocacy work. In addition to these outcomes, online learning courses were developed on education financing and advocacy which will complement the tool of this present report on Education Financing in Africa including emerging issues related to the COVID 19 Pandemic.*

*Instead of writing two reports separating the issues of education financing and pledge and budget tracking from COVID 19 emergency and crisis responses, GCE opted for a wholistic description of the situation, how COVID 19 puts the achievement of SDG4 at risk and jeopardizing the hard-won gains on education financing.*

*The document was prepared by Dr. Betty Udongo, MP in Uganda who has a background on education analysis in her country. The data gathering process was crafted as a capacity building exercise for national coalitions in Africa. This process was skilfully supported by ANCEFA (Africa Network Coalition for Education for All) by working directly with national coalitions and assisting them to put budget data on education with a high level of differentiation into the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning tool, that coalitions had learnt to use during the 2017-2020 CSEF programme, funded by GPE. Coalition coordinators and programmes officers were trained how to use a Salesforce based data collection tool, to gain more insight into their respective country budgeting processes and collect budget data, that would enable them to strengthen their lobby for better education finance and reminding duty bearers i.e. their government ministers of the pledges made in 2018 to reach a higher share of education in the national budget and increase the size of the budget in general terms. By necessity the analysis of these data also led us into considerations around tax and revenue and privatization.*

*Data collection tool and comparison with publicly available sources and GPE published pledge figures give us some insight into the budget situation in 2020 and the likelihood to see a strong GPE replenishment campaign emerging. Unfortunately, the advent of COVID 19 will make it much more difficult to fulfil the promises made in 2018. Albeit this risk being confronted, GCE will endeavour to continue a campaign on the investment case for education.*

*The present document maybe a useful tool for coalitions in Africa to undergird their advocacy work towards realistic, credible and ambitious replenishment commitments.*

*GCE is very grateful to our donors the GIZ Backup Initiative, without their support this exciting report and review of Education Financing in Africa under Covid 19 would not have been possible.*

*GCE regards this document as work in progress as we are striving to make our database more complete and perfect, such that the majority of countries in Africa are included in the database.*

*Johannesburg*

*November 2020*



## Preface by ANCEFA

The Africa Network Campaign on Education For all (ANCEFA), is a regional Pan African civil society network present in 38 countries across the continent and championing the Right to Education. Being a member of the Global Education movement led by the Global Campaign for Education (GCE), ANCEFA entered into a partnership with GCE to conduct the Education Financing and budget advocacy work funded by the GIZ Back Up Initiative for Africa. Indeed, ANCEFA and GCE have been working together for many years to improve the capacities and capabilities of National Education Coalitions-NECs to conduct sustained education financing campaign as part of the strategic pillar of both ANCEFA and GCE. Both organisations are convinced that the Sustainable Development Goal of equitable and inclusive Education for all cannot be achieved without adequate and sustainable financing for education. In this spirit, ANCEFA and GCE joined forces to conduct in the run up to the Global Partnership for Education replenishment event in 2018, a national focused campaign with the aim to engage Governments in 10 African countries to make bold and credible pledges. This work has been followed by the joint facilitation of two pledge tracking workshops held in Zimbabwe and Dakar in 2018, where coalition coordinators were equipped with tools to engage in tracking their government pledges.

ANCEFA is grateful to GCE for the opportunity provided to build on this previous work. ANCEFA delivered capacity building sessions targeting National Coalition staff to help them understand the budget tracking tool added to the CSEF MEL platform. In a series of three language-based capacity building sessions delivered online due to the Covid-19 situation, followed by one-to-one support provided by ANCEFA to its member coalitions, education financing data was collected, verified and posted on the MEL Platform, and used for analysis by the Consultant. To enable the data collected to be verified prior to posting on the MEL, a simple excel formatted tool was designed and shared with NECs. The analysis of COVID 19 and emerging issues related to education budget done by the Consultant will offer more insights into the future of education financing over the coming years.

The report is timely and a great tool that will allow the 35 targeted coalitions to engage in evidence-based advocacy. The challenges encountered to access data related to education expenditures in some countries, the unavailability and the reliability of data collected are pointers that much more needs to be done for African governments to be transparent and accountable to their citizens on the use of tax payers' money.

This is really critical as the next GPE replenishment conference is around the corner and the Global Education movement is gearing up to run a strong year-round campaign, in the bid of holding governments accountable to their promise to fund education and achieve SDG4. Africa and the World have less than ten years to achieve the ambitious sustainable development goals and contribute to the Prosperous Continent set out in the Africa 2063 Agenda. This report gives us additional avenues for contributing to the achievement of this ambitious agenda. Civil society in Africa are ready and willing to play their role.

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## Executive Summary

The Global Campaign for Education (GCE), founded in 1999, is a global civil society movement working to end the education crisis. GCE members bring together civil society organizations, NGOs, teacher unions, child rights activists, parents' associations, young people and community organizations, who work together in coalition in nearly 100 countries. GCE promotes education as a basic human right, and mobilizes the public to put pressure on governments and the international community to fulfil their promises to provide free, compulsory, high quality public education for all. GCE provides core support to its members' work on education advocacy and campaigning all around the world, and represents civil society organizations in education at the highest level.

GCE is a campaigning organization, working in a three-level structure - national, regional and international. GCE has been working on Education Financing since 2015. The organization developed reports and tools to build civil society capacity in monitoring education budget and delivered two workshops in 2018 to emphasize on the principles and tools for pledge tracking. It is crucial to follow up on this important work and ensure that the available tools are well understood and used on a regular basis by GCE members to deliver more evidence-based advocacy and to further enhance GCE's campaigns.

The purpose of this report is to analyse education budgets in Africa and to examine whether and how education budgets in Africa are will be affected by the COVID19 pandemic. The report presents the GDP, National budgets, Education budgets, Debt Servicing and Domestic revenues for the years 2017-2020 for the GCE member countries, covered in this report. It examines the data with the lenses of the 4 S reference framework (Share, Size, Sensitivity and Scrutiny) which was developed by Action Aid especially in terms of the **Share** and **Size** of the budget allocation to education. It further looks at how the pandemic will impact education budget allocations in the coming years. Furthermore, it examines international aid and grants, and whether their size or impact will jeopardize SDG4 commitments. In addition, it reviews the post pandemic recovery plans put in place at the national level with a "Right to Education" approach towards the achievement of SDG4 and Education 2030.

Most importantly, the report serves to inform and further GCE's campaigning work linked to education financing mechanisms. The report presents data on National Budgets, Education Budgets, Debt Servicing and Domestic Revenue in 35 African countries. The findings presented are for African only because the funding source comes from the Backup Education Initiative of GIZ<sup>1</sup> which focuses on support of African education ministries and CSO coalitions in Africa.

This report is an additional contribution to the work being carried through the Backup Education Initiative of GIZ with 35 coalition countries in Africa to build their capabilities in collecting and collating data to strengthen evidence-based advocacy capacity. The countries included in the report are: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea Conakry, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, South Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, The Gambia, Togo, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

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<sup>1</sup> Saharan Africa, 'German BACKUP Initiative – Education in Africa', 2015.

It was observed that countries that are spending large sums of money repaying external debts are allocating less money to the education budget. For examples the countries that are spending more money on debt servicing and less on education include: Uganda, Cote D'Ivoire, Eswatini, Ghana, Angola, Cameroon, Tanzania, Chad, Nigeria and South Sudan.

The countries that are spending more on Education and less on Debt Servicing are: Mozambique, Malawi, Lesotho, Rwanda, Burundi, Cape Verde, The Gambia, Liberia, Kenya, Niger, Mali, Senegal, Mauritania, Madagascar, Burkina Faso, and Democratic Republic of Congo. Unfortunately, the National Budgets are usually small, therefore, the size of the share that is allocated to education is also small. The countries that are allocating low budgets (less than 10%) to both Education and Debt Service include: Somalia, Benin, Togo and Guinea Conakry.

The countries that have fulfilled their pledge of spending over 20% of their National budgets on Education between 2017 and 2020, according to online data source include: Kenya, Ethiopia and Cape Verde.

The others include: Lesotho that allocated 20% of its National Budget on Education in 2019 and 30% in 2020. Malawi allocated 22.3% of its National Budget to Education in 2018 and 25% in 2019 but experienced a decrease in 2020. Similarly, Burundi allocated 20.7% in 2017 and 21.1% in 2018 but has had a steady decrease in the budget allocation for Education in the financial years 2019 and 2020. Nigeria allocated 20% of its National Budget to Education in 2017 but since 2018, the budget allocation to education has dropped drastically to 5% in 2019 and 2020.

The countries that are allocating between 15% - 19% of the National Budget to Education include: Zambia, Eswatini, Mozambique, Mali, Burkina Faso and Cote D'Ivoire. The countries spending between (10%-14%) are: Madagascar, Senegal, Democratic Republic of Congo, Chad, Niger, Liberia, The Gambia, Tanzania, Rwanda and Ghana. Meanwhile, the countries spending less than 10% of their National Budget on Education are Uganda, Togo, Mauritania, Angola, Cameroon, Somalia, South Sudan, Sierra Leon, Zimbabwe, Central Africa and Guinea Conakry.

A review of the projected budget for 2021, indicates that, while some countries registered an increase in their GDP and National budgets, most countries experienced a decline in their education budget for 2020/2021 due to the impact of COVID 19 Pandemic. In view of the negative impact of COVID-19 pandemic, international organizations like IMF, World Bank, European Union, US Government, USAID, African Development Bank and Islamic Development Bank responded by providing financial support in form of loans, credit and grants to and middle-income countries to mitigate the effect of COVID-19. However, most of the funding is for health services and not financing education and mitigating the impact of COVID-19 on the learning of children during school lockdown. Global Partnership for Education (GPE) is the only organization that has provided funding for education during the COVID-19 Pandemic.

There is no "one size fits all" approach to post economic recovery plans for African countries. Most countries are focusing of health services at the expense of education. This has given opportunity to private education providers to fill in the gap. The emergence of 'online learning' and 'remote teaching', which was dramatically sped up by the outbreak of COVID-19, has positioned educational technology as an integral component of education globally, putting the private sector and commercial organizations at the centre of essential educational services with the aim of making profits.



The COVID-19 pandemic has added additional pressures on education financing. The World Bank estimates education spending could fall by USD \$100 billion in 2021 alone compared to earlier estimates. UNESCO predicts that these budget cuts could lead to a further increase in the financing gap by more than one third. The pandemic may lead to further contractions of more than 10% in aid to education. Governments must fulfil their pledges and make new commitments to ensure that education budgets do not diminish due to the impact of COVID-19.

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADB	African Development Bank
ANCEFA	Africa Network Campaign on Education for All
CABRI	Collaborative Africa Budget Reform Initiative
CHOGM	Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting
CRSP	Crisis Response Support Program
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DRM	Domestic Resource Mobilization
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECW	Education Cannot Wait
FFA	Framework for Action
GCE	Global Campaign for Education
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEM	Global Education Monitoring
GPE	Global Partners for Education
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative
IDA	International Development Aid
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
ODA	Official Development Assistance
SDG 4	Sustainable Development Goal      Small and Medium-scale Enterprises (SMEs)
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development



## **1.0 Introduction**

The Global Campaign for Education (GCE) is a civil society movement that aims to end exclusion in education. Education is a basic human right, and our mission is to make sure that governments act now to deliver the right of everyone to a free, quality, public education. GCE members bring together civil society organizations, NGOs, teacher unions, child rights activists, parents' associations, young people and community organizations, who work together in coalition in nearly 100 countries. GCE promotes education as a basic human right and mobilizes the public to put pressure on governments and the international community to fulfil their promises to provide free, compulsory, high quality public education for all. GCE provides core support to its members' work on education advocacy and campaigning all around the world and represents civil society organizations in education at the highest level.

### **1.1 Background**

The Global Campaign for Education is a campaigning organization, working in a three-level structure; National, Regional and Global. GCE has been working on Education Financing since 2015. The organization has developed reports and tools to build civil society capacity in monitoring education budget and delivered two workshops in 2018 to emphasize the principles and tools for pledge tracking. It is crucial to follow up on this important work and ensure that the available tools are well understood and used on a regular basis by GCE members to deliver more evidence-based advocacy and to further enhance GCE's campaigns.

### **1.2 GCE's Mission**

GCE's mission is to promote and defend quality education as a basic human right and mobilize public pressure on governments and the international community to fulfil their commitments to provide free, quality inclusive, compulsory public education for all people, in particular for children, youth, women and those from excluded communities<sup>2</sup>.

### **1.3**

A strong, diverse and sustainable movement speaking in a united voice at the global, regional and global levels to successfully influence governments and the international community to guarantee free, inclusive quality public education and lifelong learning for all.

### **1.4 GCE's Strategic Focus**

GCE believes that free, inclusive, quality public education, and lifelong learning for all are crucial for equipping citizens with knowledge and tools to engage and contribute to their communities and to break cycles of violence and poverty, end exclusion and transforms societies. The Education Agenda 2030 (E2030) and Sustainable Development Goal 4 (SDG4) is at the heart of GCE's four-year strategic plan, which was prepared after consultations with national and regional coalitions, as well as international member organizations of GCE. It sets out objectives for the Movement along with guidelines for the work of the GCE Board and Secretariat. The four strategic areas include:

## **1. Equality and Non-discrimination**

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<sup>2</sup> Strategic Plan, 'ACHIEVING SDG4 TOGETHER Strategic Plan 2019- 2022', 2019.

GCE aims to support local and regional coalitions to overcome all forms of inequality, exclusion and discrimination in education.

## **2. Transformative education**

GCE aims to advocate and campaign at all levels for education being considered a driver of social justice, sustainable development, individual and collective freedom and joy of learning together. In defending the transformative role and power of education, GCE will challenge attempts to frame education solely as a narrow set of learning outcomes.

## **3. Education in emergencies**

GCE aims to support access to quality education opportunities to all people affected by emergencies and protracted crises. GCE will undertake to shape education policies in contexts of emergency and will encourage national and local governments or host country government in areas recently affected by disasters and conflicts to develop policy plans including a comprehensive, gender responsive and inclusive framework to assess and address the educational needs and rights of people living in areas potentially or already affected by emergencies.

## **4. Education financing**

GCE aims to campaign for publicly funded equitable and, inclusive free quality education, including the need to improve domestic and international financing. GCE will continue campaigning for strong publicly funded education systems that meet the internationally agreed education financing benchmarks, to promote tax justice as a critical instrument to financing public education and to respond to the increased commercialization of education, and the development of so-called innovative financing mechanisms.

This report focuses on two strategic areas of the current strategic plan namely Education Financing and Education in Emergencies. The report critically reviews the budgets for the countries covered by this report to determine if they are spending 20% of the total National Budget or 6% of their GDP on Education. It also examines the role Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are playing in the education sector in terms of demanding transparency and accessible sharing of information by governments, including budget and spending data.

The report also focussed on data obtained from the other GCE strategic areas such as Equality and non-discrimination; Transformative education; and Education in emergencies. It further examines the impact of the COVID- 19 pandemic on education. It is reported that nearly 1.6 billion learners in more than 190 countries making up about 91% of total enrolled learners have been affected following country-wide school closures.<sup>3</sup> Drop-out rates across the globe are likely to rise as a result of this massive disruption to education access.

While other critical needs such as health, water and sanitation are being responded to, educational needs cannot be forgotten, and these have an equally detrimental impact if left unaddressed. The ‘pile-on effect’ of the COVID-19 pandemic, means that interruptions to education can have long term implications, especially for the most vulnerable. There is a serious risk of regression for children whose basic, foundational learning in reading, math and literacy was not strong to begin with.

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<sup>3</sup> Haishan Fu Me, Angela, ‘How COVID-19 Is Changing the World : A Statistical Perspective’, *Committee for the Coordination of Statistical*, 2020, 1--90  
<<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/ccsa/%0Ahttps://unstats.un.org/unsd/ccsa/documents/covid19-report-ccsa.pdf>>.

Moreover, millions of children who have already been deprived of their right to education, particularly girls, are being more exposed to health and well-being risks both psychosocial and physical during COVID-19.<sup>4</sup>

Therefore, there is an urgent need to invest in education even more and not allow the pandemic to be used as an excuse to shrink education budgets. The provision of education is both a right and a basic need and is key in achieving all SDGs and 2030 targets.

### **1.5 Achieving SDG4 and 2030 Agenda<sup>5</sup>**

Education, through the SDG4/E2030, is at the heart of the Sustainable Development Agenda, and GCE believes that education is the most sustainable long-term driver of social, economic and environmental justice. That education is key to fostering societies that are sustainable, peaceful, democratic, resilience and recognize gender equality. In line with SDG4, which embraces the whole cycle of education, GCE advocates for the human right to education throughout life and in all its forms, including formal, non-formal and informal learning.

The SDG 4 and the Framework for Action (FFA) contain collective commitments to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning for all by 2030. In recognition that enacting this expanded agenda will require more funds for education, the FFA sets out financing benchmarks that commit governments to spending at least 4-6% of GDP and 15-20% of total budgets on education, and it highlights domestic resourcing as the most important way of funding education.<sup>6</sup>

Although there has been significant progress on realizing the right to education for all, the world is still a long way off that goal. However, GCE believes that these continuing gaps are fundamentally a political issue, therefore, it is crucial to ensure that governments make good on their commitment to ensure that every girl, boy, man and woman learner including the most marginalized have access to quality education.

Africa's challenges in terms of meeting SDGs are largely due to the financing deficit. Hence, the need to accelerate and be more ambitious to mobilize domestic and international resources to meet the 2030 goals. In addition, debt servicing is a major barrier to SDGs financing in Africa. There is a need to monitor government borrowing and to ensure that money is channelled towards projects that stimulate economic growth and guarantee quality public services such as education, health, judiciary and infrastructure.

While education policymaking, financing and planning is generally decided at national levels, there is a strong interdependence between national decision-making, regional and global debates and policy frameworks. Moreover, global agreements often play a role in driving donor priorities. Donor funding often comes with conditionality that may not be favourable to the recipient countries. For example, the IMF wage bill caps on teacher recruitments directly affect the quality of education and the achievement of SDG4, but these discussions are held at global not local levels. Therefore, there is a need for sustained engagement in education financing campaigning at national level and at other political and

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<sup>4</sup> 'COVID-19 AND EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES - Educationcannotwait'.

<sup>5</sup> Member States, 'Leading SDG 4 - Education 2030', *Unesco*, 2015, pp. 4-6  
<<https://en.unesco.org/themes/education2030-sdg4>>.

<sup>6</sup> A Toolkit On, Domestic Financing, and F O R Education, 'FINANCING MATTERS A TOOLKIT ON DOMESTIC FINANCING FOR EDUCATION CONTENT'.

advocacy opportunities such as the Africa Finance Ministers Conference and the 26th Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) that will take place in Rwanda in the week of 21 June 2021 (postponed from 26–27 June 2020).

## 2.0 Purpose

The purpose of this report is to analyse education budgets in Africa and to examine whether and how education budgets in Africa are will be affected by the COVID19 pandemic. The report presents the GDP, National budgets, Education budgets, Debt Servicing and Domestic revenues for the years 2017-2020 for the coalition countries. It examines the data with the lenses of the 4 S reference framework (Share, Size, Sensitivity and Scrutiny) which was developed by Action Aid especially in terms of the **Share** and **Size** of the budget allocation to education. It further looks at how the pandemic will impact education budget allocations in the coming years. Furthermore, it examines international aid and grants, and whether their size or impact will jeopardize SDG4 commitments. In addition, it reviews the post pandemic recovery plans put in place at the national level with a “Right to Education” approach towards the achievement of SDG4 and Education 2030. Most importantly, the report serves to inform and further GCE’s campaigning work linked to education financing mechanisms.

### 2.1 The 4S Framework and Increasing Domestic Spending on Education

The 4S framework<sup>7</sup> is an interconnected agenda and is fundamental to mobilizing citizens to hold their governments accountable. Accordingly, government spending on education should be measured by two main indicators or benchmarks whereby 6% of GDP or 20% of national budgets should be spent on education.<sup>8</sup> This should be before and not after debt servicing. Furthermore, there is a need to address key questions such as: Where is the bulk of the money going? How many teachers are being employed? How can we track the money down to the beneficiaries at the classroom level? How does spending on education compare to spending on debt servicing?

The overall size of the government revenue is critical in determining how much of it goes to financing education. Each year developing countries are losing an estimated US\$138 billion in tax breaks, and around US\$200 billion through companies avoiding their taxes altogether<sup>9</sup>. It would only take a fraction of this amount to put all children not currently in school through 12 years of quality education. How much are governments collecting from taxpayers and how much of that domestic revenue is financing education? How do we expand the tax base and achieve Tax to GDP ratio of 20% which is the minimum for a functional state?

Furthermore, the sensitivity of allocations within the education budget is crucial to ensure equity. By sensitivity we mean the ability to analyse spending within the education sector through an equity lens. Headline figures for education spending can sometimes miss out crucial details of whether or not the budget supports the most marginalized, and whether or not it is working to help tackle inequality and to improve access to quality education for all. Education spending must be sensitive in order to address equity in education. Therefore, resources should be allocated to the most disadvantaged or vulnerable ensuring everyone has access to quality public education, leaving “no one behind”. How much of the

<sup>7</sup> David Archer and N D May, ‘The 4 s Framework for Domestic Financing in the Arab Region Presentation Notes for Acea Conference, Beirut David Archer – 2’, May, 2018.

<sup>8</sup> ‘NORRAG – Domestic Resource Mobilisation for Education\_ What Should the Global Partnership for Education Do in Its New Strategy\_ by David Archer - NORRAG -’.

<sup>9</sup> ‘Financing Education \_ ActionAid International’.

budget is allocated towards girls, children with disabilities, pastoralists, refugees, internally displaced persons and adult learners? How do we ensure that the budget allocations actually reach the most disadvantaged?

## 2.2 GCE's approach to education financing

GCE advocates for publicly funded, equitable, inclusive, free quality education. This implies a dramatic increase in domestic and international financing. GCE will continue to advocate for strong publicly funded education systems that meet the internationally agreed education financing benchmarks, to promote tax justice as a critical instrument to financing public education and to push back on the commercialization of education. GCE is rolling out a new fundraising strategy which will allow GCE to deepen its services to its members while decreasing reliance on a single source of income.<sup>10</sup>

## 2.3 Global education financing architecture

International Development Aid (IDA) can play a role in filling some gaps in education financing, but there is no prospect of sufficient resources being mobilized from international sources. The bulk of the financing needed has to come from domestic resources.

Agenda 2063 is founded on the AU vision of “an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the international arena”. Resources for the First Ten Years shall come from government budgetary increases, crowd sourcing for social causes, commercial finance from both public and private sources/savings including domestic capital markets, concessional loans, market price based commercial loans, equity and other market instruments.<sup>11</sup>

Domestic resource mobilization (DRM) is meant to represent at least 75% to 90% of the financing of Agenda 2063 on average per country, namely through: (i) enhanced fiscal resource mobilization, (ii) maximization of natural resource rents (iii) the leveraging of the increasingly important pool of African institutional savings – pension funds, central bank foreign exchange reserves, sovereign wealth funds and capital market development; (iv) enhanced retail savings mobilization through financial inclusion namely; (v) the curbing of illicit financial flows; (vi) the reduction of inefficiency and governance/corruption-based financial leakages and wastages including government funding, infrastructure services and agriculture value chain vii) Diaspora remittances and savings; (viii) improved access to international financial markets.

## 2.4 Replenishment Campaign

The Global Partnership for Education (GPE) replenishment campaigns led by GCE in 2014 and 2017 in preparation for the respective replenishment events were directed at the donor countries' constituency in the Global Partnership and at the developing country partners. A broad spectrum of civil society organizations including GCE supported these campaigns. The campaign asks for the 2018 replenishment was a compact for financing education aimed at galvanizing action from governments, and at bringing broader civil society together to focus their efforts on pushing for more and better domestic financing.

<sup>10</sup> *Global Campaign for Education Strategic Plan 2019- 2022 Final Version*, 2019.

<sup>11</sup> AU, 'The African Union Commission Agenda 2063 Framework Document', *African Union*, April, 2015, 201 <[https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/36204-doc-agenda2063\\_popular\\_version\\_en.pdf](https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/36204-doc-agenda2063_popular_version_en.pdf)><http://www.un.org/en/africa/osaa/pdf/au/agenda2063.pdf>>.

The GPE Replenishment Conference held in Senegal in February 2018, was the world's largest-ever education financing event.<sup>12</sup> It was also the first ever global partnership conference on development financing which saw both developing and donor countries alike come together to make significant and concrete pledges towards sector level financing of common goals. The success of the replenishment conference was a success for those who pledged and those who had pushed for increased efforts. There was successful collaboration in building momentum on domestic financing at the African Union Summit and many other events where civil society voices were heard.

In 2014, pledges reached \$26 Billion, but these pledges lacked credibility. A review of the projected budgets submitted by the countries compared to the GPE pledges made in 2018 showed a mixed picture. Some countries adhered to their pledges while others continued to make ambitious pledges while lowering projections or approved budgets. While the pledges demonstrated political will by the countries, the tracking of expenditure was difficult.<sup>13</sup>

In preparation for the next replenishment conference, GCE will need to support national coalitions to look for evidence that pledges made by developing countries during the 2018 replenishment campaign were fulfilled. If not, national coalitions must hold their governments accountable. At the GPE Replenishment Conference in Dakar 2018, donors put in \$2.3bn and Developing Countries pledged \$30 bn. This report will explore the extent to which African governments fulfilled their pledges to the education sector based on their total revenue.

The Education Finance Commission report in 2019<sup>14</sup> recognized that 97% of the resources needed to achieve SDG4 would need to come from domestic resources. Education is a human right, and a basis to realizing all SDGs. Sustainable financing for education is and always will be domestic! Therefore, there is need to expand the domestic tax base but also to avoid financial leakages such as tax avoidance and evasion and other illicit finance flows such as repatriation of profits by multinational corporations.

## 2.5 Debt Crisis

Most African countries are heavily indebted and many can be considered to be in debt crisis<sup>15</sup>. An African Union (AU) study on the economic impact of COVID-19 released in April 2020 showed that the continent could lose up to \$500 billion and that countries may be forced to borrow heavily to survive after the pandemic.<sup>16</sup>

### 2.5.1 Debt Levels

Between 2010 and 2018, the average public debt increased by half from 40 to 59% of GDP, making sub-Saharan Africa the continent with the fastest growing debt accumulation. Almost all sub-Saharan African countries contributed actively to the increase of the ratio of debt-to-GDP.<sup>17</sup> For instance, the debt-to-GDP ratio has doubled in countries like Angola, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Cameroon, the Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, and

<sup>12</sup> 'Replenishment Conference - February 2018 \_ Global Partnership for Education'.

<sup>13</sup> Henry, 'Education Budget and Pledge Tracking Advocacy - Africa NECs'.

<sup>14</sup> The Education Commission, 'The Learning Generation: The Education Commission Report', 2019 <<https://report.educationcommission.org/report/>>.

<sup>15</sup> Jubilee Debt Campaign, 'Debt Data Portal', 2020 <https://data.jubileedebt.org.uk>

<sup>16</sup> 'AU Study\_ COVID-19 Could Cost Africa \$500 Billion, Damage Tourism and Aviation Sectors \_ Africa Renewal'.

<sup>17</sup> 'How Much Should Sub-Saharan African Countries Adjust to Curb the Increase in Public Debt\_'.

Nigeria from 26.7 in 2010 to 53.4 in 2018. Meanwhile, the debt-to-GDP ratio increased by about 40% in countries like Botswana, Comoros, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, South Sudan and Sudan over the same period.<sup>18</sup> Any country that is spending more than 12% of the debt to GDP ratio are spending less on education and other public services.

The UN Secretary-General António Guterres in June 2020 warned that an additional “50 million people risk falling into extreme poverty in 2020 owing to the pandemic.” Mr. Guterres appealed for a “global response package amounting to at least 10% of the world’s Gross Domestic Product. For Africa, that means more than \$200 billion as additional support from the international community.”<sup>19</sup> Africa needs at least \$100 billion to immediately resource a health and social safety net response, and another \$100 billion for economic stimulus, including a debt standstill, the financing of a special purpose vehicle for commercial debt obligations, and provision of extra liquidity for the private sector, according to the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).<sup>20</sup>

The debt burdens are worrying and experts are calling for debt cancellation.<sup>21</sup> While the G20 agreed to suspend debt repayment for the world’s 75 poorest countries until the end of the year, Mr. Guterres maintains that debt suspension should be extended to all developing countries, adding that the private sector must be part of any dialogue on debt cancellation.<sup>22</sup> The countries that received debt service relief are Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, DRC, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, and Togo<sup>23</sup>.

There is also a call for complete temporary debt standstill for two years for all African countries, without exception. Reducing domestic debt is key to making the government’s budget sustainable and increasing allocations to public sectors like education.

## 2.6 Domestic Financing of Education

### 2.6.1 Background

Domestic resource mobilization needs to make up 97% of the resource gap because only 3% will come from international aids and loans. Domestic revenue mobilization is one of the most pressing policy challenges facing African countries.<sup>24</sup> While the reasons may vary according to country-specific circumstances, there are three aspects of domestic revenue mobilization that make it so important. Firstly, African countries need to increase their resources to invest in programs that support the achievement of the SDGs in their countries. This include efforts to reduce poverty and inequality, ensure adequate health and education for all, and develop basic infrastructure to support more inclusive

<sup>18</sup> World Bank, *World Bank International Debt Statistics*, 2019.

<sup>19</sup> ‘External Debt Complicates Africa’s COVID-19 Recovery, Debt Relief Needed \_ Africa Renewal’.

<sup>20</sup> ‘ECA Report\_ COVID-19 in Africa\_ Protecting Lives and Economies \_ Africa Renewal’.

<sup>21</sup> Vera Songwe, ‘Drop Debt , Save Lives : Global South Debt and Covid-19 “ Our Leaders Have Two Choices , You Either Pay Obligations to the Bondholders or You Buy Medicine , Food , and Fuel for the Population ’’, July, 2020.

<sup>22</sup> Africa Renewal, ‘External Debt Complicates Africa’s COVID-19 Recovery, Debt Relief Needed’, 2020 <<https://www.un.org/africarenewal/magazine/july-2020/external-debt-complicates-africas-post-covid-19-recovery-mitigating-efforts>>.

<sup>23</sup> See a note on debt relief mechanisms in appendix 4.

<sup>24</sup> ‘Regional Economic Outlook\_ Domestic Revenue Mobilization and Private Investment’.

growth. Despite recent progress, the region still faces massive development. Secondly, at a time when public debt levels have been rising rapidly, domestic revenue mobilization should be a key component of any fiscal consolidation strategy. Thirdly, developing adequate capacity to collect taxes as a way to strengthen institutions and build state capability since the basic function of the state is to provide public services such as education, health, infrastructure and the enforcement of a state based on laws. For these basic functions the state raises taxes in the ideal and tax collection should reach a percentage of 20% of GDP.

### 2.6.2 Domestic Taxation

Developing countries have made progress in increasing their tax revenue because they now collect 4% – 5% of GDP more than 15 years ago, according to Sanjeev Gupta, Deputy Director of the IMF’s Fiscal Affairs Department. The UN recommends a minimum tax-to-GDP ratio of 20% but the average in Low Income Countries (LICs) is 14%. However, at 10-20% of GDP, their tax revenues are still far behind the 30-40% of GDP collected in developed countries.<sup>25</sup>

Domestic taxation should be a major source of education financing, but is suffocated by illicit financial flows and other forms of tax avoidance, tax evasion and repatriation of profits by multinational corporations. Some investors get tax holidays and after making enough money shift to other African countries to enjoy yet another tax holiday as they siphon money out of poor countries. There are new and sophisticated ways of illicit financial flows through cyber and other digital business that are not monitored or taxed whose revenue losses for Africa go beyond 100 billion dollars annually. It is estimated that Africa alone loses US\$240bn in government revenue every year because of tax avoidance and tax evasion especially in the extractive industries.<sup>26</sup>

A good example is the Malawi Uranium case study by Africa Initiative (AI) where revenue from Malawian mines has not been optimized for the public good due to the presence of companies operating without properly negotiated agreements. Momentum and interest in Malawi’s extractive industry was ignited by the commissioning of Kayelekera mine in 2007/2008 which is by far the largest Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the country with an investment portfolio of over US\$500 million and producing 1% of the world’s uranium. In 2012, Uranium accounted for close to 10% of Malawi’s exports, by value. The mining sector contributed 10% to both GDP and exports, but ironically, it contributed only 0.76% to government revenue and 1.2% to domestic revenue.<sup>27</sup> The major problem that resulted into the disproportionate sharing of benefits are the country’s archaic laws that failed to hold the Multinational Corporation (MNCs) more accountable to pay taxes and remit profits to Malawi. Taxation laws failed to adequately address issues of capital flight, tax avoidance or evasion, which the study findings revealed were being perpetrated by MNCs. To this extent the MNCs in the extractive industry have evolved to use more rigorous and complicated accounting systems that evade the detection radar of the local tax and revenue authorities.

<sup>25</sup> Capacity4dev, ‘Tax Justice for Development – Tackling Spillovers and Incentives | Capacity4dev’, 2020 <<https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/articles/tax-justice-development-tackling-spillovers-and-incentives>>.

<sup>26</sup> ‘Guest Blog\_ Tax Avoidance and Evasion in Africa’.

<sup>27</sup> ‘The Revenue Costs And Benefits Of Foreign Direct Investment In The Extractive Industry In Malawi: The Case Of Kayelekera Uranium Mine’ (African Forum and Network on Debt and Development, 2013).

Since “tax pays for education”, we examined new tax reforms to increase domestic revenue for education financing, and the impact of COVID 19 on financial situation in the 35 countries. Tax revenue is the only sustainable and reliable source of financing of public services including education. The size of the tax base determines the size of the national budget and evidently the size of the education budget. Studies have shown that countries with low tax to GDP ratios of less than 12% are far off from achieving SDG4 because a minimum tax-to-GDP ratio is associated with a significant acceleration in the process of growth and development<sup>28</sup>.

### **2.6.3 Tax Justice**

Tax justice is advocating for a fair and progressive tax system. Taxation needs to be progressive and fair in order to generate sufficient public revenues, while ensuring that this revenue is fairly redistributed and focused on rebalancing the economy. Progressive taxation system ensures that the rich, wealthy and corporations pay more, while the poor pay less or exempted and there is no shifting the tax burden to women and the poor.<sup>29</sup> A fair tax system is where resources are mobilized domestically to finance development or public service. It also entails advocating for pro-poor policies and interventions. An emphasis on clear and fair tax laws and regulations can convince citizens that government taxation will be used to fund reasonably efficient and transparent spending programs. The right to education is secured by the citizens through payment of direct taxes such as PAYE (Pay As You Earn), CIT (Corporate Income Tax) that is paid by the rich or indirect taxes like VAT which the poorest landless citizens pay when they buy sugar, salt and paraffin. Therefore, accountability needs to be based on the Right to Education for all.

Post-COVID 19, there is extra urgency to raise taxes in a fair and progressive way. This can be achieved through setting new global rules to make sure that companies pay their fair share, raising taxes on excess profits and wealth, ending harmful tax incentives where developing countries lose \$138 billion a year and preventing aggressive tax avoidance where developing countries lose at least \$200 billion a year and stopping illicit financial flows.<sup>30</sup>

### **2.6.4 The Limitations of Foreign Aid**

Education budgets need to be sustainable and predictable to ensure teachers are recruited securely in order to achieve long term gain and not having to depend on Official Development Assistance (ODA). Foreign Aid can undermine domestic investment because they come with conditionality such as austerity measures. In addition, aid can undermine the relationship of citizens with their government because education reforms are not agreed upon by public dialogue or parliamentary debates but rather behind closed doors. The challenge with foreign aid stems from two interrelated accountability dilemmas. On the one hand, in deciding on aid policies and interventions, donor agencies are accountable to their own parliaments and domestic pressure groups rather than to foreign aid beneficiaries in recipient countries. On the other hand, their resulting focus on short-term targets and results can undermine efforts to build the institutions needed for the long-term sustainability of

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<sup>28</sup> Vitor Gaspar, Laura Jaramillo, and Philippe Wingender, 'Tax Capacity and Growth : Is There a Tipping Point?'

<sup>29</sup> 'Tax Justice \_ ActionAid International'.

<sup>30</sup> Education International and others, 'DOMESTIC FINANCING OF EDUCATION POST-COVID', July 2020, 2021.

development outcomes. These dilemmas generate some ‘contradictions’ that are very difficult for donors to avoid and that have consistently undermined aid effectiveness.<sup>31</sup>

The education community needs to look at strategic financing issues that affect the whole public sector - to find common solutions to defend and increase domestic financing for all public services. This will require coordinated action for example looking at action on debt, tax reform, macro-economic policies, public<sup>32</sup> sector wage bills and other elements affecting sustainable domestic financing. International actors will have a key role to play in transforming their own policies and practices to support sustainable domestic financing of education, alongside other public services during post-COVID recovery.

## 2.7 COVID-19 Health Crisis

The world has been hit hard by the coronavirus. Starting from China in December 2019, the virus has spread to more than 200 countries with the biggest percentage occurring in Europe and the USA. The latter have been hit the hardest while other giant economies, like Italy, France and Spain, are significantly affected, with thousands of deaths. Globally, as of 21<sup>st</sup> October 2020, there have been 40,665,438 confirmed cases of COVID-19, including 1,121,843 deaths, reported to WHO.<sup>33</sup>

According to Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC), the coronavirus death toll in Africa has reached 40,222, with 1,664,212 cases and 1,372,778 recoveries as of 21<sup>st</sup> October 2020<sup>34</sup>.

The COVID-19 pandemic is a major global crisis with far-reaching implications that may lead to a deterioration of already existing humanitarian crises and threaten sustainable development across the globe. Low- and middle-income countries, struggling to achieve universal health coverage, are particularly hard hit by the unprecedented challenge for health care systems and social policies worldwide.<sup>35</sup>

COVID 19 pandemic is a global health crisis that has become a global economic crisis. The impacts are both short- and long-lived. They range from job losses, to reduced incomes, loss of human capital due to death, and infrastructural deterioration, among others. With developed economies suffering such repercussions, developing countries, especially in Africa, have started to feel the impacts of the disease. These are manifested directly in the health sector and indirectly in other sectors as a result of supply and demand shocks. Besides the deaths, the economic impacts have had dramatic effects on the wellbeing of families and communities. Many families have lost their source of income and this has translated into spikes in poverty, missed meals for children, and reduced access to healthcare.<sup>36</sup>

The COVID-19 pandemic made the inter-linkages between health and economic activities more visible. Countries ought not to prioritize economic drivers alone in their national budgetary allocations

<sup>31</sup> Paolo De Renzio, ‘Accountability Dilemmas in Foreign Aid’, August, 2016.

<sup>32</sup> ‘The COVID-19 Pandemic Crisis and the Impact on Health Systems\_ Curbing the Pandemic and Improving Health Outcomes in Low and Middle Income Countries \_ International Cooperation and Development’.

<sup>33</sup> ‘WHO Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Dashboard \_ WHO Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Dashboard’.

<sup>34</sup> ‘Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) – Africa CDC’.

<sup>35</sup> ‘The COVID-19 Pandemic Crisis and the Impact on Health Systems\_ Curbing the Pandemic and Improving Health Outcomes in Low and Middle Income Countries \_ International Cooperation and Development’.

<sup>36</sup> ‘Covid 19\_ A Global Health Crisis That Has Become A Global Economic Crisis’.

but should also consider other social sectors, such as health and education. Addressing the economic impacts of this pandemic at macro and household levels is crucial. The aim should be to minimize the adverse effects of the pandemic in the post-coronavirus period. Above all, this pandemic is a strong reminder of the interconnectedness of the world and the importance of global cooperation in addressing health challenges. This is because it greatly affects other sectors as well as the health sector.

The African Union has launched several programmes, such as the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD) COVID-19 Response Plan to help countries fight the pandemic and recover better. Accordingly, the immediate response is to support Member States to intensify and accelerate their (1) Mitigation intended to slow down but not necessarily stop the spread of the epidemic in order to manage the peak healthcare demand and protect the most vulnerable groups), (2) Suppression aimed at reversing the epidemic growth by reducing the number of cases to low levels using mainly clinical interventions measures.<sup>37</sup>

As the pandemic continues to adversely impact on most socio-economic activities in African countries, the GDP growth of Africa is projected to drop from 3.9% to 0.4% in 2020. Given this likelihood, AUDA-NEPAD medium- to long-term responses are situated in five key priorities that are aimed at strengthening (1) Health Systems, (2) Food Systems (3) Skills Development and Employment, (4) Education and (5) National Planning and Data Systems. Therefore, the appropriate actions to take should be prioritized and resources mobilized to cover the full scope of work.

### 3.0 Methodology

This is a desk top review of Education Financing in Africa including emerging issues related to the COVID-19 pandemic. It is a descriptive and evaluative analysis of Government Policy Documents, National Budgets, Budget Speeches, Citizen Budgets and other relevant documents relating to Education Financing in Africa to determine if they meet the goals set in the SDG4 and 2030 Agenda.

In addition, documents on Debt Servicing, Domestic Revenue, Taxation were also reviewed and scrutinized to determine how they affect the overall budget allocation for education. Additional data was obtained from the coalitions through ANCEFA. This was achieved via zoom meetings, emails and WhatsApp.

### 3.1 The Scope

The report presents data on National Budgets, Education Budgets, Debt Servicing and Domestic Revenue in 35 African countries. The findings presented are for African coalition countries only because the funding source comes from the Backup Education Initiative of GIZ<sup>38</sup> which focuses on support of African education ministries and CSO coalitions in Africa.

This report is an additional contribution to the work being carried through the Backup Education Initiative of GIZ with 35 coalition countries in Africa to build their capabilities in collecting and collating data to strengthen evidence-based advocacy capacity. The countries included in the report are: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea Conakry, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda,

<sup>37</sup> 'AUDA-NEPAD Launches Its COVID-19 Response Plan \_ AUDA-NEPAD'.

<sup>38</sup> Giz Backup Arica-Education Africa.

Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, South Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, The Gambia, Togo, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

### 3.2 Data Collection

#### 3.2.1 Online Data Source

Secondary data on Education Financing in Africa including emerging issues related to the COVID-19 pandemic were obtained from online sources, notes from virtual meetings and content analysis of budget speeches, budget framework, reports from GCE, Action Aid, Education Cannot Wait, blogs and other relevant documents available online. The documents were evaluated based on the extent to which they adhered to the 4 S framework of budget analysis.

Data collection was done by online data mining and content analysis of the documents on Education Financing and impact of COVID-19 Pandemic. This process was facilitated by GCE. Additional data was collected on debt levels, debt servicing, reduction, cancellation or deferment debt. The coalitions through the ANCEFA team provided data that was uploaded on the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) platform. The MEL System is the primary tool to capture data on education financing at coalition and country level, which is being followed through with ANCEFA.

#### 3.2.2 Data from GPE Replenishment Pledges

Some of the data uploaded on the MEL System were obtained from the GPE Replenishment pledge data sheet. The GPE Data Collection Process involved the GPE secretariat sending out letters to Ministries of Finance and Education asking them to “fill a pledge” form that included data on government spending.<sup>39</sup> The accuracy and the credibility of the GPE data was highly dependent on the honesty and transparency of the Ministries of Finance making good on the pledges they announced at the GPE Replenishment Conference 2018. For example, The Gambia, reported that the values for 2017-2020 in the GPE Pledge were projected using linear projection. Rwanda reported that, *“The figures include both domestic & external budget, domestic actuals consist of payments made on the revised budget whereas an assumption of 75% payment was used due to the fact that some of the external projects do not use government financial management system.”*

Zambia stated that, *“Financial Information has been uploaded from the IFMIS from the year 2014 to 2017 whilst 2018 to 2020 figures are coming from the call circular and the MTEF projections. Going forward, infrastructure expenditures is estimated at 0.2 % of the national budget”.*

### 3.3 Challenges and Limitations of Data Collection

Data collection was a challenge because there was no one stop-centre for all the data. Data from the countries covered by this report were not readily available on the internet and government websites. Data from Francophone countries were particularly difficult to obtain. Some countries had incomplete data or data for some years were missing due to emergency situations and armed conflicts. Some of the budget figures were presented in percentages without indicating whether the percentages were of the GDP or of the National Budget and whether they were in local currencies or in USD. Hence, it was difficult to calculate the actual figures for the Education Budget. There was also a challenge of mixed currencies where the National Budget were given in USD and the Education Budget in the local

<sup>39</sup> Education Expenditures and others, 'Methodology Note about Pledge Data Collection , Analysis , and Aggregation 1 . Data Collection Process 2 . Data Analysis and Validation 5 . Monitoring of the Pledges', iii, 2020, 5-6.

currency. In some cases, the budget figures were given in short format and others in long format and were difficult to compare.

Another limitation was that while the GCE secretariat took proactive steps to upload all the GPE pledges made during the 2018 replenishment conference on each country page of the MEL budget tracking system, it was evident that some of the data had not been checked or reviewed because there were a number of discrepancies. Some countries did not indicate the source of data, so it was difficult to verify the accuracy of the data. A number of coalitions uploaded the GPE replenishment pledge on the MEL system without verifying the source because in some countries access to public information was difficult and government were secretive about their budgets. Unfortunately, some of GPE Replenishment pledges had no data source cited hence, the accuracy and credibility of the data were difficult to ascertain. For example, Burkina Faso<sup>40</sup>, Cameroon<sup>41</sup>, DRC<sup>42</sup>, Ethiopia<sup>43</sup>, Guinea Bissau<sup>44</sup>, Kenya<sup>45</sup>, Madagascar<sup>46</sup>, Malawi<sup>47</sup>, Mauritania<sup>48</sup>, Mozambique, Niger<sup>49</sup>, Rwanda<sup>50</sup>, Sierra-Leon<sup>51</sup>, Zambia<sup>52</sup> and The Gambia<sup>53</sup> did not indicate the source of data in the GPE Replenishment pledge data sheet.

This means that the countries that depended on GPE Pledge data that couldn't be verified with original sources in the Budget Framework, Budget Speech, Budget Proposal, and Enacted Budget, Citizen Budget or data from other credible sources like IMF, World, UNESCO or UNICEF were likely to upload inaccurate data in the MEL System.

### 3.4 Data Validation

To ensure the data collected are accurate and reliable, the data collected were subjected to a validation process at multiple levels. The first level was to check if the data were from a credible source such as Ministries of Finance and Ministries of Education. Secondly, multiple data sources were used to triangulate and determine the accuracy of the data collected. These included data from IMF, World Bank, UNESCO, UNICEF and the Collaborative Africa Budget Reform Initiative (CABRI) which is a peer-learning and exchange network for senior officials working in ministries of finance and planning on public financial management. Thirdly, the ANCEFA team contacted the coalition coordinators who provided data from the Ministries of Finance and the Ministries of Education that were uploaded onto the MEL system.

<sup>40</sup> 'Annonce de Contribution Du Burkina Faso Pour La Période 2017-2020 Burkina Faso', d (2020), 2020.

<sup>41</sup> 'Annonce de Contribution Du CAMEROUN Pour La Période 2017-2020', d (2020), 2020.

<sup>42</sup> '2018-08-Revised-Pledge-Drc'.

<sup>43</sup> 'GPE Replenishment Pledge for Ethiopia for 2017-2020', 2020, p. 2020.

<sup>44</sup> 'GPE Replenishment Pledge for Guinée-Bissau for 2017-2020', 2020, d, 2020.

<sup>45</sup> 'GPE Replenishment Pledge for Kenya for 2017-2020', 2020, p. 2020.

<sup>46</sup> 'GPE Replenishment Pledge for Madagascar for 2017-2020', 2020.

<sup>47</sup> 'GPE Replenishment Pledge for Malawi for 2017-2020', 2020.

<sup>48</sup> 'Annonce de Contribution de La MAURITANIE Pour La Période 2017-2020 2017', d (2020), 2020.

<sup>49</sup> 'GPE Pledge for Niger for 2017-2018', 2020, d.

<sup>50</sup> 'GPE Replenishment Pledge for Rwanda for 2017-2020', 2020, p. 2020.

<sup>51</sup> 'GPE Replenishment Pledge for Sierria-Leone for 2017-2020', 2020.

<sup>52</sup> 'GPE Replenishment Pledge for Zambia for 2017-2020', 2020.

<sup>53</sup> 'GPE Replenishment Pledge for the Republic of the Gambia for 2017-2020 Republic of the Gambia', 2020.

Feedback consultations with GCE staff and ANCEFA took place regularly via zoom to provide updates on the data collection process and to ensure that findings were accurate. The validated data included the GDPs, total government expenditures (Recurrent and Capital), education budgets (Recurrent and Capital), debt servicing and domestic revenues. The figures obtained from the online source were compared with the data from the MEL System and the GPE Replenishment pledges. It was observed that the accuracy and credibility of data were dependent on the data source.

### **3.5 COVID-19 Pandemic and Emerging Issues**

Data on the COVID-19 pandemic and emerging issues on education was collected from various sources and analysed based on the extent to which governments planned to guarantee access to free quality public education for all and ensure the continuity of education during the post COVID-19 crisis. A comprehensive analysis of COVID-19 implications on education was carried out to identify the challenges and opportunities the pandemic poses on adequate financing of education, education budget advocacy and whether it supports or hinders progress towards achieving SDG4 and Agenda 2030 goals.

#### **3.6 Data Analysis and Presentation**

Data on GDP, National Budget, Education Budget, Debt Servicing and Domestic Revenue from the various sources for each of the 35 countries were picked and presented in a tabular form. The percentages of budget allocation to education from the national budget was calculated and presented in a table. The percentage of the National Budget that was spent on debt servicing was also calculated and presented in the same table. The data were presented as percentages and proportions to show trends in budget allocations for the countries covered by this report based on the 4S reference framework of Share, Size, Sensitivity and Scrutiny of education budgets.

Data was analysed on the basis of to what extent each country had fulfilled the pledges made during the Replenishment Conference in 2018 and the possibility of achieving SDG4 and Education 2030 which ensure inclusive and equitable education and promote lifelong learning for all. The data were examined to determine what percentage countries were spending on education and debt servicing and if there was a correlation and furthermore, to determine which countries were spending at least 15-20% of their national budget on education.

Data were reviewed through the “lenses” of the GCE vision of promoting and defending quality education as a basic human right and holding governments and the international community accountable to their commitments to provide free, quality inclusive, compulsory public education for all people, in particular for children, youth, women and those from excluded communities. The information obtained from virtual meeting, notes from webinars, also contributed to the narrative of the report.

### **4.0 Findings and Observations**

#### **4.1 Review of the inputs made into the Monitoring Evaluation Learning (MEL) system to assess credibility and accuracy of data**

Inputs made in the MEL System were reviewed and it was observed that some coalitions had difficulties collecting and collating data from their countries due to different country-specific

challenges. Access to expenditure tracking seemed a major challenge to most coalitions. Accordingly, there were discrepancies in the data uploaded on the MEL system, some countries had incomplete data, and others had complete data but did not indicate the source of data. Some data were incorrect when compared to the figures given by the Ministry of Finance of those particular countries. There were some discrepancies in the data provided by the different Development Partners, Ministries of Finance and those uploaded by the coalitions in the MEL system. Generally, the pledge percentages for Education budgets were higher than the actual percentages in the enacted budgets for the various countries.

#### 4.1.2 The Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) System

The MEL System is a tool that enables coalition advocates to scout for data and then compare with the GPE Replenishment pledges. Based on the 2018 learnings, there was a need for a simpler data repository, which would also allow easy access to data and aggregated reporting for advocacy purposes. It was therefore proposed to build the budget monitoring database within the existing GCE online MEL system. The tool was already being used for reporting, so little additional training was needed for the coalitions to start uploading data on it. The tool was revised recently and a simpler excel sheet was introduced by ANCEFA to make data collection easier before uploading on the MEL system. A training was conducted for the coalition coordinators on how to use the new tool.

#### 4.2 Comparison of Data in the MEL System, Online Sources and GPE Replenishment Pledges

Table 1. Presents data for selected countries from data obtained from GPE pledges, the MEL System and online sources. It was observed that there were disparities in the figures for the National Budget and the Education Budget depending on the source of data. It was also observed that percentage allocation for Education was lower than the projected percentage of 20% indicated in GPE Replenishment pledges

**Table 1. Comparison of Data from GPE Replenishment Pledge, MEL System and Online Source**

Country	Local Currency	Financial Year	GPE- National Budget	MEL- National Budget	Online- National Budget	GPE- Education %	Mel Education Budget %	Online- Education Budget %			
Mozambique	MT/Billion	2017	209,893.25	392,848.58	272,288.72 <sup>54</sup>	48,287.69	30%	87,588.41	22%	51,950.5	19%
		2018	232,246.14	502,033.00	302,928.10 <sup>55</sup>	52,380.52	29%	102,063.00	20%	52,629.5	17%
		2019	252,089.14	543,734.00	340,414.70 <sup>56</sup>	56,330.52	29%	112,751.00	21%	56,658.4	17%
		2020	269,133.94	0	345,381.80 <sup>57</sup>	59,679.50	28%	0	0%	60,514.0	18%
Tanzania	TSh/Billion	2017	21,539.60	43,079.20	29,539.60 <sup>58</sup>	3,809.00	38%	3,809.0	9%	4,770.4	16%

<sup>54</sup> Mozambique 2017 approval external citizen Budget, 'Mozambique 2017 Approval External Citizen Budget', 2017.

<sup>55</sup> MinFIN Mozambique 2018 approval external citizen Budget, 'Mozambique 2018 Approval External Citizen Budget', 2018, pp. 1-16.

<sup>56</sup> MinFIN 2019, 'Mozambique 2019 Approval External Citizen Budget', 2019.

<sup>57</sup> ministry of finance Mozambique, 'Mozambique 2020 Approval External Enacted Budget', 4 (2020).

<sup>58</sup> ministry of finance eacsadc Tanzania citizen budget 2018, 'Tanzania 2018 Approval External Citizen Budget', 2018 <<http://www.bot-tz.org/FinancialMarkets/TBonds/TBondCallforTender/2012-JUNE-13-TBOND.pdf>>.

		2018	23,222.40	46,444.80	31,712.00 <sup>59</sup>	4,777.00	43%	4,777.0	10%	4,706.4	15%
		2019	26,154.30	52,308.70	32,476.00 <sup>60</sup>	5,341.00	40%	5,341.0	10%	4,641.5	14%
		2020	30,108.90	60,217.80	33,105.40 <sup>61</sup>	5,678.00	35%	5,678.0	9%	4,511.8	14%
Madagascar	Aviary/Billion	2017	6,434	13,207.00	7,204.5 <sup>62</sup>	1,290	28%	2,166.0	16%	873.6	12%
		2018	7,596	15,594.00	7,179.9 <sup>63</sup>	1,765	30%	2,829.0	18%	1077.5	15%
		2019	9,097	18,662.00	9,014.0 <sup>64</sup>	1,962	30%	3,198.0	17%	638.7	7%
		2020	10,473	21,459.00	8,740.6 <sup>65</sup>	2,281	25%	3,703.0	17%	1012.9	12%
Zambia	K/Billion	2017	62.1	62.1	64.5 <sup>66</sup>	9.2	15%	9.2	15%	10.6	16%
		2018	60.5	60.5	71.6 <sup>67</sup>	9.8	16%	9.8	16%	11.6	16%
		2019	68.3	68.3	86.8 <sup>68</sup>	10.6	16%	10.6	16%	13.3	15%
		2020	75.3	0	106 <sup>69</sup>	11.1	15%	0	0%	13.1	12%
Kenya	Ksh/Billion	2017	1,706.90	1,347.00	2,259.40 <sup>70</sup>	374.99	22%	375.0	28%	672.0	30%
		2018	1,799.30	1,385.90	2,323.10 <sup>71</sup>	431.48	24%	431.5	31%	671.0	29%
		2019	1,958.50	1,504.50	2,556.6 <sup>72</sup>	448.9	23%	448.9	30%	991.0	39%
		2020	2,267.90	0	2,733.80 <sup>73</sup>	462.12	20%	0.0	0%	1027.0	38%
Malawi	MK/Billion	2017	1,142.00	1,341.40	1,136.40 <sup>74</sup>	244	21%	196.0	15%	196.0	17%
		2018	1,230.00	1,406.20	1,301.23 <sup>75</sup>	271.7	22%	290.0	21%	290.0	22%
		2019	1,336.70	1,461.10	1,341.75 <sup>76</sup>	341.6	26%	345.0	24%	345.0	26%
		2020	0	1,574.10	1,511.85 <sup>77</sup>	0	0%	1001.2	6%	230.4	15%

<sup>59</sup> ministry of finance eacsadc Tanzania citizen budget 2018.

<sup>60</sup> MinFIN Tanzania 2019 approval external citizen Budget, 'Tanzania 2019 Approval External Citizen Budget', 2020.

<sup>61</sup> MinFin formulation internal treasury guidelines 2020, 'Tanzania 2020 Formulation Internal Treasury Guidelines', *Development*, 7.5,371,780,231.09 (2004), 2,274,923,575.00-29.08.

<sup>62</sup> MinFIN madagascar approval external citizen Budget, 'Madagascar 2017 Approval External Citizen Budget'.

<sup>63</sup> MinFin Madagascar 2018 approval external enacted Budget, 'Madagascar 2018 Approval External Enacted Budget', *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling*, 53.9 (2013), 1689-99.

<sup>64</sup> MinFin Madagascar 2019, 'Madagascar 2019 Approval External Budget Proposal', 2019.

<sup>65</sup> Min EcosFin COMESA SADC french 2020, 'Madagascar 2020 Approval External Enactedbudget', 2020.

<sup>66</sup> MinFin COMESA SADC English-zambia 2017 approval external citizen Budget, 'Zambia 2017 Approval External Citizen Budget', 2017.

<sup>67</sup> MinFin COMESA SADC 2018 approval citizen Budget, 'Zambia 2018 Approval Citizen Budget', 2018.

<sup>68</sup> MinFin COMESA SADC Zambia 2019 approval external Enactedbudget, 'Zambia 2019 External Enacted Budget', 2019.

<sup>69</sup> MinFin COMESA 2020 Budget, 'Zambia 2020 Execution External in Year Report', 3.July (2018), 1-119.

<sup>70</sup> ministry of finance-comesa-eac-igad kenya 2017, 'Kenya 2017 Approval External Enacted Budget', 2017.

<sup>71</sup> Kenya treasury 2018 formulation external budgetframework for 2021 Projections, 'Kenya 2018 Formulation External Budgetframework', February, 2018, 110.

<sup>72</sup> Ministry of finance comesa-eac-igad 2019, 'Kenya 2019 Approval External Citizen Budget', June, 2018, 1-8.

<sup>73</sup> Ministry of finance-comesa-eac-igad 2020, 'Kenya 2020 Approval External Adjusted Budget', 18, 2020.

<sup>74</sup> Economic Planning and Development P O Box, 'Malawi 2018 -2021 Formulation External Budgetframework', 3, 2018.

<sup>75</sup> Planning and Box, 'Malawi 2018 -2021 Formulation External Budgetframework'.

<sup>76</sup> Planning and Box, 'Malawi 2018 -2021 Formulation External Budgetframework'.

<sup>77</sup> Malawi in execution external Malawi 2020 InyearReport, 'Malawi 2020 Execution External InyearReport', 2019, 1-8.

Burkina Faso	XOF/Billion	2017	1,875.08	4,387.39	2,297.78 <sup>78</sup>	433.90	23%	391.70	9%	456.8	20%
		2018	2,108.34	2,191.94	2,441.32 <sup>79</sup>	510.80	24%	477.00	22%	365.3	15%
		2019	2,377.95	2,366.67	2,314.45 <sup>80</sup>	555.00	23%	504.93	21%	381.7	16%
		2020	0	10,403.90	2,514.56 <sup>81</sup>	0	0%	547.63	5%	411.9	16%
Angola	AOA/Billion	2017	0	7,390.00	7,390.00 <sup>82</sup>	0	0%	255.9	4%	500.6	7%
		2018	0	0	9,685.60 <sup>83</sup>	0	0%	0.0	0%	559.6	6%
		2019	0	11,355.10	10,407.00 <sup>84</sup>	0	0%	436.7	4%	730.4	7%
		2020	0	15,970.60	15,000.00 <sup>85</sup>	0	0%	718.0	5%	845.6	5%
Cameroon	CFAF/Billion	2017	4,373.80	8,747.60	4,373.80 <sup>86</sup>	801,224.00	16%	1,384.9	16%	222,123.0	5%
		2018	4,513.50	9,027.00	4,513.50 <sup>87</sup>	829,811.00	16%	1,453.3	16%	210,553.4	5%
		2019	4,507.90	9,015.80	4,491.70 <sup>88</sup>	845,350.00	18%	1,522.4	17%	226,056.2	5%
		2020	4,687.10	9,374.20	4,951.7 <sup>89</sup>	854,940.00	18%	1,568.6	17%	235,300.0	5%
Togo	FCFA/Billion	2017	1,007.23	1,218.92	1,763.00 <sup>90</sup>	137.00	14%	138.78	11%	104.20	6%
		2018	1,049.17	*1,590.02	1,307.60 <sup>91</sup>	155.50	15%	159.03	10%	112.10	9%
		2019	0	1,457.85	1,175.00 <sup>92</sup>	0	0%	158.97	11%	112.00	10%
		2020	0	1,129.65	1,258.90 <sup>93</sup>	0	0%	178.44	18%	122.90	10%
Eswatini	E/Billion	2017	0	21,800	20,700 <sup>94</sup>	0	0%	3,500	16%	3,100	15%
		2018	0	21,600	21,800 <sup>95</sup>	0	0%	3,300	15%	3,300	15%
		2019	0	21,600	21,600 <sup>96</sup>	0	0%	3,300	15%	3,200	15%

<sup>78</sup> MinFin EcosFin comesa sadc burkinafaso 2017, 'Burkina Faso 2017 Approval External Enacted Budget Ministry of Finance', 2017.

<sup>79</sup> Burkina faso 2018 approval external enacted budget. ministry of finance cen-sad-ecowas French, 'Burkina Faso 2018 Approval External Enacted Budget Ministry of Finance', 2020, pp. 1–29.

<sup>80</sup> MinEcos Fin comesa sadc 2019, 'BurkinaFaso\_2019\_Approval\_External\_CitizensBudget\_NatTreasury\_COMESAECOWAS\_French.Pdf'.

<sup>81</sup> MinEcosFin comesa Sadc, 'LOIS FINANCES 2020.Pdf Burkina Faso.Pdf'.

<sup>82</sup> ministry of finance Angola 2017, 'Angola 2017 Approval External Enacted Budget', 2017.

<sup>83</sup> ministry of finance angola 2018, 'Angola 2018 Approval External Citizen Budget', 2018, pp. 1–32.

<sup>84</sup> 'Angola\_2019\_Approval\_External\_AdjustedBudget\_MinFin\_ECCASSADC\_Portuguese.Pdf'.

<sup>85</sup> IMF, 'Angola-First Review of the Extended Arrangement.', 94, 2019.

<sup>86</sup> 'Cameroon\_2017\_approval\_external\_enacted\_budget\_ministry\_of\_finance\_eccas\_french\_1\_1.Pdf'.

<sup>87</sup> 'Cameroon\_2018\_approval\_external\_enacted\_budget\_ministry\_of\_finance\_eccas\_french\_1 (1).Pdf'.

<sup>88</sup> 'Cameroon\_2019\_Approval\_External\_EnactedBudget\_MinFin\_ECCAS\_French\_1.Pdf'.

<sup>89</sup> 'Budget Citoyen 2020 1', 2020, 1–32.

<sup>90</sup> MinFin cen-SADECOWAS TOGO 2017, 'Togo 2017 Approval External Adjusted Budget', 2017.

<sup>91</sup> MinFin -CEN-SADECOWAS, 'TOGO 2018 FORMULATION EXTERNAL BUDGETFRAMEWORK', 2018.

<sup>92</sup> MinFin COMESA SADC, 'Togo 2019 Approval External Enactedbudget', 2019, 1–3.

<sup>93</sup> MinFin Cen-SADECOWAS TOGO, 'Togo 2020 Approval External Adjusted Budget MinFin', 2019.

<sup>94</sup> ministry of Swaziland approval external budget speech Finance, 'Swaziland 2017 Approval External Budget Speech', *Nihon Naika Gakkai Zasshi*, 2017, Contents11–Contents11 <<https://doi.org/10.2169/naika.106.contents11>>.

<sup>95</sup> SWAZILAND approval external enacted budget MinFin, 'Swaziland Approval External Enacted Budget MinFin', 2021.

<sup>96</sup> MinFin comesa sadc 2019, 'Eswatini 2019 Approval External Enacted Budget MinFin', 73.1 (2019), 438204.

		2020	0	21,830	21,800 <sup>97</sup>	0	0%	3,500	15%	3,400	16%
Ethiopia	ETB/Billion	2017	321,410.00	329,658.1	274.4 <sup>98</sup>	85,979.00	27%	81,350	25%	88.6	32%
		2018	397,285.00	354,205.3	320.8 <sup>99</sup>	90,041.00	23%	91,832	26%	91.8	29%
		2019	473,294.00	0	346.9 <sup>100</sup>	108,536.00	23%	0	0%	98.8	29%
		2020	575,905.00	0	387.0 <sup>101</sup>	130,143.00	23%	0	0%	108.2	28%

## Specific Observations

### Mozambique

The data for Public Expenditure and Education Budget in the MEL System is higher than the data for both GPE Pledge and the data obtained online. The percentage of the budget allocation for Education was generally high for all the three sources. For example, the projected GPE Replenishment Pledge was 30%, (2017), 29% (2018), 29% (2019) and 28% (2020). Meanwhile the percentages in the MEL System was 22%, 20% and 21% for the financial years 2017, 2018 and 2019 respectively. No data was reported for 2020. The percentage of the budget allocation for Education from online sources was 19% (2017), 18% (2018), 18% (2019) and 17% (2020).

### Madagascar

The data from the MEL System is higher for both Public Expenditure and Education Budget than the one in the ones from the online source and the GPE Replenishment Pledge. The data for Public Expenditure from the GPE Replenishment Pledge and online source are close. However, the projected percentage allocated for Education from the GPE seems very high (25%-30%) compared to MEL System (16%-18%) that was moderate and online source was low 2017 (12%), 2018 (15%), 2019 (7%) and 2020 (12%).

### Burkina Faso

The data from the MEL System is higher for Public Expenditure than the data from the online source and the GPE Replenishment Pledge which are within close range. Generally, the percentage allocated for Education is higher for the GPE Replenishment Pledge (23%- 24%), followed by MEL System which recorded a low percentage of 9% in 2017 and 5% 2020. Meanwhile 2018 was 22% and 2019 was 21% respectively. The percentage allocated for Education from the online source was 2017 (20%), 2018 (15%), 2019 (16%) and 2020 (16%) respectively.

### Togo

The data for Public Expenditure for both the MEL System and the online source were within close range except for the education budget where the online source recorded lower values. GPE Replenishment Pledge had data for only 2017 and 2018 and those figures were within a close range

<sup>97</sup> eswatini 2020 formulation external eswatini 2020 Budgetframework, 'Eswatini 2020 Formulation External Budgetframework', 2020, p. 97.

<sup>98</sup> Unicef ethiopia budget 2017, 'Ethiopia A Synopsis Analysis of 2006-2016 National Trends', 2018.

<sup>99</sup> ETHIOPIA UNICEF national budget Brief 2019, 'National Budget Brief 2019', 2018, 1-16.

<sup>100</sup> ETHIOPIA UNICEF national budget Brief 2019.

<sup>101</sup> ETHIOPIA budget 2020, 'Ethiopia\_ Implications of Ethiopia's Budget Growth - AllAfrica'.

with both the MEL System and the online source. The percentage of budget allocation for education was generally low for the online source (6%, 9%, 10%, and 10%) for 2017 to 2020. According to data from the MEL System, the percentage allocated to Education was 11%, 10%, 11% and 18% for 2017 to 2020 respectively.

### **Eswatini**

The data for Public Expenditure and Education for both the MEL System and the online source were within a close range. The percentage allocated for education was generally moderate (15% and 16%) for both the online source and the MEL System. There was no data from GPE Replenishment Pledge because Eswatini was not on the list of the countries that made pledges in 2018.

### **Ethiopia**

The data for Public Expenditure for 2017 and 2018 were within close range for all the three sources. However, the budget figures for 2019 and 2020 were higher for GPE Replenishment pledge than those from online source. The MEL System did not have data for 2019 and 2020. The budget allocation for Education was high for all the three sources. The percentage allocated for education was above and beyond 20% of the National Budget. For example, the percentages from online source: 2017 (32%), 2018 (29%), 2019 (29%) and 2020 (28%). The projected percentage from GPE Replenishment pledge: 2017 (27%), 2018, 2019 and 2020 were all 23% each.

### **Angola**

The data for Public Expenditure for both the MEL System and the online source were within close range. There was no data from GPE Replenishment Pledge. The budget allocation for Education was very low. For example, from online source: 2017 (7%), 2018 (6%), 2019 (7%) and 2020 (5%). The same trend was observed from the MEL System 2017 (4%), 2019 (4%) and 2020 (5%). There was no data for 2018 in the MEL system.

### **Zambia**

The data from the online source are higher for both Public Expenditure and Education Budget than the one in the MEL System and the GPE Replenishment Pledge. The data from the MEL System is the same as the one from the GPE Replenishment Pledge. Data source for 2017 is the Budget Speech, for 2018 is GPE and the Budget Speech. While for 2019, the data source is GPE and the State of the Nation Address. The data for 2020 is incomplete. The percent allocation for Education is 15% and 16% for all the three sources of data except for the online source where in 2020 the percent allocation for Education was only 12%.

### **Kenya**

The data from the online source is higher than the one in the MEL System and the GPE Pledge. However, the Education Budget from both the MEL System and GPE pledge are higher than the online source. Data source for 2017 was from the GPE Pledge, 2018 were from 1) Annual Public Debt Report 2018-2019; 2) Budget Review and Outlook Paper; 3) 2018 Budget Statement 4) Article Domestic Financing and 18.06.2018\_Budget Highlights. Data source for 2019 were 1) Budget Statement for FY 2019 Final. 2) Annual Public Debt Report 2018-2019 and 14.06.2019\_Budget Highlights 19-20 Draft. There were no Records for 2020 in the MEL System. The online data source was from the “The National Treasury” [www.treasury.go.ke](http://www.treasury.go.ke). Here we can find all the budgets including projects for 2020. The percentage allocation for Education is high for all the three sources. For example, the online source recorded 2017 (30%), 2018 (29%), 2019 (39%) and 2020 (38%). This is higher than the projected GPE

pledge of 22%, 24%, 23% 20% for 2017 to 2020 respectively. The MEL System also recorded a high percentage allocation for Education 2017 (28%), 2018 (31%) and 2019 (30%). There was no data entered for 2020 in the MEL System.

### **Malawi**

The data from the MEL system, the online source and GPE for Public Expenditure for Malawi do not differ that much. The education budgets in the MEL System and GPE pledge did not differ much but the online source was higher. Data source for 2017 are: 1) GPE pledge, 2) 2017-2018 Budget Statement and 3) A summary of the 2017-18-Budget DJ. Data source for 2018 is GPE Pledge and for 2019 is GPE pledge, 2019-2020 Budget Statement –Final Executive. The percentage allocation for Education for all the three sources were between 15% and 26% except for MEL System for the year 2020 which was 6%. There was no data in the GPE pledge for 2020.

### **Tanzania**

The data in the MEL System and GPE for Public Expenditure and the Education Budget are the same. The online data was higher than GPE Public Expenditure and the Education Budget. The data source for the MEL System for 2017, 2018 and 2019 were from the GPE pledge and the Citizen Budget for the respective years. The percentage allocation for Education for GPE pledge was very high (35% to 43%) when compared to the online source for 2017 (16%), 2018 (15%), 2019 (14%) and 2020 (14%). The source of data for GPE Pledge was the Ministry of Finance and Planning. (PBG, 2017/18), pg. 62-*(Note. Total Public Capital expenditure has been treated as the Total Public Development expenditure)*. The data source for Education Budget was MOEST, Education Sector Development Plan (2016/17 – 2020/21). There was no data for 2020 in the MEL System.

### **Cameroon**

The data for Public Expenditure from the online source are exactly the same as the one in the GPE Pledge sheet for the years 2017 and 2018. The online data for public Expenditure was within the same range as the data from the MEL System and GPE Pledge. However, the Education Budget for the online data was almost 3 times higher. The percentage allocation for Education from the online source was lowest at 5% for the years 2017-2020, while the percentages from the MEL System and GPE pledge were between 16% and 18% for all the four years under analysis.

### **4.3 Impact of Debt Servicing on Education Budget Allocation and the 4S Framework**

There is a relationship between Debt Servicing and Education Budget Allocation as indicated in Table 2 below. The table presents National and Education Budgets including Debt Servicing and Domestic Revenue. The budget figures are presented in local currencies because the data for the countries covered by this report were collected in the local currencies. It was not possible to convert them into United States Dollar because the exchange rates for the previous years were not readily available.

### **Observations**

It was observed that countries that are spending large sums of money repaying external debts are allocating less money to the education budget. Some of the countries spending more money on debt servicing and less on education include: Uganda, Cote D'Ivoire, Eswatini, Ghana, Angola, Cameroon, Tanzania, Chad, Nigeria and South Sudan.

The countries that are spending less on Debt Servicing and more on education are: Mozambique, Malawi, Lesotho, Rwanda, Burundi, Cape Verde, The Gambia, Liberia, Kenya, Niger, Mali, Senegal, Mauritania, Madagascar, Burkina Faso, and Democratic Republic of Congo. The countries that are allocating low budgets (less than 10%) to both Education and Debt Service include: Somalia, Benin, Togo and Guinea Conakry.

#### 4.3.2 The Share and Size of Education Budget

In terms of the 4S framework, while the **Share** of the National Budgets have been increasing over the years, the **Size** of the budget allocation for Education has remained small. The countries that are spending over 20% of their National budgets on Education are Kenya, Ethiopia and Cape Verde. For example, Kenya allocated 30% (2017), 29% (2018), 39% (2019) and 38% (2020) on Education and Ethiopia allocated 20.8% (2017), 22.5% (2018), 22.5% (2019) and 25.2% (2020) on Education. National Budget allocation for Cape Verde in 2017 (24%), 2018 (20%), 2019 (23%) and 2020 (20%).

The others include: Lesotho that allocated 20% of its National Budget on Education in 2019 and 30% in 2020. Malawi also allocated 22.3% of its National Budget to Education in 2018 and 25% in 2019 but experienced a decrease in 2020. Similarly, Burundi allocated 20.7% in 2017 and 21.1% in 2018. However, there has been a steady decrease in the budget allocation for Education 2019 and 2020. Nigeria allocated 20% of its National Budget to Education in 2017 but since 2018, the budget allocation to education has dropped drastically to 5% in 2019 and 2020. The countries that are spending between (15% - 19%) of the National Budget include: Zambia, Eswatini, Mozambique, Mali, Burkina Faso and Cote D'Ivoire.

The countries spending between (10%-14%) are: Madagascar, Senegal, Democratic Republic of Congo, Chad, Niger, Liberia, The Gambia, Tanzania, Rwanda and Ghana. The countries spending less than 10% of their National Budget on Education include: Uganda, Togo, Mauritania, Angola, Cameroon, Somalia, South Sudan, Sierra Leon, Zimbabwe, Central Africa and Guinea Conakry.

**Table 2. Education Budget and Debt Serving as percentage of National Budget**

	Country	Currency	Budget Tracking	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	KENYA	Ksh/Billion	National Budget	2,259.40 <sup>102</sup>	2,323.10 <sup>103</sup>	2,556.60 <sup>104</sup>	2,733.80 <sup>105</sup>
			Education	672	671	991	1,027
			Percentage	29.7%	28.9%	38.8%	37.6%
		Ksh/Billion	Debt Servicing	141.2	621.8	250.3	131.9
			Percentage	6.2%	26.8%	9.8%	4.8%
			Domestic Revenue	1,515.50	1,704.50	1,914.10	1,643.40
2	ZAMBIA	K/Billion	GDP	245.1 <sup>106</sup>	276.05 <sup>107</sup>	313.1 <sup>108</sup>	358 <sup>109</sup>
			National budget	64.5	71.6	86.8	106
		K/Billion	Education budget	10.6	11.6	13.3	13.1
			Percentage	16%	16%	15%	12%
		K/Billion	Debt servicing	6.5	14.2	20.8	5.3
			Percentage	10%	20%	24%	5%
	Domestic revenue	42.9	41.1	46.7	14.5		
3	ZIMBABWE	ZWL\$	National Budget	13,235.50 <sup>110</sup>	7,857.90 <sup>111</sup>	26,188.70 <sup>112</sup>	63,641.00 <sup>113</sup>
			Education	291.2	338.5	1,162.70	8,526.20
			Percentage	2%	4%	4%	13%
			Debt servicing	65.6	65.4	57.7	57
			Percentage	0.5%	0.8%	0.2%	0.1%
			Domestic revenue	1,282.60	1,361.70	1,505.20	2,712.00
4	UGANDA	Ush/Trillion	National Budget	26,361.00 <sup>114</sup>	29,008.50 <sup>115</sup>	32,702.00 <sup>116</sup>	40,487.00 <sup>117</sup>
			Education	2,479.70	2,592.90	3,140.50	3,373.00
			Percentage	9.4%	8.9%	9.6%	8.3%
		Ush/Billion	Debt servicing	2,303.00	8,583.70	8,940.00	7,230.00

<sup>102</sup> Ministry of finance-comesa-eac-igad kenya 2017.

<sup>103</sup> 'Kenya 2018 Formulation External Budgetframework', February, 2018.

<sup>104</sup> Ministry of finance comesa-eac-igad Kenya budget 2019.

<sup>105</sup> Ministry of finance-comesa-eac-igad Kenya budget 2020.

<sup>106</sup> MinFin COMESA SADC English-zambia 2017 approval external citizen Budget.

<sup>107</sup> MinFin COMESA SADC 2018 approval citizen Budget.

<sup>108</sup> Zambia Ministry of Finance 2019, 'Republic of Zambia 2019-2021 Medium Term Expenditure Framework and 2019 Budget: G', 2018 <<http://www.mof.gov.zm/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/2019-2021-Green-Paper-Merged.pdf>>.

<sup>109</sup> MinFin COMESA Zambia 2020 Budget.

<sup>110</sup> Finance Act, 'Zimbabwe 2017 Approval External Enacted Budget', 3, 2017, 25-30.

<sup>111</sup> Economic Development, 'Zimbabwe 2018 Approval External Enacted Budget', 2018.

<sup>112</sup> National Assembly, 'Zimbabwe 2019 Approval External Enacted Budget', February, 2019, 29-34.

<sup>113</sup> Treasury Harare September, 'Zimbabwe 2020 Formulation External Budget Framework', 2020, 1-64.

<sup>114</sup> Uganda 2017 approval external citizen budget. ministry of finance and, 'Uganda 2017 Approval External Citizen Budget', 2017.

<sup>115</sup> MoFPED, 'Uganda 2018 National Budget Framework Paper', *National Budget Framework Paper*, December 2015, 2017, 15.

<sup>116</sup> UGANDA formulation external budgetframework 2019, 'Background to the Budget 2015/16 Fiscal Year', 2015, 176.

<sup>117</sup> Uganda 2020 formulation external Budgetframework, 'Uganda 2020 Formulation External Budgetframework', *Ministry of Planning Finance and Economic Development*, 2013.

		Percentage	8.7%	29.6%	27.3%	17.9%	
5	ESWATINI	Ush/Billion	Domestic revenue	12,914.00	15,062.50	16,359.00	20,646.00
		E/Billion	National Budget	20.7 <sup>118</sup>	21.8 <sup>119</sup>	21.6 <sup>120</sup>	21.8 <sup>121</sup>
		E/Billion	Education	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.4
			Percentage	15.0%	15.1%	14.8%	15.6%
			Debt servicing	10.4	11.5	6.2	19.2
			Percentage	50.2%	52.8%	28.7%	88.1%
6	GHANA		Domestic revenue	13.4	16.5	15.3	17.4
		GH¢/Million	National Budget	58,137.40 <sup>122</sup>	67,279.90 <sup>123</sup>	78,771.80 <sup>124</sup>	85,952.00 <sup>125</sup>
		GH¢/Million	Education	8,330.10	9,259.00	11,205.40	10,126.30
			Percentage	14.3%	13.8%	14.2%	11.8%
		GH¢/Million	Debt servicing	13,940.52	14,909.80	18,646.00	16,018.00
			Percentage	24.0%	22.2%	23.7%	18.6%
7	TANZANIA	GH¢/Million	Domestic revenue	43,430.11	41,565.14	57,794.90	66,882.80
		TzSh/Billion	National Budget	29,539.60 <sup>126</sup>	31,712.00 <sup>127</sup>	32,476.00 <sup>128</sup>	33,105.40 <sup>129</sup>
		TzSh/Billion	Education	4,770.40	4,706.40	4,641.50	4,511.80
			Percentage	16.1%	14.8%	14.3%	13.6%
		TzSh/Billion	Debt servicing	8,000.00	9,461.40	10,100.00	9,721.10
			Percentage	27.1%	29.8%	31.1%	29.4%
8	CHAD	TzSh/Billion	Domestic revenue	15,105.10	17,106.30	20,890.00	23,045.30
		FCFA/Billion	National Budget	966,110.00 <sup>130</sup>	1,343,000.00 <sup>131</sup>	979,970.00 <sup>132</sup>	1,052,670.00 <sup>133</sup>
		FCFA/Billion	Education	106,015.30	106,015.34	114,090.00	117,650.00
			Percentage	11.0%	7.9%	11.6%	11.2%
		FCFA/Billion	Debt servicing	192,237.60	515,714.10	77,000.00	62,000.00
			Percentage	19.9%	38.4%	7.9%	5.9%
	FCFA/Billion	Domestic revenue	525,267.00	653,089.00	547,540.00	707,475.00	

<sup>118</sup> ministry of Swaziland approval external budget speech Finance.

<sup>119</sup> SWAZILAND approval external enacted budget MinFin.

<sup>120</sup> MinFin comesa sadc ESWATINI 2019.

<sup>121</sup> eswatini 2020 Budgetframework.

<sup>122</sup> An Abridged, 'Ghana 2017 Approval External Citizens Budget', 2017.

<sup>123</sup> A N Abridged, 'Ghana 2018 Approval External Citizens Budget', 2018 <www.mofep.gov.gh>.

<sup>124</sup> An Abridged, 'Ghana 2019 Approval External Citizen Budget', 2019.

<sup>125</sup> ministry of finance GHANA 2021, 'Ghana 2020 Formulation External Budget Framework', 2016.May 2019 (2020).

<sup>126</sup> ministry of finance eacsadc Tanzania citizen budget 2017.

<sup>127</sup> ministry of finance eacsadc Tanzania citizen budget 2018.

<sup>128</sup> MinFIN Tanzania 2019 approval external citizen Budget.

<sup>129</sup> MinFin formulation internal treasury guidelines Tanzania 2020.

<sup>130</sup> Titre Ii--dotation Des and others, 'Chad 2017 Approval External Adjusted Budget MinFin', 2017, 1–206.

<sup>131</sup> 'Chad\_2018\_approval\_external\_budget\_proposal\_ministry\_of\_finance\_cen-Sad\_eccas\_french\_1.Pdf'.

<sup>132</sup> MinFin Chad citizen budget 2019'.

<sup>133</sup> MinFin, 'Chad 2020 Approval External Enacted Budget MinFin', 1959, 134.

9	MOZAMBIQUE	MT/Billion	National Budget	272,288.7 <sup>134</sup>	302,928.1 <sup>135</sup>	340,414.7 <sup>136</sup>	345,381.8 <sup>137</sup>
		MT/Billion	Education	51,950.5	52,629.5	56,658.4	60,514.0
			Percentage	19.1%	17.4%	16.6%	17.5%
		MT/Billion	Debt servicing	780.0	710.0	660.0	989.28
			Percentage	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
10	NIGERIA	MT/Billion	Domestic revenue	183,147.10	222,103.10	253,486.00	278,374.70
		N/Trillion	National Budget	7,441.2 <sup>138</sup>	9,120.0 <sup>139</sup>	8,830.0 <sup>140</sup>	10,594.4 <sup>141</sup>
		N/Billion	Education	1,519.0	1,090.0	472.9	501.5
			Percentage	20%	12%	5%	5%
		N/Trillion	Debt servicing	1,700.0	2,000.0	2,100.0	2,500.0
	Percentage	22.8%	21.9%	23.8%	23.6%		
11	MALAWI	MK/Billion	National Budget	1,136.4 <sup>142</sup>	1,301.2 <sup>143</sup>	1,341.8 <sup>144</sup>	1,511.8 <sup>145</sup>
			Education	196.0	290.0	345.0	230.4
			Percentage	17.2%	22.3%	25.7%	15.2%
			Debt servicing	197.1	177.3	178.7	180.2
			Percentage	17.3%	13.6%	13.3%	11.9%
	Domestic revenue	754.9	980.2	1,122.1	1,292.2		
12	LESOTHO	M/Billion	National Budget	17,423.8 <sup>146</sup>	18,709.3 <sup>147</sup>	19,830.1 <sup>148</sup>	18,600.0 <sup>149</sup>
		M/Million	Education	1,408.9	1,408.9	5,052.1	6,113.3
			Percentage	8.1%	7.5%	25.5%	32.9%
			Debt servicing	184.5	357.2	382.2	441.3
			Percentage	1.1%	1.9%	1.9%	2.4%
	Domestic revenue	7,008.6	7,604.3	8,203.2	8,509.1		

<sup>134</sup> Mozambique 2017 approval external citizen Budget.

<sup>135</sup> MinFIN Mozambique 2018 approval external citizen Budget.

<sup>136</sup> MinFin, 'Mozambique 2019 Approval Citizen Budget', 2019.

<sup>137</sup> Ministry of Finance, 'Mozambique 2020 Approval External Budgetproposal', 2009, pp. 0–17.

<sup>138</sup> 'Nigeria 2017 External Citizen's Budget'.

<sup>139</sup> 'Nigeria 2018 Approval External Citizen Budget', 1–34.

<sup>140</sup> Overview Of and others, 'Nigeria 2019 Approval External Enacted Budget', 2019.

<sup>141</sup> National Planning, 'HIGHLIGHTS / BREAKDOWN OF THE 2020 APPROVED Nigeria', 2020.

<sup>142</sup> Economic Planning and Development P O Box, 'Malawi 2017 Approval External Enacted Budget', 3, 2017.

<sup>143</sup> 'Malawi 2018 Formulation External Budgetframework', 7, 2018.

<sup>144</sup> 'Malawi 2019 Formulation External Budgetframework'.

<sup>145</sup> Malawi 2020 InyearReport.

<sup>146</sup> Ministry O F Finance, 'Lesotho 2017 Approval External Citizen Budget', 2017.

<sup>147</sup> Private Sector Led, 'Lesotho 2018 Approval External Citizen Budget', 2018.

<sup>148</sup> Budget Estimates and Book For, 'Lesotho Approval External Enacted Budget', 2020.

<sup>149</sup> lesotho 2021 projections formulation external lesotho 2020 Budgetframework, 'Lesotho 2020 Formulation External Budget Framework', *CIED - Open Access Proceedings Journal*, 2017.9 (2014), 1–67

<[http://www.eskom.co.za/CustomerCare/TariffsAndCharges/Documents/RSA Distribution Tariff Code Vers 6.pdf](http://www.eskom.co.za/CustomerCare/TariffsAndCharges/Documents/RSA%20Distribution%20Tariff%20Code%20Vers%206.pdf)>  
<<http://www.nersa.org.za/>>

13	RWANDA	FRW/Billion	National Budget	1,949.4 <sup>150</sup>	2,095.0 <sup>151</sup>	2,585.2 <sup>152</sup>	2,876.9 <sup>153</sup>
		FRW/Billion	Education	232.6	248.5	273.0	297.8
			Percentage	12%	12%	11%	10%
		FRW/Billion	Debt servicing	38.0	42.8	48.5	54.5
			Percentage	1.9%	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%
			Domestic revenue	1,200.3	1,414.6	1,351.7	1,565.7
14	BURUNDI	BIF/Billion	National Budget	1,326.8 <sup>154</sup>	1,388.2 <sup>155</sup>	1,400.1 <sup>156</sup>	1,516.4 <sup>157</sup>
		BIF/Billion	Education	274.8	293.1	252.5	267.0
			Percentage	20.7%	21.1%	18.0%	17.6%
			Debt servicing	61.7	56.9	57.6	58.2
			Percentage	4.7%	4.1%	4.1%	3.8%
			Domestic revenue	682.3	745.8	758.8	854.9
15	CAPE VERDE	CVE/Billion	National Budget	45,252.6 <sup>158</sup>	52,932.6 <sup>159</sup>	56,874.6 <sup>160</sup>	62,386.0 <sup>161</sup>
			Education	10,725.4	10,383.5	13,333.7	12,508.1
			Percentage	24%	20%	23%	20%
			Debt servicing	4,522.0	5,386.0	5,637.0	5,662.0
			Percentage	10.0%	10.2%	9.9%	9.1%
			Domestic Revenue	49,388.0	53,296.0	62,650.0	68,395.0
16	SIERRA LEONE	Le/Million	National Budget	5,400.0 <sup>162</sup>	7,400.0 <sup>163</sup>	7,680.0 <sup>164</sup>	9,350.0 <sup>165</sup>
		Le/Million	Education	275.3	295.4	348.8	260.8
			Percentage	5%	4%	5%	3%
		Le/Billion	Debt servicing	474.0	95.0	111.0	1,149.0
			Percentage	8.8%	1.3%	1.4%	12.3%
		Le/Billion	Domestic Revenue	3,596.1	4,134.3	4,998.3	6488.0

<sup>150</sup> Itegeko Law Loi, 'Rwanda 2017 Approval External Enacted Budget', 2018, 1–633.

<sup>151</sup> C L Ch and S C H Item, 'Rwanda 2018 Approval External Enacted Budget', 2021, 1–4.

<sup>152</sup> Official Gazette, 'Rwanda 2019 Approval External Enacted Budget', 2019.

<sup>153</sup> Economic Planning, 'Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning Rwanda Fiscal Risk Statement 2020', June, 2020.

<sup>154</sup> 'Burundi\_2017\_approval\_external\_enacted\_budget\_ministry\_of\_finance\_comesa\_eac\_eccas\_french\_1 (1).PdfBURUNDI.Pdf'.

<sup>155</sup> Brundi 2018 approval external enacted budget ministry of finance .PDF'.

<sup>156</sup> 'Burundi\_2019\_Approval\_External\_AdjustedBudget\_MinFin\_COMESAACECCAS\_French\_1.PDF'.

<sup>157</sup> 'What Was Burundi Budget 2020 - Google Search'.

<sup>158</sup> Segunda Classe and Jaime Mota, 'Cape Verde 2017 Approval External Enacted Budget', 2017.

<sup>159</sup> Assembleia Nacional and Governo, 'Cape Verde 2018 Approval External Enacted Budget', 2019.

<sup>160</sup> Rendimentos E Empresas, 'Cape Verde 2019 Approval External Enacted Budget', 2018.

<sup>161</sup> Conselho D E Ministros and Chefia D O Governo, 'Cape Verde Approval External Enacted Budget', 2020.

<sup>162</sup> Jan Dec, 'Sierra Leone 2017 Approval External Enacted Budget', 2018.

<sup>163</sup> Jan Dec and others, 'Sierra Leone 2019 Formulation External Budgetframework', *National Health Sector Strategic Plan*, 2010.

<sup>164</sup> Leone Gazette and Extraordinary Vol, 'Sierra Leone 2019 Approval External Enacted Budget', CXLX.3 (2019).

<sup>165</sup> T H E United and others, 'Sierra Leone 2020 Approval External Enacted Budget', 8, 2020, 1–31.

17	THE GAMBIA	D/Billion	National Budget	12,359.9 <sup>166</sup>	20,617.9 <sup>167</sup>	28,733.20 <sup>168</sup>	28,340.00 <sup>169</sup>
		D/Billion	Education	1,279.3	2,089.10	3,063.40	4,600.00
				10.4%	10.1%	10.7%	16.2%
			Debt servicing	599.0	675	64.00	61.70
				5%	3%	2%	2%
	D/Billion	Domestic Revenue	16,500.0	19,800.00	253.00	24,500.00	
18	LIBERIA	USD/Million	National Budget	600,204,076 <sup>170</sup>	572,467,151 <sup>171</sup>	540,153,000 <sup>172</sup>	518,911,000 <sup>173</sup>
			Education	86,165,512	87,032,354	74,105,446	71,036,524
				14.4%	15.2%	13.7%	13.7%
			Debt servicing	14,732,958	14,319,308	14,319,308	*69.5
				2.5%	2.5%	2.7%	
		Domestic Revenue	562,204,076	526,548,333	469.735	465.107	
19	SOMALIA	USD/Million	National Budget	267.6 <sup>174</sup>	274.60 <sup>175</sup>	344.2 <sup>176</sup>	476.2 <sup>177</sup>
		USD/Million	Education	3.7	8.8	16.0	21.0
				1%	3%	5%	4%
			Debt servicing	7.8	1.5	2.5	0.3
				3%	1%	1%	0.1%
		Domestic revenue	142.6	172.5	189.9	234.4	
20	SOUTH SUDAN	SSP/Million	National Budget	33,855 <sup>178</sup>	43,691 <sup>179</sup>	80,451 <sup>180</sup>	20,800 <sup>181</sup>
			Education	1,406	1,862	7,802	1,150
				4%	4%	10%	6%
			Debt servicing	7,875	11,093	*0.4	14,000
			23%	25%	*	67%	

<sup>166</sup> Gambia budget speech approval 2018, 'Gambia 2017 Approval External Budget Speech', 2018, 1–54.

<sup>167</sup> Gambia budget speech approval 2018.

<sup>168</sup> 'Gambia 2019 Approval External Enacted Budget', 2018, 1–119.

<sup>169</sup> Ministry of Finance The Gambia, *Gambia 2020 Approval External Enacted Budget*, 1999.

<sup>170</sup> National Budget, 'Liberia 2017 Approval External Citizen Budget', 2018.

<sup>171</sup> National Legislature and Capitol Hill, 'Liberia 2017 Formulation External Budgetframework', April, 2017.

<sup>172</sup> Quarter Two, 'Liberia 2019 Execution External YearendReport', 2019.

<sup>173</sup> Total Debt Stock and others, 'Liberia 2020 Execution External YearendReport', 2020.

<sup>174</sup> Appropriation Act and others, 'Somalia 2017 Approval External Enacted Budget', 2017.

<sup>175</sup> Saudi Arabia, 'Federal Government of Somalia 2018 Approval External Citizen Budget', 2019, 1–6.

<sup>176</sup> Saudi Arabia, 'Somalia 2019 Approval External Citizen Budget', 2019, 1–6.

<sup>177</sup> Appropriation A C T For and Strengthening Economic Growth, 'FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA 2020 Approval External Enacted Budget', 00015, 2020.

<sup>178</sup> Rachel L. Delfanti and others, 'South Sudan Approval External Enacted Budget', *New England Journal of Medicine*, 372.2 (2018), 2499–2508

<<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/7556065><http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?artid=PMC394507><http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.humphath.2017.05.005><https://doi.org/10.1007/s00401-018-1825-z><http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27157931>>.

<sup>179</sup> 'SouthSudan\_2018\_Approval\_External\_CitizensBudget\_NatTreasury\_IGAD\_English'.

<sup>180</sup> National Budget Plan, 'Southsudan Approval External Enacted Budget', 2019.

<sup>181</sup> Ministry of Finance and Planning; UNICEF, 'South Sudan Citizens Enacted Budget 2019/20', 2019, 1–16

<<http://www.mofep-grss.org/>>.

			Domestic revenue	9,256	14,046	244.8	32
21	NIGER	FCFA/Billion	National Budget	1,263.6 <sup>182</sup>	1,491.3 <sup>183</sup>	1,592.8 <sup>184</sup>	1,706.5 <sup>185</sup>
		FCFA/Billion	Education	143.0	205.8	206.8	210.3
				11.3%	13.8%	13.0%	12.3%
		FCFA/Billion	Debt Service	49.9	74.3	67.1	69.3
				3.9%	5.0%	4.2%	4.1%
			Domestic Revenue	619.9	728.2	795.1	906.9
22	COTE D'IVOIRE	FCFA/Billion	National Budget	6,447.6 <sup>186</sup>	6,756.2 <sup>187</sup>	7,334.3 <sup>188</sup>	8,061.0 <sup>189</sup>
			Education	817.9	927.6	1,315.6	1,342.7
				12.7%	13.7%	17.9%	16.7%
			Debt servicing	1,418.8	1,547.3	1,781.1	643.0
				22.0%	22.9%	24.3%	8.0%
			Domestic revenue	4,707.3	3,406.0	3,818.0	3,940.8
23	CAMEROON	CFAF/Billion	National Budget	4,373.8 <sup>190</sup>	4,513.5 <sup>191</sup>	4,491.7 <sup>192</sup>	4,951.7 <sup>193</sup>
		CFAF/Billion	Education	222.1	210.6	226.1	235.3
				5.1%	4.7%	5.0%	4.8%
		CFAF/Billion	Debt servicing	727.5	537.1	722.7	1,011.9
				16.6%	11.9%	16.1%	20.4%
			Domestic revenue	3,143.3	3,175.0	3,657.0	3,719.2
24	BENIN	FCFA/Billion	National Budget	1,697,986 <sup>194</sup>	1,406,318 <sup>195</sup>	1,373,041 <sup>196</sup>	1,381,400 <sup>197</sup>
			Education	148,500	72,071	114,052	118,931
				8.7%	5.1%	8.3%	8.6%
			Debt servicing	103,700	132,900	153,900	162,300
				6.1%	9.5%	11.2%	11.7%

<sup>182</sup> Niger 2017 Approval External Enacted Budget, 2017.

<sup>183</sup> Niger 2018 Approval External Enacted Budget, *ITBM-RBM News*, 2001, xxii <[https://doi.org/10.1016/s1297-9570\(01\)90011-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/s1297-9570(01)90011-1)>.

<sup>184</sup> Niger 2019-2021 formulation external Niger 2019 Budget framework, 'Niger 2019-2021 Formulation External Budget framework', 2017.

<sup>185</sup> 'Niger 2020 Approval External Enacted Budget', *ITBM-RBM News*, 22.6 (2001), 21 <[https://doi.org/10.1016/s1297-9570\(01\)90011-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/s1297-9570(01)90011-1)>.

<sup>186</sup> Setiyawan, 'Cote D'Ivoire 2017 Approval External Enacted Budget', *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling*, 53.9 (2013), 1689-99.

<sup>187</sup> 'Cote D'Ivoire 2018 Approval External Enacted Budget'.

<sup>188</sup> 'Cote D'Ivoire 2019 Approval External Enacted Budget', 11.

<sup>189</sup> E N Conseil and D E S Ministres, 'Cote D'Ivoire 2020 Approval External Budget Proposal MinFin', 2020.

<sup>190</sup> 'Cameroon\_2017\_approval\_external\_enacted\_budget\_ministry\_of\_finance\_eccas\_french\_1\_1.Pdf budget Breakdown.Pdf'.

<sup>191</sup> 'Cameroon\_2018\_Approval\_External\_EnactedBudget\_MinFin\_ECCAS\_French (2).Pdf'.

<sup>192</sup> 'Cameroon\_2019\_Approval\_External\_EnactedBudget\_MinFin\_ECCAS\_English (1).Pdf'.

<sup>193</sup> Cameroon 2020 approval external enacted Budget, 'Cameroon 2020 Approval External Enacted Budget', 1997, 1-2.

<sup>194</sup> Route De, 'Benin 2017 Approval External Citizen Budget', 2017, 1-14.

<sup>195</sup> B De, 'Benin 2018 Approval External Citizen Budget', 2018, 1-14.

<sup>196</sup> 'Benin 2019 Approval External Citizen Budget', 2021.

<sup>197</sup> ministry of finance Benin Budget, 'Benin 2020 Formulation External Budget framework', 2004.

			Domestic revenue	1,007,725	1,135,609	1,211,902	1,045,200
25	ANGOLA	AOA/Billion	National Budget	7,390.00 <sup>198</sup>	9,685.60 <sup>199</sup>	10,407.00 <sup>200</sup>	15,900.00 <sup>201</sup>
			Education	500.6	559.6	730.4	845.6
				6.8%	5.8%	7.0%	5.3%
			Debt servicing	2,681.30	4,780.50	1,599.20	9,699.20
				36.3%	49.4%	15.4%	61.0%
			Domestic revenue	3,667.80	4,139.30	3,740.30	??
26	DRC	FCFA/Billion	National Budget	10,223.3 <sup>202</sup>	8,915.1 <sup>203</sup>	9,604.9 <sup>204</sup>	17,225.2 <sup>205</sup>
			Education	900.2	1,049.9	1,099.5	2,941.4
				8.8%	11.8%	11.4%	17.1%
		FCFA/Billion	Debt servicing	214.2	388.5	255.5	179.5
				2.1%	4.4%	2.7%	1.0%
		FCFA/Billion	Domestic revenue	10,223.3	8,840.1	8,443.9	14,028.1
27	MALI	FCFA/Billion	National Budget	2,083.90 <sup>206</sup>	2,187.80 <sup>207</sup>	2,387.70 <sup>208</sup>	2,604.60 <sup>209</sup>
			Education	348.14	364.35	372.9	376.82
				16.7%	16.7%	15.6%	14.5%
		FCFA/Billion	Debt servicing	239.5		254.4	251.5
				11.5%	0.0%	10.7%	9.7%
		FCFA/Billion	Domestic revenue	1,540,9	1,663,1	2,054.70	2,181.80
28	SENEGAL	FCFA/Billion	National Budget	3,360.00 <sup>210</sup>	3,713.40 <sup>211</sup>	3,937.70 <sup>212</sup>	3,573.00 <sup>213</sup>
		FCFA/Billion	Education	96.8	413.032	447.9	526.4
				2.9%	11.1%	11.4%	14.7%
		FCFA/Billion	Debt servicing	28.2	839.8	273.2	364.8
				0.8%	22.6%	6.9%	10.2%
			Domestic revenue	1,985.70	2,211.00	2,434.00	3,122.60
29	CENTRAL REPUBLIC OF AFRICA						

<sup>198</sup> ministry of finance Angola 2017 approval external enactedbudget.

<sup>199</sup> ministry of finance angola 2018 approval external citizen budget.

<sup>200</sup> 'Angola\_2019\_Approval\_External\_AdjustedBudget\_MinFin\_ECCASSADC\_Portguese.Pdf'.

<sup>201</sup> 'Angola\_2020\_Approval\_External\_AdjustedBudget\_MinFin\_ECCASSADC\_Portguese (2).Pdf'.

<sup>202</sup> Ministere D U Budget and others, 'DRC 2017 Execution External Inyear Report', 2017, 362–64.

<sup>203</sup> Annexe Explicative and D E Depenses Pour, 'DRC 2018 Approval External Enacted Budget', 2018.

<sup>204</sup> 'DRC 2019 Formulation External Budgetframework'.

<sup>205</sup> 'DemocraticRepublicofCongo\_2020\_Approval\_External\_CitizensBudget\_BudgetMin\_COMESA\_French (3).Pdf'.

<sup>206</sup> L O I D E Finances, 'Mali 2017 Approval External Citizen Budget', 2017, 2015–16.

<sup>207</sup> Sigles E T Abreviations, 'Mali 2018 Fomulation External Budgetframework'.

<sup>208</sup> E T D E S Finances and others, 'Mali 2019 Formulation External Budgetframework', 2018.

<sup>209</sup> Ministere De and Economiedes Finances, 'Mali 2020 Approval External Enacted Budget', 2010.

<sup>210</sup> Ministere D E L Economie and I Les, 'Senegal 2017 Approval External Enacted Budget', 2017, 1–128.

<sup>211</sup> 'Senegal\_2018\_Approval\_External\_EnactedBudget\_MinEcosFin\_CEN-SADECOWAS\_French (2)'.

<sup>212</sup> 'Senegal\_2019\_Approval\_External\_EnactedBudget\_MinEcosFin\_CEN-SADECOWAS\_French (5)'.

<sup>213</sup> 'Senegal\_2020\_Approval\_External\_BudgetProposal\_MinEcosFin\_CEN-SADECOWAS\_French'.

		FCFA/Billion	National Budget	237,234.10 <sup>214</sup>	219,397.90 <sup>215</sup>	234,840.00 <sup>216</sup>	293,609.30 <sup>217</sup>
			Education	21,102.10	10,804.90	15,219.90	19,331.30
				8.9%	4.9%	6.5%	6.6%
			Debt servicing	19,362.00	25,143.50	18,567.30	14,922.00
				8.2%	11.5%	7.9%	5.1%
			Domestic revenue	134,513.60	122,952.00	12,838.50	13,347.00
30	TOGO	FCFA/Billion	National Budget	1,763.0 <sup>218</sup>	1,307.60 <sup>219</sup>	1,175.00 <sup>220</sup>	1,258.90 <sup>221</sup>
			Education	104.2	112.1	112	122.9
				5.9%	8.6%	9.5%	9.8%
		FCFA/Billion	Debt servicing	12.10	70.98	96.50	103.02
				6.9%	5.4%	8.2%	8.2%
		FCFA/Billion	Domestic revenue	563,2	616.6	637.4	682.6
31	MAURITANIA		National Budget	474,691.70 <sup>222</sup>	539,886.70 <sup>223</sup>	566,196.90 <sup>224</sup>	603,303.20 <sup>225</sup>
			Education	43,551.50	73,237.80	55,146.70	40,642.30
				9.2%	13.6%	9.7%	6.7%
			Debt servicing	0.0	2,652.14	3,076.30	3,276.00
					0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
			Domestic revenue	380.1	352.6	379.3	426.6
32	MADAGASCAR	Aviary /Billion	National Budget	7,204.50 <sup>226</sup>	7,179.90 <sup>227</sup>	9,014.00 <sup>228</sup>	8,740.60 <sup>229</sup>
			Education	873.6	1,077.50	638.7	1,012.90
				12.1%	15.0%	7.1%	11.6%
		Aviary /Billion	Debt servicing	339.2	378.1	374	501.9
				4.7%	5.3%	4.1%	5.7%
			Domestic revenue	3,931.00	4,811.40	5,741.00	6,526.10

<sup>214</sup> E Ěé, 'Central Republic of africa 2017 Approval External Enacted Budget'.

<sup>215</sup> Public Service and Pension Schemes, 'CAR 2018 Approval External Budget Proposal', March 2016, 2019, 2018–19.

<sup>216</sup> City Manager, 'CAR 2019 Approval External Budget Proposal', 2019, 1–378.

<sup>217</sup> 'CentralAfricanRepublic\_2020\_Execution\_External\_InyearReport\_MinFin\_CEN-SADECCAS\_French (1).Pdf'.

<sup>218</sup> MinFin cen-SADECOWAS TOGO 2017 approval external adjusted Budget proposal.

<sup>219</sup> G N Sec Chapitre and Assemblée Nationale, 'Togo 2018 Approval External Enactedbudget', 2018.

<sup>220</sup> MinFin Cen SADECOWAS TOGO approval external enactedbudget 2019.

<sup>221</sup> TOGO 2020 Approval external Adjusted Budget Proposal.

<sup>222</sup> Portant L O I D E Finances, 'Mauritania 2017 Formulation External Budgetframework', 2017.

<sup>223</sup> T Tofe, 'Mauritania 2018 Approval External Budget Proposal', 2018, 1–10.

<sup>224</sup> Ministere D E L Economie and others, 'Mauritania 2019 Approval External Enactedbudget', 2018.

<sup>225</sup> De Etat, 'Mauritania 2020 Execution External Inyear Report', 2020, 1–6.

<sup>226</sup> MinFIN madagascar 2017 approval external citizen Budget.

<sup>227</sup> MinFin Madagascar 2018 approval external enacted Budget.

<sup>228</sup> 'Madagascar 2019 Approval External Budget Proposal', 2019.

<sup>229</sup> Portant L O I D E Finances, 'Madagascar 2020 Approval External Enactedbudget', 2020.

33	GUINEA CONAKRY	GNF/ Billion	National Budget	15,328.00 <sup>230</sup>	18,909.00 <sup>231</sup>	22,585.00 <sup>232</sup>	26,730.70 <sup>233</sup>
			Education	1,473.20	1,513.90	1,679.90	2,025.20
				9.6%	8.0%	7.4%	7.6%
		GNF/ Billion	Debt servicing	156.1	1,262.00	152.5	1,154.00
					1.0%	6.7%	0.7%
	GNF/ Billion	Domestic revenue	12,201.10	15,733.50	17,558.10	18,948.40	
34	ETHIOPIA	ETB/Billion	National Budget	274.4 <sup>234</sup>	320.8 <sup>235</sup>	346.9 <sup>236</sup>	387 <sup>237</sup>
			Education	88.6	91.8	98.8	108.2
				32.3%	28.6%	28.5%	28.0%
		ETB/Billion	Debt servicing	20.8	22.5	22.5	25.2
					7.6%	7.0%	6.5%
	ETB/Billion	Domestic revenue	247.5	221.2	235.7	224.8	
35	BURKINAFASO	CFA/Billion	National Budget	2,297.80 <sup>238</sup>	2,441.30 <sup>239</sup>	2,314.40 <sup>240</sup>	2,514.56 <sup>241</sup>
			Education	456.8	365.3	381.7	411.9
				20%	15%	16%	16%
		CFA/Billion	Debt servicing	67.7	99.7	1,697	1,233.80
					2.9%	4.1%	*73.3%
	CFA/Billion	Domestic revenue	1,438.20	1,608.00	1,817.90	1,654.10	

## 5.0 REVIEW OF NATIONAL PROJECTED BUDGET FOR 2021

Table 3 presents the 2020 and the 2021 Projected National Budget. The countries listed below are the ones who provided the projections for 2021. It was observed that while some countries registered an increase in their GDP and National budgets, most countries experienced a decline due to the impact of COVID 19 Pandemic,

**TABLE 3. COMPARISON OF 2020 BUDGET AND PROJECTED BUDGET FOR 2021**

<sup>230</sup> Ministere De and Economiedes Finances, 'Guinea 2017 Approval External Enactedbudget', 2010, 1-141.

<sup>231</sup> Republique D E Guinee, 'Guinea 2018 Approval External Enactedbudget', 2017.

<sup>232</sup> Pilier Gestion and Durable Du, 'Guinea 2019 Approval External Enactedbudget', 2021, 2019.

<sup>233</sup> 'Guinea\_2020\_Approval\_External\_EnactedBudget\_BudgetMin\_CEN-SADECOWAS\_French (2).Pdf'.

<sup>234</sup> Unicef ethiopia budget 2017.

<sup>235</sup> ETHIOPIA UNICEF national budget Brief 2019.

<sup>236</sup> ETHIOPIA UNICEF national budget Brief 2019.

<sup>237</sup> ETHIOPIA budget 2020.

<sup>238</sup> MinFin EcosFin comesa sadc burkinafaso 2017.

<sup>239</sup> MinFin EcosFin comesa sadc burkin faso 2018 approval external enacted budget.

<sup>240</sup> MinEcos Fin comesa sadc Burkina faso 2019 formulation external budgetframework.

<sup>241</sup> MinFIN EcosFin comesa sadc burkin faso 2020 lois finance budget.

S/N	COUNTRY	BUDGETTRACKING	2020	2021	Variance %
1.	KENYA	Ksh/Billion			
		GDP	70	85	21%
		National budget	2,738.20	2,712.90 <sup>242</sup>	-1%
		Education budget	446.3	502	12%
		Debt Servicing	131.9	154.7	17%
2.	UGANDA	USh/Trillion			
		GDP	140,512	156,619 <sup>243</sup>	11%
		National budget	31,033	30,843	-1%
		Education budget	3,397.60	3,286.50	-3%
		Debt Servicing	3,145.20	3,599.90	14%
3.	RWANDA	FRW/Billion			
		GDP	8.6	9.4	9%
		National budget	3,017	3,246 <sup>244</sup>	8%
		Education budget	297,817,913,069	316,275,757,052	6%
		Debt servicing	94.4	97.6	3%
4.	NIGERIA	N/Trillion			
		GDP	130,836.10	142,192.10	9%
		National budget	118,735.20	118,468.70 <sup>245</sup>	0%
		Education budget	272,281,613,975	317,752,643,509	17%
		Debt Servicing	2,951,710,000,000	3,124,000,000,000	6%
5.	ZAMBIA	K/Billion			
		GDP	330,012	365,641	11%
		National budget	80,967,646	91,124,088 <sup>246</sup>	13%
		Education budget	9,441,728,365	9,878,936,445	5%
		Debt service	14,396,846	14,480,956	1%
6.	ESWATINI	E/Billion			
		GDP	67,301,231	72,937,561	8%
		National budget	21,842,854	24,075,148 <sup>247</sup>	10%
		Education budget	3.5	6.3	80%
		Debt servicing	19.2	3.7	-81%
7.	ETHIOPIA	ETB/Billion			
		GDP	90	97	8%

<sup>242</sup> KENYA 2018 formulation external budgetframework used for 2021Projections.

<sup>243</sup> Uganda formulation external Budgetframework 2021.

<sup>244</sup> Ministry of development and economic planning Rwanda, 'RWANDA 2019-2022 Formulation External Budgetframework', April 2013, 2015, 1-3.

<sup>245</sup> Budgetoffice-CEN SADECOWAS, 'Nigeria 2019-2021 Formulation External Budgetframework', 2021.

<sup>246</sup> Zambia Ministry of Finance 2019-2021 MEDIUM TERM EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK.

<sup>247</sup> Eswatini 2020-2021 Budgetframework.

			National budget	386.9	476 <sup>248</sup>	23%
			Education budget	50.6	24	-53%
			Domestic revenue	253.0	271.7	7%
8.	LESOTHO	M/Billion	GDP	34,920.50	37,751.50	8%
			National budget	18.6	21.9 <sup>249</sup>	18%
			Education budget	218.4	229.9	5%
			Debt servicing	441.3	484.8	10%
			Domestic revenue	16,400.40	20,181.90	23%
9.	MALAWI	MK/Billion	GDP	4.7	6	28%
			National budget	1.73	2.2 <sup>250</sup>	27%
			Education budget	172.8	387.9	124%
			Debt servicing	0.244	1.11	355%
			Domestic revenue	1.425	1.215	-15%
10.	GHANA	GH¢/Million	GDP	50	58	16%
			National budget	85,952	93,558 <sup>251</sup>	9%
			Education budget	15,403,128,138	16,789,210,859	9%
			Debt servicing	16,017,991,511	18,003,833,208	12%
			Domestic revenue	66,882,789,762	74,210,234,297	11%
11.	SIERRA LEONE	Le/Million	GDP	43,673	49,705	14%
			National budget	9,435	10,921 <sup>252</sup>	16%
			Education budget	30,750	44,000	43%
			Debt servicing	1,149	1,251	9%
			Domestic revenue	6,488.00	7,880.00	21%
12.	LIBERIA	US\$	GDP	588	573	-3%
			National budget	525.9	535.5 <sup>253</sup>	2%
			Education budget	70,907,051	77,939,293	10%
			Debt servicing	69.5	73.9	6%
			Domestic revenue	418,113	407,452	-3%
			National budget	4,707.00	4,909.20 <sup>254</sup>	4%
13.	NIGER	FCFA/Billion	GDP	35.21	38.81	10%
			National budget	1,706.50	1,769.20 <sup>255</sup>	4%
			Education budget	210,328,044,264	213,597,544,466	2%
			Debt servicing	69.3	68.2	-2%

<sup>248</sup> ETHIOPIA budget Implication ethiopia budget2021.

<sup>249</sup> lesotho 2020 Budgetframework.

<sup>250</sup> Malawi 2020 formulation external Budgetframework, FINANCIAL STATEMENT Ministry of Finance , Economic Planning and Development. <<http://www.finance.gov.mw/>>.

<sup>251</sup> Ghana 2020-2021 formulation external budget framework

<sup>252</sup> Sierra leone budget 19-2021 Formulation., 'STATEMENT OF ECONOMIC AND HOUSE OF ENACTED', December 2018, 2019.

<sup>253</sup> Ministry O F Finance, Development Planning, and Ministry O F Finance, 'GOVERNMENT OF LIBERIA 2021.

<sup>254</sup> Cameroon 2021 formulation external Cameroon 2021 formulation external Budgetframe, 'Cameroon 2021 Formulation External Budgetframework', 2002.

<sup>255</sup> Niger 2019Budgetframework.

			Domestic revenue	1,016.40	1,149.00	13%
14.	BURKINA FASO	CFA/Billion	GDP			
			National Budget	2,514.56	2,244 <sup>256</sup>	-11%
			Education	17,698,217	16,985,967	-4%
			Debt servicing	123	149	21%
			Domestic revenue	1,654,080,000	1,827,990,000	11%
15.	GUINEA CONAKRY	GNF/ Billion	GDP			
			National Budget	26,730.72	30,569.00 <sup>257</sup>	14%
			Education	2,025.20	4,244.00	110%
			Debt servicing	1,154.00	1,573.00	36%
			Domestic revenue	18,948.42	21,889.39	16%
16.	CAMEROON	CFAF/Billion	GDP			
	N		National Budget	4,951.70	4,909.20 <sup>258</sup>	-1%
			Education	235.3	695	195%
			Debt servicing	1,011.90	1,121.40	11%
			Domestic revenue	3,719.20	3,415.50	-8%
17.	BENIN		GDP			
			National Budget	1,381.40	1,576.60 <sup>259</sup>	14%
			Education	118.9	369.9	211%
			Debt servicing	162.3	171	5%
			Domestic revenue	1,045.20	1,135.00	9%

## 6.0 The Role of Private Actors in Education Provision and the Impact of COVID-19 on the Trend of Privatization of Education in Africa.

The role private actors are playing in education provision especially during the COVID-19 pandemic was critically examined and the findings presented in a narrative form in this report. Privatization of education is the process by which a growing proportion of an education system is being owned, funded, or operated by non-state actors. While the term ‘private school’ can refer to any school which is not managed or administered by the state, people typically use the term ‘private school’ to refer to a school that is (at least mostly) both run by a private operator and funded by private resources, typically fees or scholarships.

Education is a human right, formally recognized in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and enshrined in several international instruments, including the International Covenant on Economic,

<sup>256</sup> SADC Burkina Faso Budget 2021.

<sup>257</sup> Ministry of Finance Guinea Conakry 2020 Formulation External Budget Framework, ‘Guinea Conakry 2020 Formulation External Budget Framework’, 2020, pp. 1–46.

<sup>258</sup> Cameroon 2021 Formulation External Budget Framework.

<sup>259</sup> Ministry of Finance Benin 2020 Formulation External Budget Framework.

Social and Cultural Rights (articles 13 and 14), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (articles 28 and 29), and the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education.

Under international law, States are obliged to respect, protect and fulfil the Right to Education for all without any discrimination. The Right to Education goes beyond access. States have the obligation to ensure the full enjoyment of the Right to Education for all through a fully accountable, free, publicly supported education system of good quality.

The following table summarises some of the critical elements of the 4A Scheme proposed by Katarina Tomasevski. According to this scheme, the right to education entails four interrelated features: availability, accessibility, acceptability and adaptability<sup>260</sup>.

<b>The Right to Education</b>
<p><b>Availability</b> is primarily concerned with the provision of sufficient school infrastructure and educational programmes to ensure the right to education for all, including those living in disperse or remote areas. In order to be considered truly rather than presumably available, all school infrastructure needs to comply minimum standards in terms of safety and quality (Economic and Social Council, 1999). Availability is also concerned with the provision of school facilities such as libraries, laboratories, computers, teaching materials and textbooks in the students’ mother tongue. Last but not least, availability entails the provision of qualified teachers receiving domestically competitive salaries.</p> <p><b>Accessibility</b> refers to the States’ international obligation of ensuring access to education. In accordance with the right to equality and the prohibition of discrimination, education must be accessible to all individuals, social and cultural groups. In order to make education truthfully rather than hypothetically accessible, States are expected to identify and overcome all the barriers which prevent children from school.</p> <p><b>Acceptability</b> refers to the States’ obligation to establish and enforce educational standards. This means, “[] to ensure that all schools conform to the minimum criteria which it has developed as well as ascertaining that education is acceptable both to parents and to children” (Tomasevski, 1999: 22). Acceptability, however, does not only refers to the States role in education. It is also related to a variety of issues such as the quality of education, whatever it is conceptualised and measured; the language of instruction; the contents of educational curricula and textbooks; the respect of children’s rights within the education system, in particular the obligation that school’s discipline procedures respect the children’s rights; and among other often contested issues, the parents’ right to choose for their children the education best matches with their personal, moral or religious convictions</p>

<sup>260</sup> See Tomasevski (1999) and Economic and Social Council (1999).

(Tomasevski, 1999). Overall, from a human rights perspective, acceptability is concerned with both academic performance and the way teaching is delivered (Perez Murcia, 2007).

**Acceptability** refers to the States' obligation to establish and enforce educational standards. This means, "[ ] to ensure that all schools conform to the minimum criteria which it has developed as well as ascertaining that education is acceptable both to parents and to children" (Tomasevski, 1999: 22). Acceptability, however, does not only refers to the States role in education. It is also related to a variety of issues such as the quality of education, whatever it is conceptualised and measured; the language of instruction; the contents of educational curricula and textbooks; the respect of children's rights within the education system, in particular the obligation that school's discipline procedures respect the children's rights; and among other often contested issues, the parents' right to choose for their children the education best matches with their personal, moral or religious convictions (Tomasevski, 1999). Overall, from a human rights perspective, acceptability is concerned with both academic performance and the way teaching is delivered.

**Adaptability** is primarily concerned with the children's right to enjoy an education system adapted to their needs. As the Convention on the Rights of the Child states, the best interests of children should be given prominence (see the multiple dimensions of adaptability in Tomasevski, 1999 and Perez Murcia, 2007).

**Sources:**

Economic and Social Council (1999). Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. General Comment No. 13 (Twenty-first session, 1999). The right to education (article 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights). E/C.12/1999/10.

Economic and Social Council (1999). Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. General Comment N° 1 (2001): The aims of education (CRC/GC/2001/1)

Perez Murcia, L.E. (2007). La exigibilidad del derecho a la educación a partir del diseño y la ejecución de las políticas públicas educativas. *Revista Estudios Socio-Jurídicos*; Vol. 9 (2007); 142-165.

Tomasevski, K. (1999). Preliminary report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education, Ms. Katarina Tomasevski, submitted in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 1998/33. E/CN.4/1999/49.

Public education as opposed to private education can be free and universal and is a way to bring all children together. It acts as a means to address disadvantage and promote equality. Public education is achievable. With sufficient political will, governments can and have achieved meaningful improvements in public education systems.

The privatization and commercialization of education is a big business and private actors' involvement in education provision is profit driven. The desire to find new and lucrative 'markets' is extremely significant for corporations and investors. A recent review of education finance developments identified 19 different companies investing in private education in low-income countries for whom the primary motivation was profit.<sup>261</sup> While profit might be less relevant to the donor agencies, these profit-driven investors are clearly significant and appear to be growing in number even though many were new to the sector. In some countries, profit-making in the education sector is largely or even wholly unregulated, leaving open the prospect of huge money-making opportunities, including at the expense of poor families.<sup>262</sup>

The emergence of 'online learning' and 'remote teaching', which was dramatically sped up by the outbreak of COVID-19, has positioned educational technology (EdTech) as an integral component of education globally, putting the private sector and commercial organizations at the centre of essential educational services. The effects are likely to persist for some time, first of all in temporary 'blended' models of 'socially distanced' schooling during the period of pandemic recovery, and perhaps for longer in 'hybrid' approaches in which EdTech is embedded in curriculum, pedagogy, assessment, and school management.

Private actors in education are positioning themselves at the doorsteps of Ministries of Education to provide solutions for distance learning during lockdowns. The COVID-19 pandemic seems to have accelerated the privatization of education in Africa. A 'global education industry' of private and commercial organizations has played a significant role in educational provision during the COVID-19 crisis, working at local, national and international scales to insert EdTech into educational systems and practices. It has often set the agenda, offered technical solutions for government departments of education to follow, and is actively pursuing long-term reforms whereby private technology companies would be embedded in public education systems during the recovery from the COVID-19 crisis and beyond, in new models of 'hybrid' teaching and learning.

Some of the most influential promoters of EdTech solutions during the pandemic include international multilateral organizations such as the World Bank, OECD and UNESCO, in many cases operating in global multisector coalitions to promote 'best practices' for policymaking centres to emulate. Commercial EdTech providers and advocacy organizations have also formed powerful networks and coalitions to highlight and promote EdTech products for use by schools, teachers and parents. These coalitions illustrate the emergence of new kinds of multisector public-private partnerships and policy networks in relation to EdTech expansion, and the enhanced role of the private sector in educational delivery and governance.

In some cases, the prevailing ideology of a government creates incentives for that country's development agency to favour private sector engagement in delivering public services; this is at least in part the case at present with DFID, the UK's development agency, for example. A desire for immediate solutions is another factor fuelling the privatization or commercialization of education: Governments and donors are looking for solutions, in particular ones that apparently do not require additional funds. Champions of education privatization often claim that the key driver is parental

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<sup>261</sup> 'Public Good over Private Profit'.

<sup>262</sup> Development Goals, 'Public-Private Partnerships In', 2008, 1-4.

demand; that is, private schools are growing because parents are demanding or choosing them. The fact remains that parents are not choosing private education in and of itself, they are doing so when they feel they are being denied the choice of the good public education to which their children are entitled. Whether governments should interpret this, therefore, as a reason to further privatization, or a reason to improve public education, is a policy choice and GCE argues strongly for improved quality public education for all.

Access to technology, including television, radio, internet, cell phones and electricity, have become significantly more crucial learning tools, but also drivers of further inequity. In low- and lower-middle income countries, only 20 percent of households have access to the internet and around half have access to radio or television. The digital divide is exacerbated for girls as harmful gender norms and perceptions of risk to girls' safety or reputation make parents reluctant to allow girls to access devices. Nearly 1.19 billion students in 150 countries continue to be affected by school closures. Vulnerable and hard-to-reach children, including adolescents, are in danger of dropping out of the education system altogether because of significant inequities in access to remote learning widening the education gap. This is causing an immediate impact on children's well-being, and medium to long-term challenges to recovery.

## **7.0 A Critical Analysis of the Trends of Multilateral and Bilateral Aid and Potential Shifts for the Coming Years**

For many years, aid to education has actually dropped. In May 2018, the UN revealed that aid has increased in the latest statistics (2016) to \$13.4 billion - the highest figure since records began in 2002. But there is still a long way to go before education is fully funded. There is currently a big funding gap to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 4.

Education has been falling as a priority for international donors, including official donors and philanthropic organizations. Financing for critical multilateral grant funds for education focused on the poorest and most marginalized has been insufficient. Aid to education experienced robust growth in the 2000s but stagnated after 2010 in part due to the impact of the financial crisis as well as a general change in priorities in donor support. The share of education in official aid was close to 15% in the early 2000s and now stands at just over 10% (UNESCO, 2020b). Similarly, global education has long struggled to attract interest from philanthropic donors, especially compared to other public service sectors such as health.

Donor governments should be investing Official Development Assistance (ODA) in funding for global education as there are many countries that will not be able to generate the funding necessary to get every child in school, especially the poorest or those hardest hit by conflict and humanitarian disasters. It is recommended that donor governments spend 0.7% of GDP on aid and invest 15% of their aid in education. To be more effective, a larger share of this increasing amount should be spent multilaterally through the Global Partnership for Education, the Education Cannot Wait fund for education in emergencies, UNICEF, UNRWA and other agencies. Many donors continue to channel a large proportion of their funding bi-laterally and often focus a large proportion of their funding on levels of education which are less likely to benefit the most marginalized. A large share of official financing for education is allocated to higher education whereas reallocation of public resources to primary and secondary education is critical to the achievement of SD4 and the Education 2030 Agenda.

While aid to education in humanitarian situations has increased in the past decade due to increased total flows as well as greater prioritization, the share of education in global humanitarian aid stands at just 3 percent. Education Cannot Wait (ECW), the global multilateral fund established in 2016 that aims to mobilize USD \$1.8 billion by 2021, had only raised USD \$640 million by May 2020.<sup>263</sup>

The COVID-19 pandemic has added additional pressures on education financing. The World Bank estimates education spending could fall by USD \$100 billion in 2021 alone compared to earlier estimates. UNESCO predicts that these budget cuts could lead to a further increase in the financing gap by more than one third. The pandemic may lead to further contractions of more than 10% in aid to education. According to an analysis by UNESCO, the forecasted GDP growth rate for the eight largest donors to education namely UNICEF, UNESCO, UKAID, USAID, SAVE THE CHILDREN, ACTION AID International and JICA will be -8% in 2020 and 5% in 2021, which may cause a reduction in aid spending. New estimates suggest that between 2020 and 2022, there could be a drop as steep as 12 percent in aid to education.

## 8.0 The COVID-19 Pandemic and Emerging Issues

### 8.1 The Impact of COVID-19 on Education - An Overview

The COVID-19 pandemic is an emergency situation. The impact of COVID-19 pandemic on education is unprecedented. It is reported that over 1.5 billion learners, making up about 91 % of total enrolled learners have been affected following country-wide school closures in 191 countries. The outbreak of COVID-19 has compounded the plight of those who were already vulnerable such as the girl-child, children with disabilities who have suffered sexual abuses and domestic violence as a result of being locked-out of school.

It is reported that more than 1 billion children are at risk of falling behind due to school closures aimed at containing the spread of COVID-19. To keep the world's children learning, countries have been implementing remote education programmes. Unfortunately, many of the world's children most especially those in poorer households do not have internet access, personal computers, TVs or even radio at home, amplifying the effects of existing learning inequalities. Students lacking access to the technologies needed for home-based learning have limited means to continue their education. As a result, many face the risk of never returning to school, undoing years of progress made in education around the world.

According to GPE's COVID-19 Response, more than 1.1 billion children and youth worldwide have been put out of school because of the pandemic. These nationwide closures are impacting over 60% of the world's student population. Several other countries have implemented localized closures impacting millions of additional learners. UNESCO is supporting countries in their efforts to mitigate the immediate impact of school closures, particularly for more vulnerable and disadvantaged communities, and to facilitate the continuity of education for all through remote learning.

COVID-19 related learning losses will have long lasting impacts on economies. Based on World Bank data, it is estimated that over USD \$10 trillion could be lost due to the lessening of lifetime wages

<sup>263</sup> UNESCO, 'UNESCO Covid-19 Education Response', UNESCO, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 2020, 1-6 <<https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/node/17506/pdf/75890.pdf>>.

these learning losses will have caused, which amount to 1/10th of global GDP.<sup>264</sup> This effect was estimated largely on the assumption that 0.6 years of learning years will be lost due to the pandemic, which roughly then equates to USD \$16,000 of wage losses for students over the course of their lives, estimating through an intermediate scenario created. This could potentially amount to USD \$10 trillion.

## **9.0 Review of Post-pandemic Recovery Plans through the lenses of the “Right to Education” and the achievement of SDG4 and Education 2030**

There is no “one size fits all” approach when it comes to examining economic recovery plans for the 54 African countries. Tara O’Connor, an Executive Director at Africa Risk Consulting, said recovery will be needed in all spheres from political, economic, and social to technological, to deal with the pandemic’s aftermath. The COVID-19 crisis has undone 25 years of consistently positive pan-African growth and seen trade slump by up to 30% and intra-African trade all but cease. O’Connor pointed out that Africa is not a country, but a continent of 54 countries, so recovery will vary from country to country and region to region. Countries that are already reform-minded and that have coherent systems in place will recover soonest. Rwanda, Uganda, Kenya all responded immediately with practical World Health Organization (WHO) led responses to COVID-19 and are all well placed to lead the recovery. Countries that will recover less well will be those that have failed to address the virus in any meaningful way and pose a risk to their neighbours. The virus has intensified acute domestic problems from the economy to healthcare systems but has also forced reluctant governments to take action.

### **9.1 Nigeria’s Post-pandemic Recovery Plan**

In Nigeria, the IMF’s \$3.4-billion package, for instance, comes with a single string attached – to get rid of the artificial exchange rate system. The country’s lockdowns froze economic activities, causing job losses and supply chain disruptions. Its dependence on oil for revenue and foreign exchange has made it particularly vulnerable to the unprecedented oil price crash triggered by a collapse in demand. Some forecasts suggest that Nigeria’s unemployment rates could rise to 33.6% (or 39.4 million people) by the end of the year if urgent steps are not taken. At the end of 2018 it stood at 23.1% (or 20.9m people).

A recently released by National Bureau of Statistics household survey showed that over 40% of Nigerian households could be classified as poor.<sup>265</sup> It projected that the economy could shrink by anything from 4.40% to 8.91%. This would depend on the length of the lockdown period, the potency of economic plans that are put in place, and, in particular, on the amount of stimulus spending. To try and avert a drastic decline in economic growth, the government announced a stimulus package as part of its post COVID-19 economic sustainability plan: a stimulus spending package of N2.3 trillion (about \$5.9 billion) with the aim of keeping economic contraction to minus 0.59%. This is a good start. But the government’s plan leaves a lot to be desired.

The Nigerian government’s plan seeks to: i) Stimulate the economy by preventing business collapse and ensuring liquidity, ii) Retain or create jobs in key areas like agriculture and housing, iii) Undertake

<sup>264</sup> Koen Geven, ‘Simulating the Potential Impacts of COVID-19 School Closures on Schooling and Learning Outcomes A Set of Global Estimates’, June, 2020.

<sup>265</sup> Full Report and others, ‘2019 Poverty and Inequality in Nigeria : Executive Summary’, May, 2020.

growth enhancing and job creating infrastructural investments, iv) Promote manufacturing and local production, and v) Extend protection to the very poor and other vulnerable groups. Also proposed is support for micro, small and medium enterprises, an 80% reduction in the registration fees for food, drugs, cosmetics, medical devices, and chemicals by the National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC) as well as a waiver of administrative charges for product license renewals. The government also plans to set up a survival fund to give payroll support to small and medium-sized enterprises, and to promote the use of domestic gas as well as technology hubs. Unfortunately, the Nigerian government has ignored crucial sectors, such as Energy and Education which have not been adequately considered.

## **9.2 Eswatini's Plan to Revive the Economy: Ambitious, but Unrealistic**

The Eswatini (Swaziland) Government is relying on the private sector to revive the kingdom's economy after the COVID-19 pandemic. Prime Minister Ambrose Dlamini announced a strategic economic recovery plan that would cost E30 billion (US\$1.73 billion). The Swazi Government wants E23 billions of this to be privately financed. The plan listed 97 specific projects across eight sectors of the economy that 'are ready to be implemented within 18-months beginning of 1 July 2020.' It said 40,126 jobs would be created. The plan emphasized the recovery would result in a private sector-led economy. To achieve this, there needed to be 'fundamental economic reforms'. These included 'a shift away from Government as the central driver of the economy. Instead, Government needs to re-establish itself as the key enabler of growth across all sectors of the economy. In enabling the private sector, the Government of Eswatini will focus on creating a conducive business environment'. It added, 'Overall, a focus on "big projects" that will be driven by the private sector will stimulate the necessary economic reforms to allow the private sector to lead and expand the Eswatini economy for greater income generation and wealth creation.' The plan stated, 'The ultimate outcome of the recovery plan is to create the pathway for high value investment to settle in Eswatini so that the country can be Africa's most preferred host for high net-worth individuals and the head office capital for multi-corporations.

Swaziland's economy has been in free fall for years and the COVID-19 pandemic accelerated its decline. Government revenues have fallen, and the recovery plan stated that 'continuing implementing government programmes without adjustment/reallocation of the budget may lead to a situation where government will not be able to pay civil servants'. Swaziland remains a desperately poor kingdom where about seven in ten of the 1.1 million population live on less than US\$2 per day. Swaziland has already secured an emergency loan of US\$101.4 million from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and another E2 billion loan from the African Export-Import Bank. It wants to borrow another US\$100 million from the IMF and US\$200 million from the World Bank.

The Swazi Government pledged to cut public sector jobs, contain wages and award below inflation salary increases in order to get the loan from the IMF. The new economic recovery plan is ambitious but unrealistic. In February 2020, just before COVID-19 struck the IMF reported the economy continued to be in decline. Public debt was still rising, domestic arrears were growing, and international currency reserves had fallen 'below adequate levels'. The IMF predicted that the government's deficit would remain large and public debt would rise to above 60 percent of GDP over the medium-term thereby contributing to further reduction in international currency reserves. Unfortunately, the Swaziland government has ignored the education sector and the achievement of SDG4 and achieving Education 2030 goals is unlikely since it has relegated its responsibility to a private sector led economy.

### 9.3 Ghana's Economic Recovery Plan

The Minister of Finance, Ken Ofori-Atta, announced in Parliament during the mid-year budget review on July 23, 2020, that the government intends to launch a GH¢100 billion economic recovery programme amid the COVID-19 pandemic. "An ambitious and unprecedented three and half years' programme called: Ghana CARES, "Obaatan Pa" which will anchor the comprehensive transformation of our society," he stated. The minister explained that the initiative was a well-crafted programme which would protect and secure jobs for thousands of Ghanaians amid the COVID-19 pandemic and enable Ghana to recover from the pandemic and thrive economically. The programme, sequenced in two phases; a Stabilization Phase that would run from July to the end of the year (2020); and a medium-term Revitalization Phase, was a demonstration of the government's desire to drive local businesses and spur the Realization of the "Ghana Beyond Aid agenda". The Ghana Beyond Aid policy was introduced by the Akufo-Addo administration in 2017 with the aim of moving the country toward self-sufficiency. The policy forms part of government's agenda of pushing the country towards providing for its needs and engaging competitively with the rest of the world through trade and investment.<sup>266</sup>

The stabilization phase of CARES would ensure food security, protect businesses and workers' incomes, strengthen the health system, attract private investments and support Ghanaian businesses. The Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) reported that about 115,000 businesses in the country have either permanently or temporarily closed down due to the COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions. The GSS also found out that more than 45,000 workers lost their jobs during the partial lockdown, with workers in accommodation and food sectors worse hit, while 770,000 workers of businesses had their wages reduced. While the government economic recovery programme is impressive it falls short of addressing crucial sectors such as education and is unlikely to achieve the SDG4 and Education 2030 targets.

### 9.4. Uganda's Post- COVID-19 Pandemic Recovery Plans

Partnerships with development agencies as well as government efforts to boost the digital economy are helping soften the economic blow of the pandemic. According to the World Bank, Uganda's real GDP growth in 2020 is projected to hover below 2% compared with almost 5.6% in 2019 due to COVID-19. As part of its response to the pandemic related economic fallout, the Ugandan government is at the forefront of promoting ecommerce and digital solutions for faster recovery. For instance, it has worked with mobile phone operators to reduce fees for digital services and offer complementary internet data packages to consumers to facilitate cashless transactions. It's also using digital media to disseminate health messages and fight misinformation. Besides, the government is strengthening public-private sector cooperation to improve trade logistics and enhance the supply of digital services, in line with UNCTAD's recommendations.

Ugandan authorities are also bolstering entrepreneurship by supporting innovation and start-up-driven solutions. Furthermore, the country has boosted internet connectivity by extending infrastructure that has enabled firms to lower the costs of their services. Uganda is also improving trust in online transactions. In 2019, it enacted a data protection and privacy law to enhance the security of these transactions. An e-payments law recently approved by the country's parliament is expected to come into effect soon to level the playing field for providers. In addition, Uganda plans to develop a national ecommerce strategy with support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). "We're

<sup>266</sup> 'Ghana Beyond Aid Agenda Instrumental for Post-COVID Progress - Senior Minister - AllAfrica'.

banking on ecommerce to catalyse innovation, growth and social prosperity in the digital economy,” said Minister of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives Amelia Kyambadde.

Digital payments are on the rise and Uganda has seen a boom in e-payment solutions in recent years. Between 2015 and 2019, mobile money transactions more than doubled in value, from about US\$9 billion to \$20 billion, according to the country’s central bank. COVID-19 has amplified the uptake of e-payments and growth of local fintech solutions. Among the beneficiaries of the growth is **Xente** an ecommerce and financial services mobile app with more than 50,000 subscribers. It allows people to buy goods from marketplaces using methods such as mobile money, credit cards or bank transfers, and to access loans within the app. Following the COVID-19 outbreak, the company waived set-up and commission fees for small businesses for three months. This saw it record a 10% increase in business-to-consumer transactions and a 200% jump in business-to-business turnover, according to its chief executive officer, Allan Rwakatungu. The company also launched a new service to ease online and mobile transactions and payments for micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) hardest hit by COVID-19.

In another partnership, food delivery start-up **Jumia Food Uganda** joined forces with UNDP to boost its services, introducing contactless delivery and cashless payments in response to the pandemic. Under the partnership launched in May 2020, UNDP aggregates seller groups and provides technical assistance to improve the firm’s capacity in packaging, tracking sales and technology adoption. Over 3,000 market vendors from seven markets are now connected and selling their produce on the Jumia platform. More than 60% of them are women, people with disabilities and youth. “Such partnerships help build the capacity of MSMEs through market-based digital solutions,” Sirimanne said. “We need more of them to strengthen ecommerce and digital ecosystems across Africa.” Unfortunately, just like the other countries, the education sector is not a priority and therefore, Uganda is unlikely to achieve the SDG4 and the Education 2030 Agenda.

### **9.5 ECOWAS Post- COVID-19 Recovery Plan**

The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), has resolved to support the African Union’s initiative to negotiate with partners for debt cancellation for member-states. The ECOWAS position is part of measures to ensure economic sustainability and recoveries for member-states through and beyond the Coronavirus pandemic. The measures were adopted at a teleconference by the summit of Heads of State and Government, convened to deliberate on ways to contain the spread of the virus and stabilize their economies.

According to a communiqué issued at the end of the summit, the ECOWAS leaders mooted the development of a joint economic response plan that will focus on post-pandemic economic recoveries.

The summit’s resolve in terms of stabilization and economic recovery is to: i) Develop jointly, a response plan taking into account the fight against the spread of the pandemic as well as a post-pandemic economic recovery plan; ii) Issue long-term treasury bills and bonds to finance critical investment needs to support the private sector and revive economies; iii) Provide substantial support to the social sectors such as providing distance learning tools, strengthening of health systems and facilities, easy internet access and for the most disadvantaged segments of society; iv) Deploy through the Central Banks, tools, means and significant liquidity to support the financial sector, in particular banks and financial institutions, in providing assistance to the private sector, especially Small and Medium-scale Enterprises (SMEs) as well as to microfinance institutions in providing support to the

informal sector. v) Mobilize additional resources from the international community to address the economic and social challenges confronting member-states and support the African Union's initiative to negotiate with partners for cancellation of public debt and restructuring of private debt of African countries.

The summit also resolved to implement measures to support the local production of consumer goods, including agricultural products, thereby reducing the import bill for goods. Support for programmes targeting the pharmaceutical and health protection equipment manufacturing sector was also on the front burner. The summit noted that current production capacity could not meet up to 20 per cent of the sub-regional needs. It called on all member-states to avoid the imposition of import restrictions on other ECOWAS countries, especially as it relates to essential goods such as food and drugs.

The authority also invited all the relevant partners to accelerate efforts for production of vaccines and adequate therapy against the virus, as well as support the region in the development of research capacity. In addition, authority called on them to ensure provision of vaccines at subsidized prices to the affected countries including ECOWAS member-states. With a view to ensuring high-level coordination of all the regional efforts to contain the pandemic, the summit appointed Muhammadu Buhari, President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria as Champion to coordinate the COVID-19 response.

Unlike other countries, ECOWAS member-states plan to provide substantial support to the social sectors, such as providing distance learning tools, strengthening of health systems and facilities, and easy internet access for the most disadvantaged segments of society. Whether this post- COVID-19 recovery plan will ensure ECOWAS member-states achievement of SDG4 and Education 2030 is not guaranteed.

## **10.0 Review of International Aid to African Countries and its Conditionality during the COVID-19 Crisis**

### **10.1 Overview**

The COVID-19 pandemic has seen unprecedented financial pledges and commitments from the global community, much of which is supplied in the form of official development assistance (ODA). There is an immediate need for these resources to be tracked from the perspectives of both donors and recipient countries, to see how commitments are translated into real assistance

Bilateral aid commitments reported to the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) in the first five months of 2020 (US\$16.9 billion) are lower than expected and a third less than that of the same period in 2019 (US\$23.9 billion). Unlike bilateral donors, multilateral donors have increased their commitments published through IATI in the first five months of 2020 (US\$48.8 billion) compared with the same period in 2019 (US\$28.7 billion) and what would be expected without the crisis.

A policy paper developed by UNESCO's Global Education Monitoring (GEM) Report showed that total aid to education reached its highest ever levels in 2018, the latest available year. However, it estimates that global aid is likely to decline by up to US\$2 billion from 2018 to 2022 as a result of recession caused by COVID-19, entailing a 12% drop in international support for education. This means that without new measures, aid to education would only reach 2018 levels in 2024, which poses

a serious threat to the recovery of education from the unprecedented disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

In view of the negative effects of COVID-19 pandemic, international organizations like IMF, World Bank, European Union, US Government, USAID, GPE, African Development Bank and Islamic Development Bank have responded by providing financial support in form of loans, credit and grants to and middle income countries to mitigate the effect of COVID-19.

The IMF's emergency financial support under the Rapid Credit Facility, along with the additional donor financing is expected to help catalyse and address urgent balance of payments and budget support needs. However, this credit facility is going to further indebt the countries that have received it. The World Bank's financial support is a *loan* for supporting public health interventions, working to ensure the flow of critical supplies and equipment, and helping the private sector continue to operate and sustain jobs. ADB (African Development Bank) is providing financial support with the Crisis Response Support Program (CRSP) to support government's response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The funds are designed as budget support within the framework of the Bank Group's COVID-19 Crisis Response Facility. The objective of the operation is to support governments' efforts to contain the human cost of COVID-19, mitigate its social and economic impact, and support economic recovery.

The European Union, the USA Government and other Donors have given grants. However, most of the funding is for health services and not financing education and mitigating the impact of COVID-19 on the learning of children during school lockdown. The Global Partnership for Education (GPE) is the only organization that has provided funding for education during the COVID-19 Pandemic. GPE is a multi-stakeholder partnership and funding platform that aims to strengthen education systems in developing countries. The purpose of the GPE funding is to: i) Support expanding access and delivery of online content to all students in basic education through radio, television, e-cloud, and mobile phones; ii) Train teachers and curriculum supervision officers in distant teaching methodologies (integrated monitoring and evaluation system for remote learning interventions). iii) Support parents and caregivers to monitor students' learning and protection and safety of all learners, especially girls, during school closures; iv) Provide a smooth transition back to school through a school meals program,; scholarships and mentorship services especially for girls ; v) Provide online psychosocial support services; communication on gender-based violence prevention for teachers, parents, and students and vi) Build capacity of ministry staff to conduct virtual meetings during the COVID-19 period and beyond.

For example, Cape Verde received US\$750,000 COVID-19 grant supports for i) TVs for students in remote areas who have access to electricity; ii) Learning materials to students who lack access to online programs; iii) Ensuring sufficient sanitary facilities (masks, protective gowns, gloves, gels, soap and hand washing areas) in schools according to new standards; iv) Training of teachers on the use of digital platforms and creation of content including creating a support line for teachers and parents; v) Training a "Radio and Educational Technologies" team in charge of creating a new Studio TV Education program. In late March 2020, the UNICEF office in Cape Verde received a GPE grant of US\$70,000 to support the Ministry of Education in its response to the pandemic. The grant was used to produce a video promoting distance learning via radio and TV.

## 10.2 Official Development Assistance to African countries during COVID-19

Table 4 presents a summary of financial support given to African countries by Development Partners during COVID-19 Crisis with the terms and conditions.

**TABLE 4. SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT GIVEN TO AFRICAN COUNTRIES DURING COVID-19 AND CONDITIONS ATTACHED**

S/N	Country	International Organization	COVID-19 Fund Allocation	Terms/Conditions
1	UGANDA	IMF	US\$491.5 million	Credit/Loan
		World Bank	\$15.2 million	Grant
		US Government	US\$ 15 Million	Grant
		Denmark Government	Two (2) Million Dollars	Grant via WHO & UNFPA
		The Government of Denmark, EU	US Dollars 1,000,000	Grant
			€24 million	Grant
		UNICEF	US\$4.4 million (app. UGX 16 billion)	Grant
		GPE (Grant Agent World Bank)	US\$15 million	Grant
		Norway Government	US\$2M	Grant
		Islamic Development Bank	\$20.2m	Grant
	ADB (African development Bank)	\$31.6million	Loan	
2	KENYA	IMF	US\$739 million	Credit/Loan
		World Bank (Group of Banks)	\$50 million	Loan
		World Bank	\$1 billion	Loan
		GPE (World Bank)	US\$11 million	Grant
		ASEAN Countries Missions in Kenya	KSH 280,000 (around USD 2,700)	Grant
			KES 270 million	
		EU (ECHO)	(€2,573,105 Million )	Grant via WHO Kenya
		USAID	\$50 million	Grant
		The government of Denmark	Sh320 million donation	Grant via World Bank
U.S. Government	705 million KES	Grant		
3	ANGOLA	African Development Bank (ADB)	\$1.04million	Loan
		The United States Government	\$3.5 million	Grant
			\$570,000, \$500,000,	
		USAID	\$380,000	Grant
		The World Bank	USD 15 million	Loan
	The European Union	\$12 million	Grant	
4	MALAWI	African Development Bank (ADF)	\$45.07Million	Grant
		The World Bank	\$7 million, \$30 million	Loan
		GPE: (UNICEF)	\$10million	Grant
		The United States Government	\$4.5 million	Grant through USAID

		The Irish Government via UNICEF	MWK400 million (€500,000)	Grant Via UNICEF
		IMF	SDR 66.44 million (US\$91 million)	Loan
5	<b>GHANA</b>	African Development Bank (ADF)	\$69million grant	Grant
		IMF	\$ 1 Billion (SDR 738million)	Loan
		GPE (World Bank)	\$ 15million	Grant
		USAID	\$1.6 Billion	Grant
		The World Bank	\$100 million	Loan
6	<b>CAR</b>	African Development Bank (ADF)	\$14.28Million	Grant
		GPE (UNICEF)	\$7million	Grant
		IMF	SDR 27.85 million (US\$38 million, 25 percent of quota)	Loan
		The World Bank	A grant of \$7.5 million	Loan
		The U.S. Government (USAID)	\$508 million	Grant
		The European Union	€54 million	Grant
7	<b>THE GAMBIA</b>	African Development Bank	UA 5 million TSF grant of UA 5	Loan
			Toward consolidating State and Security	
		The World Bank	\$10 million grant	Loan
		IMF	SDR 15.55 million (about US\$21.3 million or 25 percent of its SDR quota)	Loan
		The World Bank Board	\$10 million grant	Loan
		The United States	\$3 million (GMD 150 Million)	Grant
		USAID	\$310,000 (GMD15.5 Million)	Grant
		GPE (World Bank)	\$3.5million	Grant
8	<b>SIERRA LEONE</b>	ADF	UA 18 million	Grant
		The World Bank	\$7.5 million	Loan
		GPE (World Bank)	\$7Million	Grant
		The United States of America (USAID)	\$400,000	Grant
		The IMF	US\$143 million	Credit/Loan
9	<b>MADAGASCAR</b>	ADF	Concessional loan of UA30 million	Grant
		IMF	SDR 122.2 million (US\$ 165.99million)	Loan
		The United States of America (USAID)	\$4.5 million	Grant
		European Union	\$11 million	Grant
		Russian government	\$29 million	Loan
		IMF	\$166 million	Loan
		World Bank	\$15 million	Loan

10	<b>MOZAMBIQUE</b>	ADF	Combined grant of UA30 million	Grant
		The United States Government (USAID)	\$5.8 million	Grant
		IMF	(RCF) of SDR 227.2 million	Loan
		The EU	€110M	Grant
		GPE (UNICEF)	US\$15 million grant	Grant
11	<b>RWANDA</b>	The World Bank Group	\$14.25 million	Loan
		IMF	US\$109.4 million	Credit/Loan
		AFD (Agence francaise de development)	€40 million (about Frw 42.5 billion)	Grant
		The U.S. Embassy	4million U.S. Additional US\$1 million)	Grant
		GPE (DFID)	US\$ 10 million	Grant
		EU	€52.87 million (about Frw 55.5 billion)	Grant
		ADB (African development bank)	\$98Million	Loan
12	<b>BURUNDI</b>	The World Bank	\$5 million	Loan
		Germany, Government of (UNDF)	€20 million	Grant
		World Bank (UNDF)	\$1,632,612	Loan
		USA Government (USAID/OFDA)	\$1,500,000	Grant
		USA Government (UNHCR)	\$1,300,000	Grant
		IMF	US\$ 7.63 million	Loan
		GPE	US\$7 million	Grant
13	<b>TANZANIA</b>	World Diabetes Foundation	DKK 5million	Grant
		GPE	\$1.5MILLION	Grant
		IMF	US\$14.3 million	Loan
14	<b>SOUTH SUDAN</b>	World Bank	\$ 7.6 million	Loan
		USAID	\$4.5Million	Grant
		JAPAN (UNICEF)	USD 821,000	Grant via UNICEF
		EU (DG ECHO)	€11.5 million	Grant
		The Board of Directors of the African Development Bank	UA 3 million (\$4.16 million)	Loan
		The U.S. government	\$8 million	Grant
15	<b>Benin</b>	The World Bank Board of Directors (IDA)	\$50 million	Grant
		The World Bank additional financing	\$ 10.4 million	Loan
		IMF	US\$125.1	Loan
		The United States Government (USAID)	\$4.5 million,	Grant
		UNICEF	\$1,970,000	Grant
		The African Development Bank	\$41.16 million	Grant
		Islamic Development Bank	\$20Million	Grant
16	<b>GUINEA BISSAU</b>	Islamic Development Bank	\$15MILLION	Grant
		IMF	USD 23.5 million	Loan

		GPE Grant agent: UNICEF	US\$3.5 million	Grant
		The World Bank	\$80 million	Loan
		ADF	UA 49.1 million	Loans and Grants
17	<b>DRC</b>	World Bank (IDA)	\$11.3 million	Grant
		IMF	US\$363.27 million	Loan
		EU	19.5 million euros	Grant
		The United States (USAID)	\$6 million	Grant
		The World Bank Group)	\$47 million	Loan
18	<b>TOGO</b>	ADB	24.64 million euro	Loan
		The World Bank	\$8.1 million	Loan
		IMF	SDR 96.63 million (about US\$131.3 million)	Loan
		GPE: World Bank	\$7MILLION	Grant
19	<b>GUINEA CONAKRY</b>	ADB	29.48million euros	Loan
		The United States of America (USAID)	\$500,000	Grant
		Islamic Development Bank	\$20.0 million	Grant
		The IMF	US\$148 million	Loan
		GPE (Grant agent: UNICEF)	US\$7 million	Grant
20	<b>MALI</b>	Islamic Development Bank	\$ 22.5MILLION	Grant
		The World Bank (IDA)	\$25.8 million	50 % grant and 50% credit
		IMF	\$200 million (CFA120 billion)	Debt service relief
		USAID (WFP)	\$4 million grant	Grant
		USAID	\$13.8 million	Grant
		GPE (World Bank)	\$7million	Grant
21	<b>CHAD</b>	Islamic Development Bank	\$20MILLION	Grant
		The United States Government (USAID)	More than \$3 million	Grant
		The IMF	US\$115.1 million	Credit/Loan
		The World Bank	\$16.9 million grant	Loan
22	<b>MAURITANIA</b>	Islamic Development Bank	\$0.9 million	Grant
		Islamic Development Bank	\$33M	Grant
		The United States Government (USAID)	\$250,000	Grant
		The World Bank	\$5.2 million gran	Loan
		The IMF	US\$130 million	Credit/Loan
23	<b>SUDAN</b>	Islamic Development Bank	\$35.0 million	Grant
		The U.S. Government (USAID)	Nearly \$13.7 million	Grant
24	<b>BURKINA FASO</b>	Islamic Development Bank	\$11m	Grant
		The U.S. Government (USAID)	\$6 million	Grant
		The World Bank	\$21.15 million	Loan
		IMF	US\$115.3 million	Loan
25	<b>SENEGAL</b>	Islamic Development Bank	\$162m	Grant

		African Development Bank	88 million euros	Loan
		The United States of America (USAID)	\$3.9 million	Grant
		Islamic Development Bank	\$5.5 million	Grant
		Islamic Development Bank	\$43.3 million	Grant
		Islamic Development Bank	\$84.0 million	Grant
26	<b>NIGER</b>	The United States of America (USAID)	Nearly \$4 million	Grant
		The IMF	US\$114.49 million (SDR83.66 million)	Credit/Loan
		The World Bank	\$13.95 million	Credit
		GPE: Grant agent: (AFD/UNICEF)	US\$11 million	Grant
		The World Bank (Additional Funding)	USD 250 million €31 million (CFA20.3 billion)	Credit and Grants
		The European Union		Grant
27	<b>NIGERIA</b>	African Development Bank	\$288.5 million loan	Loan
		The United States of America (USAID)	Approximately \$21.4 million	
		IMF	US\$3.4 billion	Loan
		USAID	\$6.7 million	Grant
		European Union	EUR 50 million (N21 billion)	Grant Managed by UNESCO, UNICEF & World Bank.
		GPE	US\$381 million	
28	<b>ETHIOPIA</b>	African Development Bank	\$165.08 million	Grant
		The United States Government (USAID)	\$9 million	Grant
		The World Bank's Board	\$250 million (\$125 million grant and \$125 million credit)	Grant and Credit
		IMF	US\$411 million	Loan
		The EU	€42 million	
		GPE Grant agent: World Bank	US\$15 million	Grant
29	<b>CAMEROON</b>	African Development Bank	EUR 88 million loan	Loan,
		The Us Government (USAID)	\$8 million	Grant
		The IMF	US\$ 226 million	Rapid Credit Facility (RCF)
		GPE	US\$1.5 million	Grant
		Islamic Development Bank	\$1.5 million	Grant
		Islamic Development Bank	\$27.4 million	Grant
30	<b>CAPE VERDE</b>	African Development Bank	€30 million	Loan
		IMF	US\$32 million	Loan
		World Bank	\$5 million credit	Loan
		EU	€5 million	Grant
31	<b>ZIMBABWE</b>	African Development Bank	\$13.7 million grant	Loan
		The United State Of America (USAID)	\$18 million.	Grant through World Food Programme
		EU	USD41m	Grant

32	<b>ZAMBIA</b>	FIA Foundation	€ 150,000	Grant
		GPE (UNICEF)	\$10,700,000	Grant
		World Bank (UNCF)	\$1,217,200	Grant
		The United States of America (UNHCR)	\$1,200,00	Grant
		The United America Government	\$600,000	Grant via UNICEF
		The United State Government (USAID)	\$500,000	Grant
3		The United State Government (USAID)	\$750,000	Grant
3	<b>ESWATINI (SWAZILAND)</b>	World Bank Group	\$6 million	Loan
		IMF	US\$110.4 Million	Loan
34	<b>LESOTHO</b>	The United State Government (USAID)	\$750,000 GRANTS	Grant
		World Bank	\$7.5 million	Credit/Loan
		IMF	US\$49.1 million	Loan
35	<b>SOMALIA</b>	African Development Bank	\$25.1 million	Loan
		The World Bank Board	\$137.5 million	(IDA) Grant
		The U.S. Government	\$7 million	Grant
		GPE	US\$5.6 million grant	Grant

## 11.0 Lessons Learnt

Budget tracking is a challenging activity that requires time, dedication and commitment. Getting some of the national budgets and most especially education budgets was a challenge because budget speeches and budget frameworks were not available online. The only way to get the data was to go to the websites of development partners such as the World Bank, the IMF, UNESCO and UNICEF. Another useful source of budget document was the Collaborative Africa Budget Reform Initiative (CABRI), a peer-learning and exchange network for senior officials working in ministries of finance and/or planning on public financial management. We were able to obtain budget speeches and budget frameworks from this website.

During this review, the issue of reliable data source was critical because the validity, accuracy, credibility of the data depend on the source of the data. If the data is not from a credible source, it can be misleading and may lead to skewed analysis and results. GCE's advocacy and campaigning are evidence-based which made it critical to scrutinize the data that was filled in the MEL System and compare it with online sources and GPE Replenishment pledges. Training and capacity building for coalition members was an important part of the Budget Tracking process because national coordinators needed to know how to correctly fill in the data in the MEL System. It was observed that some coalitions had not filled in their data, while others had incomplete data. Others did not indicate the source of the data, which made it difficult to verify.

## 12.0 Recommendations

1. States must deliver on the commitments they have made to provide free quality education for all and deliver on pledges made towards that goal at all international, regional and national forums, notably the Global Partnership for Education Financing Summits.
2. States must maintain and increase education budgets, to get learners affected by COVID-19 back into school. They must not roll back their financial commitments due to COVID-19. Specifically states must:
  - a. Deliver on commitments made to domestic financing within the Incheon 2030 Framework to Action, to protect the progress being made towards the achievement of SDG4, by allocating at least 4% to 6% of gross domestic product (GDP) to education and/or allocating at least 15% to 20% of public expenditure to education;
  - b. Improve monitoring and financial planning, including the sharing of data for tracking spending and results, and increased accountability for how funds are spent;
  - c. Involve the Global Campaign coalitions in the drawing up of education budgets in order to make proposals and input into the budget frame at inception.
3. States must prioritise education within COVID-19 response and recovery plans including:
  - a. The use of creative and innovative strategies tailor-made to reach out to all learners regardless of their circumstances and implemented in a manner that does not deepen inequalities or advance trends of commercialization and privatization of education;
  - b. Working in close partnership with civil society must develop curriculum recovery strategies and delivery thereof at all levels, including providing necessary support to educators to facilitate catch up for all learners;
  - c. Preparing for future crises is key and requires establishing crisis and post-crisis response mechanisms and an evaluation framework that can inform new forms of learning as well as emphasizing the role that education plays during and after emergencies;
  - d. Ministries of Finance and Education should appoint a Focal Point within the Ministry of Finance to collaborate with GCE coalition coordinators.
4. The international community's failure to provide upfront debt relief for countries whose financial resources have been allocated to tackle the COVID pandemic, have forced a significant number of countries to cut public budgets. Analysis reveals that 40 out of 80 countries have implemented "off-setting expenditure cuts worth 2.6 per cent GDP in 2020" In order to release domestic resources to be available to increase investment in public services, notably free public education, we call for urgent debt cancellation for the least developed and low development countries and a new global commitment or compact from creditors and debtors to require full transparency in agreeing future loans
5. States must increase their tax base in order to enable an increase in domestic resources available for public services, including education. States must also examine new tax sources and work towards a minimum tax-to-GDP ratio of 20%. The IMF suggest most countries could increase their tax to GDP ratios by 5% in the medium term (3 to 5 years) – and GCE believe all countries should develop ambitious strategies to do this using fair, progressive taxes.
6. States must fulfilment all commitments related to official development assistance (ODA), including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product (GNP) for ODA to developing countries. In accordance with their commitments, we urge those developed countries that have not yet done so to make additional concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7 per cent of GNP for ODA to developing countries, and to spend 20% of aid on education, in order to secure timely and predictable funding to reach SDG4. We recommend improving aid effectiveness through the Global Partnership for Education and the Education Cannot Wait fund in order to have better coordination and

harmonization, especially in emergency settings, where the impact of COVID-19 pandemic was felt most dramatically.

7. The global education community must come together to provide sustained tracking of education pledges and to work together to hold governments to account for the pledges and commitments they have made. The development and launch of a new Education Financing Observatory should be prioritised to enable such joint tracking and accountability lobbying.

### 13.0 Conclusions

Many countries have not fulfilled the pledges made at the 2018 Dakar Education Replenishment Conference and the lack of increased financing for education is undermining States abilities, in Africa and beyond, to be on track to achieve SDG4 and the Education 2030 agenda.

The COVID-19 pandemic is having an unprecedented negative impact on education budgets as most government efforts are focused on fighting the pandemic at the expense of other public services such as education. With schools still closed in many countries, the money that would normally go towards providing education is being channelled to health services.

Most African countries are too heavily indebted. Experts have called for debt cancellation instead of debt relief because servicing external debts takes away domestic revenue that would otherwise go towards financing public services including education. A quick analysis of budget projections for 2021 shows a decline in both domestic revenues and education budgets. African economies are estimated to shrink implying that education budgets, which were already insufficient may decrease even further.

The national education coalitions, education unions, regional networks and international non-governmental organizations constituting GCE **stand ready to strengthen collaborations with governments to ensure that interventions to the COVID-19 pandemic are equitable, inclusive and rights-based.**

*“Civil society is an essential partner and is ready to support States to provide solutions to the COVID-19 crisis. We strongly believe that education can help achieve SDG 3 (Good health and well-being), and it is crucial that education and health remain a priority.”* Grant Kasowanjete, GCE Global Coordinator.

## 14.0 APPENDIX

### Appendix 1: Financial Pledges to Support the GPE Fund announced at the Global Partnership for Education Financing Conference in Dakar, Senegal, February 2, 2018 by Country and Currency

Country	Period	Currency	Amount	
<a href="#">Benin</a>	2018-2020	XOF	643,700,000,000	<a href="#">Pledge</a>
<a href="#">Burkina Faso</a>	2018-2019	XOF	781,900,000,000	<a href="#">Pledge</a>
<a href="#">Burundi</a>	2018-2020	BIF	808,500,000,000	<a href="#">Pledge</a>
<a href="#">Cameroon</a>	2018-2020	XAF	2,014,300,000,000	<a href="#">Pledge</a>
<a href="#">Central African Republic</a>	2018	XAF	22,000,000,000	<a href="#">Pledge</a>
<a href="#">Chad</a>	2018-2020	XAF	380,500,000,000	<a href="#">Pledge</a>
<a href="#">Comoros</a>	2018-2020	KMF	40,500,000,000	<a href="#">Pledge</a>
<a href="#">Congo, Democratic Republic of</a>	2018-2020	CDF	2,831,000,000,000	<a href="#">Pledge</a>
<a href="#">Congo, Republic of</a>	2018-2020	XAF	698,000,000,000	<a href="#">Pledge</a>
<a href="#">Cote d'Ivoire</a>	2018-2020	XOF	3,428,800,000,000	<a href="#">Pledge</a>
<a href="#">Ethiopia</a>	2018-2020	ETB	195,700,000,000	<a href="#">Pledge</a>
<a href="#">The Gambia</a>	2018-2020	GMD	22,600,000,000	<a href="#">Pledge</a>
<a href="#">Ghana</a>	2018-2020	GHS	28,700,000,000	<a href="#">Pledge</a>
<a href="#">Guinea</a>	2018-2020	GNF	9,486,000,000,000	<a href="#">Pledge</a>
<a href="#">Guinea-Bissau</a>	2018-2020	XOF	43,900,000,000	<a href="#">Pledge</a>
<a href="#">Kenya</a>	2018-2020	KES	1,257,700,000,000	<a href="#">Pledge</a>
<a href="#">Lesotho</a>	2018-2020	LSL	8,100,000,000	<a href="#">Pledge</a>
<a href="#">Liberia</a>	2018-2020	USD	254,800,000	<a href="#">Pledge</a>
<a href="#">Madagascar</a>	2018-2020	MGA	3,722,000,000,000	<a href="#">Pledge</a>

Country	Period	Currency	Amount	
<a href="#">Malawi</a>	2018-2020	MWK	676,500,000,000	<a href="#">Pledge</a>
<a href="#">Mauritania</a>	2018-2020	MRO	201,800,000,000	<a href="#">Pledge</a>
<a href="#">Mozambique</a>	2018-2020	MZN	143,100,000,000	<a href="#">Pledge</a>
<a href="#">Niger</a>	2018-2020	XOF	556,600,000,000	<a href="#">Pledge</a>
<a href="#">Nigeria</a>	2018	NGN	486,000,000,000	<a href="#">Pledge</a>
<a href="#">Rwanda</a>	2018-2020	RWF	819,200,000,000	<a href="#">Pledge</a>
<a href="#">Senegal</a>	2018-2020	XOF	2,205,400,000,000	<a href="#">Pledge</a>
<a href="#">Sierra Leone</a>	2018-2020	SLL	3,090,100,000,000	<a href="#">Pledge</a>
<a href="#">Somalia</a>	2018-2020	USD	49,700,000	<a href="#">Pledge: Federal Government</a> <a href="#">Pledge: Puntland</a> <a href="#">Pledge: Somaliland</a>
<a href="#">South Sudan</a>	2018-2020	SSP	8,025,000,000	<a href="#">Pledge</a>
<a href="#">Sudan</a>	2018-2020	SSD	52,300,000,000	<a href="#">Pledge</a>
<a href="#">Tanzania</a>	2018-2020	TZS	14,021,000,000,000	<a href="#">Pledge: Mainland</a> <a href="#">Pledge: Zanzibar</a>
<a href="#">Togo</a>	2018	XOF	153,300,000,000	<a href="#">Pledge</a>
<a href="#">Uganda</a>	2018-2020	UGX	6,523,800,000,000	<a href="#">Pledge</a>
<a href="#">Zambia</a>	2018-2020	ZMW	29,800,000,000	<a href="#">Pledge</a>
<a href="#">Zimbabwe</a>	2018-2020	USD	3,569,730,000	<a href="#">Pledge</a>

## Appendix 2: Summary of Budget Tracking for all coalition countries

S/N	Country	Budget Tracking	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Source of Data
1.	Angola	GDP	\$122.1 Billion	\$105.8Billion	\$91.527 Billion	\$199.33 Billion		:World Bank
		National budget	AOA7,390,047Million	AOA9,685,551MILLION \$19.4billion (Imf)	AOA10,407 Billion \$19.4billion (Imf)	Kz15.9trn (US\$34bn) \$20.2billion (Imf)	\$20.1billion (Imf)	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy_of_Angola">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy_of_Angola</a> <a href="https://www.statista.com/statistics/440699/gross-domestic-product-gdp-in-angola/">https://www.statista.com/statistics/440699/gross-domestic-product-gdp-in-angola/</a> Downloads/UNDP_Angola%20state%20budget%202019_to%20upload.pdf
		Education budget	AOA499,846Million6.76%	AOA559,585million5.78%	AOA628,830Million6.04%			Downloads/UNDP_Angola%20state%20budget%202019_to%20upload.pdf
		Debt servicing	AOA1,247,331Million	AOA5073 Billion AOA1,911,226Million \$2.2billion	AOA533Billion AOA2,942,841Billion -\$9.0billion	\$8.0billion	\$7.4billion	Downloads/UNDP_Angola%20state%20budget%202019_to%20upload.pdf
		Domestic revenue/tax		\$30.3billion	\$26.2billion	\$28.0billion	\$27.3billion	/Desktop/GCE%20Documents%202020/1AGOEA201901%20(1).pdf
2.	Benin	GDP	FCFA 833 Billion	FCFA 961 Billion	FCFA 954 Billion	FCFA 1009 Billion		<a href="http://www.imf.org">www.imf.org</a>
		National budget	FCFA 1,697,986Billion	FCFA 1,406,318Billion	1,877 Billion	1,986.9 Billion CFA		<a href="https://www.ecofinagency.com/public-management/2609-40526-benin-sets-3-3-bln-budget-and-1-8-budget-deficit-for-2020#:~:text=(Ecofin%20Agency)%20%2D%20The%20government,down%20the%20deficit%20in%202019.">https://www.ecofinagency.com/public-management/2609-40526-benin-sets-3-3-bln-budget-and-1-8-budget-deficit-for-2020#:~:text=(Ecofin%20Agency)%20%2D%20The%20government,down%20the%20deficit%20in%202019.</a>
		Education budget	FCFA 260,760,335.00 Billion	FCFA 264,579,160.00 Billion	CFA250,034Billion FCFA 263,952,160.00 Billion	CFA63,770Billion FCFA 264,328,610.00 Billion		<a href="http://www.finances.bj">www.finances.bj</a>
		Debt servicing	FCFA 103,700 Billion FCFA 101,939,400.00 Billion	FCFA 132,900 Billion FCFA 105,236,800 Billion	FCFA 135,398,000 Billion	FCFA 154,967,400 Billion		<a href="https://budgetbenin.bj/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Version-citoyenne-du-PLF-2020.pdf">https://budgetbenin.bj/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Version-citoyenne-du-PLF-2020.pdf</a> <a href="https://www.globalpartnership.org/sites/default/files/annonce-contribution-benin-3e-conference-financement-gpe-2018.pdf">https://www.globalpartnership.org/sites/default/files/annonce-contribution-benin-3e-conference-financement-gpe-2018.pdf</a>
		Domestic revenue/taxes	FCFA 712.8Billion	FCFA 855.2 Billion	FCFA 935.6 Billion	CFA1023.1Billion		
3.	Burkina Faso	GDP	\$12.356 Billion	\$14.12 Billion	\$14.593 Billion	\$15.847 Billion		<a href="http://World Bank">World Bank</a>

			CFAF8 240,30Billion	CFAF 8 991,90Billion				<a href="http://www.imf.org">www.imf.org</a>
		National budget	799.40XOF Billion \$3.655 Billion (by world bank)	1324.20XOF Billion	2.13 trillion francs	2.22 trillion CFA francs (\$3.8 Billion)		<a href="https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2019-12-06/burkina-faso-to-use-13-of-budget-for">https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2019-12-06/burkina-faso-to-use-13-of-budget-for</a> <a href="https://tradingeconomics.com/burkina-faso/government-spendingse-as-jihadism-soars#:~:tex">https://tradingeconomics.com/burkina-faso/government-spendingse-as-jihadism-soars#:~:tex</a>
		Education budget	CFAF20,079,260 CFAF6.427 Billion	CFAF20,463,919 CFAF 6.036Billion	CFAF20,816,611			<a href="https://take-profit.org/en/statistics/government-budget/burkina-faso/">https://take-profit.org/en/statistics/government-budget/burkina-faso/</a> <a href="https://reporting.unhcr.org/burkinafaso">https://reporting.unhcr.org/burkinafaso</a>
		Debt servicing	CFAF 20 Billion	CFAF 23 Billion	CFAF 19 Billion	CFAF 29 Billion		<a href="https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.XPD.TOTL.GD.ZS?locations=BF">https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.XPD.TOTL.GD.ZS?locations=BF</a>
		Domestic revenue/tax	CFA1 235,97 Billion CFAF1,389 Billion	CFA1 351,49 Billion CFAF1,531 Billion	CFAF1,811 Billion	CFAF1,888 Billion		<a href="https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2019/02/weodata/weorept.aspx?pr.x=57&amp;pr.y=7&amp;sy=2017&amp;ey=2021&amp;scsm=1&amp;ssd=1&amp;sort=country&amp;ds=.&amp;br=1&amp;c=748&amp;s=NGDPD%2CPPPGDP%2CNGDPDPC%2CPPPC%2CPCPIPC&amp;grp=0&amp;a=">https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2019/02/weodata/weorept.aspx?pr.x=57&amp;pr.y=7&amp;sy=2017&amp;ey=2021&amp;scsm=1&amp;ssd=1&amp;sort=country&amp;ds=.&amp;br=1&amp;c=748&amp;s=NGDPD%2CPPPGDP%2CNGDPDPC%2CPPPC%2CPCPIPC&amp;grp=0&amp;a=</a> <a href="https://www.afdb.org/en/countries/west-africa/burkina-faso/burkina-faso-economic-outlook">https://www.afdb.org/en/countries/west-africa/burkina-faso/burkina-faso-economic-outlook</a>
4.	Burundi	GDP						
		National Budget	BIF1,365.9 Billion (Unicef) BIF822,192.42 Billion	BIF 853,398.65 Billion	BIF 888,815.58 Billion	BIF 928,875.36 Billion		<a href="https://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/tea/business/burundi-fiscal-year-aligned--1397218">https://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/tea/business/burundi-fiscal-year-aligned--1397218</a>
		Education Budget	274,757,394,397 BIF Million (UNICEF) BIF 183,609,693,811  BIF 284,828.27 Billion	BIF 288,514,638,015Million  BIF 258,375.71 Billion	BIF 44,727,336,609 Million BIF 297.3 Billion (US\$160,135,534 .06)20.6%  BIF 270,738.64 Billion	BIF 314.5 Billion (US\$160,784,25 9.58)20.0%  BIF 284,828.27 Billion		<a href="https://www.unicef.org/esaro/UNICEF_Burundi_-_2017_-_National_Budget_Brief.pdf">https://www.unicef.org/esaro/UNICEF_Burundi_-_2017_-_National_Budget_Brief.pdf</a> <a href="https://www.unicef.org/esa/media/5821/file/UNICEF_Burundi-Education_Budget_Brief-2019-English.pdf">https://www.unicef.org/esa/media/5821/file/UNICEF_Burundi-Education_Budget_Brief-2019-English.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.finances.gov.bi">www.finances.gov.bi</a>
		Debt Servicing	BIF 53,290.25Billion BIF53,290.25	BIF 55,312.88 Billion BIF 55,312.88 Billion	BIF 57,608.42 Billion BIF 57,608.42 Billion	BIF 60,204.88 Billion BIF 60,204.88 Billion		<a href="https://www.globalpartnership.org/sites/default/files/annonce-contribution-burundi-3e-conference-financement-gpe-2018.pdf">https://www.globalpartnership.org/sites/default/files/annonce-contribution-burundi-3e-conference-financement-gpe-2018.pdf</a>
		Domestic Revenue	BIF682Billion (UNICEF)	BIF113 Billion (\$64 Million)	BIF126 Billion (\$71 Million)			<a href="https://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/tea/business/burundi-fiscal-year-aligned--1397218">https://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/tea/business/burundi-fiscal-year-aligned--1397218</a>
5.	CABO VERDE	GDP	CVE173.1Billion CVE 171.673,3 Billion	CVE183.7Billion on CVE	CVE195.2 Billion CVE 195.929,1 Billion	CVE 187.6 Billion		<a href="http://www.imf.org">www.imf.org</a>

				182.309,9 Billion				
		national budget	CVE 31.6 Billion	CVE 31.2 Billion	CVE 31.2 Billion	CVE 33.8 Billion		<a href="http://www.cabri-sbo.org">www.cabri-sbo.org</a>
		Education budget	CVE 1 219 907 785Million	CVE33.8Million	CVE 2.337Billion			CVE7,814,423,703Billion
		Debt servicing	CVE 4,098.9 Billion CVE 3.050,8 Billion	CVE 10.060,6 Billion	CVE 9.889,9 Billion			
		Domestic revenue/tax	CVE 28.6 Billion	CVE 28.4 Billion	CVE 29.4 Billion	CVE 26.6 Billion		
6.	Cameroon	GDP	\$34,922,782.311 \$34.92Billion	\$38,694,095.65	\$38,760,467.03	\$34.00Billion	\$37.50 Billion	
		National Budget	CFA4378.8 Billion CFAF4373.8Billion CFA4,373,800.00Billion	CFA4513.5 Billion CFA4,513,500.00Billion	4850.5 Billion FCFA CFA4,507,900.00 Billion	CFA 4,951.7 Billion CFA4,687,100.00Billion		<a href="https://www.ecofinagency.com/public-management/">https://www.ecofinagency.com/public-management/</a>
		Education Budget	CFAF222 123Billion CFAF 801,224.00 Billion	CFAF210553 Billion CFAF 829,811.00 Billion	CFAF 845,350.00 Billion	CFAF 854,940.00 Billion		<a href="https://www.globalpartnership.org/sites/default/files/annonce-contribution-cameroun-3e-conference-financement-gpe-2018.pdf">https://www.globalpartnership.org/sites/default/files/annonce-contribution-cameroun-3e-conference-financement-gpe-2018.pdf</a>
		Debt servicing	CFAF37.7 Billion CFAF154.9 Billion CFA154.9 Billion	1056.0Billion FCFA CFA93.8 Billion	1057.4 Billion FCFA CFA89.6 Billion	CFAF39.0Billion	CFAF40.4Billion	<a href="http://www.cabri-sbo.org">www.cabri-sbo.org</a>
		Domestic Revenue/tax	CFAF3,040 Billion CFA3143.3 Billion	CFAF3,451 Billion CFA 3387.3 Billion	CFAF3,649 Billion CFA3637.6 Billion	CFAF3,878Billion	CFAF3,903Billion	<a href="http://www.imf.org">www.imf.org</a>
7.	Central African Republic	GDP	FCFA1 167Billion					
		National budget	XAF178,216,797,000Billion CFA237 234 116 000	XAF153,477,803,000 Billion FCFA209,6 Billion	FCFA239,936,628,000 Billion	FCFA292 017 582 Billion		<a href="https://www.globalpartnership.org/funding/replenishment/2018-pledges">https://www.globalpartnership.org/funding/replenishment/2018-pledges</a>
		Education budget	XAF20,345,298,000Billion	XAF22,743,843,000Billion	FCFA15 219 124Billion	CFA19 331 258Billion		
		Debt servicing	XAF19,362,000,000Billion	XAF23,315,510,000Billion	FCFA18,567,270,000Billion	CFA197 180 823Billion		
		Domestic revenue/taxes	CFA116 768 188 000Billion	FCFA112,3Billion CFA 97,291,812Billion	FCFA 106,282,857Billion			
8.	CHAD	GDP	\$10.08Billion CFA6,826 Billion	\$11.051 Billion CFA 7,294 Billion	\$11.03Billion CFA 8,242 Billion	\$11.94 Billion CFA 8,756 Billion	\$13.01 Billion	<a href="http://www.imf.org">www.imf.org</a> <a href="https://www.cabri-sbo.org/en/our-work/budgets-in-africa/countries/angola">https://www.cabri-sbo.org/en/our-work/budgets-in-africa/countries/angola</a>
		National budget	CFA18.9Billion	CFA19.7Billion	1,106 Billion CFA francs CFA20.6Billion	1,326 Billion CFA 20.8Billion		<a href="http://apanews.net/en/news/chads-public-budget-estimated-at-1210bn-fcfa-in-2020">http://apanews.net/en/news/chads-public-budget-estimated-at-1210bn-fcfa-in-2020</a>

		Education budget	CFAF 2.455Billion	CFAF2.242Billion	CFAF3.91Billion	CFAF117,65Billion 16%		<a href="https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.XPD.TOTL.GD.ZS?locations=TD">https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.XPD.TOTL.GD.ZS?locations=TD</a>
		Debt servicing	CFA 20 Billion	CFA 44 Billion	CFA35 Billion	CFA 31 Billion		
		Domestic revenue	CFA 724 Billion	CFA 808 Billion	983 Billion CFA francs CFA 1,053 Billion	CFA1,046Billion CFA1,132 Billion		
9.	DRC	GDP	CFA 47,43187Billion	CFA79,735.10Billion	CFA96,678.8Billion	CF97,683.7Billion		www.budget.gov.cd
		National budget	FC10,013,784,680698Billion	FC10 353 133 693 749Billion	FC10 352 319 780 053Billion	CF17,225.2Billion		
		Education budget	CF 4,017,917,816Billion	CF3 104 859 169Billion	CF3 304 750 095Billion	CF3,559.5Billion		
		Debt servicing		CF114 400 000 000Billion	CF129 024 096 000Billion			
		Domestic revenue/tax	CF6,166,509,875,455Billion	Total revenue 8 927 875 827 540Billion FC Domestic 6 678 167 782 995Billion	Total revenue 9 604 890 657 737Billion FC Domestic 8 443 876 528 736Billion	FC 14,028.1Billion		
10.	Ethiopia	GDP	\$80,561,496,134	\$84,269,348.33	\$96,107,662.40	\$346.9 Billion		
		National budget	Birr274.3bn (US\$13bn).	Birr 347bn	346.9 Billion birr	(ETB) 386.9 Billion		<a href="http://country.eiu.com/article">http://country.eiu.com/article</a>
		Education budget	ETB 88.6Billion	ETB 91.8Billion	ETB 98.8Billion	ETB 108.2Billion ETB 50.6 Billion [By unicef]		<a href="https://www.unicef.org/ethiopia/media/1386/file">https://www.unicef.org/ethiopia/media/1386/file</a>
		Debt servicing	-Public debt- ETB59.5Billion -domestic debt- ETB29.2Billion -external debt- ETB30.4Billion	22.5bn Public debt- ETB56.8Billion Domestic debt-28.6 External debt-28.2	Public debt- ETB53.4Billion Domestic debt- ETB25.4Billion External debt- ETB28.0	ETB 25.2Billion Public debt ETB52.7Billion Domestic debt- ETB22.6Billion External debt- ETB30.1Billion	Public debt- ETB52.7Billion Domestic debt- ETB19.1Billion External debt- ETB32.8Billion	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/ethiopia/sites/unicef.org.ethiopia/files/2020-01/Analysisofthe201920FederalBudgetProclamation.pdf">https://www.unicef.org/ethiopia/sites/unicef.org.ethiopia/files/2020-01/Analysisofthe201920FederalBudgetProclamation.pdf</a>
		Domestic revenue/tax	Total Revenue ETB256,629Million	Total Revenue ETB269,648 Million	ETB2.18Billion	ETB2.45Billion	ETB2.69Billion	<a href="https://cepheuscapital.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Ethiopia-Fiscal-Review-2019.pdf">https://cepheuscapital.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Ethiopia-Fiscal-Review-2019.pdf</a>
11.	Ghana	GDP	\$58,996,776,238 \$59.00Billion	\$65,556,464.05 Billion	\$66,983,634.22 Billion	50.00 USD Billion		
		National Budget	GHC 400Million 8.9Billion USD	GHC 62Billion 13.9 Billion	GHC 73.4Billion 15Billion	GHC 85.9Billion		<a href="https://www.parliament.gh/news?CO=61#:~:text=Total%20Expenditure%20(including%20clearance%20of,%25%20of%20GDP)%20in%202020.">https://www.parliament.gh/news?CO=61#:~:text=Total%20Expenditure%20(including%20clearance%20of,%25%20of%20GDP)%20in%202020.</a>
		Education budget	GHC 330.10Million	GHC 9.258,839,825	GHC 11.2Billion	GHC 13Billion		
		Debt Service	1.679.3Million	1.660.2 Million	63.% of GDP	GHC21.7 Billion [5.4% of GDP]		<a href="https://www.statista.com/statistics/447502/national-debt-of-ghana-in-relation-">https://www.statista.com/statistics/447502/national-debt-of-ghana-in-relation-</a>

								<a href="https://www.mofep.gov.gh/sites/default/files/budget-statements/2019-Budget-Statement-and-Economic-Policy_.pdf">to-gross-domestic-product-gdp/ https://www.mofep.gov.gh/sites/default/files/budget-statements/2019-Budget-Statement-and-Economic-Policy_.pdf</a>
		Domestic Revenue	4452.16 GHS Million	GH¢ 38.6 Billion.	GHC 730MILLION	GH¢65.8 Billion.		<a href="https://www.mofep.gov.gh/budget-statements/2020">https://www.mofep.gov.gh/budget-statements/2020</a> <a href="https://tradingeconomics.com/ghana/government-revenues">https://tradingeconomics.com/ghana/government-revenues</a>  <a href="https://www.unicef.org/ghana/sites/unicef.org.ghana/files/2019-09/Summary%202019.pdf">https://www.unicef.org/ghana/sites/unicef.org.ghana/files/2019-09/Summary%202019.pdf</a>
12.	Guinea-Bissau	GDP						
		National budget	XOF91,286.00Billion	XOF105,643.00Billion	XOF83,908.00Billion	XOF91,124.00Billion		<a href="http://minfinrdc.com/minfin/">http://minfinrdc.com/minfin/</a>
		Education budget	XOF16,257 Billion	XOF 19,276 Billion	XOF 13,825 Billion	XOF 15,549 Billion		<a href="https://www.globalpartnership.org/funding/replenishment/2018-pledges">https://www.globalpartnership.org/funding/replenishment/2018-pledges</a>
		Debt servicing	XOF3,190Billion	XOF4,080 Billion				
		Domestic Revenue/tax						
13.	Guinea Conakry	GDP	GNF59,611.37Billion  \$27.97 Billion \$26.5Billion \$10.34Billion \$10.337Billion  \$11.743 Billion	\$12.21Billion \$12.099 Billion \$12.207  \$12.600 Billion	\$11.40 Billion  \$13.59Billion  \$413.651 Billion	7.00 USD Billion  \$144.748Billion		<a href="https://theodora.com/wfbcurren/guinea/guinea_economy.html">https://theodora.com/wfbcurren/guinea/guinea_economy.html</a>  <a href="https://tradingeconomics.com/guinea/gdp#:~:text=GD%20in%20Guinea%20averaged%205.12,1.92%20USD%20Billion%20in%201986.">https://tradingeconomics.com/guinea/gdp#:~:text=GD%20in%20Guinea%20averaged%205.12,1.92%20USD%20Billion%20in%201986.</a>
		National budge	GNF15,328Billion  GNF 16,276Billion	GNF21,137,042,269Billion  GNF 19,467Billion	GNF19,300,99Billion  GNF 22,585Billion	GNF26,730,717,321,000Billion GNF 26,172Billion		<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy_of_Guinea">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy_of_Guinea</a>
		Education budget	GNF1,418,958,951Million	GNF1,513,937,484Million	GNF1,679,917,738Million	GNF1,985,280,111Million		<a href="https://data.worldbank.org/country/GN">https://data.worldbank.org/country/GN</a>
		Debt servicing	\$190Million	\$123Million	GNF459.90Billion	GNF1,154,000,000,000Billion		<a href="https://mbudget.gov.gn/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Guideducitoyen2017_compressed.pdf">https://mbudget.gov.gn/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Guideducitoyen2017_compressed.pdf</a>
		Domestic revenue/tax	GNF 12,905Billion	GNF15,733,540,420,00Billion	GNF19,816.67Billion	GNF21,706,230,857,000Billion		www.imf.org
		Domestic revenue/tax	CF6,166,509,875,455Billion	Total revenue 8 927 875 827 540Billion FC Domestic 6 678 167 782 995Billion	Total revenue 9 604 890 657 737Billion FC Domestic 8 443 876 528 736Billion	FC 14,028.1Billion		

14.	Kenya	GDP	\$79,263,073,749 \$79.26 Billion	\$87,778,582.96	\$95,503,088.54 95.50 Billion	\$194.4 Billion	Project ed \$85bn	
		National Budget	KSh 2,264.8 Billion KSH2,259,423Billion	Ksh 3 trillion	Ksh 2,556.6 Billion	Ksh 3.2 trillion		<a href="http://www.treasury.go.ke">www.treasury.go.ke</a>
		Education Budget	\$34.7 Billion	Ksh374,987Billion	Ksh 444.1bn Ksh431,509 Billion	Ksh505.2 Billion Ksh446,307Billion		Downloads/Kenya_2019_Approval_External_CitizensBudget_NatTreasury_COMESACEN-SADEACIGAD_English.pdf
		Debt Servicing	Ksh141,209Billion	Ksh 621.76 Billion	Ksh 250.3bn	800bn		Parliament.go.ke Parliament
		Domestic Revenue	1,376.4 Billion KSh 1,376.4 Billion Ksh1,515,459	\$13.9 Billion 1,659.6 Billion	Ksh 1,949.2bn	\$19.5 Billion		<a href="http://www.cabri.sbo.org">www.cabri.sbo.org</a>
15.	Lesotho	GDP	US\$ 998	US\$ 3.2 Billion	US\$1,060.4	1.80 USD Billion		<a href="https://www.unicef.org/esaro/UNICEF-Lesotho-2018-National_Budget_Brief.pdf">https://www.unicef.org/esaro/UNICEF-Lesotho-2018-National_Budget_Brief.pdf</a>
		National Budget	Recurrent M11,827.7 Million	M16,930 Million (UNICEF) M18,709.	Recurrent Expenditure M14,019,753Million	M18.6 Billion. (UNICEF)		<a href="https://www.unicef.org/esaro/UNICEF-Lesotho-2017-National-Budget-Brief.pdf">https://www.unicef.org/esaro/UNICEF-Lesotho-2017-National-Budget-Brief.pdf</a>
		Education Budget	M2 236.9Million	M2 320.1Million (UNICEF) M4,610Million	M5,052Million	M3.1 Billion (UNICEF) M6,113Million		<a href="https://www.gov.ls/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Budget-2019-Lesotho-Final.pdf">https://www.gov.ls/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Budget-2019-Lesotho-Final.pdf</a>
		Debt Servicing	M1,578.5Million (min of finance)	M291,055Million	M541,529Million	M457,631Million		<a href="http://www.finance.gov.ls/documents/debt%20downloads/Annual%20Debt%20Bulletin%202016-17.pdf">http://www.finance.gov.ls/documents/debt%20downloads/Annual%20Debt%20Bulletin%202016-17.pdf</a>
		Domestic Revenue	M16,099.6 Million (UNICEF) M13 845.0Million	M16 035.0Million	M16 682.7Million	M17 759.0Million		<a href="https://www.unicef.org/esaro/UNICEF-Lesotho-2018-National_Budget_Brief.pdf">https://www.unicef.org/esaro/UNICEF-Lesotho-2018-National_Budget_Brief.pdf</a>
16.	Liberia	GDP	\$ 3,285,285,455,000 (3.29bn World Bank) \$ 2.3 Billion (IMF)	\$3,264,000.00	\$3,070,518.10	\$ 2.80 Billion	\$2.70 Billion	<a href="http://www.mfdp.govlr/index.php">www.mfdp.govlr/index.php</a> <a href="http://www.liberiabudget.info">www.liberiabudget.info</a> <a href="http://www.internationalbudget.org">www.internationalbudget.org</a>
		National Budget	\$ 600.2 Million L\$ 600,204,076.00	L\$57,319,450,867 \$ 526.6	\$ 570.148 Million L\$ 84,333,327.390.40	L\$ 110,460,000,000.00 \$ 526,000,000.00		
		Education Budget	\$ 86.2 Million (14.3%)	\$ 84.5 Million	\$85,362,696 Est outrun 75,367,917	L\$82,594,718	L\$ 86.632.157	
		Debt Servicing						
		Domestic Revenue	\$483.7 Million	L\$ 422,351Million	L\$506,195Million	L\$506,195Million		
17.	Malawi	GDP	\$6.303Billion	\$7.065Billion	\$7.522 Billion	4.70 USD Billion		<a href="https://tradingeconomics.com/malawi/gdp#:~:text=GDP%20in%20Malawi%20is%20expected,according%20to%20our%20econometric%20models.">https://tradingeconomics.com/malawi/gdp#:~:text=GDP%20in%20Malawi%20is%20expected,according%20to%20our%20econometric%20models.</a>
		National budget	Total Expenditure K1,129,473	MK1.3 trillion (UNICEF)	MK1.45 trillion,	MK1.73 trillion		<a href="https://www.unicef.org/esaro/media/6196/file/UNICEF">https://www.unicef.org/esaro/media/6196/file/UNICEF</a>

				K1,301.23 trillion				<a href="#">Malawi-National Brief-2019.pdf</a>
		Education budget	\$11.47 (UNICEF) K9,077,104,273 Billion	K9,080,959,486 Billion	MK9,535,007,460 Billion	MK9.87 Billion (UNICEF)		<a href="http://www.csecmalawi.org/resources/ANALYSIS-OF-THE-2016-2017-NATIONAL-BUDGET.pdf">http://www.csecmalawi.org/resources/ANALYSIS-OF-THE-2016-2017-NATIONAL-BUDGET.pdf</a>
		Debt servicing	MK88.3 Billion of which interest on external debt was MK5.4 Billion, while that on domestic debt was MK82.8 Billion (UNICEF) K 143.5 Billion	K185.8 Billion	K 15,610Billion K14,341Billion	K15,472Billion		<a href="https://www.cabri-sbo.org/uploads/bia/malawi_2016_formulation_external_pre-budget_statement_ministry_of_finance_comesa_sadc_english_.pdf">https://www.cabri-sbo.org/uploads/bia/malawi_2016_formulation_external_pre-budget_statement_ministry_of_finance_comesa_sadc_english_.pdf</a>
		Domestic revenue	K840,463Billion (UNICEF) K779.8 Billion	K918.2 Billion	-Total revenues and grantsMK1.261 trillion -Tax revenue MK940 Billion -Non-tax revenue MK112.2 Billion (UNICEF) K1,005.6 Billion	-Tax revenue alone MK 1.369 trillion -Non-tax revenues MK55.8 Billion (UNICEF) K1,425.1 Billion		
18.	Madagascar	GDP	35 730,8Billion Ariary	40,409.0Billion Ariary	45,570.0Billion Ariary	50588,7Billion Ariary	56,864.0Billion Ariary	
		National budget	Ariary7 353,5Billion	Ariary 7308,2 Billion	Ariary 7 652 087 584 Billion	Ariary 8 740 647 844 Billion		<a href="http://www.mefb.gov.mg">www.mefb.gov.mg</a>
		Education budget	944 012 438 Billion Ariary	1,077.0Billion Ariary	63 874 000 Billion Ariary	90 135 000 Billion Ariary		<a href="http://www.Cabri-obs.org">www.Cabri-obs.org</a>
		Debt servicing	Ariary339,2Billion	Ariary 400,1 Billion	Ariary 462,0 Billion	Ariary 501,9 Billion		<a href="https://www.unicef.org/esa/sites/unicef.org.esa/files/2019-04/Citizens-Budget-in-Madagascar-%282019%29.pdf">https://www.unicef.org/esa/sites/unicef.org.esa/files/2019-04/Citizens-Budget-in-Madagascar-%282019%29.pdf</a>
		Domestic revenue/tax	Ariary 4 081,0 Billion	Ariary 4 642,9 Billion	Ariary 5 431,3 Billion	Ariary 6526,1 Billion		
19.	MALI	GDP						UNICEF <a href="http://www.unicef.org">www.unicef.org</a> <a href="http://www.cabri.sbo.org">www.cabri.sbo.org</a> African Development Bank IMF
		National budget	\$3,521.9Million	\$3,466.8 Million	2.410 Billion CFA francs	CFA2,780.935 Billion (about \$4.6 Billion)		<a href="https://af.reuters.com/article/idAFL8N1W62Q3#:~:text=The%202019%20budget%20anticipates%20revenues,cabinet%20said%20in%20a%20statement.">https://af.reuters.com/article/idAFL8N1W62Q3#:~:text=The%202019%20budget%20anticipates%20revenues,cabinet%20said%20in%20a%20statement.</a>
		Education budget	FCF351,8Million	FCFA408,1Million				<a href="http://www.unicef.org">www.unicef.org</a> (UNICEF-For every child Rwanda)
		Debt servicing						<a href="https://www.tralac.org/documents/resources/by-country/rwanda/1991-rwanda-budget-framework-paper-2018-2021/file.html">https://www.tralac.org/documents/resources/by-country/rwanda/1991-rwanda-budget-framework-paper-2018-2021/file.html</a>
		Domestic revenue/ tax			2.023 trillion CFA francs (\$3.6 Billion)	CFA2,040.957 Billion (about \$3.35 Billion).		

20.	Mauritania	GDP	\$4,960.6Millions	\$4,999.6Million	\$5,164.0Million	\$5,417.4Million	\$5,710.2Million	
		National budget	\$ 493.0Billion 474,691.72	\$ 530.1 Billion 487,766.49	\$ 533.0 Billion 522,449.21	\$ 619.8 Billion 582,190.33	\$685.8 Billion	<a href="http://www.imf.org">www.imf.org</a>
		Education budget	71,274.00 Million	79,610.00 Million	80,676.00 Million	81,036.00 Million		<a href="https://www.globalpartnership.org/sites/default/files/annonce-contribution-mauritanie-3e-conference-financement-gpe.pdf">https://www.globalpartnership.org/sites/default/files/annonce-contribution-mauritanie-3e-conference-financement-gpe.pdf</a>
		Debt servicing	\$17.0 Million 15,476.80	\$25.5 Million 28,266.46	\$24.9 Million 30,781.67	\$23.8 Million 30,835.51	\$21.2 Million	<a href="http://www.cabri-sbo.org">www.cabri-sbo.org</a>
		Domestic revenue/tax	\$26.3Million	\$26.3Million	\$26.3Million	\$25.9Million	\$26.1Million	<a href="https://www.google.com/search?q=mauritania+budget+2017+pdf&amp;og=MAURITANIA+BUDGET+2017&amp;ags=chrome.1.69157j33.30403j0j4&amp;sourceid=chrome&amp;ie=UTF">https://www.google.com/search?q=mauritania+budget+2017+pdf&amp;og=MAURITANIA+BUDGET+2017&amp;ags=chrome.1.69157j33.30403j0j4&amp;sourceid=chrome&amp;ie=UTF</a>
21.	Mozambique	GDP	461.42USD	498.98USD	491.805USD	520.000USD		<a href="https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD?locations=MZ">https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD?locations=MZ</a>
		National Budget	MT272.3Billion	MT 303 Billion	MT 340 Billion	345.4 Billion meticaís		
		Education Budget	MT 51,950.5Million	MT 52,629.5Million	MT 56,658.4Million			<a href="https://www.unicef.org/esa/sites/unicef.org.esa/files/2019-04/UNICEF-Mozambique-2019-Rapid-Analysis-of-Budget-Proposal.pdf">https://www.unicef.org/esa/sites/unicef.org.esa/files/2019-04/UNICEF-Mozambique-2019-Rapid-Analysis-of-Budget-Proposal.pdf</a>
		Debt servicing	\$10.91 Billion			120% of the total expenditure		<a href="https://theodora.com/wfbc/urrent/mozambique/mozambique_economy.html">https://theodora.com/wfbc/urrent/mozambique/mozambique_economy.html</a> <a href="https://www.bti-project.org/en/reports/country-report-MOZ-2020.html">https://www.bti-project.org/en/reports/country-report-MOZ-2020.html</a>
		Domestic Revenue/tax	3.356 Billion		288.910 MZM	324.179 MZM		
22.	Niger	GDP	CFA4,773 Billion	CFA 5,146 Billion	CFA 5,524 Billion	CFA 6,025 Billion		
		National budget	CFA 1341.4 Billion	CFA 1404.5 Billion CFA1 900 860 944 608 Billion	CFA 1460.7 Billion CFA 1 929 300 244 440 Billion	CFA 1564.7 Billion CFA 2 006 277 710 883 Billion		Main data source: <a href="http://CIA World Fact Book">CIA World Fact Book</a> All values, unless otherwise stated, are in <u>US dollar</u> <a href="https://tradingeconomics.com/niger/public-spending-on-education-total-percent-of-gdp-wb-data.html">https://tradingeconomics.com/niger/public-spending-on-education-total-percent-of-gdp-wb-data.html</a>
		education budget	CFA143,738,758Billion	CFA205 787 745 503 Billion	CFA206 805 121 033 Billion	CFA210 328 044 264 Billion		<a href="https://data.html#:~:text=Public%20spending%20on%20education%2C%20total%20(%25%20of%20GDP)%20in%20Togo,compiled%20from%20officially%20recognized%20sources">data.html#:~:text=Public%20spending%20on%20education%2C%20total%20(%25%20of%20GDP)%20in%20Togo,compiled%20from%20officially%20recognized%20sources</a>
		Debts servicing	CFA 7.7 Billion	CFA 6.3 Billion	CFA 5.9 Billion	CFA 4.4 Billion		

		domestic revenue/tax	CFA 770.8 Billion CFA619,9Billion	CFA 866.0 Billion CFA 828,16 Billion	CFA 968.2 Billion CFA 839,97 Billion	CFA 875,70 Billion		
		Domestic Revenue	N4.94 trillion	6.607 trillion	N824.82 Billion	8.42tn		<a href="https://www.mondaq.com/nigeria/government-policy-public-finance/667074/federal-government-of-nigeria39s-2018-budget#:~:text=Aggregate%20FGN%20revenue%20for%202018,rate%20of%20%E2%82%A6305%2F%20%241">https://www.mondaq.com/nigeria/government-policy-public-finance/667074/federal-government-of-nigeria39s-2018-budget#:~:text=Aggregate%20FGN%20revenue%20for%202018,rate%20of%20%E2%82%A6305%2F%20%241</a>
23.	Nigeria	GDP	\$375,745,486,521 (\$376 Billion)	\$398,160.40 3.20	\$448,120,428.86 N119.28trn	250.00 USD Billion N142.96tn	360.00 USD Billion	<a href="http://www.udgetoffice.gov.ng">www.udgetoffice.gov.ng</a> <a href="http://www.nairametrics.com">www.nairametrics.com</a> <a href="http://www.nationalplanning.gov.ng">www.nationalplanning.gov.ng</a>
		National Budget	N 7.298 Trillion	8.612 trillion Naira	N8.83Trillion	N 10.8TRILLION N 10,810,800,872 ,072 N10.594tn		/Downloads/Nigeria_2020_Approval_External_Citizens Budget_BudgetOffice_CEN-SADECOWAS_English.pdf/CITIZEN VERSION
		Education Budget	N398.01 Billion	N435.01 Billion	N47.29bn	N501.48bn		<a href="https://budgetoffice.gov.ng/index.php/fgn-2021-budget-call-circular?task=document.viewdoc&amp;id=820">https://budgetoffice.gov.ng/index.php/fgn-2021-budget-call-circular?task=document.viewdoc&amp;id=820</a>
		Debt Servicing	N1.66 trillion	N2.014 trillion;	2.144trillion	N2.453tn		<a href="http://www.cabri.sbo.org">www.cabri.sbo.org</a>
		Domestic Revenue	N4.94 trillion	6.607 trillion	N824.82 Billion	8.42tn		<a href="https://www.mondaq.com/nigeria/government-policy-public-finance/667074/federal-government-of-nigeria39s-2018-budget#:~:text=Aggregate%20FGN%20revenue%20for%202018,rate%20of%20%E2%82%A6305%2F%20%241">https://www.mondaq.com/nigeria/government-policy-public-finance/667074/federal-government-of-nigeria39s-2018-budget#:~:text=Aggregate%20FGN%20revenue%20for%202018,rate%20of%20%E2%82%A6305%2F%20%241</a>
24.	Rwanda	GDP	\$ 9,135,454,442 \$ 9.14Bn	\$ 9,627,720.63	\$ 10,122,472.59	\$8.60 Billion	\$9.40 Billion	UNICEF <a href="http://www.unicef.org">www.unicef.org</a> <a href="http://www.cabri.sbo.org">www.cabri.sbo.org</a> African Development Bank IMF
		National Budget	FRW 2.094bn 1,891.3	FRW 2,433.5bn (UNICEF) FRW 2,115.3bn (ADB/IMF) FRW 2,069.2 Billion	FRW 2,876.9bn (UNICEF)  FRW 2,585.2bn (ADB/IMF) FRW 2,290.3 Billion	FRW 3,245.70bn (UNICEF)  FRW 2,876.9bn (ADB/IMF) FRW 2,601.7 Billion	FRW 3.436\$ UNICEF	
		Education Budget	RWF 240.8 Billion	FRW 273 Billion FRW 1,279,333,05 6Billion	FRW 273 Billion FRW 1,255,769,642 Billion	FRW 1,780,919,963 Billion	FWR35 7,389,3 71,603	<a href="http://www.unicef.org">www.unicef.org</a> (UNICEF-For every child Rwanda)
		Debt Servicing	FRW 38.0 Billion	FRW 42.8 Billion	FRW 48.5 Billion	FRW 54.5 Billion		<a href="https://www.tralac.org/documents/resources/by-country/rwanda/1991-">https://www.tralac.org/documents/resources/by-country/rwanda/1991-</a>

								<a href="http://rwanda-budget-framework-paper-2018-2021/file.html">rwanda-budget-framework-paper-2018-2021/file.html</a>
		Domestic Tax Revenue	FRW1,240.5 Billion FRW 1,186.3 Billion	FRW 1,414.6 Billion FRW 1,339.4 Billion	FRW 1,534.0 Billion FRW 1,441.4 Billion	FRW 1,786.5 Billion FRW 1,682.4 Billion		
25.	Senegal	GDP	FCFA9493,4Billion	FCFA 10347,0Billion	FCFA 11310Billion			<a href="http://www.finances.gouv.sn">www.finances.gouv.sn</a>
		National budget	FCFA3248,1 Billion	FCFA3597,8Billion	FCFA3 937,67Billion	FCFA3.573Billion		Downloads/senegal_2017_f ormulation_external_citize ns'_budget_ministry_of_finance_cen- sad_ecowas_french_1%20( 2).pdf
		Education budget	FCFA402,790,138 000	FCFA413,032 396, 140	FCFA 447.9Billion	FCFA526,270,5 40,817Million		<a href="https://tradingeconomics.com/senegal/public-spending-on-education-total-percent-of-gdp-wb-data.html">https://tradingeconomics.com/senegal/public-spending-on-education-total-percent-of-gdp-wb-data.html</a>
		Debt servicing	CFAF28.2Billion	FCFA221,0Billion	FCFA273.20Billion	364.80Billion		<a href="http://www.cabri-sbo.org">www.cabri-sbo.org</a>
		Domestic revenue/tax	FCFA 1985,7Billion	FCFA2211Billion	FCFA2434Billion	CFAF3122,55Billion		<a href="http://www.budget.gouv.sn">www.budget.gouv.sn</a>
26.	Sierra Leone	GDP	\$3,775,047,334Billion	\$4,085,114,7 9 Billion	\$3,941,474,31 Billion	\$400,00 Billion	\$465 Billion	
		National Budget	Le5.4 trillion	Le 6,974Trillion	Le 8,079Trillion (IMF) Le7.03 trillion (Gov)	Le 9.435Trillion		<a href="http://www.cabri-sbo.org">www.cabri-sbo.org</a>
		Education Budget	Le 275.3 Billion	Le7.138trillion	Le1.14 trillion	Le1.4 trillion		<a href="https://www.statistics.sl/images/StatisticsSL/Documents/Enacted-FY2019-2021-Government-of-Sierra-Leone-Budget.pdf">https://www.statistics.sl/images/StatisticsSL/Documents/Enacted-FY2019-2021-Government-of-Sierra-Leone-Budget.pdf</a> <a href="https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.XPD.TOTL.GD.ZS?locations=SL-GN-LR">https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.XPD.TOTL.GD.ZS?locations=SL-GN-LR</a>
		Debt Servicing	Le 474.0 Billion	Le 95Billion (interest payment)	Le 111Billion arrears of Le90.0 Billion	Le120.5 Billion		Source: GOSL AND IMF staff estimates and projected
		Domestic Revenue	Le3,596,098Billion	Le4,134,318 Billion	Le4,998,296Billion	Le 6,488.0Billion		sierra_leone_2017_approv al_external_budget_speech _ministry_of_finance_cen- sad_ecowas_english_1%20( 1).pdf
		National Budget	D12,359.94Million	D20,617.93 Millio n D20.8 Billion	D28.7 Billion	D28,348.70Billio n		
		Education Budget	Basic education D1,279.27 Million 16% Higher education D149.94Million 2%	Basic education D2,089.05Mi llion Higher education D873.46 Million	Basic education D3,063.39Million 11% Higher education 1,373.59 5.13%	Basic education D3,602.14Millio n Higher education D 1,097.76Million		<a href="file:///C:/Users/SetFreeMinistries/Downloads/Budget-Speech-2020%20(1).pdf">file:///C:/Users/SetFreeMinistries/Downloads/Budget-Speech-2020%20(1).pdf</a>
		Debt Servicing	D59.9Billion	D67.5Billion	D64.0Billion	D6,167.94Billio n		
		Domestic Revenue	\$164.59 Million	D19.8 Billion	D25.3 Billion	D24,472.62Milli on		

		Domestic revenue/tax	CFA18.2Billion	CFA20.4Billion	CFA19.9Billion	CFA19.9Billion	CFA20.0Billion	
27.	SOUTH SUDAN	GDP	\$200BILLION		3.4%	8.1%		<a href="https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/southsudan/overview#:~:text=South%20Sudan%20is%20one%20of%20less%20than%20%24200%20in%202017.\$">https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/southsudan/overview#:~:text=South%20Sudan%20is%20one%20of%20less%20than%20%24200%20in%202017.\$</a>
		National budget	SSP 16,869 Million	SSP46.277Billion \$324.5Million (SSP 34.824 Billion)	SSP81.6 (\$584 Million)  (SSP 81,590 Million).	SSSP208.16 \$680Million		<a href="http://mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/Citizens-Budget-Enacted-2018-Budget.pdf">http://mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/Citizens-Budget-Enacted-2018-Budget.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.mofep-grss.org/">http://www.mofep-grss.org/</a>
		Education Budget	594,078,605SSP US\$676,914,345	SSP\$1,862,205,015	(SSP 7.802 Billion),	SSP 11,720 Million),		<a href="http://www.mofep-grss.org/">http://www.mofep-grss.org/</a>
		Debt servicing	7,875SSP US\$	11,093SSP US\$	SSP 88.916 Billion	.		<a href="http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/book-final-1718-1.pdf">http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/book-final-1718-1.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.mofep-grss.org/">http://www.mofep-grss.org/</a>
		Domestic Revenue	56,089sspUS\$	141,691SSPUS\$	SSP 216.321 Billion	SSP 130,729 Million		
28.	Sudan	GDP	\$123.1billion	\$40.85billion	\$30.873 Billion			
		National budget	SDG8.48 Billion \$13.36 Billion  96.2 Billion SDG75,900.00Billion	SDG127.2 Billion (\$18.18 Billion) SDG87,400.00 Billion	SDG 188 Billion (\$4.2 Billion).  SDG 100,000.0 Billion	SDG 252 Billion (\$5.6 Billion)  SDG 114,900.00 Billion		<a href="https://www.dabangasudan.org/en/all-news/article/sudan">https://www.dabangasudan.org/en/all-news/article/sudan</a> * As effective foreign exchange rates can vary in Sudan, Radio Dabanga bases all SDG currency conversions on the <a href="#">daily US Dollar rate quoted by the Central Bank of Sudan (CBoS)</a>
		Education budget	SDG 10,001.91 Billion	SDG 15,361.04 Billion	SDG 19,433.03 Billion	SDG 23,120.03 Billion		<a href="https://www.globalpartnership.org/funding/replenishment/2018-pledges">https://www.globalpartnership.org/funding/replenishment/2018-pledges</a>
		Debt servicing	SDG 4,400.00 Billion	SDG 5,100.00 Billion	SDG 6,500.00 Billion	SDG 7,300.00 Billion		<a href="https://af.reuters.com/article/idAFL5N1EO29M#:~:text=The%202017%20budget%20puts%20total,expected%206.4%20percent%20for%202016.&amp;text=Projected%20revenue%20in%202016%20was,projected%20expenditure%2066.9%20Billion%20pounds.">https://af.reuters.com/article/idAFL5N1EO29M#:~:text=The%202017%20budget%20puts%20total,expected%206.4%20percent%20for%202016.&amp;text=Projected%20revenue%20in%202016%20was,projected%20expenditure%2066.9%20Billion%20pounds.</a>  <a href="https://uk.reuters.com/article/us-sudan-economy/sudan-passes-2020-budget-with-anticipated-deficit-of-1-62-Billion-idUKKBN1YX0L3">https://uk.reuters.com/article/us-sudan-economy/sudan-passes-2020-budget-with-anticipated-deficit-of-1-62-Billion-idUKKBN1YX0L3</a>
		Domestic revenue	<b>SDG</b> 8.48 Billion77.7 Billion (\$12 Billion)	SGD116.9 Billion (\$16.70 Billion)		SDG568.3 Billion (12.63Billion)		
29.	Swaziland	GDP	4.711 Billion USD	4.711 Billion USD	4.66 Billion US dollars	4.10 USD Billion		<a href="https://www.worldometers.info/gdp/swaziland-gdp/">https://www.worldometers.info/gdp/swaziland-gdp/</a> <a href="http://www.sra.org.sz/documents/1581687723.pdf">http://www.sra.org.sz/documents/1581687723.pdf</a>

		National Budget	E20.7 Billion	E21.8 Billion	E21.6 Billion	E 21.83 Billion		<a href="https://www.pkf.com/media/10028012/highlights-2016-2017-budget-speech.pdf">https://www.pkf.com/media/10028012/highlights-2016-2017-budget-speech.pdf</a>
		Education Budget	E3.3Billion	E3.5 Billion	E3.3 Billion	E3.5 Billion		<a href="https://www.cabri-sbo.org/en/documents/the-government-of-the-kingdom-of-Eswatiniestimatesfor-the-years-from1st-april-2020-to-31st-march-2023">https://www.cabri-sbo.org/en/documents/the-government-of-the-kingdom-of-Eswatiniestimatesfor-the-years-from1st-april-2020-to-31st-march-2023</a>
		Debt servicing	E10.4 Billion	E11.51 Billion	E6.15 Billion	E19.2		<a href="http://www.sra.org.sz/documents/1551337162.pdf">http://www.sra.org.sz/documents/1551337162.pdf</a>
		Domestic revenue	E7.7 Billion, E13.4 Billion	E16.5 Billion,	E15,314.050	E17,357,186		<a href="https://www.unicef.org/esaro/UNICEF_Swaziland_-_2017_-_National_Budget_Brief(1).pdf">https://www.unicef.org/esaro/UNICEF_Swaziland_-_2017_-_National_Budget_Brief(1).pdf</a> <a href="https://www.pkf.com/media/10028012/highlights-2016-2017-budget-speech.pdf">https://www.pkf.com/media/10028012/highlights-2016-2017-budget-speech.pdf</a>
30.	Tanzania	GDP	\$53,320,625,959 \$53.32 Billion (World bank)	\$58,001,200.57	\$63,177,068.17	\$50 .00	55.00 USD	World bank data base
		National Budget	Tzs 29.54Billion Tzs29,539.6Billion	31.712 Billion TZs 31,712.0 Billion	Tzs 32,475,950Billion 32,476.0 Billion	Tzs 33,105.4 Billion	34.88 trillion 15.14 Billion USD	<a href="https://www.tanzaniainvest.com/economy/budget-2018-19-speech">https://www.tanzaniainvest.com/economy/budget-2018-19-speech</a>
		Education Budget	Tzs2,958 Billion	Tzs 3,226.24 Billion 4.7trillion		TZs 2,904.8 Billion		<a href="https://www.cabri-sbo.org/en/budgets-in-africa/budget-enquirer">https://www.cabri-sbo.org/en/budgets-in-africa/budget-enquirer</a> <a href="https://www.unicef.org/tanzania/media/1236/file/UNICEF-Tanzania-2018-Education-Budget-Brief.pdf">https://www.unicef.org/tanzania/media/1236/file/UNICEF-Tanzania-2018-Education-Budget-Brief.pdf</a>
		Debt Servicing	Tzs8,000Billion	National debt service Tzs 9,461.4	Tzs 101 trillion	Tzs 9,721.1 Billion		<a href="https://www.cabri-sbo.org/en/budgets-in-africa/budget-enquirer">https://www.cabri-sbo.org/en/budgets-in-africa/budget-enquirer</a>
		Domestic Revenue	Tzs 29,539.6 Billion Tzs 20,894.6 Billion Tzsh15,105.1billion	Tzs31,712.0 Billion Tzsh 17,106.3billion	Tzs 20.89 trillion	Tzs 23,045.3Billion		<a href="https://www.cabri-sbo.org/en/budgets-in-africa/budget-enquirer">https://www.cabri-sbo.org/en/budgets-in-africa/budget-enquirer</a>
31.	The Gambia	GDP	\$1.505Billion	\$1.633Billion	\$1.773 Billion	1.40 USD Billion		<a href="https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Generic-Documents/country_notes/Gambia_country_note.pdf">https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Generic-Documents/country_notes/Gambia_country_note.pdf</a> <a href="https://tradingeconomics.com/gambia/gdp#:~:text=GDP%20in%20Gambia%20is%20expected,according%20to%20our%20econometric%20models.">https://tradingeconomics.com/gambia/gdp#:~:text=GDP%20in%20Gambia%20is%20expected,according%20to%20our%20econometric%20models.</a>
		National Budget	D12,359.94Million	D20,617.93 Million D20.8 Billion	D28.7 Billion	D28,348.70Billion		
		Education Budget	Basic education D1,279.27 Million 16%	Basic education	Basic education D3,063.39Million 11%	Basic education D3,602.14Million		<a href="file:///C:/Users/SetFreeMinistries/Downloads/Budget-Speech-2020%20(1).pdf">file:///C:/Users/SetFreeMinistries/Downloads/Budget-Speech-2020%20(1).pdf</a>

			Higher education D149.94Million 2%	D2,089.05Million Higher education D873.46 Million	Higher education 1,373.59 5.13%	Higher education D 1,097.76Million		<a href="file:///C:/Users/SetFreeMinistries/Downloads/Gambia 2019 Approval External EnactedBudget MinFin CEN SADECOWAS English.pdf">file:///C:/Users/SetFreeMinistries/Downloads/Gambia 2019 Approval External EnactedBudget MinFin CEN SADECOWAS English.pdf</a>
		Debt Servicing	D59.9Billion	D67.5Billion	D64.0Billion	D6,167.94Billion		
		Domestic Revenue	\$164.59 Million	D19.8 Billion	D25.3 Billion	D24,472.62Million		
32.	Togo	GDP	CFA2,786Billion	CFA2,975Billion	CFA3,198Billion	CFA3,469Billion	CFA3,766Billion	<a href="http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/983041544756487481/pdf/TOGO-DPO2-Program-Documents-Comments-Nov-7v3-TL-1-11152018-636803352791068275.pdf">http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/983041544756487481/pdf/TOGO-DPO2-Program-Documents-Comments-Nov-7v3-TL-1-11152018-636803352791068275.pdf</a>
		National budget	CFA21.7Billion	CFA27.4Billion	CFA25.4Billion	CFA25.2Billion	CFA25.2Billion	<a href="https://www.globalpartnership.org/sites/default/files/annonce-contribution-togo-3e-conference-financement-gpe-2018.pdf">https://www.globalpartnership.org/sites/default/files/annonce-contribution-togo-3e-conference-financement-gpe-2018.pdf</a>
		Education budget	23.14%, of the GDP XOF136,995,676,441.57	\$290.8Million	XOF174 Billion	XOF1,466.2 Billion		<a href="https://tradingeconomics.com/togo/public-spending-on-education-total-percent-of-gdp-wb-data.html#:~:text=Public%20spending%20on%20education%2C%20total%20(%25%20of%20GDP)%20in%20Togo,compiled%20from%20officially%20recognized%20sources.">https://tradingeconomics.com/togo/public-spending-on-education-total-percent-of-gdp-wb-data.html#:~:text=Public%20spending%20on%20education%2C%20total%20(%25%20of%20GDP)%20in%20Togo,compiled%20from%20officially%20recognized%20sources.</a> <a href="https://www.togofirst.com/en/public-finance/2811-4481-togo-almost-a-quarter-of-the-2020-provisional-budget-is-dedicated-to-education#:~:text=In%20detail%2C%20the%20ministry%20of,which%20stands%20at%201%2C466.2%20Billion">https://www.togofirst.com/en/public-finance/2811-4481-togo-almost-a-quarter-of-the-2020-provisional-budget-is-dedicated-to-education#:~:text=In%20detail%2C%20the%20ministry%20of,which%20stands%20at%201%2C466.2%20Billion</a>
		Debt servicing	CFA19.7Billion	CFA24.0Billion	CFA25.3Billion	CFA24.6Billion	CFA24.0Billion	<a href="http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/983041544756487481/pdf/TOGO-DPO2-Program-Documents-Comments-Nov-7v3-TL-1-11152018-636803352791068275.p">http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/983041544756487481/pdf/TOGO-DPO2-Program-Documents-Comments-Nov-7v3-TL-1-11152018-636803352791068275.p</a>
		Domestic revenue/tax	CFA18.2Billion	CFA20.4Billion	CFA19.9Billion	CFA19.9Billion	CFA20.0Billion	
33.	Uganda	GDP	\$25,995,038.50 \$26bn	\$32,772,824.21	34,387,229.49	\$32.50 Billion	Projected \$34bn	World Bank Account Data
		National Budget	UGX19,893Billion	UGX23,446Billion	UGX23,573Billion	UGX24,702Billion		<a href="https://www.unicef.org/esa/sites/unicef.org.esa/files/2019-04/UNICEF-Uganda-2019-Education-Budget-Brief.pdf">https://www.unicef.org/esa/sites/unicef.org.esa/files/2019-04/UNICEF-Uganda-2019-Education-Budget-Brief.pdf</a>
		Education Budget	UGX2,195.1Billion 11%	UGX 2,501.12bn	UGX2781.1bn 10.87%	UGX 2,685.5 Billion 10.5%		<a href="https://budget.go.ug/sites/default/files/Sector%20Bud">https://budget.go.ug/sites/default/files/Sector%20Bud</a>

					UGX2.419.187bil lion			<a href="#">get%20Docs/07%20Educati on.pdf</a>
		Debt Servicing	Ugx2,014.01Billion \$250.3Million	\$ 683.62Millio n		Mult- UGX135,906,15 8.02Billion		URA -source <a href="https://www.finance.go.ug/sites/default/files/Publications/Debt%20Statistical%20Bulletin%20December%202017_0.pdf">https://www.finance.go.ug/sites/default/files/Publications/Debt%20Statistical%20Bulletin%20December%202017_0.pdf</a> <a href="https://www.pwc.com/ug/en/assets/pdf/budget-bulletin-2016-2017.pdf">https://www.pwc.com/ug/en/assets/pdf/budget-bulletin-2016-2017.pdf</a> <a href="https://www.finance.go.ug/sites/default/files/NATIONAL%20BUDGET%20FRAME%20WORK%20PAPER%20FY%202018-19.pdf">https://www.finance.go.ug/sites/default/files/NATIONAL%20BUDGET%20FRAME%20WORK%20PAPER%20FY%202018-19.pdf</a> <a href="https://www.finance.go.ug/sites/default/files/Publications/Public%20Debt%20Report%20MTDS%2019-20.pdf">https://www.finance.go.ug/sites/default/files/Publications/Public%20Debt%20Report%20MTDS%2019-20.pdf</a>
		Domestic Revenue	Ugx12,613Billion Ugx12,914.30Billion	UGX14,507Bi llion UGX14,506.8 6Billion	UGX16,644Billio n	UGX18,794Billi on		<a href="https://parliamentwatch.ug/the-ugandan-education-sector-are-we-advancing-or-burying-it/">https://parliamentwatch.ug/the-ugandan-education-sector-are-we-advancing-or-burying-it/</a>
34.	Zambia	GDP	\$25,868,142,073 \$25.87 Billion	Zmw 27,005,238.9 0	\$23,064,722.45	\$19.70bn	\$24Billi on	UNICEF PMRC-National Budget Analysis
		National Budget	Zmw 64.5 Billion	Zmw 71.66 Billion	Zmw 86.8 Billion	Zmw 106.01 Billion		Unicef Zambia KPMG International <a href="https://www.unicef.org/esa/media/5001/file">https://www.unicef.org/esa/media/5001/file</a>
		Education Budget	Zmw zmw 10,641,930,000 16.5%	Zmw 11,561,643,2 04 16.1%	Zmw/k 13.3 Billion 15.3%	K 13.1 billion 12.4%		PMRC National Budget Analysis 2018
		Debt Servicing	Ex -6,497,230,000 zmw Dom-4,969,310,000 zwm	Dom-zmw 6,972,268,26 0 Ex-zmw 7,268,795,02 0	K 23.6 Billion	5 Billion 22%		
		Domestic Revenue	D/R- 42,939.79 T/R-37,622.46 Income tax-19,647.34	K 51.9 Billion	Zmw 56.1 Billion	Zmw 3.46 Billion		<a href="http://www.mof.gov.zm">www.mof.gov.zm</a>
35.	Zimbabwe	GDP	\$22,040,902,300 \$22.04 Billion	\$24,311,560. 50	\$21,440,758.80	\$17.00 Billion		<a href="http://www.tradingeconomics.com">www.tradingeconomics.com</a> <a href="http://www.zimtreasury.gov.zw">www.zimtreasury.gov.zw</a>
		National Budget	\$4.1Billion	\$5.743 Billions	\$8.16 Billion	\$63.66 Billion Zwh\$ US\$397 Million (unicef)		<a href="http://www.zimtreasury.gov.zw">www.zimtreasury.gov.zw</a> <a href="https://www.unicef.org/esa/media/6496/file/UNICEF-Zimbabwe-Education-Budget-Brief-2020.pdf">https://www.unicef.org/esa/media/6496/file/UNICEF-Zimbabwe-Education-Budget-Brief-2020.pdf</a>
		Education Budget	\$803.8 Million	\$905,593,00 0	\$1,132,322,000	Zwls 8,526,223,000		Ministry of Finance and Economic Development Reserve Bank. <a href="http://www.zimtreasury.gov.zw">www.zimtreasury.gov.zw</a> <a href="http://tradingeconomics.com-GDP">tradingeconomics.com-GDP</a> 2020
		Debt Servicing	\$180 Million(1.07 Billion)	\$177,100,60 2	\$351,114,000	Recurrent expenditure \$38.9bn		<a href="https://www.afdb.org/en/countries/southern-africa/zimbabwe/zimbabwe-economic-">https://www.afdb.org/en/countries/southern-africa/zimbabwe/zimbabwe-economic-</a>

								<a href="#">outlook#:":text=Public%20debt%20remains%20above%20the,31.25%25%20of%20external%20de</a>
		Domestic Revenue	\$3.7 Billion	\$5.071 Billion	\$6.6 Billion	Zw\$ 58.6 bn		

### Appendix 3: Summary of Budget Break down for Education 2017-2020

S/N	Country	Budget Tracking	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	KENYA	GDP				
		National Budget	2,259,423	2323.1	Ksh 2,556.6 Billion	Ksh 2,733.8billion
		Recurrent	1,213,14	1392.8	464,248.100	1,229.1
		Capital	756,498	579.6	4,049.0	617.9
		Education	67,175,022,600	67,075,730,000	99,097,286,284	102,661,364,807
		Recurrent	58,779,803,088	60,299,000,000	88,678,455,306	92,881,695,454
		Capital	8,395,219,512	6,776,730,000	10,418,830,978	9,779,669,353
		Debt servicing	Ksh141,209Billion	Ksh 621.76 Billion	Ksh 250.3bn	Ksh 131,868
		Domestic revenue	1,515,464	1,704,503	1,914,103	1,643,400
		Free Primary Education	18,628,418,584	19,106,906,548	18,110,013,974	17,031,416,651
		Special Needs Education	948,500,000	978,100,000	1,001,293,790	1,026,657,440
		Early Child Development and Education	72,692,500	27,742,500	24,548,547	28,078,900
		Primary Teachers Training and In servicing	580,422,260	597,588,460	657,384,101	727,443,730
		Alternative Basic Adult & Continuing Education	101,042,883	98,849,176	84,997,783	114,845,942
		School Health, Nutrition and Meals	2,680,706,600	1,030,706,600	841,671,777	990,188,703
		ICT Capacity Development	26,151,400			
		<b>Primary Education</b>	23,037,934,227	21,839,893,284	20,719,909,972	19,918,631,366
		Secondary Bursary Management Services	117,827,887	139,755,876	81,225,051	86,877,012
		Free Day Secondary Education	33,661,312,330	34,715,266,642	68,134,906,152	71,673,106,288
		Secondary Teachers Education Services	635,620,000	655,620,000	695,620,000	708,102,800
		Secondary Teachers In-Service	238,433,300	238,433,300	222,433,300	229,426,603
		Special Needs education	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	206,288,000
		<b>Secondary Education</b>	34,853,193,517	35,949,075,818	69,334,184,503	72,903,800,703
		Curriculum Development	1,315,724,600	1,315,358,540	1,215,048,540	1,396,835,725

		Examination and Certification	1,594,202,500	1,587,000,000	1,519,000,000	1,572,000,000
		Co-Curriculum Activities	1,594,141,392	1,551,884,244	1,485,793,467	1,531,814,329
2	ZAMBIA	GDP	K 245,103 billion	K 276,046 billion	K 313,101 billion	K 357,960 billion
		National budget	K64.5 billion	K71.6 BILLION	K86,807,894,727	K106.0 billion
		recurrent		K25.9 billion	K18,731,879	K5,938,870
		capital		K17.3 billion	K 6,218,583	K1,499,168
		Education budget	K10.6 billion 16.5%	K11.6 Billion (16.1% )	13,274,546,421	13,121,648,466
		recurrent	K351.5	161,892,587.6	158,144.522.5	1,932,545,363
		capital	K233.5	176,698,000	163,993,097	179,181,956
		Debt servicing	K6,497.23	K14.2 billion	K 20,798,548	K5,329,953
		Domestic revenue	K42.939.79	K41.1 Billion	K46,672,859	K14,538
		Schools Infrastructure	638.04	740,060,456	258,806,582	1,071,920,363
		University and College Infrastructure	368.58	321,865,420	601,645,546	860,625,000
		Student Loan Scheme	314.85	557,000,000	557,000,000	00
		School Feeding Programme	35.55	00	00	00
		Skills Development Fund	233.50	176,698,000	163,993,097	179,181,956
3	ZIMBABWE	GDP		ZWL\$44331.9	ZWL\$130,644.0	ZWL\$344,781.9
		National Budget	USD36,53Million	ZWL\$ 7 857.9million	ZWL\$ 26 188.7million	ZWL\$ 63 641.0million
		Recurrent	USD296,221,109, 00Million	ZWL\$5182.9	ZWL\$17720.7	ZWL\$38 851.0
		Capital	\$69,175,016,00m illion	ZWL\$2 675.0	ZWL\$8 468.0	ZWL\$ 24 790.0
		Education	USD 803,771,000 million	US\$935.8 million	ZWL\$ 1,162,681,000	ZWL\$ 8,526,223,000
		Recurrent	USD788,969,000 million	US\$848.8 million	ZWL\$ 1,048,402,000	
		Capital	USD6,825,000 million	US\$17.4 million.	ZWL\$ 36,920,000	
		Debt servicing	US\$181.0	US\$180.6	US\$159.5	US\$157.4
		Domestic revenue	US\$3 540.0	US\$3 762.9	\$4 159.2	\$7493.9
		To support the construction of age appropriate infrastructure	214,442,000	US\$3.8 million	301,561,000	
		Procurement of teaching and learning materials PRI	1,401,000	US\$12.1 million	6,279,000	
		Rehabilitation and construction	00	US\$6.3 million		
		Procurement of teaching and learning materials as well as science	2,294,000	US\$27.5 million	7,988,000	

		kits to promote STEM.				
		towards rehabilitation of existing infrastructure SEC	269,787,000	US\$5.8 million	399,035,000	
		Schools Supervision and Monitoring	00	US\$3.6 million	424,663,000	
		Teacher Capacity Development	10,636,000	US\$3.7 million		
		Special needs	00	US\$5.7 million		
		Curricula Development	305,211,000	US\$2.1 million	23,155,000	
		Support for School Children Sanitary Wear	00			ZWL\$200 million
		Infrastructure	00			ZWL\$1.9million
		Basic Education Assistance Module	ZWL\$269,787,000			ZWL\$450Million
		Policy and Administration	ZWL\$10,636,000			
		Infant Education	ZWL\$214,442,000			
		Junior Education	ZWL\$305,211,000			
		Learner Support Services	ZWL\$1,401,000			
4	UGANDA	GDP				
		National Budget	Ushs.26,361trillion	Ushs 29,008.54Trillion	Ushs 32,702 Trillion	Ushs 40,487 Trillion
		Recurrent	7,577	ugx7,590,397,420 bn	9,615	12,415
		Capital	9,226	ugx11,492,218,952bn	11,960	16,356
		Education	Ushs 2,479.665	SHS2,592.859	3,140.495	3,373
		Recurrent	Ushs.1,641.555	Ushs1.806.048	Ush1.954,341	2,201.969
		Capital	Ushs.553.419	Ushs552.419	Ushs. 464,846	483.472
		Debt servicing	2,303	Ugx8,583,7billion	894	723
		Domestic revenue	12,914	15,062.49	16,359	20,646
		Establishment of 12 seed secondary schools	00	Shs 8.58 billion;	00	00
		Rehabilitation of dilapidated primary schools and traditional secondary schools	00	Ug.Shs. 15.23 billion	00	00
		salary enhancement	00	Shs 19.6 billion	1,474,171	1,626.444
		Pre-Primary and primary Education:	135.060	Ushs.22.61bn	121.484	68.961
		Secondary Education	13.470	Ushs. 42.35bn	13.436	5.045
		Infrastructure secondary educ	00	Ushs. 2.22bn	00	00

		Instructional Materials for Primary Schools	Ushs. 14.71bn	00	00	00
		Classroom construction and rehabilitation (Primary)	ugx46.269billion	00	00	00
		Instructional Materials for Secondary Schools	ugx1.350billion	00	00	00
		Curriculum Development and Training (NCDC)	ugx 8.536 billion	00	00	00
		Monitoring and Supervision of Primary Schools	ugx 9.966 billion	00	00	00
		Special Needs Education	Ushs. 0.5bn	00	3.494	3.446
		Skills development	00	00	238.260	223.994
		Quality and standards	00	00	65.567	31.470
		Physical education and sports	00	00	11.905	33.221
5	SWAZILAND	GDP				
		National Budget	E20,679 Billion	E21.8 billion.	E21.6 Billion	E 21.83 Billion
		Recurrent	13,909,317	E14,756 million	14,930,014	14,901,753
		Capital	3,921,631	E5,592 million	3,143,685	5,767,087
		Education	E3.1 billion	3 366 041 462	3 164 155 397	3 409 716 813
		Recurrent				E3,409,717
		Capital				E152,897
		Debt servicing	E10.4 Billion	E11.51 Billion	E6.15 Billion	E19.2
		Domestic revenue	E13.4 Billion	E16.5 Billion,	E15,314.050	E17,357,186
		CHIEF INSPECTOR PRIMARY	00	1 429 368 075	1 460 093 288	8 1 579 923 485
		CHIEF INSPECTOR SECONDARY	00	1 157 668 711	988 056 842	1 071 230 898
		CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT	00	16 598 538	16 097 205	16 716 677
		NATIONAL LIBRARY SERVICES	00	75 149	176 193	172 278
		CAREER GUIDANCE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES	00	6 492 310	6 483 323	6 854 754
		-POST SECONDARY GRANTS	00	363 447 533	363 535 741	398 935 741
		TEACHER TRAINING	00	66 555 669	55 311 410	62 676 395
		EKWETSEMBENI SPECIAL SCHOOL	00	20 538 406	15 002 044	16 276 996
		PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION	00	4 494 268	3 105 196	2 910 957
6	GHANA	GDP	GH¢38,344.1			
		National Budget	GH¢58,137.4 million	GH¢67,279,955,085	GH¢78,771,833,602	GH¢85,952

		Recurrent	GH¢16,006	GH¢19,595,126,198	GH¢22,837,993,208	GH¢24,665,032,664
		Capital	GH¢7,128	GH¢6,896,301,891	GH¢8,531,017,247	GH¢13,003,505,914million
		Education	GH¢8,330.10 million	GH¢1,627,370,946	GH¢11,205,401,222	GH¢10,126,326,138
		Recurrent	GH¢ 7341655128	GH¢ 72,925,975,84		
		Capital	GH¢ 7,358,213,261	GH¢ 10,478,249,993		
		Debt servicing	GH¢13,940.52	14,909.80	18,646	GH¢ 16,017,991,511million
		Domestic revenue	GH¢43,430.11 million	41,565.14	GH¢57,794.9 million	GH¢ 66,882,789,762million
		Management and Administration	00	338,816	GH¢2,589,150,268	GH¢1,805,885,322
		General Administration and Finance	00	150,357	GH¢132,473,890	GH¢132,473,890
		Human Resource	00	489,531,550	GH¢900,000	GH¢900,000
		- Policy, Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evalu	00	5,103,295	GH¢400,000	GH¢400,000
		Specialized Education Support	00		GH¢741,854,379	GH¢741,854,379
		Basic Education	00	479,740,919	GH¢4,395,816,522	GH¢4,395,816,522
		Kindergarten	00		GH¢983,294,008	GH¢983,294,008
		Primary Education	00		GH¢1,816,019,864	GH¢1,816,019,864
		Junior Secondary Education	00	479,740,919	GH¢1,596,502,649	GH¢1,596,502,649
		Inclusive and special Education	00		GH¢9,325,975	GH¢9,325,975
		Ghana Library Board	00	150,357	00	00
7	TANZANIA	GDP				
		National Budget	Shs 29,539.6 billion	31,711,986	32,475,950 billion	33,105.4 billion
		Recurrent	Shs. 17,719.1 billion	19,712,394	20,468,676billion	Shs 20,856.8 billion
		Capital	Shs. 11,820.5 billion	11,999,592	12,007,273billion	Shs 12,248.6 billion
		Education	shs4,770,358,004,283	4,706,361,982,000	shillings 4,641.5 billion	Shs4,511.79billion 13.63%
		Recurrent	4,770,358,004,283	3,024.58 billion		1334.66
		Capital	Shs 2,958 billion	201.66 billion	3,211.5 billion;	Shs 2,904.8 billion
		Debt servicing	Tzs8,000Billion	9,461.4	Tzs 101 billion	Tzs 9,721.1 Billion
		Domestic revenue	15,105.1	17,106.3	Tzs 20.89 trillion	Tzs 23,045.3Billion
		Free basic education programme	Shs 3,069.5 billion	Shs 201.6 billion	Shillings 285.93 billion	Shs 288.4 billion

		Facilitating national examinations;	00	Shs 114.1 billion	Shillings 114.1 billion	Shs 73.97 billion
		Education Training Colleges	Shs 44.61 billion	Shs 1,336.6 billion	Shillings 142.20 billion	Shs 62.94 billion
		School quality assurance	Shs 43.75 billion	Shs 106.6 billion	Shillings 107.0 billion	Shs 218.38 billion
		Infrastructures	00	00	Shillings 142.20 billion	Shs 165.62 billion
8	CHAD	GDP				
		National Budget	FCFA 966.110Billion	FCFA1,343,033 Billion	FCFA979,97 Billion	FCAF1,052,670 Billion
		Recurrent	FCFA5403 Billion	FCFA676,422 Billion	FCFA350,000Billion	FCFA 715,90Billion
		Capital	FCFA396,702 Billion	FCFA666,611 Billion	FCFA312,975 Billion	FCFA 336,770 Billion
		Education	FCFA106,015,342 million	FCFA106,015,342 million	FCFA114,09 million	FCFA 117,65 million
		Recurrent	FCFA2588,934million	FCFA2588,934million	00	FCFA 124,4
		Capital	FCFA17,080,088 million	FCFA9631,560million	00	FCFA 9,66million
		Debt servicing	FCFA192,237,633 Billion	FCFA515,714,124 Billion	FCFA77,00 Billion	FCFA 62,000 Billion
		Domestic revenue	FCFA525,267 Billion	FCFA653,089 Billion	FCFA547,54 Billion	FCFA 707 475 Billion
9	MOZAMBIQUE	GDP	589,294			
		National Budget	MT272.288.715,06 Billion	MT 302.928,1 Billion	MT340.414,7 Billion	MT 345.381.800,00 Billion
		Recurrent	MT 156.224.413,09 Billion	MT184,037.1 Billion	MT 196.592,6 Billion	MT228.348.653,31 Billion
		Capital	MT 80.381.222,13 Billion	MT 81,404.3 Billion	MT 102,320 Billion	MT 70.991.726,69 Billion
		Education	MT 51,950.5Million	MT 52,629.5Million	MT56.658,4 Million	MT60,514 Million
		Recurrent	MT 1,075 Million	MT 1,030 Million	MT 987 Million	MT 388.217,42 Million
		Capital	MT 41,084.2 Million	MT 44,655.9 Million	MT6,933.9 Million	MT 2.372.700,07 Million
		Debt servicing	MT 7,8 Billion	MT 7,1 Billion	MT 6,6 Billion	MT 37 322 989.28 Billion
		Domestic revenue	MT 183.147.085,94 Billion	MT 222,103.1 Billion	MT 253,486.0 Billion	MT 278.374.686,1 Billion 0
		Construction of classrooms	00	MT 160.5 Million	MT714,5	00
		School books	00	MT 1,021,2 Million	MT121.1	00
		Teacher training and capacity building	00	MT 123,4 Million	00	00
		Rehabilitation of school blocks	00	MT 179,4 Million	MT179.4	00

		Construction of 25 classrooms	00	MT 412 Million	MT714,5	00
		Acquisition and distribution of school desks	00	00	1,303,9	00
		Rehabilitation and construction of secondary school	00	00	MT63.6	00
10	NIGERIA	GDP	N107.96trn	N59,164	N139,811	154,110
		National Budget	N7,441.18 billion	N9.12tn	N8.83 trillion	N10,594,362,364,830tn
		Recurrent	N 299tr	N3.51tn	N04 trillion;	N4.84 tn
		Capital	N2.36Tr	N2.87tn	N031 trillion	N2.78 tn
		Education	N151.92bn	N109bn	N47.29bn	N501.48bn*
		Recurrent	N398.01 billion	N435.01 billion	N24 billion	N111.79bn
		Capital	N50 billion	N61.73 billion		185.34bn
		Debt servicing	N1.66 trillion	N2.014 trillion;	2.144trillion	N2.453tn
		Domestic revenue	N4.94 trillion	6.607 trillion	N824.82 Billion	8.42tn
		Infrastructure	N20,540,517.92	N2bn	N3 billion	N1.9 billion
		Development projects	N10,000,000	N417m	00	N1.56 billion
		Furniture	N182,000,000	00	00	00
		Capacity building	N20,000,000	00	00	00
		Rehabilitation of schools	N185,159,5050	00	00	00
		Learning materials	N395,283,549	00	00	00
		Universal Basic Education Commission	N92 billion	N109.06 billion	00	N111.79bn
		Salary payments	00	N1.8bn	N1.8 billion	N1.33bn
		Scholarship allowances	00	00	N6.8 billion	00
11	MALAWI	GDP				
		National Budget	K1,136.4 billion	1,301,227	1,341,750	1,511,849
		Recurrent	MK143.5 billion	948,876	982,230	1,018,584
		Capital		K348,351	354,520	488,265
		Education	MK196 Billion	MK290 billion	MK345 billion	10,011,757,833
		Recurrent	150,707,532,579	MK251.4	MK301.4	36,620,568,318
		Capital	15,509,000,000	MK38.7	MK43.6	13,507,950,000
		Debt servicing	MK 197,078	MK 177,319	MK 178,707	MK 180,233
		Domestic revenue	MK 754,909	MK 980,157	MK 1,122,082	MK 1,292,233
		Complementary Basic Education	MK99 billion	75,999	MK28.3 billion	
		Primary Education		MK3 billion		
		Primary Teacher Training	MK3.9 billion	MK9 billion	MK4.8 billion	
		Secondary Education	MK48 billion	43,948,230	MK39 billion	
		Secondary Teacher Education	00	00	MK12.4 billion	
		Furniture	MK2.5 billion	MK2.5 billion	MK4 billion	
		Early childhood development	MK400 billion	MK 616 Million	MK669 million	
12	LESOTHO	GDP				
		National Budget	M17,423.8 million	M18,709.3 million	M19,830.1 million	M18.6 billion.

		Recurrent	M867.0 million	M13,506.7 million	13 920.0	
		Capital	M5,064.7 million	M5,202.6 million	M5, 910.1 million	
		Education	M 14 088 461 million	M 14 088 461 million	M 5,052,077	M 6,113,347
		Recurrent	M4, 569,726,025	M4, 569,726,025	M 2,391.3	00
		Capital	M136, 514,000	M136, 514,000	219.0	M 218.4
		Debt servicing	M184.5	357.2	382.2	M441.3 Billion
		Domestic revenue	M 7,008.6	M 7,604.3	M 8,203.2	M 8,509.1
		Primary Section	0	0	0	M 20,000
		School Self-Reliance and Feeding Unit	0	0	0	M 240,000
		School Supply Unit	0	0	0	M 363,000
		Secondary Section		2,301,720	3,217,525	3,217,525
		Teaching Service Department		2,080,300	1,191,195	1,191,195
		Other expenses	391,936,500	407,949,023	368,473,820	379,528,035
13	RWANDA	GDP				
		National Budget	FRW1,949,397,927,743 billion	FRW (2,094,910,480,545 billion	FRW 2,585.2 billion	FRW 2,876.9 billion
		Recurrent	FRW 1,176.3 billion	FRW 1,322,995,616,969 billion	FRW 1,310 billion	FRW1,424.5Billion
		Capital	FRW 777.9 billion	FRW 771, 914, 863,576 billion	FRW 1,041 billion	FRW 1,152.1 billion
		Education	FRW 2 326 455 578 Millions	(FRW 248.5 billion	FRW 273Million	FRW297,817,913, 069million
		Recurrent				
		Capital				
		Debt servicing	FRW 38.0 Billion	FRW 42.8 Billion	FRW 48.5 Billion	FRW 54.5 Billion
		Domestic revenue	1,200,325,541,994	FRW 1,414.6 Billion	1,351,695,629,951	1,565,676,189,267
		The pre-primary and primary education programme	FRW 32,280	FRW 34,345	FRW 111.4 billion	FRW 106.3 billion
		CROSS-CUTTING PROGRAMS IN EDUCATION	1 167 781 052	251,062,054	17,365,500	00
		General Expense	597 600 000	00	668,916,258	00
		Other Expenditures	200 000 000	00	26,100,000	00
		Transport And Travel	11 261 052	00	00	00
		Compensation Of Employees	651 366 052	00	935,737,675	00
		Salaries In Cash	609 075 417	935,737,675	910,709,664	00
		Employer Social Benefits	1 400 000		1,134,000	00
		teacher development and management	00	2,337,204,949	00	00
		education quality and standards	00	7,909,503,000	7,037,515,898	FRW 16.1 billion
		ict integration in education	00	5,493,884,705	FRW 3.9 billion	FRW 15.6 billion

		examinations and accreditation	00	6,394,135,977	00	
		Lower Secondary Education Quality And Standards			824,350,000	FRW 32.9 billion
14	BURUNDI	GDP				
		National Budget	BIF1,326,831,923,450	BIF1,388,174,793,623	BIF1,400,074,793,623	BIF1,516,425,689,477
		Recurrent	813,463,465,644	BIF868,616,895,408	BIF881,116,895,408	BIF864,647,097,769
		Capital	513,368,457,806	BIF519,557,898,215	BIF519,557,898,215	BIF585,402,726,953
		Education	BIF274,757,394,397Million	BIF293,144,638,015	BIF252,526,202,135	BIF266,965,685,313
		Recurrent				
		Capital				
		Debt servicing	61,6553,434,252	56,893,104,667	57,608.42 Billion	58,175,264,755
		Domestic revenue	682,265,699,891	745,830,610,145	BIF758,830,610,145	854,949,655,518
		Payment of salaries	BIF 199,102,955,917	BIF216,318,120,453	BIF219,322,368,172	BIF238,344,866,942
		Purchases of goods and services	BIF 5,955,817,656	BIF5,718,733,935	BIF5,650,077,651	BIF6542,062,059
		Investments	BIF 209,091,120	BIF632,300,973	BIF6,208,300,973	BIF1,608,300,973
		Social security benefits	BIF 100,000,000	BIF100,000,000	BIF100,000,000	BIF100,000,000
		Other expenses	BIF26,121,111,137	26,929,735,115	BIF14,950,536,083	BIF11,693,654,759
15	CABO VERDE	GDP				
		National Budget	CVE45 252,6	CVE52 932	CVE56 874	CVE62 386
		Recurrent	CVE45 253	CVE52 629	CVE56 874	CVE62 386
		Capital	00	CVE303	CVE259	CVE209
		Education	CVE10,725,403,868Million	CVE10,383,470,378Million	CVE13,333,679,047Million	CVE12,508,138,784Million
		Recurrent	CVE9.294,653,711Million	CVE9,568,414,608Million	CVE9,904,058,700million	CVE9,980,950,146
		Capital	CVE1.430.750,157 Million	CVE815,055,770Million	CVE3,429,620,347Million	2,527,188,638
		Debt servicing	CVE4 522 Billion	CVE5 386 Billion	CVE 5 637 Billion	CVE 5 662 Billion
		Domestic revenue	CVE49 38 8Billion	CVE53 296 Billion	CVE62 650 Billion	CVE68 395 Billion
		Informal education	CVE56,851,134 Million	CVE 68,799,193 Million	CVE77,771,541	CVE 62,129,680 Million
		Pre-primary and primary education	CVE3,542,491,981Million	CVE 3,708,350,169 Million	CVE4,137,920,439	CVE 4,152,860,906 Million
		Secondary education	CVE3,893,552,624Million	CVE 3,565,972,789 Million	CVE3,895,089,870	CVE 3,841,394,161 Million
		Others not specified	CVE1,074,706,497 Million	CVE 764,801,452 Million	CVE626,522,892	CVE 807,801,412 Million
		Auxiliary services to education	CVE 970,751,636 Million	CVE 1,088,296,707 Million	CVE1,149,262,059	CVE 1,143,592,577 Million
16	SIERRA LEONE	GDP				
		National Budget	Le 5.4 trillion	Le7.4 trillion	Le7.68 trillion	Le9.35 trillion
		Recurrent	Le 1,616,462	Le 4,747,560	Le 5,794,257	Le 6,475,485

	Capital	Le 1,473,066	Le 2,083,137	Le 2,042,028	Le 2,873,656
	Education	Le 275.3 million 16.6%	Le295,379.1million 17.8%	Le348,762.9 17.1%	Le 26,077.7
	Recurrent		134,642.0		Le317.2 billion
	Capital	Le 66,567	Le 8,450	Le 81,930	Le3.0 billion
	Debt servicing	Le 474.0 Billion	Le 95Billion	Le 111Billion	Le 1,149 billion
	Domestic revenue	Le3,596,098Billio n	Le4,134,318Billio n	Le4,998,296Billion	Le 6,488.0Billion
	Administrative and Operating Costs	Le4,470.8	Le 5,951.5	Le24.6 billion	Le657.6 billion
	Improving Access to and Quality Education	Le111,391.3	Le 128,690.5	00	Le 21,985.3
	Planning and Development Services	Le1,762.6	Le 2,346.3	00	Le 2,544.9
	Pre-primary and Primary Education	Le58,601.1	Le 76,693.5	Le119.7	Le 1,876.9
	of which: Grants to Handicapped Schools	Le2,192.5	Le 2,918.6	00	Le 1,798.9
	of which: School Feeding Programme (PRP)	Le 55.4 billion	Le 73,774.9	Le69.6 billion	00
	Secondary Education	le32,600.8	Le 43,842.0	00	Le 14,992.7
	of which: Grants in Aid to Government Boarding Schools	Le10,639.7	Le 14,163.5	00	Le 10,188.6
	of which: Examination Fees to WAEC for WASCE	Le8,751.3	Le 11,649.7	Le26.5 billion	Le5.0 billion
	of which: Free Education Programme for Senior Secondary Schools	00	Le 7,885.7	Le71.2 million	Le 4,004.1
	of which: Girl Child Programme	Le 11,514.9	Le 9,340.0	00	00
	of which: National Awards Programme	Le 1,535.3	Le 803.1	00	00
	Provision of teaching and learning materials:	00	00	Le5.3 billion	00
	Physical and Health Education	Le 816.7	Le 1,144.5	00	00
	Non Formal Education	Le 1,074.7	Le 1,430.7	00	Le 953.9
	Institutional Support to the Free Education Programme	00	Le 6,000	00	Le26.1 billion
	Rehabilitation of Seven (7) government boarding Schools	00	Le 250	00	Le10.2 billion

		Rehabilitation of three(3) Office Buildings	00	Le 200	00	00
		Expansion of Adult Literacy Programme in all 14 District	00	Le 2,000	Le2.4 billion	00
17	THE GAMBIA	GDP				
		National Budget	D 12,359.94 billion	D20,617.93 billion	D28,733.21 Billion	28.34 billion
		Recurrent	D2.6 billion	D2.5 billion	D4.2 billion	D4.468Billion
		Capital	D1.8 billion	D11.1 billion	D15.9 billion	D2.689billion
		Education	D1,279.27	D2,089.05Million	D3,063.39 Billion	D4.6 billion
		Recurrent		1,279.27	1,989.27	3,589,150,000
		Capital		D88.98million	1,074.12	2,610,074,224
		Debt servicing	D59.9Billion	D67.5Billion	D64.0Billion	D61,679Billion
		Domestic revenue	D164.59 Million	D19.8 Billion	D25.3 Billion	D24,472.62Millio n
18	LIBERIA	GDP				
		National Budget	US\$ 600,204,076 million	US\$ 572,467,151 million	US\$ 540,153 million	US\$518,911millio n
		Recurrent	US\$520,455,947 million	US\$500,615,002 million	US\$ 523.009 million	US\$465.268 million
		Capital	US\$79,748,129 million	US\$ 71,852,149million	US\$ 74,168,376 million	US\$67.962 million
		Education	US\$ 86,165,512 million	US\$87,032,354 million	US\$ 74,105,446 million	US\$71,036,524 million
		Recurrent	US\$50,234,712 million	US\$50,971,163 million	US\$52,614,269 million	US\$37,931,109mil lion
		Capital	US\$1,200,000 million	US\$1,138,588 million	US\$1,175,292 million	US\$70,689,714mil lion
		Debt servicing	US\$14,732,958	US\$14,319,308	US\$14,319,308	US\$69.5 million
		Domestic revenue	US\$562,204,076	US\$526,548,333	US\$469.735million	US\$465.107millio n
		Pre-primary and primary education	US\$601,500 million	00	00	00
		- Secondary education	US\$113,000 million	US\$114,695 million	US\$118,392 million	00
		Education not definable by level	US\$10,863,873 million	00	00	00
		Subsidiary services to education	US\$25,250 million	00	00	US\$37,438,742 million
		Education n.e.c	US\$39,570,727 million	00	00	00
		Ministry of Education	US\$44,956,471 million	US\$45,548,538 million	US\$47,016,841 million	US\$37,931,109 million
		Teacher Education and Accreditation	US\$20,000 million	US\$20,300 million	US\$20,954 million	00
		Curriculum Development	US\$288,000 million	US\$292,320	US\$301,743	00
		Primary Education Project	US\$526,500 million	US\$533,273 million	US\$550,463 million	00
		Educational Facilities Unit	US\$52,000 million	US\$52,780 million	US\$54,481 million	00
		Special Education	US\$247,200 million	US\$247,608 million	US\$255,590 million	00
		Sanitation and Hygiene	US\$61,250 million	US\$61,944 million	US\$63,941 million	00

		Basic Education Schools	00	00	00	00
		Equipment/Furniture for ECE & Basic Schools	00	00	00	00
		School textbooks: Grades 5	00	00	00	00
		Instructional Materials for Schools	00	00	00	00
		Infrastructure	00	00	US\$400 million	
		Inclusive quality education	US\$8,536,103 million	US\$8,099,257 million	US\$8,360,344 million	00
		Education Quality & Access in	US\$2,506,803million	US\$2,378,514 million	US\$2,455,188 million	00
19	SOMALIA	GDP				
		National Budget	US\$ 267,577,964	\$274.6 million	\$344.2 million	US\$ 476.2million
		Recurrent	US\$ 255,866,034	US\$ 26.0million	US\$ 295,475,035million	US\$ 348.5million
		Capital	US\$ 17.7million	US\$ 34.2 million	US\$ 48,724,001million	US\$ 127.6million
		Education	US\$ 3,694,854million	US\$ 8,807,184million	\$ 16,009,178million	US\$ 21,009,576million
		Recurrent	US\$ 1,581,558million	US\$ 2,591,000million	US\$ 2,150,000million	
		Capital	US\$ 49,837million	US\$ 261,500million	US\$ 61,500million	
		Debt servicing	US\$ 7.8million	US\$ 1.5million	US\$ 2.5million	US\$ 0.3million
		Domestic revenue	US\$ 142.6million	\$ 172.5 million	\$ 189.9 million	US\$ 234.4million
		Primary and secondary	00	\$2.6 million	\$4 million	00
		Somalia national university	00	\$2.9 million	\$8 million	US\$ 4,900,000
		Somali Academy of Sciences and Arts	00	\$0.3 million	00	US\$ 646,271 million
		Somali Inter-governmental Academy	00	\$0.3 million	00	US\$ 328,060 million
		training and printing the syllabus	00	00	\$1.8 million	00
		education materials	00	00	\$0.6 million	00
		computers and internet service	00	00	\$0.6 million	00
		rehabilitating public schools	00	00	\$1.2 million	00
		salary of the teachers	00	US\$ 1,363,636 million	\$1,786,412 million	US\$ 2,711,348 million
		Ministry of education and higher education	00	00	00	US\$ 15,135,245 million
		General Expenses		US\$ 163,193million	US\$ 754,912million	US\$ 1,038,938 million
20	SOUTH SUDAN	GDP				
		National Budget	SSP 33,855 million	SSP 43,691 million	SSP 80.451 billion	SSP 208 billion

		Recurrent	SSP 9.1 billion	SSP 5,898 million	SSP 22.785 billion	
		Capital	SSP 958 million	SSP 3,232 million	SSP 6.434 billion	
		Education	SSP 1,405,802,677	SSP 1,862,205,015million	SSP 7.802 billion	SSP 11,548,155,893
		Recurrent	SSP 146,093,214		1,990,841,902	
		Capital	SSP 49,795,865		3,217,436,610	
		Debt servicing	7,875	11,093	0.4	14 billion
		Domestic revenue	9,256	14,046	244.8	32.0
		Ministry of General Education & Instructio	1,408,671,502		10,606,730,051	
		Basic education			SSP 6,866,680	SSP 6,866,680
		post-primary			SSP 2,148,663	
21	NIGER	GDP				
		National Budget	FCFA 1263,6Billion	FCFA 1491,3 Billion	FCFA 1592,8 Billion	FCFA 1706,5 Billion
		Recurrent	FCFA 663,5 Billion	FCFA 732,6 Billion	FCFA 772,9 Billion	FCFA 827,3 Billion
		Capital	FCFA 600,1 Billion	FCFA 758,7 Billion	FCFA 819,9 Billion	FCFA 879,2 Billion
		Education	FCFA 14 264 414 837	FCFA 205 787 745 503 2	FCFA 206 805 121 033	FCFA 210 328 044 264
		Recurrent	00	FCFA 94 449 425 707	FCFA 96 338 414 221	FCFA 98 265 182 506
		Capital	00	FCFA 12 730 474 836	FCFA 12 434 190 680	FCFA 12 872 425 838
		Debt servicing	FCFA 49,9 Billion	74, 3	FCFA 67,1 Billion	FCFA 69,3 Billion
		Domestic revenue	FCFA 619,9 Billion	FCFA 728,2 Billion	FCFA 795,1 Billion	FCFA 906,9 Billion
		Support for educational unit	FCFA 32 542 921	00	00	00
		Staff training costs	FCFA 63 642 999	00	00	00
		School canteen pensions	FCFA 395,040,000	00	00	00
		Basic contractual teachers salaries	FCFA 10 182 842 728	00	00	00
		Support for education units up	FCFA 49,633,280	00	00	00
		High school and CES Allowances	FCFA 1630,481,756	00	00	00
		Social actions	FCFA 12,352,213	00	00	00
		Contractual teaching fees(HIPC resource)	FCFA 1843,919,295	00	00	00
22	COTE D'IVOIRE	GDP				
		National Budget	6,447,638,712,43 2FCFA	6,756,257,616,33 2FCFA	7334.3FCFA billion	FCFA8061.0
		Recurrent	2,616,553,040,32 5FCFA	2,737,809,160,70 5FCFA	FCFA 2 889,6 billion	FCFA1.770,1 Billion
		Capital	1,924,716,543,90 9FCFA	1,833,024,822,65 4FCFA	FCFA 1 570,8 billion	FCFA 2.100,3 Billion
		Education	817,908,381,371F CFA	927.618,246,365F CFA	FCFA1,315,560,10 9,823 Billion	FCFA1.342.712.13 5,525Billion16,5%
		Recurrent	769,716,549,273F CFA	860,190,432,932F CFA	00	FCFA1070,2billion
		Capital	43,756,577,613F CFA	67,427,813,433	00	FCFA259,8billion

		Debt servicing	1.418,817,407,65 2FCFABillion	1,547,277,995,52 3FCFABillion	FCFA 1.781,1 Billion	FCFA 643,0 Billion
		Domestic revenue	4,707,251,144,15 2	3,406,008,090,52 6.0	FCFA381,8Billion	FCFA3.940,8 Billion
		Subscription expenses	5.500.691.810	4,752,607,565		
		Other expenses	26.351,797.774	22.006.483,988	FCFA25,594,844,5 96	FCFA54,184,198,0 66
		Staff expenditure	631,263,349.694	707.736,046,446	00	00
		Transfer and grants	101.427,838.422	125,695,294,933	00	00
		Project transfers	12.682.911.597	54,660,855,930	00	00
		Non project transfer	40,681,792,074	12,766,957,503	00	00
		Preschool and primary education	00	00	FCFA557,007,736, 161	FCFA 567,542,615,890
		Literacy	00	00	FCFA451,957,329	FCFA441,080,032
		Secondary education			FCFA	FCFA362,3
23	CAMEROON	GDP				
		National Budget	CFAF 4373.800billion	CFAF 4513,500 billion	CFAF 4491.7 billion	CFA4 951,7 billion
		Recurrent	CFAF 2059.4 billion	CFAF 2126.5 billion	CFAF 1732,4 billion	CFAF 1 066,2 billion
		Capital	CFAF 1586.9 billion	CFAF 1763.1 billion	CFAF 903,0billion	CFAF 1 496,3 billion
		Education	CFAF 222 123million	CFAF210,553,399 million	226,056,234	CFAF 235,3 million
		Recurrent	CFAF 184,610million	00	00	CFAF 6 035 million
		Capital	CFAF 222,122,500milli on	CFAF221,020,399 Million	225,923,738millio n	CFAF 13 326 million
		Debt servicing	CFAF 727 500 billion	CFAF 537.1 billion	CFAF722.7billion	CFAF 1 011,9 billion
		Domestic revenue	CFAF 3143.3 billion	CFAF 3175,00 billion	CFAF3657.0billion	CFAF 3,719,2billion
		Support to basic education	CFAF29,945,462 Million	CFAF 27,336,312 million	CFAF 291,288,73million	00
		Development of pre-school education	CFAF14,010,189 Million	CFAF 13,656,964 million	CFAF 15,122,131million	00
		UPE	CFAF175,932,687 Million	CFAF 167,303,602 million	CFAF 179,541,454millio n	CFAF 186,9 million
		Literacy	CFAF2232million	CFAF 2,256,521 million	CFAF 2.263,676million	00
		Quality education	00	00	00	CFAF 219.6 million
24	BENIN	GDP				
		National Budget	FCFA 1 697,986	FCF 1406,318	FCF 1 373,041	FCFA 1 381,400
		Recurrent	FCFA 761,125	FCFA 800,035	FCFA 374,900	FCFA 407,750
		Capital	FCFA 808,317	FCFA 499,031	FCFA 457,800	FCFA 485,500
		Education	FCFA148500	FCFA 72,071	FCFA 114,052	FCFA 118,931
		Recurrent	FCFA27644		FCFA 103,619	FCFA 87,572
		Capital	FCFA3,305,6	FCFA 2,000	FCFA 10,433	FCFA 17,017
		Debt servicing	FCFA 103,700	FCFA 132,900		FCFA 162,300

		Domestic revenue	FCFA 1 007,725	FCFA 1 135,609	FCFA1 211,902	FCFA 1 045,200
25	ANGOLA	GDP				
		National Budget	AOA 7.390.046.964.05 5,00	AOA9,685,551MIL LION	AOA10,407 Billion	Kz15.9trn
		Recurrent	AOA31.009.902.0 21,00	AOA4 230,2	AOA6.142.063.718 .399.00	
		Capital	AOA23.772.733.1 62,00	AOA978,8	AOA4.265.001.956 .661.00	
		Education	AOA500.563.291. 195,00	AOA559,59	AOA73.037,438,35 2,00	AOA845.601.371. 814,00
		Recurrent	21.001.649.113,0 0		68.260.330.406.00	
		Capital	4.586.367.571,00		4.777.107.946.000	
		Debt servicing	2681,3	4 780,5	1.599.197.704.767 .00	9.699.237.355.56 1,00
		Domestic revenue	3 667,82	4 139,3	3,740,257,108,994 ,00	
		Pre-school education	281,863,494,00	00	3,83.414,751,00	907.124.224,00
		Primary school	288,399,618,239, 00	00	2.915,780,831.00	284.411.498.063, 00
		Secondary education	103,480,772,426, 00	00	14,142.939,489.00	356.609.014.938, 00
		Special needs education	00	00	306,105,714.00	1.374.657.983,00
		Capacity building	00	00	2,037,361,839,00	170.189.279,00
		Quality of primary education	00	00	4,185,181,093,00	00
		Intensification of literacy and education	00	00	3,854,372,461,00	00
		Social action health and school sports	00	00	AOA154,987,551,0 0	00
		Adult education	00		00	3.865.862.825,00
		Other education services	00	00	00	1.548.735.654,00
		training	00	00	00	00
26	DRC	GDP	47 431,87	79.735,10		
		National Budget	10 223 312 584 133	8 915 077 997 320	9,604,890,737	17,225,2
		Recurrent	6 233 612 082 892	6 955 486 945 854	3.682.5	5.198.9
		Capital	3 989 700 501 241	1 959 591 051 466	1.158,2	3.164.5
		Education	900.162.101.980	1.049.896.633.73 6	1 099 485 894 044	2 941 366 246 716
		Recurrent	39.926.068	23.644.453.284	00	712 959 667 007
		Capital	61.737.852.299	126.603.090.167	132 797 553 925	692 377 288 740
		Debt servicing	214 233 265 055	388 547 360 000	255,5	179.5
		Domestic revenue	10 223,3	8 840,1	8,443,9	14.028.1
		Salary payments	721.067.682.451	721.067.682.451	00	712 959 667 007
27	MALI	GDP	79.735,10			
		National Budget	2 083,9	2 187,8	2 387,742	2 604,568
		Recurrent	1 127,7	1 193,5	1 415,362	1500,84
		Capital	848,3	883,3	845,793	971,499
		Education	348,14	364,35	37,292,703	37,682,997

		Recurrent	320,88	336,78	176,830,894	185,430,084
		Capital			356,12	
		Debt servicing	239,5		254,429,050,000	251,540,000,000
		Domestic revenue	1 540,9	1 663,1	2 054,674	2 181,828
		Personnel	00	00	23680,619	23690,619
		Other services	00	00	3,950,351	5,087,852
		Acquisitions and construction and major repairs to buildings	00	00	1,293,954	1,078,575
		Acquisition and repairs to equipment and furniture	00	00	00	20,000
		Basic education	00	00	176,830,890	185,430,084
		Secondary education	00	00	19,402,393	29,243,603
		Pre-elementary and primary education	00	00	145,055,688	157,587,123
		Ancillary services to education	00	00	4,108,750	00
		Education not defined	00	00	167,979	184,97
28	SENEGAL	GDP	9493,4	10347,0	11310	
		National Budget	FCFA3360 Billion	FCFA3713,4 Billion	FCFA3 937,67Billion	FCFA3.573Billion
		Recurrent	2022,9	2263,3	1717,6	
		Capital	1225,2	1334,5	1354,2	
		Education	FCFA : 96,824	FCFA413,032 396, 140	FCFA 447.9Billion	FCFA526,270,540, 817Million
		Recurrent				
		Capital				
		Debt servicing	CFAF28.2Billion	FCFA839.8Billion	FCFA273.20Billion	364.80Billion
		Domestic revenue	FCFA 1985,7Billion	FCFA2211Billion	FCFA2434Billion	CFAF3122,55Billio n
29	CENTRAL REPUBLIC OF AFRICA	GDP	1 167			
		National Budget	FCFA 237 234 116 000Billion	FCFA 219,397,891 Billion	FCFA 234,840,409 Billion	FCFA293,609,314 Billion
		Recurrent	FCFA 145 523 971 000 Billion	FCFA 120,401,716 Billion	FCFA 140,801,625 Billion	FCFA 160,318,054 Billion
		Capital	FCFA 72 348 145 000 Billion	FCFA 90,144,433 Billion	FCFA 80,567,733 Billion	FCFA 118,369,250 Billion
		Education	FCFA 21,102,093Millio n	FCFA 10.804.933 Million	FCFA 15 219 124 Million	FCFA 19 331 258 Million
		Recurrent	FCFA 11,168,990 Million	FCFA 6,469,640 Million	FCFA 6 749 515 Million	FCFA 7 276 830 Million
		Capital	FCFA 2965215 Million	FCFA 1,618,493 Million	FCFA 3 119 809 Million	FCFA 6 849 000 Million
		Debt servicing	FCFA 19 362 000 000 Billion	FCFA 25,143,510 Billion	FCFA 18,567,270 Billion	FCFA 14,922,010 Billion

		Domestic revenue	FCFA 134 513 599 000 Billion	FCFA 122,952,002 Billion	FCFA 12,838,456 Billion	FCFA 13,346,999 Billion
30	TOGO	GDP	2.753,0			
		National Budget	176,32	1 307 561 318	1 174 951 629	1 258 922 420
		Recurrent	537,2	610,4	620,7	653,8
		Capital	171,0	310,1	253,7	281,9
		Education	104 202 556	112 070 678	111 960 648	122 860 277
		Recurrent	86 255 496	95 031 525	96 210 874	107 845 415
		Capital	6 995 000	7 149 690	4 776 082	3 980 095
		Debt servicing	12,06	70 987 741	96 495 693	103 019 684
		Domestic revenue	563,2	616,6	637,4	682,6
		Staff expenses	26 578	1 848	00	00
		Salaries in wages and cash	19 952	1 848	00	00
31	MAURITANIA	GDP				
		National Budget	474,691.72	53 988 6s7 378	566,196,891,651	60,330,316,108
		Recurrent	310,1	31.271,559,239	32,744,321,653	370.90
		Capital	210,6	19,717,098,139	19,904,240,000	65.43
		Education	43 551 559 039,12	7 323 778 466,6r	5514669513	4.064.231,310
		Recurrent	37 878 517 151	7,175,978,466,60	5468,169,513	420 917 105
		Capital	2 494 875 040	147,200,00,01	1500,000	50 000 000
		Debt servicing		2 652 142 891	3 076 300 000	32.76
		Domestic revenue	380,1	35 25'7'143 553	37,929 468 s17	426.60
		Operations	43 040 904 657,46	00	5468,169,513	00
		Goods and services	4 741 334 921,66	00	00	00
		Salary payment	37 878 517 151,09	00	46, 413 46	00
		Secondary education	00	1563 524,00	1 393 584 815	00
		Other charges	00		46 413 46	00
		Pre primary and primary education		47 200 000,02	00	00
32	MADAGASCAR	GDP	35 707,5 Billion	40493,0 Billion	45 841.0 Billion	50588,7 Billion
		National Budget	Ariary 7204,5 Billion	Ariary 7 179.90 Billion	Ariary 9 014.00 Billion	Ariary 8 740 647 844 Billion
		Recurrent	Ariary 1977,2 Billion	Ariary 4 234.40 Billion	Ariary 4 539.00 Billion	Ariary 2535,6 Billion
		Capital	Ariary 2 881,9 Billion	Ariary 2 945.50 Billion	Ariary 4 475.00 Billion	Ariary 4131,6 Billion
		Education	Ariary 873 611 395Million	Ariary 1 077 479 974 Million	63 874 000 Billion Ariary	101 295 000
		Recurrent	Ariary 120 845 791 Million	Ariary 139 405 000 Million	00	Ariary 620 000 Million
		Capital	Ariary 202 467 860 Million	Ariary 260 675 017 Million	00	Ariary 84 918 000 Million
		Debt servicing	Ariary339,2 Billion	Ariary 378.1 Billion	Ariary 374 Billion	Ariary 501,9 Billion
		Domestic revenue	Ariary 3 931,0 Billion	Ariary 4811,4 Billion	Ariary 5 741.0 Billion	Ariary 6526,1 Billion
		Basic education	00	00	00	Ariary 84 918 000 Million

		Secondary education	00	00	00	Ariary 1 860 000 Million
33	GUINEA CONAKRY	GDP				
		National Budget	GNF15 328Billion	GNF 18 908 952 278 000 Billion	GNF 22,585Billion	GNF 26,730,717,321,000 Billion
		Recurrent	GNF475 612 199 000 Billion	GNF 13,219, 044, 843, 000 Billion	GNF 12 648,65 Billion	GNF 16,472,499,847,000
		Capital	GNF852 843 867 000 Billion	GNF 7,917,997,426,000 Billion	GNF 9 146,44 Billion	GNF 9,478,110,300,000
		Education	GNF1 473 208 025 Million	GNF 1513937 484 Million	GNF 1,679,917,738 Million	GNF 2,025,208,111
		Recurrent	GNF 887 930 Million	GNF 1 188276970 Million	GNF 1,441,525,831 Million	GNF 1,699,561,471
		Capital	GNF 55 710 800 Million	GNF 150 167 500	GNF 98,187,189 Million	GNF 130,313,923
		Debt servicing	GNF 156 098 932 000 Billion	GNF 1,262 ,000, 000, 000 Billion	GNF 152,50 Billion	GNF 1,154,000,000,000 Billion
		Domestic revenue	GNF 12 201 121 332 000 Billion	GNF 15 733 540 420 000 Billion	GNF 17 558,17 Billion	GNF 18,948,415,138,000 Billion
		salaries	GNF 1 115 604 592	00	00	00
		operations	GNF 150 857 703	GNF 173 993 014	00	00
		infrastructure	GNF 150 147 000	00	00	00
34	ETHIOPIA	GDP				
		National Budget	ETB 274.4 billion	ETB 320.8billion	ETB 346.9 billion	ETB 387.0
		Recurrent	ETB 183,667.1	ETB 81.8billion	ETB 91.7 billion	ETB 109.5
		Capital	ETB 150,509.8	ETB 114.7billion	ETB 113.6 billion	ETB 130.7
		Education	ETB 88.6 billion	ETB 91.8 billion	ETB 98.8 billion	ETB 108.2 billion
		Recurrent	ETB 66.2 billion			
		Capital	ETB 33.8 billion			
		Debt servicing	ETB 20.82 Birr bn	ETB 22.5billion	ETB 22.5 billion	Birr 25.2bn
		Domestic revenue	ETB 247,517.9 billion	ETB 221.2billion	ETB 235.7 billion	ETB 224.8
35	BURKINAFAS O	GDP				
		National Budget	CFA2 .297.78billion	CFA2.441.32billio n	CFA2 314 446 095 000	CFA2.51.456billio n
		Recurrent	CFA570,78Billion	CFA 628,74 billion	CFA694,95billion	CFA 876,160,662 billion
		Capital	CFA1 310,56	CFA1 455,66 billion	CFA 1 591,12 billion	CFA 1,642,296,000
		Education	CFA456.8Million	CFA365.3 Million	CFA381.7	CFA411.9
		Recurrent	CFA45 678 846 000	CFA403 416 794 000	CFA445 114 854 000	7,133,048
		Capital	CFA8 494 850 000	CFA7 260 499 000	CFA3 783 239 000	450991452
		Debt servicing	CFA67 691 691 000billion	CFA99.71billion	CFA 1,697billion	CFA 123,380,000billio n

		Domestic revenue	CFA 1 438,23	CFA1607.98Billion	CFA1 817 943 000 000	1654080,000
		Access to formal education	CFA122 117 322 000	CFA173 140 950 000	CFA184 864 206 000	360,016,801
		Quality of formal education	CFA121920393 000	CFA131 769 893 000	CFA143 016 764 000	64,870,135
		Access and quality of nonformal education	CFA3 122 500000	CFA4 011974000	CFA4 132 339 000	11,466,901
		Steering and support to formal and nonformal education services	CFA77 021 506 000	CFA94 493 977 000	CFA113 101545000	14,637,615

S/N	Country	International org	COVID-19 Fund Allocation	Purpose	Terms/Conditions
1.	UGANDA	IMF	US\$491.5 million	To help finance the health, social protection and macroeconomic stabilization measures, meet the urgent balance-of-payments and fiscal needs arising from the COVID-19 outbreak and catalyse additional support from the international community.	Credit/Loan
		World Bank	\$15.2 million	To support Uganda's efforts to prevent, detect and respond to COVID-19 and strengthen national systems for public health emergency preparedness under a new operation - the Uganda COVID-19 Response and Emergency Preparedness Project. Supporting public health interventions, working to ensure the flow of critical supplies and equipment, and helping the private sector continue to operate and sustain jobs	Grant
		US Government	USD 15 Million	This assistance has been spread across many parts of the health sector to directly support the COVID-19 response. As well as to assist the broader health sector in continuing its regular service delivery with the goal of enabling Uganda's overall health system to maintain stability despite the challenges of COVID-19.	Grant
		DENMARK Government	Two (2) Million Dollars	For the procurement of lifesaving commodities such as masks and Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) for health workers. The grant will also support the improvement of Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) services in selected districts.	Grant through WHO and UNFPA
		The Government of Denmark, through the Royal Danish Embassy	US Dollars 1,000,000	The grant is intended to procure additional testing kits to increase the testing capacity of laboratories at the national and regional level, particularly at the border points. The funds will also be used to procure more Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) for frontline health workers in the COVID-19 response in the country. This contribution is intended to increase the number of people being tested and decrease congestion at the border points to ease tension in trade within the East African Community.	Grant

		EU	€24 million	EU funded radio talk shows are raising awareness about the coronavirus and other key issues, such as child protection. Other humanitarian projects provide access to health care and in epidemics control and prevention. EU support has also helped more than 20,000 children benefit from education programmes. EU humanitarian support in Uganda goes hand in hand with longer-term development strategies to find durable solutions and support the self-reliance of refugees and their inclusion in social protection schemes.	Grant
		UNICEF	US\$4.4 million (app. UGX 16 billion)	To support Uganda's COVID-19 humanitarian response and efforts towards the continued delivery of essential health services for pregnant and breastfeeding women, new-borns, young children, and adolescents.	Grant
		GPE (Grant Agent World Bank)	US\$15 million	The US\$15 million COVID-19 grant to support: -Student learning during school closures with the provision of self-studying home packages and use of radio and television to deliver lessons -Safe reopening of schools and re-entry of students through school grants and funds for hand washing facilities, WASH, psychosocial support, safety and security of students, and fumigation and repairs of schools that were used as isolation centres for COVID-19 -vulnerable and disadvantaged groups through large print and braille materials, radio lessons saved on memory cards and TV lessons with interpreters for students with hearing impairment a remedial program for at risk girls and a re-enrolment campaign to reach girls and children from vulnerable populations -To support the continued student learning and teachers, activities to improve coordination among various stakeholders and building capacity of systems of education at all levels.	Grant
		NORWAY GOVERNMENT	US\$2M	To support Uganda's fight against COVID-19. The fund will help to enhance UN-System capability to respond to the needs of vulnerable Ugandans in all corners of the country.	Grant
		ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK	\$20.2m	To provide fast-tracked assistance which is designed to help member countries to recover from this pandemic.	Grant
		ADB (African development Bank)	\$31.6million	Response Support Program (CRSP) to Uganda to support the government's response to the COVID-19 pandemic.	Loan
2	KENYA	IMF	US\$739 million	"Emergency financing under the RCF will deliver liquidity support to help Kenya cover its balance of payments gap this year. It will provide much-needed resources for fiscal interventions to safeguard public health and support households and firms affected by the crisis. It will also catalyse necessary financing from other donors	Credit/Loan
		WORLD BANK (group of banks)	\$50 million	In immediate funding to support Kenya's response to the global COVID-19 (coronavirus) pandemic under a new operation - the Kenya COVID -19 Emergency Response Project.	Loan

				The project will provide emergency funding for medical diagnostic services, surveillance and response, capacity building, quarantine, isolation and treatment centres, medical waste disposal, risk communications and community engagement as well as for strengthening of the country's capacity to provide safe blood services.	
		WORLD BANK	\$1 billion	For budget support operation for Kenya which helps close the fiscal financing gap, while supporting reforms that help advance the government's inclusive growth agenda, including in affordable housing and support to farmers' incomes.	Loan
		GPE (WORLD BANK)	US\$11 million	<p>The US\$11 million grant to support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Expanding access and delivery of online content to all students in basic education through radio, television, e-cloud, and mobile phones</li> <li>-Training 150,000 teachers and 100,000 curriculum supervision officers in distant teaching methodologies</li> <li>an integrated monitoring and evaluation system for remote learning interventions</li> <li>-Parents and caregivers to monitor student learning protection and safety of all learners, especially girls, during school closures</li> <li>-A smooth transition back to school through a school meals program; scholarships and mentorship services for at least 700 girls;</li> <li>-Provide online psychosocial support services; communication on gender-based violence prevention for teachers, parents, and students</li> <li>-Build capacity of ministry staff to conduct virtual meetings during the COVID-19 period and beyond.</li> </ul> <p>The initiatives above are based on the <a href="#">Ministry of Education COVID-19 response plan</a>.</p> <p>In late March 2020, the UNICEF office in Kenya received a GPE grant of US\$140,000 to support the Ministry of Education in planning its response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.</p>	Grant
		ASEAN Countries Missions in Kenya	KSH 280,000 (around USD 2,700)	The form of this support is to encourage the Kenyan government of handling COVID-19 pandemic. ASEAN Countries Missions in Nairobi are expressing their solidarity to the Kenyan government and its citizen. The whole funds that has been raised from ASEAN Festival in 2019 are being donated to help Kenya dealing with COVID-19 pandemic.	Grant
		EU (ECHO)	KES 270 million (2,573,105 Million Euros)	This grant will be used by the WHO to support the Government of Kenya's efforts to control the spread of the pandemic. Specifically, WHO Kenya will boost the response effort by training frontline health workers at national and county levels and strengthen the current work being done by the COVID-19 rapid response and clinical teams across all counties.	Grant through WHO Kenya
		USAID	\$50 million	To support Kenya's response and recovery efforts to meet the immediate and longer-term challenges that COVID-19 is posing.	Grant

		The government of Denmark	Sh320 million donation	A dispatch from the Danish Embassy in Nairobi said the money will be used to cover the cost of medicine and equipment, "capacity building of health personnel, quarantine and treatment centres	Grant through World Bank
		U.S. Government	705 million KES	U.S. Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has committed \$6.6 million (705 million KES) for coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) activities in Kenya to support prevention, preparedness and response. These additional resources will be used for surveillance, laboratory supplies and strengthening, and surge staffing costs.	Grant
3	ANGOLA	AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK(ADB)	\$1.04million	Funds from the African Development Bank's ongoing Science and Technology Development Project have been committed towards two research projects to mitigate the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) in Angola	Loan
		The United States Government	\$3.5 million	To support the Government of Angola's response to the coronavirus COVID-19 outbreak.	Grant
		USAID	\$570,000 \$500,000 \$380,000	-To be used to limit human-to-human transmissions; prevent and control infections in key health facilities; communicate critical risk information; and help provide water and sanitation. - To help improve procurement of medicines and other health commodities as part of the COVID-19 response. - For water, sanitation, and hygiene program will go towards preventative measures, improving access to water in communities at risk.	Grant
		The World Bank	USD 15 million	To support the Angolan Government's efforts to combat the new coronavirus (COVID-19). However, the WB representative pointed out that the emergency is in health, but it is important to ensure the functioning of other sectors such as education, energy and water.	Loan
		The European Union	\$12 million	In assistance to vulnerable populations during COVID 19 Pandemic	Grant
4	MALAWI	AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADF)	\$45.07Million	To finance the government's response to the health, social and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The package comprises a loan of \$24.48 million, and a grant of \$20.59 million as direct budget support, and complements an earlier sum of \$8.9 million to six countries in the region, including Malawi, under the Bank's COVID-19 Response grants to the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries	Grant
		The World Bank	\$7 million  \$30 million	In immediate funding to support Malawi's response to the global COVID-19 (coronavirus) pandemic under a new Malawi COVID-19 Emergency Response and Health Systems Preparedness project. Additional fund has been made available from the Disaster Risk Management Development Policy Financing with a Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option (Cat-DDO) to strengthen the country's response to the pandemic. The new COVID-19 Emergency Response and Health Systems Preparedness project is designed to support Malawi's National Preparedness and Response Plan for COVID-19 by strengthening disease surveillance	Loan

				systems and capacity for early detection and confirmation of cases, equipping treatment centres and quarantine units, and training health workers and rapid response teams. The Cat-DDO funds will provide initial support to mitigate the likely revenue shortfall and economic recovery initiatives.	
		GPE UNICEF	\$10million	To support student learning during school closures with the provision of self-studying home packages and use of radio and television to deliver lessons -Safe reopening of schools and re-entry of students through school grants and funds for hand washing facilities, WASH, psychosocial support, safety and security of students, and fumigation and repairs of schools that were used as isolation centres for COVID-19 -vulnerable and disadvantaged groups through large print and braille materials, radio lessons saved on memory cards and TV lessons with interpreters for students with hearing impairment a remedial program for at risk girls and a re-enrolment campaign to reach girls and children from vulnerable populations	Grant
		The United States Government	\$4.5 million	In global health resources to mitigate the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak in Malawi. The United States, via USAID, is providing life-saving support to fight the pandemic by coordinating with the Government of Malawi, international humanitarian partners, and other stakeholders to identify priority areas for investment and support in the health, education, governance, and humanitarian assistance sectors. This assistance complements other U.S. government agencies' COVID-19 response activities, including the Centers for Disease Control and the Department of Defence.	Grant through USAID
		The Irish Government via UNICEF	MWK400 million (€500,000)	Doubling the overall Irish response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Ireland's international development policy prioritizes humanitarian needs and increasing "funding and capacity for rapid response to sudden onset crises" such as COVID-19".	Grant Via UNICEF
		IMF	SDR 66.44 million (US\$91 million)	To help Malawi meet the urgent balance of payment (BOP) needs stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic.	Loan
5	GHANA	AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADF)	\$69million grant	To support Ghana's efforts to tackle the COVID-19 pandemic and mitigate its socio-economic impact on the nation. The grant from the ADF, the concessional arm of the African Development Bank, will provide fiscal budget support to finance the government's national COVID-19 Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan, and Coronavirus Alleviation Program. Specifically, the funds will help to upgrade the capacity of healthcare facilities to isolate, diagnose and care for patients, and provide...	Grant
		IMF	\$ 1 Billion (SDR 738million)	To address the urgent fiscal and balance of payment needs that Ghana is facing. Improve confidence and catalyse support from other development partners.	Loan
		GPE (WORLD BANK)	\$ 15million	The GPE COVID-19 education response grant will finance the proposed additional financing to the Ghana accountability for learning outcomes project	Grant

				(GALOP) to support covid19 coordinated education response plan for Ghana for continued learning recovery and resilience in basic education. To improve the quality of education in low performed basic education schools and strengthening education sector equity and accountability in Ghana.	
		USAID	\$1.6 Billion	In health assistance to address the outbreak of COVID-19.	Grant
		The World Bank	\$100 million	To Ghana to assist the country in tackling the COVID-19 pandemic. This \$100 million will be made available to the government and the people of Ghana as short, medium and long-term support.	Loan
6	CAR	AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK(ADF)	\$14.28Million	To finance its Support Program in response to the COVID-19 pandemic (PABRC-RCA). The Bank's financial assistance consists of a grant of \$ 6.12 million from the African Development Fund and another grant of \$ 8.16 million from the Technical Assistance Fund. To support the efforts of the Central African government in the implementation of its COVID-19 plan response plan	Grant
		GPE (UNICEF)	\$7million	To support student learning during school closures with the provision of self-studying home packages and use of radio and television to deliver lessons -Safe reopening of schools and re-entry of students through school grants and funds for hand washing facilities, WASH, psychosocial support, safety and security of students, and fumigation and repairs of schools that were used as isolation centres for COVID-19 -vulnerable and disadvantaged groups through large print and braille materials, radio lessons saved on memory cards and TV lessons with interpreters for students with hearing impairment a remedial program for at risk girls and a re-enrolment campaign to reach girls and children from vulnerable populations	Grant
		IMF	SDR 27.85 million (US\$38 million, 25 percent of quota)	To address the urgent balance-of-payments needs, the IMF approved US\$38 million emergency assistance for the Central African Republic under the Rapid Credit Facility. The country will also benefit from IMF debt service relief under the Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust.	Loan
		The World Bank	A grant of \$7.5 million	To help the Central African Republic respond to the threat posed by the Coronavirus outbreak and strengthen national systems for public health preparedness. The COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Project The project will bring in essential medical supplies and drugs, testing kits, personal protective equipment for frontline health workers, and water and hygiene supplies for the population. In addition, it will help strengthen the coordination and support for preparedness, train health workers, and carry out risk communication campaigns and community outreach.	Loan
		The U.S. Government (USAID)	\$508 million	For emergency health, humanitarian, and economic assistance. This funding will support critical activities to control the spread of this disease, such as rapid public-health information campaigns, water and	

				sanitation, and preventing and controlling infections in health-care facilities	
		The European Union	€54 million	To the Central African Republic to help the government shore up public expenditure negatively affected by the fight against the virus.	
7	THE GAMBIA	AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	UA 5 million TSF grant of UA 5	The grant from the African Development Fund (ADF), aims to mitigate the impact of COVID-19. The multi-country grant comprises an ADF grant of UA 5 million and a TSF grant of UA 5 million to the Republic of The Gambia. The direct beneficiaries of programmes financed by the grant will include vulnerable female-headed households, orphans, and school-going children. The business community, and targeted small and medium-sized enterprises in particular, will benefit from economic resilience support, while the population at large will be cushioned against the effects of the pandemic. The EU is therefore intervening with two budget support programmes going towards consolidating the State (€45 million) and reforming the security and governance sector (€9 million)	Loan Toward consolidating State and Security
		The World Bank	\$10 million grant	To provide emergency assistance in the face of the global COVID-19 pandemic. The COVID-19 Response and Preparedness Project will enhance case detection, tracing, and reporting, as well as provide equipment to isolation and treatment centres and improve disease surveillance and diagnostic capacity. It will also focus on risk communications and community engagement for increased awareness and compliance with prevention and social distancing measures.	Loan
		IMF	SDR 15.55 million (about US\$21.3 million or 25 percent of its SDR quota)	To address the urgent balance-of-payments under the <a href="#">Rapid Credit Facility</a> . The country will also benefit from IMF debt service relief under the Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust. The financing provided under the RCF will help the country meet its urgent balance-of-payments (BOP) need as well as support the authorities' efforts to contain the spread of COVID-19 and limit its adverse economic and social impacts.	Loan
		The World Bank Board	\$10 million grant	For The Gambia to provide emergency assistance in the face of the global COVID-19 pandemic. The COVID-19 Response and Preparedness Project will enhance case detection, tracing, and reporting, as well as provide equipment to isolation and treatment centres and improve disease surveillance and diagnostic capacity. It will also focus on risk communications and community engagement for increased awareness and compliance with prevention and social distancing measures.	Loan
		The United States	\$3 million (GMD 150 Million)	To supporting The Gambia's efforts to combat COVID-19 and keep Gambians throughout the Smiling Coast safe	Grant
		USAID	\$310,000 (GMD15.5 Million)	To promote citizen accountability in executing the local response. These additional funds will raise public awareness and promote transparency around the COVID-19 response through television and radio broadcasts, a nationwide public awareness	Grant

				campaign on prevention, support to Follow the Money to track funds and program implementation related to COVID-19, and support to an online fact-checking platform to counter disinformation about COVID-19.	
		GPE WORLD BANK	\$3.5million	The GPE COVID-19 education response grant will finance education response plan for continued learning recovery and resilience in basic education. To improve the quality of education in low performed basic education schools and strengthening education sector equity and accountability in The Gambia.	Grant
8	SIERRA LEONE	ADF	UA 18 million	The grant from the African Development Fund (ADF), aims to mitigate the impact of COVID-19. The direct beneficiaries of programmes financed by the grant will include vulnerable female-headed households, orphans, and school-going children. The business community, and targeted small and medium-sized enterprises in particular, will benefit from economic resilience support, while the population at large will be cushioned against the effects of the pandemic.	Grant
		The World Bank	\$7.5 million	To help Sierra Leone respond to the threat posed by the coronavirus outbreak and strengthen national systems for public health preparedness. The funds will fill critical financing gaps that have been identified due to the new emergency preparedness and response needs created by the global pandemic. The Sierra Leone COVID-19 Emergency Preparedness and Response project will support the prevention, detection and response to the threat posed by the virus, and will finance the provision of medical supplies, laboratory diagnostic equipment, including test kits in the designated health facilities. In addition, it will provide for optimal medical care and treatment at isolation units, as well as train health facilities staff and front-line workers on risk mitigation measures.	Loan
		GPE WORLDBANK	\$7MILLION	The US\$7 million grant to support: -Working with community leaders and civil society to promote radio teaching programs and protection of girls and girls' learning via radio programs or comic books developing distance learning content through radio, television, mobile and other digital technologies pre-loaded devices for students with special needs, girls from disadvantaged backgrounds, children in rural remote areas and low-income families printed educational packets for students without access to technology and students with special needs -Training teachers to improve digital literacy and delivery of lessons through innovative platforms essential WASH supplies for schools and refurbish school facilities as needed -Working with partners to design and implement community outreach campaigns to support girls, vulnerable children and other students at risk of dropping out	Grant

				-Provide psychosocial support to children by upgrading training materials, providing training to teachers and ensuring parents are provided relevant information	
		THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA USAID	\$400,000	In health assistance to address the outbreak of COVID 19 Pandemic.	Grant
		The IMF	US\$143 million	To Sierra Leone to help meet the urgent balance of payments and fiscal needs stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic. The IMF approved the disbursement of US\$143 million under the Rapid Credit Facility to support the authorities' response to the pandemic.	Credit/Loan
9	MADAGASCAR	ADF	concessional loan of UA30 million	The package will support the national actions of the country in mitigating the impact of COVID- 19, with the overall objective of protecting lives and livelihoods. The package of policy measures agreed with Government include strengthening health systems to cope with the surge in hospitalizations and scaling up testing and tracing systems; expanding social protection systems to cushion its most vulnerable populations; and to provide cash relief to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) Special emphasis has been put in protecting food systems and supporting agriculture producers. Specific measures in each country reflect national response plans and the institutional and economic characteristics of each and are underpinned by clear arrangements to ensure transparency and accountability in the use of resources.	Grant
		IMF	SDR 122.2 million (about US\$ 165.99million)	Rapid Credit Facility (RCF) to help the country meet the urgent balance of payment needs stemming from the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. The IMF support will make a substantial contribution to filling immediate external needs and preserving fiscal space for essential COVID-19-related health expenditure. It is also expected to help catalyse additional donor support.	Loan
		THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA USAID	\$4.5 million	In health assistance to address the outbreak COVID-19 pandemic	Grant
		European Union	\$11 million	In health assistance to address the outbreak COVID-19 pandemic	Grant
		Russian government	\$29 million	For laboratory equipment and a project aiming to improve water treatment systems at medical establishments.	Loan
		IMF	\$166 million	For funding the gap in public finances	Loan
		World Bank	\$15 million	To purchase ventilators, oxygen concentrators, digital X-ray machines, tents, and personal protective equipment including facemasks, glasses and alcohol gel.	Loan
10	MOZAMBIQUE	ADF	combined grant of UA30 million	The package will support the national actions of the country in mitigating the impact of COVID- 19, with the overall objective of protecting lives and livelihoods. The package of policy measures agreed with Government include strengthening health systems to cope with the surge in hospitalizations	Grant

				and scaling up testing and tracing systems; expanding social protection systems to cushion its most vulnerable populations; and to provide cash relief to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), Special emphasis has been put in protecting food systems and supporting agriculture producers.	
		THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT USAID	\$5.8 million	In health and IDA humanitarian funding will help provide risk communication, water and sanitation, and infection prevention and control in key health facilities in Mozambique	Grant
		IMF	(RCF) of SDR 227.2 million (about US\$ 309 million at today's exchange rate)	To mitigate the impact of the pandemic and preserve macroeconomic stability, the government has taken several steps to increase health spending, strengthen social protection to the most vulnerable, and support micro, small, and medium-sized businesses.	Loan
		The EU	€110M	To fight against Covid-19, in the form of grants for 2020 and 2021	Grant
		GPE UNICEF	US\$15 million grant	-To set up a crisis management team -Provide distance learning programs through radio, television and online education programs -Ensure psycho-social support to children experiencing stress, anxiety and trauma caused by school closures. -Re-stocking textbooks in priority locations when schools reopen -Provide remedial classes to target students who have fallen behind, including those with special educational needs.	Grant
11	RWANDA	The World Bank Group	\$14.25 million	The project is designed to help the government prevent, detect and respond to the threat posed by the coronavirus and strengthen national systems for public health preparedness. It will support the COVID-19 National Preparedness and Response Plan by financing critical interventions, such as prompt diagnosis of suspected coronavirus cases; contact tracing to minimize risk of transmission; risk assessments to identify hot spot areas; and screening travellers at ports of entry. The emergency project will also bolster clinical care capacity and establish isolation capacity at a selected number of national and district hospitals responsible for triaging and treating COVID-19 cases.	Loan
		IMF	US\$109.4 million	This will serve to meet Rwanda's urgent balance of payment needs stemming from the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. The IMF emergency support under the Rapid Credit Facility will help with COVID19-related pressures on trade, tourism and foreign exchange reserves, and will provide much-needed resources for health expenditure and for households and firms affected by the crisis. It should also help to catalyse donor support.	Credit/Loan

		AFD (Agence française de développement)	€40 million (about Frw 42.5 billion)	On the Health side, the contribution will support priority measures to prevent transmission of the Covid-19, increase diagnostic capacities (tests, lab capacities), prevent and control infections in health centres (set up of isolation centres, personal protection equipment) and improve the treatment of affected patients (set up of treatment referral points). Overall, these actions will contribute in the long term to strengthening the capacities of the national health system and to improving the socio-economic livelihoods of the communities most affected by Covid-19. The health action plan is implemented by and under the supervision of the Rwanda Biomedical Center. On the Social Protection side, the AFD facility will help Rwanda mitigate the social effects of Covid-19 on the most affected households by: (i) providing cash transfers to 150.000 vulnerable households, (ii) providing cash for works to 190.000 vulnerable households, (iii) enabling access to the nutrition program to 75.000 households with pregnant women or children under 2 years old, (iv) extending nutrition and financial support programs to more than 212.000 households from the informal sector who are not covered by the social protection system, and (v) supporting the funding of health insurance contributions for more than 1.9 million policyholders to the Rwanda Social Security Board. The Social Protection Plan is implemented by and under the supervision of the Local Administrative Entities Development Agency (LODA).	Grant
		The U.S. Embassy	4million U.S. dollars plus Additional US\$1 million	These funds will be used to: -Increase laboratory diagnostic capacity and biosafety -Enhance central and district-level surveillance -Strengthen infection, prevention, and control for acute respiratory infections -Train frontline public health workers in all 30 districts through CDC's field epidemiology training program (FETP).	Grant
		GPE(DFID)	US\$ 10 million	Support the Government of Rwanda's National COVID-19 Response Plan	Grant
		EU	€52.87 million (about Frw 55.5 billion)	The objective of the funding is to support Rwandan Government to expand social protection and promote agriculture supply chains in the context of the Government's COVID 19 Economic Recovery Plan through increased cash transfers and food assistance to citizens in Rwanda, and to support livelihoods for food security in response to the lockdown containment measures of the country during the COVID 19. In total, the programme will help protecting food security and livelihoods of at least 630 000 households most in need	Grant
		ADB (African development bank)	\$98Million	Multisector covid19 response	Loan
12	BURUNDI	The World Bank	\$5 million	The project will provide immediate support to Burundi to prevent COVID-19 cases and restrain local transmission through containment strategies.	Loan

				It will also strengthen coordination and a referral medical laboratory network by training health personnel and providing equipment to laboratories at national and decentralized levels. It will also prepare and equip health facilities to treat patients and help develop efficient mechanisms for community-based disease surveillance and communication.	
		<a href="#">Germany, Government of(UNDF)</a>	€20 million	Humanitarian Assistance in the context of COVID-19 and for Education, Nutrition, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene	Grant
		WORLD BANK(UNDF)	\$1,632,612	COVID19 Response and for Education, Nutrition, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene	Loan
		USA GOVERNMENT(USAID /OFDA)	\$1,500,000	COVID19 Response and Health, water, hygiene and protection covid19	Grant
		USA GOVERNMENT(UNHCR)	\$1,300,000	COVID19 Response	Grant
		IMF	US\$ 7.63 million	IMF's Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust (CCRT) to cover Burundi's debt service falling due to the IMF from July 21, 2020 to October 13, 2020, including other emergency spending and help mitigate the balance of payments shock posed by the COVID-19 pandemic.	Loan
		GPE	US\$7 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Providing educational content through radio programming</li> <li>-distributing radios and learning materials to the most vulnerable children</li> <li>-Providing psychosocial support to students, teachers and parents</li> <li>-Organizing awareness campaigns on the prevention of COVID-19, unwanted pregnancy, gender-based violence, etc.</li> <li>-Refurbishing or constructing WASH facilities in schools, including water fountains, hand washing stations, cleaning and hygiene kits</li> <li>-Ensuring remedial classes and additional learning support students distributing meals to out-of-school students.</li> </ul>	Grant
13	TANZANIA	World Diabetes Foundation	DKK 5million	Activities to be funded will include awareness raising and access to care with focus on people with diabetes and other NCDs, but also on wider protective measures and capacity building of the health system.	Grant
		GPE	\$1.5MILLION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Ensuring more than 520,000 children in Zanzibar return to school safely and receive quality learning.</li> <li>-Schools will be equipped with adequate hand washing facilities and water disinfectants to prevent spread of infections.</li> <li>-Support the development of a back-to-school campaign to encourage students to return to school, targeting students who are the most at-risk of dropping out," added the statement.</li> </ul>	Grant
		IMF	US\$14.3 million	For debt relief under the Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust. IMF debt service relief will help free up resources for public sector health needs and other emergency spending, as well as mitigate the	Loan

				balance of payments shock resulting from the pandemic.	
14	SOUTH SUDAN	WORLD BANK	\$ 7.6 million	— In response to the Government of South Sudan request and to help the country better manage the COVID-19 pandemic and strengthen national systems for public health preparedness, the World Bank on April 6 activated the Contingent Emergency Response Implementation Plan (CERIP) under the Provision of Essential Health Services Project \$ 7.6 million. “The CERIP will provide emergency funds to help South Sudan to meet critical resource needs as outlined in the COVID-19 Nation Preparedness and Response Plan.”	Loan
		USAID	\$4.5Million	These new funds will be used to provide soap, hygiene kits, household water treatment solutions, and water buckets for local communities including the displaced. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) will be provided for health and humanitarian frontline workers—of IOM and other humanitarian organizations—who may also be at risk of exposure. “This funding will allow frontline workers to continue combating COVID-19 in the places at greatest risk of infection	Grant
		JAPAN (UNICEF)	USD 821,000	Support to the fight against COVID-19. Over half of the funding from Japan will be spent on increasing access to clean water and hygiene, allowing more people to practice safe hand washing as a mean to protect themselves against COVID-19	Grant through UNICEF
		EU (DG ECHO)	€11.5 million	Will address critical needs in health governance, epidemiological surveillance, epidemic preparedness and response in the current coronavirus pandemic. The programme will also contribute to strengthening the health systems and health security in Sudan, focusing especially on forcibly displaced people and vulnerable host communities. An important aspect of this programme is that it takes a step from humanitarian aid addressing the current pandemic to development aid focusing on strengthening the health system and capacities to implement the 2005 International Health Regulations.	Grant
		The Board of Directors of the African Development Bank	UA 3 million (\$4.16 million)	To support the emergency response to COVID-19 and strengthen the country’s fragile health system. The grant, from the Transitional Support Facility of the Bank Group’s African Development Fund, will provide funding for the project to enhance the capacity of South Sudan’s health facilities and to bolster the country’s capacity to detect cases and curb the spread of the virus	Loan
		The U.S. government	\$8 million	To help prevent the coronavirus pandemic from reaching the central African country. For health and humanitarian assistance	Grant
15	Benin	The World Bank Board of Directors (IDA)	\$50 million	To help Benin mitigate the impact of the coronavirus health crisis in the socio-economic recovery phase.	Grant
		The World Bank additional financing	\$ 10.4 million	To support Benin’s efforts to fight COVID-19 (coronavirus) and help the country respond to public	Loan

				health emergencies. The new Benin COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Project will strengthen the disease surveillance system, scale up laboratory equipment, and build case detection and confirmation capacities. It provides for acute respiratory infections treatment centres to be built and fitted with cutting-edge equipment, and for 10 existing health facilities to be upgraded to COVID-19 treatment management centres. It will also build treatment centre staff and community communication capacities and will support the implementation of government social distancing measures.	
		IMF	US\$125.1	To address the urgent financing needs stemming spread of COVID-19 and to mitigate its economic and social impacts	Loan
		The United States Government (USAID)	\$4.5 million, equivalent to 2.7 billion CFA	To help mitigate the spread of COVID-19 in Benin. Through this assistance, USAID will support activities including: -Communications to help educate people in rural areas on steps they can take to prevent the spread of the virus. -Surveillance and rapid response capabilities to enhance case-finding for COVID-19. -Support coordination and planning of outbreak response activities.	Grant
		UNICEF	\$1,970,000	Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal. Risk Communication and Community Engagement Provision of critical medical, WASH supplies and improvement of IPC Continued access to health care services for women, children and vulnerable communities Access to continued education, child protection and GBV services Research on secondary impacts on children and women Coordination, technical support and operational costs	Grant
		The African Development Bank	\$41.16 million	To boost the national budget in support of government efforts to mitigate national and regional impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.	Grant
		ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK	\$20Million	For economic and health programs. To provide fast-tracked assistance under our SPRP, which is designed to help member countries to recover from this pandemic.”	Grant
16	GUINEA BISSAU	ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK	\$15MILLION	For economic and health programs. To provide fast-tracked assistance under our SPRP, which is designed to help member countries to recover from this pandemic.”	Grant
		IMF	USD 23.5 million	For coronavirus-related risks	Loan
		GPE Grant agent: UNICEF	US\$3.5 million	The US\$3.5 million grant to Guinea-Bissau to support: -Development of a distance education program based on the primary curricula, taking into account gender issues and children with special needs -A non-formal radio distance education program targeting out-of-school children -Assessment of the learning levels of preschool and primary school children to determine the loss of learning caused by school closures	Grant

				<p>-An accelerated education program based on the curricula of grade 1 to 6 for children out of school</p> <p>-Vulnerable children at risk of dropping out of school through conditional cash transfer</p> <p>-Strategies to address school-related gender-based violence</p> <p>School-based health, nutrition services and standards-based WASH facilities to prevent dropouts and keep children safe and healthy</p> <p>-Training community volunteers to boost awareness-raising actions for the prevention of COVID-19 and the protection of children, as well as participation in actions to improve the school environment.</p>	
		The World Bank	\$80 million	To help Guinea protect lives and people's livelihoods and prepare the economic recovery to the COVID-19 crisis. Over the next 15 months, the <a href="#">World Bank in Guinea</a> will deploy more than \$100 million in financing to protect the poorest households and support economic resilience against this unprecedented crisis.	Loan
		ADF	UA 49.1 million	To finance the COVID-19 Multi-Country Response Support Program (PAR-COVID-19)	Loans and Grants
17	DRC	WORLD BANK (IDA)	\$11.3 million	To help the Republic of the Congo fight COVID-19 (coronavirus) and respond to public health emergencies. To step up government prevention, disease surveillance, and early case detection and confirmation action. This support will build screening and treatment capacities and health system preparedness and response, prioritizing cities hardest hit by the virus. The project will also scale up the national information campaign to slow the spread of the virus.	Grant
		IMF	US\$363.27 million	To help the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) meet the urgent balance of payment needs stemming from the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic.	Loan
		EU	19.5 million euros	Humanitarian aid to help the country combat the spread of the coronavirus. This funding will support information and awareness-raising activities and access to health care, including for the most deprived populations	Grant
		The United States (USAID)	\$6 million	To provide health-related support and supplies and to bolster water and sanitation activities.	Grant
		The World Bank Group Board of Executive Directors (IDA)	\$47 million	To fund the emergency response to the COVID-19 epidemic in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Project aims to boost the capacity of the government of the DRC to prepare for and combat the COVID-19 pandemic, while focusing on critical provinces to contain the epidemic. The project will provide immediate support to implement containment strategies, train medical personnel, and distribute equipment to ensure rapid testing of potential cases and contact tracing, in accordance	Loan

				with guidelines from the World Health Organization and the strategic response plan.	
18	TOGO	ADB	24.64 million euros (UA 20 million) including an ADF loan of 7.34 million euros (UA 5.96 million) and an ADF grant of 6.17 million euros (UA 5.01 million) to which will be added EUR 11.12 million (UA 9.03 million) in the TAF loan (pillar I	The measures supported by the Program will be implemented over the period 2020-2021 and will contribute to strengthening screening capacity, improving national coverage in isolation structures for patients; and the mitigation of the socioeconomic effects of the health crisis. The program is structured around two complementary components. The first one component linked to support for the national health response strategy to Covid-19 aims to strengthen national screening capacities with a view to early detection of the maximum number of cases and to take the necessary measures to curb the spread, on the one hand, and to strengthen patient care capacities at the national level, on the other hand. This component will also support measures to strengthen institutional and financial governance for crisis management. The second component relating to the mitigation of the socio-economic effects of Covid-19 will allow the establishment of mechanisms to maintain the purchasing power and food security of the most vulnerable on the one hand, and to support the resilience of the private sector to the crisis, on the other hand.	Loan
		The World Bank	\$8.1 million	To help Togo combat COVID-19 (coronavirus) and better respond to public health emergencies. The COVID-19 Emergency Response Project will help the Government of Togo strengthen epidemiological surveillance, early detection, and confirmation of cases. It has just stepped up the work underway in the context of the Regional Disease Surveillance Systems Enhancement ( <a href="#">REDISSE</a> ) Project. The project will expand screening and patient care capacity by building the capacity of personnel involved in the response effort, strengthening the surveillance capacity of laboratories, and facilitating the procurement of personal protective equipment and medical equipment, including resuscitation equipment.	Loan
		IMF	SDR 96.63 million (about US\$131.3 million)	The augmentation of access will help the authorities address the human and economic implications of COVID-19 pandemic.	Loan
		GPE WORLD BANK	\$7MILLION	To support: learning continuity during school closure through producing and disseminating print, radio, TV and online materials vulnerable groups including girls, children in rural areas and children with disabilities through distribution of small radios, school canteens and printed learning materials -Back-to-school and social mobilization campaigns targeting girls, and producing guides based on a recently implemented accelerated education program for girls, in isolated areas. Attention will be given to welcoming pregnant girls and children who may have been victims of violence	Grant

				during the school closure in the best possible conditions -Safe reopening of schools through WASH programs, guidance for parents on school health, and psychosocial support.	
19	GUINEA CONAKRY	ADB	29.48 million euros (UA 24 million) composed of an ADF loan of 11.42 million euros (UA 9.30 million) and an ADF grant of 3.68 million euros (UA 3 million) in addition to a TAF loan of 14.37 million euros (UA 11.70 million).	The measures supported by the Program will be implemented over the period 2020-2021 and will contribute to strengthening screening capacity, improving national coverage in isolation structures for patients; and the mitigation of the socioeconomic effects of the health crisis. The program is structured around two complementary components. The first one component linked to support for the national health response strategy to Covid-19 aims to strengthen national screening capacities with a view to early detection of the maximum number of cases and to take the necessary measures to curb the spread, on the one hand, and to strengthen patient care capacities at the national level, on the other hand. This component will also support measures to strengthen institutional and financial governance for crisis management. The second component relating to the mitigation of the socio-economic effects of Covid-19 will allow the establishment of mechanisms to maintain the purchasing power and food security of the most vulnerable on the one hand, and to support the resilience of the private sector to the crisis, on the other hand.	Loan
		THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA USAID	\$500,000	In health assistance to address the outbreak.	Grant
		ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK	\$20.0 million	The project aims at strengthening the country's capacity in preparedness and response to the Coronavirus pandemic. Specifically, the project will strengthen the response to COVID-19 through prevention, control, and case management; and strengthening the health system to overcome COVID-19 epidemic peak effects with focus on strengthening response and preparedness. The project will enhance surveillance at entry points; prevention, infection control and case management; develop information and communication activities; build monitoring and coordination of interventions; strengthen laboratory system; and bolster health infrastructure and human capital.	Grant
		The IMF	US\$148 million	To Guinea under the Rapid Credit Facility (RCF) to address urgent balance of payment and fiscal financing needs stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic. The IMF disbursement will provide needed financing for the implementation of the authorities' response plan to address the COVID-19 health emergency and mitigate its severe impact.	Loan
		GPE Grant agent: UNICEF	US\$7 million	The US\$7 million grant to support: -Learning continuity during school closure through producing and disseminating print, radio, TV and online materials	Grant

				<p>vulnerable groups including girls, children in rural areas and children with disabilities through distribution of small radios, school canteens and printed learning materials</p> <p>-Back-to-school and social mobilization campaigns targeting girls, and producing guides based on a recently implemented accelerated education program for girls, in isolated areas. Attention will be given to welcoming pregnant girls and children who may have been victims of violence during the school closure in the best possible conditions</p> <p>-Safe reopening of schools through WASH programs, guidance for parents on school health, and psychosocial support.</p>	
20	MALI	ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK	\$ 22.5MILLION	To provide fast-tracked assistance under our SPRP, which is designed to help member countries to recover from this pandemic.	Grant
		The World Bank (IDA)	\$25.8 million	The Covid-19 Emergency Response project will help improve access to health care services and promote an integrated response to Covid-19 through greater screening, detection and treatment of patients; as well as improved laboratory capacity and surveillance.	50 % grant and 50% credit to support Mali's response to Covid-19
		IMF	\$200 million (CFA120 billion)	The rapid credit facility to help Mali meet urgent balance-of-payments and fiscal needs caused by the new pandemic. The investment will be used in urgent spending on health services as well as firms and households affected by the drastic measures used to control the propagation of the virus.	Debt service relief under the Fund's Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust
		USAID (WFP)	\$4 million grant	To help mitigate the negative effects of COVID-19. In coordination with the Malian Government, USAID and WFP will also support hospitalized patients and persons in quarantine across the country with 14 days of emergency food assistance and will distribute soap to vulnerable households so that they are better equipped to wash hands and help prevent the spread of COVID-19.	Grant
		USAID	\$13.8 million	Humanitarian and development assistance since Mali's first cases were reported. United States COVID-19 assistance helps train and mobilize community-surveillance and emergency response teams throughout the country to report infections, trace contacts, and assist infected persons in getting prompt and appropriate care.	Grant
		GPE (WORLD BANK)	\$7million	-For continuity of learning in a protective and inclusive environment (remote learning platform; digital learning content; virtual library of resources	Grant

				<p>available through radio, TV, mobile phone, internet; printed materials; recording studio at the ministry of Education; distribution of solar radios to vulnerable households; gender-sensitive prevention, protection and psychosocial support messaging; psychosocial support program).</p> <p>-Support return to schools in a safe and inclusive environment (prevention and control protocols; hand washing/hygiene kits and thermometers for schools; capacity building of teachers and school management committees; communication campaign; remedial education/accelerated learning programs; revision of the school calendar and examination schedules).</p> <p>-support vulnerable groups such as girls, internally displaced/returnee children, and children with disabilities will receive solar radios, printed materials, psychosocial support, remedial learning classes, and distribution of school and hygiene kits.</p> <p>-Support Gender sensitization messages to target children, parents, religious and community leaders and the entire community to promote continuity of learning with a special focus on girls.</p>	
21	CHAD	ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK	\$20MILLION	To provide fast-tracked assistance under our SPRP, which is designed to help member countries to recover from this pandemic.	Grant
		THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT USAID	More than \$3 million	More than \$3 million in humanitarian assistance, including \$1 million in IDA for preventing and controlling infections in health facilities, raising community awareness of COVID-19, and improving hygiene, and more than \$2 million in MRA humanitarian assistance to help protect the health of refugees and their host communities in Chad during the pandemic	Grant
		The IMF	US\$115.1 million	To help Chad meet the urgent balance of payment needs stemming from the deterioration of global conditions and the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic under the Rapid Credit Facility.	Credit/Loan
		The World Bank	\$16.9 million grant (approximately CFAF 10.2 billion)	To help Chad address the health challenge posed by the COVID-19 epidemic (coronavirus). The COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Project aims to strengthen Chad's capacity in prevention, epidemiological surveillance, early detection, confirmation of cases, contact tracing, and patient treatment. This support will also fast-track access to quality health care in health facilities.	Loan
22	MAURITANIA	ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK	\$0.9 million	Acquisition and deployment of medical equipment to fight against COVID-19. To strengthen its Covid-19 response capacity to identify, investigate suspected cases of COVID-19 and protect frontline medical workers against the coronavirus transmission. The project will include the acquisition of Covid-19 samples' collection and transport kits; and acquisition of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).	Grant

		ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK	\$33M	To provide fast-tracked assistance under our SPRP, which is designed to help member countries to recover from this pandemic.	Grant
		THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT USAID	\$250,000	In health assistance to address the outbreak of COVID 19 Pandemic	Grant
		The World Bank	\$5.2 million gran	To support Mauritania in strengthening the national public health preparedness to the COVID-19 pandemic.	Loan
		The IMF	US\$130 million	The Rapid Credit Facility (RCF) funds will help address Mauritania's urgent balance of payments need stemming from the COVID-19 crisis, estimated at close to US\$370 million, thereby providing space to increase spending on health services and social protection programs. The funds should also help to catalyse additional donor support.	Credit/Loan
23	SUDAN	ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK	\$35.0 million	Emergency Support for the COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Plan of the Republic of the Sudan. The project aims at supporting the efforts of the Government of Sudan in its Emergency Response for preventing, containing, and managing the COVID-19 pandemic. The project will improve capacity of the inpatient services and Intensive Care Units (ICU); improve safety of frontline health workers and enhance Infection prevention and control (IPC) in facilities; and enhancing capacity of isolation and quarantine facilities.	Grant
		The U.S. Government USAID	Nearly \$13.7 million	In assistance includes \$13 million in IDA humanitarian assistance for risk communication, case management, disease surveillance, infection prevention and control, and water, sanitation and hygiene programs, and \$671,000 in MRA humanitarian assistance to support refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and their host communities.	Grant
24	BURKINA FASO	ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK	\$11m	To provide fast-tracked assistance under our SPRP, which is designed to help member countries to recover from this pandemic	Grant
		The U.S. Government USAID	\$6 million	For health and humanitarian assistance during the COVID 19 Pandemic	Grant
		The World Bank	\$21.15 million	To help Burkina Faso respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Burkina Faso COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Project will strengthen the public health systems' capacity to prevent, detect, and respond to the pandemic. It will increase emergency funding up to \$4 million for the Health Services Reinforcement Project (PRSS), which supports efforts to protect health care workers and trace people who have come into contact with confirmed COVID-19 cases.	Loan
		IMF	US\$115.3 million	The RCF will help finance the health, social protection and macroeconomic stabilization measures, meet the urgent balance of payments needs arising from the COVID-19 outbreak and catalyse additional support from the international community.	Loan

25	SENEGAL	ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK	\$162m	To provide fast-tracked assistance under our SPRP, which is designed to help member countries to recover from this pandemic.	Grant
		AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	88 million euros	The financing, which falls under the Bank's COVID-19 Rapid Response Facility, will provide the nation with an emergency budget support program (PUARC) aiming to address the health, social and economic impacts of the crisis. The operation will target support measures providing relief to the most vulnerable households, while safeguarding jobs and enabling businesses to quickly resume. The operation will help strengthen the health contingency action plan through support to patient case management and care facilities with the construction of three new Epidemic Treatment Centers (ETCs), the upgrading of 7 others, as well as improving capacities of the intensive care units. PUARC will also support the distribution of food kits and the payment of the electricity and water bills for vulnerable households	Loan
		THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA USAID	\$3.9 million	In health assistance to support risk communication, water and sanitation, infection prevention and control, public health messaging, and more.	Grant
		ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK	\$5.5 million	Emergency Support to the Institute Pasteur in Dakar (IPD) for Laboratory Diagnosis of COVID-19 Project in Senegal. The project includes the acquisition and deployment of mobile laboratories; development of rapid diagnosis tests (RDT); acquisition of laboratory equipment, reagent and consumables; establishment of Bio bank; and capacity Development, Peer Learning and Knowledge through Reverse Linkage.	Grant
		ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK	\$43.3 million	Emergency Support to the Covid-19 Pandemic Response Plan in Senegal. The project will provide the government with necessary medical equipment for 10 districts hospitals, 13 referral and regional hospitals, and all COVID-19 treatment centres and Intensive Care Units (ICU) across the country. The project will also construct and equip two infectious diseases clinics in Fann Hospital; and train over 100 Health staff in COVID-19 prevention, testing and care as per approved protocols.	Grant
		ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK	\$84.0 million	Emergency Food Security Assistance under the COVID-19 Response Plan, Republic of Senegal. This project is expected to contribute to the efforts established under the SDG 2 by ensuring some food security and improved nutrition during part of the COVID-19 pandemic crisis. The SDG 3's good health and well-being objective is also addressed here through the inclusion of hand soap packs in the food aid bags to be distributed. The latter should also contribute towards the promotion of the disease's preventive measures.	Grant
26	NIGER	THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA USAID	Nearly \$4 million	In assistance includes nearly \$2.8 million in health and IDA humanitarian assistance for risk communication, infection prevention and control, and coordination, and \$1.2 million. MRA	Grant

				humanitarian assistance will support refugees and their host communities in Niger during the pandemic	
		The IMF	US\$114.49 million (SDR83.66 million)	To be drawn under the Rapid Credit Facility to help Niger cope with the COVID-19 pandemic.	Credit/Loan
		The World Bank	\$13.95 million	To prevent, detect and respond to the threat posed by COVID-19 and strengthen national systems for public health preparedness in Niger.	Credit
		GPE Grant agent: AFD/UNICEF	US\$11 million	-To strengthened system resilience and coordination with the national budget through Niger's sector pooled funding mechanism, while also responding effectively to immediate needs - Support Distance learning by radio, complemented by the distribution of printed materials for the most marginalized populations Institutions that provide remedial or alternative education where formal schooling is not available -Safe reopening of schools with WASH interventions -Support Refugee or displaced children through the distribution of radios and school meals -Support Girls by addressing the barriers to learning they face, with back-to-school campaigns and menstrual hygiene kits for the new school year	Grant
		THE WORLD BANK ADDITIONAL FUNDING	USD 250 million	The funds are supposed to help the West African country to develop its human capital and to address challenges caused by the COVID-19 pandemic	Credit and Grants
		The European Union	€31 million (CFA20.3 billion)	To help the government of Niger fight the coronavirus pandemic, which has already killed 54 people in the country. The anticipation of this funding will provide concrete and immediate support to the authorities, based on immediate priorities, in the implementation of the response plan, with particular focus on health management, support to vulnerable populations and management of economic impact	Grant
27	NIGERIA	AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	\$288.5 million loan	To help Nigeria tackle the COVID-19 pandemic and mitigate its impact on people and businesses. The loan will bolster the government's plans to improve surveillance and response to COVID-19 emergencies, ease the impact on workers and businesses and strengthen the social protection system	Loan
		THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA USAID	Approximately \$21.4 million	In assistance includes nearly \$20 million in health and IDA humanitarian funding for risk communication, water and sanitation activities, infection prevention, and coordination. And more than \$1.4 million in GrantMRA humanitarian assistance for refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and their host communities.	
		IMF	US\$3.4 billion	In emergency financial assistance under the Rapid Financing Instrument to support the authorities' efforts in addressing the severe economic impact of the COVID-19 shock and the sharp fall in oil prices.	Loan
		USAID	\$6.7 million	To bolster Nigeria's efforts to prevent and respond to the spread of the virus. USAID has teamed up with communications giant Airtel to deploy both Interactive Voice Response (IVR) and short message	Grant

				service (SMS) platforms to deliver key messages around social distancing, safe hygiene practices, and other preventive measures to contain the spread of the disease.	
		EUROPEAN UNION	EUR 50 million (N21 billion)	contribution towards the implementation of a coordinated response to the COVID-19 pandemic in Nigeria	Grant
		GPE	US\$381 million	To support a range of learning activities. Will ensure regional and global efficiencies and knowledge sharing.	Managed by UNESCO, UNICEF and the World Bank.
28	ETHIOPIA	AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	\$165.08 million	It aims to expand social protection coverage for the most vulnerable, enhance capacity to contain the virus outbreak, and address macro-fiscal imbalances as well as cushioning the effects of the crisis on the private sector. To support especially local businesses and vulnerable households, particularly the urban poor. The program will increase the number of COVID-19 testing laboratories, train 45,000 healthcare workers in COVID-19 response, and aid in rolling out a risk-communication and community engagement strategy to raise awareness on transmission and prevention. The grant, awarded from the country's ADF-15 Performance-Based Allocation, will help bolster Ethiopia's COVID-19 National Emergency Response Plan (NERP)	Grant
		THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT USAID	\$9 million	In assistance to counter COVID-19 pandemic.	Grant
		The World Bank's Board	\$250 million (\$125 million grant and \$125 million credit)	In supplemental financing for the ongoing Second Ethiopia Growth and Competitiveness Programmatic Development Policy Financing. This funding is geared towards helping Ethiopia to revitalize the economy by broadening the role of the private sector and attaining a more sustainable development path.	Grant and Credit
		IMF	US\$411 million	To address this urgent need, the IMF approved US\$411 million emergency assistance for Ethiopia under the Rapid Financing. To help Ethiopia meet the urgent balance of payment needs stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic. This was a rephrasing of disbursements under the Extended Credit Facility (ECF) and Extended Financing Facility (EFF) arrangements that have been supporting Ethiopia's economic reform program since December 2019, and a reduction in access under the EFF arrangement, to maximize financial support under the RFI. The country will also benefit from IMF debt service relief under the Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust.	Loan
		The EU	€42 million	It will help:	

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-To support the health facilities in the provision of basic services, epidemics control and prepare them to face the coronavirus pandemic.</li> <li>-To provide food assistance to people in need, such as by supporting farmers to get seeds and fodder for their livestock;</li> <li>-To provide treatment for acute malnutrition, especially for young children</li> <li>-To address the basic needs of refugees and internally displaced people, such as protection, shelter, food, access to health and nutrition care and clean water, and education for children.</li> </ul>	
		GPE Grant agent: World Bank	US\$15 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Creating educational content for radio and TV programs</li> <li>Providing radios and learning packets to the most disadvantaged students, such as pastoralist girls, students from the poorest households and students with special needs</li> <li>-Creating a back to school campaign to announce the reopening of schools, highlighting safety precautions for parents and students</li> <li>-Supporting the installation of WASH equipment in public primary and secondary schools, including portable hand washing stations, disinfectants and sanitizing materials and first aid kits</li> <li>-Providing accelerated learning and remedial classes to students to mitigate loss of learning from prolonged school closures</li> </ul>	Grant
29	CAMEROON	AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	EUR 88 million loan	For direct budget support to finance the country's COVID-19 crisis response. To the country's COVID-19 Crisis Response Budget Support Programme (PABRC)	Loan,
		THE GOVERNMENT USAID	US \$8 million	For health and humanitarian assistance. To provide infection-control in key health facilities, strengthen laboratories and surveillance, prepare communities, and bolster local messaging.	Grant
		The IMF	US\$ 226 million	To help Cameroon meet the urgent balance of payments needs stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic	Rapid Credit Facility (RCF)
		GPE	US\$1.5 million	The five grants will boost governments' efforts to ensure that children can continue learning while schools are closed; support teachers and parents to provide quality learning at home and meet children's psychosocial needs; and prepare schools for safe reopening. GPE funds will ensure that remote learning reaches the most vulnerable and disadvantaged children, including girls, children with special needs and disabilities, and children without access to electricity or internet connectivity.	Grant
		ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK	\$1.5 million	Support to the COVID 19 response for essential reproductive health activities. The project, which is the first in three phase support under Covid-19 Response package totalling \$30.5 million) aims to support the continuation of essential maternal and childcare services for the most vulnerable communities.	Grant

		ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK	\$27.4 million	The COVID 19 Emergency Support Response Plan Project to Cameroon. The overall objective of the project is to strengthen the national system for public health preparedness and its capacity to prevent, early detect, and treat COVID 19. The specific objectives aim at: (i) Improving Case Detection, Confirmation, Contact Tracing, Recording and Reporting, and (ii) Enhancing the capacity for case management, and (iii) Expanding the capacity to prevent the disease transmission.	Grant
30	CAPE VERDE	AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	€30 million	The loan will be used to fund the country's health and social response, support macro-economic stability, and assist the private sector. The Bank funding will support a commitment from authorities to increase the number of ventilators from 20 to 86 in isolation rooms, and in total from 35 to 130 by mid-June. A social inclusion income program will be expanded to reach a total of 8,000 vulnerable and woman-headed households, out of an estimated 9,000 households living in extreme poverty. Currently, 5,000 households are receiving such support. In addition, a scheme will be established to partially fund the wages of furloughed workers from affected businesses. Temporarily suspended employees will receive 70 percent of full wages for the duration of the crisis	Loan
		IMF	US\$32 million	It will help the country to meet urgent balance of payment needs generated by the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.	Loan
		WORLD BANK	\$5 million credit	To support the Archipelago of Cape Verde in strengthening its preparedness and response to the COVID-19 pandemic. For scaling-up and strengthening all aspects of prevention, preparedness and response.	Loan
		EU	€5 million	The EU Budget Support helps to limit the socio-economic damage in Cape Verde. This money is designed to help the most vulnerable during the COVID 19 crisis, including poor families, people who lost jobs in the informal sector, elderly and isolated vulnerable people, providing for a minimum monthly income and food allowance for thousands of families.	Grant
31	ZIMBABWE	AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	\$13.7 million grant	To finance the COVID-19 response in Zimbabwe. The funds will provide an immediate lifeline for targeted frontline responders and health personnel and boost the country's Global Health Security Index in the wake of the novel coronavirus pandemic. The funds, from the African Development Fund (ADF) 14 Transition Support Facility, will go to Zimbabwe's COVID-19 Response Project (CRP), which aims to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on a country which is facing many economic and social challenges	Loan
		THE UNITED STATE OF AMERICA (USAID)	\$18 million.	In response to COVID-19 Pandemic. The funds will go to the World Food Programme (WFP) for humanitarian assistance for nearly 100,000 vulnerable people in eight urban areas.	Grant through World Food

					Program me
		EU	USD41m	For healthcare fund to help tackle the COVID-19 Pandemic	Grant
32	ZAMBIA	FIA FOUNDATION	€150,000	To support Transaid team to ensure communities in rural Zambia have critical information about COVID-19, including details on how to protect themselves, to prevent the rapid spread of the disease.	Grant
		GPE UNICEF	\$10,700,000	Accelerated funding for response to the covid19 pandemic in the Education Sector	Grant
		WORLD BANK UNCF	\$1,217,200	COVID19 response	Grant
		GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA UNHCR	\$1,200,00	COVID19 Multi-sector response	Grant
		GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA UNCF/UNICEF	\$600,000	COVID19 response towards Health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Grant
		THE UNITED STATE GOVRNMRNT USAID	\$500,000	In health assistance to address the outbreak of COVID 19 Pandemic	Grant
33	ESWATINI (SWAZILAND)	THE UNITED STATE GOVRNMRNT USAID	\$750,000	In health assistance to address the outbreak of COVID 19 Pandemic. Funds will go to strengthen Eswatini's emergency health response, which may include commodity procurement, contact tracing, laboratory diagnostics, and raising public awareness	Grant
		World Bank Group	\$6 million	In health emergency funding for a project that will help strengthen the country's health system preparedness to respond to this and potential future emergencies.	Loan
		IMF	US\$110.4 Million	To The Kingdom of Eswatini to Address The COVID-19 Pandemic.	Loan
34	LESOTHO	THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA USAID	\$750,000 GRANTS	In health assistance to address the outbreak of COVID-19 Pandemic.	Grant
		World Bank	\$7.5 million	To support Lesotho's efforts to prevent, detect and respond to the global COVID-19 pandemic under a new project, the Lesotho COVID-19 Emergency Preparedness and Response project.	Credit/L oan
		IMF	US\$49.1 million	To help Lesotho meet the urgent balance of payment needs stemming from the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. To restore external balance, preserve debt sustainability, and stimulate inclusive growth over the medium-term.	Loan
35	SOMALIA	AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	\$25.1 million	To boost the national budget for government efforts to mitigate national and regional impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. comprised a \$10.04 million Grant from Pillar 1 of the Bank's Transition Support Facility and a \$15.06 million grant from the Regional Operations Envelope, comes under the umbrella of the Bank's COVID-19 Response Facility.	Loan
		The World Bank Board	\$137.5 million	To help Somalia respond to and recover from multiple, ongoing, and overlapping crises.	(IDA) Grant
		The U.S. Government	\$7 million	This assistance will primarily provide health-related support and supplies to strengthen water and	Grant

				sanitation activities. In humanitarian and health assistance.	
		GPE	US\$5.6 million grant	The grant will focus on strengthening the Ministry of Education through capacity building and technical support to provide effective and efficient services to the most marginalized children in Puntland. It aims at strengthening the quality of teaching and learning through teacher training, producing much needed learning materials, and addressing financial barriers to access education with scholarships.	Grant

#### Appendix 4: Note on debt relief mechanisms

**Government debt:** is any credit owed by a central government to creditors. Creditors can be any national person or institution within or outside the country. The former is called *domestic debt* and the latter *foreign* or *international debt*.

The international financing architecture contemplates several *debt alleviation mechanisms* also called ‘debt relief’ mechanisms.

The terms debt alleviation and debt relief are used by GCE as synonyms. They both refer to the process of cancelling, rescheduling, or refinancing a government debt; often owed to a multilateral or bilateral organisation. Those mechanisms are often used as a last resource for supporting countries facing *debt crises* and/or *debt distress*.

The World bank Group and International Monetary Fund use the term ‘debt crisis’ to denote a situation in which governments cannot repay their debt.

IMF (2016) conceptualises ‘debt distress’ as a situation when a country is already experiencing difficulties in servicing its debt. This can be evidenced, for example, by “the existence of arrears, ongoing or impending debt restructuring, or indications of a high probability of a future debt distress event”<sup>267</sup>.

*GCE conceptualises the debt crisis as a situation in which the allocation of domestic financial resources to ensure basic human rights, notably the right to education, health, housing, and food, is falling short because rather than investing in their effective protection, countries are servicing debt.*

There is a large set of debt alleviation mechanisms in international financing architecture. Amongst others, debt cancellation, debt restructuring, and debt swaps are some of the most frequently used to support LICs to deal with illiquidity and solvency problems.

‘*Debt cancellation*’ is likely the most straightforward mechanism for debt alleviation. It is considered a last resort mechanism for countries facing significant debt distress situations due for example to war-related financial constraints or financial crises. As discussed in

<sup>267</sup> <https://www.imf.org/en/About/Factsheets/Sheets/2016/08/01/16/39/Debt-Sustainability-Framework-for-Low-Income-Countries>.

section four of this paper, this option was recently adopted by G20 countries to support LICs to navigate the health and subsequent financial crisis.

‘*Debt restructuring*’ can be defined as “an exchange of outstanding sovereign debt instruments, such as loans or bonds, for new debt instruments or cash through a legal process’ (Das et al, 2012: 8). Two main elements can be distinguished when conceptualising debt restructuring: debt rescheduling and debt reduction. “Debt rescheduling, which can be defined as a lengthening of maturities of the old debt, possibly involving lower interest rates. Debt rescheduling implies debt relief, as they shift contractual payments into the future; and debt reduction, which can be defined as a reduction in the face (nominal) value of the old instruments” (Das et al 2012: 8).

‘*Debt swaps*’, also called ‘debt swaps for development’ (Buckley, 2011) or ‘debt conversions’ (Hiroshi, et al 2018) are a debt relief mechanism in which the counterparts involved in a loan agree a set of conditions to secure that resources that are no longer allocated for debt servicing being invested in financing development. Debt swaps are likely to improve liquidity indicators, and when the financial resources are used to invest in the provision of social rights, notably the right to education, long-term development and growth impacts can be expected<sup>268</sup>. In fact, as UN (2020: 104) stresses, “long-term productive investments in the SDGs will likely boost developing countries future growth rates, thereby, also facilitating the repayment of outstanding debt stocks”.

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**Source:** This appendix is a summary of the conceptualization of debt relief mechanisms included in Global Campaign for Education (2020). *Debt relief and Education Financing: Background Paper* written by Luis Eduardo Perez Murcia. October 2020.

<sup>268</sup> For an analysis of the potential benefits of debt swaps for financing education see Cassimon et al (2009), UNESCO (2009 & 2013), and Hiroshi (2018).