

# PRICING THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION



## TOTAL COST OF ACHIEVING NEW EDUCATION TARGETS BY 2030

The new targets aim to provide inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities for all.



But a big increase in funding is needed to achieve this.

US\$149b

US\$340b

The annual total cost for giving all children and adolescents an education in developing countries is projected to increase from an average of **US\$149 billion in 2012 to US\$340 billion, between 2015 and 2030.**

This is because of:

1 a greater numbers of students



2 a higher cost per-student to improve quality and ensure no-one is left behind.

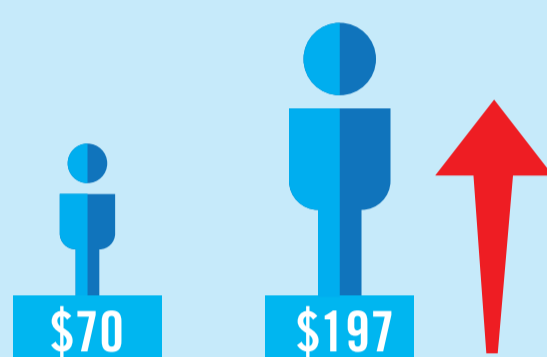


## A LACK OF ADEQUATE FINANCE STANDS IN THE WAY OF ACHIEVING NEW EDUCATION TARGETS BY 2030

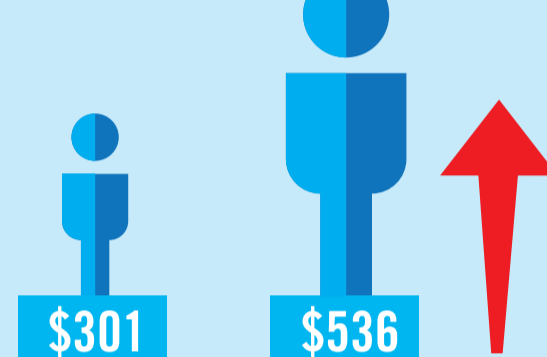


With **250 million children** currently not learning the basics, whether they have been to school or not, the need to improve the quality of education is critical.

To ensure quality, developing countries will need to increase the amount they spend



per primary school student from **US\$70 to US\$197 by 2030.**



per secondary school student from **\$301 to \$536 by 2030.**

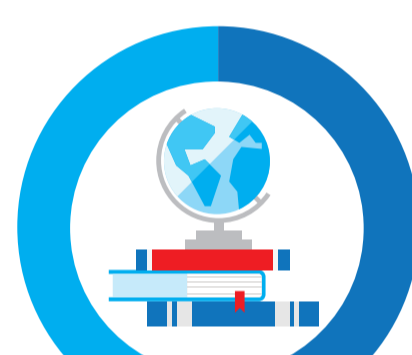


## GOVERNMENT SPENDING FOR EDUCATION MUST BE INCREASED AND IMPROVED BY 2030

Domestic resources are still the most important source for funding education.



Domestic resources alone **will not be enough** to achieve the new education targets by 2030.



Low income countries need to increase the amount they spend on education by **50%**

## The challenge is immense

124 million children and adolescents are out of school today.

59 million children

65 million adolescents

The global community **must step up.**



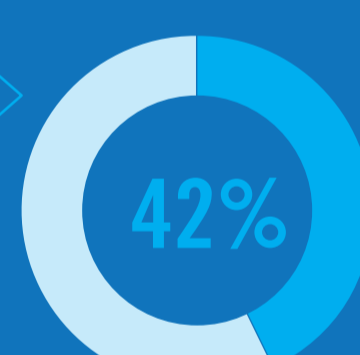
## THERE IS A HUGE FINANCE GAP FOR THE NEW EDUCATION AGENDA

Even after an increase in domestic resources is taken into account - there is still an annual



**financing gap of close to US\$ 39 billion**

between 2015 and 2030, to provide 12 years of free, quality education for all.



The gap is particularly large in low income countries, where it makes up **42%** of annual total costs.



While the average financing gap seems large, it is equal to just **8 days**

of annual global military expenditure.



## 12 years of free education by 2030

cannot be achieved without a huge amount of external support.



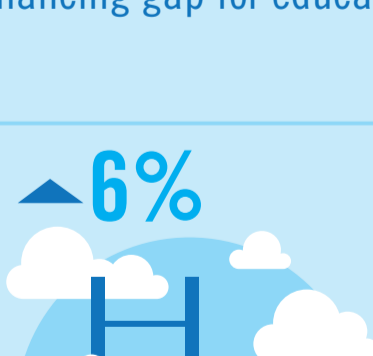
## AID REMAINS A CRUCIAL SOURCE OF EDUCATION FINANCE



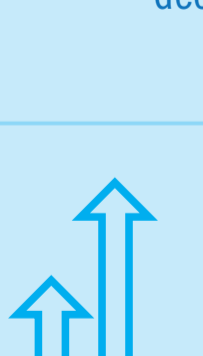
...But current aid levels only cover a **small part** of the financing gap for education.



Between 2012 and 2013, **half** of all donors decreased their aid to basic education.



Aid to education increased by **only 6%** between 2012 and 2013.



To reach new education targets across developing countries, by 2030, it will need to be increased by at least

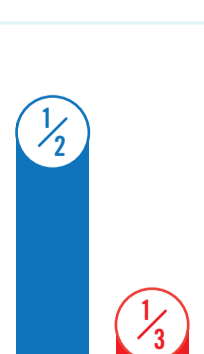
**500%**



## AID IS NOT GOING WHERE IT IS NEEDED MOST



In 2013, **almost half** of all developing countries saw aid to basic education decline.



**Sub-Saharan Africa** accounts for **over half** of all out of school children, but they **only received a third** of total education aid.



Aid support **depends on where a child is born.** It ranges from \$4 a child in Chad, to \$16 in Cambodia, to \$41 in Afghanistan.

With thanks to

