

EDUCATION COUNTS

because it is essential to a global partnership for development

The Millennium Development Goals represent a global partnership for development. As part of this pact, poor countries agreed to work towards achieving these goals and to do their part to ensure greater accountability to citizens and efficient use of resources. But for poor countries to achieve the first 7 goals, rich countries need to keep their end of the bargain, with increased and more effective aid, debt relief, fairer trade rules and access to technologies.

Just as the MDGs represent an integrated view of global development, the Education for All goals, adopted in 2000, set out a broad strategy for providing a quality education for all.

In adopting these goals, the international community recognized the potential and the promise that education holds to unlock personal and human development, prosperity, democracy and social justice.

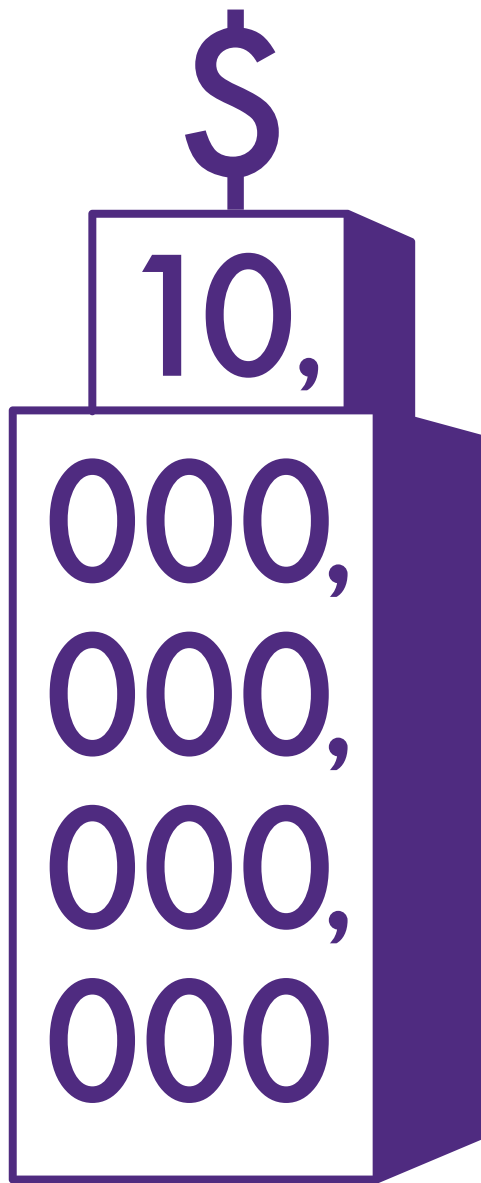


Aid to basic education in sub-Saharan Africa decreased from \$1.72 billion in 2007 to \$1.65 billion in 2008.

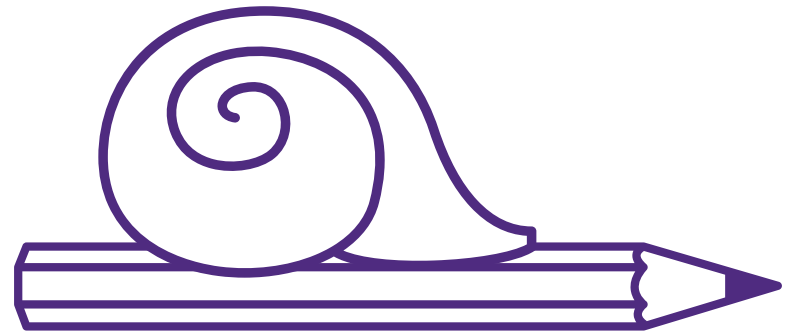


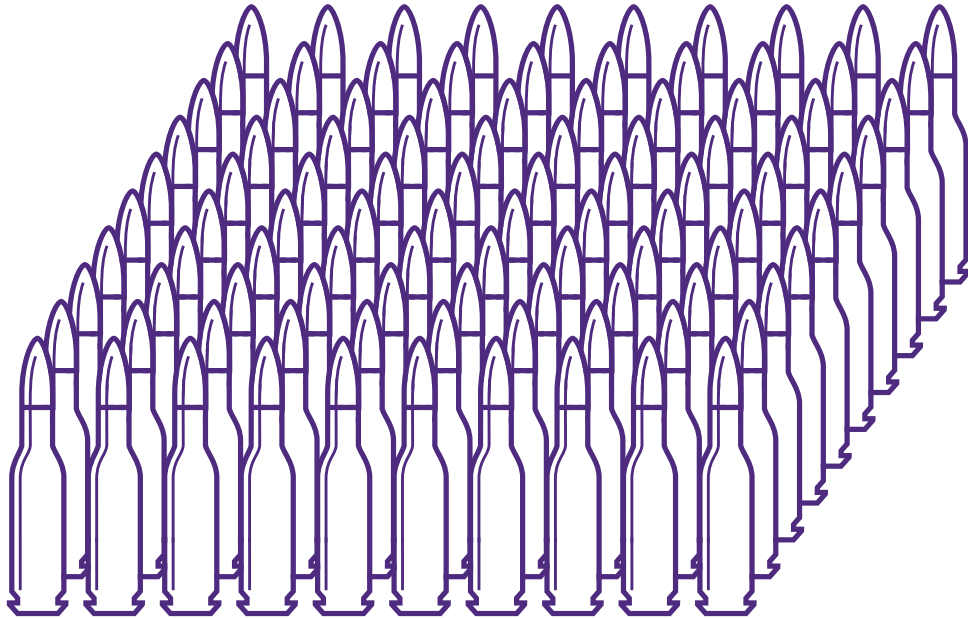
To counter the recent global economic downturn, advanced economies spent approximately **\$10 trillion** shoring up their financial systems by providing capital, loan guarantees, and lending and asset protection.

That figure represents around 30% of their combined GDP.

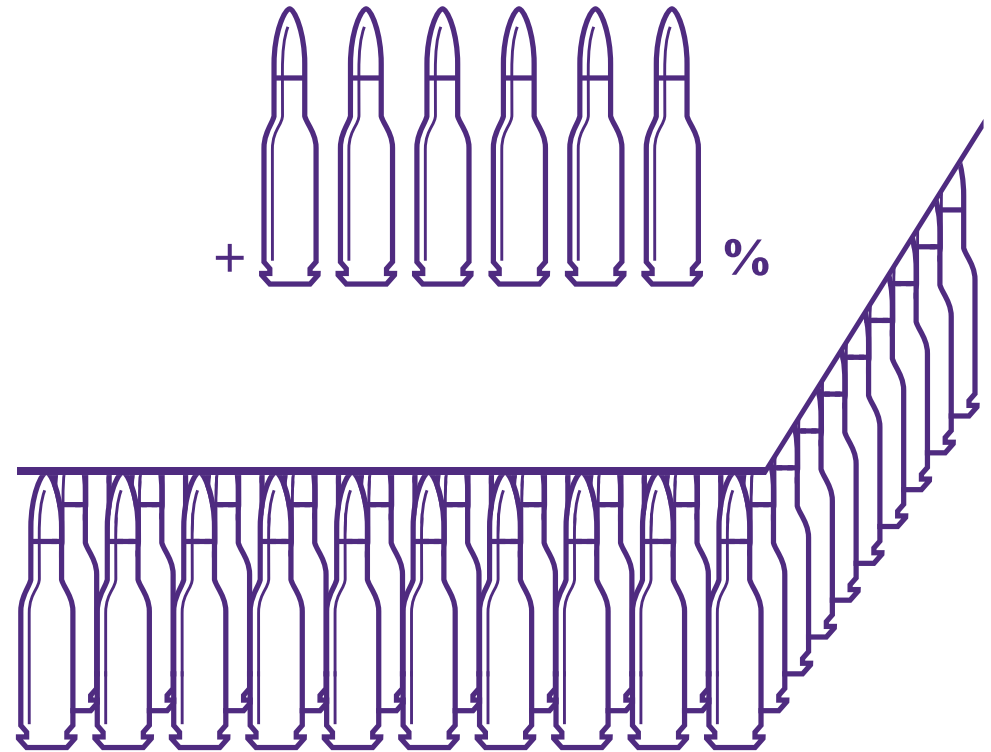


Global aid spending on basic education stagnated at \$4.7 billion in 2008. Only \$2 billion went to the poorest countries.





2008



2009

The worldwide military expenditure for 2009 was \$1.5 trillion. Despite the financial crisis, this represents an increase of 6% in real terms compared to 2008.

The increase in aid during the same period was only 0.7%.

(SIPRI)

The equivalent of half of one percent of the military budget was spent on aid to basic education in 2008.

