TOTAL COST OF ACHIEVING NEW EDUCATION TARGETS BY 2030

A lack of adequate finance stands in the way of achieving new education targets by 2030.

There is a huge finance gap for the new education agenda.

The annual total cost is growing at children and adolescents in developing countries is projected to increase by more than 2.5 times between 2015 and 2030. It is estimated that US$39 billion is required. Source: UNESCO, 2015.

Government spending for education must be increased and improved by 2030.

Aid remains a crucial source of education finance.

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.

To ensure quality, developing countries will need to increase the amount they spend per secondary school student from $301 to $536 by 2030.

Domestic resources alone will not be enough to finance the new targets.

The gap is particularly large in Sub-Saharan Africa, where it makes up 46% of annual total costs.

While the average financing gap for education is large, it is equal to just 0.5% of annual global military expenditure.

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.

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

Sub-Saharan Africa accounts for a small part of the financing gap for education.

The challenge is immense.

124 million children and adolescents are out of school today.

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.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING FOR EDUCATION MUST BE INCREASED AND IMPROVED BY 2030

AID REMAINS A CRUCIAL SOURCE OF EDUCATION FINANCE

Aid support depends on where a child lives. Sub-Saharan Africa is home to almost half of all out of school children. It is 1/6 of all children and adolescents are out of school today.

12 years of free education by 2030 cannot be achieved without a huge amount of external support.

Pricing the right price

The annual total cost for giving all children and adolescents an education in developing countries is projected to increase by more than 2.5 times between 2015 and 2030.

Some children in the least developed countries are not going to school - 16% in Sub-Saharan Africa.

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

With an estimated 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.

Aid support is not going where it is needed most.

The average financing gap is large, but a big increase in funding is needed to achieve this.

The global community must step up.

At current rates of education spending by 2030, it will need to be increased by at least 50% to meet new education targets.

Domestic resources alone will not be enough to finance the new targets.

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

While the average financing gap for education is large, it is equal to just 0.5% of annual global military expenditure.

12 years of free education by 2030 cannot be achieved without a huge amount of external support.

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

Aid support is not going where it is needed most.

To reach new education targets across developing countries, by 2030, it will need to be increased by at least 50% to meet new education targets.

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With thanks to

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