

## Securing a Transformative Shift in Education Financing in 2017-2018

This note sets out a proposal on how civil society organisations (CSOs) could unite and work together in 2017 and beyond to increase and improve education financing in order to achieve SDG4. The Global Campaign for Education (GCE) is leading this effort, but organisations which are not GCE members can also participate in this work.<sup>1,2</sup>

This note covers:

1. Campaign framing: The need and opportunity for an education financing campaign
2. What success looks like – aim and objectives
3. Proposed Campaign Call to Action
4. Strategic approach – targets, tactics, timeline
5. Ways of working
6. Outstanding issues/risks & mitigation
7. Annex of background information

### 1. CAMPAIGN FRAMING: The need and opportunity for an education financing campaign

The right to education is embedded in numerous international treaties and instruments – and in most national constitutions. In 2015 Heads of State around the world agreed to SDG4, committing to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all by 2030. This is a commitment that we must now deliver on.

That commitment has been made because every girl, boy, adolescent and adult has the right to a quality education, and because we know that education is the answer to many of the problems faced in the world today. Education is the critical enabler for achieving the entire 2030 sustainable development agenda, towards a world of dignity, justice, prosperity, and peace.

Yet currently, we have a global education crisis. There are 263 million children and youth out of school<sup>3</sup> and at least 250 million children not learning the basics in reading and mathematics, 130 million of whom have been in education for at least 4 years. Over a billion adults (of which two thirds are women) cannot read and write adequately. There are clear groups who face discrimination and disadvantage in education, whether children with disabilities, girls, minority groups, those affected by conflict, children of migrant workers/pastoralists and many others. The transformative potential of education is undermined when systems are stratified or perpetuate exclusion.

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<sup>1</sup> The GCE membership and network include national education coalitions in 86 countries, regional organisations such as ANCEFA, ASPBAE, CLADE and ACEA and INGOs including ActionAid International, CBM, Education International, Global March Against Child Labour, International Council for Education of People with Visual Impairment (ICEVI), International Day of the African Child and Youth (IDAY), Light for the World, Oxfam International (and IBIS), Plan International, RESULTS Educational Fund, Save the Children, SightSavers International, VSO International.

<sup>2</sup> In addition to GCE members, the following organizations have fed into the development of this note: Global Citizen; ONE Campaign; Malala Fund; International Rescue Committee (IRC); TheirWorld.

<sup>3</sup> UNESCO GEMR (2016a) 'Leaving no one behind: How far on the way to universal primary and secondary education?' Policy Paper 27, Fact Sheet 27. See <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002452/245238E.pdf>

Financing for education is much lower than it needs to be, owing to weak or regressive tax systems and insufficient prioritisation of education from domestic resources, as well as insufficient support from donors and the international community – with aid to education declining over the past decade.<sup>4</sup>

Unless we see a radical shift in financing for education, then we will be at least 50 years off track for achieving inclusive and quality education for all by 2030.<sup>5</sup>

That needs to change and it needs to change now. 2017 is education's time: the year when we can achieve a big step up in financing for education to make it happen. The Education Commission report estimates that financing for education needs to steadily increase from \$1.2 trillion USD to \$3 trillion USD by 2030, with over 97% of the resources coming from the domestic budgets of low- and middle-income countries themselves.<sup>6,7</sup>

There are at least **six reasons** why the coming year presents a unique opportunity to campaign on education financing:

1. We are at the beginning of truly operationalising Agenda 2030 and the SDGs, and there is an opportunity now to put in place the changes needed to get the world on track for achieving SDG4, and to fulfil the commitments in the [Education 2030 Incheon Declaration and Framework for Action](#).<sup>8</sup>
2. There are clear calls for more resource allocation to education in the Education 2030 Agenda, pointing to the need for the poorest countries to allocate a minimum of 6% of GDP and 20% of national budgets to education.
3. The Education Commission has produced a strong case for investment in education and has a powerful set of champions that can add to the efforts of others like Michelle Obama and Malala to influence Heads of State and Finance Ministers.
4. The Global Partnership for Education will host their most important replenishment summit yet at the end of 2017 or early 2018.
5. There is increased momentum behind education in emergencies with Education Cannot Wait now taking shape.
6. Human rights treaty bodies are increasingly making the case for governments and the international community to step up their allocation of resources for public education.<sup>9</sup>

There are also challenges to overcome:

- The new US administration and the worrying trend in many donor countries, albeit with some exceptions, towards isolationism, de-valuing of human rights, and trade and security overriding efforts to be a good aid donor and also a number of elections in key donor countries in 2017 (e.g. France, Germany, Norway).
- Existing financing frameworks tend to omit important parts of the SDG4 agenda such as youth and adult literacy, non-formal education and lifelong learning.
- There is less visibility for CSO campaigning on education than on health and some other sectors – despite the strength and rootedness of the GCE movement.
- There is a need to take the case for education beyond the education sector – to reach Ministries of Finance and Heads of State.

This is the time to come together and mobilise around education financing. We need to combine forces and come together to say now is the time to invest in education.

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<sup>4</sup> From 13 to 10 percent of ODA - from Education Commission 'Learning Generation' report.

<sup>5</sup> UNESCO GEMR (2016b) 'Global Education Monitoring Report 2016. Education for people and planet: Creating sustainable futures for all'. See <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002457/245752e.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> Education Commission (2016), 'The Learning Generation: Investing in education for a changing world', p.3.

<sup>7</sup> Even with an increase in domestic public expenditure, UNESCO estimates that the financing gap for delivering good quality universal education (from pre-school through to secondary levels) by 2030 in low-income countries will be USD \$10.6 billion per year, on average, between 2015 and 2030. This is over four times the level current USD \$2.3 billion per year provided by official donors (OECD DAC official aid spend on education).

<sup>8</sup> UNESCO et al. (2015) 'Education 2030. Incheon Declaration and Framework for Action: Towards inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning for all'.

<sup>9</sup> See for example: <http://www.right-to-education.org/page/using-rights-practice>

## 2. AIM AND OBJECTIVES: What does success look like?

### Aim:

To secure commitments from governments and international donors to increase funding to education towards the levels required to achieve SDG4 by 2030, and ensure that funding is spent equitably and effectively to secure the right to free, quality education.

### Objectives:

*[Campaign partners will develop more specific national objectives and financing targets, to reflect what is achievable in their political context. The below indicators reflect the campaign vision, based on the financing needed to meet SDG4 by 2030.]*

We will advocate for, track and hold different actors to account for the following:

#### 1. Domestic financing:

Using GPE replenishment as a hook, we call for at least 35 governments in low- and lower-middle income countries to make more and better education financing pledges to their citizens in 2017-18, enacting policies or legislation towards one or more of the following:

- Make benchmarked and credible pledges to **increase education spending towards 20%** of their total government expenditure on education by 2020 - and 6% of GDP.<sup>10</sup>
- **Expand their tax bases in progressive ways** to at least 20% tax to GDP ratio (for example by ending harmful tax incentives, challenging avoidance, raising new earmarked taxes, reforming regressive taxes, promoting system reforms and strengthening tax systems).
- **Prioritise sensitive allocation and spending**<sup>11</sup> of education resources in ways that focus on increasing equity and supporting the most marginalised groups (including through gender transformative budgeting).
- Ensure a **robust pledging baseline and improve data** on education financing, and provide annual reports on progress against their pledge.<sup>12</sup>
- **Commit to enabling increased scrutiny** of education spending by making education budgets more open and transparent, enabling civil society actors and others to track budgets and monitor spending and performance, thereby challenging misuse and exposing corruption.

*See Annex 4 for current baseline of national education budgets in GPE countries. The GCE toolkit [“Financing Matters”](#) offers practical guidance to support CSOs advocate with their governments for increases in **share** of spending, **size** of budgets, **sensitivity** to equity/gender and **scrutiny** at all levels.<sup>13</sup> Each GCE member coalition will tailor specific asks that are credible, realistic but ambitious in line with this broad framing, adapting to the political context and opportunities of their country. There is a particular case for seeking new financing commitments/pledges from countries that are coming up for GPE grant approvals in 2017 – as the expectation of maintaining or increasing spending on education is one of the requirements of the GPE funding model.*

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<sup>10</sup> UNESCO et al. (2015) ‘Education 2030. Incheon Declaration and Framework for Action: Towards inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning for all’ See <http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/Documents/incheon-framework-for-action-en.pdf>

<sup>11</sup> We recognise that in many contexts there is an urgent need also to reform or rebuild public financial management capacities in order to ensure funds are effectively allocated and spent.

<sup>12</sup> To be submitted to the GPE via the MoF/MoE, and through the Local Education Group.

<sup>13</sup> Global Campaign for Education (2016), ‘Financing matters: A toolkit on domestic financing for education’, produced in collaboration with Education International and ActionAid.

## 2. Multilateral and bilateral aid to education:

We call on bilateral and multilateral donors to commit to:

- Increase their share of GDP to ODA (to reach 0.7% global target) and to **increase the share of ODA to education to 15%** (from present 10% average) - releasing new, additional resources for education.<sup>14</sup>
- Allocate at least **30% of their education aid through multilateral channels**.
- Increase their financial contribution to GPE for their current strategy period up to 2020, and signal their commitment to realising a **2 billion USD per year to GPE from 2020 onwards**.
- Increase their financial contribution to education in emergencies including increased pledges to Education Cannot Wait (ECW) to **ensure ECW receives total of 3.85 billion USD** between 2016 and 2020;<sup>15</sup> that pledges to ECW are additional financing for education; and that ECW is fully harmonised with GPE.
- **Focus their aid** on countries with the greatest need, focus on reducing educational inequalities, and align their work in support of national education sector plans. This should include greater contributions to efforts that reach the most deprived and marginalised – e.g. more focus on early childhood education, children with disabilities, girls, and children who have been forcibly displaced due to crises.

## 3. International action

To support developing countries to **expand domestic tax bases** and spending on education in a progressive and sustainable way there is an urgent need for international efforts (through the financing for development and High-level Political Forum/SDG process and G7/G20) to **promote global reform to tax systems**. We join the call for the creation of a new inter-governmental body on tax that is:

- Globally inclusive (*not just the club of rich nations in the OECD which presently set tax rules*);
- Fully empowered and well-resourced;
- Mandated to set and enforce global tax rules including on tax avoidance;
- Committed to tax transparency, public country-by-country reporting and public registries of beneficial ownership; and
- Supportive of progressive forms of global taxation to help finance all the SDGs.

See Annexes for background information and tables that we can start completing to develop the financing ask in each country.

## 3. PROPOSED CAMPAIGN CALL TO ACTION

In order to bring all of the aims and objectives together, the Global Campaign for Education will ask its members and other organisations which are interested to endorse an overall campaign Call to Action. This is outlined below and summarises the big changes we want to see in 2017 and 2018, in the run up to SDG 4 review in 2019 at the United Nations.

By endorsing the Call to Action, you will be saying that your organisation:

- Supports the objectives and asks in the Call to Action as the overall vision for what is needed to transform education financing to get the world on track for achieving SDG4 by 2030;
- Would be happy for your organisation's name and/or logo to be included in an infographic presentation of the Call to Action that will be offered as a collective communications and advocacy tool for all CSO partners who endorse the Call to Action;

<sup>14</sup> As per recommendation in Education Commission report, p.23.

<sup>15</sup> ECW resource mobilisation targets are (in USD): 153 million in 2016; 383 million in 2017; 689 million in 2018; 1 billion in 2019; and 1.5 billion in 2020. Achieving these figures would enable ECW to support 1.36 million children in 2016; 3.4 million in 2017; 6.12 million in 2018; 9.52 million in 2019; and 13.6 million in 2020 (based on ECW team's own projections).

- Commits to proactively helping deliver at least one of the asks;
- Will make efforts to use and reference the Call to Action in your advocacy work on education financing and that you will collaborate with other CSO partners involved as useful or necessary;
- When using social media to advocate for education financing, you will use the #EducationNow hashtag alongside any other campaign hashtags that your organisation has or prioritises.

It does not mean that you have to proactively campaign and advocate in support of all the asks in all of your advocacy, or that you will have to use the Call to Action or #EducationNow hashtag in place of your existing campaigns or advocacy products. It also does not mean that you are expected to commit to providing pooled resources to any joint campaigning efforts, or that you would only be able to do advocacy and campaigning on education financing as part of a coalition. However, if you do individual advocacy and campaigning, we would ask that you do utilise the asks and messages in the Call to Action, so as to promote greater alignment of asks of political leaders from CSOs, and that you do make efforts to collaborate with other CSOs involved in this work where it is useful or relevant to do so.

We aim to publicly launch the Education Now Call to Action during the World Bank Spring meetings in April (if timing permits) or at the CCNGO meeting in Cambodia in May.

## EDUCATION NOW! - Call to Action

Unless we urgently and significantly increase education financing now, we will not come close to achieving inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities for all by 2030.

We call on governments and the international community to make this step-change in financing now to deliver free, inclusive and quality education ensuring resources are utilised to improve the effectiveness, efficiency and equity of public education systems. To achieve this, the following set of actions are needed and we will hold all stakeholders to account on these:

- **Developing countries:** Expand their domestic tax base (to at least 20% of GDP) and increase the share of spending on education (to at least 20% of budgets), progressing to 6% of GDP spent on education, and ensuring resources are closely scrutinised and spent sensitively to improve the effectiveness, efficiency and equity of public education systems.
- **Bilateral donors:** Increase ODA (towards 0.7% global target), commit at least 30 percent of their education aid to support multilateral efforts (such as GPE and ECW), and ensure they are supporting the countries and populations most in need.
- **Multilateral institutions:** Provide harmonised and aligned financing in line with aid effectiveness guidelines to support countries to develop and implement high-quality national education sector plans and emergency response plans, via:
  - **Global Partnership for Education (GPE):** Scale-up GPE funding to 2 billion USD per year by 2020 to provide pooled grant financing for low and lower-middle income countries for the development and delivery of robust national education sector plans and to leverage additional financing for countries furthest off-track in reaching SDG4.
  - **Education Cannot Wait fund for education in emergencies (ECW):** Fully fund ECW at total of 3.85 billion USD between 2016 and 2020 and ensure full harmonisation with GPE, transforming the speed, scale and quality of the delivery of education in emergencies.
- **International action:** Additional efforts are needed to support reforms to domestic tax systems and to develop a globally inclusive inter-governmental body that is empowered and resourced to **set and enforce fair global tax rules.**

*Combined, these demands are what are needed to get the world on track towards achieving SDG4 by 2030.*

*2017 is the time to prioritise education and make this happen. It is time for Education Now!*

#### 4. STRATEGIC APPROACH: Targets, tactics, timeline

- This campaign needs coordinated advocacy and campaigning globally, regionally, nationally and locally. It needs a high level of ambition, targeting Heads of State and Finance Ministers, as well as Ministers of international development and education, parliamentarians, UN missions in New York and other relevant UN decision making spheres.
- It will be important to try and secure some early pledges, especially on domestic resources from developing countries and use these champions as leverage for influencing donors to make larger commitments to GPE. At the same time, countries that are making regressive moves with regards to domestic budgets should be named and shamed.
- We will need to engage some key partners including:
  - GCE member coalitions across Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Arab region and Europe and North America;
  - GCE INGO members and other INGOs and actors who agree with the call to Action (including CEOs);
  - Teachers' unions;
  - Young campaigners including students' organisations and unions;
  - Tax justice movements; and
  - High-profile individuals and education champions such as Malala, Michelle Obama, etc.
- It is important for there to be strong national-level coalitions in both donor countries and developing countries and for coalitions to tailor the campaign to fit those contexts – including identifying key national decision-makers who can be influenced and strategies to do so.
- It is critical that we engage effectively with regional coalitions, leadership forums, and processes, and position education as central to solving the problems/issues they have prioritised, such as through ANCEFA etc. with the African Union – using their focus on maximising the demographic dividend as part of the Africa 2063 strategy. Analogous regional bodies must be identified for all regions.
- While civil society can use levers of influence to apply pressure (such as direct lobbying, media, public mobilisation), we should also try and maximise government-to-government advocacy – i.e. get 3-4 powerful governments to be champions for this agenda and spend some of their political capital on bring others along with them.

There will therefore be three strands to the strategic approach:

- 1) **DONORS:** Individual strategies aimed at national level activity in target donor countries, led/supported by GCE Northern coalitions (where possible) and INGOs;
- 2) **DEVELOPING COUNTRIES:** Individual strategies aimed at national level activity in developing countries, led by GCE member coalitions and supported by regional coalitions, GCE International Secretariat and INGOs where they have capacity and presence;
- 3) **GLOBAL:** Underpinned by some activity around global moments aimed at Heads of State/Finance Ministers. This will be led by relevant GCE member coalitions, including interested INGOS.

## a.) TARGETS

### DONORS:

- Tier One: UK, EU, USA, Canada, Germany, France, Nordics (Norway, Denmark, and Sweden), Italy, Japan, and Australia.
- Others to consider: Netherlands, Finland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Belgium, Korea, Spain, Switzerland.

### DEVELOPING COUNTRIES:

- All 65 GPE developing country partners and countries where we have strong and active GCE member coalitions. We will seek to influence at least 35 of these and give a special focus to 15 countries identified as potential champions or focus countries [*work is underway to define this list*].

## b.) TACTICS

We will divide our work in 2017 into two parts.

### February to July:

- Undertake the working-level preparations needed to develop specific tailored asks for each donor and each developing country which we are targeting and ensure there are clear and powerful national advocacy and campaign strategies in place in each of those target countries.
- Begin to campaign for world leaders to prioritise education financing in 2017 and secure commitments to making 2017 the year for a major breakthrough, even though we will sustain the pressure through to 2019 (when progress on SDG4 will be reviewed).
- Use the G7 and G20 opportunities, as well as HLPF, UNGA and Education 2030 Steering Committee and Ministerial meetings to talk about what is needed in terms of education financing to achieve SDG4.
- Identify developing countries where we can start work early during or soon after the Global Action Week for Education (which is focused on accountability for SDG4) to promote high levels of ambition on financing in 2017-18.

To achieve this, we will undertake the following activities:

- Develop a collective creative campaign and communications materials to make the case for education financing and outlining our overall campaign asks (March/April).
- Each national coalition to develop specific tailored education financing asks and advocacy/campaign strategy (March onwards).
- Influence the G7 and G20 Sherpa meetings and other preparation meetings in March and April.
- Engage with the Education Commission over how to address all our concerns.
- Where possible use Global Action Week for Education in April (which will focus on accountability for delivering on SDG4) to build some momentum and give initial profile to key financing asks (in developing and donor countries).
- Host a meeting during the World Bank Spring meeting in April with GCE convening key actors and CEOs if time permits.
- Hold a planning meeting and mobilise civil society actors involved in the CCNGO meeting in Cambodia in May and develop further GCE Board ownership at its Board meeting there.
- Utilise G7 in Italy in May to secure positive language and commitments on importance of education, and for Canada to prioritise education at G7 in 2018.
- Use the High-level Education Event of the Education 2030 Steering Committee in June, held in alliance with the UN President of the General Assembly, to present and push for the asks in this Call for Action.
- G20 in Germany (July): a.) Africa Summit (June) announces Africa Country Compacts which include new commitments on increased domestic budgets to education; and b.) G20 formally prioritises financing of education. Argentina to commit to prioritise education as part of their 2018 G20 Presidency.

- Utilise the Association for the Development of Education in Africa (ADEA) Triennale, SDG4 regional forum East Africa, AU June Summit, Education Commission Pioneer Countries and UNGA in September to secure early developing country pledges/commitments.

**August to December:** Deliver the strategies in each donor and developing country we are targeting, and utilise GPE replenishment summit in Q4 of 2017 or Q1 of 2018 as key moment for securing pledges.

To achieve this, we will:

- Ensure GCE national coalitions have clear and strong asks and strategies in place and that intelligence is shared across our networks to support national advocacy.
- Utilise regional education ministry meetings as key advocacy points
- Utilise the UNGA and WB Annual Meetings (October) and launch of World Development Report 2018 on education in November 2017 as key global moments.
- Utilise the GPE replenishment summit as the main moment to land commitments.

**Plans for 2018** will be developed at a later point based on learning from 2017

### c.) TIMELINE

- **February:** 28<sup>th</sup> – March 1 – GPE Board meeting.
- **March:** 8<sup>th</sup> – ONE Campaign Poverty is Sexist launch with education focus; 13<sup>th</sup> – Commission on Status of Women event in NY; 14<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> – Development Working Group G20; 15<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> - ADEA triennale; 20<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> – G7 Sherpa meeting; 22<sup>nd</sup> – IDDC Costing Equity report event and CEOs meeting on costing equity; 23<sup>rd</sup>-24<sup>th</sup> – G20 Sherpa meeting; 29<sup>th</sup>-30<sup>th</sup> – GCE Germany events with press and parliamentarians.
- **April:** SDG4 regional forum East Africa (TBC); w/c 17<sup>th</sup> – World Bank spring meetings and G20 Finance Ministers meeting; 24<sup>th</sup>-28<sup>th</sup> – Global Action Week on Education GCE; 26<sup>th</sup> – Norway budget moment – push for positive signal on GPE.
- **May:** 1-year anniversary of establishment of ECW; 8<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup> – CCNGO meeting Cambodia; 26<sup>th</sup> – 27<sup>th</sup> G7 Leaders Summit Italy – accountability report will be on education (likely launched 25 May).
- **June:** 5<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> – GPE Board meeting, Ottawa; 5<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup> New York - High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development; African Union Summit; 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> – G20 Africa conference – BMZ Marshall plan for Africa; 12<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> – Send my Friend campaign in UK week of action focusing on GPE replenishment; 20<sup>th</sup> – World Refugee Day; 21<sup>st</sup>-22<sup>nd</sup> – Education 2030 Steering Committee meeting; 24<sup>th</sup> – President of General Assembly High-Level event on education financing, New York.
- **July:** GCE UK parliamentary event with Julia Gillard on GPE replenishment in early July; 6<sup>th</sup> – Global Citizen concert for G20 in Germany; 7<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> – G20 meeting – Germany; 10<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> – High-level Political Forum; 12<sup>th</sup> – Malala Day.
- **August:** 19<sup>th</sup> – World Humanitarian Day.
- **September:** Opportunity in France on budget; 11<sup>th</sup> – Norway general election; 23<sup>rd</sup> – Germany general election; UN General Assembly and 23<sup>rd</sup> Global Citizen Festival.
- **October:** 5<sup>th</sup> – World Teacher Day; World Bank Annual Meetings; 25<sup>th</sup>-27<sup>th</sup> CONFINTEA+6 in S. Korea.
- **November:** Launch of World Development Report 2018 on education
- **Q4 of 2017** or Q1 of 2018 – GPE replenishment summit (tbc).
- **2018 plans** to be developed based on review progress in 2017

## 5. WAYS OF WORKING

This will be a light-touch, flotilla-style coalition campaign building on GCE's movement but opening up to others who support of the overall Call to Action. It will not over-coordinate activities and will give organisations the flexibility to still deliver their own specific education campaigns in 2017 on issues such as girls, refugees, children with disabilities. It is

principally about bringing us together around common messages so that we speak with one voice on education financing and amplify the pressure on political leaders to step-up.

GCE national coalitions are the primary actors in delivering this campaign and asks, positions, tactics and activities will be decided at national level. No actor will contact any foreign government or policy maker without coordinating with the GCE member in the country in question.

To support information sharing and some collective global level activity, we will set up a dedicated email listserv and utilise existing GCE structures, such as the Board and the regional coalitions, as well as the three CSO constituencies on the GPE board. This mailing list will be inclusive to ensure all organisations involved in this campaign have equal opportunities to engage. We will ensure that specific calls are scheduled ahead of key moments like the G7, G20, HLPF, UNGA and GPE replenishment and that lead focal points are identified for each of those moments, and that focal point will ensure we have a clear CSO set of messages and plan for how we are influencing those opportunities.

We will also try to secure additional resources to support collective global level activity and to support coalitions which are struggling to resource their campaigns.

## 6. OUTSTANDING ISSUES/RISKS AND MITIGATION

Outstanding issue or risk	Mitigation
<p><b>Lack of decision on host/sponsors for GPE replenishment</b></p>	<p>Be propositional and engage with GPE to influence this.</p>
<p><b>Scope of the campaign</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure we are campaigning on more than just the size of the financing but also the sensitivity/equity/effectiveness and scrutiny of spending</li> <li>• Need to ensure the scope of campaign does not broaden out too much and focus on issues where there is common agreement and purpose.</li> <li>• Including tax justice requires some extra capacity</li> </ul>	<p>Use the 4 Ss framework in the Financing Matters toolkit of GCE and use this also for strengthening capacity on tax issues.</p> <p>Private sector – focus on them paying fair taxes in countries where they make profits.</p>
<p><b>Working with the Education Commission</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the time of its launch, whilst welcoming some elements, GCE expressed some critical concerns about the Commission report (e.g. its weaknesses on tax, debt relief and privatisation, its proposal for an MDB)</li> <li>• Many of these initial concerns remain even as the International Finance Facility (IFF) is being fleshed out. There are continuing reservations about debt-based financing for education and about creating parallel architecture.</li> </ul>	<p>Avoid statements that suggest endorsement of the Commission report whilst clearly welcoming some areas.</p> <p>Engage in separate dialogue between the GCE Board and the Education Commission about the International Financing Facility (IFF).</p>
<p><b>Ambition and resourcing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk that our ambition is not high enough and the sector runs the same old GPE replenishment campaign it has run in the past.</li> <li>• Each organisation needs to be clear on how much it is prioritising education financing and what it is offering to the campaign. Important that CEOs on board.</li> <li>• Need to map out and understand where organisations have strengths (and weaknesses) – and don't just take commitments from CSOs at face value. Need a clear campaign strategy for each target, with planned activities and clarity on who is going to do what.</li> <li>• Need to be clear on overall ask and be able to explain why education financing is so low and on the decline – need to engage with the public and politicians in a way they understand and show how investing in education is key to resolving the key problems that Heads of State are worrying about on a daily basis.</li> <li>• Important to engage teachers' unions and national CSOs – INGOs have accountability issues – who do they represent, are they really representing citizens voices?</li> <li>• Need successful and swift combined action – with an early pledge moment and then follow-up pledging moment – either with donors at G20 and/or developing country partners via AU moment or the work of the Commission.</li> </ul>	<p>We need to raise the bar and be aimed at Heads of State and have a strategy that deploys smart tactics to mobilise and secure the change we need to see – including challenging GPE at Board meeting in late February and engaging DCP reps as allies for more ambitious replenishment.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need tiers of messaging and engagement to know what we are all collectively pushing and doing and what organisations can say/do separately without damaging the campaign.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Length of the campaign/follow up from pledges made at replenishment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global aid to education is on the decline, so we need to be increasing the overall bucket – need a 3-year plan to do this, not 1 year. Also need to be making the most of national opportunities when they arise – e.g. Swedish and French developing their new development policies at the moment.</li> <li>• See 2017 as a catalyst, not the only year when it is education’s time – and also try and use this opportunity to reinforce/build strong national coalitions take this on beyond 2017 – factor in work in 2018 at least.</li> <li>• Risk we will hear many commitments and calls to action by global leaders, but see no real increase in education financing and/or secure more money, but it is not spent equitably.</li> <li>• Risk that we see increases in multilateral aid (i.e. to GPE) but it is at expense of bilateral aid spend (i.e. just moving money from one pot to the other, not really more money).</li> </ul>	<p>The campaign needs to be very targeted on the right target countries (donor and developing) rather than lots of general activity aimed at everyone. Set aside resources to follow up on pledges into 2018. Aim to secure long-term support by inserting financing inclusive education into key policy documents of target countries. We need a strong equity focus in everything we communicate. Be clear we are asking for not only more, but better finance.</p>
<p><b>Lack of GPE target</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of an overall financing target for GPE is an issue – we need this ASAP in order to plan and mobilise.</li> </ul>	<p>Need to influence GPE Board (particularly donors) to be ambitious and need effective strategy for this – especially for Ottawa meeting in June</p>
<p><b>The challenges and opportunities on ECW hosting</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of clarity on ECW hosting is problematic – can’t go to donors with 2 or more different education financing asks in 2017.</li> <li>• Need to ensure ECW and EIE not just bolted on, and that we come up with a harmonised ask which incorporates GPE and ECW – i.e. what investment in education is needed overall and what proportion for different sub-sectors/organisations.</li> <li>• Risk of fractured CSO voice – need to bring us all together.</li> </ul>	<p>We should check with ECW for their 2017 key dates and align activities. Need to put forward a very clear position on the need for harmonization, including resolving hosting by GPE question asap – this needs to be part of our asks on ECW.</p>

<p><b>Specific success criteria – i.e. girls, children with disabilities</b></p> <p>Should the campaign include further specific success criteria, such as progress for certain groups of children? For example, on girls’ education, what actions/goals/targets we can advocate for? Three potential suggestions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can we call on more countries to sign up to the <a href="#">Statement of Action for Girls' education</a> and support/fund local girls' education programmes in the countries of greatest inequity? This could help drive up domestic resources to contribute to the overall Financing piece.</li> <li>• Can we internally advocate (if the focus overall is for the first stage of education financing scale-up to be realised through GPE and ECW replenishments in 2017) for GPE and ECW to have robust gender (or general) equity strategies so that financing can be appropriately targeted to reach those who need it most.</li> <li>• Is girls' education funding a good entry point to seek financing from others – i.e. private sector/women and girls' focused-foundations?</li> </ul> <p>We also need to ensure we integrate effectively with the work being led by organisations focusing on children with disabilities receiving quality education – <a href="#">‘Costing Equity’</a> and the new general comment on Art.24 of the UNCRPD to entice non-traditional donors.</p>	<p>We should be as focused and concise in our campaigning asks as possible, a long shopping list does not work.</p> <p>So we need to focus on what asks will make education financing more equitable – e.g. sensitivity in the 4S’.</p> <p>Get advice from Light for the World on best way to integrate the work on ‘Costing Equity’ into this campaign.</p>
<p><b>Competition with other sectors</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The perception of financing education being in competition with health or other sectors. Worse than this could be that we secure commitments but to the detriment of spending on other sectors.</li> </ul>	<p>Include synergies with health and other welfare services in narrative and key messages to all targets. Strongly warn against investing in education on the expense of health investments.</p>

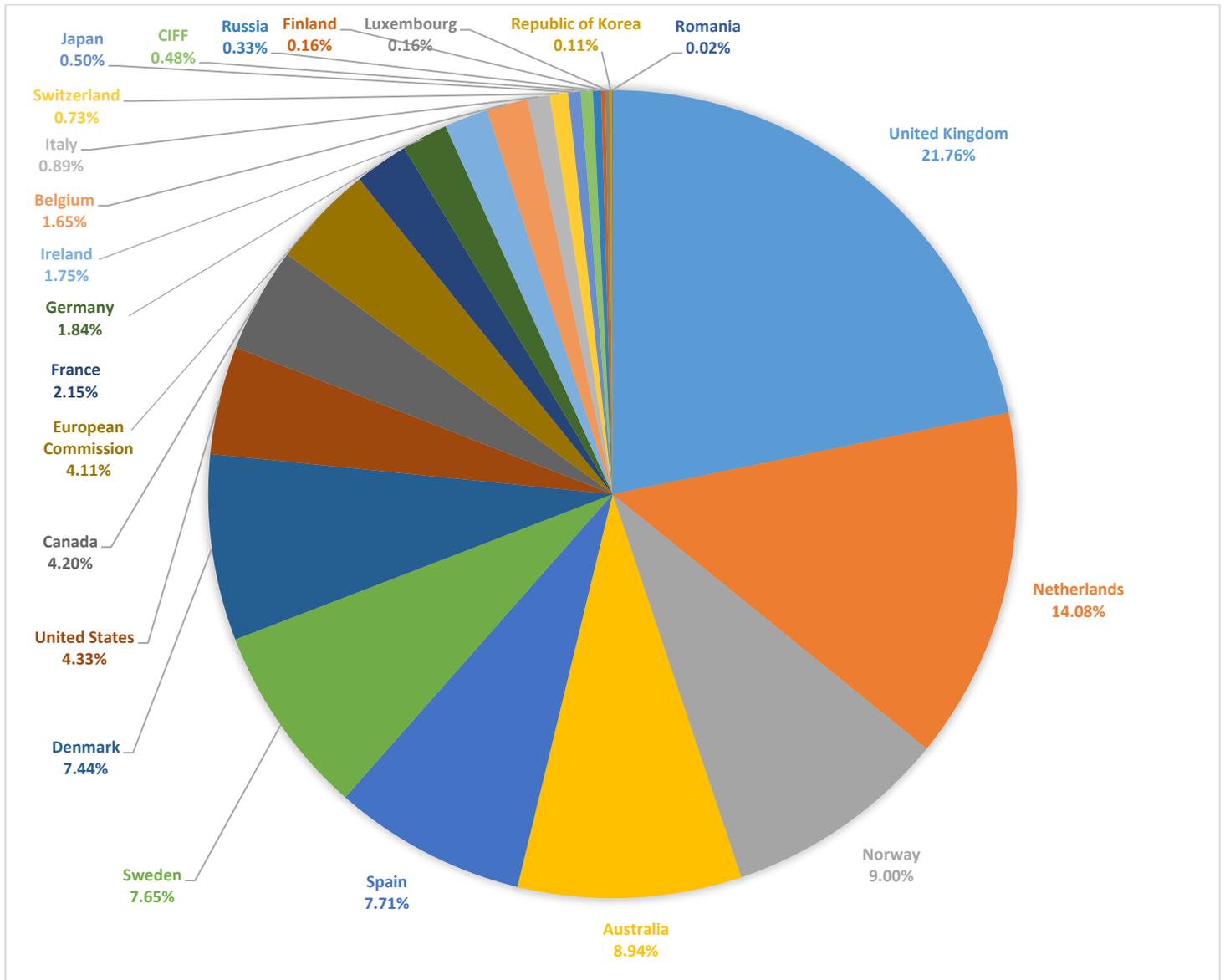
Please see the Annexes document for the following information:

- ANNEX A: How to get to \$2bn per year for GPE by 2020
- ANNEX B: Education Cannot Wait Annual Targets to 2020
- ANNEX C: Current top donors for basic education
- ANNEX D: GPE Developing Country Partners

## ANNEX A: How to get to \$2bn per year for GPE by 2020

### Cumulative contributions

#### Cumulative contributions to the GPE Fund by donor (%), 2003-September 2016



Note: the percentages in this graph show donor contributions signed into agreement and received. Pledges not yet signed into an agreement are not included.

Below is a *potential* allocation and set of targets to reach the 2bn USD target, based on a combination of fair-share and previous record of pledges to GPE. This is just an illustrative guide; it is up to NGOs/GCE coalitions in these countries to decide the financing target they advocate for.<sup>16</sup>

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Annual pledges by 2020 (USD million)</i>	<i>Percentage of \$2bn</i>
United Kingdom	300	15
EU	300	15
US	200	10
Canada	200	10
Germany	200	10
France	200	10
Nordics	200	10
Italy	80	4
Japan	80	4
Australia	80	4
Rest of traditional donors	80	4
Emerging donors	60	3
KGPE innovation	20	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>100</b>

## ANNEX B: Education Cannot Wait Annual Targets to 2020

	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>
<b>Total children and young people targeted</b>	1,360,000	3,400,000	6,120,000	9,520,000	13,600,000
<b>Total funding required (\$)</b>	\$153 million	\$383 million	\$689 million	\$1 billion	\$1.5 billion

<sup>16</sup> For example, GCE-US have indicated that the US target is very ambitious given the current administration.

## ANNEX C: Current top donors for basic education

Country	Head of State	Finance Minister	DAC Data 2015: existing commitments, in current USD*					Data from GPE	Data from ECW	Which NGOs present, with strong advocacy and campaigning capacity?	Summary of opportunity and the political context (e.g. upcoming elections, budget cycle etc.)
			ALL ODA to education	Basic	Secondary	Post-secondary	Unspecified	GPE contribution (\$USD)	ECW contribution (\$USD)		
Australia	Malcolm Turnbull	Mathias Cormann	333.47	141.42	15.81	27.93	148.32	19.81 million (2016)		STC RESULTS Global Citizen	
Belgium			89.42	6.13	51.63	15.78	15.88	12.11 million (2015)		ONE	
Canada	Justin Trudeau	Bill Morneau	292.19	92.37	56.57	18.8	124.45	22.46 million (2016)	15.3 million	STC RESULTS Plan ONE Global Citizen	
Denmark			96.43	42.56	0.02	8.92	44.92	40.35 million (2015)	11.2 million	STC Oxfam	
European Commission (EC)			788.99	214.92	263.73	170.35	139.99				
Finland			72.35	25.58	0.64	16.09	30.04	3.15 million (2015)		STC?	
France	Francois Hollande	Michel Sapin	1176.83	46.61	236.76	816.2	77.26	8 million (2015)		ONE Global Citizen	Elections in April.
Germany	Angela Merkel	Wolfgang Schauble	2030.4	270.79	275.1	1191.73	292.77	7 million (2016)		STC? Plan ONE Oxfam	Elections in September 2017. G20 host in July. Always been struggle to get Germany to focus on education in aid budget, especially beyond TVET.
India										STC? Malala Fund Global Citizen	
Ireland			39.81	11.86	5.48	4.13	18.34	4.44 million (2015)		Global Citizen	

<b>Italy</b>			<b>105.21</b>	25.62	10.18	34.76	34.65	4 million (2016)		STC	Change of government in December 2016.
<b>Japan</b>	Shinzo Abe	Taro Aso	<b>530.66</b>	41.31	56.11	277.05	156.18	1.47 million (2016)		STC?	
<b>Luxembourg</b>			<b>44.27</b>	16.11	20.07	0.95	7.13	0.33 million (2015)			
<b>Netherlands</b>	Mark Rutte	Jeroen Dijsselbloem	<b>123.9</b>	20.55	..	102.88	0.48	37.42 million (2014)	7.8 million	STC Global Citizen	Potential for uplift – they have become more public on international stage post-Trump.
<b>Norway</b>	Erna Solberg	Siv Jensen	<b>458.69</b>	365.47	4.65	25.05	63.51	45 million (2015)	10 million	STC Global Citizen	Elections in late 2017. Will be a guest country at G20 in July.
<b>Republic of Korea</b>			<b>260.29</b>	45.79	83.69	68.16	62.66	1.4 million (2015)		STC?	
<b>Spain</b>			<b>32.24</b>	4.75	5.54	4.1	17.85	26.83 million (2013)			
<b>Sweden</b>	Stefan Lofven	Anders Borg	<b>67.28</b>	8.44	2.73	26.66	29.44	11.76 million (2015)		STC?	
<b>Switzerland</b>			<b>85.5</b>	10.18	54.28	11.6	9.43	6.83 million (2015)		STC	
<b>UK</b>	Theresa May	Philip Hammond	<b>600.26</b>	139.61	95.91	152.31	212.44	25.7 million (2016)	44.6 million	STC RESULTS Plan ONE Oxfam Malala Fund Global Citizen	Challenging political climate for aid given Brexit and financial pressures, but UK is largest donor to GPE and strong record on education. Gordon Brown not helpful politically in UK.
<b>USA</b>	Donald Trump	Steve Mnuchin	<b>1261.77</b>	770.15	108.4	239.68	143.54	70 million/yr	21 million	STC RESULTS ONE Malala Fund Global Citizen	Will be a challenge to maintain existing aid levels and education aid levels under new administration.

\*This is based on latest DAC figures for cross-country comparability. However, each country is likely to use figures drawn from the latest government-published ODA figures in their national currency.

## ANNEX D: GPE Developing Country Partners

Please note that the annex below is for quick reference only; an online, shared version of this sheet will be available online for GCE members for updating and inputting new information.

- Data is based on analysis carried out of pledges by AAI/GCE and a combination of other sources (see notes and references).
- GCE is working to source robust baseline data for the 2016-17 fiscal years and this data will be updated as more information becomes available.
- GCE will also work with coalitions to complete the information in this sheet, including their own analyses of spending levels and opportunities.
- For more information contact: Jo Walker, GCE's Acting Head of Learning and Networks: [jo@campaignforeducation.org](mailto:jo@campaignforeducation.org)

Country	Head of State	Minister of Education	Minister of Finance	Spend on education on % of GDP	Spend on education on % of budget	2014 replenishment pledge? <i>The pledge summaries here are based on the more detailed pledges made in the 2014 GPE pledging Summit. Full texts available <a href="#">here</a></i>	Pledge progress	GCE Coalition/INGO presence	Summary of opportunity/ political context
<b>Afghanistan</b>	President <a href="#">Ashraf Ghani</a>	Dr. Asadullah Hanif Balkhi	Mr. Eklil Ahmad Hakimi	4.6% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	12.5% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	No pledge made	N/A	CSEF coalition coordinated by ANAFEA; GCE member coalition MSQEA	Country going through GPE grant to Education sector plan process in 2017.
<b>Albania</b>	Prime Minister Edi Rama	Minister of Education and Sport, Lindita Nikolla	Minister Arben Ahmetaj	2.9% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	12.1% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	No pledge made	N/A	Albanian Coalition For Child Education (ACCE)	
<b>Bangladesh</b>	Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina	Minister of Primary and Mass Education Mostafizur Rahman  Minister of Education Nurul Islam Nahid	<a href="#">Minister</a> Abul Maal Abdul Muhith	2.2% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	13.1% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	No pledge made	N/A	Campaign For Popular Education (CAMPE)	
<b>Benin</b>	President Patrice Talon	Minister: Christine Ouinsavi	Ministère de l'Enseignement	4.32% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	17.5% (2016 <sup>1</sup> )	1. Maintain education budget at 27% 2014-2018. [GPE estimates	Off track	Coalition Béninoise des Organisations	Country going through GPE grant to

			t maternelle et primaire: Karimou Salimane  Ministère des Enseignements secondaire, technique et de formation professionnelle Lucien Kokou			US\$325M in additional resources 2015-2018] 2. Maintain share of primary school funding at 50% until 2018.		pour l'Education Pour Tous (CBO-EPT)	Education sector plan process in 2017.
<b>Bhutan</b>	Prime Minister Tshering Tobgay	Namgay Dorji	Norbu Wangchuk	4.7% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	18.9% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	No pledge made	N/A	No CSEF supported coalition	Country going though GPE grant to Education sector plan process in 2017.
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	Prime Minister Paul Kaba Thieba	Jean Martin Coulibaly	Rosine Sori-Coulibaly	4.3% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	18% (2016 <sup>1</sup> )	More resources to education sector over next 4 yrs - CFA Franc 274bn in 2014, to 333bn in 2016, and 403bn in 2018. From 15% to 20% over next 4 yrs. [GPE estimates US\$489M in additional resources 2015-2018.]	Progress unclear on pledge to date.	Coalition Nationale pour l'Education Pour Tous du Burkina Faso (CN-EPT/BF)	Country going though GPE grant to Education sector plan process in 2017.
<b>Burundi</b>	President Pierre Nkurunziza	Saïdi Kibeya	Tabu Abdallah	6.7% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	18.6% (2016 <sup>1</sup> )	Maintain high education budget (34.7% of national budget). [GPE estimates US\$73M in additional resources 2015-2018.]	Off track on pledge.	Coalition pour l'Education Pour Tous BAFASHEBIGE	Country going though GPE grant to Education sector plan process in early 2018.
<b>Cabo Verde</b>	President Jorge Carlos Fonseca	Maritza Rosabal	Olavo Correia	6.6% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	19.1% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	No pledge made	N/A	Rede Nacional da Campanha de Educação Para Todos Cape Verde (RNCEPT-CV)	Country going though GPE grant to Education sector plan process in early 2017.
<b>Cambodia</b>	Prime Minister Hun Sen	Dr. Hang Chuon Naron	Aun Porn Moniroth	3% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	13% (2016 <sup>1</sup> )	Education budget to increase from 16.3% in 2014 to 25.7% in 2018. [GPE estimates US\$1,024M in	Progress unclear on pledge to date	NGOs Education Partnership (NEP)	Country going though GPE grant to Education sector plan process in 2017.

						additional resources 2015-2018.]			
<b>Cameroon</b>	Prime Minister Philémon Yang	Ministre de L'education de Base Mrs. Youssouf Hadidja Alim,	Alamine Ousmane Mey	3% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	13.% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	1. Increase ed. budget from 18.4% in 2011 to 22% in 2020. [GPE estimates US\$1,315M in additional resources 2015-2018.] 2. Increase allocation for primary education from 34.7% to 41.5% in 2020.	Off track	Cameroon Education For All Network (CEFAN)	
<b>Central African Republic</b>	President Faustin-Archange Touadéra	Minister in charge of Primary and Secondary Education Ambroise Zawa	Mr Félix Moloua	2% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	8% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	No financial pledge made	N/A	No GCE coalition	
<b>Chad</b>	President Idriss Déby	Avocksouma Djona	Mr Mbogo Ngabo Seli	2.8% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	12.5% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	Increase education budget from 12% (2012) to 20% of national budget, with at least 48% of education budget allocated to primary (from 39% in 2012). [GPE estimates US\$788M in additional resources 2015-2018.]	Progress unclear as baseline data unclear	No GCE coalition	Country going though GPE grant to Education sector plan process in 2017.
<b>Comoros</b>	President Azali Assoumani	Dr Madeeha bint Ahmed al Shaibaniyah	Said Ali Said Chayhane	5.1% (2012 <sup>3</sup> )	18.5% (2012 <sup>3</sup> )	Raising sector funding from 20.4 % in 2010 to 25% in 2020. In the 2014 Union of Comoros Financial Law, 28% of the national budget is already devoted to education. devoting at least 40% of public expenditures in primary schools (knowing that teacher	Progress unclear as data out of date	No GCE coalition	Country going though GPE grant to Education sector plan process in 2017.

						salary advances, mainly in primary schools, were provided in 2014).			
<b>Congo, Republic of</b>	President Denis Sassou Nguesso	Rosalie Kama-Niamayoua	Calixte Ganongo	3% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	12.9% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	No pledge made	N/A	No GCE coalition	
<b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b>	President Joseph Kabila	Maker Mwangu, ministre de l'Enseignement primaire, secondaire et professionnel	Henri Yav Mulang	3% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	16.5% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	1. 4.5% of GDP for education by 2018. 2. At least 18% of total govt budget for education by 2018 (currently at 7%). [GPE estimates US\$1,414M in additional resources 2015-2018.] 3. At least 47% of ed. budget for primary education by 2018	Progress unclear as baseline figures are unclear.	Coalition Nationale de l'Education Pour Tous en République Démocratique du Congo (CONEPT-RDC)	
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	President Alassane Ouattara	The Minister of National Education Kandia Camara	Adama Koné	5.4% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	19% (2016 <sup>1</sup> )	1. More than 5% of GDP for education, and 3% for basic ed. 2. Average 21% of total budget for education over period, and at least 40% of this for primary. [GPE estimates US\$2,612M in additional resources 2015-2018.]	Pledge off track.	Réseau Ivoirien pour la Promotion de l'Education Pour Tous (RIP-EPT)	Country going through GPE grant to Education sector plan process in 2017.
<b>Djibouti</b>	President Ismaïl Omar Guelleh	Mr. Moustapha Mohamed Mahamoud	Ilyas Moussa Dawaleh	4.5% (2010 <sup>3</sup> )	12.3% (2010 <sup>3</sup> )	No pledge made	N/A	FADE Djibouti	
<b>Dominica</b>	Prime Minister Roosevelt Skerrit	Mr. Petter Saint Jean	Roosevelt Skerrit	No data	No data	No pledge made	N/A	No GCE member	
<b>Eritrea</b>	President Isaias Afwerki	Semere Russom	Berhane Habtemariam	2.1% (2006 <sup>3</sup> )	5.2% (2006 <sup>3</sup> )	No financial pledge made	N/A	No GCE member	
<b>Ethiopia</b>	President Mulatu Teshome	Shiferaw Shigutie	Abraham Tekeste	4.4% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	24% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	<i>Pledge partially on track.</i> Maintain funding levels -at least 25% of		Basic Education Network-Ethiopia (BEN-Ethiopia)	

						total budget and at least 50% of that for primary education. Exp. review every 4 years, next in 2015. [GPE estimates S\$37M in additional resources 2015-2018.]			
<b>The Gambia</b>	President Adama Barrow	Dr. Badara Joof	Amadou Sanneh	2.7% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	18.5% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	No pledge made	N/A	Education For All Campaign Network The Gambia (EFANet)	Country going though GPE grant to Education sector plan process in 2017.
<b>Georgia</b>	President Giorgi Margvelashvili	Dimitri Kumsishvili	Aleksandre Jejelava	1.9% (2012 <sup>4</sup> )	6.7% (2012 <sup>4</sup> )	No pledge made	N/A	Georgian Coalition for Education for All	
<b>Ghana</b>	President <a href="#">Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo</a>	Dr. Matthew Opoku Prempeh	<a href="#">Ken Ofori-Atta</a>	5% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	18% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	Maintain at least 24% of total budget for education currently 7.9% of GDP), and possibly increase.	Progress unclear as baseline figures are unclear.	Ghana National Education Campaign Coalition (GNECC)	
<b>Grenada</b>	Prime Minister Keith Mitchell	Keith Mitchell	Simon Stiell	No data	No data	No pledge made	N/A	No GCE coalition	
<b>Guinea</b>	President Alpha Condé	Ibrahima Kourouma	Malado Kaba	3.5% (2013 <sup>4</sup> )	14.1% (2013 <sup>4</sup> )	Education program 2015-2017 (\$1bn, with US\$764m govt contribution. 2. Increase public funding of Education from 15.2% of budget in 2013 to 19.2% in 2017 (from 3.2% to 4.6% of GDP) and increase allocation to primary from 43.3% to 46.3%. [GPE estimates US\$87M in additional resources 2015-2018.]	Off track	No GCE coalition	
<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>	President José Mário Vaz	Odete Semedo	João Aladje Mamadu Fadia	2.3% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	11.3% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	No pledge made	N/A	Rede de Campanha de Educação Para Todos Guiné-Bissau (RECEPT-GB)	Country going though GPE grant to Education sector plan process in 2017.
<b>Guyana</b>	President David A. Granger	Dr. Rupert Roopnaraine	Winston Jordan	5% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	17.2% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	No pledge made	N/A	No GCE coalition	

<b>Haiti</b>	President Jovenel Moïse	Nesmy Manigat	Yves Romain Bastien	5% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	17% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	No pledge made	N/A	Regroupement Education pour Toutes et Tous (REPT)	Country going though GPE grant to Education sector plan process in 2017.
<b>Honduras</b>	President Juan Orlando Hernández	Marlon Oniel Escoto Valerio	Wilfredo Cerrato	5% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	17.8% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	No pledge made	N/A	Foro DAKAR-Honduras	
<b>Kenya</b>	President Uhuru Kenyatta	Fred Matiangi	Henry Rotich	5% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	21% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	Increase ed. funding from 25.9% in 2013/14 by 1% each year, so 29% by 2018. [GPE estimates US\$2,935M in additional resources 2015-2018.]	Off track.	Elimu Yetu Coalition (EYC)	
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	Prime Minister Sooronbay Jeenbekov	Kudaiberdieva Gulmira Karimovna	Adylbek Kasymaliyev	6% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	24% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	No pledge made	N/A	Kyrgyzstan: Education Coalition in Kyrgyzstan	
<b>Lao PDR</b>	Prime Minister Thongloun Sisoulith	Mrs Sengdeuane Lachanthabou n	Somdy Douangdy	4.2% (2014 <sup>3</sup> )	15.4% (2014 <sup>3</sup> )	No pledge made	N/A	No GCE coalition	
<b>Lesotho</b>	Prime Minister Pakalitha Mosisili	Dr. Mahali Phamotse	Mamphono Khaketla	8% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	14.7% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	No pledge made	N/A	No GCE coalition	
<b>Liberia</b>	President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf	Honorable George K. Werner	Boima Kamara	3% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	10.3% (2016 <sup>1</sup> )	1. Establish integrity of teacher salary payments to reduce inefficiencies. 2. Committed to using the saved resources for basic education, increasing domestic ed.finance by est.3% over next 2-3 fiscal yrs. [GPE estimates US\$37M in additional resources 2015-2018.]	Off track.	No GCE coalition	Country going though GPE grant to Education sector plan process in 2017.
<b>Madagascar</b>	Prime Minister Olivier Mahafaly	Mr Andrianaiaina Paul Rabary	Gervais Rakotoarimana	2% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	19% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	At least maintain 2013/14 levels of ed. finance (25.9% of total govt budget for	Off track.	Coalition Nationale Malagasy de l'Education Pour Tous (CONAMEPT)	Country going though GPE grant to Education sector plan process in 2017.

	Solonandrasana					education and 20.7% of total govt budget specifically for basic ed.). [GPE estimates US\$67M in additional resources 2015-2018.] 2. Maintain at least 45% of ed. budget for primary.			
<b>Malawi</b>	President Peter Mutharika	Emmanuel Fabiano MP	Goodall Gondwe	5.6% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	21.5% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	No pledge made	N/A	Civil Society Education Coalition (CSEC)	
<b>Mali</b>	Prime Minister Modibo Keita	Kenekoro dit Barthelemy Togo	Boubou Cissé	4.4% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	20.8 (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	Currently maintain 4.2% of GDP, and 24% of national budget for education. [GPE estimates US\$218M in additional resources 2015-2018.]	Off track.	Coalition des Organisations de la Société Civile pour l'Education pour Tous (COSC-EPT)	Country going though GPE grant to Education sector plan process in early 2018.
<b>Mauritania</b>	President – Mohamed Ould Aziz	Isselmou Ould Sid'el Moctar	Moktar Ould Diay	3.2% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	11.5% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	No pledge made	N/A	Coalition des Organisations Mauritanienes pour l'Education (COMEDUC)	
<b>Moldova</b>	Prime Minister Pavel Filip	Corina Fusu	Octavian Armasu	6.4% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	15.4% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	No pledge made	N/A	The Alliance of active NGOs in the field of Social Protection of Family and Child (APSCF)	
<b>Mongolia</b>	Prime Minister Jargaltulgyn Erdenebat	Jamiyansuren Batsuuri	Choijsuren Battogtokh	4.9% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	14.8% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	No pledge made	N/A	"All for Education!" National Civil Society Coalition (AFE-Mongolia)	
<b>Mozambique</b>	Prime Minister Carlos Agostinho do Rosário	Jorge Ferro	Adriano Maleiane	7.4% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	22% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	No pledge made	N/A	Movimento de Educação Para Todos (MEPT)	
<b>Myanmar</b>	President Htin Kyaw	Myo Thein Gyi	Kyaw Win	No data	No data	No pledge made	N/A	National Network for Education Reform	Country going though GPE grant to Education sector plan process in 2017.
<b>Nepal</b>	Prime Minister Pushpa Kamal Dahal	Giriraj Mani Pokhrel	Bishnu Paudel	4.% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	16% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	Maintain 15% share of education in national budget. [GPE estimates US\$81M in	Progress on pledge unclear due to baseline data	National Campaign for Education Nepal (NCE-Nepal)	

						additional resources 2015-2018.]			
<b>Nicaragua</b>	President Daniel Ortega	Miriam Ráudez	Ivan Acosta	3.7% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	23% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	Alineamiento y coherencia del Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo 2013-2016 con el Plan Estratégico para la Transformación Evolutiva de la Educación, desde el cual se proyecta una inversión no menor al 13% para el nivel de Educación Inicial.	Progress unclear as baseline is difficult to track	Foro de Educación y Desarrollo Humano De La Iniciativa Pedido	Country going through GPE grant to Education sector plan process in 2017
<b>Niger</b>	Prime Minister Brigi Rafini	Min. of Basic Education, Daouda Marthe  Min. of Secondary Education Sani Abdourahamane	Saidou Sidibe	6.7% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	21.7% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	25% of budget share allocated to the education sector and will increase it to 27% in 2018. At least 50% of education expenditure are allocated to basic education and should remain at this level.	Off track (unclear on 50% commitment)	Coalition Nigérienne des Associations, Syndicats et ONGs de la Campagne EPT (ASO-EPT Niger)	
<b>Nigeria</b>	President Muhammadu Buhari	Adamu Adamu	Kemi Adeosun	1% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	6.5% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	Nigeria has consistently increased the budgetary allocation to education every year since 2011. Currently, it stands at more than 100% increase from what it was in 2011. From 2011 to now, the allocation to education has been between 9-10% of the annual budget. Nigeria pledges to continue to annually increase the investment in the education sector	It is unclear how the baseline estimate was formulated and pledge is not clear enough to track	Civil Society Action Coalition on Education for All (CSACEFA)	

<b>Pakistan</b>	Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif	Pir Syed Sadaruddin Shah Rashidi	Mohammad Ishaq Dar	2.6% (2014 <sup>4</sup> )	11.3% (2014 <sup>4</sup> )	Education budget to go from 2% to 4% of GDP. [GPE estimates US\$9,495M in additional resources 2015-2018.]	Off track: Pakistan is far off track of commitment	Pakistan Coalition for Education (PCE)	
<b>PNG</b>	Prime Minister - Peter O'Neill	Nick Kuman	James Marape	3.2% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	16.3% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	No pledge made	N/A	PNG Education Advocacy Network (PEAN)	Country going through GPE grant to Education sector plan process in early 2018.
<b>Rwanda</b>	President Paul Kagame	Papias Malimba Musafiri	Claver Gatete	3.2% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	15.6% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	Continue to increase proportion of domestic resources for education.	Possibly off track needs further analysis  Budget have gone down in recent years but this could be based on donor trends	Rwanda Education For All Coalition (REFAC)	
<b>Saint Lucia</b>	President Allen Chastenet	Gale Ringobert	Ubaldu Raymond	4.8% (2014 <sup>4</sup> )	15.3% (2014 <sup>4</sup> )	No pledge made	N/A	No GCE coalition	
<b>Saint Vincent and Grenadines</b>	Prime Minister - Ralph Everard Gonsalves	Ralph Everard Gonsalves	Girlyn Miguel	No data	No data	No pledge made	N/A	No GCE coalition	
<b>Sao Tome and Principe</b>	Prime Minister - Patrice Emery Trovoada	Olinto Da Silva Daio	Americo D'oliveira Ramos	5.5% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	12.5% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	No financial pledge	N/A	No GCE coalition	Country going through GPE grant to Education sector plan process in early 2018.
<b>Senegal</b>	Prime Minister <a href="#">Mohammed Dionne</a>	Serigne Mbaye Thiam	Amadou Ba	6.2% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	21.5% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	Maintain at least 6% share of GDP to education, and at least 23% of domestic finance for ed. sector. [GPE estimates US\$451M in additional resources 2015- 2018.] 2. Maintain at least 45% of education budget for basic ed.	Possibly on track: needs confirming against 2016-17 figures, and 45% commitment	Coalition des Organisations en Synergie pour la Défense de l'Education Publique (COSYDEP)	
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	President - Ernest Bai Koroma	Dr. Minkailu Bah	Momodu Kargbo	4% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	20.1% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	Public expenditure for education up to 14.5% in 2015 (13.8% in 2013/14). [GPE estimates US\$82M in	This appears to have been met in 2015.	Education For All Sierra Leone Coalition (EFA Sierra Leone)	Country going through GPE grant to Education sector plan process in 2017.

						additional resources 2015- 2018.]			
<b>Soloman Islands</b>	Prime Minister Manasseh Sogavare	Snyder Rini	Moffat Fugui	11% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	22.8% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	No pledge	N/A	Coalition for Education Solomon Islands (COESI)	Country going though GPE grant to Education sector plan process in 2017.
<b>Somalia</b>	Prime Minister -Omar Abdirashid Ali Sharmarke	Khadar Bashir Ali	Mohamed Aden Ibrahim	No data	No data	Increase education budget for 2015-16 by 4.5%. The baseline indicator is vague. Official expenditure figures are somewhat unclear but suggest that education was allocated very low proportions of the national budget - 2.7% in 2014 , 1.4% in 2015 and 0.6% in 2016 . It appears that the proportion allocated to education has fallen between 2014 and 2016.	Unclear as data not available	EFA-Somalia (EFASOM)	Country going though GPE grant to Education sector plan process in 2017.
<b>South Sudan</b>	President Salva Kiir Mayardit	Deng Deng Hoc	Stephen Dhieu Dau	1.7% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	5.6% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	Increase education budget from 7% (2013/14) to 9% (2014/15).	Off track	No GCE coalition	Country going though GPE grant to Education sector plan process in 2017
<b>Sudan</b>	President Omar Al-Bashir	Suad Mohamed Sayeed	Badr Al-Din Mahmoud Hamid ABBAS	No up to date data	No up to date data	Pledge to increase the domestic financing of the development expenditure on basic education from 6% of the total government expenditure on education in 2013 to 16.9% by 2018. This represents an annual increment of 2.18% per year over the GPE Replenishment period (2015-2018).	Unclear as no data available from 2014 through to 2016	Sudanese Coalition for Education for All (SCEFA)	
<b>Tajikistan</b>	President Emomali Rahmon	Nuriddin Said	Abdusalom Qurbonov	5.1% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	18.8% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	1. Ed is currently 18.1% of national budget, 5.2% of GDP. Plan to increase	Unclear possibly on track to the 2020 commitment. No data	No GCE coalition	

						<p>spending on ed. by 7% by 2020. [GPE estimates US\$469M in additional resources 2015-2018.]</p> <p>2. Maintain at least 80% on primary and secondary.</p>	for analysing the 80% commitment.		
<b>Tanzania</b>	President Dr. John Pombe Magufuli	Prof Joyce Ndalichako	Philip Mpango	3.9% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	17.4% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	<p>1. Ed budget currently 18-19% of total budget -commit to at least maintaining, and will seek to increase to 20% in future years. [GPE estimates US\$1,022M in additional resources 2015-2018.]</p> <p>2. Primary education expenditure has exceeded 50% in past 2 years and commit to continue to do so.</p>	Off track on overall ed commitment. Unclear on 50% commitment to primary needs validating	Tanzania Education Network/ Mtandao wa Elimu Tanzania (TEN/MET)	Country going though GPE grant to Education sector plan process in 2017
<b>Timor-Leste</b>	President Taur Matan Ruak	Joao Cancio Freitas	Santina Cardoso	7.7% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	8% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	No pledge made	N/A	Timor Leste Coalition for Education (TLCE)	Country going though GPE grant to Education sector plan process in early 2018.
<b>Togo</b>	President Faure Gnassingbe	Florent Badjome Maganawe	Sani Yaya	4.9% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	19.3% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	<p>1. Maintain current level of funding (27.8% of total govt exp). [GPE estimates US\$167M in additional resources 2015-2018.]</p> <p>2. Primary education expenditure currently 49.7% and commit to at least maintain.</p>	Unclear as baseline doesn't match figures.	Coalition Nationale Togolaise pour l'Education Pour Tous (CNT/EPT)	Country going though GPE grant to Education sector plan process in early 2018.
<b>Uganda</b>	President Yoweri Museveni	Jessica Rose Apol Alupo	Matia Kasaija	2.8% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	12.6% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	1. Ed budget to increase from 14.14% of total govt exp.in FY2014/15 to 15.5% in 2017/18. [GPE estimates US\$176M in	Off track	FENU Uganda	

						additional resources 2015-2018.] 2. Allocation to primary subsector projected to increase from 50.4% in FY 2014/15 to 51.5% in the medium term.			
<b>Uzbekistan</b>	President Shavkat Mirziyoyev	Ulugbek Inoyatov	Rustam Azimov	No data	No data	No pledge made	N/A	No GCE coalition.	
<b>Vietnam</b>	President Nguyễn Phú Trọng	Phung Xuan Nha	Dinh Tien Dung	4.3% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	17.9% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	At least 20% of state budget for education over next 3 yrs. [GPE estimates US\$435M in additional resources 2015-2018.]	Off track.	Vietnam Association for Education for All (VAEFA)	
<b>Yemen</b>	President Abd Rabuh Mansur Hadi	Abd Al-Latif Al-Hakimi	Ahmad Ubayd Al-Fadhli	4% (2013 <sup>3</sup> )	15.8% (2013 <sup>3</sup> )	Maintain 15.6% of spending, 4% of GDP.	Unclear as no new data since pledge.	Yemeni Coalition for Education for All (YCEA)	
<b>Zambia</b>	President Edgar Lungu	Michael Kaingu	<a href="#">Felix Mutati</a>	4.9% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	17.6% (2015 <sup>2</sup> )	1. Increase budget for education from 20% (2014) to 22% in 2018. [GPE estimates US\$918M in additional resources 2015-2018.] 2. Allocate more than 50% for primary.	Off track.	Zambia National Education Coalition (ZANEC)	
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	President Robert Mugabe	Lazarus Dokora	Patrick Chinamasa	8% (2014 <sup>4</sup> )	30% (2014 <sup>4</sup> )	Increase domestic public expenditure on education from 9.6% in 2014 to 20% by 2018.	On track: partially - kept to 20% according to some figures	Education Coalition of Zimbabwe (ECOZI)	Country going through GPE grant to Education sector plan process in 2017

#### **Data and sources**

1. Data taken from recent AAI-GCE analysis of 2016 budget cycles (unpublished, this used official budget documents from publicly available government budget documents).
2. Data taken from Government Spending Watch database, which uses official government budget documents for analysis.
3. Data taken from Global Partnership for Education's latest figures.
4. Data taken from UUNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS) as UIS data tends to be a few years out of date this has only been used in rare cases where no other data can be found.