

A young girl in a purple headscarf is smiling and looking towards the camera. She is in a classroom setting with other children in the background. The text is overlaid on the image.

Financing for Education in Fragile States

Council on Foreign Relations

Education strategies for Children of Conflict

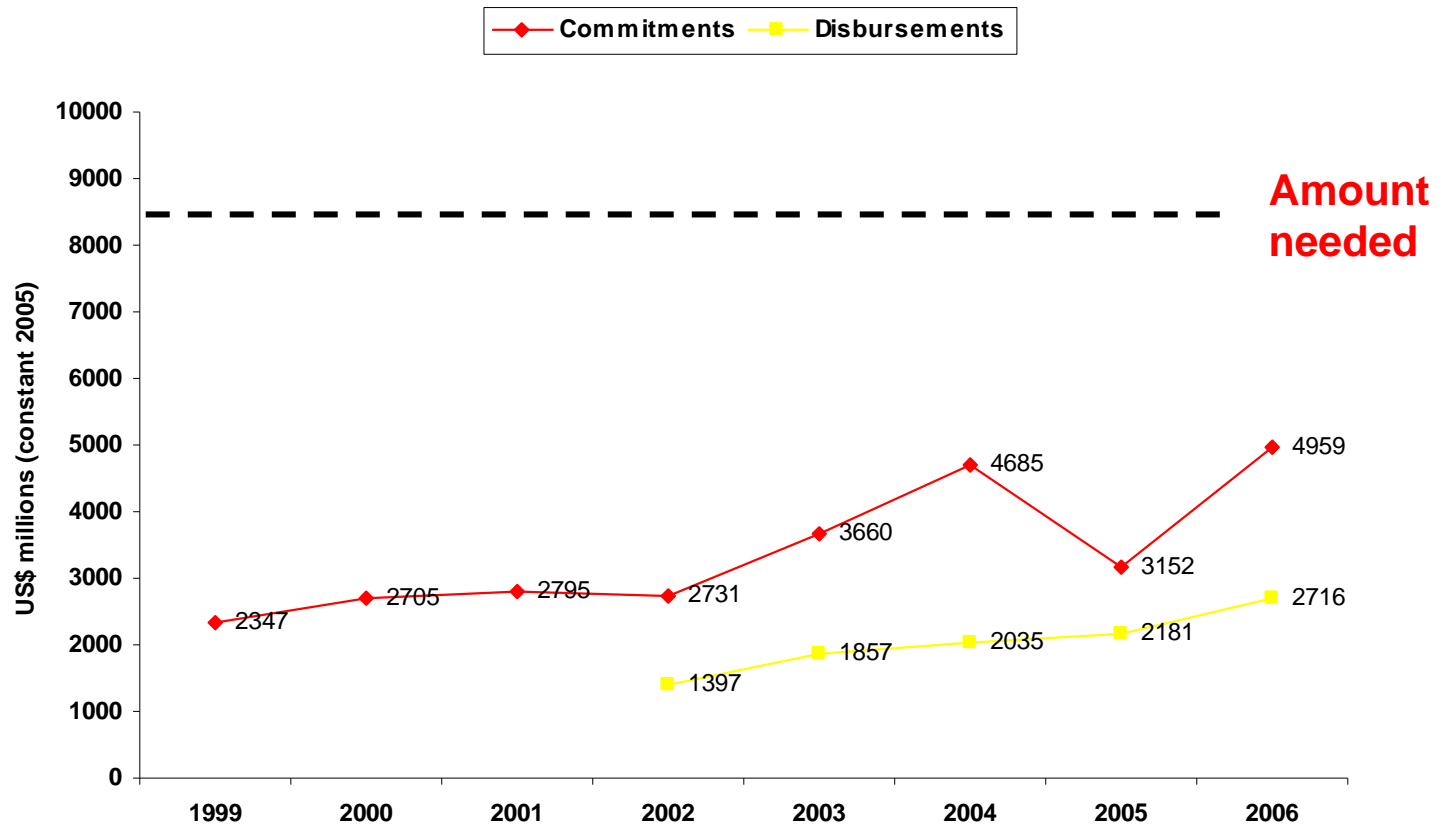
March 11th 2008

Overall Education Financing Challenge

- National and international financial commitment key to MDG successes
- Strong national budgetary commitments in most countries.
- At least US\$9bn of aid needed a year required to meet UPE
- Increase in commitments in 2006 to highest levels yet, but still \$4bn short
- A few donors have made major new commitments to education, but most are not increasing despite G8 pledges and MDG and EFA commitments.
- Strong political and financial commitment to HIV/AIDS and health is not equalled in Education – despite Education key to HIV and health
- Fast Track Initiative not as successful as health compacts in mobilising financing.

Overall Education Financing Challenge

Basic education aid to developing countries



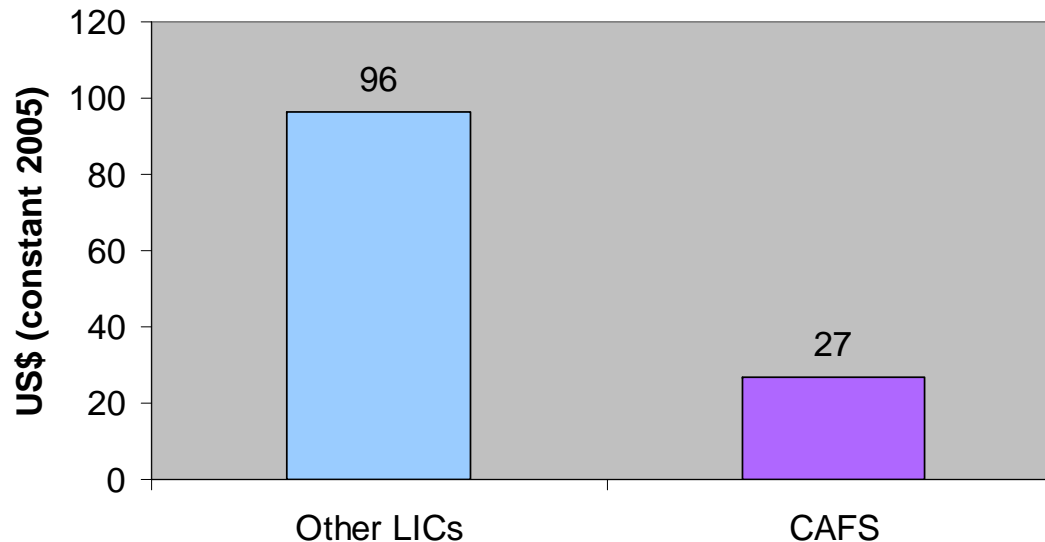
Fragile States: Critical to meeting the Education MDG

- Major progress on Education MDG will not be sustained unless we tackle fragile states and hard to reach children.
- Up to 37m out of the 72m children out of primary school in countries affected by conflict or fragile states.
- This is more than half of out of school children, yet these countries contain just 13% of the world's population
- 1 in 3 primary children are out of school in these countries
- Large population fragile states have most out of school children; Pakistan has 6.5m, Nigeria, 6.3m, DRC 7m.

Fragile States Education Financing

- Fragile states and conflict affected countries are under-aided despite:
 - Being the countries least likely to achieve the MDGs
 - Having half of the world's out-of-school population
- Fragile states and conflict affected countries receive nearly 4 times less basic education aid per out-of-school primary-age child than other LICs

**Basic education aid per capita (average
2004-2006)**



Humanitarian funding for Education

- Fragile states rely more on humanitarian aid than other developing countries
- Humanitarian funding falls short for all sectors ...but only 1.1% humanitarian aid allocated to education in 2006, meeting only a quarter of estimated need.
- Effective links between development and humanitarian policy and financing is challenging for donors and multilaterals.
- Humanitarian reforms show promise for better coordination and capacity in all sectors, including Education.

Why is financing not being scaled up sufficiently?

- Need to galvanise broader base of political commitment...for Education generally, and for Fragile States specifically.
- FTI framework not sufficiently responsive
 - World Bank is the delivery mechanism for FTI Catalytic Funding; however WB has limitations on its engagement in Fragile States
 - UNICEF is recognised as having a consistent presence but not currently an FTI vehicle
- Need to have more focussed analysis & advocacy – robust country needs analysis, pinpointing what different donors can do, and key countries where progress can be made
- Where donors have commitment (ie UK in DRC), still challenged to find delivery mechanisms for monumental challenges
- Overall humanitarian needs are underfunded and within that education also underfunded

Progress to build on

- Fragile states is high on the policy & advocacy agenda
- Significant shifts in funding by some bilaterals on global allocations; significant contributions by some bilaterals to specific countries (ie US & Liberia)
- Major focus for UNICEF; potential for major shift by WB.
- Multi-donor funding emerging for UNICEF role (NL, UK...)
- Innovations in financing mechanisms; ie MDTFs in Afghanistan & Sudan (sector & systems support)
- Large body of analytical and technical work providing evidence of what works
- INEE playing a crucial role in networking, knowledge sharing and advocating for fragile states
- UNICEF and Save taking the lead in new education humanitarian cluster system

Making a breakthrough...

1. More aid to education, and more to education in fragile states....need targeted high level advocacy to generate political commitment.
2. International aid architecture adapted to deliver better on Fragile states, including reviewing WB & UNICEF roles
3. Ensure the transition from emergency towards post-crisis is adequately funded through a variety of mechanisms.
4. Promote flexible use of diverse financing mechanisms to meet both short term needs and long term systems and capacity development.

What can US stakeholders do to make sure that all children everywhere get an education?

