

Cost of achieving SDG 4 re-estimated in 2020

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How much does it cost countries to achieve SDG 4 targets?

The model estimates the cost of achieving the headline
SDG 4 targets:

ensuring universal pre-primary, primary and secondary
education by 2030 in low-and lower-middle-income
countries

Which target for pre-primary does the model address?

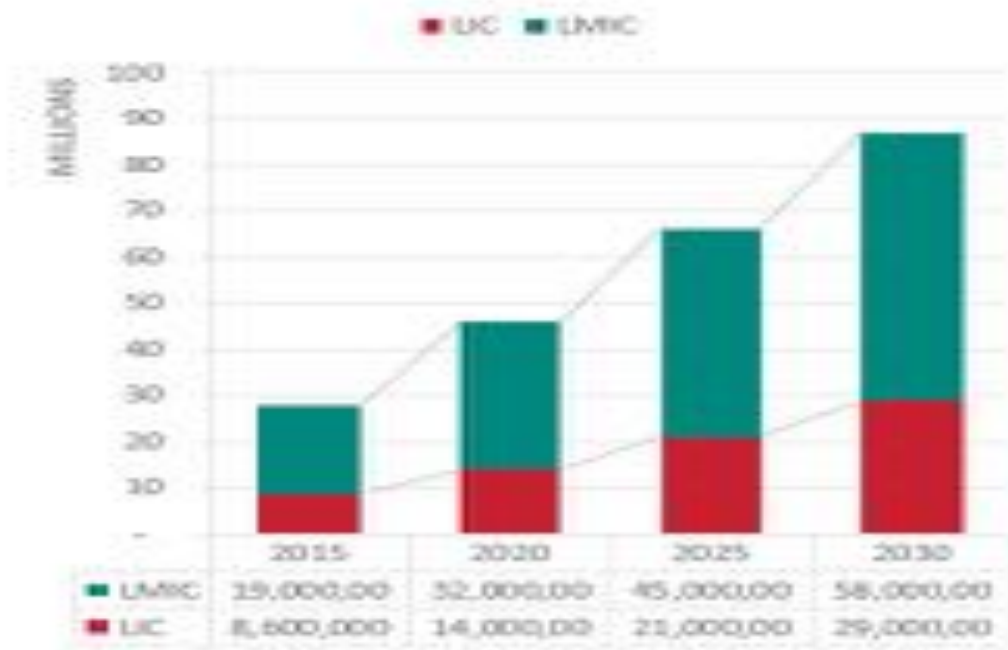
- 4.2. Early childhood care and education *By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.*

Model assumption

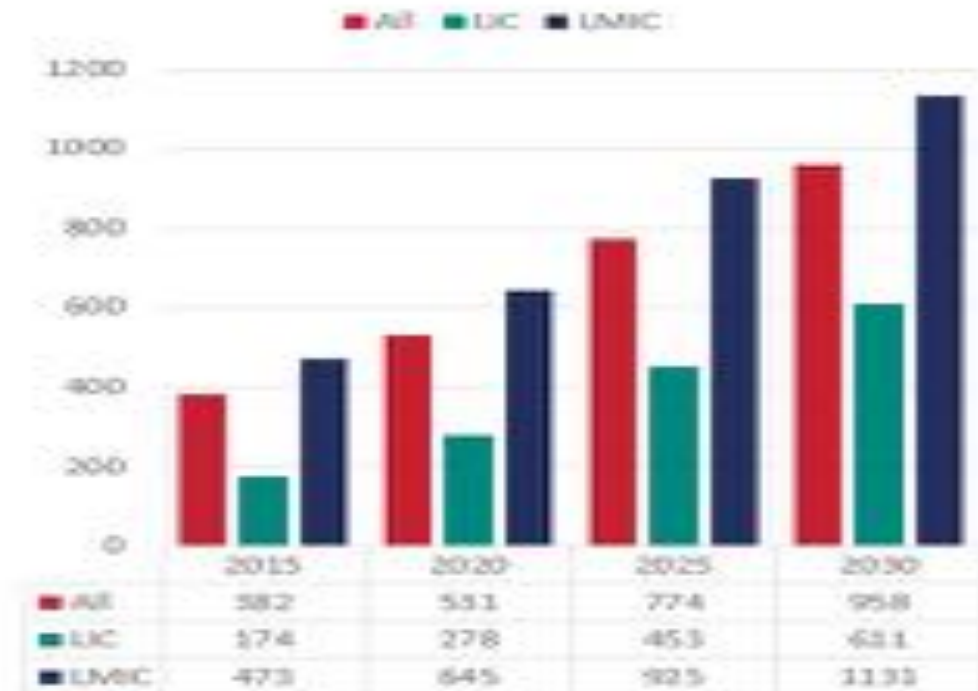
- All children will complete one year of pre-primary school.
 - A pre-primary gross enrolment ratio of 100% by 2030.
 - Benchmark GER is 35% for all, 25% for LIC and 42% for MIC.
- No more than 20 students per teacher.
 - **Pupil/teacher ratios** fall as countries become wealthier, and assumes that countries will gradually converge at a lower global average over time.

Factors explaining cost increases

Projected # of pupils from 2015-2030

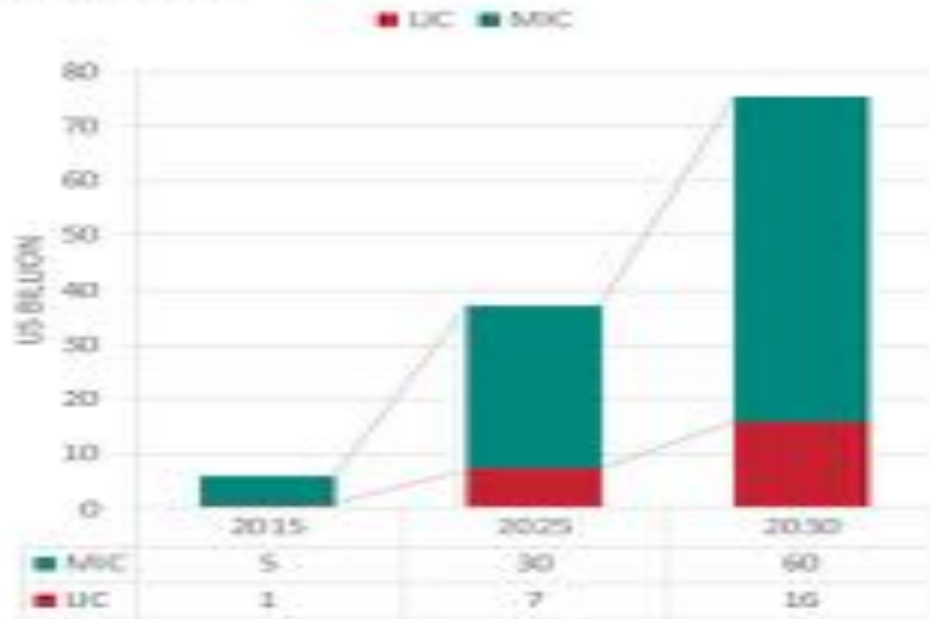


Per pupil costs (USD) from 2015-2030



Pre-primary financial gaps

Total costs = total financing needs
2015-2030



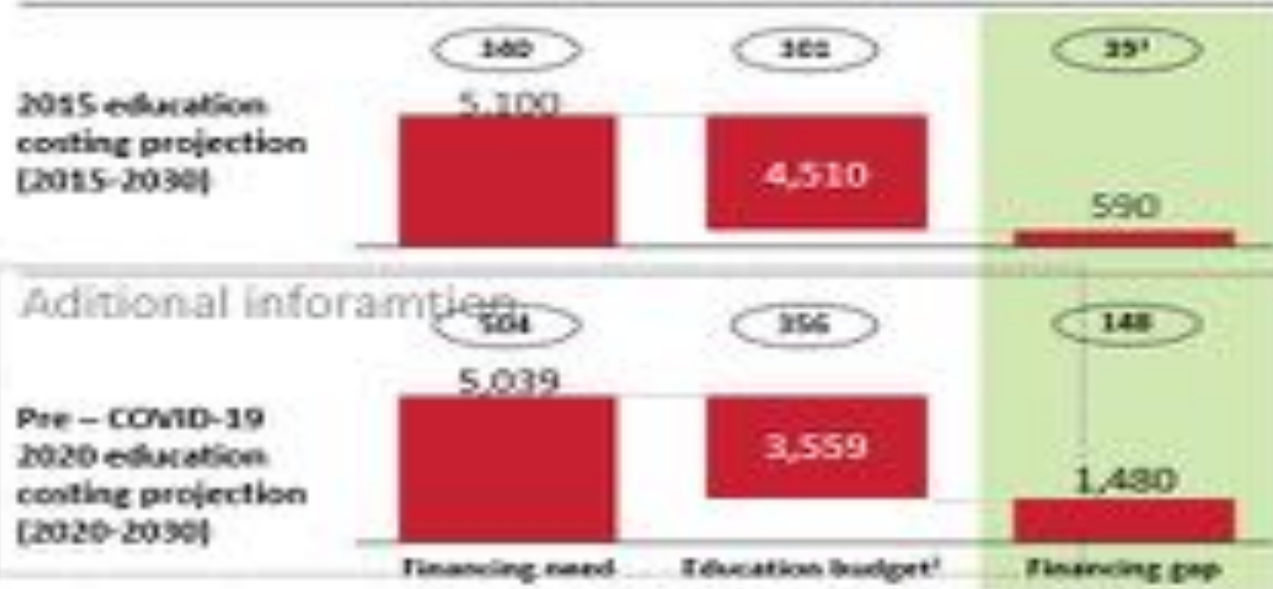
Financing gaps and total public budget, yearly average 2015-2030



Pre-Covid-19, the annual financing gap to reach SDG#4 by 2030 was expected to grow from **USD 39B to USD 148B**

Total financing need, domestic budget and financing gap for low and lower-middle income countries, USD B, cumulative

○ Annual amount ■ Total on-hand page



Lower than projected available budget

- Investments from donor countries
- Domestic investments in low and lower-middle income countries
- GDP growth decline

Higher than projected costs of education

- Faster convergence to pupil-teacher ratio
- Upward revision of construction costs
- Higher growth in student population

1. Estimated to start as a share change of the financing gap between 2015 and 2020 (including average annual education expenditure in 2015-2019)
2. Excludes budget transfers from and to other sectors and other

Before COVID-19, the annual finance gap to achieve SDG4 in the poorest countries was

\$148 billion

There is still a very long way to go to achieve quality education for all

by 2030

COVID impact on finance

But now, the pandemic may increase the financing gap by

up to 30%

Global GDP may fall

by 4.4%

Aid to education may fall

by 12%

Stand up and act now to invest in education and reduce the costs of repairing the damage from COVID-19 by

up to 75%

Challenges ahead ...

1. Reduced Global GDP
2. Financial implications of school closures and catch-up programmes
3. Squeezed aid budgets



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