GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP *for* EDUCATION

UPDATE ON PLEDGES TO THE GPE REPLENISHMENT CAMPAIGN

Meeting of the Board of the Directors
Brussels, Belgium, 21-22 May 2013

For Information

1. Update the Board of Directors on the status of the GPE replenishment goals

2. Review the context of the GPE's replenishment campaign since 2011

3. Assess the lessons learned from the pledging exercise

4. Consider how the GPE can effectively achieve its goals in 2013 and prepare for a new replenishment campaign in 2014.

The Pledging Conference in 2011

The 2011 – 2014 replenishment campaign used an inclusive approach

- GPE FUND
- Foundations and private sector
- Developing Country Partners
- Civil society
- Multilaterals
- Bilateral donors

GPE Fund: The Story So Far

- Pledged in Copenhagen: $1.53 billion

- Cash and signed CAs: $1.60 billion
- Official pledges: $0.08 billion
- Pledged in past month: $0.02 billion

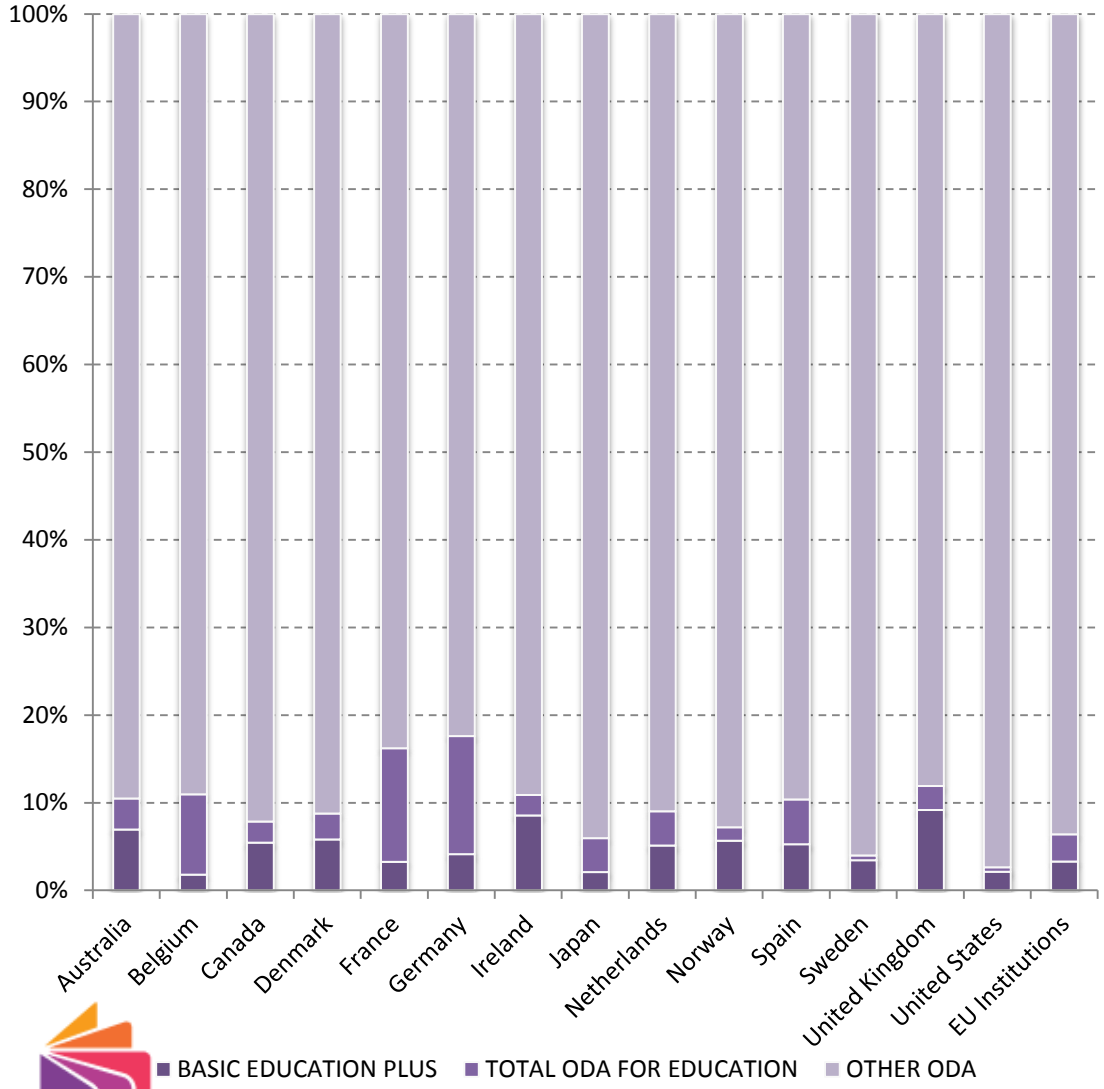
- Total so far: $1.70 billion

Domestic Education Funding: Progress

- **Twenty-seven developing country partners committed to increase financing for education, amounting to an additional US$5 billion in education financing between 2011 and 2014.**
- **14 countries had information available as of May. Only two countries planned to decrease expenditures in 2012**
- **12 increased planned education expenditures in absolute terms between 2011 and 2012 by US $555 million dollars**
- **Another 6 reported informally that they planned to increased expenditures for education in 2012 and/or 2013**

http://www.governmentspendingwatch.org

Bilateral aid commitments



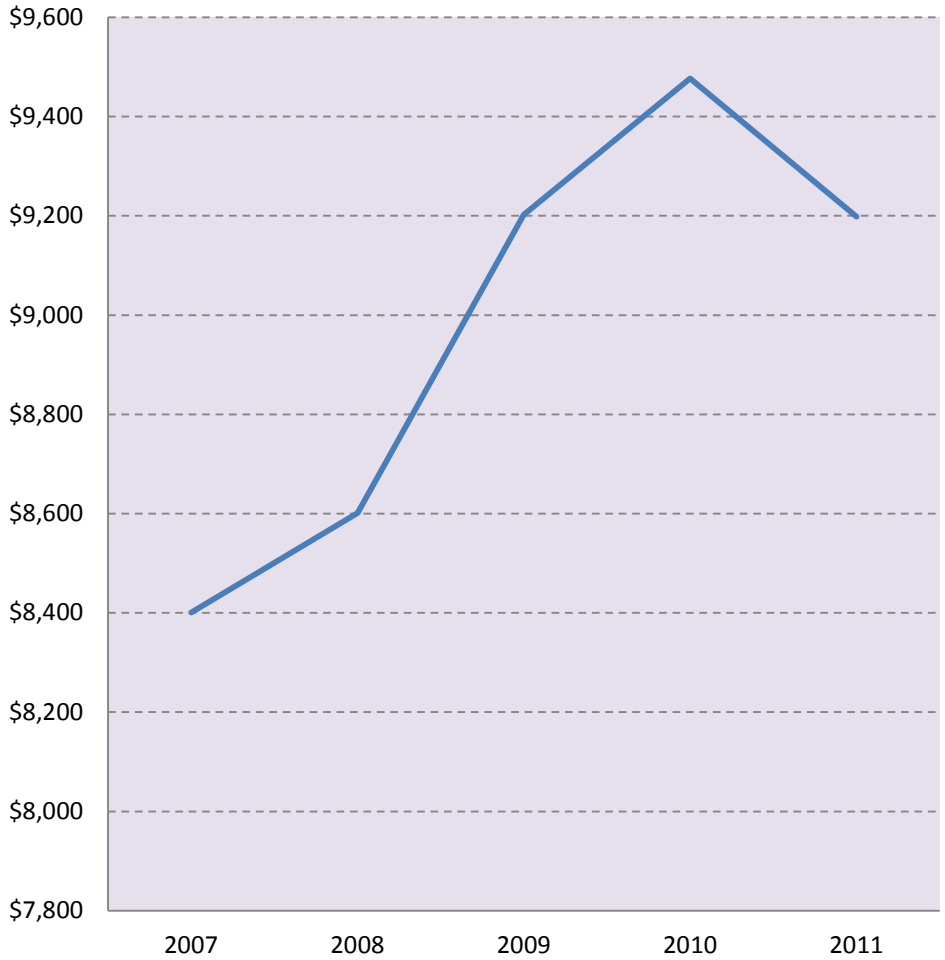
- ***The Global Partnership goal was to increase bilateral financing for basic education (plus) by US$ 5.5 billion dollars.***

- ***Five donors committed to increase their aid: Australia, the European Union, France, Germany and the United Kingdom.***

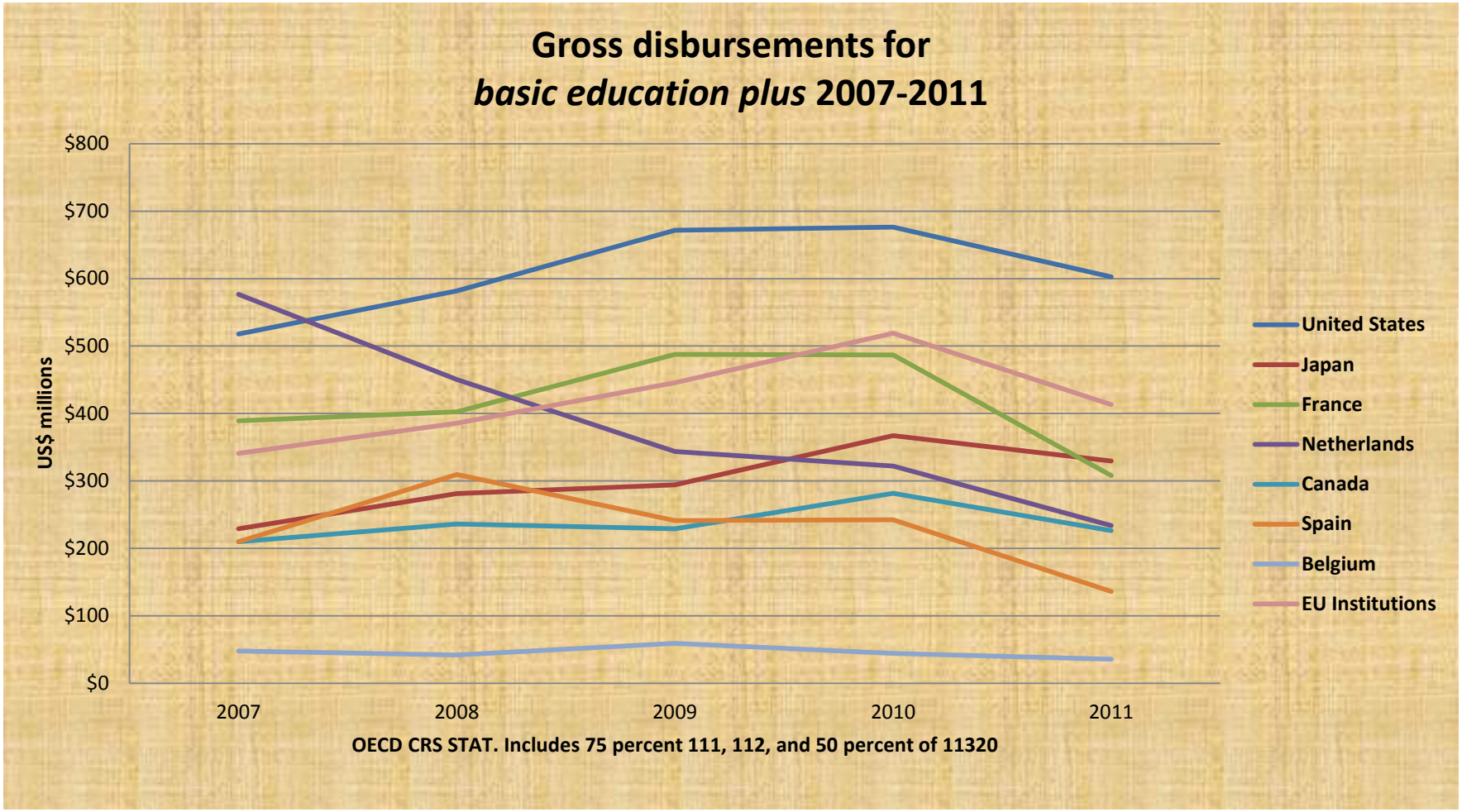
- **In 2011, basic education (plus) decreased by a total of US$ 130 million in 2011.**

GPE donors' bilateral financing for education

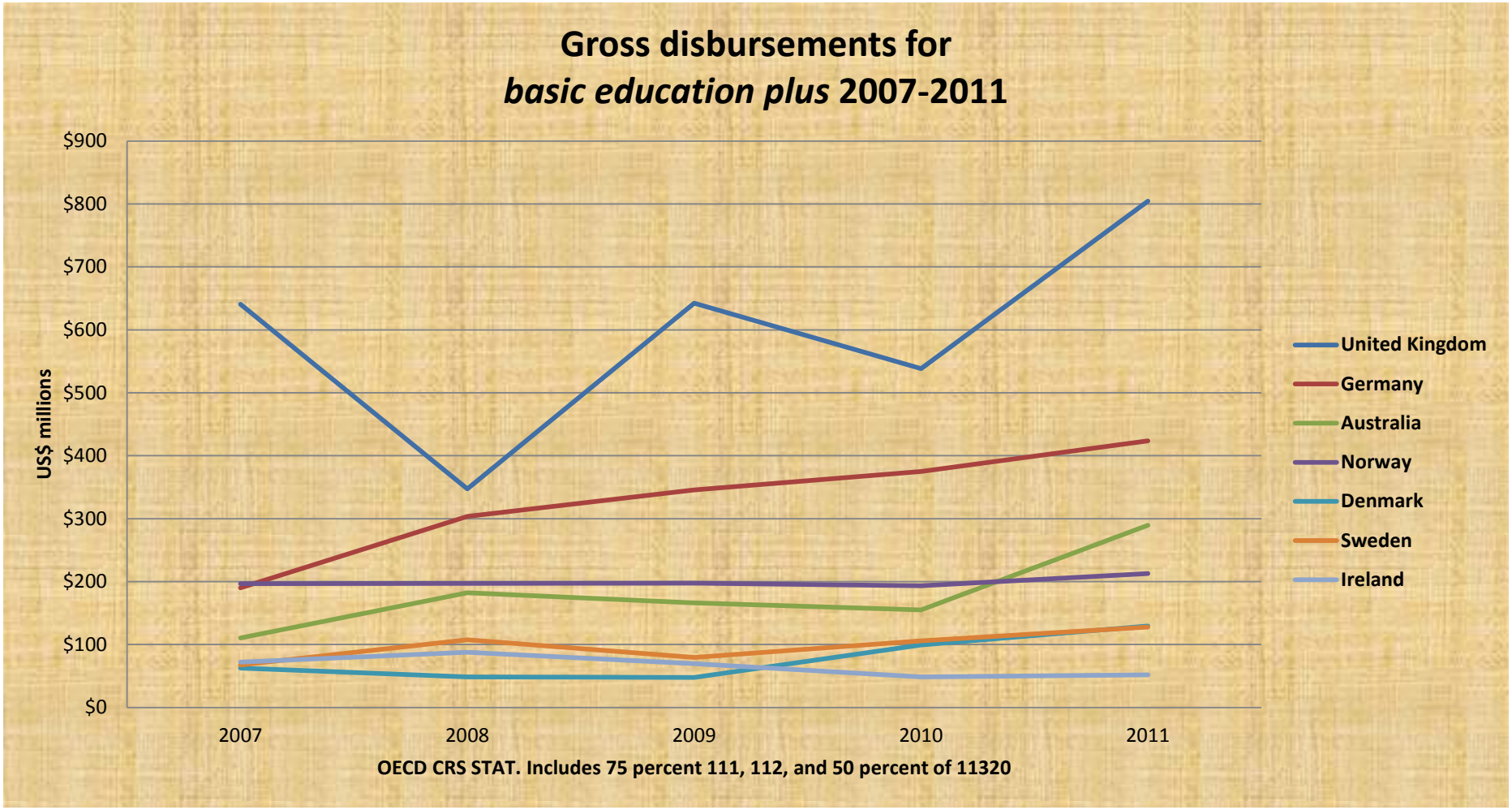




Decreasing Bilateral Disbursements

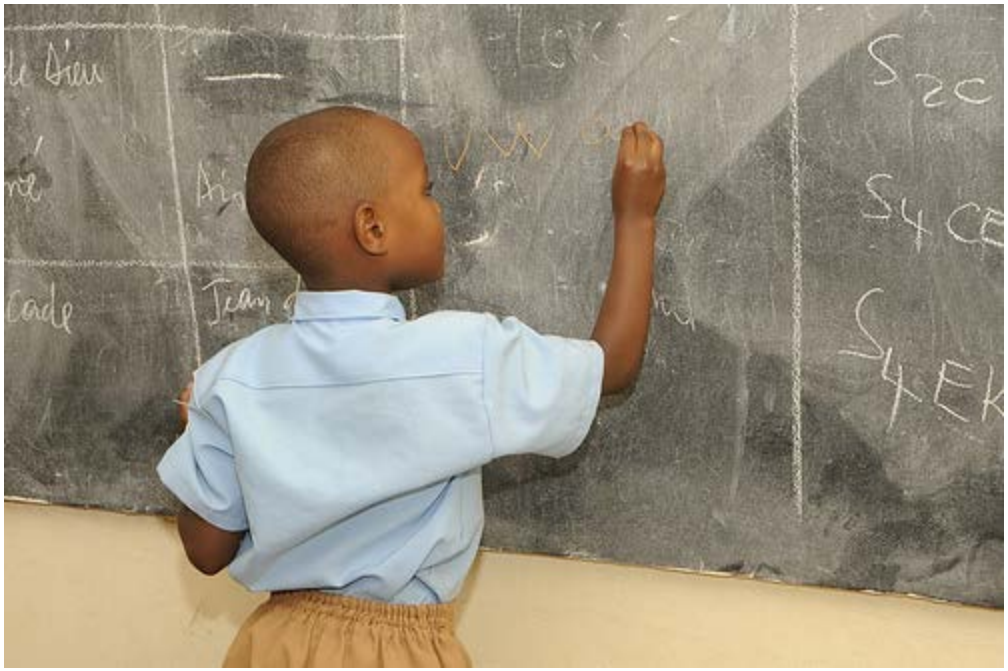


Increasing Bilateral Disbursements



The bigger picture in ODA

Country	2011	2012
Australia	+5.7%	+9.1%
Belgium	-13.3%	-13.0%
Canada	-5.30%	+4.1%
Denmark	-2.40%	-1.80%
EU	-6.40%	+8.0%
France	-5.60%	-1.60%
Germany	+5.9%	0.7%
Ireland	-3.10%	-5.8%
Japan	-10.8%	-2.1%
Netherlands	-6.4%	-6.6%
Norway	-8.30%	0.40%
Spain	-32.7%	-49.7%
Sweden	+10.5%	-3.4%
United Kingdom	-0.8%	-2.2%
United States	-0.9%	-2.8%



Multilateral commitments

Organization	Total investment in Education in 2012
UNESCO/UNESCO Institutes	US$ 74 million/US$ 8 million
UNICEF	US$ 711.7 million
World Bank	US$ 1.5 billion

CSOs and Private Foundations

Organization	Total Investment in Education in 2012
ActionAid	US$ 39.5 million
Education International	US$ 2.05 million
Elders	N/A
Global Campaign for Education	US$ 1.43 million
Oxfam	N/A
Plan International	US$ 137.47 million
Save the Children	US$ 266 million
Private Foundation Constituency	US$ 142.3 million

Lessons learned

The replenishment has created a platform for the education community to come together to share and renew its commitment to basic education in low income countries.

- Build on this progress to ensure that this collective strategy to ensure that every child is learning becomes a reality.

Lessons learned

Although an inclusive financing pledge framework was important, it was not possible to correlate additional funding for basic education to the replenishment itself.

- Explore how it can be made more measurable to mitigate against substitution while leveraging the resources of all partners.

Lessons learned

More timely monitoring of financing – linked to education sector plans and transparently shared – is vital, and will allow for a more effective assessment of how partners' are supporting progress towards the replenishment goals at country level.

- Adopt a country level framework to advocate for increased resourcing of national education sector plans through national policy dialogue and engagement of LEG members.

Lessons learned

National sector monitoring capacity should be strengthened to enable more reliable baseline data, more effective monitoring of implementation and enhanced accountability for outcomes related to replenishment pledges.

- Clear sector monitoring frameworks derived from national implementation plans (which outline the source of funding for various activities, who is responsible, timelines and inputs required) will make measurement more robust

Lessons learned

The GPE replenishment framework lacked specificity in terms of what activities could be "counted" as a contribution to the policy goals of the replenishment.

- Explore how commitments can be linked to measurable deliverables informed by the Implementation Plan.

Implications of pledge monitoring for education financing

Traditional donors

Non traditional sources of financing



Clear measurable and specific commitments

National level delivery and monitoring



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