

FairNES A turning point?

**An updated scorecard on donor
funding to pre-primary education**

starts early

Contents

Key messages	3
Trends in aid to pre-primary education post Covid-19	5
Largest donors to pre-primary education	10
Largest recipients of pre-primary aid	12
Endnotes	21

Prepared for Theirworld by
Asma Zubairi and Pauline Rose of the
Research for Equitable Access and Learning
(REAL) Centre, University of Cambridge.





Key messages

Between 2021 and 2022, aid spent on pre-primary education increased by a far greater proportion than aid to education overall. The amount of aid to pre-primary education increased from US\$201.9 million in 2021 to US\$282.3 million in 2022, a 39.8% increase – compared with a 15.4% increase in education aid overall.

The amount spent on pre-primary education in 2022 was the highest since records began in 2002. In 2002, US\$44.2 million was spent on pre-primary education compared to US\$282.3 million in 2022. The amount spent exceeds spending prior to the reduction during the Covid-19 period.

The increase in aid between 2021 and 2022 is due to a large increase by the World Bank.

The World Bank (International Development Association) spending on pre-primary education reached US\$180.6 million in 2022. This is equivalent to almost two-thirds of aid to pre-primary education in total. Due to this increase, the World Bank now spends 6.7% of its education aid on pre-primary education.

Bilateral donors decreased their aid spending on pre-primary education between 2021 and 2022.

Over this period, their bilateral aid almost halved, falling from US\$100.5 million to US\$53.3 million. This reduction was largely due to Italy, which had spent a large amount on pre-primary education in Jordan in 2021.

Almost a quarter of all aid spent on pre-primary education in 2022 came from G20 countries.

G20 countries spent a total of US\$68.9 million on pre-primary education. This group spent 24.4% of the total reported aid spent on pre-primary aid in 2022. This was a fall from 2021 when the share was the equivalent of 40%.

Aid to pre-primary education is still far from the 10% target.

Since 2017 Theirworld has advocated for aid donors and national governments to commit 10% of their education spending to early childhood education. In 2022, the share of education aid spent on pre-primary education rose to the largest proportion recorded, reaching 1.4%. However, this is still far from the 10% target. For bilateral donors, this share was a mere 0.4%.

Among the main donors to education, only UNICEF and the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) have met the 10% target.

UNICEF continues to provide strong prioritisation to pre-primary education, spending 18.7% of its education aid on pre-primary education in 2022. However, UNICEF has reduced its spending on pre-primary education, resulting in a fall in its share from 2021 when it reached 30%. The Global Partnership to Education spent 11% of its education aid on pre-primary education in 2022. This is an increase from 2020, when GPE's spending on pre-primary education was the equivalent of 6.5% of its total spending on education.

Aid spending on higher education far outweighs spending on pre-primary education.

In 2022, direct aid spent on higher education overall was 21 times higher than pre-primary education. Aid spent on students from aid recipient countries studying in higher education institutes in donor countries was 16 times higher than the amount donors spent on pre-primary education.

Aid to pre-primary education continues to be concentrated among a small number of donors, leaving it vulnerable to any shifts in donor priorities.

In 2022, the top five donors were responsible for around 84.8% of total pre-primary aid. The remaining amount was spent by 29 donors, with half of these spending less than US\$1 million each on pre-primary education.

Low-income countries only receive a small share of aid to pre-primary education.

In 2022, 10.9% of aid to pre-primary education was spent in low-income countries, below their share of the pre-primary school age population of 18.2%. This is compared with 68.5% to lower-middle-income countries. There has however been a shift in spending to sub-Saharan Africa, which received 63.5% of pre-primary education aid in 2022. Three recipient countries (Tanzania, Côte d'Ivoire, and Türkiye) received over half of spending on pre-primary education.

UNICEF's aid to pre-primary education is better targeted at countries most in need compared with the World Bank.

UNICEF spends around one-third of its pre-primary aid on low-income countries, compared to 9.5% for the World Bank (IDA). Conversely, UNICEF spends 13.7% of its pre-primary aid in upper-middle income countries, compared to the World Bank (IDA) which spends just 0.5% on this group of countries.

Some of the poorest countries receive little or no aid to pre-primary education.

Central African Republic, Liberia and Yemen were low-income countries receiving no pre-primary education aid in 2022. Afghanistan, Malawi, Sierra Leone, Sudan, and Syria received less than 20 cents per pre-primary school-aged child.





Trends in aid to pre-primary education post Covid-19

Key findings and global trends

In this paper, we review the latest data available on pre-primary education spending, with particular attention paid to trends in 2021 and 2022.

The amount spent on pre-primary education in 2022 was the highest since records began in 2002, rising from US\$44.2 million to US\$282.3 million over the 20-year period.

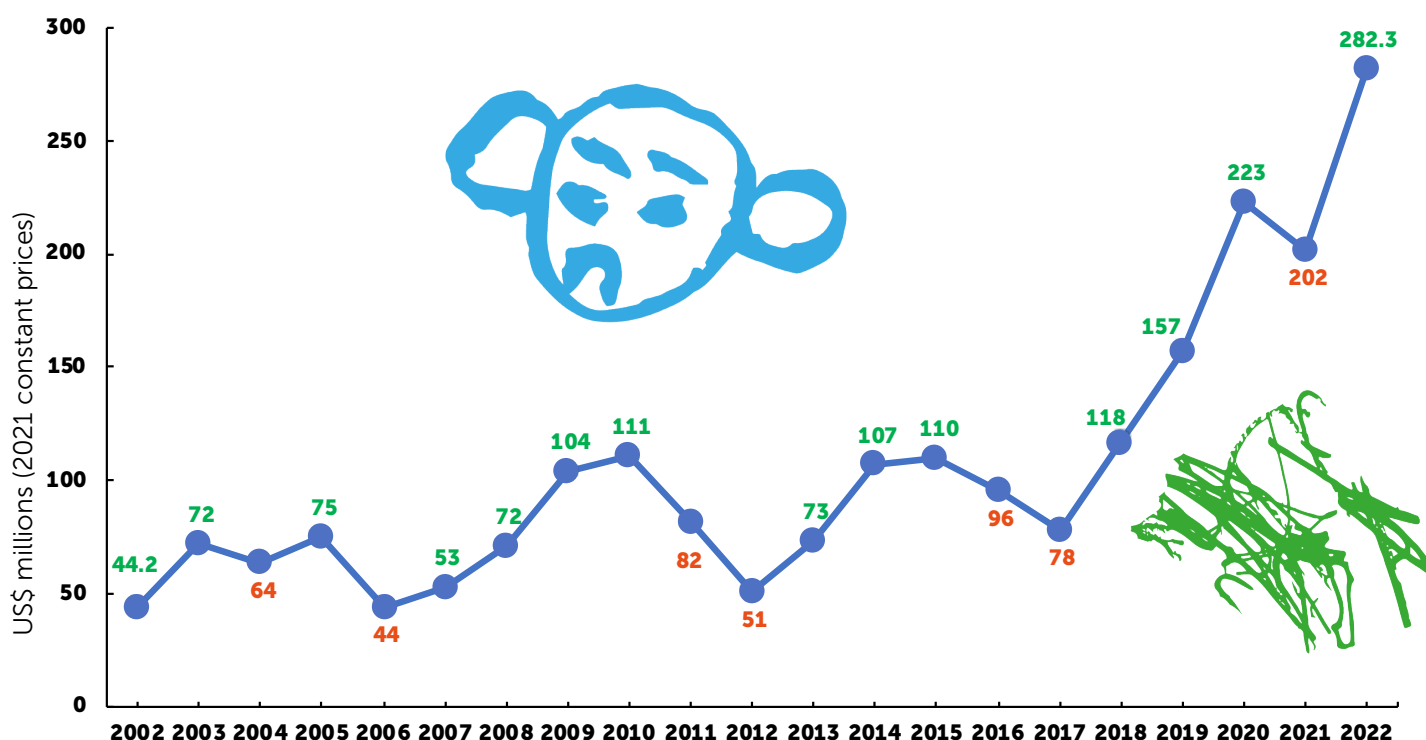
Between 2021 and 2022, aid spent on pre-primary education increased by a far greater proportion than aid to education overall. The amount of aid to pre-primary education rose from US\$201.9 million in 2021 to US\$282.3 million in 2022, a 39.8% increase – compared with a 15.4% increase in education aid overall (Figure 1). The increase in spending on pre-primary education represents a recovery from the drop in aid to the sub-sector in 2021 at the height of the Covid-19 pandemic. The increase in aid to pre-primary education between 2021 and 2022 was largely due to the World Bank (International Development Association - IDA) – the third largest donor to education overall – whose spending on pre-primary education more than doubled from US\$74.8 million in 2021 to US\$180.6 million in 2022. Excluding the World Bank, aid to pre-primary education fell between 2021 and 2022, from US\$127.1 million to US\$101.7 million (see Box 1 below).

The World Bank's (IDA) contribution accounted for nearly two-thirds of the total aid to pre-primary education.

It is significant because the IDA is overseen by 174 shareholder countries and focuses on assisting the world's poorest countries. The World Bank now spends 6.7% of its education aid on pre-primary education.

Figure 1: Pre-primary education aid spending recovered to pre Covid-19 levels

Aid to pre-primary education, 2002 to 2022



Source: Authors' calculation based on OECD Creditor Reporter System. Accessed February 2024.

Aid to pre-primary education increased at a faster rate compared to other sub-sectors of education.

Overall aid to the education sector rose from US\$17.8 billion to US\$20.6 billion between 2021 and 2022, representing a 15.4% increase compared with 39.8% for pre-primary education. By comparison aid to primary education rose by 14.4%, secondary education by 19.7% and higher education by 13.2% (Figure 2).

The share of education aid to pre-primary education increased between 2021 and 2022.

As a result of the greater increase in pre-primary education aid, its share of education aid increased from 1.1% in 2021 to 1.4% in 2022 which is the highest since records began (Figure 3). However, this still falls far short of the target agreed by 147 United Nations member states and partners in the Tashkent Declaration that 10% of education budgets should be committed to pre-primary education.

Only two main donors to education have reached the 10% target, which Theirworld has advocated for since 2017.

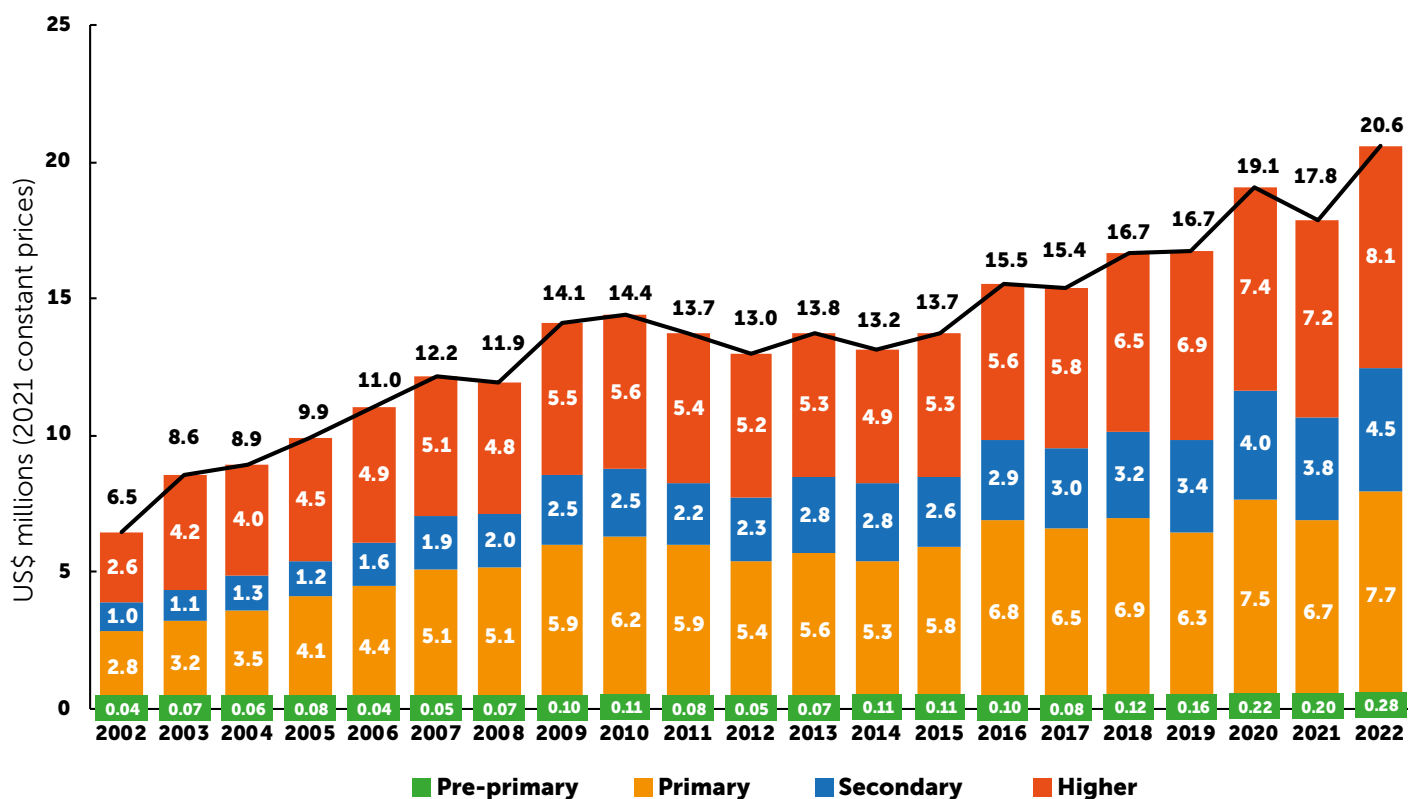
In 2022, UNICEF and GPE were the only donors meeting the 10% target for pre-primary education spending. UNICEF's spending far exceeds the 10% target, reaching 18.7%. However, this is a fall compared to 30.0% in 2021 (Figure 4). UNICEF's aid to pre-primary education fell in volume terms from US\$20.8 million to US\$13.1 million. The amount spent by UNICEF in 2022 was the lowest since 2017 (see Box 1 on Page 15). GPE spent 11% of its education aid on pre-primary education in 2022, amounting to US\$43.5m in total. This is an increase from 2020, when GPE's spending on pre-primary education was the equivalent of 6.5% of its total spending on education.

Donors give far greater prioritisation to higher education than pre-primary education.

In 2022, direct aid spent on higher education overall was 21 times more than spending on pre-primary education. The amount of aid spent on students from aid recipient countries studying in higher education institutes in donor countries was US\$4.6 billion in 2022, equivalent to 16 times higher than pre-primary education spending. Germany (US\$2 billion) and France (US\$1.1 billion) were responsible for around 66% of this spending. Germany spent 491 times more aid on higher education for students from aid recipient countries in Germany compared to its spending on pre-primary education aid in total, and France spent 375 times more.

Figure 2: Pre-primary education aid spending has remained a consistently low proportion of education aid spending

Aid to education by sub-sector, 2002 to 2022



Source: Authors' calculation based on OECD Creditor Reporter System. Accessed February 2024.

Aid to pre-primary education continues to be concentrated among a small number of donors, leaving it vulnerable to any shifts in donor priorities.

In 2022, the top five donors were responsible for around 84.8% of total pre-primary aid. The remaining amount was spent by 29 donors, with half of these spending less than US\$1 million each on pre-primary education.

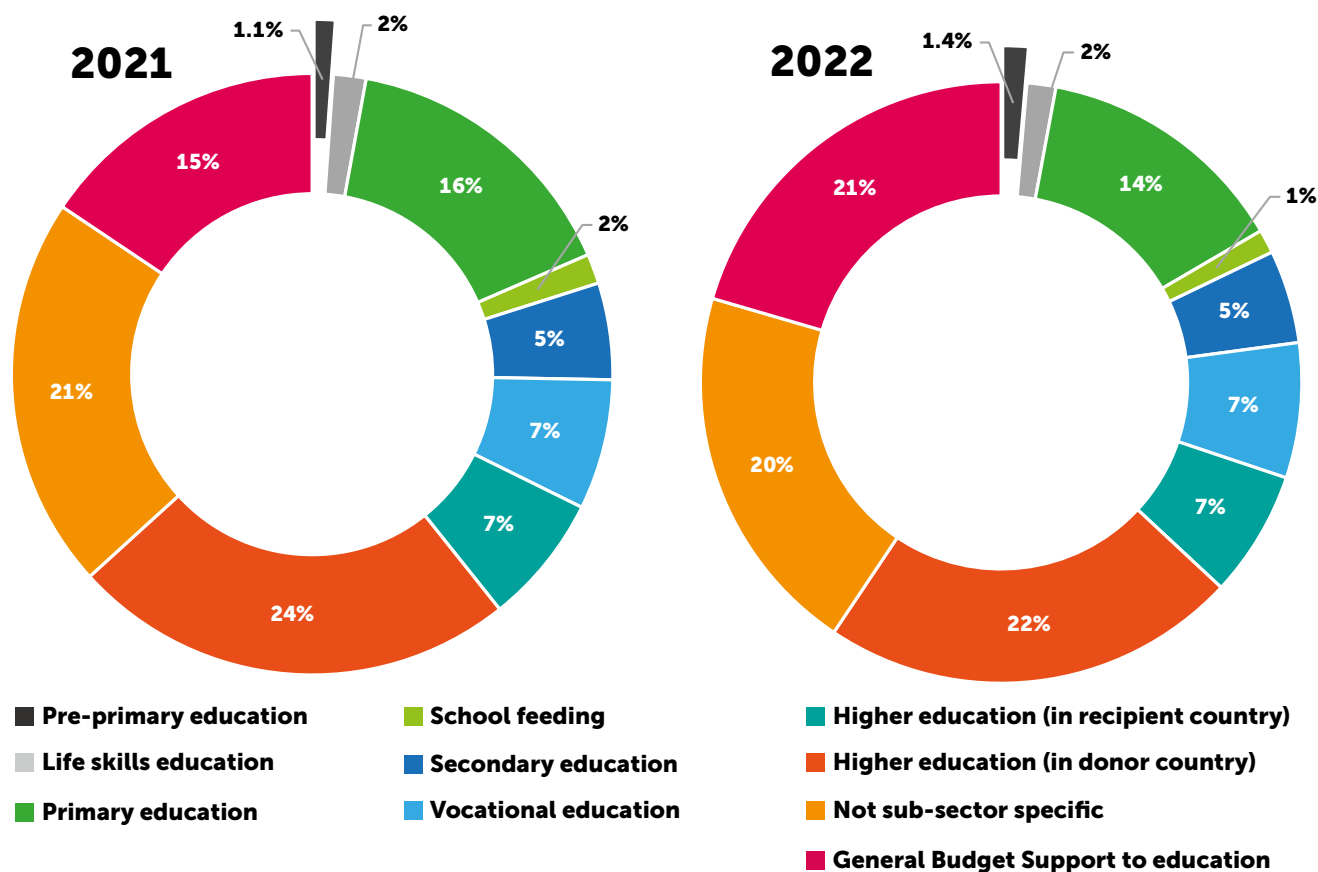
Multilateral donors' share of aid made up the largest share of pre-primary aid in 2022.

In 2022, 81.1% of total aid to pre-primary education was spent by multilateral donors – the highest since records began. This was due to the World Bank (IDA) significantly increasing its aid spending on pre-primary education between 2021 and 2022, as well as a large reduction by bilateral donors over the same period: bilateral donors decreased their aid spending on pre-primary education from US\$100.5 million to US\$53.3 million. This reduction was largely due to Italy, which had spent a large amount on pre-primary education in Jordan in 2021.

As a share of total spending on education, bilateral donors spent just 0.4% on pre-primary education, a long distance from the 10% target.

While part of the reason for this could be that some bilateral donors channel their funding for pre-primary education through multilateral channels such as the World Bank, the share for multilateral donors was still far short, at 2.9%.

Figure 3: Higher education aid for students in donor countries is far higher than pre-primary aid, 2021 and 2022



Source: Authors' calculation based on OECD Creditor Reporter System. Accessed February 2024.

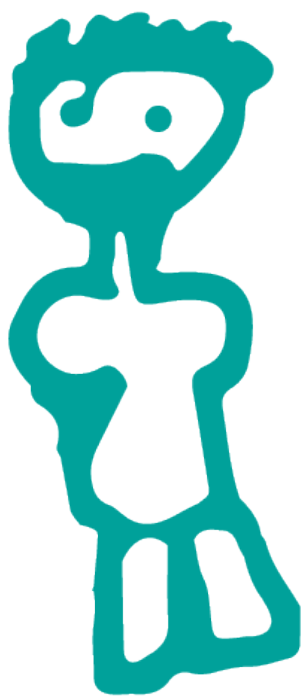
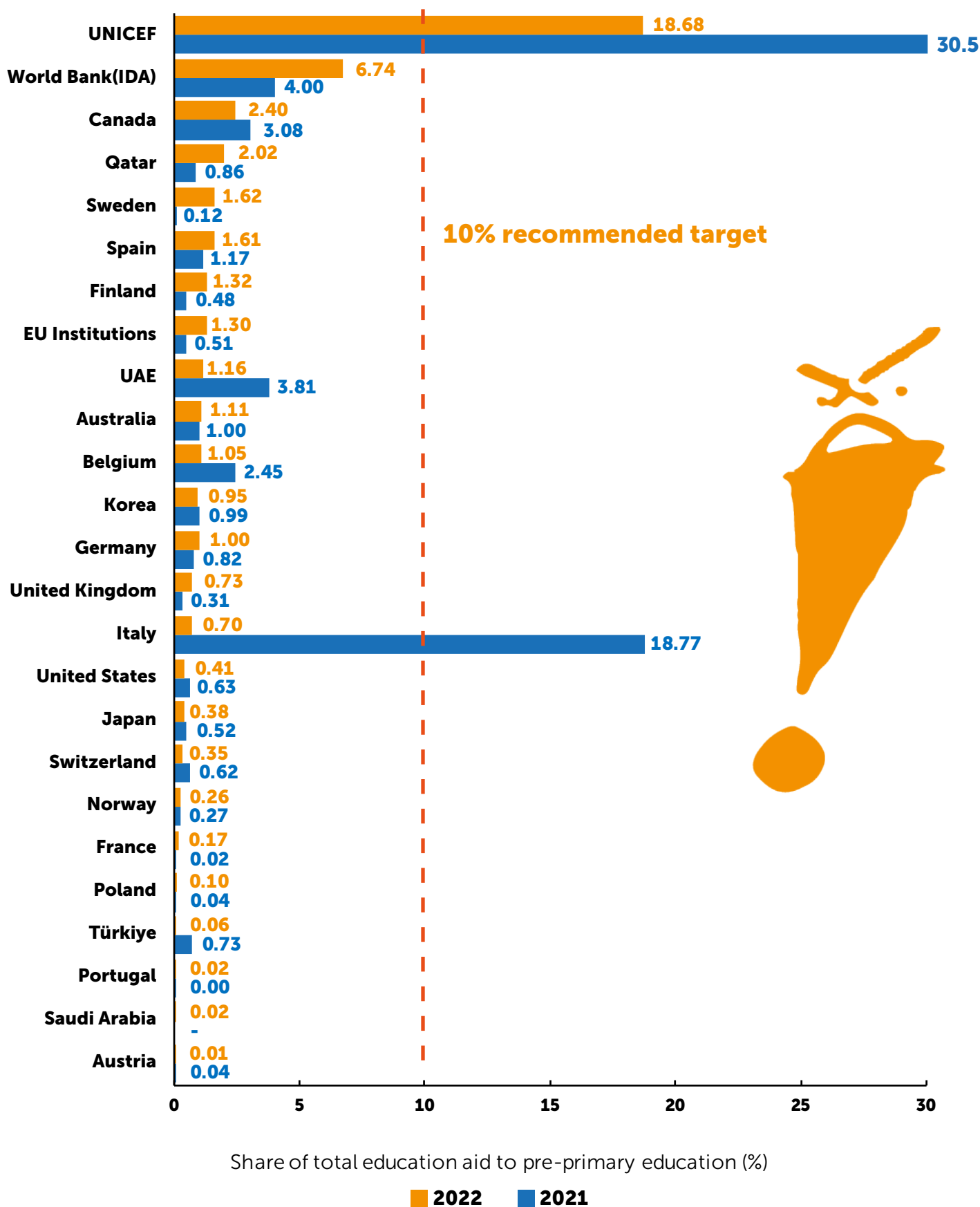


Figure 4: UNICEF were the only donors who met the 10% target in 2022

Share of total education aid to pre-primary education, 2021 and 2022



Source: Authors' calculation based on OECD Creditor Reporter System. Accessed February 2024.

Largest donors to pre-primary education



Of the top 35 donors to education in 2021:

- **Ten donors did not report any spending on pre-primary education.**

These were: The Asian Development Bank (AsDB), Denmark, Hungary, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), Israel, Netherlands, OPEC Fund, Romania, and United Nations Reliefs and Works Agency (UNRWA).

Apart from Hungary, none of these donors spent any aid on pre-primary education in 2021 either.

Volumes of aid spent

Of the remaining 25 donors:

- **13 increased their volume to pre-primary education within their education portfolio.**
These included: World Bank (IDA), EU Institutions, France, Qatar, and United Kingdom (Table 3).
- **12 donors decreased the volume of education aid spent on pre-primary education between 2021 and 2022.**
These were: Italy, UNICEF, United States, Türkiye and Canada (Table 3).

Share of education aid to pre-primary education.

Of 25 donors who spent aid to pre-primary education in 2022:

- **13 increased the share of pre-primary education within their education portfolio compared to 2021.**
These included: World Bank (IDA), Sweden, Qatar, Finland, and EU Institutions (Table 3).
- **12 donors decreased the share of education aid spent on pre-primary education between 2021 and 2022.**
These were: Italy, UNICEF, United States, Türkiye, and Canada (Table 3).

Aid spending to pre-primary education continues to be concentrated among a small number of donors.

The top five largest donors to pre-primary education (World Bank (IDA), EU Institutions, UNICEF, Canada, and United States) were responsible for 84.8% of the total aid spending on pre-primary education in 2022. The World Bank (IDA) alone was responsible for 64% of total aid spending on pre-primary education (Figure 5).

In 2022, only four donors spent more than \$5 million to pre-primary education.

These were World Bank (IDA), EU Institutions, UNICEF and Canada. Education Cannot Wait and its partners reported its 2022 contributions to pre-primary education at 8.7% of its overall portfolio, amounting to \$9.2 million. [1] 15 donors each spent less than \$1 million to pre-primary education in 2022, reflecting a continued fragmented donor landscape (Figure 6).

A quarter of all aid spent on pre-primary education in 2021 came from the G20 countries.

G20 countries spent a total of US\$68.9 million on pre-primary education. This group spent 24.4% of the total reported aid spent on pre-primary aid in 2022. This represented a fall from 2021 when the share was the equivalent of 40%. The five G20 participants who spent the most aid on pre-primary education in 2022 were the EU Institutions (US\$34.5 million), Canada (US\$6.5 million), United States (US\$4.8 million), Japan (US\$4.2 million) and Germany (US\$4.1 million).

Figure 5: Pre-primary aid remains concentrated among a small number of donors

Share of top five donors to pre-primary education, 2022

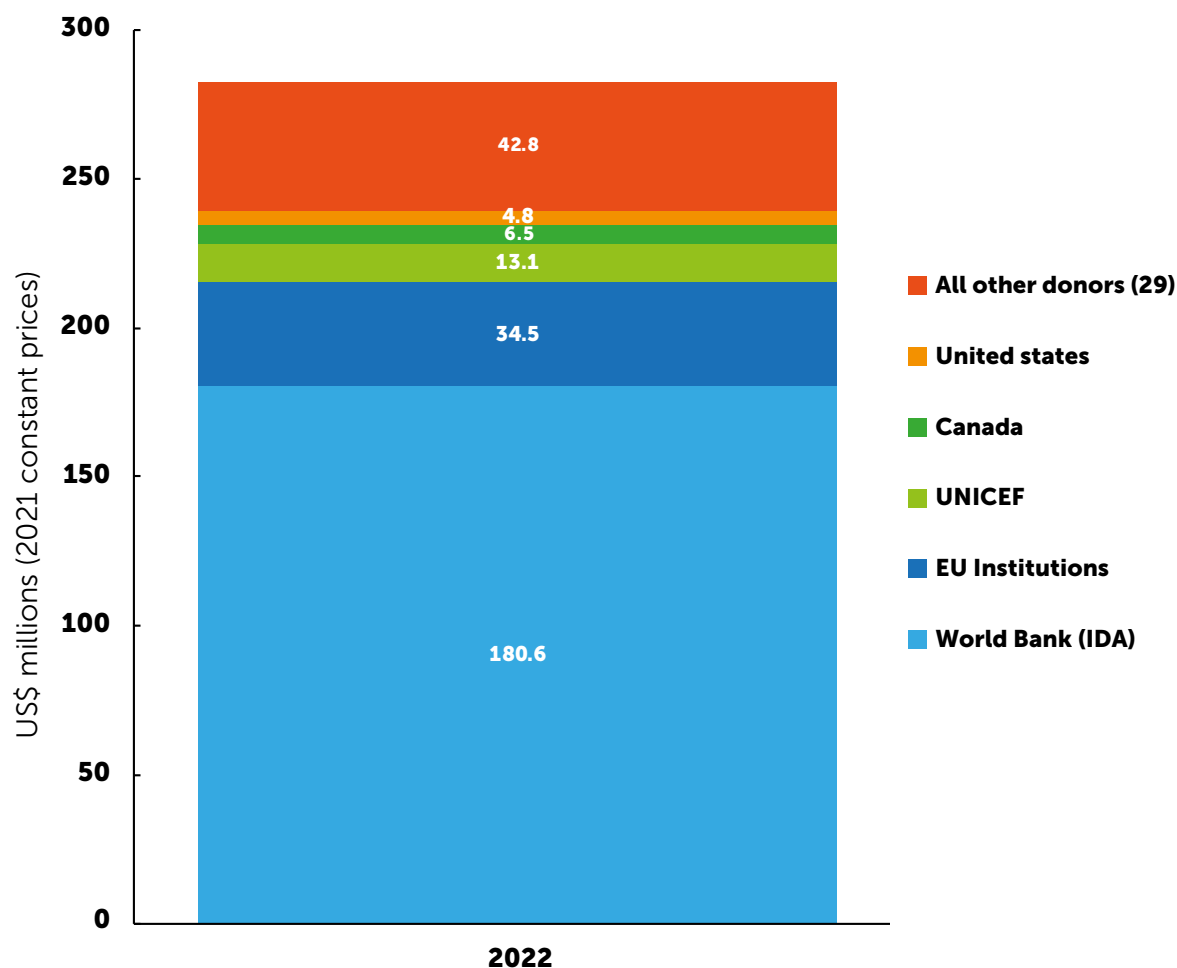
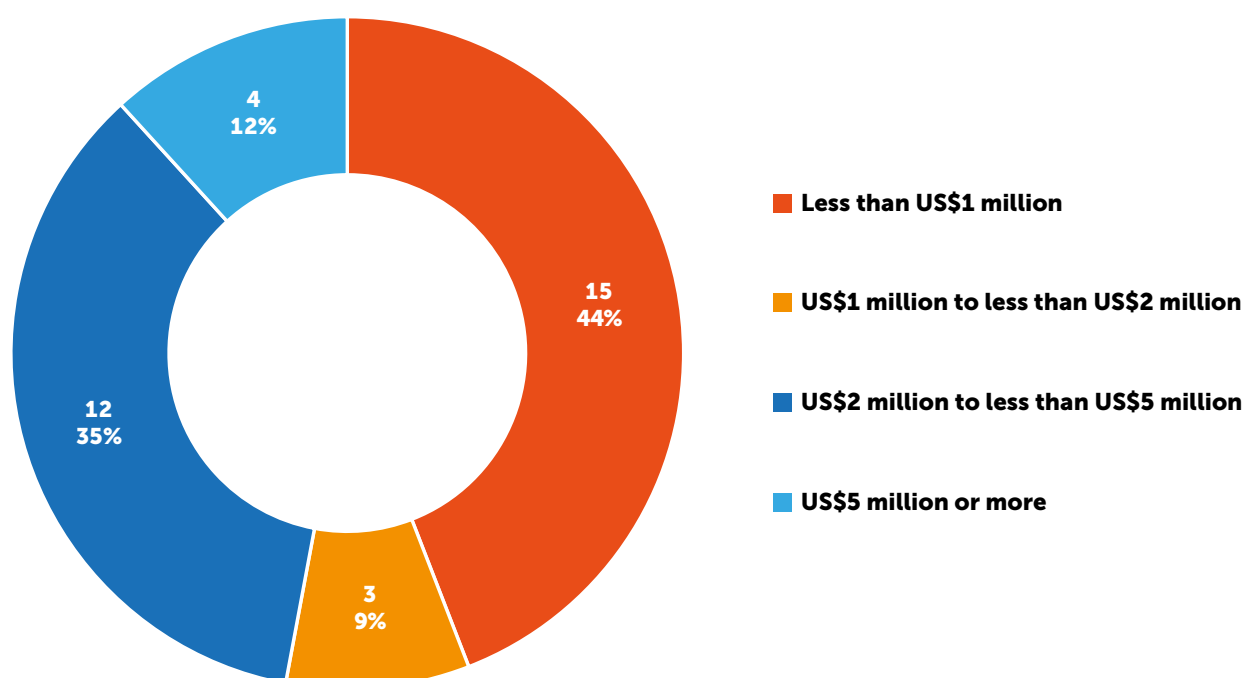


Figure 6: The majority of donors spend very low amounts on pre-primary education

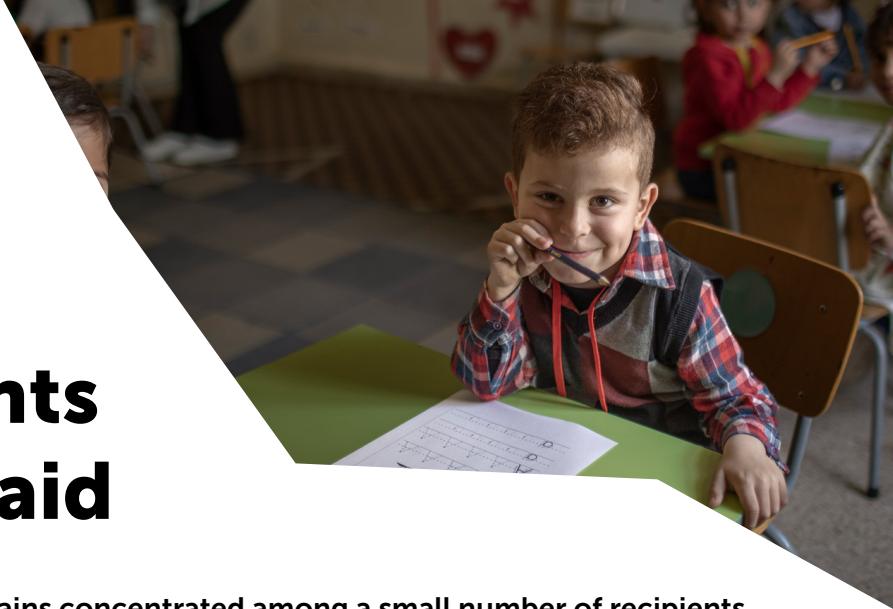
Fragmentation of pre-primary ODA, 2022



Source: Authors' calculation based on OECD Creditor Reporter System. Accessed February 2024.



Largest recipients of pre-primary aid



Aid spending to pre-primary education remains concentrated among a small number of recipients.

Three countries (Tanzania, Côte d'Ivoire and Türkiye) received over half of all aid to pre-primary education. The top ten recipients of pre-primary education aid received 73% of the total by 2022 (Figure 7a). The geographical location of pre-primary education aid spending has shifted. In 2015, the East Asia & Pacific region received the lion's share of pre-primary education aid spending overall (47.6%), largely because of the World Bank's (IDA) support to Vietnam. By 2022 this had moved to sub-Saharan Africa, which received 63.5% of pre-primary education aid. Again, this is largely due to World Bank's (IDA) support to the region as the World Bank (IDA) is the largest donor in volume terms (Figure 7b). Tanzania was the largest recipient of aid to pre-primary education aid in 2022 and received almost all of its aid for pre-primary education from the World Bank (IDA) (Box 1). This was similarly the case for Côte d'Ivoire, which was the second largest recipient of pre-primary aid in 2022.

Lower middle-income countries continue to receive the lion's share of donor spending on pre-primary education.

The share of pre-primary education aid spent in low-income countries was just 10.9% in 2022, below their share of the pre-primary school age population of 18.2%. The majority of pre-primary aid continues to be spent in lower-middle income countries, which received 68.5% in 2022 but which accounted for 48.4% of the pre-primary school-age population when limiting to aid-recipient countries.

This distribution does not represent a progressive universalism approach, which expects greater resources to be provided to those countries most in need. The most recent data from 2020 indicate that the pre-primary education gross enrolment rate in low-income countries is just 20%, compared with 58% in lower-middle income countries. This suggests more needs to be done to expand access to quality pre-primary education in the poorest countries.

Some of the world's poorest countries receive very little or no aid to pre-primary education.

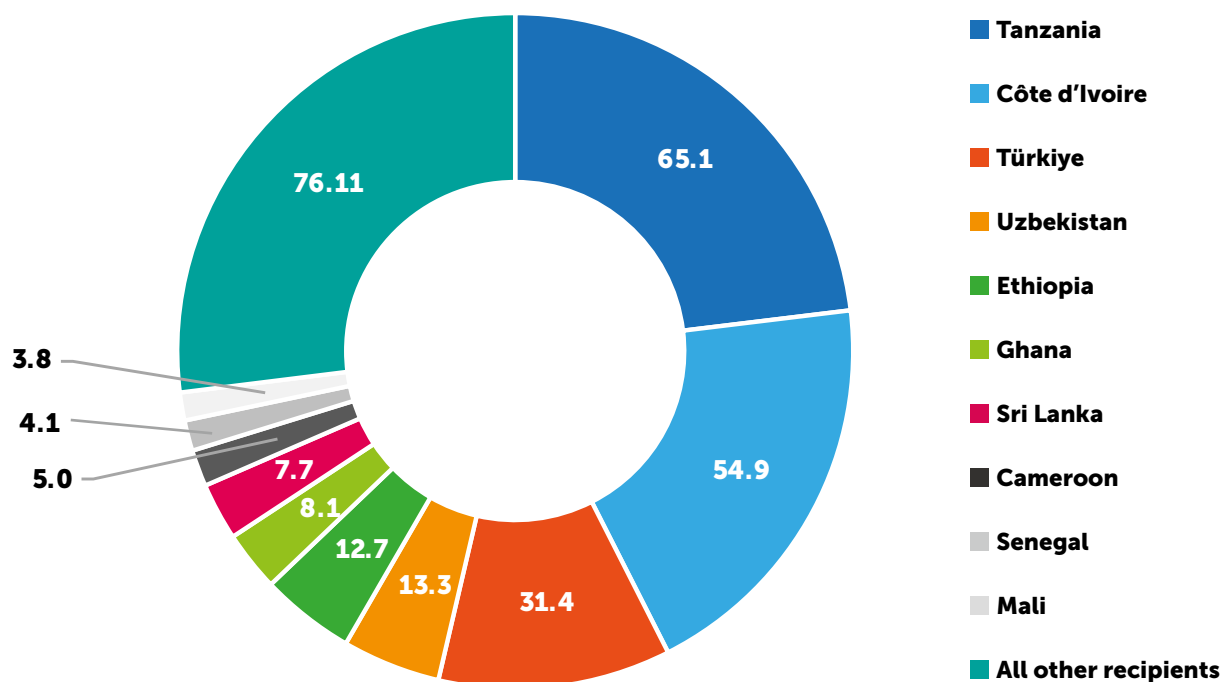
Of the 26 low-income countries, Central African Republic, Liberia, D.P.R. Korea and Yemen received no aid for pre-primary education in 2022. In addition, of the 114 countries receiving aid for pre-primary education, 95 countries received less than US\$5 per primary school-age child.

Among these were Afghanistan, Malawi, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Syria which received less than 20 cents per pre-primary school-aged child. Only 17 countries received more than US\$5 per child in 2022 of which several were small Pacific Island state (Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Samoa, Tuvalu, Vanuatu). Other than these countries, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Sao Tome and Principe were amongst the countries receiving more than US\$5 of aid per child (Figure 8).

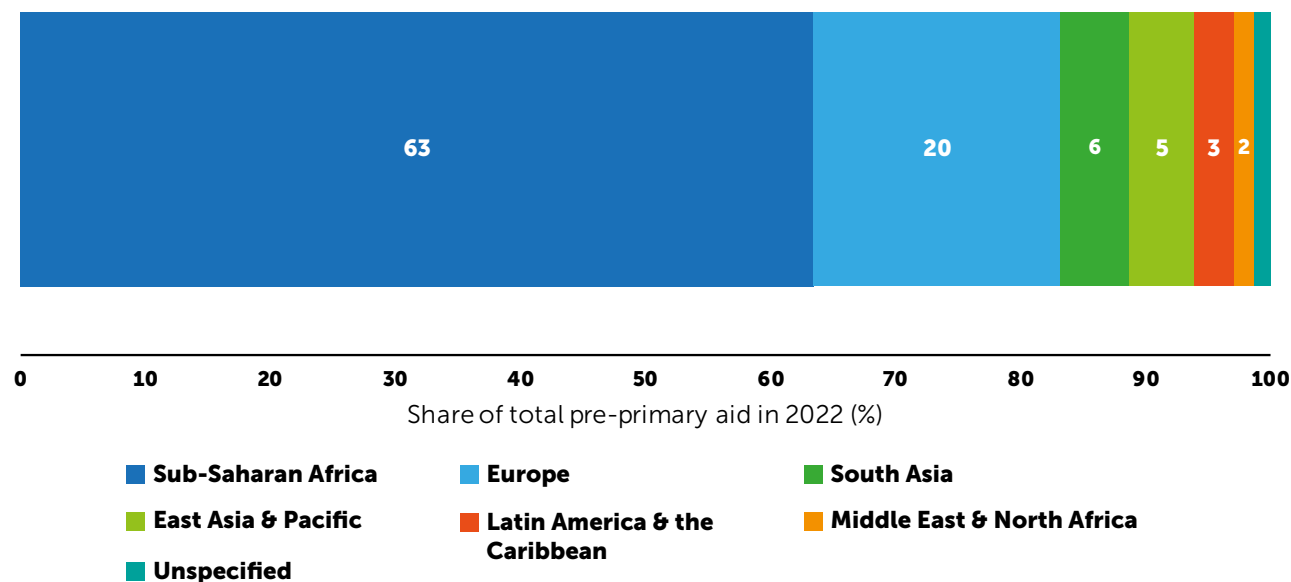


Figure 7: Top recipients, regions, and income groups of pre-primary aid, 2022

a. Recipients



b. Regions



Source: Authors' calculation based on OECD Creditor Reporter System. Accessed February 2024.

c. Income groups

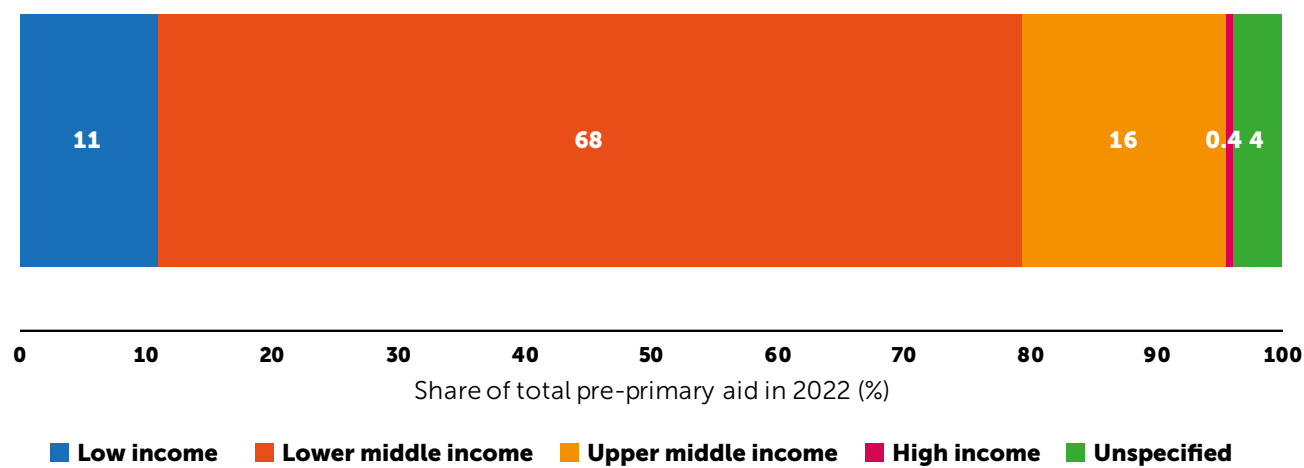
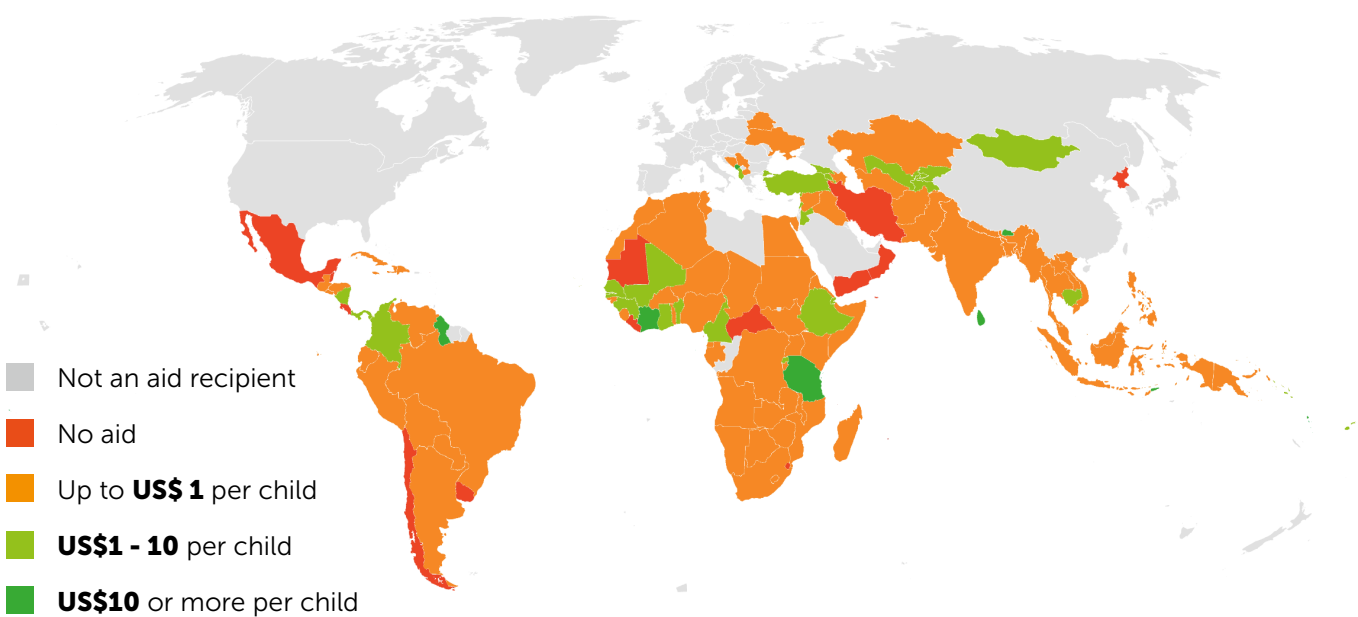


Figure 8: Pre-primary education aid per capita, 2021



Source: Authors' calculation based on OECD Creditor Reporter System. Accessed February 2024.



Box 1: World Bank (IDA) and UNICEF's aid spending on pre-primary education follow very different patterns

The prioritisation of pre-primary education within World Bank (IDA) and UNICEF's education aid budgets has been growing since 2015 and is the highest amongst all donors:

In 2015, the amount of education aid that the World Bank (IDA) and UNICEF spent on pre-primary education was 3.0% and 5.5% respectively. By 2022, this had increased dramatically to 18.7% and 6.7% respectively. However, 2022 levels have not recovered to pre Covid-19 levels. In 2020 the share of World Bank (IDA) and UNICEF spending on pre-primary education from their education aid budgets was the highest since records began: 7.4% and 30.1% respectively. While UNICEF spends a markedly large share of its education aid budget on pre-primary education compared to the World Bank (IDA), in volume terms the World Bank (IDA)'s education aid budget is considerably larger (US\$2.7 billion) compared to UNICEF (US\$70.3 million).

World Bank (IDA)'s increasing volumes of aid to pre-primary education have largely driven the large increases in spending to this sub-sector of education:

World Bank (IDA) aid spending on pre-primary education has increased from US\$47.7 million in 2015 to US\$180.6 million in 2022. As a share of total aid to pre-primary education, the World Bank's share has increased from 43.5% in 2015 to 64% in 2022.

World Bank (IDA)'s funding for pre-primary education is concentrated among a smaller group of recipients, compared to UNICEF whose aid is spread out across several recipients:

In 2022 the World Bank (IDA) spent pre-primary aid in 25 aid recipient countries.

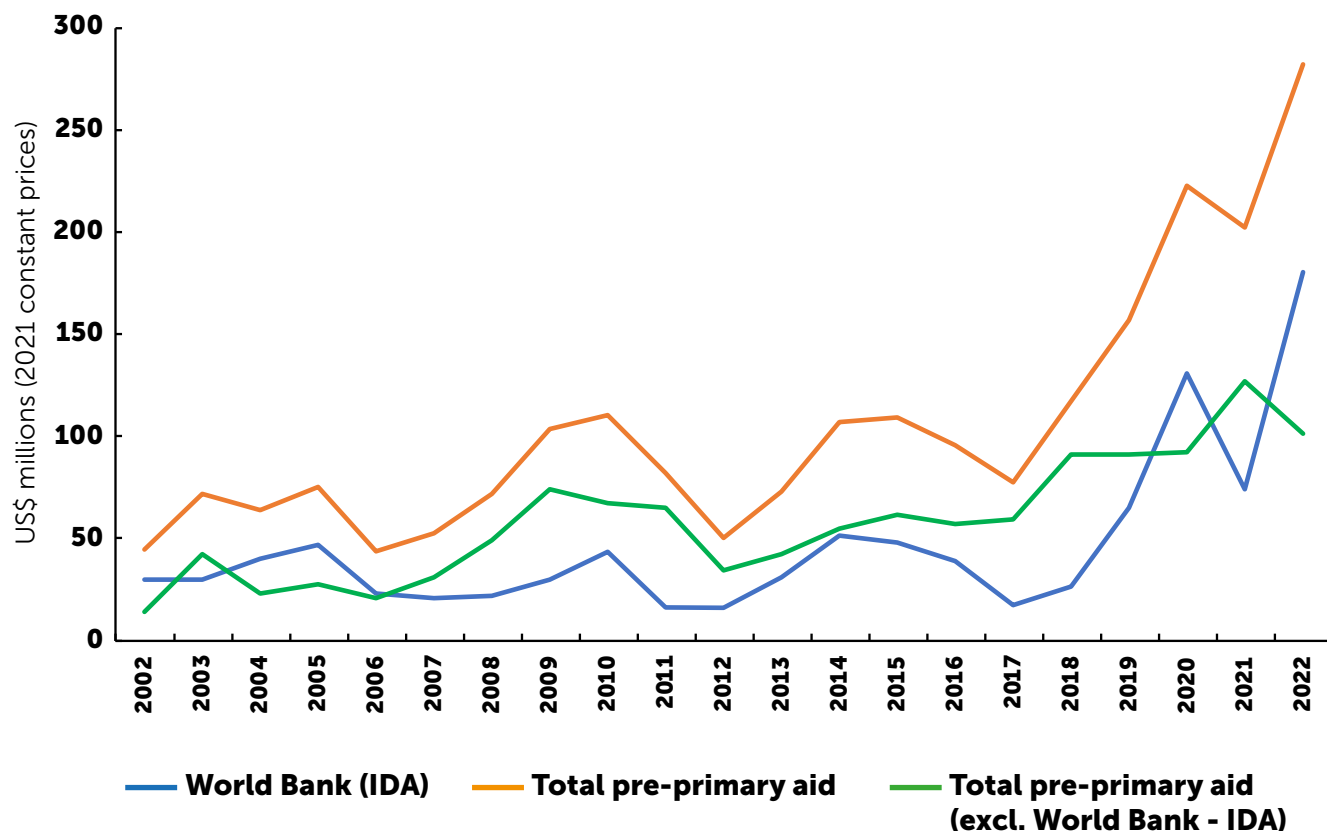
The top five recipients (Tanzania, Côte d'Ivoire, Uzbekistan, Ethiopia and Sri Lanka) accounted for more than 80% of World Bank (IDA)'s total aid expenditure on pre-primary education in 2022. World Bank (IDA)'s pre-primary aid expenditure averaged US\$7.2 million across each of its 25 aid recipients. By comparison, UNICEF's spending, which is much smaller than the World Bank (IDA), is spread across a much larger number of recipients. In 2022, UNICEF spent pre-primary aid in 79 recipient countries with 41.2% going to its top five recipients (India, Côte d'Ivoire, Uganda, Ethiopia, Mali). UNICEF's pre-primary aid expenditure averaged US\$0.17 million across each of its 79 aid recipients.

UNICEF's funding to pre-primary aid appears to be better targeted to need compared to the World Bank (IDA), however the World Bank's targeting has improved since 2022:

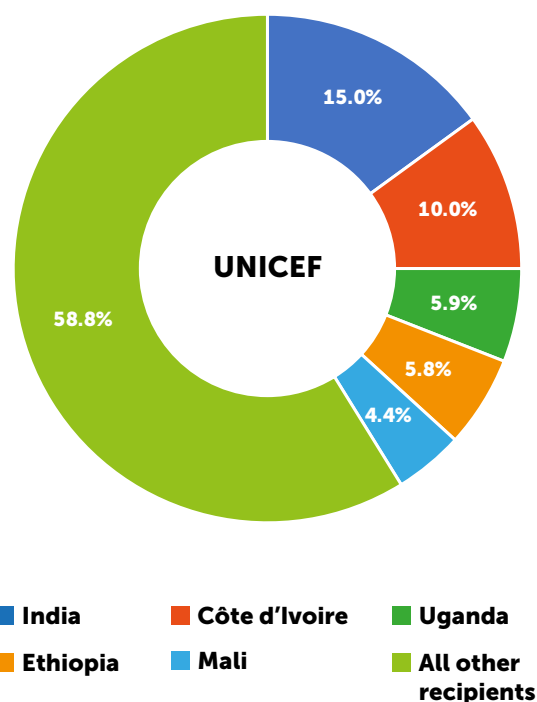
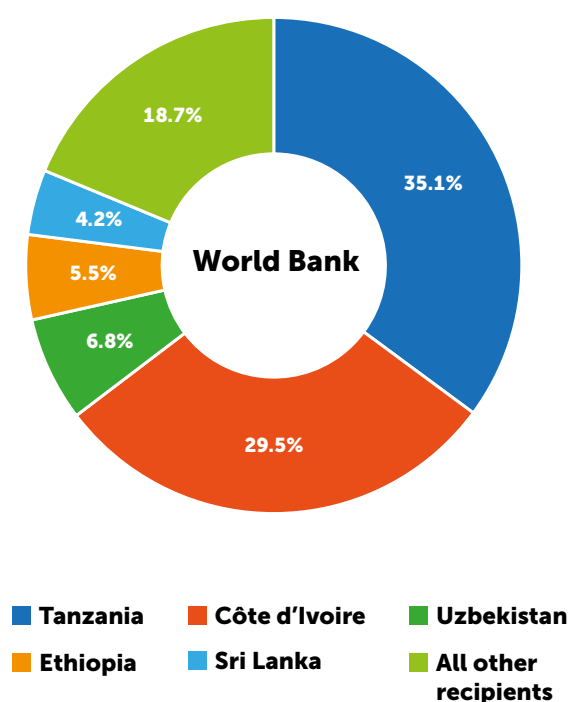
UNICEF spent 29.8% of its pre-primary aid in low-income countries, compared to the World Bank (IDA) which spent the equivalent of 9.5%. Conversely, the World Bank (IDA) spends 0.5% of its pre-primary aid in upper-middle income countries, compared to UNICEF which spends 13.7% to this group of countries. However, since 2020, the World Bank (IDA) has shifted to prioritising the sub-Saharan African region, with the region accounting for over 80% of its total aid expenditure on pre-primary education. Prior to this, it had spent the majority to the East Asia & Pacific region.



World Bank (IDA)'s spending on pre-primary education accounts for large increases in aid to the sub-sector in recent years



Top recipients of World Bank and UNICEF's aid expenditure on pre-primary education, 2022



Distribution of World Bank (IDA) and UNICEF's pre-primary aid by income and region, 2022

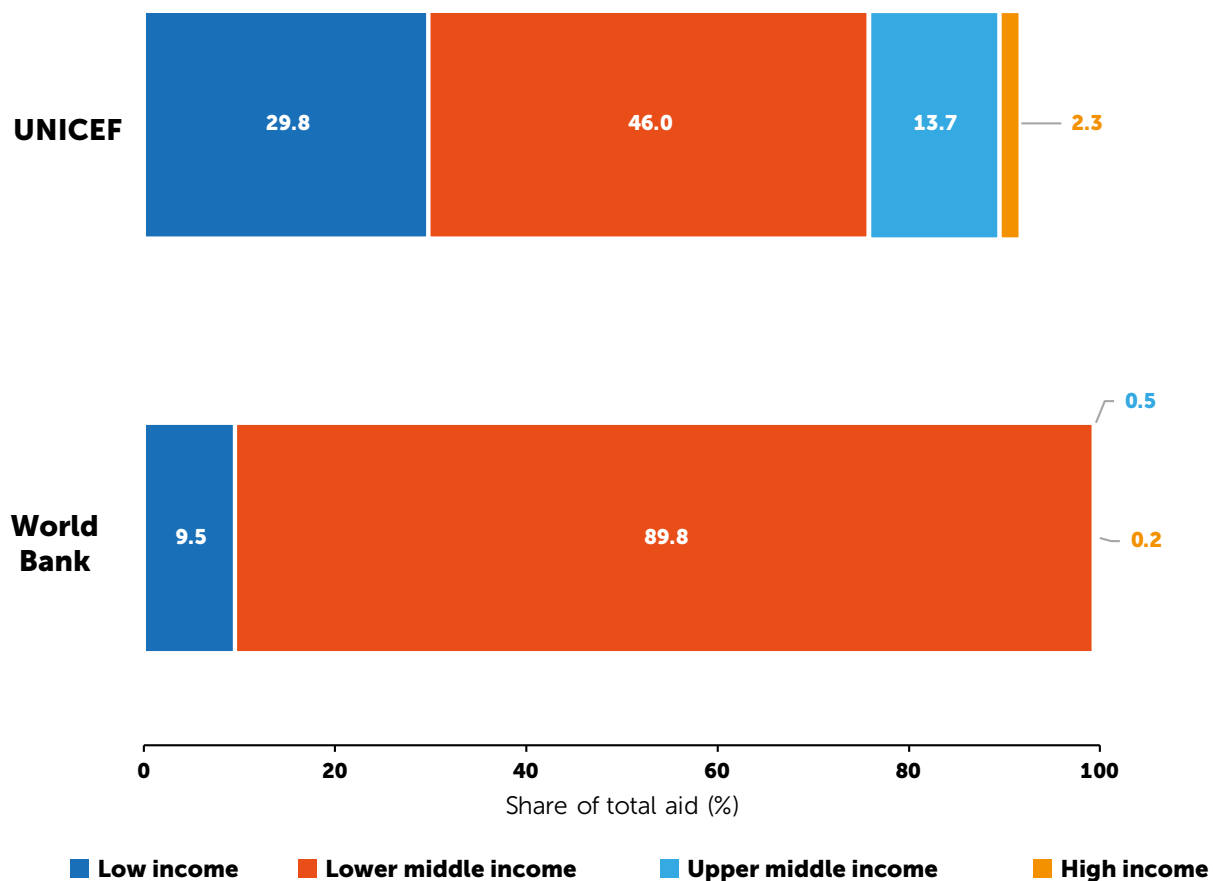
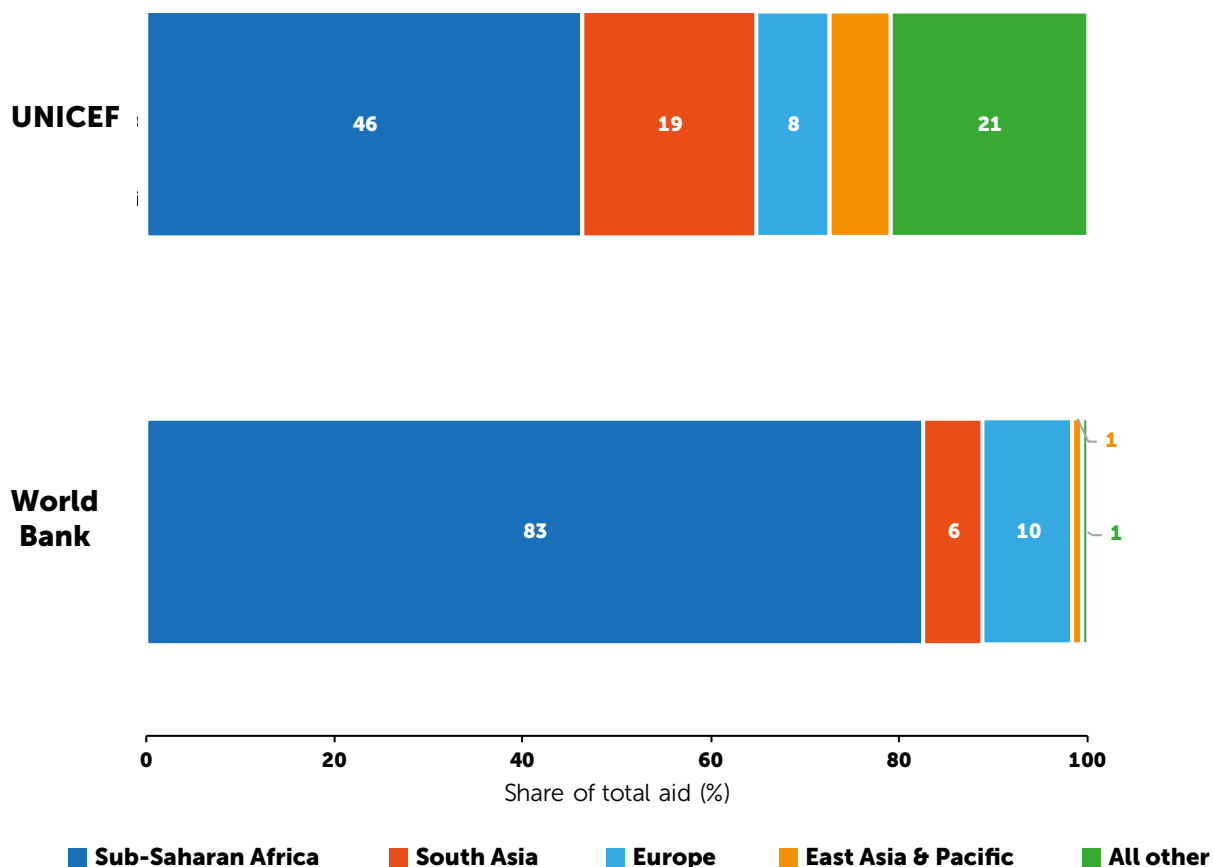


Table 1: Top 35 donors to education, 2022

	Ranking by volume		Pre-primary education aid		
	Total education aid	Pre-primary aid	US\$ millions (2021 prices)	Share of total pre-primary aid (%)	As a share of total education aid (%)
UNICEF	31	3	13.1	4.6	18.7
World Bank (IDA)	3	1	180.6	64.0	6.7
Canada	13	4	6.5	2.3	2.4
Qatar	21	10	3.2	1.1	2.0
Sweden	25	17	1.8	0.6	1.6
Spain	30	19	1.2	0.4	1.6
Finland	34	21	0.8	0.3	1.3
EU Institutions	2	2	34.5	12.2	1.3
United Arab Emirates	18	13	2.6	0.9	1.2
Australia	16	14	2.6	0.9	1.1
Belgium	24	18	1.3	0.4	1.1
Korea	14	15	2.5	0.9	1.0
Germany	1	7	4.1	1.5	1.0
United Kingdom	10	9	3.4	1.2	0.7
Italy	11	11	3.1	1.1	0.7
United States	6	5	4.8	1.7	0.4
Japan	7	6	4.2	1.5	0.4
Switzerland	20	23	0.6	0.2	0.3
Norway	15	22	0.6	0.2	0.3
France	4	12	2.8	1.0	0.2
Poland	23	29	0.1	0.05	0.1
Türkiye	17	28	0.1	0.05	0.1
Portugal	32	34	0.02	0.01	0.02
Saudi Arabia	5	27	0.2	0.1	0.02
Austria	19	33	0.02	0.01	0.01
AsDB	12	-	0	0	0
Denmark	29	-	0	0	0
Hungary	22	-	0	0	0
IMF	8	-	0	0	0
IsB	27	-	0	0	0
Israel	33	-	0	0	0
Netherlands	28	-	0	0	0
OPEC Fund	26	-	0	0	0
Romania	35	-	0	0	0
UNWRA	9	-	0	0	0
Bilateral	-	-	53.3	18.9	0.4
Multilateral	-	-	229.0	81.1	2.9
TOTAL	-	-	282.3	100.0	1.4
G20	-	-	68.9	24.4	0.7

Source: Authors' calculation based on OECD Creditor Reporter System. Accessed February 2024.

Notes:

[1] Table has been ordered according to the donors which spend the largest share of their education aid on pre-primary education.

[2] Bilateral donors are in black and multilateral donors are in orange.

[3] The 35 donors in this table are those spending the most on education in volume terms in 2022.

[4] See endnote ii for information on the G20 participants included in the table.

Table 2: Share of total education aid spent on pre-primary education, 2015 and 2022

	Amount spent on pre-primary education (US\$ millions, 2021 constant prices)					Pre-primary education as share of total education aid (%)				
	2015	2022	Change between 2015 and 2022	Ranking in 2015	Ranking in 2022	2015	2022	Change between 2015 and 2022	Ranking in 2015	Ranking in 2022
UNICEF	5.6	13.1	▲	5	3	5.5	18.7	▲	2	1
World Bank (IDA)	47.7	180.6	▲	1	1	3.0	6.7	▲	4	2
Canada	13.8	6.5	▼	2	4	4.6	2.4	▼	3	3
Qatar	0	3.2	▲	-	9	0	2.0	▲	-	4
Sweden	0	1.8	▲	-	15	0	1.6	▲	-	5
Spain	0.1	1.2	▲	15	17	0.2	1.6	▲	14	6
Finland	4.8	0.8	▼	6	18	6.6	1.3	▼	1	7
EU Institutions	4.1	34.5	▲	7	2	0.8	1.3	▲	11	8
U.A.E	1.9	2.6	▲	10	12	0.3	1.2	▲	12	9
Australia	0.1	2.6	▲	18	13	0.02	1.1	▲	18	10
Belgium	2.7	1.3	▼	9	16	2.9	1.1	▼	5	11
Korea	5.7	2.5	▼	4	14	2.3	1.0	▼	7	13
Germany	7.7	4.1	▼	3	7	2.4	1.0	▼	6	12
United Kingdom	0.1	3.4	▲	17	8	0.01	0.7	▲	20	14
Italy	1.6	3.1	▲	12	10	1.4	0.7	▼	8	15
United States	0	4.8	▲	-	5	0	0.4	▲	-	16
Japan	1.4	4.2	▲	13	6	0.3	0.4	▲	13	17
Switzerland	0	0.6	▲	-	20	0	0.3	▲	-	18
Norway	3.4	0.6	▼	8	19	0.9	0.3	▼	9	19
France	1.6	2.8	▲	11	11	0.1	0.2	▲	16	20
Poland	0.1	0.1	▲	16	23	0.1	0.1	▼	15	21
Türkiye	0	0.1	▲	-	22	0	0.1	▲	-	22
Portugal	0.001	0.02	▲	21	25	0.003	0.02	▲	21	23
Saudi Arabia	0	0.2	▲	-	21	0	0.02	▲	-	24
Austria	0.03	0.02	▼	20	24	0.02	0.01	▼	19	25
AsDB	0	0		-	-	0	0		-	-
Denmark	0.9	0	▼	14	-	0.9	0	▼	10	-
Hungary	0	0		-	-	0	0		-	-
IMF	0	0		-	-	0	0		-	-
IsDB	0	0		-	-	0	0		-	-
Israel	0	0		-	-	0	0		-	-
Netherlands	0	0		-	-	0	0		-	-
OPEC Fund	0	0		-	-	0	0		-	-
Romania	0.04	0	▼	19	-	0.1	0	▼	17	-
UNWRA	0	0		-	-	00	0		-	-
Bilateral	51.1	53.3	▲	-	-	0.5	0.4	▼	-	-
Multilateral	58.5	229.0	▲	-	-	1.4	2.9	▲	-	-
TOTAL	109.6	282.3	▲	-	-	0.8	1.4	▲	-	-
TOTAL G20	36.1	68.9	▲	-	-	0.6	0.7	▲	-	-

Source: Authors' calculation based on OECD Creditor Reporter System. Accessed February 2024.

Notes:

[1] Table has been ordered according to the donors which spend the largest share of their education aid on pre-primary education.

[2] Bilateral donors are in black and multilateral donors are in orange.

[3] The 35 donors in this table are those spending the most on education in volume terms in 2022.

[4] See endnote ii for information on the G20 participants included in the table.

Table 3: Share of total education aid spent on pre-primary education, 2021 and 2022

	Amount spent on pre-primary education (US\$ millions, 2021 constant prices)					Pre-primary education as share of total education aid (%)				
	2021	2022	Change between 2021 and 2022	Ranking in 2021	Ranking in 2022	2021	2022	Change between 2021 and 2022	Ranking in 2021	Ranking in 2022
UNICEF	20.8	13.1	▼	3	3	30.0	18.7	▼	1	1
World Bank (IDA)	74.8	180.6	▲	1	1	4.0	6.7	▲	4	2
Canada	8.6	6.5	▼	4	4	3.1	2.4	▼	6	3
Qatar	1.1	3.2	▲	16	9	0.9	2.0	▲	11	4
Sweden	0.2	1.8	▲	22	15	0.1	1.6	▲	21	5
Spain	0.8	1.2	▲	19	17	1.2	1.6	▲	8	6
Finland	0.5	0.8	▲	20	18	0.5	1.3	▲	18	7
EU Institutions	4.8	34.5	▲	7	2	0.5	1.3	▲	17	8
U.A.E	3.5	2.6	▼	10	12	3.8	1.2	▼	5	9
Australia	2.3	2.6	▲	13	13	1.0	1.1	▲	9	10
Belgium	2.9	1.3	▼	12	16	2.4	1.1	▼	7	11
Korea	2.1	2.5	▲	14	14	1.0	1.0	▼	10	13
Germany	4.6	4.1	▼	8	7	0.8	1.0	▲	12	12
United Kingdom	2.0	3.4	▲	15	8	0.3	0.7	▲	19	14
Italy	40.3	3.1	▼	2	10	18.8	0.7	▼	2	15
United States	8.4	4.8	▼	5	5	0.6	0.4	▼	14	16
Japan	4.4	4.2	▼	9	6	0.5	0.4	▼	16	17
Switzerland	1.0	0.6	▼	17	20	0.6	0.3	▼	15	18
Norway	1.0	0.6	▼	18	19	0.3	0.3	▼	20	19
France	0.4	2.8	▲	21	11	0.02	0.2	▲	24	20
Poland	0.1	0.1	▲	24	23	0.04	0.1	▲	22	21
Türkiye	3.0	0.1	▼	11	22	0.7	0.1	▼	13	22
Portugal	0.00	0.02	▲	25	25	0.003	0.02	▲	25	23
Saudi Arabia	0	0.2	▲	-	21	0	0.02	▲	-	24
Austria	0.1	0.02	▼	23	24	0.04	0.01	▼	23	25
AsDB	0	0		-	-	0	0		-	-
Denmark	0	0		-	-	0	0		-	-
Hungary	6.6	0	▼	6	-	5.2	0	▼	3	-
IMF	0	0		-	-	0	0		-	-
IsDB	0	0		-	-	0	0		-	-
Israel	0	0		-	-	0	0		-	-
Netherlands	0	0		-	-	0	0		-	-
OPEC Fund	0	0		-	-	0	0		-	-
Romania	0	0		-	-	0	0		-	-
UNWRA	0	0		-	-	0	0		-	-
Bilateral	100.5	53.3	▼	-	-	0.8	0.4	▼	-	-
Multilateral	101.4	229.0	▲	-	-	1.9	2.9	▲	-	-
TOTAL	201.9	282.3	▲	-	-	1.1	1.4	▲	-	-
TOTAL G20	80.7	68.9	▼	-	-	0.9	0.7	▼	-	-

Source: Authors' calculation based on OECD Creditor Reporter System. Accessed February 2024.

Notes:

[1] Table has been ordered according to the donors which spend the largest share of their education aid on pre-primary education.

[2] Bilateral donors are in black and multilateral donors are in orange.

[3] The 35 donors in this table are those spending the most on education in volume terms in 2022.

[4] See endnote ii for information on the G20 participants included in the table.

Endnotes

1. All figures in this report are in US\$ 2021 constant prices.
2. The G20 countries are Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Republic of Korea, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Türkiye, the UK, the USA, and the EU



This report has been created
with support from the
Conrad N. Hilton Foundation



Theirworld } Global Business
Coalition For
Education

Established in 2002 and headquartered in London, United Kingdom with projects and campaigns reaching more than 100 countries around the globe, Theirworld is a UK-registered charity (1092312).

Theirworld USA is a registered 501(c)(3) organization in the United States and creates awareness, raises financial resources, and takes action to end the education crisis in the U.S. and around the world.