

Research Report

Forum: General Assembly 3

Issue: The question of mobilizing financial resources for access to education in low-income countries.

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Introduction

Education access in low-income countries is one of the hardest challenges currently being faced internationally. Just a few years ago, there was much spending increased upon government funds for education. However, with the sudden hit of Covid-19, public finances have been impacted dramatically. Noted that it is children's basic right to have access to education. In the act of world leaders recognizing it as a universal primary education in the year 2015 as one of the Millennium Development Goals. In 2004, many identified this as a challenge to low-income countries. Including the lack of proper education, attendance especially for girls, dropouts in primary schools, etc.

Definition of Key Terms

Term 1

Budget Plans: A report that tracks the money being earned and spend on revenue.

Term 2

Funds: An amount of money that is being saved or given to a particular cause.

Term 3

Economic Toll: Payment that is an aspect of production to exceed the need for present use.

Term 4

Fiscal Worsen: The inability of the state to bridge a debt between the expense and tax revenues.

Term 5

Learning Poverty: The percentage of 10 years old whose cannot read and understand a simple story.

Term 6

Financial Need: The differences between the cost and the ability to pay.

Term 7

Non-Profit Organisation: A group with the purpose of generating profits that are not generated by any members in the organization.

Term 8

Loans: Money given to a party with the repayment of the loans plus interest.

General Overview

Achieving the goal of sustainable development goals seen so far out of reach now considering 53% of children in low and middle-income countries have access to education while in poor countries it goes as high as 80%. Over the past 3 years, only as few as 5 countries reported the finance funds toward primary and secondary education. Without any further legitimate nor reliable information. A report study conducted by the Global Education Monitoring Report in 2015 evaluated that there needs to be an increase from 3.5% to 6.3% of GDP between 2012 and 2030 in order to maintain a universal pre-primary, primary, and secondary education.

It is presumed that the differences in government funding toward education are due to the difference in the GDP that they shared. However, it is the opposite having the lack or limited amount of education funding is due to the bad management of the government in GDP. In order to correctly mobilize government funds usually depends on the constrained of limited revenues. In many countries, this means a level of a significant increase in an overall domestic resource as the total spending of government GDP share. As well as the increase of better proportion budget management devoted to education that will demand the broader domestic resource mobilization increase of government revenues. It is well informed with a sudden hit of covid-19, there is an additional deduction of budget funds toward education having 65% in low and lower-middle incomes countries compared to only 33% in upper-middle-income countries

Major Parties Involved

Afghanistan

Afghanistan country is one of the least developed countries in the world, especially with the ongoing war between the Taliban. Afghanistan had to face more than 3 decades of ongoing sustainable conflicts that lead education to be a distant dream to many especially kids in rural (girls). One of the main targetted issues regarding the poor education system in Afghanistan would be their inequality access for all gender students. Over 67% of the estimated 3.7 million children that are out of school are girls. In addition, there are only 16% of Afghanistan that are for girls only with further complications such as poor sanitation facilities, hinder attendance, lack of proper teaching and limited supplies, socio-cultural

factor, traditional belief that will lead to 17% of young girls dropping out of school at age 15 to get married. Factors such as natural disasters including earthquakes, landslides, floods can also be the reasons for parents to limit their children to their right to education.

Cambodia

has known as the least developed country with needing additional aid from others developed countries. On the better hand, Cambodia has such an increased amount of children enrolled in primary school from 82% to 97% in the year 1997 till 2018. As much as there are such improvements on children's enrollment in school still the education system in Cambodia wouldn't be agreeable. Through many accounts such as not properly adequately prepared for school, poor teaching and learning quality, irregular attendance, as well as the poor quality environment and sanitation alongside with limited schools access in rural countries. The biggest problems to the bad education system in Cambodia would be the youth exposure to vulnerabilities, family poverty, malnutrition that lead to physical and mental weakness. Some also face violent abuse emotionally, mentally, and physically and the most popular would be child labor.

Ghana

Ghana is known as a low incomes developing country hence the education system in the country is not at its all-time best. With overcrowded classrooms, lack of teachers and school supply as well as water and sanitation limitations. Therefore the poor education system management is being reflected in the student's future and life choices. However, Ghana has the free-basic education that is offered till secondary school. With a certificate of Ph.D. being the highest offering till 32 years of education. Nonetheless, to say there are many factors that are being contributed to Ghana's continued of lack education ignoring the bad budget management toward education on the government's part. There are factors such as the little number of girls enrolled in primary school due to poverty and inequality. furthermore, 623,500 children in primary school are not enrolled in primary school, and 1 in every 4 drop out of pre-school. additionally, 20% of children with physical disabilities won't be able to attend school.

The Netherlands

The Netherlands is one of the best countries that provide good quality education for all. As it is known to have one of the best education systems in the world. With most of the school/university being funded by the government hence parents only have to pay little amount. The Netherlands is one of the countries that really strengthen their education system. In which the country, believe the limited amount of homework is much better than unnecessary school. As they believe exercise is more vital toward children's growth and school performance. Education in the Netherlands is much more affordable for both national and international students. as the average cost of university, tuition is \$2000 per year while the else United States is as close as \$10,000.

South Korea

is one of the countries that have the utmost challenging academic competition hence they take their education really seriously with 30.7% female students and 20.1% male students experiencing depression due to the stress overload in their school. Nonetheless, to say South Korea has an education system that is accepted worldwide with a higher success rate when dealing with western standards tests such as GCSE. The country also encourages their student to integrate with different education and labor works. Their education system also had improved with the past only focusing on the result of standards test. however now they offer further curriculums such as emotional intelligence, psychological hygiene, and well-being rules.

Timeline of Key Events

Timeline of events in **reverse** chronological order leading up to the present day.

Date	Description of Event
2 February 2018	United Kingdom increased its support for global education for developing countries by 50% equal to £75m per year. In order to help raise better education standards in the poorest parts of the world.
December 10, 2018,	The World bank funded Myanmar over \$54 million in order to help Myanmar's poor and vulnerable, citizens.
February 23, 2020,	The World Bank's Board of Executive Directors funded an \$80 million from the International Development Association with a 50% grant and 50% credit, to support Mali's education system.
From 2019 - to 2020	India issued \$88 billion public funds toward education. By having \$7.74 billion toward school education and \$5.25 billion for higher education.
March 31, 2020,	The World Bank has approved a US\$500 million education loan to Tanzania without demanding the government to end their inequality policy of expelling pregnant schoolgirls' access to education.
June 17, 2021,	The World Bank Board of Executive Directors has approved \$250 million to improve the quality of education across the southern state of Andhra Pradesh in India.
October 21, 2020,	Through the United Nations Children's Fund, China has supplied hygiene and learning supplies to 3,064 community pre-schools across Cambodia, leading 70,000 children to return to school safer with better covid prevention equipment.
January 18, 2021,	Word Bank approved over financial grant from Global Partnership for Education of US\$69.25 million to help Cambodia improve honest access to basic education and respond rapidly to crises

	affecting the education system.
November 17, 2021,	China will provide 550 scholarships for Cambodian students to study in China for five years, starting 2022.

Previous Attempts to Resolve the Issue

Many had been done to solve this issue with the timeline above. Many funds, as well as the, talked of management over the government spending of its GDP. To be more specific, India is a country that had faced such drastic challenges in the past. leading many parts of the country being underdeveloped hence not many children are able to access proper education. However, there are many funds leading to this country from out and within the country. As mentioned in the timeline above the country raised \$88 billion in public funds toward education. Alongside World Bank Board of Executive Directors has approved \$250 million to improve the quality of education across the southern state of Andhra Pradesh in India. Moreover, it is important to observe to whereas many funds are being approved toward low incomes countries and still children are unable to have proper education. The main concern would be gender inequality in the traditional and social-cultural sections of the country. as poorer the country as the inequality will increase accordingly as well. Therefore with many multiple attempts to help mobilize financial resources for access to education in low-income countries. It's not always about the financial talk rather the culture and tradition aspect in these countries. By finding the exact problem that is how it is best fitted to find the possible solutions that are unique as the problems.

Possible Solutions

Considering this issue is an ongoing problem worldwide with the increasing obstacles coming along toward the low incomes countries such as the Covid-19 Pandemic that really impacts on both the developed and developing countries economy hence the funding can have a sudden erupts. Furthermore, with the world at a rapidly developing speed, lack of education really slows down the elimination of labor and workforce abuse. Noting that these people usually are in low incomes countries with a lack of education and nowhere out. Recognizing the current world economy due to the pandemic, the best possible solutions for all parts would be the low incomes countries' government adjustment over their spending of GDP. Having it be funded toward the essential requirement spending where its would truly help the majority of children to have proper access to education. Furthermore, eliminates the inequality rights over the availability of education being provided. In addition to that, it is recommended for volunteer works from educated high schools, undergraduate, graduate students to teach middle school and below. This can be arranged within and outside the countries through zooms or other platforms.

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