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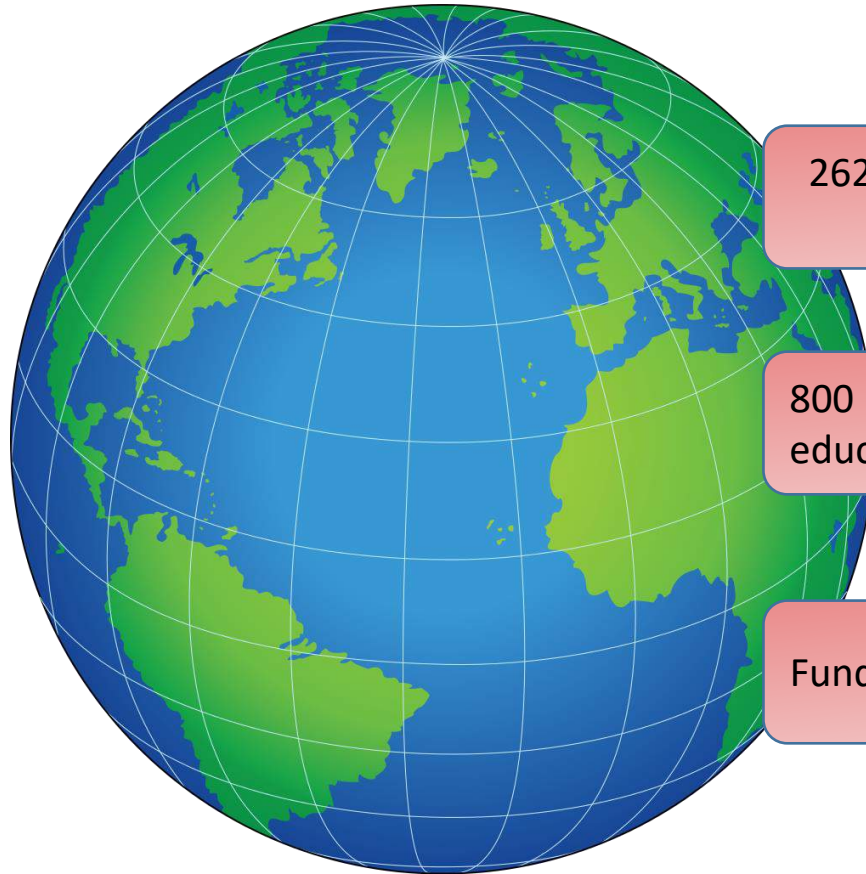
# The role of pay for success finance in Education

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### **SDG 4**

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

# The global landscape



262 million children and youth aged 6 to 17 were still out of school in 2017 and more than 1:4 from conflict affected countries

800 million illiterate adults in the world and 39% of worldwide poor have no education

Funding challenges – 92% of funding is in development not humanitarian settings

# RBF in Education

RBF in education is relatively new with the practice beginning only 8 years ago with few programs yet to be evaluated

Potential to use RBF to incentivize different actors and institutions e.g. to children and parents (conditional cash transfers), teacher incentives, girls education (India DIB)

Growing use of RBF e.g. Education Outcome Fund, International Finance Facility for Education, vocational linked impact bonds

Unique challenges – Gaming (linking teachers incentives to results), indicators (very challenging to link inputs to quality learning outcomes), Verification (Govt data and collection and long time periods)

Challenges in FCV – education in FCV receives between 2-4% of humanitarian aid

# Countries experiencing fragility and violence present a range of challenges

High cost and complexity of reaching furthest behind

Low capacity of local actors to create pathway towards sustainability

Local economic situation and little fiscal space in education budgets

Second generation out of school in areas of protracted conflict

Whole of system approach is needed

What opportunities does RBF present in fragile and violence affected countries?