



## THE ONE CAMPAIGN'S SUBMISSION TO AUSTRALIA'S FOREIGN POLICY WHITE PAPER 2017

### 1. Introduction

#### About The ONE Campaign

The ONE Campaign is an international campaigning and advocacy organization, co-founded by Bono and supported by more than 7.5 million members around the world taking action to end extreme poverty, hunger and preventable disease. We identify and promote smart development interventions that deliver measurable results on the ground and seek more transparency to combat corruption. The empowerment of women and the nexus of development and security are other key issues that we address.

ONE does not ask for funds from the public or receive government grants. We are funded almost entirely by foundations, individual philanthropists and corporations. ONE has offices across the globe, including in Abuja, Brussels, Washington DC, New York, London, Berlin, Ottawa, Paris and Johannesburg. We are currently considering opening an office in Australia to work more closely with our 54,000 Australian members, politicians, the Government and the wider public.

#### Overview

ONE welcomes the opportunity to contribute to the formulation of Australia's next Foreign Policy White Paper. This submission seeks to respond to the questions posed by The Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Trade in their call for contributions to the White Paper process, and to draw on a wider set of issues that will enable Australia make a positive and effective contribution to the international community.

In summary, ONE views Australia's aid program as an important vehicle to meet Australia's national interests and to promote growth, stability and poverty alleviation globally. In order to be most effective, ONE believes that Australia should focus its development assistance on the following areas:

- Reversing budget cuts to the aid program to ensure Australia gets back on track to meet its international commitments
- Restoring and increasing aid to Africa
- Greater focus on transparency
- Continuing commitment to global health and education, focusing on education for girls
- Promoting greater access to, and the benefits of technology, including the internet in developing partner countries.

This submission provides further detail on these issues below.

## 2. Response to White Paper submission questions

### 2.1 What countries matter most over the next ten years?

#### **Acknowledge the importance of Africa to global development and stability**

ONE recognises the special role that Australia plays in the Asia-Pacific region, particularly in relation to its closest Pacific neighbours. ONE wants to ensure that Australia also recognizes the central importance of African development to global growth and stability and for reaching the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

DFAT's own budget summary document acknowledges that African nations are near the bottom of almost every development and governance indicator; and that the region is experiencing multiple humanitarian crises and conflicts<sup>1</sup>. Notwithstanding that the Government states that Australia 'has a clear national interest in the security, stability and prosperity of Sub-Saharan Africa', bilateral aid to African countries was reduced by 70 per cent in 2015-16 and remained stagnant in the subsequent budget.

Many African economies are growing, presenting increasing opportunities for trade and investment-led development gains. Africa's population is predicted to double by 2050, and a narrow and closing window of opportunity exists for the region to harness a 'demographic dividend' as the continent's youthful workforce grows in relation to its number of dependents (children and elderly). If Australia alongside its G20 counterparts and African leaders invest with ambition, urgency and efficiency between 2017 and 2020, the continent's youth can drive a surge in inclusive growth that will benefit the world as a whole. If there is no increased investment and attention for Africa, the world will witness a destabilising demographic division, with severe consequences for regional and global security well into the 21st century.

Australia, through the SDGs is committed to supporting development globally. Given Africa is home to many of the world's poorest people, it follows that Australia's aid program should focus on Africa. ONE encourages Australia to continue to support Africa through bilateral development programs, multilateral mechanisms and initiatives established by the G20 and African leaders to ensure this burgeoning African youth population is educated, employed, and empowered.

#### **A greater focus on agriculture in Africa**

Australia has specific expertise in agriculture- particularly dry land farming and water resource management- which makes it well placed to assist African nations with some of their most pressing problems.

Australia's current aid strategy recognizes the importance of the agricultural sector to the livelihoods of millions of workers. It also notes the importance of agricultural productivity and increasing production to meet future global food demand. The importance of water resources is also acknowledged. However, given Australia's focus on the Indo-Pacific, many of the challenges facing African countries in this space are over-looked.

Sub-Saharan African agriculture could, and should, be thriving. According to the World Bank, the region has the right conditions to feed itself: enough fertile farmland, enough water and favourable climates. Yet Africa is far from realising this potential. Cereal crop yields today are nearly as low as

they were several decades ago. Today, Africa is a net food buyer, looking outside the continent to feed its growing and increasingly urban population. It faces challenges such as poor infrastructure, expensive fertiliser, poor access to extension and financial services, unreliable and unpredictable markets, low use of technology, and limited land security. Women, who constitute almost half of the agricultural labour force, have consistently lower access to the productive resources listed above, and thus cannot contribute as much as their potential. As a result, Africa's smallholder farmers, particularly women, have been left unable to produce enough food to feed their families or sell surplus to markets to generate income.

Unlocking Africa's agricultural potential would also unlock its development. According to FAO analysis, growth in the agriculture sector is 11 times as effective at reducing poverty as growth in other sectors in sub-Saharan Africa. Crucially, if women farmers received equal investment, productivity in Africa could rise by 20-30%, reducing the numbers of those experiencing hunger by 100-150 million, producing more for markets, increasing incomes for women, and providing more food for children.

As stated above, Australia has comparative advantage in relation to agriculture, particularly dry-land farming and water management. ONE encourages Australia not only to extend the focus of its aid program to Africa, but to increase its assistance to Africa in the agriculture and rural development sector.

Australia is also well-placed to continue its assistance to African countries in the mining and extractives industries. There are over 200 Australian mining companies active in Africa. Australia, through initiatives such as the International Mining for Development Centre, is well placed to provide further assistance in this area.

## **2.2 How can our aid program support a more prosperous, peaceful and stable region?**

### **Recognition of the importance of development assistance to stability**

Development without security is impossible, but security without development is not sustainable. Today's international security challenges require updated security strategies, policies, and solutions. Australia's security – and prosperity – is served by the development of stable, hopeful nations capable of social and economic growth, enforcing the rule of law, and investing in the health and education of their people.

Development interventions can perform essential functions which help to prevent extremism and conflict that the military cannot. They can bolster state legitimacy by strengthening government institutions, the rule of law, and anti-corruption efforts; fostering economic opportunities in the private sector; and assisting with better delivery of government services, such as health, education, electricity, and water. Modern development assistance is far less costly than armed intervention and providing humanitarian relief in the wake of conflict.

The world has made significant progress in the fight against extreme poverty over the last few decades. Continuing this trend and bringing down extreme poverty as well as reaching many of the other SDGs without leaving anyone behind, will require a comprehensive strategy to work with and within fragile states. 43% of those living in absolute poverty globally are living in fragile countries and economies<sup>ii</sup> and this percentage could grow to 62% in 2030. Total humanitarian needs<sup>iii</sup> have increased tenfold from 2000 to 2016<sup>iv</sup>, 94% of which pertain to fragile states<sup>v</sup>. Nine out of the 10 countries on earth which contribute the largest number of refugees are labeled fragile<sup>vi</sup>. Appreciating

the interconnectedness of security and development will be a key to success to prevent fragile states from becoming failed states with severe knock on effects for their neighbours, their region and for the world.

### **Honour international commitments to aid funding**

Australia, alongside other global development partners committed to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda)—comprising both the SDGs and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development — that was agreed in 2015. Australia should therefore urgently restore funding to its previous levels, and set a path towards meeting the longstanding UN target of investing 0.7% of gross national income (GNI) in overseas aid.

ONE is concerned about the large-scale cuts made to Australia's development assistance budget over the last few years which will make it difficult for Australia to meet its international commitments. This financial year, Australian Official Development Assistance (ODA) is expected be just 0.23 per cent of GNI, the lowest point ever recorded. Continual cuts to the aid program risk undermining Australia's reputation as a generous nation.

In line with the commitment made in Addis Ababa last year at the Financing for Development summit, Australia should also increase aid resources invested in the world's poorest countries, as its contributions fall far short of the Least Developed Countries (LDC) target of 0.15–0.20 per cent ODA/GNI. Australia should strive towards giving half of its total aid budget to LDCs instead of less than 30 per cent as is currently the case.

Smart development assistance has made a real difference: child mortality and extreme poverty have been more than halved since 1990, partly due to scaled up investments for vaccination and education. In 2014-15 alone, Australian aid enabled 1.8 million children in the Pacific region to go to school, provided vaccines for 2.8 million children and provided safe water for over 2.2 million people.

Australia can and should do more. As Australia's own aid policy notes, an effective aid program will contribute to greater prosperity and poverty reduction and will contribute to efforts to promote security in the Asia-Pacific region.

### **Transparency**

In its aid policy statement Australia is committed to improving transparency and accountability, including by:

- building institutions that support private sector growth, including those that strengthen the credibility of the macro-economic framework, ensure a more transparent and efficient regulatory framework for business, fight corruption, and provide predictable and credible property rights
- supporting efforts to build a broad and well-balanced tax base in our partner countries
- improving the transparency and accountability of extractives-related revenues in partner countries<sup>vii</sup>.

ONE encourages Australia to continue and expand on its efforts in this area and to ensure that it remains a focus of Australia's foreign policy and development program going forward.

Transparency is an essential element of creating long-term economic growth and resilience. Transparency helps ensure the stability and management of financial markets and institutions, improves oversight of global financial institutions, curbs corruption and tax avoidance, and enables citizens to hold governments to account for the effective and efficient use of public funds. Improving transparency globally would also help the poorest and most vulnerable countries in the world. Developing countries lose at least one trillion dollars every year to shady deals and corruption. Financial opacity has been identified as a key driver of fragility.

Developing countries can only achieve equitable and inclusive growth, provide good public services, and help lift their citizens out of poverty if they are able to make the most of their resources. This includes mobilizing domestic resources — primarily tax revenues from citizens and private companies — as well as maximizing the impact of aid from donor governments and other organizations. Yet in most developing countries, there is far too little information available about these revenue streams, how governments spend their resources, and what results they achieve. In many cases, it's impossible to 'follow the money' — thus limiting people's ability to hold governments and companies to account for their actions, to keep corruption in check, and to fight poverty and extremism.

Both academic and OECD research highlights the significant negative impacts that opacity and corruption have on economic growth. Sustainable economic growth that engenders greater prosperity for all people, including the world's poorest, depends on transparent and predictable institutions.

### ***Financial transparency***

#### *Country-by-country reporting*

The Australian Government should require multinational companies to publicly disclose country-by-country reports that contain the relevant information necessary to identify and curb tax avoidance, to help ensure that companies are paying their fair share of taxes in countries where they operate, including to developing country governments in need of resources to spark development and economic growth. The loss of tax revenues as the result of base erosion and profits shifting has disproportionate negative impacts on the world's poorest countries, where such revenues can have life or death consequences for people living with little or no social safety net.

#### *Beneficial ownership*

Australia should support public access to beneficial ownership information. In jurisdictions around the world the identities of the real person(s) that own or control companies and other legal vehicles, including trusts, can legally remain hidden behind a veil of secrecy. This lack of accountability enables such vehicles to be used to steal, launder, and hide money, and evade taxes.

### ***Natural resource management***

Australia should support efforts to require commodity traders to publicly disclose their payments to governments for natural resources, to ensure that citizens can hold their governments accountable for effective use of these large revenue streams and crackdown on corruption.

Natural resources such as minerals, oil, gas and timber represent a source of vast potential wealth for poor countries. But due to a lack of transparency, it is often extremely difficult for citizens of resource-rich countries to know if they are getting a fair deal for the use of their country's natural resources. While developing country governments hold the primary responsibility in ensuring that

domestic revenues are used for development, all countries can help provide key information to make revenue streams more transparent. The EU and Canadian governments have already committed to mandatory disclosure rules that require companies to disclose payments they make to governments for the extraction of natural resources, thereby helping citizens hold their governments accountable for the use of related revenues, creating momentum toward a truly global transparency standard for the extractive industries

### ***Curbing illicit financial flows***

To help countries retain their resources to use for development, more needs to be done to stop the illegal flow of funds out of developing countries. Sub-Saharan Africa lost \$74.6 billion in illicit financial flows in 2013. Phantom firms – the anonymous shell companies used to cover up the identity of the person who really benefits from the company, allowing them to mask illegal activities and hide stolen money – and tax havens both play a major role in diverting countries' resources, bypassing tax authorities and robbing governments of much-needed revenue. A study by the World Bank of more than 200 major corruption cases found that over 70% involved phantom firms. In five deals made between 2010 and 2012, the Democratic Republic of Congo lost at least \$1.36 billion in revenues from the under-pricing of mining assets that were sold to phantom firms. This amount is comparable to nearly double the country's health and education budgets combined in 2012.

To ensure that developing countries are able to retain and invest more of their own resources, countries should put an end to phantom firms by requiring public disclosure of who owns and controls companies and trusts and implementing automatic exchange of tax information agreements. It is in the interest of all countries to support mutual exchange of tax information so that revenue authorities have the data they need to collect taxes and to curb tax evasion and other illegal outflows.

### ***Aid transparency***

Australia must do better in its own transparency practices if it hopes to lead globally in this area.

For information on aid flows to be useful, it needs to be published regularly in a standardized and comparable format. The International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) has created a common international standard for publishing information about aid spending. The list of signatories to IATI is growing (more than 70% of aid is reported to the IATI standard) and G7 leaders promised to implement IATI by 2015, but progress on making all aid transparent must continue. DFAT must ensure Australia is meeting its commitment to achieve the standards established by the International Aid Transparency Initiative by the end of 2017. At the very least it should develop its own aid data portal.

### **Continued commitment to global health and education**

#### ***The importance of education for all***

ONE notes that under Australia's current aid program, 'education and health' is one of six strategic objectives, alongside the empowerment of women and girls. One of the focal areas of the education component of the aid program is, amongst other things, to promote learning for all with a special focus on girls, disadvantaged children and those with disability. ONE would like to see continued support for education generally, and even greater focus on education for women and girls under any future aid policy for Australia.

In the fight to end extreme poverty, education is a lynchpin – a foundational issue without which it will be difficult to gain and sustain progress on most, if not all, measures of development. In addition to increasing economic opportunities, education helps improve health outcomes, increase social cohesion, fight inequality and counter extremism.<sup>viii,ix</sup> Put simply, quality education for all is the world's best antidote to poverty and instability.

Since 2000, the world has made steady progress toward getting more children in school. The number of children and adolescents out of school has fallen by almost half since 2000, and an estimated 34 million more children will have attended school as a result of faster progress during this time.<sup>x</sup> Further, there has been significant progress in reducing gaps between the number of girls and boys enrolled in school. Globally, the enrolment rate of girls of all ages has been catching up to that of boys. In spite of this progress, the international community has yet to recognize and deliver on the full potential of education as a catalyst for development.<sup>xi</sup> Currently, a quarter of a billion (263 million) children and young people globally were still out of school<sup>xii</sup>, 130 million of which are girls.<sup>xiii,xiv</sup> If these 130 million out of school girls were a country, it would be the 10th largest country in the world.<sup>xv</sup>

Indeed, if current trends in education continue, by 2050:

- Up to a quarter of the population in low income countries could still be living in extreme poverty;
- GDP per capita in low-income countries will be almost 70% lower than it would be if all children were learning – low-income countries alone will lose \$1.8 trillion
- The number of lives lost each year because of lower levels of education will equal those lost today to HIV/AIDS and malaria, two of the most deadly global diseases.

### ***The importance of education for girls***

Ensuring that girls have access to education is important in all aspects of their lives. Girls who stay in school longer delay marriage, have children later, and when they do have children, their children are healthier. If all women in developing countries finished high school, the deaths of children under age 5 would fall by 49%. In addition, every additional year of schooling improves a woman's earning potential by an estimated 10% throughout the course of her life.

The main barriers that keep girls out of school in the world's poorest countries are costs, cultural norms, fear of violence, and security concerns (in conflict affected areas). Barriers that prevent girls from learning once they are in school include insufficient teachers and limited data to assess learning. For those who live in places where extreme poverty and preventable disease are expected to persist between now and 2030, overcoming these barriers will require both increased financing and - importantly - smart policies to ensure that new and existing resources are being spent effectively and delivering learning outcomes.

Australia should continue to prioritise education amongst its development funding. In addition to bilateral support for education, Australia should continue and increase its commitment to the Global Partnership for Education. Australia should advocate for scaling up programs that enrol more girls in school, especially secondary school, and improve their learning outcomes (for example, through connecting every classroom). More and better investments into girls' education are needed in all types of developing countries.

### ***Education in Conflict and Refugee Situations***

Australia should also prioritise education in emergency, conflict, and refugee funding situations. Education during humanitarian crises has historically been a low priority, and serious funding for education is typically not brought in until development funding starts being spent after the conflict has ended. Typically, emergency funding only covers immediate food, health, housing, and security for vulnerable populations, too often causing refugee children to go for years without access to a formal education. In 2015, there were approximately 37 million primary and lower-secondary school-age children out of school in the 35 countries experiencing humanitarian emergencies — constituting one-third of all the out-of-school children globally. Unless, the international community is serious about addressing the educational needs of refugee children, we will never reach the goal of every child having access to an education.

Through its development policy, Australia should include amongst its priorities education in emergency settings to ensure that children living in conflict zones are no longer deprived of years of formative educational opportunities. ONE is pleased to learn about Australia's efforts to help educate more than 30,000 children in displaced communities in Myanmar and to hear that Australia will work with counterparts in Mexico, Indonesia, Korea and Turkey to develop an innovation challenge focussed on increasing access to education in emergencies, particularly for girls. ONE would also encourage Australia to support a new global fund, Education Cannot Wait which brings together governments, humanitarian groups, and development experts and is intended to transform the delivery of education in emergencies.

### ***Global Health***

ONE supports Australia's continued commitment to strengthening global health systems. We note the important work that Australia does bilaterally in the region, but also encourage continued commitment to and support for global initiatives which seek to tackle the global health challenges in a coordinated way. As a medium sized donor, Australia will get most 'bang for its buck' in terms of improving health outcomes by continued commitment and funding to multilateral health initiatives such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis (TB), and Malaria.

Globally, over 31 million people are living with HIV/AIDS and over 2 million were newly infected last year alone - a statistic that hasn't changed for three years. In 2015, three people died every minute from TB, which has a cure but remains the top infectious disease killer in the world. And over 16,000 children under the age of five died daily from largely preventable and treatable causes.

We have the tools and knowhow to address these challenges and reverse these statistics. Australia should continue contributing to the response to enduring global health challenges, such as HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria, and to new crises like the Ebola and Zika viruses, while also helping developing countries strengthen their ability to dramatically improve health in their own countries.

Australia, alongside its G20 partners should act on lessons learned from the Ebola crisis with a focus on prevention through building strong health systems. Australia, alongside its G20 counterparts should also significantly improve the quality of programming for health care to both national and multilateral health programs, as well as assist with the implementation of best practices to "last mile" health systems. Australia must also support programs that break down barriers to healthcare for young women and girls. A set of specific indicators should be established that measure improved access to healthcare for teenage girls and young women.

## ***Nutrition***

ONE would like to see greater prominence for the issue of nutrition in Australia's aid program priorities.

Globally, one in five maternal deaths is caused by malnutrition – this is a preventable and senseless tragedy that must end. No mother should die giving life. World leaders can prevent nearly half of child deaths globally – 3 million children – by improving their basic nutrition. Breastfeeding alone could save over 800,000 babies each year. Investments in nutrition are not only effective, they are incredibly efficient, contributing to better health, education, and economic growth in the world's poorest places. In developing countries, malnutrition can cause up to a 16% loss in GDP. Conversely, every \$1 invested to end it clear targets that – if met by 2020 – will ultimately put the world firmly on a path to 2030.

## **Importance of digital technology and productivity**

### ***Internet Access***

Over half of the world's population – 4 billion people – is still not connected to the internet. Most are already among the poorest people in developing countries, and there is growing evidence of a widening global income gap between those who have internet access and those who don't.

Closing the digital divide will create new economic and development opportunities. The power of the internet is visible in countless ways around the world. With it, mothers can access information about nourishing their infants, farmers can learn the best practices for improving crop yields or even cut out middlemen and receive the best price for their produce. It can also expand educational access through distance learning platforms.

Access to the internet can increase government accountability and political participation. With it, people can more easily learn about what their governments are doing and how they're spending their revenue, holding their leaders accountable for fulfilling their commitments.

Internet access also increases economic opportunities. A 10% increase in high-speed internet connections can increase economic growth by as much as 1.3%. In Kenya, the mobile payment platform, mPesa, has created additional income for more than 80,000 people. In Brazil, India and China, introducing a 0.5 Mbps broadband connection is estimated to have increased household income by up to \$800 per year.

However, women living in LDCs are a third less likely than their male counterparts to be connected and the gap is increasing. ONE estimates that if current trends continue, by 2020 the gender gap in LDCs will have grown leaving over 75% of women still unconnected to the Internet compared to 63% of men – that is far from equal access. ONE estimates that this gap will mean that 350 million women and girls will be left behind in this effort to connect everyone by 2020.<sup>9</sup>

Under Australia's next foreign and aid policy there is a real opportunity for Australia to take the lead on policy and programmatic responses to ensure that women and girls are not left behind simply because they don't have access to technology that many of us take for granted. This should include making sure that women and girls have relevant content and can overcome cultural barriers that stop them accessing the Internet; ensuring that women and girls have the skills to use the Internet effectively; and ensuring affordable access to the internet for the world's most marginalised people.

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<sup>i</sup> DFAT Aid Budget summary p.38 <http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/corporate/portfolio-budget-statements/Documents/2016-17-australian-aid-budget-summary.pdf>

<sup>ii</sup> OECD, "States of Fragility Report 2015", <http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/download/4315011e.pdf?expires=1478258244&id=id&acname=guest&checksum=9A567E49E9ED51733AB0BB78B382A6C>

Fragility is broadly defined by the World Bank as an institution's inability to cope with political, security, economic, and environmental stresses. Fragile states are unable to absorb shocks, such as natural disasters or economic depressions, leading to an elevated risk of conflict, institutional breakdown or societal collapse. While fragility has numerous causes in several contexts, is most often driven and/ or exacerbated by poverty, social and political exclusion, opacity in natural resource management, and climate disruption. World Bank, "IDA's Support to Fragile and Conflict-Affected States," <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/331101468325187617/pdf/759260BROIDA0S00Disclosed0308020130.pdf>

<sup>iii</sup> measured using UN appeals

<sup>iv</sup> from US \$1.9 billion in 2000, to US \$11.2bn in 2010 to US \$20.1bn in 2016

<sup>v</sup> Out of 34 LDCs in SSA, 23 are labeled fragile (according to the OECD). Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroun, République du Congo, Zimbabwe, Kenya are not LDCs but labeled fragile. LDCs in SSA (in italics those considered fragile): Angola, Bénin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, République centrafricaine, Tchad, les Comores, République Démocratique du Congo, Djibouti, Guinée Équatoriale, Erythrée, Ethiopie, Gambie, Guinée, Guinée-Bissau, Lesotho, Libéria, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritanie, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Sud-Soudan, Sao Tomé-et-Principe, Sénégal, Sierra Leone, Somalie, Soudan, Togo, Ouganda, République unie de Tanzanie et Zambie.

<sup>vi</sup> as of Dec 2015, based on the World Bank's Harmonised list of Fragile Situations in 2015

<sup>vii</sup> Commonwealth of Australia (2014), DFAT, *Australian aid: promoting prosperity, reducing poverty, enhancing stability*, June 2014, accessed at <http://dfat.gov.au/aboutus/publications/Documents/australian-aid-development-policy.pdf>

<sup>viii</sup> The International Commission on Financing Global Education Opportunity, 2016. "The Learning Generation: Investing in Education for a Changing World." <http://report.educationcommission.org/download/893/>

<sup>ix</sup> UNESCO, 2014. "Sustainable Development Begins with Education: How education can contribute to the Proposed Post-2015 Goals." <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002305/230508e.pdf>

<sup>x</sup> UNESCO, 2015. "Education for All 2000-2015: achievements and challenges."

[https://www.unesco.de/fileadmin/medien/Dokumente/Bildung/GMR2015\\_Summary\\_En.pdf](https://www.unesco.de/fileadmin/medien/Dokumente/Bildung/GMR2015_Summary_En.pdf)

<sup>xi</sup> UNESCO, 2014. "Sustainable Development Begins with Education: How education can contribute to the Proposed Post-2015 Goals." <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002305/230508e.pdf>

<sup>xii</sup> UNESCO, 2016. "263 million children and youth are out of school."

<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002452/245238E.pdf>

<sup>xiii</sup> This includes primary, lower and upper secondary school.

<sup>xiv</sup> UNESCO, 2016. "Policy Paper 27." <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002452/245238E.pdf>

<sup>xv</sup> World Bank, 2015. Database. [http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?year\\_high\\_desc=true](http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?year_high_desc=true) (Last accessed January 9, 2017)