

User fees

1. DFID should require the national primary education plans they fund to include the abolition of user fees, and offer additional support to help countries remove them.
2. International institutions and donors need to promote good practice in funding mechanisms for local schools, to help them avoid the need to charge fees to top up their funding.
3. National educational plans should ensure that fees, costs and barriers, whether formal or informal, are not preventing children from the poorest backgrounds from accessing education.

Children of conflict

4. At least 50% of new education funding should be directed at CAFS.
5. Education should be prioritised in international responses to conflict-caused emergencies and post-conflict situations.
6. New multilateral mechanisms, such as for example an expanded Fast Track Initiative, are needed to support the development of educational plans and systems in CAFS.

Children with disabilities

7. Governments of developing countries should receive the international support they need to provide children with disabilities with full access to education.
8. DFID should produce a study of how the needs of children with disabilities are being addressed in the national educational plans it supports.

Teachers and the IMF

9. The IMF should be more flexible in the policy conditions it imposes on developing countries to allow increased investment in education, including teachers' salaries.
10. International donors should support reforms of the IMF, in particular to strip it of its economic signalling role and make its remit and policies better support the Millennium Development Goals.

Financing

11. Programmes to cancel the unpayable debts of the poorest countries should be scaled up to allow national governments to spend more on education.
12. National governments in developing countries should allocate at least 20% of their budget to education.
13. DFID should release specific details on how they intend to spend their £8.5 billion 10-year investment in education, ensuring that it has the greatest impact.
14. The international community must collectively commit to the additional \$11 billion required annually to meet the current global education funding shortfall.
15. Donors must support the replenishment of the Fast Track Initiative's Catalytic Fund in 2008/9 and work to ensure IDA and bilateral aid is available to support national educational plans agreed with the FTI.

*The full report: **Must try harder: the challenges that remain in achieving education for all**, was published by RESULTS UK, October 2008.*