

## Benchmarks for additional public spending in sectors related to the Sustainable Development Goals

Gaspar and others, 2019	Identified SDG sectors 1. Education 2. Health 3. Infrastructure: roads, electricity, water and sanitation	Average additional spending in the five sectors is a median of 4 per cent of GDP for emerging markets and 15 per cent for low-income developing countries; however, countries vary in their spending needs based on many factors.
Kharas and McArthur 2019	SDG-related public spending sectors 1. Social spending (public social protection expenditure, excluding health) 2. Agriculture and rural development 3. Health 4. Education 5. Water and sanitation 6. Energy 7. Transport 8. Flood protection 9. Biodiversity conservation spending 10. Justice spending on public order and safety by the general government	Minimum spending for SDGs annually is estimated to be: • \$350 per capita for low-income countries • \$583 per capita for lower-middle-income countries • \$2,559 per capita for upper-middle-income countries
United Nations Development Programme, 2019	Public spending on SDG sectors 1–4 in Egypt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing public spending on health and education to 5 per cent and 2.8 per cent of GDP, respectively (compared to the 2015 levels of 3.7 per cent and 2.1 per cent of GDP, respectively).</li> <li>• Stabilizing spending on infrastructure at the 2015 level of 3.04 per cent of GDP.</li> </ul>



**Source:** Gaspar, V. and others (2019). Fiscal policy and development: human, social, and physical investment for the SDGs. IMF Staff Discussion Note, No. SDN/19/03 (January). Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund; Kharas, H. and J. McArthur (2019). Building the SDG economy: needs, spending, and financing for universal achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Global Economy and Development Working Paper, No. 131. Brookings Institute; United Nations Development Programme (2019). Sustainable Development Goals: MAPS engagement for Egypt 2018–2019 – Mainstreaming Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) for SDGs. Policy Paper. New York.

**Note:** As explained in Gaspar and others (2019), the variations between the estimates in different studies can be attributed to a number of methodological issues.