

## Education: Africa

### Commitment:

“As part of this effort, we will work to support the Education for All agenda in Africa, including continuing our support for the Fast Track Initiative (FTI) and our efforts to help FTI-endorsed countries to develop sustainable capacity and identify the resources necessary to pursue their sustainable strategies.”

-Africa<sup>408</sup>

### Background:

At the World Conference on Education for All in Jomtien, Thailand (5-9 March 1990), delegates from 155 countries as well as representatives from approximately 150 organizations agreed to universalize primary education and massively reduce illiteracy before the year 2000.<sup>409</sup> Article III of the World Declaration on Education for All addresses universalizing access to, and promoting equity in, education, stating that “basic education should be provided to all children, youth and adults.”<sup>410</sup> The Article also recognizes the most urgent objective as ensuring access to, and improving the quality of, education for girls and women and removing every obstacle that hampers their active participation.<sup>411</sup> Dakar, Senegal, provided the education backdrop for the world community when it hosted the World Education Forum in April 2000.<sup>412</sup> Through the adoption of the Dakar Framework for Action, the 1,100 participants of the Forum reaffirmed their commitment to achieving Education for All by the year 2015, and entrusted UNESCO with the overall responsibility of coordinating all international players and sustaining the global momentum.<sup>413</sup> The G8 countries made further reaffirmations of support for the Education for All agenda at the July 2001 Genoa Summit,<sup>414</sup> and all endorsed the results of the G8 Education Task Force which proceeded to report at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit.<sup>415</sup> Three years later, at the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, G8 leaders once again renewed their commitment to the Education for All initiative, with a strong emphasis placed on its implementation in Africa. All participants expressed support for the Fast Track Initiative, a partnership between donor and developing countries guaranteeing progress toward universal primary education as an objective of the

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<sup>408</sup> Africa, 2005 Gleneagles Summit (Gleneagles), July 2005. Accessed: 24 May 2006.

[www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html).

<sup>409</sup> The World Conference on Education for All 1990, UNESCO (Paris), 5-9 March 1990. Accessed: 24 May 2006. [www.unesco.org/education/efa/ed\\_for\\_all/background/world\\_conference\\_jomtien.shtml](http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/ed_for_all/background/world_conference_jomtien.shtml).

<sup>410</sup> World Declaration on Education for All: Article III.i, UNESCO (Paris). Accessed: 24 May 2006. [www.unesco.org/education/efa/ed\\_for\\_all/background/jomtien\\_declaration.shtml](http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/ed_for_all/background/jomtien_declaration.shtml).

<sup>411</sup> World Declaration on Education for All: Article III.iii, UNESCO (Paris). Accessed: 24 May 2006. [www.unesco.org/education/efa/ed\\_for\\_all/background/jomtien\\_declaration.shtml](http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/ed_for_all/background/jomtien_declaration.shtml).

<sup>412</sup> World Education Forum, UNESCO (Paris). Accessed: 24 May 2006. [www.unesco.org/education/efa/wef\\_2000/index.shtml](http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/wef_2000/index.shtml).

<sup>413</sup> World Education Forum, UNESCO (Paris). Accessed: 24 May 2006. [www.unesco.org/education/efa/wef\\_2000/index.shtml](http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/wef_2000/index.shtml).

<sup>414</sup> A New Focus on Education for All, G8 Information Centre (Toronto), 26 June 2002. Accessed: 24 May 2006. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/education.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/education.html).

<sup>415</sup> New Focus on Education for All, G8 Information Centre (Toronto), 26 June 2002. Accessed: 24 May 2006. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/education.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/education.html).

Millennium Development Goals, provided that the candidate countries display a strong commitment to implementing strategies geared to improving the educational sector.<sup>416</sup>

Team Leader: André Ghione

### Assessment:

|                | Lack of Compliance<br>-1 | Work in Progress<br>0 | Full Compliance<br>+1 |
|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Canada         |                          | 0                     |                       |
| France         |                          |                       | +1                    |
| Germany        |                          |                       | +1                    |
| Italy          |                          | 0                     |                       |
| Japan          |                          | 0                     |                       |
| Russia         |                          | 0                     |                       |
| United Kingdom |                          |                       | +1                    |
| United States  |                          | 0                     |                       |
| European Union |                          | 0                     |                       |
| Overall        |                          |                       | 0.33                  |

### Individual Country Compliance Breakdown:

#### 1. Canada: 0

The Canadian government's compliance with the Education for All commitment since the Gleneagles' summit is partial. In December 2005, Canada's International Development Research Centre (IDRC) announced that it would create an open archive, granting access to researchers from the South.<sup>417</sup>

The governmental budget for 2006 reflected the government's plan to double its international assistance from the level of 2001-2002 by 2010-2011.<sup>418</sup> The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) report on plans and priorities for 2005-2006 allocated CAD\$252.2 million towards basic education programs in Africa, the Middle East as well Central and South America<sup>419</sup> CIDA had allocated CAD\$100 million in basic education in Africa alone in 2005-2006, 80% of which would support educational programs in Mozambique, Tanzania, Senegal, Mali and Tanzania.<sup>420</sup> Looking ahead, it is also stated that CIDA is on track for maintaining this annual level of 100 million, and may even surpass this amount in the upcoming years.<sup>421</sup>

<sup>416</sup> Education for All: Fast Track Initiative, FTI Secretariat (Washington, DC). Accessed: 24 May 2006. [www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/](http://www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/).

<sup>417</sup> IDRC Champions Intellectual Platform for Developing Countries, International Development Research Centre (Ottawa), 23 December 2006. Accessed: 16 May 2006. [www.idrc.ca/en/ev-92447-201-1-DO\\_TOPIC.html](http://www.idrc.ca/en/ev-92447-201-1-DO_TOPIC.html).

<sup>418</sup> Report on Plans and Priorities (2005-2006), CIDA (Ottawa). Accessed: 29 June 2006. [www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/est-pre/20052006/CIDA-ACDI/CIDA-ACDIr5602\\_e.asp#2a](http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/est-pre/20052006/CIDA-ACDI/CIDA-ACDIr5602_e.asp#2a).

<sup>419</sup> Reports on Plans and Priorities (2005-2006), CIDA (Ottawa). Accessed: 17 May 2006. [www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/est-pre/20052006/CIDA-ACDI/CIDA-ACDIr5602\\_e.asp#2a](http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/est-pre/20052006/CIDA-ACDI/CIDA-ACDIr5602_e.asp#2a).

<sup>420</sup> Reports on Plans and Priorities 2005-2006, CIDA (Ottawa). Accessed: 17 May 2006. [www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/est-pre/20052006/CIDA-ACDI/CIDA-ACDIr5602\\_e.asp#2a](http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/est-pre/20052006/CIDA-ACDI/CIDA-ACDIr5602_e.asp#2a).

<sup>421</sup> Reports on Plans and Priorities 2005-2006, CIDA (Ottawa). Accessed: 29 June 2006. [www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/est-pre/20052006/CIDA-ACDI/CIDA-ACDIr5602\\_e.asp#2a](http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/est-pre/20052006/CIDA-ACDI/CIDA-ACDIr5602_e.asp#2a).

The Canadian government has also continued support towards African education in pledging funds to the international organization La Francophonie. Canada allocated CAD\$1 million over two years to the organization; the second CAD\$500,000 went directly to support the project of the Agence Universitaire. This project was aimed at strengthening cooperation between Northern and Southern universities in hopes of training more skilled university management staff.<sup>422</sup>

Overall, it is clear that Canada remains committed, as noted by Minister Verner, to the goals of Education for All and the Fast Track Initiative. However, in trying to maximize the effectiveness of funding, the decision was made not to allocate funds directly towards the Fast Track Initiative but rather towards bilateral programs also dedicated to primary or basic education in Africa.<sup>423</sup> Thus, Canada receives a score of 0 on this specific commitment.

Analyst: Anne Mizrahi

## 2. France: +1

Pursuant to its Gleneagles commitment, the French government demonstrated sustained support for the Education for All agenda in Africa. French adherence is underscored by increased support for the Fast-Track Initiative (FTI) and an increasing number of bilateral structural aid programs undertaken with FTI-endorsed countries.

Officials at various levels of government have reiterated the importance of reinforcing and recasting primary education in Africa. In its March 2006 report, the French Development Agency's (ADF) Expert Group on Professional Development declared that "the education and development of youth constitutes a vital investment in all countries."<sup>424</sup> In a 15 May 2006 press conference, French Foreign Minister Philippe Douste-Blazy presented measures "for simplifying and streamlining intervention mechanisms in the cultural and education fields to improve the effectiveness and clarity" of the government's efforts abroad.<sup>425</sup> The new measures emphasize public-private partnerships, showcasing a €1 million, three year co-financing agreement between the French Foreign Ministry, three French firms, and the Nigerien Ministry of Primary Education and Alphabetization (MEBA), geared toward improving the socio-sanitary environment of schools in the Tillabéri region.<sup>426</sup>

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<sup>422</sup> Canada Strengthens Support for International Organization of La Francophonie, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa), 27 March 2006. Accessed: 16 May 2006. [w01.international.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.asp?publication\\_id=383812](http://w01.international.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.asp?publication_id=383812).

<sup>423</sup> CIDA analyst, Africa Branch of the Canadian International Development Agency, June 2006

<sup>424</sup> Apprendre pour Vivre et Travailler: Contribution du GEFOP au Rapport sur le Développement dans le Monde 2007 de la Banque Mondiale, Agence Française de Développement (Paris), March 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006. [www.afd.fr/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/users/administrateur/public/publications/documents-de-travail/ddt14.pdf](http://www.afd.fr/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/users/administrateur/public/publications/documents-de-travail/ddt14.pdf).

<sup>425</sup> Conférence de Presse du Ministre des Affaires étrangères, M. Phillipe Douste-Blazy, "La France dans le Monde: Culture, Langue française, Éducation et Développement," Ministère des Affaires étrangères (Paris), 15 May 2006. Accessed: 20 May 2006.

[www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/bulletin.asp?liste=20060515.html&submit.x=2&submit.y=13](http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/bulletin.asp?liste=20060515.html&submit.x=2&submit.y=13).

<sup>426</sup> La France dans le Monde: Culture, Langue française, Éducation et Développement, Ministère des Affaires étrangères (Paris), 17 May 2006. Accessed: 20 May 2006.

[www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/IMG/pdf/dossier\\_de\\_presse.pdf](http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/IMG/pdf/dossier_de_presse.pdf).

Apart from these modernized schemes, the French government continues to support FTI-endorsed countries via traditional bilateral programs. A sum of €15 million was recently transferred from the French government, through the FTI, to augment a €10 million, five-year plan signed in 2004 with the government of Burkina Faso under its ten-year plan of universal primary education (PDDEB).<sup>427</sup> On 5 April 2006, the ADF approved a €5.5 million project financing the reinforcement of educational administrative capacities in the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.<sup>428</sup> During a 11-14 May 2006 visit to Madagascar, Minister Delegate for Cooperation, Development and Francophonie Brigitte Girardin signed a framework partnership document with the Malagasy government, committing the French Republic to a €250 million, five year agreement, which targeted the priority sectors of education, rural development, infrastructure and health.<sup>429</sup>

Analyst: André Ghione

### 3. Germany: +1

The German government demonstrated compliance with the Gleneagles education initiatives through funding the Fast-Track Initiative (FTI), which aided these countries in acquiring and developing sustainable education initiatives.

In March 2006, at the technical meeting of the World Bank, German representatives proposed the creation of a task team with a time-limited mandate.<sup>430</sup> The team would help advance the capacity development issues associated with the FTI-endorsed countries by focusing on the improvement of the internal education policy absorption.<sup>431</sup> The initiative sought to implement an improved Education for All program with a broader scope, involving contributions from local donors, support for state-specific initiatives, and participation of local governments.<sup>432</sup> The FTI Capacity Task team was linked to the FTI Education Program Development Fund and the Fragile States Task Team.<sup>433</sup>

Furthermore, the German government reiterated the importance of education in Africa in press releases issued by Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul, the German Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development. Minister Wieczorek-Zeul spoke of education as a prerequisite for

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<sup>427</sup> Les Projets en Cours, Agence Française de Développement — Agence de Ouagadougou (Ouagadougou). Accessed: 20 May 2006. [www.ambafrance-bf.org/article.php3?id\\_article=307](http://www.ambafrance-bf.org/article.php3?id_article=307).

<sup>428</sup> Projets Approuvés par l'ADF le 5 Avril 2006, Agence Française de Développement (Paris), 6 April 2006. Accessed: 20 May 2006. [www.afd.fr/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/users/administrateur/public/communiqués/2006-04-06-communique-projets.pdf](http://www.afd.fr/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/users/administrateur/public/communiqués/2006-04-06-communique-projets.pdf).

<sup>429</sup> Visite de Mme Brigitte Girardin à Madagascar (11-14 mai 2006), Ministère des Affaires étrangères (Paris), 15 May 2006. Accessed: 20 May 2006. [www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/pays-zones-geo\\_833/madagascar\\_399/france-madagascar\\_1178/visites\\_8827/visite-mme-girardin-madagascar-11-14.05.06\\_34961.html](http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/pays-zones-geo_833/madagascar_399/france-madagascar_1178/visites_8827/visite-mme-girardin-madagascar-11-14.05.06_34961.html).

<sup>430</sup> Steering Committee Report, World Bank (Washington, D.C), 12 March and 15 March 2006. Accessed: 18 May 2006. [www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Moscow/Steering\\_Committee\\_Minutes.pdf](http://www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Moscow/Steering_Committee_Minutes.pdf).

<sup>431</sup> Steering Committee Report, World Bank (Washington, D.C), 12 March and 15 March 2006. Accessed: 18 May 2006. [www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Moscow/Steering\\_Committee\\_Minutes.pdf](http://www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Moscow/Steering_Committee_Minutes.pdf).

<sup>432</sup> Steering Committee Report, World Bank (Washington, D.C), 12 March and 15 March 2006. Accessed: 18 May 2006. [www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Moscow/Steering\\_Committee\\_Minutes.pdf](http://www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Moscow/Steering_Committee_Minutes.pdf).

<sup>433</sup> Steering Committee Report, World Bank (Washington, D.C), 12 March and 15 March 2006. Accessed: 18 May 2006. [www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Moscow/Steering\\_Committee\\_Minutes.pdf](http://www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Moscow/Steering_Committee_Minutes.pdf).

development.<sup>434</sup> The Minister added that the German government had decided to increase its support for education to €120 million by 2007.<sup>435</sup>

Analyst: Anne Mizrahi

#### 4. Italy: 0

The Italian government registered partial compliance with its commitment to furthering the Education for All agenda in Africa. The government remains deeply committed to its participation in and engagement with multilateral organizations, particularly evident in contributions to the United Nations and its associated agencies, such as UNESCO, which in turn fund educational programs on the African continent.<sup>436</sup> However, the government did not renew its financial support to the Fast-Track Initiative's Catalytic Fund, to which it contributed €2.4 million in 2005.<sup>437</sup>

The Italian government fared better in its bilateral support of FTI-endorsed countries: in Kenya, Italian initiatives include the improvement and streamlining of the national education system and polytechnic institutes;<sup>438</sup> €253,357 will be awarded in 2006 to a Mozambican trade syndicate for skills training and education;<sup>439</sup> €511,505 is allocated for interventions in the sectors of the environment, socio-education, and associative economy, directed to the amelioration of the living conditions of the Rwandan population.<sup>440</sup>

On 9 March 2006, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in collaboration with the Pastoral University of the Vicariate of Rome, the Conference of Rectors of the Italian Universities and the Conference of Rectors of the Pontifical Universities, held a symposium entitled "Europe-Africa Universities Cooperation."<sup>441</sup> The symposium evaluated the academic world's engagement on behalf of the development of the African continent.<sup>442</sup>

Analyst: André Ghione

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<sup>434</sup> No Development without Education, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin), 11 November 2005. Accessed: 16 May 2005. [bmz.de/en/press/pm/presse20051109.html](http://bmz.de/en/press/pm/presse20051109.html).

<sup>435</sup> Education Means Development, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin), 17 November 2005. Accessed: 16 May 2005. [www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/presse200511127.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/presse200511127.html).

<sup>436</sup> Nota Informativa — Prima Tranche di Contribute Volontari per il 2006 a Favore dei Maggiori Fondi, Agenzie e Programmi delle Nazioni Unite, Ministero degli Affari Esteri (Rome), 28 March 2006. Accessed: 24 May 2006. [www.esteri.it/ita/6\\_38\\_90\\_01.asp?id=2323&mod=1&min=0](http://www.esteri.it/ita/6_38_90_01.asp?id=2323&mod=1&min=0).

<sup>437</sup> Catalytic Fund — Status Report Update, FTI Secretariat (Washington, DC), March 2006. Accessed: 24 May 2006. [www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Moscow/Catalytic\\_Fund\\_Status\\_Update.pdf](http://www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Moscow/Catalytic_Fund_Status_Update.pdf).

<sup>438</sup> Attività — Kenya, Ambasciata d'Italia a Nairobi (Nairobi). Accessed: 24 May 2006. [www.ambnairobi.esteri.it/](http://www.ambnairobi.esteri.it/).

<sup>439</sup> Comitato Direzionale — Riunione del 20-12-2005: Delibera n.157, Ministero degli Affari Esteri (Rome), 20 December 2005. Accessed: 24 May 2006. [www.esteri.it/doc/dir\\_201205.pdf](http://www.esteri.it/doc/dir_201205.pdf).

<sup>440</sup> Comitato Direzionale — Riunione del 20-12-2005: Delibera n.160, Ministero degli Affari Esteri (Rome), 20 December 2005. Accessed: 24 May 2006. [www.esteri.it/doc/dir\\_201205.pdf](http://www.esteri.it/doc/dir_201205.pdf).

<sup>441</sup> Nota Informativa — Convegno "Cooperazione Universitaria Europa-Africa," Ministero degli Affari Esteri (Rome), 8 March 2006. Accessed: 24 May 2006. [www.esteri.it/ita/6\\_38\\_90\\_01.asp?id=2302&mod=1&min=0](http://www.esteri.it/ita/6_38_90_01.asp?id=2302&mod=1&min=0)

<sup>442</sup> Nota Informativa — Convegno "Cooperazione Universitaria Europa-Africa," Ministero degli Affari Esteri (Rome), 8 March 2006. Accessed: 24 May 2006. [www.esteri.it/ita/6\\_38\\_90\\_01.asp?id=2302&mod=1&min=0](http://www.esteri.it/ita/6_38_90_01.asp?id=2302&mod=1&min=0)

## 5. Japan: 0

The Japanese government is in partial compliance with the Gleneagles' initiative to fund and support educational projects in Africa. Though not a direct contributor to the Fast Track Initiative (FTI), Japan has increased its official development assistance (ODA) to approximately US\$400 million, which targets educational programs in Africa and Asia.<sup>443</sup> Funding is distributed through UNCHR, UNICEF, and UNESCO, as well as through direct contributions to 17 of the 20 FTI-endorsed countries.<sup>444</sup> In a policy statement given on 1 May 2006, Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi announced bilateral sponsorship of vocational training for students and teachers in Senegal and Uganda.<sup>445</sup> Japan hosted an international education forum designed to improve the quality of education, entitled "Enhancing Teachers' Quality."<sup>446</sup> Through various operatives, Japan endeavours to meet its educational policy objectives, whereby it "will contribute actively to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), including the effective use of ODA,"<sup>447</sup> and target priority areas, such as ensuring access to education, as well as improving the quality and management of education.<sup>448</sup>

Analyst: Kathryn Kotris

## 6. Russia: 0

The advent of the Russian Presidency of the G8 has seen the Russian government act partially on its G8 Gleneagles' commitment to support the Education for All agenda in Africa. In January 2006, Russia assumed both the G8 Presidency and its role of co-chair of the Fast Track Initiative (FTI) alongside Belgium.<sup>449</sup> A FTI Technical Meeting held in Moscow on 14 March 2006 yielded a Russian pledge of US\$ 7.2 million towards the Catalytic Fund and the Education Program Development Fund (EPDF).<sup>450</sup> Russia's Minister of Education and Science Andrei Fursenko emphasized the priority given to improving all aspects of primary education by virtue of its presence on the 2006 G8 Summit agenda.<sup>451</sup> Mr. Fursenko delivered a presentation dedicated to improving the quality of education provided in Africa, providing technical support in addition to financing and leadership by setting the G8 Summit agenda. Other than this

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<sup>443</sup> Minutes from the FTI Technical Meeting, FTI Secretariat (Moscow), 14 March 2006. Accessed: 21 May 2006. [www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Moscow/Technical\\_Meeting\\_Minutes.pdf](http://www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Moscow/Technical_Meeting_Minutes.pdf)

<sup>444</sup> Minutes from the FTI Technical Meeting, FTI Secretariat (Moscow), 14 March 2006. Accessed: 21 May 2006. [www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Moscow/Technical\\_Meeting\\_Minutes.pdf](http://www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Moscow/Technical_Meeting_Minutes.pdf)

<sup>445</sup> Japan's New Actions for Peace and Development in Africa — Support for NEPAD, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo), 1 May 2006. Accessed: 21 May 2006. [www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/pmv0605/action2.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/pmv0605/action2.html).

<sup>446</sup> FTI Newsletter (Washington, DC), April 2006. Accessed: 21 May 2006.

[www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/FTInewsletterJanApril2006.pdf](http://www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/FTInewsletterJanApril2006.pdf).

<sup>447</sup> Building Global Partnerships for Development-Japan's Contribution to MDG 8, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo), Sept 2004. Accessed: 3 January 2006. [www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/mdg/mdg8.pdf](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/mdg/mdg8.pdf).

<sup>448</sup> Summary of BEGIN: Basic Education for Growth Initiative, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo). Accessed: 3 January 2006. [www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/education2.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/education2.html)

<sup>449</sup> Minutes from the FTI Technical Meeting, EFA-FTI Secretariat (Moscow), 14 March 2006. Accessed: 21 May 2006. [www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Moscow/Technical\\_Meeting\\_Minutes.pdf](http://www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Moscow/Technical_Meeting_Minutes.pdf).

<sup>450</sup> Minutes from the FTI Technical Meeting, EFA-FTI Secretariat (Moscow), 14 March 2006. Accessed: 21 May 2006. [www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Moscow/Technical\\_Meeting\\_Minutes.pdf](http://www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Moscow/Technical_Meeting_Minutes.pdf).

<sup>451</sup> Minutes from the FTI Technical Meeting, EFA-FTI Secretariat (Moscow), 14 March 2006. Accessed: 21 May 2006. [www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Moscow/Technical\\_Meeting\\_Minutes.pdf](http://www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Moscow/Technical_Meeting_Minutes.pdf).

presentation, however, Russia has not made specific efforts to help FTI-endorsed countries to develop sustainable capacity and identify the resources necessary to pursue their sustainable strategies.

Analyst: Kathryn Kotris

## 7. United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom (UK) played a strong role in supporting the objectives set forth in the Education for All (EFA) agreement and Fast-Track Initiative (FTI). On 10 April 2006, Chancellor of the Exchequer Gordon Brown and Secretary of State for International Development Hilary Benn launched a campaign in Mozambique to support universal primary education.<sup>452</sup> They distributed a pamphlet titled “Keeping our Promises: Delivering Education for All,” which highlighted the challenges to be addressed by the international community.<sup>453</sup> In support of long-term funding initiatives, the British government announced plans to spend at least £8.5 billion over a course of ten years.<sup>454</sup> This marks the first time the UK has entered into ten year agreements with developing countries to finance education plans.<sup>455</sup> The recent pledge is nearly four times the contribution made during the previous ten years.<sup>456</sup> Following this announcement, Mr. Benn declared an increase in funding to the Department for International Development’s (DFID) Global Schools Partnerships (GPS) Program, reaching a sum of £7.5 million.<sup>457</sup> On 21 April 2006, Mr. Benn announced an additional contribution of £100 million to the FTI fund over the next two years, in addition to the £50 million allocated to the fund in 2005.<sup>458</sup>

The UK has also maintained bilateral commitments, particularly with Mozambique, Kenya, and Ghana, which are FTI partners. In January 2006, the UK announced a £55 million grant to support the Ministry of Education’s five year plan, the Kenya Education Sector Support Program.<sup>459</sup> In March 2006, DFID announced a three year plan of £122 million to support Ghana

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<sup>452</sup> Keeping our Promises: Delivering Education for All, HM Treasury (London), 10 April 2006. Accessed: 15 May 2006.

[www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/documents/international\\_issues/international\\_development/development\\_education.cfm](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/documents/international_issues/international_development/development_education.cfm).

<sup>453</sup> Keeping our Promises: Delivering Education for All, HM Treasury & Department for International Development (London), 10 April 2006. Accessed: 15 May 2006.

[www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/media/83E/BE/education100406.pdf](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/media/83E/BE/education100406.pdf).

<sup>454</sup> UK Government Announces \$15 Billion to Deliver Education for All, World Bank (Washington, DC), 10 April 2006. Accessed: 8 May 2006. [www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/newsroom.asp](http://www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/newsroom.asp).

<sup>455</sup> UK Government Announces \$15 Billion to Deliver Education for All, British Embassy in Washington DC (Washington, DC), 10 April 2006. Accessed: 8 May 2006.

[www.britainusa.com/sections/articles\\_show\\_nt1.asp?d=0&i=41058&L1=&L2=&a=41633](http://www.britainusa.com/sections/articles_show_nt1.asp?d=0&i=41058&L1=&L2=&a=41633).

<sup>456</sup> January-April Newsletter, FTI Secretariat (Washington, DC), April 2006. Accessed: 15 May 2006.

[www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/FTInewsletterJanApril2006.pdf](http://www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/FTInewsletterJanApril2006.pdf).

<sup>457</sup> £7.5 Million Boost for School Links, Department for International Development (London), 11 April 2006. Accessed: 19 May 2006. [www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/boost-school-links.asp](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/boost-school-links.asp).

<sup>458</sup> Hilary Benn Announces Extra £100 Million to Get More Children into Primary School in Developing Countries, Department for International Development (London), 21 April 2006. Accessed: 8 May 2006.

[www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/100m-fti-education.asp](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/100m-fti-education.asp).

<sup>459</sup> UK Announces Major Support for Education in Kenya, Department for International Development (London), 17 January 2006. Accessed: 19 May, 2006. [www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/education-kenya.asp](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/education-kenya.asp).

in its poverty reduction strategies; in May 2006, DFID made a similar agreement to assist Mozambique, contributing £215 million.<sup>460</sup>

Analyst: Evelyn Chan

## 8. United States: +1

The U.S. government has partially complied with its commitment to support the Fast Track Initiative (FTI). The American government continues to support the Education for All agenda in Africa through investments in the President George W. Bush's Africa Education Initiative (AEI). The estimated 2006 budget of the Africa Bureau of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) includes an item allotting US\$186,963,000 to building human capacity through education and training,<sup>461</sup> of which US\$55 million is allocated directly to the AEI.<sup>462</sup>

On 24 April 2006, addressing the UNESCO Education for All Week Luncheon, Honorary Ambassador of the United Nations Decade Laura Bush cited literacy as the foundation of personal, economic, and political freedom, reiterating the U.S. commitment to the training of teachers and the distribution of textbooks in Africa through the AEI.<sup>463</sup>

In addition, the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) "wraps around" other organizations that promote access to education for those affected by and infected with HIV/AIDS, leveraging a comprehensive response for orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs) in Africa.<sup>464</sup> In Zambia and Mozambique, PEPFAR teams work with the Ambassador's Girls Scholarship program of the AEI to provide scholarships to OVCs and other marginalized children.<sup>465</sup> Through the United Nations Association of the United States of America, support through AEI, and links with PEPFAR in-country programs, nearly US\$3 million will help finance the HERO (Help Educate At-Risk Orphans and Vulnerable Children) program, designed to support school-based programs for OVCs, initially in South Africa, Namibia and Ethiopia.<sup>466</sup> The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between USAID and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea on 11 April 2006 established a Social Development Fund in the country, to

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<sup>460</sup> UK Announces £120 Million of Support for Ghana Over Next Three Years, Department for International Development (London), 3 March 2006, Accessed: 19 May 2006. [www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/ghana-support.asp](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/ghana-support.asp); UK Announces £215 Million to Support Mozambique to Reduce Poverty and Deliver Services to the Poorest, Department for International Development (London), 3 May 2006. Accessed: 19 May 2006. [www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/215million-mozambique.asp](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/215million-mozambique.asp).

<sup>461</sup> USAID Africa: Overview, USAID (Washington, DC), 19 May 2006. Accessed: 20 May 2006. [www.usaid.gov/locations/sub-saharan\\_africa/overview.html](http://www.usaid.gov/locations/sub-saharan_africa/overview.html).

<sup>462</sup> USAID Africa: Overview, USAID (Washington, DC), 19 May 2006. Accessed: 20 May 2006. [www.usaid.gov/locations/sub-saharan\\_africa/overview.html](http://www.usaid.gov/locations/sub-saharan_africa/overview.html).

<sup>463</sup> Mrs. Bush's Remarks at the UNESCO Education for All Week Luncheon, The White House (Washington, DC), 24 April 2006. Accessed: 20 May 2006.

<sup>464</sup> Report on Education — The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC), March 2006. Accessed: 20 May 2006. [www.state.gov/s/gac/progress/creports/64213.htm](http://www.state.gov/s/gac/progress/creports/64213.htm).

<sup>465</sup> Report on Education — The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC), March 2006. Accessed: 20 May 2006. [www.state.gov/s/gac/progress/creports/64213.htm](http://www.state.gov/s/gac/progress/creports/64213.htm).

<sup>466</sup> Report on Education — The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC), March 2006. Accessed: 20 May 2006. [www.state.gov/s/gac/progress/creports/64213.htm](http://www.state.gov/s/gac/progress/creports/64213.htm)



implement projects in health, education, women's affairs and the environment.<sup>467</sup> A similar document signed on 23 May 2006 with Tanzania announced collaborative measures to be implemented by South Carolina State University and Zanzibar's Ministry of Education in preparing and selecting learning materials for target schools.<sup>468</sup>

Despite these efforts, the American government has not provided supported specifically to the FTI and therefore is awarded only partial compliance.

Analyst: André Ghione

## 9. European Union: 0

The European Union (EU) played a significant role in 2005 in reaffirming its commitment to meet the Millennium Development Goals. In December 2005, the EU drafted the EU Strategy on Africa, which highlighted initiatives that focused on good governance, security, trade and environmental sustainability. In addition, the EU has reaffirmed that 50% of the aid would be dedicated to development in Africa.<sup>469</sup> The signing of the European Consensus on Development in December 2005 also demonstrated member states' support to eradicate poverty.

The EU reiterated these commitments in April 2006, publishing three Communications, which proposed measures to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of external assistance. The Communication "Delivering more, faster and better," the Communication "Joint multi-annual programming" and the Communication "Financing for Development and Aid Effectiveness" all aim to enhance the coordination, delivery and impact of aid.<sup>470</sup> However, the EU has not made any new contributions to the Education for All (EFA) program or the Fast-Track Initiative (FTI). While the World Bank's EFA-FTI January-April Newsletter and the Informal World Bank Executive Board Briefing indicate EU pledges of €63 million and US\$76 million respectively toward the FTI Catalytic Fund, this contribution to EFA-FTI stems from 2005 announcements.<sup>471</sup>

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<sup>467</sup> USAID Press Release: USAID and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea Agree to Unique Partnership for Development, USAID (Washington, DC), 11 April 2006. Accessed: 20 May 2006. [www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2006/pr060411\\_2.html](http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2006/pr060411_2.html).

<sup>468</sup> USAID Press Release: USAID Tanzania Forge New Partnerships Under President Bush's Africa Education Initiative, USAID (Washington, DC), 23 May 2006. Accessed: 24 May 2006. [www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2006/pr060523\\_2.html](http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2006/pr060523_2.html).

<sup>469</sup> Questions and Answers: The "Aid effectiveness Package," European Commission DG Development (Brussels), 2 March 2006. Accessed: 19 May 2006. [europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/06/103&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/06/103&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

<sup>470</sup> Commission Proposes Concrete Measures to Deliver EU Aid Better and Faster, European Commission DG Development (Brussels), 2 March 2006. Accessed: 19 May 2006. [europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/256&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/256&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

<sup>471</sup> Speech by Mr Stefano Manservigi at the Opening Session of the EFA-FTI Partnership Meeting, World Bank (Beijing), 30 November 2005. Accessed: 6 January 2005. [www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Beijing/EC\\_Manservigi\\_Speech.pdf](http://www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Beijing/EC_Manservigi_Speech.pdf); January-April Newsletter, FTI Secretariat (Washington, DC), April 2006. Accessed: 15 May 2006.