

Education: Africa

“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 education strategies.”

- Africa (July 08, 2005)³⁵⁶

Background

In 1990, at the World Conference on Education for All in Jomtien, Thailand, members affirmed to reduce adult illiteracy by the end of the decade.³⁵⁷ Ten years later in April 2000, the world community gathered in Dakar, Senegal for the World Education Forum in order to assess developments in basic education through the '90s and revive support for education. Here they adopted the Dakar Framework for Action, Education for All: Meeting Our Collective Commitments. At the July 2001 Genoa Summit, the G8 countries reaffirmed their commitment to help countries meet the goals of the Education for All agenda, superficially targeting the achievement of universal primary education and equal access for girls.³⁵⁸ Furthermore, they endorsed the results of the G8 Education Task Force that reported at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit.³⁵⁹ At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, leaders of the G8 countries renewed their commitment to universal primary education, especially in Africa. They also committed to support the Education for All-Fast Track Initiative, a global partnership between donor and developing countries to guarantee progress toward the universal primary education under the Millennium Development Goals. FTI can support any low-income country that exhibits a serious commitment of achieving universal primary completion.³⁶⁰

Team Leader: Sadia Rafiquddin

³⁵⁶ Africa, 2005 Gleneagles Summit, (Gleneagles), July 2006. Date of Access: 23 January 2006.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html>

³⁵⁷ Frequently Asked Questions, UNESCO Education, (New York). Date of Access: 16 January 2005.

http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/ed_for_all/faq.shtml.

³⁵⁸ A New Focus on Education for All, G8 Information Centre, (Toronto), 26 June 2002. Date of Access: 2 January 2006.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/education.html>.

³⁵⁹ A New Focus on Education for All, G8 Information Centre, (Toronto), 26 June 2002. Date of Access: 2 January 2006.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/education.html>.

³⁶⁰ Education for All: Fast Track Initiative, (Washington), Date of Access: 19 January 2006.

<http://www1.worldbank.org/education/efaffi/>.

Assessment

Score	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Country			
<i>Canada</i>		0	
<i>France</i>			+1
<i>Germany</i>		0	
<i>Italy</i>			+1
<i>Japan</i>			+1
<i>Russia</i>	-1		
<i>United Kingdom</i>			+1
<i>United States</i>			+1
<i>European Union</i>			+1
Overall			0.56

Individual Country Compliance Breakdown

1. Canada: 0

The Canadian government registered a moderate level of compliance with Gleneagles' African education commitments. In December 2005, Canada's International Development Research Centre (IDRC) announced plans to create an Open Archive.³⁶¹ The Open Archive will provide full access to the IDRC's research archive, making information more freely available to southern researchers and providing an outlet to showcase their work. The IDRC focuses on the generation and application of new knowledge to meet the challenges of international development.

The Honorable Aileen Carroll hosted a Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) Informal Roundtable on Basic Education and Development in Ottawa on November 21, 2005 to explore the four pillars of CIDA's programming in education (the quality of basic education; the gender gap in schooling; preventative education for HIV/AIDS and education for girls and boys in conflict, post-conflict, and/or emergency situations, to help to ensure that Canada is aligned with global trends and best Practices; and to identify the practical needs of its development and transition partner countries).³⁶²

Analyst: Mike Varey

2. France: +1

Recognizing that "education for all, throughout life, is a fundamental issue of social cohesion and international solidarity,"³⁶³ the French government demonstrated a high level of compliance with Gleneagles' commitments to the Education for All agenda in Africa, both through its support of the Fast-Track Initiative (FTI) and structural aid geared to FTI-endorsed countries.

³⁶¹ IRDC Champions Intellectual Platform for Developing Countries, International Development Research Centre, (Ottawa), 23 December 2005. Date of Access: 22 January 2006. http://www.idrc.ca/en/ev-92447-201-1-DO_TOPIC.html.

³⁶² Report of the Secretary General 2005, Canadian Commission for UNESCO, (Ottawa), 12 January 2006. Date of Access: 8 May 2006. <http://www.unesco.ca/en/documents/2005AnnualReport-eng.pdf>.

³⁶³ Éducation pour tous, toute la vie: des enjeux majeurs, Ministère des Affaires étrangères, (Paris). Date of Access: 29 December 2005. http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/actions-france_830/education-universite-formation_1043/cooperation-du-primaire-au-secondaire_11318/education-pour-tous_4971/education-pour-tous-toute-vie_13281.html.

On 4 December 2005, during the 23rd France-Africa Summit, French President Jacques Chirac issued a joint declaration with President Amadou Toumani Touré of Mali in which he reaffirmed his support for continental primary, secondary, and higher education so that Africa might occupy its rightful place in the knowledge economy.³⁶⁴

In late November 2005, the French government allocated €80 million in annual flows towards the financing of Education for All in developing countries; 90% of this aid is concentrated in sub-Saharan Africa.³⁶⁵ Further aid targets those countries that have acceded to the Fast-Track Initiative. In 2005, Niger received €7.5 million in budgetary aid, of which an additional €3 million destined specifically for education were attached;³⁶⁶ Mauritania received the final part of a three-year €14.7 million debt forgiveness/development contract geared towards education,³⁶⁷ while the bursary program allowing Malagasy students to pursue educational opportunities in France was increased by 38%.³⁶⁸ In Kenya, French language programs at the Alliances Françaises in Nairobi and Mombasa saw an infusion of €0.528 million;³⁶⁹ a €1 million project for the expansion of the French language in the Gambia was proposed for 2006,³⁷⁰ and a €1.2 million, 4 year support project for French language instruction in the Guebré Mariam lyceum continued in Ethiopia.³⁷¹

Analyst: André Ghione

3. Germany: 0

Germany is well on its way to reaching full compliance towards its Gleneagles commitment to support the Education for All agenda in Africa, including continuing their support for the Fast Track Initiative (FTI) and its efforts to help FTI-endorsed countries to develop sustainable capacity and identify the resources necessary to pursue their sustainable education strategies.

³⁶⁴ 23^{ème} Conférence de chefs d'état d'Afrique et de France – Réponse conjointe de M. Jacques Chirac, Président de la République, et M. Amadou Toumani Toure, Président de la République du Mali, à la lettre de la Jeunesse Africaine adressée aux chefs d'état, Ministère des Affaires étrangères, (Paris). Date of Access: 29 December 2005. <http://www.afriquefrance2005.org/>.

³⁶⁵ 5^{ème} réunion du Groupe de Haut niveau sur l'Éducation pour tous (Pékin, 28-30 novembre 2005), Ministère des Affaires étrangères, (Paris). Date of Access: 29 December 2005. http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/actions-france_830/education-universite-formation_1043/cooperation-du-primaire-au-secondaire_11318/education-pour-tous_4971/5eme-reunion-du-groupe-haut-niveau-pekin-28-30.11.05_26479.html.

³⁶⁶ Niger: Coopération culturelle, scientifique, et technique, Ministère des Affaires étrangères, (Paris), 1 August 2005. Date of Access: 2 January 2006. http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/pays-zones-geo_833/niger_352/france-niger_1195/cooperation-culturelle-scientifique-technique_3462/index.html.

³⁶⁷ Mauritanie: Coopération culturelle, scientifique, et technique, Ministère des Affaires étrangères, (Paris), 3 October 2005. Date of Access: 2 January 2006. http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/pays-zones-geo_833/mauritanie_351/france-mauritanie_1187/cooperation-culturelle-scientifique-technique_4229/cooperation-culturelle-scientifique-technique_10692.html.

³⁶⁸ Madagascar: Coopération culturelle, scientifique, et technique, Ministère des Affaires étrangères, (Paris), 4 July 2005. Date of Access: 2 January 2006. http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/pays-zones-geo_833/madagascar_399/france-madagascar_1178/cooperation-culturelle-scientifique-technique_3310/cooperation-culturelle-scientifique-technique_5188.html.

³⁶⁹ Kenya: Coopération culturelle, scientifique, et technique, Ministère des Affaires étrangères, (Paris), 30 September 2005. Date of Access: 2 January 2006. http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/pays-zones-geo_833/kenya_372/france-kenya_1166/cooperation-culturelle-scientifique-technique_4330/cooperation-culturelle-scientifique-technique_10841.html.

³⁷⁰ Gambie: Coopération culturelle, scientifique, et technique, Ministère des Affaires étrangères, (Paris), 3 October 2005. Date of Access: 2 January 2006. http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/pays-zones-geo_833/gambie_348/france-gambie_1143/cooperation-culturelle-scientifique-technique_4234/cooperation-culturelle-scientifique-technique_10707.html.

³⁷¹ Éthiopie: Coopération culturelle, scientifique, et technique, Ministère des Affaires étrangères, (Paris), 20 October 2005. Date of Access: 2 January 2006. http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/pays-zones-geo_833/ethiopie_370/france-ethiopie_1142/cooperation-culturelle-scientifique-technique_4087/cooperation-culturelle-scientifique-technique_7202.html.

Germany's primary commitment consists of an increase of its education funds to an annual €120 million by 2007.³⁷² This commitment is part of the Fast-Track-Initiative set out by the World Bank and its Millennium Development Goal of enabling all children to go to school until the age of 14 by the year 2015. A significant portion of these funds are the German pledge of 68.5 million euros for 2005 and 2006 to Mozambique.³⁷³

Analyst: Jonathan Scotland

4. Japan 0

Japan has registered partial compliance regarding its commitments to provide educational aid to Africa, with a policy stating that "Japan will contribute actively to achieving the MDG's, including through the effective use of ODA,"³⁷⁴ and targeting priority areas such as ensuring access to education, improving quality of education, and improving management of education.³⁷⁵ While the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has expressed its commitment to the goal of universal primary education as targeted by the Fast Track Initiative (FTI)³⁷⁶, the Japanese government is critical of the FTI and expresses more support for the broader goals of the Education for All (EFA) agenda.³⁷⁷

Japan has not contributed to the Catalytic Fund, which is a major source of funding for FTI initiatives.³⁷⁸ Japan has, however, supported education aid in Africa through organization such as UNESCO, UNICEF, and the Association for the Development of Education in Africa (ADEA).³⁷⁹

Analyst: G8RG Analyst

5. Italy: +1

In both word and action, the Italian government has demonstrated strong compliance with Gleneagles' commitments to the Education for All (EFA) agenda in Africa, providing aid through contributions to funds sustaining the Fast-Track Initiative (FTI), non-governmental organisations acting to achieve the goals of the Millennium Development goals in the field of education, and bilateral community-based initiatives.

On 23 August 2005, in an address to the second meeting of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' committee for Cooperation for Development, Foreign Undersecretary, Mr. Alfredo Mantica, stressed the need for the international community to take responsibility for the recasting of the social environment and the reestablishment of education for adolescents who have lived, or continue to live, in conflict areas.³⁸⁰ On 4 October 2005, Mr. Giuseppe Drago, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, addressed the opening session of the 33rd General Congress of UNESCO in Paris, emphasizing that one must recognize education as "the

³⁷² Education means development, Federal Ministry for International Cooperation and Development, (Berlin), 17 November 2005.

Date of Access: 22 January 2006. <http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/presse200511127.html>.

³⁷³ Germany and Mozambique expand their development cooperation, Federal Ministry for International Cooperation and Development, (Berlin), 20 December 2005. Date of Access: 21 January 2006.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/presse_20051220_4.html.

³⁷⁴ Building Global Partnerships For Development – Japan's Contribution to MDG 8, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Tokyo). Sept 2004. Date of Access: 3 January 2006. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/mdg/mdg8.pdf>.

³⁷⁵ Summary of BEGIN: Basic Education for Growth Initiative, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Tokyo), 2002. Date of Access: 3 January 2006. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/education2.html>

³⁷⁶ Overview of JICA Policy Relating to Education Aid, Japanese International Cooperation Agency, (Tokyo), 2005. Date of Access: 5 January 2006. <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/global/educ/index.html>

³⁷⁷ International Assistance Trends With Respect To Development Issues. Chapter 1 – The Outcomes Of Recent Major International Conferences and Japan's Measures in Response, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Tokyo), 2003. Date of Access: 3 January 2006. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/white/2003/part2_1.html.

³⁷⁸ Education For All – Fast Track Initiative; Progress Report, The FTI Secretariat, (Washington, D.C.), November 2005. Date of Access: 4 January 2006. <http://www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efaiti/documents/Beijing/ProgressReport.pdf>.

³⁷⁹ Summary of BEGIN: Basic Education for Growth Initiative, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Tokyo), 2002. Date of Access: 3 January 2006. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/education2.html>.

³⁸⁰ Nota informativa – Cooperazione allo sviluppo al Meeting di Rimini: i bambini soldato, Ministero degli Affari Esteri, (Rome), 23 August 2005. Date of Access: 3 January 2006. http://www.esteri.it/ita/6_38_90_01.asp?id=1963&mod=1.

means by which individuals and societies become sensitized to, and tolerant of, one another”.³⁸¹ Mr. Drago underlined the importance of the International Centre of Theoretical Physics and the Academy of Science for the Third World, located in Trieste, for the educational pursuits of students and researchers from developing countries.³⁸² In a side meeting on 23 August 2005 with UNESCO’s Director General Koichiro Matsuura, Mr. Drago reaffirmed the Italian government’s pledge of continued support for UNESCO in several sectors, including education.³⁸³

The Italian government’s financial contributions during the same period also demonstrate compliance. Through the EFA-FTI Catalytic Fund, the Italian government dispensed €2 million in aid to countries in urgent need of funding.³⁸⁴ In a 25 October 2005 meeting, the Directional Committee for Cooperation for Development approved €1,391,116.80 for education initiatives of non-governmental organizations.³⁸⁵ Two bilateral funding agreements were reached that aim to reinforce basic education and improve social conditions of infants and children in the marginalized areas of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, for an amount of €257,701.00 in 2006,³⁸⁶ as well as an integrated intervention plan for the improvement of the quality of education in Uganda, for an amount of €515,923.57 in 2006.³⁸⁷

Analyst: André Ghione

6. Russia: -1

Russia has had a minimal degree of compliance with respect to G8 commitments to support education in Africa reached at the Gleneagles Summit. While Russia does provide assistance to research programs in Africa, offering 700 scholarships a year for Africans to study in Russian institutions of higher education,³⁸⁸ Russia is not listed as a donor of Official Development Assistance (ODA) in Africa.³⁸⁹ Russia is currently receiving World Bank loans to help develop e-education,³⁹⁰ and due to an economic crisis in mid-2004, Russia’s ability to act as an aid donor has been compromised.³⁹¹ Russia has targeted education as one of three primary issues to be discussed at the 2006 G8 Summit in St Petersburg³⁹² however; Russia has yet to take any considerable actions towards improving education in Africa.

Analyst: Nathan Weatherdon

³⁸¹ Nota informativa – Intervento del Sottosegretario Drago alla sessione di apertura della 33° Conferenza Generale dell’UNESCO a Parigi, Ministero degli Affari Esteri, (Rome), 4 October 2005. Date of Access: 3 January 2006.

http://www.esteri.it/ita/6_38_90_01.asp?id=2032&mod=1.

³⁸² Nota informativa – Intervento del Sottosegretario Drago alla sessione di apertura della 33° Conferenza Generale dell’UNESCO a Parigi, Ministero degli Affari Esteri, (Rome), 4 October 2005. Date of Access: 3 January 2006.

http://www.esteri.it/ita/6_38_90_01.asp?id=2032&mod=1.

³⁸³ Nota informativa – Incontro del Sottosegretario Drago con il Direttore Generale dell’UNESCO, Koichiro Matsuura, Ministero degli Affari Esteri, (Rome), 4 October 2005. Date of Access: 29 December 2005.

http://www.esteri.it/ita/6_38_90_01.asp?id=2033&mod=1.

³⁸⁴ Catalytic Fund – Status Report 2005, FTI Secretariat, (Washington, D.C.), December 2005. Date of Access: 29 December 2005. http://www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efafti/documents/CF_ProgressReport_DEC05.pdf.

³⁸⁵ Comitato direzionale – Riunione del 25-10-2005: Delibera n.144, Ministero degli Affari Esteri, (Rome), 25 October 2005. Date of Access: 29 December 2005. http://www.esteri.it/doc/dir_251005.pdf.

³⁸⁶ Comitato direzionale – Riunione del 25-10-2005: Delibera n.122, Ministero degli Affari Esteri, (Rome), 25 October 2005. Date of Access: 29 December 2005. http://www.esteri.it/doc/dir_251005.pdf.

³⁸⁷ Comitato direzionale – Riunione del 25-10-2005: Delibera n.131, Ministero degli Affari Esteri, (Rome), 25 October 2005. Date of Access: 29 December 2005. http://www.esteri.it/doc/dir_251005.pdf.

³⁸⁸ Progress Report by the G8 Africa Personal Representatives on Implementation of the Africa Action Plan, Published by the Crown, (London), 2005. Date of Access: 4 January 2006. http://www.fco.gov.uk/Files/kfile/PostG8_Gleneagles_AfricaProgressReport,0.pdf.

³⁸⁹ Education For All – Fast Track Initiative; Progress Report, The FTI Secretariat, (Washington, D.C.), November 2005. Date of Access: 4 January 2006. <http://www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efafti/documents/Beijing/ProgressReport.pdf>.

Education For All Global Monitoring Report 2006 – Chapter 4: International Commitments, UNESCO, (New York), 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2006. http://www.unesco.org/education/GMR2006/full/chapt4_eng.pdf.

OECD, Aid Statistics, Donor Aid Charts, OECD, 2005. Date of Access: 5 January 2006.

http://www.oecd.org/countrylist/0,2578,en_2649_34447_1783495_1_1_1_1,00.html.

³⁹⁰ News Release, The World Bank Group, Russian Federation Country Office Website, (Moscow), 7 December 2004. Date of Access: 6 January 2006. http://194.84.38.65/mdb/pressreleases/3/pr_e-learning_eng.pdf.

³⁹¹ Trade: Technical Assistance, G8 Information Centre, (Toronto), May 2005. Date of Access: 6 January 2006.

http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2004seaisland_final/05_2004_seaisland_final.pdf.

³⁹² St Petersburg Summit Dates, G8 Information Centre, (Toronto), 22 December 2005. Date of Access: 5 January 2006.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/whatsnew/2006dates051222.html>.

7. United Kingdom +1

The United Kingdom has shown support towards furthering education opportunities in Africa since the Education for All (EFA) and Fast-Track Initiative (FTI) was introduced in Dakar, Senegal. In September 2005, Ms. Hillary Benn, Secretary for International Development, announced that the government will make a commitment of £40 million to help fund the US\$500 million gap FTI faces for 2006.³⁹³ The £40 million investment in FTI is part of their overall £1.4 billion education funding.³⁹⁴ According to the EFA Global Monitoring Report, there is a financing gap that falls short of at least US\$5 billion per year.³⁹⁵ In December 2005, at the High Level meeting convened in Beijing by UNESCO and the Fast Track Initiative (FTI), Mr. Gareth Thomas, UK International Development Minister, encouraged donors to double their contributions.³⁹⁶ On October 3, 2005, the UK announced that £200 million of the £250 million pledge announced at the 14th Replenishment of the International Development Association of the World Bank would be donated to the "Catalytic Fund" of the FTI.³⁹⁷

The UK's commitment to supporting education for all is also noted in the Department for International Development's (DFID) bilateral agreements with developing countries. In a press release dated 6 October 2005, DFID announced a pledge of £2 million in support of Burundi's plan to eliminate school fees for primary education.³⁹⁸

In addition, the release of a paper sponsored by DFID and the Treasury, titled *From Commitment to Action*, in November 2005, illustrates the UK's commitment to achieving the Education for All commitment set forth at the Gleneagles Summit.

Analyst: Evelyn Chan

7. USA: +1

The United States upheld a high level of compliance in 2005 towards the Education in Africa commitment proposed at the Gleneagles Summit. This has been achieved through support for the Fast Track Initiative (FTI) and Education for All agenda. In July 2005, US President George W. Bush announced an increase of US\$400 million in funding for the African Education Initiative (AEI) from 2007-2010.³⁹⁹ AEI aims to train 500,000 teachers and administrators, emphasize educational opportunities for girls by giving 300,000 scholarships under the Ambassador's Girls Program and develop and distribute 10 million textbooks and teaching materials.⁴⁰⁰ The AEI further aims to improve access for marginalized students and teachers, improve access to education for orphans and out-of-school youth, as well as improve access to productivity-increasing job skills training and development.⁴⁰¹ The AEI is the United States premier program intended to accomplish the goals set forth in the Education for All agenda and the Millennium Development Goals related to education by 2015. In November 2005, Mr. Frederick Schieck, Deputy

³⁹³ Extra £40 Million for Education in Developing Countries, Department for International Development, (London), 12 September 2005. Date of Access: 24 December 2005. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/fti-education.asp>.

³⁹⁴ Extra Funding for global education drive, The Guardian, (London) 12 September 2005. Date of Access: 28 December 2005. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/international/story/0,3604,1568322,00.html>.

³⁹⁵ Fifth Meeting on High Level Group on Education for All – Final Communique, (Beijing), 28-30 November 2005. Date of Access: 28 December 2005. http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/global_co/policy_group/HLG2005_communiquefinal.doc.

³⁹⁶ UK urges donors to double aid for Education, Department for International Development (London), 1. December 2005. Date of Access: 24 December 2005. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/uk-urge-donors-education.asp>.

³⁹⁷ UK to give £200 million to new World Bank Fund for Africa, Department for International Development, (London), 3 October 2005. Date of Access: 24 December 2005. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/wb-fund-africa.asp>.

³⁹⁸ Children flock to free schools in Burundi, UK to provide £2m support, Department for International Development, (London) 6 October 2005. Date of Access: 24 December 2005. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/free-schools-burundi.asp>.

³⁹⁹ USAID Administrator Natsios Lauds Progress on Aid to Africa at G-8 Summit, United States Agency for International Development (Washington, D.C.), 11 July 2005. Date of Access: 10 January 2006. <http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2005/pr050711.html>.

⁴⁰⁰ Fact Sheet: United States and G8 Renew Strong Commitment to Africa, The White House, (Washington, D.C.), 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 16 January 2006. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2005/07/20050708-3.html>.

⁴⁰¹ Fact Sheet: United States and G8 Renew Strong Commitment to Africa, The White House, (Washington, D.C.), 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 16 January 2006. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2005/07/20050708-3.html>.

Administrator for USAID, said the U.S. will allocate US\$65 million in 2006 to FTI developing countries of which African states will benefit in order to address school fee barriers.⁴⁰²

Analyst: Sadia Rafiquddin

9. European Union + 1

The European Union registered successful compliance of the Education in Africa commitments through their support of the Education for All and the Fast-Track Initiative. Overall the European Commission (EC) is currently allocating €1.3 billion to education, over a period from 2002-2007.⁴⁰³ Approximately €464 million from the 9th European Development Fund has been designated for education in 20 countries including those in Africa.⁴⁰⁴

Mr. Stefano Manservisi, Director General of the European Commission's DG Development Bank reiterated support for the EC's contribution to EFA-FTI initiatives in a speech delivered on 30 November 2005 in Beijing at the EFA-FTI Partnership meeting.⁴⁰⁵ The EC's contribution to FTI currently totals €100 million.⁴⁰⁶ €63 million has been allocated toward the "Catalytic Fund" of the FTI. The remaining €100 million will assist funding for primary education in the form of bilateral agreements with Niger, Burkina Faso and Mozambique.⁴⁰⁷ In his speech, Mr. Manservisi encouraged members to scale up contribution in light of the growing number of countries that are eligible for FTI aid and stressed that a significant portion of the UN target of 0.7% of GDP towards development assistance should help fund primary education.⁴⁰⁸ The EC is also funding the National Statistical Capabilities for the monitoring EFA project which aims to reinforce national capacity to observe progress towards EFA and educational sector goals of member states.⁴⁰⁹

In November 2005, Mr. Manservisi emphasized in a speech on the Strategy for Africa at the *Institut Français des Relations Internationales* that in addition to financial assistance, the EC has also shown support for advancing education opportunities in Africa through the Nyerere-Erasmus programme and Twinning Partnerships.⁴¹⁰ The Nyere-Erasmus programme aims to facilitate student exchanges within Africa and between Europe and Africa.⁴¹¹ Similarly, the Twinning Partnerships will foster relationships

⁴⁰² Points for Mr. Schieck, Session IV: Resource Mobilization and Aid Effectiveness, Addresses and Presentations, 30 November 2005. Date of Access: 16 January 2005.

http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/global_co/policy_group/HLG5_presentations/SessionIV/USAID.doc.

⁴⁰³ Policy Framework for Education and Training, European Commission DG Development, (Brussels), 30 September 2005. Date of Access: 30 December 2005. http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/theme/human_social/pol_education2_en.htm.

⁴⁰⁴ Policy Framework for Education and Training, European Commission DG Development, (Brussels), 30 September 2005. Date of Access: 30 December 2005. http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/theme/human_social/pol_education2_en.htm.

⁴⁰⁵ Speech by Mr Stefano Manservisi at the Opening session of the EFT FTI Partnership Meeting, World Bank, (Washington, D.C.), 30 November 2005. Date of Access: January 6, 2005.

http://www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Beijing/EC_Manservisi_Speech.pdf.

⁴⁰⁶ Speech by Mr Stefano Manservisi at the Opening session of the EFT FTI Partnership Meeting, World Bank, (Washington, D.C.), 30 November 2005. Date of Access: January 6, 2005.

http://www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Beijing/EC_Manservisi_Speech.pdf.

⁴⁰⁷ Speech by Mr Stefano Manservisi at the Opening session of the EFT FTI Partnership Meeting, World Bank, (Washington, D.C.), 30 November 2005. Date of Access: January 6, 2005.

http://www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Beijing/EC_Manservisi_Speech.pdf.

⁴⁰⁸ Speech by Mr Stefano Manservisi at the Opening session of the EFT FTI Partnership Meeting, World Bank, (Washington, D.C.), 30 November 2005. Date of Access: January 6, 2005.

http://www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Beijing/EC_Manservisi_Speech.pdf.

⁴⁰⁹ European Commission funded project on Developing National Statistical Capabilities for the monitoring of Education for All (EFA), UNESCO Institute for Statistics, (Montreal), 24 October 2005. Date of Access: 30 December 2005.

http://www.uis.unesco.org/ev.php?ID=5474_201&ID2=DO_TOPIC.

⁴¹⁰ Speech by Mr. Stefano Manservisi at the Institut français des relations internationales, (Paris), 8 November 2005. Date of Access 30 December 2005.

http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/development/DG/speeches/Manservisi/speech_manservisi_ifri_08_11_2005.pdf#zoom=100.

⁴¹¹ Speech by Mr. Stefano Manservisi at the Institut français des relations internationales, (Paris), 8 November 2005. Date of Access 30 December 2005.

http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/development/DG/speeches/Manservisi/speech_manservisi_ifri_08_11_2005.pdf#zoom=100.

between universities and other institutions.⁴¹² The EU's Strategy for Africa which was adopted on 12 October 2005 is a significant highlight in the EU's commitment to African development with a series of initiatives including those on education.

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⁴¹² Speech by Mr. Stefano Manservigi at the Institut français des relations internationales, (Paris), 8 November 2005. Date of Access 30 December 2005.
http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/development/DG/speeches/Manservigi/speech_manservigi_ifri_08_11_2005.pdf#zoom=100.