

11. Education: Gender Disparities [205]

Commitment

“We regret that interim targets related to eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education have not been achieved. Greater concerted action by all will be needed to fulfill these key goals by 2015. We reaffirm our commitments in this regard.”

*Education for Innovative Society in the 21st Century*⁶⁵⁹

Background

This commitment relates to the UN’s Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of eliminating gender disparities in education by the year 2015.⁶⁶⁰ This goal is addressed primarily by the United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) through their Education for All (EFA) Campaign. The EFA movement articulates six major goals, one of which is achieving gender equality in education. All six goals relate to the overarching EFA objective of providing quality basic education to all children, youth and adults by 2015.⁶⁶¹ The EFA Fast Track Initiative (FTI), a global compact on education, encourages low-income countries to reach the EFA’s six major goals.⁶⁶² As per the Director General of UNESCO’s press release concerning his presence at the G8’s St. Petersburg Summit, the Education for All program requires an increase in financial aid by the order of USD12 billion per year, greater priority to be given to the most needy nations, more predictable distribution of aid amounts over time, and innovation in the provision of educational services. Commitment standards are therefore relative to the needs of the Education for All campaign as stated by the Director General. The current budget for the EFA-FTI totals USD57.5 million, USD31.5 million of which represents future monetary donations until the year 2008.⁶⁶³ Donations to the FTI have more than doubled over the past year and financial disbursements are projected to improve drastically over the upcoming months to programs throughout the developing world for the development of equal and universal opportunities for education among children, youth, and adults.⁶⁶⁴ It is estimated, however, that a financing gap of USD513 million for education programs existed in 2006, and that this gap will rise to USD644 million in 2007 and USD752 by 2008.⁶⁶⁵

Team Leader: Courtney Hood

⁶⁵⁹ Education for Innovative Societies in the 21st Century, G8 Russian Presidency, (St. Petersburg) 16 July 2006. Date of Access 14 January 2007. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/12.html>

⁶⁶⁰ United Nations, 2005, Millennium Development Goals, 2005. Date of Access: 22 January 2007. <http://www.un.org/Docs/summit2005/MDGBook.pdf>.

⁶⁶¹ Education for All International Coordination, 2006, UNESCO, (Paris). , 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2007. portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=33841&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html.

⁶⁶² World Bank, 2006, Education for All, Fast Track Initiative. Date of Access: 22 January 2007. <http://www1.worldbank.org/education/efaiti/>.

⁶⁶³ Education For All- Fast-Track-Initiative EPDF Summary Progress Report, World Bank, (Washington), November 2006. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. www1.worldbank.org/education/efaiti/documents/EPDFreportNov06.pdf.

⁶⁶⁴ Education For All- Fast-Track-Initiative EPDF Summary Progress Report, World Bank, (Washington), November 2006. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. www1.worldbank.org/education/efaiti/documents/EPDFreportNov06.pdf.

⁶⁶⁵ Education For All- Fast-Track-Initiative EPDF Summary Progress Report, World Bank, (Washington), November 2006. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. www1.worldbank.org/education/efaiti/documents/EPDFreportNov06.pdf.

Assessment

| 2006 Final Compliance Score | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | Lack of Compliance | Work in Progress | Full Compliance |
| Canada | | | +1 |
| France | | | +1 |
| Germany | | 0 | |
| Italy | -1 | | |
| Japan | | 0 | |
| Russia | | 0 | |
| United Kingdom | | | +1 |
| United States | | 0 | |
| European Union | | 0 | |
| Overall | | | +0.22 |

Canada: +1

The Government of Canada has registered a score of +1 indicating full compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment to facilitate the elimination of gender disparities in education. The Canadian Government has exhibited compliance through verbal reiterations of the commitment, and increases in bilateral monetary donations to the Education for All Program. At the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, for example, the country pledged CAD24 million to the Education for All-Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI) and CAD1 million to the EFA Global Monitoring Report (GMR).⁶⁶⁶

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)'s budget for 2006-2007 reserves 9.5% of the total aid budget for basic education. CIDA also recently issued a departmental overview that aims to make gender equality a key focus of all of its program areas.⁶⁶⁷ On 8 September 2006 the CIDA Gender Equity Support Programme contributed CAD26,225.70 to send 80 young female students to the Youth Employment Summit in Nairobi to promote equal hiring practices and equality of opportunity between genders.⁶⁶⁸

On 17 September 2006 Canada released a joint statement with the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and the UK reaffirming its support for the Fast Track Initiative and for long term, predictable financing for education initiatives in developing countries.⁶⁶⁹ Canada's Minister of Finance, Jim Flaherty, released a statement to the Development Committee of the Boards of Governors of the World Bank and IMF on 18 September 2006, reaffirming Canada's commitment to increasing financial aid to the EFA-FTI.⁶⁷⁰ He further affirmed Canada's commitment of CAD46 million to the EFA through its bilateral aid program.⁶⁷¹

The following month, Canada attended the FTI Technical meeting in Brussels, Belgium.⁶⁷² Canada has also become a donor to the EFA's Catalytic Fund aimed at complementing other donor instruments to impoverished nations, and has since donated USD20 million to the Fund.⁶⁷³ The FTI's 2006 *Status*

⁶⁶⁶ The St. Petersburg Summit, PMO, (Ottawa), 17 July, 2006. Date of Access: 23 November, 2006. www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?category=1&id=1251.

⁶⁶⁷ Canadian International Development Agency Report on Plans and Priorities 2006-2007, Treasury Board of Canada, (Ottawa), 26 September 2006. Date of Access: 19 November, 2006. www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rpp/0607/cida-acdi/cida-acdi01_e.asp.

⁶⁶⁸ The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) Gender Equity Support Programme contributed CAD \$26,225.70 to the Youth Employment Summit in Nairobi, Canadian High Commission in Kenya, (Nairobi), 8 September 2006. Date of Access: 22 November, 2006. www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/nairobi/news-2006-09-08-en.asp.

⁶⁶⁹ Joint statement from Netherlands, Canada, Norway, Sweden, and the UK on education, HM Treasury, (London), 17 September 2006. Date of Access: 26 November, 2006. www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/newsroom_and_speeches/press/2006/press_68_06.cfm.

⁶⁷⁰ Statement Prepared for the Development Committee of the Boards of Governors of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, Ministry of Finance, (Ottawa), 18 September, 2005. Date of Access: 26 November, 2006. www.fin.gc.ca/news06/06-044_2e.html.

⁶⁷¹ Development Committee: Joint Ministerial Committee of the Boards of Governors of the Bank and the fund on the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries, Seventy-Fourth Meeting, World Bank, (Washington), 18 September 2006. Date of Access: 3 January, 2006. [siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMMIT/Documentation/21056131/DCS2006-0041\(E\)-Canada.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMMIT/Documentation/21056131/DCS2006-0041(E)-Canada.pdf).

⁶⁷² FTI Technical Meeting. (Brussels) 9 October 2006. Date of Access: 2 January, 2006. www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Brussels/Participants.pdf.

⁶⁷³ FTI Catalytic fund Status Report, World Bank, (Washington), 12 November 2006. Date of Access: 3 January, 2006. www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Catalytic%20Fund/CF_minutes_Oct102006.pdf.

Report listed Canada as one of the five country donors that account for over two-thirds of total bilateral aid towards basic education.⁶⁷⁴

On 22 October 2006 Development minister Josee Verner announced a \$14.5 million girls' education project in Kandahar, Afghanistan and the training of 4,000 female school teachers.⁶⁷⁵

On 8 November 2006 Canada contributed to a \$80 million World Bank Project facilitating equitable access to education in Kenya with the aim of increasing elementary school enrollment to 100% by the year 2010.⁶⁷⁶ Further, on 12 April 2007 Development Minister Verner announced the allocation of \$9 million towards women's rights in Afghanistan, including \$5 million towards gender equity in Afghanistan and the creation of an institute for Gender Studies at the University of Kabul, and \$4million towards skills training and literacy campaigns for women throughout the country.⁶⁷⁷

Analyst: Courtney Hood

France: +1

France has registered a score of +1 indicating full compliance with St. Petersburg commitment to eliminate gender disparities in education through its support of the Fast-Track Initiative (FTI), its commitment to finding solutions to end gender disparities, and its provision of bilateral aid to FTI endorsed national education programs.

At the Sixth Meeting of the High-Level Group on Education for All held in Cairo in November 2006, the French government announced that it would increase its funding for the FTI by EUR20 million over three years⁶⁷⁸, including a EUR1.35 million commitment to the Education Program Development Fund⁶⁷⁹. At the meeting, the French government reconfirmed its commitment to eliminate gender disparities when it participated in endorsing the meeting's final communiqué which committed the meeting's participants to initiate "more targeted efforts to remove barriers to girls' access to school"⁶⁸⁰. Following up on commitments to remove such barriers, on 23 November 2006, the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs hosted, along with UNESCO, a roundtable to discuss violence against girls in school and how it should be addressed. The objective of the roundtable was to spread awareness of the issue and identify best practices for addressing it.⁶⁸¹

The French government has also indirectly supported the commitment to eliminate gender disparities in education through its provision of bilateral aid to FTI-endorsed national education programs. On 19 July 2006, the French Development Agency (AFD) approved a EUR650,000 project to assist in the reform of the education system of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. This project will assist in financing Mauritania's FTI-funded National Program for the Development of the Education System (PNDSE).⁶⁸² In August and September 2006, the AFD approved two programs in support of the government of Burkina Faso's Ten-Year Plan for Basic Education Development (PDDEB). Both programs, valued at EUR16.5 million⁶⁸³ and EUR10 million⁶⁸⁴ respectively, aim to increase girls' access

⁶⁷⁴ Education for All Fast-Track Initiative Status Report, World Bank, (Washington) 12 November 2006. Date of Access: 13-14 November 2006 www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efafti/documents/Cairo/FTIStatusReportNov2006.pdf.

⁶⁷⁵ Federal cabinet minister makes surprise visit to Afghanistan, CBC News, (Ottawa), 23 October 2006. Date of Access: April 16, 2007. <http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2006/10/23/development-minister.html>

⁶⁷⁶ World Bank Provides Support For Education In Kenya, World Bank, (Washington), 8 November 2006. Date of Access: 1 January, 2006. web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTEDUCATION/0,,contentMDK:21119874~menuPK:282423~pagePK:64020865~piPK:149114~theSitePK:282386,00.html.

⁶⁷⁷ Canada's new government continues investments in new women's programs in Afghanistan, Canadian International Development Agency, (Ottawa), 12 April 2007. Date of Access: April 16, 2007. <http://www.acdicida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/ANI-41116275-RYY>

⁶⁷⁸ Annual meeting of the high-level group on Education for All, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Paris), 14 November 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/education-university_2274/events_3315/annual-meeting-of-the-high-level-group-on-education-for-all-efa-2006_7501.html

⁶⁷⁹ Fast Track Initiative Newsletter, World Bank, (Washington), February 2007. Date of Access: 28 April 2007. http://www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Press/Newsletter_novfeb2007.pdf, p. 5.

⁶⁸⁰ Final Communiqué – Sixth Meeting of the High-Level Group on Education for All, UNESCO, (Paris), 16 November 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. <http://www.unesco.org/education/HLG2006/Communique22Nov.pdf>, p. 2.

⁶⁸¹ School Related Gender-Based Violence In the Context of Education for All: Role and Responsibility of Stakeholders, UNESCO, (Paris), 23 November 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. <http://www.unesco.org/education/HLG2006/Background23%20nov.pdf>

⁶⁸² ARSEM, Agence Française de Développement, (Paris), 19 July 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2006. <http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/home/NosProjets/Accesssecteur/lang/en?secteur=EDUC&srcpage=lstsect&projet=427>

⁶⁸³ PDDEB (EX-FSP), Agence Française de Développement, (Paris), 21 August 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. <http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/home/NosProjets/Accesssecteur?secteur=EDUC&srcpage=lstsect&projet=465>

⁶⁸⁴ PDDEB-EPT, Agence Française de Développement, (Paris), 1 September 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. <http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/home/NosProjets/Accesssecteur?secteur=EDUC&srcpage=lstsect&projet=468>

to education in rural areas through public awareness campaigns⁶⁸⁵. On 22 January 2007, the AFD approved an EUR8 million project that will assist Djibouti in implementing its Education Action Plan (PAE)⁶⁸⁶. The PAE, an FTI-endorsed program, aims to universalize access to primary education by increasing the number of girls enrolled in school from 50.2% to 63.2% between 2006 and 2008⁶⁸⁷. The AFD's Education for All in Djibouti project (EPTD) plans to assist Djibouti in achieving the PAE's goals by building new schools, training and hiring new teachers, and through other measures to improve both the quality of education and the capacity of Djibouti's education institutions in general⁶⁸⁸.

Analyst: John Howell

Germany: 0

Germany registered a score of 0 indicating partial compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment to eliminating gender disparity in education. While the German Government has participated in a wide range of programs targeting gender disparities in education, it remains low on the list of financial contributors to the FTI and EFA campaigns.

In 2006, along with many other donor nations, Germany promised to help Guinea, Honduras, Mozambique, and Tajikistan fund FTI programs in their countries before 2007 though the exact amount of promised funding is not listed in the Fast Track Initiative's November 2006 *Status Report*.⁶⁸⁹ Germany also reiterated its commitment to eradicating gender disparity in education by its reaffirmation of this commitment through policy, and has declared that its goal is to expand access and improve the quality of universal education.⁶⁹⁰

On 18 September 2006, the German Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development, Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul, reaffirmed Germany's support for gender equity in education and the EFA-FTI pledging to double the country's financial donations to EUR120 million by 2007.⁶⁹¹

Between 9-10 October 2006, Germany attended the FTI Technical meeting in Brussels, Belgium.⁶⁹² Germany sent a large delegation to the Cairo Conference on 12 November 2006 where it reiterated its support to the FTI⁶⁹³ and led an update for the Capacity Development Task Team.⁶⁹⁴ At the Cairo conference Germany did not, however, commit donations to the Catalytic Fund, a supplemental source of money for the FTI.⁶⁹⁵

At the conference "Women's Economic Empowerment as Smart Economics: A Dialogue on Policy Options" held in Berlin on 22-23 February 2007 German Chancellor Angela Merkel expressed the need for a stronger focus on gender equity worldwide and Development Minister Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul pointed to gender equity as crucial to achieving the objective of halving world poverty.¹ The German government's financial donations to the FTI and EFA campaigns currently total less than 0.002 percent of Germany's GDP and the country remains relatively low on the list of financial contributors to the

⁶⁸⁵ PDDEB (EX-FSP), Agence Française de Développement, (Paris), 21 August 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. <http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/home/NosProjets/accessecteur?secteur=EDUC&srcpage=lstsect&projet=465> See also: PDDEB-EPT, Agence Française de Développement, (Paris), 1 September 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. <http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/home/NosProjets/accessecteur?secteur=EDUC&srcpage=lstsect&projet=468>

⁶⁸⁶ EPTD, Agence Française de Développement, (Paris), 22 January 2007. Date of Access: 28 April 2007. <http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/home/NosProjets/accessecteur?secteur=EDUC&srcpage=lstsect&projet=676>

⁶⁸⁷ EPTD, Agence Française de Développement, (Paris), 22 January 2007. Date of Access: 28 April 2007. <http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/home/NosProjets/accessecteur?secteur=EDUC&srcpage=lstsect&projet=676>

⁶⁸⁸ EPTD, Agence Française de Développement, (Paris), 22 January 2007. Date of Access: 28 April 2007. <http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/home/NosProjets/accessecteur?secteur=EDUC&srcpage=lstsect&projet=676>

⁶⁸⁹ Education for All Fast-Track Initiative Status Report (Cairo) 12 November 2006. Date of Access: 13-14 November 2006 www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efafti/documents/Cairo/FTIStatusReportNov2006.pdf.

⁶⁹⁰ Germany's Contribution to the FTI: German Federal Ministry of Economics and Development, Date of Access: 16 November, 2006. www.bmz.de/en/issues/Education/engagement/formaleGrundbildung/index.html.

⁶⁹¹ Joint Ministerial Committee of the Boards of Governors of the Bank and the Fund on the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries. Seventy-Fourth Meeting, Statement by Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul, Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development Germany, World Bank, (Washington), 18 September 2006 siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMMIT/Documentation/21056145/DCS2006-0050-Germany.pdf.

⁶⁹² FTI Technical Meeting, World Bank, (Washington), 9 October 2006. Date of Access: 2 January, 2006. See: www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Brussels/Participants.pdf

⁶⁹³ Education for All Fast Track Initiative 4th Partnership Meeting, World Bank, (Washington), 14 November, 2006. Date of Access: 28 December, 2006. www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Cairo/List_of_Participants.pdf.

⁶⁹⁴ 4th Partnership Meeting "Presentations," World Bank / Fast Track Initiative, (Washington), 14 November 2006 Date of Access: 15 January 2006 www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efafti/Cairomeeting.asp.

⁶⁹⁵ Education for All-Fast Track Initiative: Accelerating progress towards quality universal primary education, The World Bank, (Cairo), 12 November, 2006. Date of Access: 20 December, 2006. www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Catalytic%20Fund/Cairo_Status_Report_Nov06.pdf.

initiative,⁶⁹⁶ and Germany must spend an additional USD94 million in order to meet the 2015 deadline.⁶⁹⁷

Analyst: Esmahan Razavi and Arina Shadrikova

Italy: -1

Italy registered a score of -1 indicating negative compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment to eliminate gender disparity in education. Italy has displayed a lack of budgetary commitment to the EFA-FTI and the Catalytic Fund, evidenced by the *decrease* in Italian funding for the FTI Catalytic Fund.

Though as of 7 September 2006 Italy pledged financial aid to several countries attempting to adopt FTI program goals, including Ethiopia, Mozambique, and Albania,⁶⁹⁸ the 2006 Global Campaign for Education labeled Italy as one of the least compliant G8 countries in terms of its FTI donations.⁶⁹⁹ Italy has contributed USD4.8 million to the FTI's Catalytic Fund since the fund's inception, an amount far exceeded by several other G8 countries.⁷⁰⁰ As of 12 November 2006, Italy had donated USD1.2 million to the FTI's Catalytic Fund, a 50% decrease in funding from 2005,⁷⁰¹ and has released no plan for Catalytic Fund donations in 2007.⁷⁰²

On 12 November 2006, Italy sent a delegation to the EFA-FTI Cairo Conference concerning the goal of abolishing gender disparity in education by 2015.⁷⁰³ Italy's current total donations towards the EFA's Catalytic Fund are USD6.1 million,⁷⁰⁴ and as of 2 February 2007 Italy has not specified the amount of further funding it will put towards the Catalytic Fund.⁷⁰⁵ In order to attain the funding objectives set by the Italian government for the FTI Italy must donate an additional USD54 million.⁷⁰⁶ On 2 May 2007 Italy is pledging to send its Minister of Finance to Brussels for the Keeping Our Promises conference concerning the attainment of universal primary education by 2015.⁷⁰⁷

Analyst: Esmahan Razavi

Japan: 0

Japan has registered a score of 0 indicating partial compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment to eliminate gender disparities in education. Japan has not increased development assistance for education despite a consistent display of political support for the EFA and FTI agendas. Japan remains

⁶⁹⁶ Education for All Fast-Track Initiative Status Report, World Bank, (Washington), 12 November 2006. Date of Access: 13-14 November 2006. www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efafti/documents/Cairo/FTIStatusReportNov2006.pdf.

⁶⁹⁷ Fast Track Initiative in Africa, Debt Aids Trade Africa. Date of Access: April 12th, 2007. http://data.org/pdf/DATA_FTII%20in%20Africa.pdf

⁶⁹⁸ Progress Report for the Education Fast Track for All Initiative, International Monetary Fund and World Bank, World Bank, (Washington), 7 September 2006, Date of Access: 4 November, 2006. [siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMMIT/Documentation/21046513/DC2006-0015\(E\)-Education.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMMIT/Documentation/21046513/DC2006-0015(E)-Education.pdf).

⁶⁹⁹ Underachievers A School Report on Rich Countries' Contribution to Universal Primary Education by 2015. Global Campaign for Education report, (Saxonworld), 2006. Date of Access: 20 November, 2006. <http://www.campaignforeducation.org/resources/Sep2006/Report%20Text.pdf>.

⁷⁰⁰ Education for All-Fast Track Initiative: Accelerating progress towards quality universal primary education, World Bank, (Washington), 12 November 2006. Date of Access: 20 December, 2006. www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Catalytic%20Fund/Cairo_Status_Report_Nov06.pdf.

⁷⁰¹ Education for All-Fast Track Initiative: Accelerating progress towards quality universal primary education, World Bank, (Washington), 12 November 2006. Date of Access: 20 December, 2006. www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Catalytic%20Fund/Cairo_Status_Report_Nov06.pdf.

⁷⁰² Education for All-Fast Track Initiative: Accelerating progress towards quality universal primary education, World Bank, (Washington), 12 November 2006. Date of Access: 20 December, 2006. www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Catalytic%20Fund/Cairo_Status_Report_Nov06.pdf.

⁷⁰³ Education for All-Fast Track Initiative: Accelerating progress towards quality universal primary education World Bank, (Washington), 12 November 2006. Date of Access: 20 December, 2006. www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Catalytic%20Fund/Cairo_Status_Report_Nov06.pdf.

⁷⁰⁴ Report from FTI Presentations in Spain and Austria - February 2007, World Bank, (Washington), 2nd February 2007. Date of Access: March 29th, 2007. <http://www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/SpainAustria.asp>

⁷⁰⁵ Report from FTI Presentations in Spain and Austria - February 2007, (Madrid), 2nd February 2007. Date of Access: March 29th, 2007. <http://www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/SpainAustria.asp>

⁷⁰⁶ Fast Track Initiative in Africa, Debt Aids Trade Africa. Date of Access: April 12th, 2007. http://data.org/pdf/DATA_FTII%20in%20Africa.pdf

⁷⁰⁷ Keeping Our Promises on Education, European Commission, (Brussels). Date of Access: April 10th, 2007. <http://www.promises-on-education.org/>

one of lowest on the list of donor nations to the Fast-Track initiative.⁷⁰⁸ In order to achieve a score of +1, Japan will need to increase its financial support of the FTI Catalytic Fund.

Japan's strategy to support basic education in developing countries, the Basic Education for Growth Initiative (BEGIN), incorporates the EFA goals in its policies, and one of its priority areas is "assistance for elimination of gender disparities (girl's education)."⁷⁰⁹

According to the FTI's 2006 *Status Report* released 7 September 2006, Japan has joined with several other nations to support initiatives for universal and equitable education programs in Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Yemen, Timor-Leste, Nicaragua, Benin, Cambodia, Cameroon, Mali, and Rwanda.⁷¹⁰

According to the World Bank's Data Report 2006 on education in Africa, Japan needs to increase its development assistance to primary education in Africa from its 2004 level of USD70 million to a total of USD276 million in 2006 for the G8 goal of universal primary education in Africa to be achieved.⁷¹¹ The FTI's *Catalytic Fund Status Report*, released 12 November 2006, cites that Japan has yet to contribute financially to the Catalytic Fund, the main multi-donor trust fund of the EFA-FTI.⁷¹²

During a visit to India in March 2007, the President of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Sadako Ogata said that her organization is emphasizing a "human security" approach to development projects, which involves a "bottom-up" approach with the overall aim of empowering people through education and health care.⁷¹³ In conjunction with the aim of gender mainstreaming, JICA incorporates the MDG's goals of basic education and gender equality in its projects.⁷¹⁴ According to the JICA 2006 Annual Report, based on 2004 figures, basic education and gender equality together make up 13% of the total operating costs in JICA projects.⁷¹⁵ JICA is currently involved in projects focusing on education and gender in Afghanistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Ethiopia, Malawi, Senegal and Tanzania.⁷¹⁶

Analyst: Frida Wallin

Russia: 0

The government of Russia has partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to eliminate gender disparities in education, through its support of the FTI, its efforts to improve the quality of basic education, and its contribution of new funds to support education in the developing world.

Since the St. Petersburg Summit, Russia has participated in several forums dedicated to advancing the EFA agenda. In October 2006, Russia attended the FTI Technical Meeting in Brussels as one of the co-chairs and as a member of both the FTI Steering Committee⁷¹⁷ and the FTI Catalytic Fund Strategy Committee⁷¹⁸. In November 2006, Russia attended the 4th Meeting of the EFA-FTI Partnership in Cairo as a Donor Partner⁷¹⁹. At the 4th Meeting of the EFA-FTI Partnership, Russia took the lead in discussing two proposals. First, Russia led a discussion on a proposal to create a Quality Development Task

⁷⁰⁸ Education for All Fast-Track Initiative Status Report, World Bank, (Washington), 12 November 2006. Date of Access: 13-14 November 2006 www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efafti/documents/Cairo/FTIStatusReportNov2006.pdf.

⁷⁰⁹ Supporting the Joy of Learning- Japan's Support for Education, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Tokyo), March 2006. Date of Access: 10 November 2006. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/category/education/support0603.pdf.

⁷¹⁰ Education for All Fast-Track Initiative Status Report, World Bank, (Washington), 12 November 2006. Date of Access: 13-14 November 2006 www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efafti/documents/Cairo/FTIStatusReportNov2006.pdf.

⁷¹¹ The Data Report 2006-Education, World Bank, (Washington), November 2006. Date of Access: 16 December 2006. www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Cairo/Background%20Documents/DATA_Report.pdf.

⁷¹² Education For All- Fast Track Initiative, FTI Catalytic Fund Status Report, (Cairo), 12 November 2006. Date of Access: 15 December 2006. www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Catalytic%20Fund/Cairo_Status_Report_Nov06.pdf.

⁷¹³ "JICA President Outlines Relations Between India and Her Agency," JICA, (Tokyo), 9 March 2007. Date of Access: 11 April 2007. <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/resources/news/2007/mar09.html>.

⁷¹⁴ JICA Annual Report 2006. Chapter 1- Working to Achieve Millennium Development Goals, JICA, (Tokyo), September 2006. Date of Access: 10 April 2007. <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/resources/publications/annual/2006/pdf/070-071.pdf>.

⁷¹⁵ JICA Annual Report 2006. Chapter 1- Working to Achieve Millennium Development Goals, JICA, (Tokyo), September 2006. Date of Access: 10 April 2007. <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/resources/publications/annual/2006/pdf/070-071.pdf>.

⁷¹⁶ Japan International Cooperation Agency, "Countries" "Gender and Development" "Education", JICA, (Tokyo), 2007. Date of Access: 11 April 2007. <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/index.html>.

⁷¹⁷ Minutes from the FTI Technical Meeting, World Bank, (Washington), 10 October 2006. pg.11. www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efafti/documents/Brussels/Brussels_Minutes.pdf.

⁷¹⁸ FTI Catalytic Fund Strategy Committee - Minutes of the Meeting of October 10, 2006, World Bank, (Washington), 10 October 2006. pg.1. www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efafti/documents/Catalytic%20Fund/CF_minutes_Oct102006.pdf.

⁷¹⁹ EFA-FTI 4th Partnership Meeting – List of Participants, World Bank, (Washington), November 2006. http://www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efafti/documents/Cairo/List_of_Participants.pdf.

Team⁷²⁰. The objective of the proposed Task Team is to develop methods and indicators of quality assessment of learning outcomes in basic education towards improving the quality of basic education.⁷²¹ Second, Russia put forward its proposal for the Basic Education Quality Improvement Program (BEQIP). The objective of BEQIP is to increase the quality of learning outcomes by developing national capacity in quality education assessment and by developing content and methods of teaching based on assessment results.⁷²² Part of the program will involve the establishment of an International Support for Education Development (ISED) Centre in Russia. The BEQIP, which is a Russian contribution to the Fast Track Initiative,⁷²³ is expected to cost USD 67.8 million and will be implemented over the period 2007-2010.⁷²⁴

It is not clear, however, what part of the program budget will actually be covered by Russia. Russia's activity in participating in FTI meetings and advocating policy initiatives has been accompanied by new financial commitments to foster education in the developing world.

On 16 September 2006, Russia's Finance Minister, Alexei Kudrin, announced that Russia will allocate USD 60 million to foster education in "the poorest countries". Russia's initiative in this regard will focus on the issue of improving the quality of education.⁷²⁵

Russia as a new member of the Catalytic Fund has demonstrated compliance with the commitment of gender disparities elimination in education. As the member of Catalytic Fund Russian government continues to finance FTI programs. It paid USD 1 million by November 2006 and plans to invest USD 2 million in 2007 and up to USD 4 million in total by 2008.⁷²⁶

According to the officials, Russia has pledged its commitment for the year 2007 equivalent USD 2 million. According to FTI Newsletter (Issue, November-February 2006-2007)⁷²⁷ Russia along with the other G8-donors (Canada, Italy, France and the United Kingdom) has pledged to the Catalytic Fund USD 4 million for the period 2003-2008 and 3.2 million to the Education Program Development fund USD for the period 2005-2008.

Through its increased contribution to international aid (up to USD 500 million in federal budget-2007⁷²⁸), of which a portion is designated for educational programs, the Russian government contributes to compliance with this commitment.

The Deputy Finance Minister of Russia S. Storchak stated in an interview to the newspaper "Vremya novostey" of April, 2nd on the priorities of Russia as a donor-country, that Russia will mobilize more resources for the assistance in the sphere of energy, health and education⁷²⁹.

However there are no developed aid programmes and actions specially targeted at elimination of gender disparities, thus Russia gets a score of "0".

Analyst: Yulay Sultanov and Arina Shadrikova

Analyst: John Howell, Yulay Sultanov and Arina Shadrikova

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom (UK) has registered a score of +1 indicating full compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment to financially support the elimination of gender disparities in education. Since the summit, the UK government has demonstrated a high level of support towards the EFA and FTI through its policy developments and financial contributions. The UK has also explicitly mentioned gender equity in education as a primary and driving policy goal.

⁷²⁰ EFA-FTI 4th Partnership Meeting – Agenda, World Bank, (Washington), 14 November 2006. www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efafi/documents/Cairo/Agenda.pdf.

⁷²¹ Proposal for Quality Development Task Team in EFA-FTI, World Bank, (Washington), 14 November 2006. www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efafi/documents/Cairo/Quality_taskteam_proposal.pdf.

⁷²² Concept of the Program to Improve the Quality of Basic Education in CIS and African Countries, World Bank, (Washington), 14 November 2006. www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efafi/documents/Cairo/ConceptNote_ImprovingQuality.pdf.

⁷²³ Concept of the Program to Improve the Quality of Basic Education in CIS and African Countries, World Bank, (Washington), 14 November 2006. www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efafi/documents/Cairo/ConceptNote_ImprovingQuality.pdf.

⁷²⁴ Concept of the Program to Improve the Quality of Basic Education in CIS and African Countries, World Bank, (Washington), 14 November 2006. www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efafi/documents/Cairo/ConceptNote_ImprovingQuality.pdf.

⁷²⁵ Russia to allocate \$60 million to foster education in the poorest nations, Russian Federation, (Moscow), 16 September 2006. en.g8russia.ru/news/20060916/1260427.html

⁷²⁶ EFA-FTI Status Report, 12 November 2006.

www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efafi/documents/Catalytic%20Fund/Cairo_Status_Report_Nov06.pdf.

⁷²⁷ http://www1.worldbank.org/education/efafi/documents/Press/Newsletter_novfeb2007.pdf Education for All – Fast Track Initiative Newsletter. November 2006 – February 2007. Date of Access 18 May 2007.

⁷²⁸ Russian information agency, RIAN, (Moscow), 20 November, 2006. www.rian.ru/politics/foreign/20061120/55800127.html

⁷²⁹ "Vremya novostey", Ministry of Finance, (Moscow), 2 April 2007. http://www1.minfin.ru/off_inf/2196.htm

In September 2006, Mozambique was promised GBP150 million over the span of 10 years,⁷³⁰ and Bangladesh a sum of GBP100 million over six years to support education initiatives.⁷³¹ The UK government has extended efforts to monitor the effectiveness of their ongoing EFA-FTI contributions, as demonstrated by the execution of monthly progress updates regarding the Gleneagles Implementation Plan for Africa.⁷³²

The UK's commitment to the EFA-FTI and gender equality were reflected in its contributions at the October EFA-FTI Technical meeting where it was decided that the Catalytic Fund be expanded, and the UNESCO High Level Group on the EFA in November where the British delegation was critical in scrutinizing current forms of resource mobilization.⁷³³ This Catalytic Fund increase prompted the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretary of State for International Development to later pledge at a meeting with the World Bank, to increase the UK's contribution to the Fund by GBP100 million.⁷³⁴

The UK has also engaged with the World Bank, the Netherlands, and France "in developing joint instruments and to ensure overall harmonization" of their EFA-FTI gender programs.^{735 736} Furthermore, explicit references to the importance of gender equality in education are made in various DFID country plan documents. For example, gender equity is listed as a primary ambition in its programming with Ethiopia. The UK Government also pledged GBP7 million over a period of three years towards this specific goal in Nigeria.⁷³⁷

While continuing with monthly self-evaluations on the government's efficacy in attaining the Gleneagles Implementation Plan for Africa, the UK government has also made key financial contributions to individual countries via the EFA-FTI initiative.⁷³⁸ For example, on 22 February, 2007, the UK government granted Rwanda an allocation of GBP70 million from the EFA-FTI fund for the hiring of teachers, building of classrooms, and production of textbooks.⁷³⁹ Further, on 18 January 2007 the UK pledged GBP200 million to India in order to achieve universal primary education.⁷⁴⁰

The United Kingdom supported its financial contributions with verbal commitments to the EFA-FTI. At the constructive meeting held at Gleneagles on 5 April 2007 UK officials met with Kofi Annan and various NGOs to review the progress on their goal of universal primary education by 2015.⁷⁴¹ In this meeting, Hilary Benn, Secretary of State for International Development, made a statement that her government would provide additional UK support for education in Sierra Leone, Burundi, Somalia, Afghanistan, Nepal, and the Democratic Republic of Congo and listed Liberia as a benefactor via the FTI.⁷⁴² At the World Bank and IMF meetings on 14-15 April 2007 the UK called for the World Bank to provide details of its plan to increase spending on education via the EFA-FTI program.⁷⁴³

Analyst: Jen Quito

United States: 0

⁷³⁰ DFID and the G8 Presidency 2005, Department for International Development, (London), Date of Access: 27 December, 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/g8/milestones.asp.

⁷³¹ Government announces new commitment to education for all in Bangladesh, HM Treasury, (London), 30 September 2006. Date of Access: 4 February 2007. http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/newsroom_and_speeches/press/2006/press_70_06.cfm

⁷³² DFID and the G8 Presidency 2005, Department for International Development, (London), Date of Access: 27 December, 2006: www.dfid.gov.uk/g8/milestones.asp.

⁷³³ DFID and the G8 Presidency 2005, Department for International Development, (London), Date of Access: 27 December, 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/g8/milestones.asp

⁷³⁴ Who DFID Works With: The World Bank, Department for International Development, (London), Date of Access: 24 November, 2006: www.dfid.gov.uk/aboutdfid/dfidwork/wbandimf.asp.

⁷³⁵ DFID Ethiopia Country Assistance Plan 2006-10, Consultation Draft, (London). Date of Access: 24 November, 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/cap-ethiopia-draft.pdf.

⁷³⁶ Country Profiles: Africa, Niger, Department for International Development, (London), Date of Access: 24 November, 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/cap-ethiopia-draft.pdf.

⁷³⁷ DFID Ethiopia Country Assistance Plan 2006-10, Consultation Draft, (London). Date of Access: 24 November, 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/cap-ethiopia-draft.pdf

⁷³⁸ DFID and the G8 Presidency 2005-March 2007 Update, Department for International Development, (London). Date of Access: 17 April, 2007. www.dfid.gov.uk/g8/milestones.asp.

⁷³⁹ Rwanda is scaling up in education - funding to fill resource gap for next two years, Department for International Development, (London) Date of Access: 17 April, 2007. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/rwanda-education.asp>

⁷⁴⁰ UK announces £200 million for primary schooling in India, Department for International Development, (London). Date of Access: 17 April, 2007. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/india-200m-primary-education.asp>

⁷⁴¹ Delivering Education Beyond Borders, Department for International Development, (London). Date of Access: 17 April, 2007. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/education-beyond-borders.asp>

⁷⁴² Delivering Education Beyond Borders, Department for International Development, (London). Date of Access: 17 April, 2007. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/education-beyond-borders.asp>

⁷⁴³ Who DFID Works With: The World Bank, Department for International Development, (London). Date of Access: 17 April, 2007. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/aboutdfid/dfidwork/wbandimf-objectives2007.asp>

The United States has registered a score of 0 indicating partial compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment to eliminate gender disparities in education. Although the US Government demonstrates a political focus on gender equality in education, its financial contributions fall short of commitments made during previous years. To achieve a score of +1, the US will need to increase its funding of EFA-FTI related activities and projects, and to increase its funding of the FTI Catalytic Fund. In August 2006, the US government allocated USD18.5 million to Tajikistan through the auspices of the EFA-FTI program and provided for the training of approximately 3000 teachers.⁷⁴⁴ This contribution operated in tandem with a specifically designed program by USAID entitled "Basic Education, Especially for Women and Girls" which was in full operation in Yemen during the latter half of 2006.⁷⁴⁵ The US Government supported India's EFA program in late 2006 through the provision of 23 grants to various Indian NGOs and the training of approximately 160,000 teachers.⁷⁴⁶ USAID reaffirmed its commitment towards gender equality within education in its proposed budget for 2007, stating that "[i]t is particularly through the education of girls that countries accrue a wide range of benefits, including improved health and survival rates of infants and children, reduced rates of fertility, and greater use of modern contraceptive methods."⁷⁴⁷

The US has contributed to various bilateral aid programs for the promotion of gender equity in education such as the 'Safe School Program' in Ghana, Ethiopia, and Malawi, where gender-equitable relationships are encouraged among students in an effort to reduce school based gender violence, and increase scholastic female participation.⁷⁴⁸ Through the second phase of President Bush's Africa Education Initiative (AEI), beginning in the 2007 fiscal year and ending in 2010, 550,000 scholarships will be provided to African girls in Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo by 2010 in the form of tuition fees, books, uniforms, and other essentials so that they can "grow up to play positive roles in the education, political, and economic sectors of their countries".⁷⁴⁹ The US' commitment to gender equality in education is also displayed throughout its 'Promoting Gender Equality in Basic Education Activities' program which delivers training and technical assistance to enhance USAID's ability to execute its gender-oriented goals.⁷⁵⁰

Despite noteworthy bilateral financial contributions and written reaffirmations of the US's commitment to the EFA-FTI program, there remains no evidence of USD65 million being granted to African FTI recipients for the purposes of defraying school fee barriers as promised in 2005.⁷⁵¹ The only recent mention of the EFA-FTI initiative by the US is contained in a project proposal for Honduras elaborating plans for the decentralization of Honduran basic education in order to bring in local and private-sector entities.⁷⁵² There further remains little evidence that the US government has contributed directly to the Catalytic fund or participated in the development of the EFA-FTI program.

Analyst: Jen Quito

European Union: 0

The European Union has registered a score of 0 indicating partial compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment to eliminate gender disparities in education. Notably, the EU has been relatively inactive since the St. Petersburg Summit.

⁷⁴⁴ USAID Prepares Teacher Trainers for the Fast Track, USAID: Europe and Eurasia, USAID, (Washington), Date of Access: 24 November 2006, www.usaid.gov/locations/%20Europe_eurasia/press/success/2006-10-15.html.

⁷⁴⁵ Summary of FY 2007 Budget and Program Overview, USAID, USAID Mission: Yemen, (Washington), Date of Access: 24 November 2006. www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2007/ane/pdf/ye_complete.pdf.

⁷⁴⁶ USAID Mission: Yemen, (Washington), Date of Access: 24 November 2006. www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2007/ane/pdf/in_386-017.pdf.

⁷⁴⁷ Summary of FY 2007 Budget and Program Overview, USAID, (Washington), Date of Access: 24 November 2006, Date of Access: 24 November 2006, www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2007/summary.html.

⁷⁴⁸ USAID: Women in Development, (Washington), Date of Access: 17 April, 2007.

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/wid/activities/education_girlswomen_rc.html

⁷⁴⁹ USAID: Sub-Saharan Africa, African Education Initiative, (Washington), Date of Access: 17 April, 2007. http://www.usaid.gov/locations/sub-saharan_africa/initiatives/aei.html

⁷⁵⁰ Women in Development Activities: Gender Equality in Education, (Washington), Date of Access: 17 April, 2007. http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/wid/activities/education_girlswomen_rc.htm

⁷⁵¹ Points for Mr. Schieck, Session IV: Resource Mobilization and Aid Effectiveness, Addresses and Presentations, 2005, (Washington), Date of Access: 27 December 2006. www.unesco.org/education/efa/global_co/policy_group/HLG5_presentations/SessionIV/USAID.doc.

⁷⁵² USAID Honduras: Increased and Improved Social Sector Investments and Transparency, (Washington), Date of Access: 17 April, 2007. <http://www.usaid.gov/hn/investments.htm>

Significantly, the EU has become a major donor to the Catalytic Fund, which is the main multi-donor trust fund in support of the EFA-FTI.⁷⁵³ EU grants to Africa and Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries have been established and the EU will pay its contribution to the Catalytic Fund in three stages until 2008.⁷⁵⁴ This is, however, a fulfillment of a pledge made prior to March 2006.⁷⁵⁵ The EU is committed as one of the co-chairs of the FTI until June 2007.⁷⁵⁶

In St. Petersburg, the EU strongly emphasized the importance of girls' education in poverty reduction and sustainable development.⁷⁵⁷ In a 20 December 2005 joint statement, representatives of EU member states, the European Parliament and the European Commission declared their commitment to gender equality by promising to include "a strong gender component in all its [the EU's] policies and practices in its relations with developing countries."⁷⁵⁸ The EU is the second-largest multilateral donor for education and its support is in the form of grants.⁷⁵⁹ According to an November 2006 UNESCO report on EFA, the EU allocates greater shares of its education aid to sub-Saharan Africa and to basic education than do donors overall.⁷⁶⁰ The above report, however, is based on figures and analyses updated in June 2006.

In connection to the International Women's Day on 8 March 2007, the European Commission adopted a European strategy to promote gender equality in development cooperation through the instatement of gender equality in its development policy, with a particular focus on education.⁷⁶¹ Further, Commissioner Ferrero-Waldner stated that women's rights are central to the future prosperity of any developing country and that the EU supports gender equality at all levels.⁷⁶² The strategy is part of a series of EU policy initiatives aiming to better coordinate development assistance by providing concrete suggestions for gender equality, such as an increase in the efficiency of gender mainstreaming in political dialogue with partner countries.⁷⁶³

According to the 2007 EU general budget, donations to Human and Social Development (HSD) has decreased from EUR 172 million in 2006 to EUR 117 million in 2007.⁷⁶⁴ The European Commission has promised to allocate from its HSD budget a minimum of 12% to education and a minimum of 2% to gender for the period 2007 to 2013.⁷⁶⁵ The EU has fulfilled this financial commitment in its 2007 general budget through the allocation of EUR22 million to education (18.8%) and EUR6.6 million (5.6%).⁷⁶⁶

Analyst: Frida Wallin

⁷⁵³ Education for All- Fast Track Initiative, FTI Catalytic Fund Status Report, World Bank, (Washington), 12 November 2006. Date of Access: 15 November 2006

http://www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Catalytic%20Fund/Cairo_Status_Report_Nov06.pdf.

⁷⁵⁴ Education for All- Fast Track Initiative, FTI Catalytic Fund Status Report, World Bank, (Washington), 12 November 2006. Date of Access: 15 November 2006.

http://www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Catalytic%20Fund/Cairo_Status_Report_Nov06.pdf.

⁷⁵⁵ Education for All- Fast Track Initiative, FTI Catalytic Fund Status Report, World Bank, (Washington), 13 March 2006. Date of Access: 26 January 2006. www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efafti/documents/Moscow/Catalytic_Fund_Status_Update.pdf

⁷⁵⁶ 4th Partnership Meeting, World Bank, (Cairo), 13-14 November 2006. Date of Access: 15 December 2006. www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/Cairomeeting.asp

⁷⁵⁷ Education at the G8 Summit: the EC position, European Commission, (Brussels), 15-17 July 2006. Date of Access: 11 November 2006. europa.eu/press_room/presspacks/g820060715/factsheet_g8-education_en.pdf.

⁷⁵⁸ The European Consensus on Development, European Commission, (Brussels), 20 December 2005. Date of Access: 15 December 2006.

http://ec.europa.eu/development/body/development_policy_statement/docs/edp_declaration_signed_20_12_2005_en.pdf#zoom=125.

⁷⁵⁹ EFA Global Monitoring Report 2007, UNESCO, (Paris), November 2006. Date of Access: 15 November 2006. unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0014/001477/147794e.pdf.

⁷⁶⁰ EFA Global Monitoring Report 2007, UNESCO, (Paris), November 2006. Date of Access: 15 November 2006. unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0014/001477/147794e.pdf.

⁷⁶¹ Press Releases Rapid, European Commission, (Brussels), 8 March 2007. Date of Access: 11 April 2007

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/07/310&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁷⁶² Press Releases Rapid, European Commission, (Brussels), 8 March 2007. Date of Access: 11 April 2007

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/07/310&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁷⁶³ Press Releases Rapid, European Commission, (Brussels), 8 March 2007. Date of Access: 11 April 2007.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/07/310&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁷⁶⁴ 2007 General Budget- Title 21, European Commission, (Brussels), April 2007. Date of Access: 11 April 2007.

http://eur-lex.europa.eu/budget/data/D2007_VOL4/EN/nmc-titleN19A00/index.html

⁷⁶⁵ 2007 General Budget- Article 21 05 01, European Commission, (Brussels), April 2007. Date of Access: 11 April 2007.

http://eur-lex.europa.eu/budget/data/D2007_VOL4/EN/nmc-titleN19A00/nmc-chapterN60591554223-84/articles/index.html#TRA2408716

⁷⁶⁶ 2007 General Budget- Chapter 21 05, European Commission, (Brussels), April 2007. Date of Access: 11 April 2007.

http://eur-lex.europa.eu/budget/data/D2007_VOL4/EN/nmc-titleN19A00/nmc-chapterN60591554223-84/index.html#N60591554223-84