

The
G7 Research Group
at the Munk School of Global Affairs and Public Policy at Trinity College
in the University of Toronto presents the

2019 G7 Biarritz Summit Second Interim Compliance Report

27 August 2019 — 3 June 2020

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“We have meanwhile set up a process and there are also independent institutions monitoring which objectives of our G7 meetings we actually achieve. When it comes to these goals we have a compliance rate of about 80%, according to the University of Toronto. Germany, with its 87%, comes off pretty well. That means that next year too, under the Japanese G7 presidency, we are going to check where we stand in comparison to what we have discussed with each other now. So a lot of what we have resolved to do here together is something that we are going to have to work very hard at over the next few months. But I think that it has become apparent that we, as the G7, want to assume responsibility far beyond the prosperity in our own countries. That’s why today’s outreach meetings, that is the meetings with our guests, were also of great importance.”

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

G7 summits are a moment for people to judge whether aspirational intent is met by concrete commitments. The G7 Research Group provides a report card on the implementation of G7 and G20 commitments. It is a good moment for the public to interact with leaders and say, you took a leadership position on these issues — a year later, or three years later, what have you accomplished?

Achim Steiner, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme,
in G7 Canada: The 2018 Charlevoix Summit



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21. Education: G5 Sahel

“[We] will encourage partner countries’ governments and other donors to join a collective effort in strengthening education systems, thus increasing our coordination and our political and financial support to education, including basic education.”

Sabel Partnership Action Plan

Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France		0	
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
United Kingdom		0	
United States		0	
European Union			+1
Average		+0.13 (56%)	

Background

Education has long been a focus of the G8 and G7 members, with a more recent emphasis on education in Africa.³⁷⁰⁰

In 1990, at the World Conference on Education for All in Jomtien, Thailand, representatives of 155 governments and 170 organizations committed to developing universal primary education and reducing illiteracy before 2000.³⁷⁰¹ At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, G8 members reaffirmed their commitment to support the Education for All agenda, with a focus on Africa.³⁷⁰² In 2006, at the St. Petersburg Summit, three important commitments were made in relation to education. The first on academic mobility, second on improving education qualification systems through sharing best practices, and the final on eliminating gender disparities in education by 2015.³⁷⁰³ At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, G8 members once again reaffirmed their commitment to Education For All in Africa.³⁷⁰⁴ In 2008 and 2009 education was once again a focus of the G8.³⁷⁰⁵

From 14 to 15 May 2016, the G7 Education Ministers met in Kurashiki, Japan, to discuss education policy from a global perspective. They stressed the idea that education should “promote the fundamental values of respect for one’s own and others’ lives, freedom, democracy, pluralism, tolerance, the rule of law, respect for human rights, social inclusion and non-discrimination, gender

³⁷⁰⁰ St. Petersburg Final Compliance Report, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 5 June 2007. Access Date: 15 November 2019. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2006compliance_final/2006_g8compliance_final.pdf.

³⁷⁰¹ World Declaration on Education For All and Framework For Action to Meet Basic Learning Needs, UNESCO (New York) April 1990. Access Date: 15 November 2019. http://www.unesco.org/education/pdf/JOMTIE_E.PDF.

³⁷⁰² Gleneagles Final Compliance Report, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 12 June 2006. Access Date: 15 November 2019. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2005compliance_final/2005-g8compliance-final.pdf.

³⁷⁰³ St. Petersburg Final Compliance Report, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 5 June 2007. Access Date: 15 November 2019. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2006compliance_final/2006_g8compliance_final.pdf.

³⁷⁰⁴ 2007 Heiligendamm G8 Summit Final Compliance Report (Toronto) 23 June 2008. Access Date: 15 November 2019. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2007compliance_final/07-final.pdf/.

³⁷⁰⁵ 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako G8 Summit Final Compliance Report (Toronto) 30 June 2009. Access Date: 15 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2008compliance-final/2008-g8compliance.pdf>; 2009 L’Aquila G8 Summit Final Compliance Report (Toronto) 4 July 2010. Access Date: 15 November 2019.

equality as well as active citizenship education.³⁷⁰⁶ There were three areas agreed to at this meeting: the new role of education, how to improve and enhance teaching and learning, and the new paradigm for international cooperation.³⁷⁰⁷

The first area on the new role of education specified social inclusion and harmonious coexistence through education, competencies required in the new era, international collaboration, and prioritizing educational policy. Through the sharing of knowledge and good practices, G7 Education Ministers agreed to support cross-cultural dialogue, mutual understanding, respecting common values, inclusive, equitable and quality education. Education practices should be based on knowledge, competency, and knowing how to engage with and live in society.³⁷⁰⁸

The second area on improving and enhancing teaching and learning is expanded on through diversity education; promoting girls' and women's empowerment for sustainable, inclusive and equitable growth; focusing on the links between education, employment and society; education that accommodates technological advance; enhancing and supporting the teaching profession; and evidence-based education policy. The G7 Education Ministers acknowledged the importance and need for promoting an educational environment which values individuality, diversity, and gender differences and equips students with the rights skills and knowledge for the ever-changing future.³⁷⁰⁹

The third and final area of education, the new paradigm for international cooperation, focuses on internationalizing education and achieving the 2030 Agenda's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The G7 Education Ministers recognize the need for collaboration between members to learn the best practices, promoting international educational experiences and advocating for study abroad programs. As well, the ministers reaffirmed their commitment to achieving the SDGs through education for sustainable development.³⁷¹⁰

At the 2016 G7 Education Minister's meeting in Kurashiki, Japan, the Guiding Principles of G7 Education Ministers were agreed to. The guiding principles include social inclusion and harmonious coexistence through education; promoting girls' and women's empowerment for sustainable, inclusive and equitable growth; building links between education, employment and society; promoting education that accommodates technological advance; enhancing and supporting teaching professions; promoting evidence-based education policy; internationalizing education; and supporting the sustainable development goals.³⁷¹¹ All these goals are to be undertaken in close cooperation with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, among other relevant organizations and stakeholders.³⁷¹²

On 9 June 2018, the G7 leaders committed to ensuring better access to education in conflict and crisis situations and ensuring schools are a safe space. Specifically, during conflict and crisis, for

³⁷⁰⁶ G7 Kurashiki Education Ministers' Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 May 2016. Access Date: 10 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/education/education2016.html>.

³⁷⁰⁷ 8 G7 Kurashiki Education Ministers' Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 May 2016. Access Date: 10 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/education/education2016.html>.

³⁷⁰⁸ G7 Kurashiki Education Ministers' Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 May 2016. Access Date: 10 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/education/education2016.html>.

³⁷⁰⁹ G7 Kurashiki Education Ministers' Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 May 2016. Access Date: 10 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/education/education2016.html>.

³⁷¹⁰ G7 Kurashiki Education Ministers' Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 May 2016. Access Date: 10 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/education/education2016.html>.

³⁷¹¹ G7 Kurashiki Education Ministers' Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 May 2016. Access Date: 10 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/education/education2016.html>.

³⁷¹² G7 Kurashiki Education Ministers' Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 May 2016. Access Date: 10 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/education/education2016.html>.

refugees and internally displaced, and improving coordination between humanitarian assistance and development cooperation. As well, the G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to improving education for girls and women in developing countries through better access to quality postsecondary education and opportunities; utilizing various learning tools to promote knowledge and skills building for girls and women; increasing statistical knowledge of girls and women's progress in education; encouraging governments to provide continuing education for all; supporting innovative education; ensuring access to at least 12 years of safe, quality education that promotes gender equality; and eliminating barriers to gender equality and to quality primary and secondary education.³⁷¹³

On 5 July 2019, the G7 Development and Education Ministers held a joint meeting in Paris, France, for the first time. They expressed the importance of education for sustainable development and its qualification as a human right. Building on previous declarations, the G7 ministers reiterated their commitment toward closing the gap in education in developing countries through collaborative, sustainable and gender-responsive education policies.³⁷¹⁴

Commitment Features

This commitment to “encourage partner countries’ governments and other donors to join a collective effort in strengthening education systems, thus increasing our coordination and our political and financial support to education, including basic education” comes from the Sahel Partnership Action Plan agreed to at the G7 Biarritz Summit on 26 August 2019.³⁷¹⁵ It refers specifically to strengthen education systems in the Sahel as “3 million children are still deprived of access to primary school ... due in particular to the closure of schools in conflict-affected areas, and that the quality of teaching remains a significant issue.”³⁷¹⁶

The Sahel region includes Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso and Chad.³⁷¹⁷ The G5 Sahel was created on 16 February 2014, as an intergovernmental cooperation framework to fight insecurity and support development. In 2017, the Sahel Alliance, initiated by France and Germany, was created to encourage cooperation between major development partners and G5 countries. The Sahel Alliance includes the main multilateral and bilateral development partners of the Sahel countries; France, Germany, the European Union, the African Development Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Kingdom, Italy, Spain, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Finland.³⁷¹⁸ The purpose of the Sahel Alliance is to improve the coordination of partners to deliver faster, more effective and better targeted assistance to vulnerable areas. More than 600 projects worth more than

³⁷¹³ Charlevoix Declaration on Quality Education for Girls, Adolescent Girls and Women in Developing Countries, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 10 October 2019.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/education-commitment.html>.

³⁷¹⁴ Joint communiqué of the G7 Ministers of Education and International Development, France Diplomatie (Paris) 5 July 2019. Access Date: 10 October 2019. https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/g7_ministerial_communique-5th_july-education-development_cle016bef.pdf.

³⁷¹⁵ Sahel Partnership Action Plan, Elysee G7 Biarritz (Biarritz) 26 August 2019. Access Date: 12 October 2019. <https://www.elysee.fr/admin/upload/default/0001/05/a47d34992ae172f71af981698f05524ffed81b24.pdf>.

³⁷¹⁶ Sahel Partnership Action Plan, Elysee G7 Biarritz (Biarritz) 26 August 2019. Access Date: 12 October 2019. <https://www.elysee.fr/admin/upload/default/0001/05/a47d34992ae172f71af981698f05524ffed81b24.pdf>.

³⁷¹⁷ G5 Sahel Joint Force and the Sahel Alliance, France Diplomatie (Paris). Access Date: 12 October 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/security-disarmament-and-non-proliferation/crises-andconflicts/g5-sahel-joint-force-and-the-sahel-alliance/>.

³⁷¹⁸ G5 Sahel Joint Force and the Sahel Alliance, France Diplomatie (Paris). Access Date: 12 October 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/security-disarmament-and-non-proliferation/crises-andconflicts/g5-sahel-joint-force-and-the-sahel-alliance/>.

EUR9 billion are funded by the Sahel Alliance donors, with the Agence Française de Développement playing a key role.³⁷¹⁹

There are three main types of support a G7 member may engage in to strengthen education systems in the Sahel: coordination, political support and financial support to education. With an emphasis on basic education, which “comprises primary education (first stage of basic education) and lower secondary education (second stage). It also covers a wide variety of non-formal and informal public and private activities intended to meet the basic learning needs of people of all ages.”³⁷²⁰

Coordination refers to “the process of organizing people or groups so that they work together properly and well,”³⁷²¹ therefore, a G7 member would have to encourage coordination of groups to work together with the G7 member on improving education systems in the Sahel region.

Political support would come in the form of supporting government actions, the actions of politicians, policy making and policy changes in relation to education systems. This could be in the form of supporting a government in one of the Sahel countries in order to implement a better curriculum, support teacher training programs, and/or sharing knowledge and best practices on improving education systems.

Financial support would be any form of monetary donation or pledge of a donation for any Sahel country or organizations which work in the Sahel region on education systems.

This commitment has a strong focus on working with other governments and donors, therefore acting alone would not be considered compliance. However, the term encourage does not refer to robust measurability. “It should be taken as a soft commitment where no concrete actions [needs] to be taken.”³⁷²² Other governments and donors refer to African governments, other G7 members, international organizations (e.g. World Bank, International Monetary Fund, UN, etc.), and other key stakeholders working in supporting education systems in the Sahel, such as non-governmental organizations.

Regarding the term “education systems,” this refers to all systems (whether formal or informal) which teach people of all ages, giving them skills, which can help improve their lives and further their education. Strengthening these systems could include expanding their capacity and ability to take on more students, offering more opportunities to learn different skills, and improving students test scores.

This commitment is also measured by a depth analysis. A G7 member can partially or fully encourage partner countries’ governments and other donors to join in a collective effort to strengthen education systems. A G7 member “fully encouraging” partner countries’ governments and donors would take the initiative and organize the collective effort, officially announce it, and actively seek out partnerships with other governments and donors to implement the efforts. A G7 member “partially encouraging” partner countries’ governments and donors would agree to collective efforts put forward by other G7 members, governments or donors and contribute to said effort, but not take their own initiative.

³⁷¹⁹ G5 Sahel Joint Force and the Sahel Alliance, France Diplomatie (Paris). Access Date: 12 October 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/security-disarmament-and-non-proliferation/crises-andconflicts/g5-sahel-joint-force-and-the-sahel-alliance/>.

³⁷²⁰ World Conference on EFA: Meeting Basic Learning Needs, UNESCO (Jomtien) 1990. Access Date: 12 October 2019. http://www.unesco.org/education/pdf/11_93.pdf.

³⁷²¹ Coordination, Merriam-Webster Dictionary. Access Date: 12 October 2019. <https://www.merriamwebster.com/dictionary/coordination>.

³⁷²² Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 7 May 2018. Access Date: 1 April 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/compliance-coding-manual-2016.pdf>.

For full compliance, a G7 member would have to encourage at least one partner country's government and another donor (any international organization or non-government organization) to work together to increase coordination, political and financial support to education systems in the Sahel region. An action which may be considered compliance could be initiating a joint agreement with another country or donor to strengthen education systems in the Sahel, as well as signing and implementing such agreement. Other actions could include, but are not limited to, multilateral financial assistance, working with another country or government to provide technical assistance for schools, teachers, or education policy development, supporting the government of a country in the Sahel region to implement and/or improve education policies.

Partial compliance would be if a G7 member only worked with partner countries' governments or donors, but not both, and strengthened education systems in the Sahel region through one of increased coordination, or political support, or financial support.

No compliance would be if a country did not engage with any partner countries' government or donors to strengthen education systems in the Sahel region in any way.

Note: Actions taken between 13 April and 3 June 2020 have been included in this report but were not included in the version sent out for stakeholder feedback.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	G7 member does not encourage partner countries' governments and other donors to join a collective effort in strengthening education systems, thus does not increase coordination and political and financial support to education.
0	G7 member does encourage partner countries' governments OR other donors to join a collective effort in strengthening education systems and increases coordination OR political OR financial support to education, including basic education.
+1	G7 member does encourage partner countries' governments AND other donors to join a collective effort in strengthening education systems, thus increasing coordination AND political AND financial support to education, including basic education.

*Compliance Director: Sonja Dobson
Lead Analyst: Nicole Vucemilo*

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to encourage partner countries' governments and other donors to join a collective effort in strengthening education systems, thus increasing G7 members' coordination and their political and financial support to education, including basic education.

On 26 August 2019, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced an investment of CAD20.3 million toward the education of adolescent girls in Mali.³⁷²³ This funding will specifically support "quality and gender responsive education for 90,000 young and adolescent girls in 11 communities in Segou and Mopti conflict-affected regions."³⁷²⁴

³⁷²³ Creating a better future, Prime Minister of Canada Website (Ottawa) 26 August 2019. Access Date: 7 December 2019. <https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/backgrounders/2019/08/26/creating-better-future>.

³⁷²⁴ Creating a better future, Prime Minister of Canada Website (Ottawa) 26 August 2019. Access Date: 7 December 2019. <https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/backgrounders/2019/08/26/creating-better-future>.

On 26 August 2019, Prime Minister Trudeau announced that the Government of Canada will pledge CAD14 million for conflict-affected regions of Burkina Faso.³⁷²⁵ The goal of this initiative is to “to ensure the right of girls and boys aged 6 to 16 to obtain a safe and gender-sensitive education.”³⁷²⁶

On 18 September 2019, as a contributor to a United Nations Population Fund project,³⁷²⁷ the Sahel Women’s Empowerment and Demographic Dividend (SWEDD), Canada further confirmed its commitment to gender equality education initiatives.³⁷²⁸ SWEDD announced it has facilitated development of 1,640 “husband schools” to educate men in the Sahel on how to properly treat women and provided 102,600 basic knowledge education and mentorship to young girls.³⁷²⁹

On 25 October 2019, the Government of Canada donated CAD7 million to the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) in support of girls’ education in Niger.³⁷³⁰ This donation aims to reduce gender disparities that limit access to quality education.³⁷³¹ UNICEF seeks to implement gender sensitive curriculum and teaching in all educational centres, both formal and non-formal.³⁷³² As well, this donation will accelerate efforts to support the continuity of women and girls’ education in crisis areas and is directed toward more than 220,000 girls from the regions of Maradi, Zinder, Dosso, Diffa, Tahoua, and Tillabéry.³⁷³³

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to encourage expanded collective effort in support of education in the Sahel region. While Canada’s partial commitment is evident through monetary donations to UNICEF, Plan International Canada, Save the Children Canada, and World Vision Canada, Canada has not worked directly with or encouraged partner countries’ governments.

Thus, Canada receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Veronika Zabelle Nayi

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to encourage partner countries’ governments and other donors to join a collective effort in strengthening education systems, thus increasing G7 members’ coordination and their political and financial support to education, including basic education.

³⁷²⁵ Creating a better future, Prime Minister of Canada Website (Ottawa) 26 August 2019. Access Date: 7 December 2019. <https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/backgrounders/2019/08/26/creating-better-future>.

³⁷²⁶ Creating a better future, Prime Minister of Canada Website (Ottawa) 26 August 2019. Access Date: 7 December 2019. <https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/backgrounders/2019/08/26/creating-better-future>.

³⁷²⁷ Donor Contributions, United Nations Population Fund (New York) 18 September 2019. Access Date: 16 December 2019. <https://www.unfpa.org/data/donor-contributions>.

³⁷²⁸ France, United Nations Population Fund (New York) 18 September 2019. Access Date: 16 December 2019. <https://www.unfpa.org/data/donor-contributions/france>.

³⁷²⁹ Coming Together to Help African Girls Create a Brighter Future, The World Bank (Washington, D.C.) 18 September 2019. Access Date: 16 December 2019. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/immersive-story/2019/09/18/comingtogether-to-help-african-girls-create-a-brighter-future>.

³⁷³⁰ Closing the Gaps: Canada donates \$7 million (Cdn) to support girls’ education in Niger, UNICEF (New York) 25 October 2019. Access Date: 4 December 2019. <https://www.unicef.org/niger/stories/closing-gaps>.

³⁷³¹ Closing the Gaps: Canada donates \$7 million (Cdn) to support girls’ education in Niger, UNICEF (New York) 25 October 2019. Access Date: 4 December 2019. <https://www.unicef.org/niger/stories/closing-gaps>.

³⁷³² Closing the Gaps: Canada donates \$7 million (Cdn) to support girls’ education in Niger, UNICEF (New York) 25 October 2019. Access Date: 4 December 2019. <https://www.unicef.org/niger/stories/closing-gaps>.

³⁷³³ Closing the Gaps: Canada donates \$7 million (Cdn) to support girls’ education in Niger, UNICEF (New York) 25 October 2019. Access Date: 4 December 2019. <https://www.unicef.org/niger/stories/closing-gaps>.

On 18 September 2019, as a contributor to a United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) project,³⁷³⁴ the Sahel Women's Empowerment and Demographic Dividend (SWEDD), France further confirmed its commitment to gender equality education initiatives.³⁷³⁵ SWEDD announced it has facilitated development of 1,640 "husband schools" to educate men in the Sahel on how to properly treat women and provided 102,600 basic knowledge education and mentorship to young girls.³⁷³⁶

On 20 September 2019, France participated in the Gender at the Centre Initiative by donating EUR2.5 million.³⁷³⁷ The goal of the Gender at the Centre Initiative is enhancing the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) role on issues of gender and education, mobilization of education on gender equality in developing countries and encourage international cooperation on said issue.³⁷³⁸

On 18 October 2019, the EU Emergency Fund Archipelago program announced 11 new projects.³⁷³⁹ The new projects have a budget of EUR6.5 million, partially funded by France, and include projects which help train young men and women to be employable in Sahel region countries.³⁷⁴⁰

On 24 February 2020, the Agence Française de Développement (AfD) pledged EUR10 million to the UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP) with a focus on African countries.³⁷⁴¹ IIEP's primary goals are focused on facilitating gender equality and education worldwide.³⁷⁴² The AfD emphasized in its press release this development working toward France's Gender at the Centre Initiative and UNESCO's multilateral goals.³⁷⁴³

France has partially complied with its commitment to expanding education systems in the Sahel region by encouraging other governments and donors to support education through financial contributions. France has provided financial contributions to UNFPA, UNESCO, IIEP, the Global Partnership for Education, and the EU Emergency Fund, whom have all helped facilitate building various educational systems, schools, or infrastructures in the Sahel region. However, despite being a

³⁷³⁴ Donor Contributions, United Nations Population Fund (New York) 18 September 2019. Access Date: 16 December 2019. <https://www.unfpa.org/data/donor-contributions>.

³⁷³⁵ France, United Nations Population Fund (New York) 18 September 2019. Access Date: 16 December 2019.

<https://www.unfpa.org/data/donor-contributions/france>

³⁷³⁶ Coming Together to Help African Girls Create a Brighter Future, The World Bank (Washington, D.C.) 18 September 2019. Access Date: 16 December 2019. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/immersive-story/2019/09/18/comingtogether-to-help-african-girls-create-a-brighter-future>

³⁷³⁷ Gender at the Centre Initiative, French Diplomatie (Paris) 20 September 2019. Access Date: 26 November 2019.

<https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/alliance-for-multilateralism63158/article/gender-at-the-centre-initiative>.

³⁷³⁸ Gender at the Centre Initiative, French Diplomatie (Paris) 20 September 2019. Access Date: 26 November 2019.

<https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/alliance-for-multilateralism63158/article/gender-at-the-centre-initiative>.

³⁷³⁹ Archipelago About Us, Archipelago Program (Brussels) 9 December 2019. Access Date: 9 December 2019.

<https://www.archipelago-eutf.eu/about-us/>.

³⁷⁴⁰ Archipelago Program, Results of the First Call for Proposals, CPCAF (Paris) 18 October 2019. Access Date: 9 December 2019.

³⁷⁴¹ France to Support IIEP-UNESCO in Improving Educational Planning Worldwide, AFD (Paris) 24 February 2020. Access Date: 10 April 2020. <https://www.afd.fr/en/actualites/communique-de-presse/france-support-iiep-unesco-improving-educational-planning-worldwide?origin=/en/actualites/communique-de-presse>.

³⁷⁴² France to Support IIEP-UNESCO in Improving Educational Planning Worldwide, AFD (Paris) 24 February 2020. Access Date: 10 April 2020. <https://www.afd.fr/en/actualites/communique-de-presse/france-support-iiep-unesco-improving-educational-planning-worldwide?origin=/en/actualites/communique-de-presse>.

³⁷⁴³ France to Support IIEP-UNESCO in Improving Educational Planning Worldwide, AFD (Paris) 24 February 2020. Access Date: 10 April 2020. <https://www.afd.fr/en/actualites/communique-de-presse/france-support-iiep-unesco-improving-educational-planning-worldwide?origin=/en/actualites/communique-de-presse>.

member of the Sahel Alliance,³⁷⁴⁴ France has not encouraged or joined efforts to increase coordination or political support for education.

Thus, France receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Luc Maschino

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to encourage partner countries' governments and other donors to join a collective effort in strengthening education systems, thus increasing G7 members' coordination and their political and financial support to education, including basic education.

On 18 September 2019, as a contributor to a United Nations Population Fund project,³⁷⁴⁵ the Sahel Women's Empowerment and Demographic Dividend (SWEDD), Germany further confirmed its commitment to gender equality education initiatives.³⁷⁴⁶ SWEDD announced it has facilitated development of 1,640 "husband schools" to educate men in the Sahel on how to properly treat women and provided 102,600 basic knowledge education and mentorship to young girls.³⁷⁴⁷

On 20 September 2019, Germany participated in the Gender at the Centre Initiative by donating EUR1.3 million.³⁷⁴⁸ The goal of the Gender at the Centre Initiative is enhancing the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's role on issues of gender and education, mobilization of education on gender equality in developing countries and encourage international cooperation on said issue.³⁷⁴⁹

On 25 September 2019, Germany pledged EUR10 million to Education Cannot Wait (ECW), a global fund which expands access to inclusive quality education for children and youth in emergencies and on the move in countries including those of the Sahel region.³⁷⁵⁰ On 18 December 2019, Germany pledged an additional EUR16 million to ECW.³⁷⁵¹

It is noted that Germany pledged EUR28 million for the Global Partnership for Education in 2019. Evidence for this pledge has not been found from August 2019 onwards, and thus has not be included in this assessment.

³⁷⁴⁴ The Sahel Alliance, Alliance Sahel. Access Date: 22 April 2020. <https://www.alliance-sahel.org/en/sahel-alliance/>.

³⁷⁴⁵ Donor Contributions, United Nations Population Fund (New York) 18 September 2019. Access Date: 16 December 2019. <https://www.unfpa.org/data/donor-contributions>.

³⁷⁴⁶ France, United Nations Population Fund (New York) 18 September 2019. Access Date: 16 December 2019. <https://www.unfpa.org/data/donor-contributions/france>.

³⁷⁴⁷ Coming Together to Help African Girls Create a Brighter Future, The World Bank (Washington, D.C.) 18 September 2019. Access Date: 16 December 2019. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/immersive-story/2019/09/18/comingtogether-to-help-african-girls-create-a-brighter-future>.

³⁷⁴⁸ Gender at the Centre Initiative, French Diplomatie (Paris) 20 September 2019. Access Date: 26 November 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/alliance-for-multilateralism63158/article/gender-at-the-centre-initiative>.

³⁷⁴⁹ Gender at the Centre Initiative, French Diplomatie (Paris) 20 September 2019. Access Date: 26 November 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/alliance-for-multilateralism63158/article/gender-at-the-centre-initiative>.

³⁷⁵⁰ World Leaders Pledge a Record US\$216 million to Education Cannot Wait During United Nations General Assembly, Education Cannot Wait (New York) 25 September 2019. Access Date: 16 December 2019. <https://www.educationcannotwait.org/unga-2019-pledges/>.

³⁷⁵¹ Pledges and Contributions, UNHCR (Geneva) Access Date: 4 June 2020. <https://globalcompactrefugees.org/channel/pledges-contributions>.

Germany has partially complied with its commitment by joining a collective effort with the SWEDD and donating to the Gender at the Centre Initiative to strengthen education systems through financial support to education. However, despite being a member of the Sahel Alliance, Germany has not encouraged or joined efforts to increase coordination or political support for education.³⁷⁵²

Thus, Germany has been awarded score of 0.

Analyst: Jacky Luo

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied in its commitment to encourage partner countries' governments and other donors to join a collective effort in strengthening education systems, thus increasing G7 members' coordination and their political and financial support to education, including basic education.

On 18 September 2019, as a contributor to a United Nations Population Fund project,³⁷⁵³ the Sahel Women's Empowerment and Demographic Dividend (SWEDD), Italy further confirmed its commitment to gender equality education initiatives.³⁷⁵⁴ SWEDD announced it has facilitated development of 1,640 "husband schools" to educate men in the Sahel on how to properly treat women and provided 102,600 basic knowledge education and mentorship to young girls.³⁷⁵⁵

On 18 October 2019, the Archipelago program, funded by the EU Emergency Fund,³⁷⁵⁶ announced 11 new projects, some of which help train young men and women to be employable in Sahel region countries.³⁷⁵⁷ The 11 new projects have a budget of EUR6.5 million. Italy is explicitly mentioned as financial contributors.³⁷⁵⁸

Italy has partially complied with its commitment by joining collective efforts to strengthening education systems, thus increasing financial support, through involvement with the SWEDD and the Archipelago program. Despite Italy being a member of the Sahel Alliance, Italy has not yet initiated any cooperative efforts with partner governments or other donors to strengthen education systems through increasing coordination and political support to education in the Sahel region.³⁷⁵⁹

³⁷⁵² The Sahel Alliance, Alliance Sahel. Access Date: 22 April 2020. <https://www.alliance-sahel.org/en/sahel-alliance/>.

³⁷⁵³ Donor Contributions, United Nations Population Fund (New York) 18 September 2019. Access Date: 16 December 2019. <https://www.unfpa.org/data/donor-contributions>.

³⁷⁵⁴ France, United Nations Population Fund (New York) 18 September 2019. Access Date: 16 December 2019. <https://www.unfpa.org/data/donor-contributions/france>.

³⁷⁵⁵ Coming Together to Help African Girls Create a Brighter Future, The World Bank (Washington, D.C.) 18 September 2019. Access Date: 16 December 2019. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/immersive-story/2019/09/18/comingtogether-to-help-african-girls-create-a-brighter-future>.

³⁷⁵⁶ Archipelago About Us, Archipelago Program (Brussels) 9 December 2019. Access Date: 9 December 2019. <https://www.archipelago-eutf.eu/about-us/>.

³⁷⁵⁷ Archipelago Program, Results of the First Call for Proposals, CPCA (Paris) 18 October 2019. Access Date: 9 December 2019.

<https://www.cpcf.org/XCMD.RE9fU2hPQko8MjU+MDAwMDAtMC0wMzAtMDAwMDAwMDAzNjM0OA==.html>.

³⁷⁵⁸ Archipelago Program, Results of the First Call for Proposals, CPCA (Paris) 18 October 2019. Access Date: 9 December 2019.

<https://www.cpcf.org/XCMD.RE9fU2hPQko8MjU+MDAwMDAtMC0wMzAtMDAwMDAwMDAzNjM0OA==.html>.

³⁷⁵⁹ The Sahel Alliance Officially Announces the Implementation of Over 500 Projects for a Total Amount of EUR 6bn to be Disbursed Between 2018 and 2022, The World Bank (Washington) 23 February 2018. Access Date: 20 December 2019. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2018/02/23/the-sahel-alliance-officially-announces-the-implementation-of-over-500-projects-for-a-total-amount-of-eur-6bn-to-be-disbursed-between-2018-and-2022>.

Thus, Italy has been awarded score of 0.

Analyst: Jacky Luo

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied in its commitment to encourage partner countries' governments and other donors to join a collective effort in strengthening education systems, thus increasing G7 members' coordination and their political and financial support to education, including basic education.

From 28-30 August 2019, Japan hosted the 7th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD7). One of the main pillars of the conference focused on achieving human security and Sustainable Development Goals, including through providing quality education. Japan pledged to support African governments to improve the learning environment of 3 million children, develop information communications technologies talents and 5000 highly skilled people for science, technology and innovation education, and promote interaction among students and youth.³⁷⁶⁰

On 28 August 2019, Japan announced at the Special Conference on Peace and Stability in the Sahel Region, as part of the TICAD7, that it would provide training to 1,000 people from the Sahel countries over a three year period to develop institutions within the regions, provide vocational training and education opportunities for youth and other generations, and develop human resources for peacekeeping operations through the Ecole de Maintien de la Paix Alioune Blondin Beye de Bamako, and continue to reduce the number of refugees.³⁷⁶¹

On 10 March 2020, Japan announced an Emergency Grant Aid of USD23.7 million for refugees or internally displaced persons in the Sahel. The grant will fund, among other initiatives, educational opportunities through the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. Specifically, Mali will be provided with education opportunities for 1,500 children and training for 30 teachers.³⁷⁶²

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to encourage partner countries' governments and other donors to join a collective effort in strengthening education systems. Japan has pledged to develop educational opportunities but has not encourages other governments and donors to work together to increase coordination, political, and financial support to education systems in the Sahel region.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.³⁷⁶³

Analyst: Cindy Lui

³⁷⁶⁰ The 7th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD7) 28-30 August 2019, Yokohama, Japan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) September 2019. Access Date: 27 April 2020. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000521256.pdf>.

³⁷⁶¹ Statement by H.E. Mr. Kono Taro Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan at the Special Conference on Peace and Stability in the Sahel Region, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Yokohama) 28 August 2019. Access Date: 21 December 2019. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000511802.pdf>.

³⁷⁶² Emergency Grant Aid in response to the humanitarian crisis in the Sahel region, Africa News Room (Tokyo) 10 March 2020. Access Date: 27 April 2020. <https://www.africa-newsroom.com/press/emergency-grant-aid-in-response-to-the-humanitarian-crisis-in-the-sahel-region?lang=en>.

³⁷⁶³ This partial compliance was determined after a deep search of the following websites: <https://www.mofa.go.jp/>, <https://www.un.org/en/>, <https://www.oecd-org.proxy.library.uu.nl/japan/>, <https://www.meti.go.jp/english/>, <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/>, <https://www.un.org/africarenewal/>, <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home.html>, <https://news.un.org/en/>, <http://the-japan-news.com/>, https://www.un.emb-japan.go.jp/itpr_en/index.html, <https://www.africa-newsroom.com/press/source/ministry-of-foreign-affairs-of-japan>.

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied in its commitment to encourage partner countries' governments and other donors to join a collective effort in strengthening education systems, thus increasing G7 members' coordination and their political and financial support to education, including basic education.

On 20 September 2019, the UK participated in the Gender at the Centre Initiative by donating EUR1.6 million.³⁷⁶⁴ The goal of the Gender at the Centre Initiative is enhancing the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) role on issues of gender and education, mobilization of education on gender equality in developing countries and encourage international cooperation on said issue.³⁷⁶⁵ Five of the eight pilot countries for GCI are located in the Sahel Region.³⁷⁶⁶

On 24 September 2019, Prime Minister Boris Johnson pledged approximately USD670 million toward education at the United Nations.³⁷⁶⁷ The funding's specific targets will provide millions of girls around the world with opportunities for quality education, ensure that children living in conflict zones such as the Sahel are able to attend school and will mobilize USD5 billion of investment toward education focused on marginalized children.³⁷⁶⁸

On 25 September 2019, the UK pledged USD106 million to Education Cannot Wait (ECW), a global fund which expands access to inclusive quality education for children in emergencies in countries including those of the Sahel region. One third of this pledge is designated for the Sahel region.³⁷⁶⁹ The UK is the fund's top donor.³⁷⁷⁰

On 17 October 2019, a Foreign Liaison Officer from the UK met with Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for West Africa and Security Affairs in the Bureau of African Affairs Whitney Baird; the US Ambassadors to Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger; the US Africa Command leadership; mission directors of the US Agency for International Development; US Department of State and Defense personnel assigned to the Sahel; and Foreign Liaison Officers from France, Germany, Italy, and Spain to discuss a collaborative approach to the Sahel region in Stuttgart, Germany.³⁷⁷¹ These

³⁷⁶⁴ Gender at the Centre Initiative, French Diplomatie (Paris) 20 September 2019. Access Date: 26 November 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/alliance-for-multilateralism63158/article/gender-at-the-centre-initiative>.

³⁷⁶⁵ Gender at the Centre Initiative, French Diplomatie (Paris) 20 September 2019. Access Date: 26 November 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/alliance-for-multilateralism63158/article/gender-at-the-centre-initiative>.

³⁷⁶⁶ Gender at the Centre Initiative, French Diplomatie (Paris) 20 September 2019. Access Date: 26 November 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/alliance-for-multilateralism63158/article/gender-at-the-centre-initiative>.

³⁷⁶⁷ PM steps up UK effort to get every girl in the world into school, ReliefWeb OCHA (New York) 24 September 2019. Access Date: 18 December 2019. <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/pm-steps-uk-effort-get-every-girl-world-school>.

³⁷⁶⁸ PM steps up UK effort to get every girl in the world into school, ReliefWeb OCHA (New York) 24 September 2019. Access Date: 18 December 2019. <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/pm-steps-uk-effort-get-every-girl-world-school>.

³⁷⁶⁹ World Leaders Pledge a Record US\$216 million to Education Cannot Wait During United Nations General Assembly, Education Cannot Wait (New York) 25 September 2019. Access Date: 16 December 2019. <https://www.educationcannotwait.org/unga-2019-pledges/>.

³⁷⁷⁰ World Leaders Pledge a Record US\$216 million to Education Cannot Wait During United Nations General Assembly, Education Cannot Wait (New York) 25 September 2019. Access Date: 16 December 2019. <https://www.educationcannotwait.org/unga-2019-pledges/>.

³⁷⁷¹ AFRICOM hosts high level discussions on G5 Sahel region, United States Africa Command (Stuttgart) 8 October 2019. Access Date: 17 December 2019. <https://www.africom.mil/media-room/Article/32259/africom-hosts-high-leveldiscussions-on-g5-sahel-region>.

talks were “centred around increasing understanding of country/region specific issues, partner national positions, and their limiting factors.”³⁷⁷²

On 20 November 2019, UK Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations Ambassador Jonathan Allen briefed the Security Council on the Joint Force of the Group of Five for the Sahel.³⁷⁷³ Deputy Permanent Representative Allen called upon all Security Council members to meet the commitments made to the G5 Sahel.³⁷⁷⁴

On 21 November 2019, as a member of the UN Security Council, the UK issued a press statement on the Group of Five for the Sahel (FC-G5S) and encouraged the FC-G5S to continue collaborating and exchanging information through the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali.³⁷⁷⁵ The members of the Security Council also expressed their intention to continue closely monitoring the security situation in the Sahel and the international support directed toward FC-G5S.³⁷⁷⁶

On 1 March 2020, Minister for Africa and Joint Minister for the Department for International Development and the Foreign and Commonwealth James Duddridge attended the inaugural General Assembly of the Sahel Alliance and the sixth Summit of the Leaders of the G5 Sahel in Mauritania.³⁷⁷⁷ Minister Duddridge met with the Heads of State from the Sahel and major international partners and spoke about the “UK’s role in girls’ education.”³⁷⁷⁸ He also met with Mauritanian Minister for Education and National Education Reform Adama Bocar Soko to discuss how the UK can benefit education systems in the Sahel and “break down barriers to girls attending school.”³⁷⁷⁹

On 13 April 2020, the UK announced a GBP5 million donation to ECW to support quick deployment of emergency education for youth in crises and emergency situations. The UK remains ECW’s largest donor and this donation will be used as part of ECW’s mission to support the continuance of educating youth during the COVID-19 pandemic.³⁷⁸⁰

³⁷⁷² AFRICOM hosts high level discussions on G5 Sahel region, United States Africa Command (Stuttgart) 8 October 2019. Access Date: 17 December 2019. <https://www.africom.mil/media-room/Article/32259/africom-hosts-high-leveldiscussions-on-g5-sahel-region>.

³⁷⁷³ G5 efforts to combat instability in the Sahel, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 20 November 2019. Access Date: 18 December 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/g5-efforts-to-combat-instability-in-thesahel>.

³⁷⁷⁴ G5 efforts to combat instability in the Sahel, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 20 November 2019. Access Date: 18 December 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/g5-efforts-to-combat-instability-in-thesahel>.

³⁷⁷⁵ Security Council Press Statement on Group of Five for Sahel Joint Force, United Nations (New York) 21 November 2019. Access Date: 17 December 2019. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2019/sc14029.doc.htm>.

³⁷⁷⁶ Security Council Press Statement on Group of Five for Sahel Joint Force, United Nations (New York) 21 November 2019. Access Date: 17 December 2019. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2019/sc14029.doc.htm>.

³⁷⁷⁷ Africa Minister champions UK leadership to help educate girls and end preventable deaths, GOV.UK (London) 1 March 2020. Access Date: 12 April 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/africa-minister-champions-uk-leadership-to-help-educate-girls-and-end-preventable-deaths--2>.

³⁷⁷⁸ Africa Minister champions UK leadership to help educate girls and end preventable deaths, GOV.UK (London) 1 March 2020. Access Date: 12 April 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/africa-minister-champions-uk-leadership-to-help-educate-girls-and-end-preventable-deaths--2>.

³⁷⁷⁹ Africa Minister champions UK leadership to help educate girls and end preventable deaths, GOV.UK (London) 1 March 2020. Access Date: 12 April 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/africa-minister-champions-uk-leadership-to-help-educate-girls-and-end-preventable-deaths--2>.

³⁷⁸⁰ United Kingdom Announces £5 Million in Additional Funding for Education Cannot Wait’s Education in Emergency Response to COVID-19, Education Cannot Wait (New York) 13 April 2020. Access Date: 27 April 2020. <https://www.educationcannotwait.org/uk-covid19/>.

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to increase coordination, political and financial support to education systems in the Sahel region. While the United Kingdom has provided financial support to developing education systems in the Sahel region and despite being a member of the Sahel Alliance,³⁷⁸¹ it has not increased coordination among G7 members, nor has it provided political support specifically targeted toward education systems.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Victoria Vale

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied in its commitment to encourage partner countries' governments and other donors to join a collective effort in strengthening education systems, thus increasing G7 members' coordination and their political and financial support to education, including basic education.

On 25 September 2019, the US pledged USD12 million to Education Cannot Wait, a global fund that expands access to inclusive quality education for children in emergencies in countries including those of the Sahel region.³⁷⁸²

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to increase coordination, political and financial support to education systems in the Sahel region. While the United States has provided financial support to developing education systems in the Sahel region and has engaged in coordination between G7 members, it has not provided political support specifically targeted toward education systems.

Thus, the United States receives a score of 0.³⁷⁸³

Analyst: Victoria Vale

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to work collaboratively with international and non-governmental organizations to increase coordination as well as political and financial support to education systems in the Sahel region.

On 20 September 2019, the European Commission participated in the Gender at the Centre Initiative by donating EUR1 million.³⁷⁸⁴ The goal of the Gender at the Centre Initiative is enhancing the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) role on issues of

³⁷⁸¹ The Sahel Alliance, Alliance Sahel. Access Date: 22 April 2020. <https://www.alliance-sahel.org/en/sahel-alliance/>.

³⁷⁸² World Leaders Pledge a Record US\$216 million to Education Cannot Wait During United Nations General Assembly, Education Cannot Wait (New York) 25 September 2019. Access Date: 16 December 2019. <https://www.educationcannotwait.org/unga-2019-pledges/>.

³⁷⁸³ This partial compliance was determined after a deep search of the following websites: <https://www.un.org/en/>, <https://www.un.org/africarenewal/>, <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home.html>, <https://news.un.org/en/>, <https://www.africa-newsroom.com/press/index>, <https://www.state.gov/>, <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information>, <https://www.educationcannotwait.org/news/>.

³⁷⁸⁴ Gender at the Centre Initiative, French Diplomatie (Paris) 20 September 2019. Access Date: 26 November 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/alliance-for-multilateralism63158/article/gender-at-the-centre-initiative>.

gender and education, mobilization of education on gender equality in developing countries and encourage international cooperation on said issue.³⁷⁸⁵

On 25 October 2019, the European Commission, in collaboration with the African Union Commission, the German Academic Exchange Service, British Council, Campus France, and Nuffic, organized a High-Level Conference on Higher Education Collaboration.³⁷⁸⁶ A list of key recommendations was produced, including increased cooperation with the private sector; the promotion of a Pan-African Quality Assurance and Accreditation Framework; the strengthening of transnational educational partnerships; and a comprehensive approach to refugee integration in tertiary education.³⁷⁸⁷

On 13 November 2019, Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management Christos Stylianides announced a further EUR35 million in humanitarian aid to humanitarian organizations working in the Sahel region in order to boost access to food and basic social services, including education.³⁷⁸⁸

On 26 February 2020, President of the Sahel Alliance Jean-Yves Le Drian and European Commissioner for International Partnerships Jutta Urpilainen signed a commitment by the European Investment Bank to join the Sahel Alliance as a full member, with the goal of providing investment and financing toward education projects in the region.³⁷⁸⁹

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to increase coordination and support to education systems in the Sahel region. It has expressed its political support and outlined means of coordination through a High-Level Conference in collaboration with international partners. Additionally, it has provided additional financial support to humanitarian organizations and educational projects operating in the Sahel region. It has also encouraged the European Investment Bank to commit as a full member of the Sahel Alliance to promote investment in education.

Thus, the European Union receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Tomer Zaidman

³⁷⁸⁵ Gender at the Centre Initiative, French Diplomatie (Paris) 20 September 2019. Access Date: 26 November 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/alliance-for-multilateralism63158/article/gender-at-the-centre-initiative>.

³⁷⁸⁶ Conference Outcomes, DAAD Brussels (Brussels) 25 October 2019. Access Date: 16 December 2019. <https://www.daad-brussels.eu/en/events-overview/our-events/africa-europe-event-on-higher-educationcollaboration/conference-outcomes/>.

³⁷⁸⁷ Conference Outcomes, DAAD Brussels (Brussels) 25 October 2019. Access Date: 16 December 2019. <https://www.daad-brussels.eu/en/events-overview/our-events/africa-europe-event-on-higher-educationcollaboration/conference-outcomes/>.

³⁷⁸⁸ EU commits additional €35 million for Africa's Sahel region, European Commission (Brussels) 13 November 2019. Access Date: 9 December 2019. https://ec.europa.eu/echo/news/eu-commits-additional-35-million-africa-s-sahel-region_en.

³⁷⁸⁹ EIB joins Sahel Alliance, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 26 February 2020. Access Date: 27 February 2020. <https://www.eib.org/en/press/all/2020-068-european-investment-bank-joins-sahel-alliance>.