

12. Education [142]

Commitment:

“We, along with other donors, will continue efforts to mobilize bilateral and multilateral resources to meet the shortfalls of FTI-endorsed countries estimated by the FTI Secretariat at around USD1 billion for 2008, while supporting the improvement of its effectiveness through an external evaluation. There should be a strong emphasis placed on the quality of education and program effectiveness.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on Development and Africa

Assessment:

Compliance Score

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
	-1	0	+1
Canada		0	
France		0	
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Russia		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States		0	
European Union		0	
Average Score			+0.11

Background:

In 1990, at the World Conference on Education for All in Jomtien, Thailand, delegates from 155 countries and 150 organizations agreed to drastically reduce illiteracy and universalize primary education by 2000.⁹⁰¹ In April 2000, Senegal hosted the World Education Forum.⁹⁰² Participants adopted the Dakar Framework for Action, and UNESCO assumed responsibility for coordinating between participants and maintaining momentum.⁹⁰³

⁹⁰¹ The World Conference on Education for All 1990, UNESCO (Geneva). Date of Access: 5 December 2008.

http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/ed_for_all/background/world_conference_jomtien.shtml.

⁹⁰² EDUCATION Primary Education, UNESCO (Geneva). Date of Access: 7 December 2008.

http://portal.unesco.org/education/en/ev.php-URL_ID=33163&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html.

⁹⁰³ EDUCATION Primary Education, UNESCO (Geneva). Date of Access: 7 December 2008.

http://portal.unesco.org/education/en/ev.php-URL_ID=33163&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html.

In 2002, the World Bank partnered with UNESCO, as well as donor and developing countries, to launch the Fast Track Initiative (FTI).⁹⁰⁴ FTI is a planning and funding mechanism, overseen by a small secretariat, intended to help the world's poorest countries achieve Education for All. FTI-endorsed countries are deemed to have "a credible education sector plan" by local donors, using guidelines laid out by the FTI.⁹⁰⁵ The initiative helps promote and coordinate effective bilateral and multilateral aid for education, and also directly funds some projects through the Education Program Development Fund and the Catalytic Fund.

At the 2001 Genoa Summit, G8 countries reaffirmed their support for the Education for All Initiative and endorsed the results of the G8 Education Task Force, which reported at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit.⁹⁰⁶ In 2005, G8 leaders reiterated their commitment to the Initiative, placing particular emphasis on education in Africa.⁹⁰⁷ The leaders also expressed their support for the Fast Track Initiative (FTI).⁹⁰⁸

Despite Education for All's regular promotion at the G8, funding shortfalls in FTI-endorsed countries have grown. At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, G8 members pledged to close a USD500 million funding gap.⁹⁰⁹ The FTI Secretariat now estimates the shortfall at USD1 billion.⁹¹⁰ At the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, G8 leaders expressed support for improvements to the FTI's effectiveness through an external evaluation and called for greater emphasis on countries affected by conflicts, and on marginalized populations.⁹¹¹ The FTI Evaluation Oversight Committee was established to manage the external evaluation, to be carried out between mid-2008 and mid-2009, evaluating the FTI's activities from 2002 to 2008.⁹¹² A final report is expected in September 2009.

⁹⁰⁴ Education: International Initiatives, UNESCO (Geneva). Date of Access: 7 December 2008.

http://portal.unesco.org/education/en/ev.php-URL_ID=24181&URL_DO=DO_PRINTPAGE&URL_SECTION=201.html.

⁹⁰⁵ Education for All – Fast Track Initiative, World Bank (Washington), 12 October 2005. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. http://www.untj.org/principals/files/education/FTI_factsheet_endorsement.pdf.

⁹⁰⁶ A New Focus on Education for All, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2002. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/education.html>.

⁹⁰⁷ Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html>.

⁹⁰⁸ Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html>.

⁹⁰⁹ Summit Declaration on Growth and Responsibility in Africa, G8 Heiligendamm Summit (Heiligendamm) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. http://www.g-8.de/Content/DE/Artikel/G8Gipfel/Anlage/Abschlusserkl_C3_A4rungen/WV-afrika-en.templateId=raw.property=publicationFile.pdf/WV-afrika-en.

⁹¹⁰ Fast Track Initiative, World Bank (Tokyo) 23 April 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. http://siteresources.worldbank.org/JAPAN/JAPANESEEXT/Resources/515497-1196389582361/080422_FTII_en.pdf.

⁹¹¹ Summit Declaration on Development and Africa, G8 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit (Hokkaido-Toyako) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/doc080709_03_en.html.

⁹¹² FTI Evaluation Oversight Committee Terms of Reference, World Bank (Washington) Date of Access: 7 December 2008. http://www.efafasttrack.org/library/eoc_tor.pdf.

Additionally, a report on G8 progress on FTI will be delivered at the 2009 Summit.⁹¹³

Commitment Features:

This commitment requires G8 member states to work towards meeting shortfalls in FTI-endorsed countries. This requires some financial commitment on the part of the states themselves, as well as an effort to mobilize bilateral or multilateral funding from other donors. It should be noted that much of the funding for FTI-endorsed countries is bilateral, and while it is more difficult to gather information on these aid flows, bilateral aid does indeed constitute compliance with his commitment.

Scoring:

-1	Member does not deliver some of its previously committed funds for FTI-endorsed countries. Member does not cooperate with other donors to raise funds, AND does not contribute any new funding.
0	Member commits new funds, but does not cooperate with other donors to raise funds for FTI-endorsed countries. Alternatively, member obtains shortfall funding from other donors but does not increase its own funding.
+1	Member increases its funds for FRI-endorsed countries to cover shortfalls AND actively cooperates with other donors to raise funds.

Lead Analyst: Sahar Kazranian

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to meet funding shortfalls for FTI-endorsed countries.

Support for Education for All is one component of the Canadian International Development Agency’s (CIDA’s) Sustainable Development Strategy for 2007-2009.⁹¹⁴ The agency promises to “work with partner countries to develop credible national education plans,” an initiative that could help qualify countries for FTI funding.

Canada provides bilateral aid for education to a number of FTI-endorsed countries. For example, the Access to Primary Education – Back to School project in Haiti covered primary school fees for 13,415 children for the 2007-2008 school year, and 47,500

⁹¹³ Development and Africa, G8 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit (Hokkaido-Toyako) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/doc080709_03_en.html.

⁹¹⁴ Sustainable Development Strategy: 2007-2009, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 9 January 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/RAC-1129144152-R4Q#act2b>.

children for the 2008-2009 school year.⁹¹⁵ The program, to which CIDA contributed CAD1.2 million in 2007-2008, will receive CAD5 million in 2008-2009.⁹¹⁶ CIDA describes this as an “Education for All project” implemented with the World Bank and the Government of Haiti, and its expansion constitutes partial compliance.⁹¹⁷ Canada has also agreed to provide CAD100 million for education in Mozambique, between 2009 and 2014.⁹¹⁸

When the FTI cannot mobilize bilateral assistance, it can provide transitional support from one of its two multi-donor funds: the Catalytic Fund and the Education Program Development Fund (EPDF). According to the FTI Catalytic Fund’s Interim Status Report, Canada has not made any commitment or payment to the Fund for 2008-2009.⁹¹⁹ In this compliance cycle, Canada promised USD1.62 million in 2009 and USD6.48 million in 2010-2013 to the EPDF, though none of these funds had been disbursed as of 31 March 2009.⁹²⁰

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of 0. While it has addressed the funding shortfall with bilateral aid, it has not mobilized shortfall funding from other donors.

Analyst: Tala Khoury

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to meet funding shortfalls for FTI-endorsed countries.

On 25 September 2008, at the UN High Level Event on the Millennium Development Goals, France promised to contribute EUR50 million in new funding for Fast Track

⁹¹⁵ Access to Primary Education – Back-to-School 2007-2008, CIDA Project Browser (Ottawa) 6 May 2009. Date of Access: 5 June 2009. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/DB3355F080EA35F9852573ED003CA0A6?OpenDocument>.

Access to Primary Education – Back-to-School 2008-2009, CIDA Project Browser (Ottawa) 6 May 2009. Date of Access: 5 June 2009. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/4682FD4A094D6F5F852574DC0037233C?OpenDocument>.

⁹¹⁶ Access to Primary Education – Back-to-School 2008-2009, CIDA Project Browser (Ottawa) 6 May 2009. Date of Access: 5 June 2009. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/4682FD4A094D6F5F852574DC0037233C?OpenDocument>.

⁹¹⁷ Access to Primary Education – Back-to-School 2008-2009, CIDA Project Browser (Ottawa) 6 May 2009. Date of Access: 5 June 2009. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/4682FD4A094D6F5F852574DC0037233C?OpenDocument>.

⁹¹⁸ Canada’s Assistance to Education in Mozambique, CIDA Project Browser (Ottawa) 30 June 2009. Date of Access: 30 June 2009. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/projEn/A033033001>.

⁹¹⁹ FTI Catalytic Fund Annual Status Report, FTI Secretariat (France) 13 December 2008. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL_CF_Annual_Status_Report_Oslo_2008.pdf.

⁹²⁰ Education Program Development Fund (EPDF) Interim Progress Report, FTI Secretariat (Copenhagen) 31 March 2009. Date of Access: 6 June 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/EPDF_Interim_Progress_Report_April_2009_final.pdf.

Initiative projects.⁹²¹ This contribution will help to meet FTI funding shortfalls, and therefore constitutes partial compliance.

When the FTI cannot mobilize bilateral assistance, it can provide transitional support from one of its two multi-donor funds: the Catalytic Fund and the Education Program Development Fund (EPDF). In this compliance period, France's commitment to the Catalytic Fund has ranged between USD23.8 million and USD21.4 million.⁹²² France's disbursements have increased, however, by USD14.5 million since April 2008, and at least USD7.9 million of this was disbursed in the current compliance cycle.⁹²³ The FTI Secretariat has noted that since 2007, the Catalytic Fund's receipts from donors have nearly doubled, thanks in part to France's recent contribution.⁹²⁴

France has pledged USD1.74 million to the EPDF for 2009. Moreover, it has disbursed USD5.84 million of the USD7.58 million pledged for 2005-2009.⁹²⁵ It is not clear, however, whether these pledges and disbursements were made before or after the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit.

On 18 March 2009, French representative Jean-Pierre Lacroix spoke to the UN General Assembly about education.⁹²⁶ While Lacroix reiterated France's support for the Fast Track Initiative and spoke in general terms about the importance of education, he did not directly urge other nations to meet the FTI funding shortfall.⁹²⁷

⁹²¹ World Leaders, FIFA Launch "Class of 2015: Education For All", \$4.5 B Pledged, Global March Against Child Labour (New York) 25 September 2009. Date of Access: 5 June 2009.

<http://www.globalmarch.org/campaigns/educationcampaign/UN-SUMMIT-NY-2008.php>.

Universal Access to Education – Statement by Mr. Jean-Pierre Lacroix, Deputy Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations, at the General Assembly, France at the United Nations (New York) 18 March 2009. Date of Access: 5 June 2009. <http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article3727>.

⁹²² FTI Catalytic Fund Interim Status Report, Fast Track Initiative (Copenhagen) 20 March 2009. Date of Access: 6 June 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL_CF_Interim_Status_Report_March_20_2009.pdf.

FTI Catalytic Fund Annual Status Report, Fast Track Initiative (Oslo) 15 November 2008. Date of Access: 6 June 2008. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL_CF_Annual_Status_Report_Oslo_2008.pdf.

⁹²³ FTI Catalytic Fund Annual Status Report, Fast Track Initiative (Oslo) 15 November 2008. Date of Access: 6 June 2008. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL_CF_Annual_Status_Report_Oslo_2008.pdf.

⁹²³ FTI Catalytic Fund Interim Status Report, Fast Track Initiative (Copenhagen) 20 March 2009. Date of Access: 6 June 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL_CF_Interim_Status_Report_March_20_2009.pdf.

⁹²⁴ FTI Catalytic Fund Annual Status Report, Fast Track Initiative (Oslo) 15 November 2009. Date of Access: 6 June 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL_CF_Annual_Status_Report_Oslo_2008.pdf.

⁹²⁵ Education Program Development Fund (EPDF) Summary Progress Report, Fast Track Initiative (Oslo) December 2008. Date of Access: 12 May 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/Tab_2_EPDF_Summary_Progress_Report.pdf.

⁹²⁶ Universal Access to Education – Statement by Mr. Jean-Pierre Lacroix, Deputy Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations, at the General Assembly, France at the United Nations (New York) 18 March 2009. Date of Access: 5 June 2009. <http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article3727>.

⁹²⁷ Universal Access to Education – Statement by Mr. Jean-Pierre Lacroix, Deputy Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations, at the General Assembly, France at the United Nations (New York) 18 March 2009. Date of Access: 5 June 2009. <http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article3727>.

Despite these contributions, UNESCO's 2009 Education For All (EFA) Global Monitoring Report has noted that several donors – including France – “should urgently review their current aid allocations.”⁹²⁸

Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0. Although France has provided increased funding for the FTI, it has yet to mobilize funding from other donors.

Analyst: Julien Russell Brunet

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to meet funding shortfalls for FTI-endorsed countries.

When the FTI cannot mobilize bilateral assistance, it can provide transitional support from one of its two multi-donor funds: the Catalytic Fund and the Education Program Development Fund (EPDF). In 2007, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development announced that Germany planned to contribute EUR8 million to the FTI's Catalytic Fund between 2007 and 2009, in order to alleviate funding shortfalls.⁹²⁹ The FTI's Catalytic Fund status reports indicate that during this compliance cycle, Germany has increased its total pledged funds from USD7.2 million to USD9.9 million.⁹³⁰ Germany has also disbursed an additional USD3.2 million in this compliance cycle.⁹³¹

At the International UNESCO Education for All Conference in Oslo in December 2008, Germany Minister Heide Wieczorek-Zeul noted that “significant progress has been made since the Education for All initiative was launched” and emphasized that “education is the key to development and to achieving the Millennium Development Goals.”⁹³² At a meeting of EU development ministers held in September 2008, Minister Wieczorek-Zeul encouraged her EU counterparts to make renewed financial commitments towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, but did not focus on education.⁹³³

⁹²⁸ Highlights of the EFA Report 2009, UNESCO (Paris) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. http://www.unesco.org/education/gmr2009/press/efagmr2009_Highlights.pdf.

⁹²⁹ Promoting children's education, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 2007. Date of Access: 30 April 2009. <http://www.bmz.de/en/issues/HumanRights/kinderrechte/arbeitsfelder/bildung/index.html>.

⁹³⁰ FTI Catalytic Fund Interim Status Report, Fast Track Initiative (Tokyo) 22 April 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/CF_statusreport_apr08.pdf.

FTI Catalytic Fund Interim Status Report, Fast Track Initiative (Copenhagen) 20 March 2009. Date of Access: 6 June 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL_CF_Interim_Status_Report_March_20_2009.pdf.

⁹³¹ FTI Catalytic Fund Interim Status Report, Fast Track Initiative (Copenhagen) 20 March 2009. Date of Access: 6 June 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL_CF_Interim_Status_Report_March_20_2009.pdf.

⁹³² Wieczorek-Zeul: "Education is the key to development", Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) December 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2009. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2008/december/pm_20081217_122.html.

⁹³³ Wieczorek-Zeul seeks to win EU Development Ministers' support for International Conference on Financing for Development, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn)

UNESCO's Education for All Global Monitoring Report 2009 called on Germany to review its current aid allocations.⁹³⁴ According to the report, Germany allocates only 7 per cent of its total development assistance for education to basic education in low-income countries, placing a greater priority on subsidizing attendance at German universities.⁹³⁵ According to the Global Campaign for Education, Germany's contribution falls short of its "fair share" of FTI targets.⁹³⁶ The Campaign's recent report states that Germany and three other donor countries (Italy, Japan, and the United States) have collectively contributed only 10 per cent of the amount needed to fulfill their promises on universal education.⁹³⁷ In a briefing delivered at the Education for All High-Level Group Meeting held in Oslo in December 2008, the Global Campaign for Education also called on major economies such as Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United States to both increase ODA and give a larger share of it to basic education.⁹³⁸

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for its increased commitments and disbursements to the Catalytic Fund. Germany has yet to mobilize additional resources from other donors to meet the FTI shortfall.

Analyst: Isabel Dimitrov

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to meet funding shortfalls for FTI-endorsed countries.

On the Italian Development Cooperation website, Education for All is listed as one of Italy's "most important initiatives."⁹³⁹ On 12 December 2008, three Italian representatives participated in the FTI Steering Committee Meeting in Oslo, Norway.⁹⁴⁰

In September 2008 Italy promised EUR16 million, through a World Bank-administered trust fund administered, to Ethiopia's Fast Track Initiative plan. These new funds

September 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2009.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2008/september/pm_20080929_90.html.

⁹³⁴ EFA – Global Monitoring Report 2009: "Overcoming inequality: why governance matters", UNESCO (Paris) November 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2009.

<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0017/001776/177683e.pdf>.

⁹³⁵ EFA – Global Monitoring Report 2009: "Overcoming inequality: why governance matters", UNESCO (Paris) November 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2009.

<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0017/001776/177683e.pdf>.

⁹³⁶ No Excuses: A Global Report Card Ranking Governments' Efforts to Achieve Education for All – Half Term, Global Campaign for Education, 2008.

⁹³⁷ No Excuses: A Global Report Card Ranking Governments' Efforts to Achieve Education for All – Half Term, Global Campaign for Education, 2008.

⁹³⁸ Briefing for the Education for All High Level Group: "At the crossroads: Which way forward for a global impact on education?" Global Campaign for Education (Oslo) December 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2009

<http://www.campaignforeducation.org/docs/reports/At%20the%20crossroads%20Which%20way%20forward%20for%20a%20global%20compact%20on%20education.pdf>.

⁹³⁹ Italian Development Cooperation, Ministero degli Affari Esteri (Rome). Date of Access: 15 December 2008. <http://sedi.esteri.it/portaledgcs/portaledgcs/inglese/intro.html>.

⁹⁴⁰ FTI Steering Committee Meeting Participants List, FTI Secretariat (Oslo) 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL_SC_Participants_list.pdf.

constitute compliance with the commitment to work to meet shortfalls in FTI-endorsed countries.

When the FTI cannot mobilize bilateral assistance, it can provide transitional support from one of its two multi-donor funds: the Catalytic Fund and the Education Program Development Fund (EPDF). In this compliance cycle, Italy promised and disbursed USD13 million to the Catalytic Fund for 2009.⁹⁴¹

The G8 chair traditionally serves as co-chair of EFA-FTI.⁹⁴² Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Franco Frattini has suggested that this position “will allow us [...] to launch an initiative for access to primary education” at the L’Aquila Summit.⁹⁴³ In April 2009, the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs’ Director General for Development Cooperation, praised EFA-FTI as “a good model for aid effectiveness and donor harmonization.” Italy has not yet specifically called on other donors to meet the FTI shortfalls, however.

According to the Global Campaign for Education, Italy’s contribution falls short of its “fair share” of FTI targets.⁹⁴⁴ The Campaign’s recent report states that Italy and three other donor countries (Germany, Japan, and the United States) have collectively contributed only 10 per cent of the amount needed to fulfill their promises on universal education.⁹⁴⁵

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0. While Italy has increased its own contributions to FTI-endorsed education plans, through bilateral and multilateral channels, it has not mobilized resources from other donors.

Analysts: Tala Khoury and Polina Arkhipova

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to meet the funding shortfalls for FTI-endorsed countries.

When the FTI cannot mobilize bilateral assistance, it can provide transitional support from one of its two multi-donor funds: the Catalytic Fund and the Education Program

⁹⁴¹ FTI Catalytic Fund Interim Status Report, Fast Track Initiative (Copenhagen) 20 March 2009. Date of Access: 6 June 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL_CF_Interim_Status_Report_March_20_2009.pdf.

⁹⁴² The Education for All-Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI) Technical Meeting and Related Meetings, and Policy Speech by Mr. Masahiko Koumura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 6 June 2009. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2008/4/1179263_932.html.

⁹⁴³ Aspects of the Italian Presidency and Prospects for World Governance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 4 June 2009. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interventi/2008/12/20081205_FrattiniInterventoG8

⁹⁴⁴ No Excuses: A Global Report Card Ranking Governments’ Efforts to Achieve Education for All – Half Term, Global Campaign for Education, 2008.

⁹⁴⁵ No Excuses: A Global Report Card Ranking Governments’ Efforts to Achieve Education for All – Half Term, Global Campaign for Education, 2008.

Development Fund (EPDF). Since April 2008, Japan has disbursed USD2.4 million to the Catalytic Fund, including at least USD1.2 million since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit.⁹⁴⁶

In December 2008, Japan sent five representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, and the Japanese International Cooperation Agency to participate in the FTI Steering Committee Meeting in Oslo, Norway.⁹⁴⁷ There is no evidence that Japan mobilized funding from other donors to meet FTI funding shortfalls since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit.

The latest Education for All Global Monitoring Report commented that Japan continues to “invest a very low share of gross national income in development assistance.”⁹⁴⁸ According to the Global Campaign for Education, Japan’s contribution falls short of its “fair share” of FTI targets.⁹⁴⁹ The Campaign’s recent report states that Japan and three other donor countries (Germany, Italy, and the United States) have collectively contributed only 10 per cent of the amount needed to fulfill their promises on universal education.⁹⁵⁰ In a briefing delivered at the Education for All High-Level Group Meeting held in Oslo in December 2008, the Global Campaign for Education also called on major economies such as Japan, Germany, Italy, and the United States to both increase ODA and give a larger share of it to basic education.⁹⁵¹

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0. Although Japan has pledged funds to the FTI, it has not actively pursued funding from other donors.

Analyst: Isabel Dimitrov

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to meet funding shortfalls for FTI-endorsed countries.

⁹⁴⁶ FTI Catalytic Fund Interim Status Report, Fast Track Initiative (Copenhagen) 20 March 2009. Date of Access: 6 June 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL_CF_Interim_Status_Report_March_20_2009.pdf.

FTI Catalytic Fund Annual Status Report, Fast Track Initiative (Oslo) December 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL_CF_Annual_Status_Report_Oslo_2008.pdf.

⁹⁴⁷ FTI Steering Committee Meeting Participants List, Fast Track Initiative (Oslo) 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL_SC_Participants_list.pdf.

⁹⁴⁸ EFA – Global Monitoring Report 2009: “Overcoming inequality: why governance matters”, UNESCO (Paris) November 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2009. <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0017/001776/177683e.pdf>.

⁹⁴⁹ No Excuses: A Global Report Card Ranking Governments’ Efforts to Achieve Education for All – Half Term, Global Campaign for Education, 2008.

⁹⁵⁰ No Excuses: A Global Report Card Ranking Governments’ Efforts to Achieve Education for All – Half Term, Global Campaign for Education, 2008.

⁹⁵¹ Briefing for the Education for All High Level Group: “At the crossroads: Which way forward for a global impact on education?” Global Campaign for Education (Oslo) December 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2009. <http://www.campaignforeducation.org/docs/reports/At%20the%20crossroads%20Which%20way%20forwards%20for%20a%20global%20compact%20on%20education.pdf>.

On 5 November 2008, Prime Minister Vladimir Putin signed an order committing USD10 million annually in 2009-2011 to the FTI-EFA framework.⁹⁵² Russia has pledged approximately USD3 million to the FTI for 2009.⁹⁵³ According to the order, the Russian government pledged to allocate USD42.9 million to implement programs aimed at improving basic education in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Asian, and African countries between 2008 and 2012.⁹⁵⁴ Russia has also allocated USD425,000 to UNESCO to finance international surveys on education quality conducted within the EFA framework.⁹⁵⁵

According to FTI Catalytic Fund annual status report issued on 13 December 2008, Russia contributed the pledged USD1 million to the FTI for 2008.⁹⁵⁶ According to FTI Catalytic Fund Interim Status Report issued on 22 April 2009, Russia has also pledged USD2 million to that fund for 2009.⁹⁵⁷

However, Russian authorities have not mobilized resources from other donors. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Arina Shadrikova

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to meet funding shortfalls for FTI-endorsed countries.

⁹⁵² The Governmental Order from November 5 2008 N 1614-p. Date of Access: 15 March 2009. <http://www.government.ru/content/governmentactivity/rfgovernmentdecisions/archive/2008/11/05/2247889.htm>.

⁹⁵³ The Governmental Order from November 5 2008 N 1614-p, Internet Portal of the Government of Russia (Moscow) 5 November 2008. Date of Access: 15 March 2009. <http://www.government.ru/content/governmentactivity/rfgovernmentdecisions/archive/2008/11/05/2247889.htm>.

⁹⁵⁴ The Governmental Order from 14 July 2008 N 1000-p, Internet Portal of the Government of Russia (Moscow) 5 14 July 2008. Date of Access: 15 March 2009. <http://www.government.ru/content/governmentactivity/rfgovernmentdecisions/archive/2008/07/14/2063563.htm>

⁹⁵⁵ Speech of the Deputy of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation A. Yakovenko on the discussion on the education and health issues at a high-level event on the Millennium Development Goals, Ministry of Foreign Affairs RF (Moscow) 26 September 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. http://www.mid.ru/Brp_4.nsf/arh/ADECE2CF3E67A8DBC32574D00025AF86?OpenDocument. External policy diplomatic activity of the Russian Federation in 2008. Overview by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation. March, 2009, Moscow. Date of Access: 14 May 2009. [http://www.ln.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/fa711a859c4b93964325699005bcbbc/b286e140e4b7e48ac325752e002def65/\\$FILE/Obzor.doc](http://www.ln.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/fa711a859c4b93964325699005bcbbc/b286e140e4b7e48ac325752e002def65/$FILE/Obzor.doc).

⁹⁵⁶ FTI Catalytic Fund. Annual Status Report, Education for All – Fast Track Initiative (Oslo) 13 December 2008. Date of Access: 14 May 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL_CF_Annual_Status_Report_Oslo_2008.pdf.

⁹⁵⁷ FTI Catalytic Fund - Interim Status Report, Education for All – Fast Track Initiative, (Oslo) April 2009. Date of Access: 18 May 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL_CF_Interim_Status_Report_March_20_2009.pdf.

On 26 September 2008, the Department for International Development announced GBP50 million in new funding for FTI.⁹⁵⁸ The contribution was made “as part of the UK’s commitment to give GBP8.5 billion over ten years up to 2015 towards education.”⁹⁵⁹

When the FTI cannot mobilize bilateral assistance, it can provide transitional support from one of its two multi-donor funds: the Catalytic Fund and the Education Program Development Fund. Between April and September 2008, the UK increased its disbursements to the Catalytic Fund by USD132 million.⁹⁶⁰ In September, the FTI Secretariat noted that “since the [April 2008] CF Committee meeting, cash receipts from donors have increased from USD825 million to USD994 million due largely to receipts from the UK and the EC, and from two new donors to the fund (Australia and Japan).”⁹⁶¹ However, it is unclear whether these payments were made during the current compliance cycle. The UK has also disbursed at least USD700 thousand to the EPDF in this compliance cycle.⁹⁶²

Over the last year, the UK’s Department for International Development (DFID) led a successful effort to plan a replenishment mechanism for the FTI trust funds. A World Bank spokesperson thanked DFID at the EFA-FTI Technical Meeting on 25 April 2009, for putting its “continuing financial and intellectual horsepower behind the FTI.”

At that meeting, UK Secretary of State for International Development Douglas Alexander emphasized the importance of donor countries meeting the commitments that they have made.⁹⁶³ He urged “all parties to engage in a concerted, genuinely international and multilateral effort to deliver more, better allocated, and effectively orchestrated

⁹⁵⁸ UN meeting on poverty exceeds all expectations: \$16 billion of new commitments as broadest ever alliance assembles to fight for common goal, Department for International Development (London) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/un-high-level.asp>.

⁹⁵⁹ UN meeting on poverty exceeds all expectations: \$16 billion of new commitments as broadest ever alliance assembles to fight for common goal, Department for International Development (London) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/un-high-level.asp>.

⁹⁶⁰ FTI Catalytic Fund Interim Status Report, Fast Track Initiative (Paris) 17 September 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/paris%20sc/FINAL%20CF%20Interim%20Status%20Report%20Paris%20Meeting%20Sept%2017%202008.pdf>.

FTI Catalytic Fund Interim Status Report, Fast Track Initiative (Tokyo) 22 April 2008. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/CF_statusreport_apr08.pdf.

⁹⁶¹ FTI Catalytic Fund Interim Status Report, Fast Track Initiative (Paris) 17 September 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/paris%20sc/FINAL%20CF%20Interim%20Status%20Report%20Paris%20Meeting%20Sept%2017%202008.pdf>.

⁹⁶² Education Program Development Fund (EPDF) Summary Progress Report (Oslo) December 2008. Date of Access: 6 June 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/Tab_2_EPDF_Summary_Progress_Report.pdf.

⁹⁶³ Address by Minister Alexander Douglas at World Bank Spring Meetings, World Bank (Washington) 25 April 2009. Date of Access: 12 May 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/Transcript_Education_For_All_Meeting_25April2009.pdf.

multilateral and bilateral aid to education.”⁹⁶⁴ Further, the UK reaffirmed its commitment to funding the FTI; Secretary Alexander said “in terms of resources, I can assure you that the United Kingdom stands ready, therefore, to participate fully in the replenishment effort.”⁹⁶⁵

On 9 December 2008, UK Ambassador Denise Holt addressed students of EU Law at Madrid’s Carlos III University.⁹⁶⁶ In her address, Ambassador Holt commented on the UK and Spain’s “major new contributions to the Education Fast Track initiative.”⁹⁶⁷ Ambassador Holt noted that the two countries “must work together to encourage other countries to hold firm on their commitments” as well.⁹⁶⁸

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for committing new funds to the Fast Track Initiative, and encouraging other donors to mobilize resources for education.

Analyst: Julien Russell Brunet

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to meet funding shortfalls for the FTI-endorsed countries.

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) provides bilateral aid for basic education to a number of FTI-endorsed countries. For example, on 19 February 2009, USAID launched a five year, USD40 million program to support basic education in Senegal, an FTI-identified country.⁹⁶⁹

During his election campaign, President Barack Obama promised to establish a USD2 billion Global Education Fund for primary education, and mentioned the Fast Track Initiative, promising “to ensure that funding shortfall is no longer the main impediment to progress on basic education.”⁹⁷⁰ The president has not yet aggressively pursued this

⁹⁶⁴ Address by Minister Alexander Douglas at World Bank Spring Meetings, World Bank (Washington) 25 April 2009. Date of Access: 12 May 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/Transcript_Education_For_All_Meeting_25April2009.pdf.

⁹⁶⁵ Address by Minister Alexander Douglas at World Bank Spring Meetings, World Bank (Washington) 25 April 2009. Date of Access: 12 May 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/Transcript_Education_For_All_Meeting_25April2009.pdf.

⁹⁶⁶ Address by Ambassador Denise Holt at Carlos III University, British Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/newsroom/latest-news/?view=Speech&id=10486554>.

⁹⁶⁷ Address by Ambassador Denise Holt at Carlos III University, British Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/newsroom/latest-news/?view=Speech&id=10486554>.

⁹⁶⁸ Address by Ambassador Denise Holt at Carlos III University, British Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/newsroom/latest-news/?view=Speech&id=10486554>.

⁹⁶⁹ USAID Launches A New Basic Education Program in Senegal, USAID (Washington) 19 February 2009. Date of Access: 5 June 2009. <http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2009/pr090219.html>.

⁹⁷⁰ Strengthening our common security by investing in our common humanity, Obama '08. Date of Access: 5 June 2009. http://www.cgdev.org/doc/blog/obama_strengthen_security.pdf.

objective on the world stage, however. A statement released on 21 April 2009 by the Representative of the United States to UNESCO expressed support for UNESCO's recent focus on Education For All, but did not directly appeal to other donors to meet shortfalls.⁹⁷¹

According to the Global Campaign for Education, the United States' contribution falls short of its "fair share" of FTI targets.⁹⁷² The Campaign's recent report states that the US and three other donor countries (Germany, Italy, and the Japan) have collectively contributed only 10 per cent of the amount needed to fulfill their promises on universal education.⁹⁷³

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of 0 for its financial contributions and support of programs for FTI-endorsed countries. The United States has yet to mobilize resources from other donors.

Analyst: Nicole Formosa

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to meet funding shortfalls for FTI-endorsed countries.

When the FTI cannot mobilize bilateral assistance, it can provide transitional support from one of its two multi-donor funds: the Catalytic Fund and the Education Program Development Fund (EPDF). Between April and September 2008, the European Commission increased its promised funds to the Catalytic Fund by USD3.4 million, and disbursed USD24.7 million in existing pledges.⁹⁷⁴ It is unclear whether these actions were taken during the current compliance cycle. Between September and December 2008, however, the Commission promised an additional USD300 thousand to the Catalytic Fund, and disbursed USD13.7 million in existing pledges.⁹⁷⁵

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of 0. While it has increased its own promises and disbursement to the FTI's Catalytic Fund, it has not mobilized resources from other donors.

⁹⁷¹ United States Mission to UNESCO: Statement by the Representative of the United States of America. 21 April 2009. Date of Access: 08 May 2009.

http://unesco.usmission.gov/texts/Statement_by_Representative_of_US_21Apr09.pdf.

⁹⁷² No Excuses: A Global Report Card Ranking Governments' Efforts to Achieve Education for All – Half Term, Global Campaign for Education, 2008.

⁹⁷³ No Excuses: A Global Report Card Ranking Governments' Efforts to Achieve Education for All – Half Term, Global Campaign for Education, 2008.

⁹⁷⁴ FTI Catalytic Fund Interim Status Report, Fast Track Initiative (Paris) 17 September 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/paris%20sc/FINAL%20CF%20Interim%20Status%20Report%20Paris%20Meeting%20Sept%2017%202008.pdf>.

FTI Catalytic Fund Interim Status Report, Fast Track Initiative (Tokyo) 22 April 2008. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/CF_statusreport_apr08.pdf.

⁹⁷⁵ Catalytic Fund Annual Status Report, FTI Secretariat (Oslo) December 2008. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL_CF_Annual_Status_Report_Oslo_2008.pdf.

Analyst: Nicole Formosa