“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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13. Gender: Education Equality

“We will do this in a way that values the individual and promotes equality, especially gender equality, including by supporting a target to get 40 million more girls into education and with at least $2¾ billion for the Global Partnership for Education.”

*Carbis Bay G7 Summit Communiqué*

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Background

Gender equality has been addressed at the G7 summits sporadically since the 1990 Houston Summit, with a more sustained increase in recent years. In 1979, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against all Women (CEDAW), which propelled international discourse on gender equality. The Convention advocates for “equality between women and men through ensuring women’s equal access to, and equal opportunities in, political and public life — including the right to vote and to stand for election — as well as education, health and employment.”

The creation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action at the culmination of the Fourth World Conference on Women on 15 September 1995 further promoted gender equality in global governance. The Platform for Action provides a blueprint for the advancement of women’s rights across twelve areas of concern, including education and training, which 189 countries agreed to.

The UN General Assembly’s adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development turned further attention to global gender equality. Specifically, Sustainable Development Goal Five seeks to “achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls” by 2030. All 193 UN General Assembly member states committed to this goal, demonstrating a global willingness to end gender inequality.

The commitment made by the G7 members at the 2021 Cornwall Summit to promote gender equality and support education for girls emerged from the recommendations of the G7 Gender Equality Advisory Council (GEAC). The GEAC acknowledged the potential global setback with respect to gender equality posed by the

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COVID-19 pandemic and called on G7 leaders to take urgent action. The GEAC focused the recommendations around three themes: “girls’ education and the participation of women and girls in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM); women’s empowerment; and eradicating violence against women and girls.”

At the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, the G8 members committed to improving education for girls globally. The commitments made were part of a larger goal to achieve the Millennium Development Goal of universal primary education by 2015. This marked the beginning of G7 commitments to girls’ education.

At the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, the G8 members reaffirmed their commitment to achieve gender equality in education by 2015. The reaffirmation of this commitment came after failing to meet interim targets relating to the 2002 commitment.

At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, the G8 members established the Muskoka Initiative to increase healthcare assistance to developing countries to reduce the number of maternal, newborn, and under five child deaths. The G8 leaders also committed to addressing gender inequality in developing countries and improving education for girls.

At the 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit, the G7 members reaffirmed their commitment to gender equality. Specifically, the members focused on promoting women’s economic empowerment by increasing technical and vocational training for women by one third by 2030. The members affirmed their support for the UN Women’s Empowerment Principles and called on companies to apply them to their practices.

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, the G7 members committed to acting in line with the G7 Guiding Principles for Capacity Building of Women and Girls: towards Sustainable, Inclusive and Equitable Growth and Peace. The members focused on promoting capacity-building to help women and girls realize their full potential through education and training. The members also promoted the role of women in STEM careers.

The 2017 Taormina Summit was an important milestone for global gender equality as the Gender Equality Ministers and G7 leaders met for the G7 Ministerial Meeting on Gender Equality. The G7 members reaffirmed their previous commitments to gender equality, including promoting the participation of women in STEM, reducing the wage gap and promoting equal opportunities for women.

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, the G7 leaders increased their attention to gender equality. The “Charlevoix Declaration on Quality Education for Girls, Adolescent Girls and Women in Developing Countries”

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1652 Gender Still High on the G7 Agenda, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 April 2016. Access Date: 18 September 2021. http://www.g7g20.com/articles/julia-kulik-gender-still-high-on-the-g7-agenda


1656 G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Information Center (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 19 September 2021. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G7_Ise-Shima_climate_change_declaration-2016.pdf

1657 G7 Ministerial Meeting on Gender Equality: Declaration of the Minister Taormina, Italy, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 November 2017. Access Date: 19 September 2021. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/gender/2017-gender-quality.html
committed the G7 members to closing the education gap, helping women access post-secondary education, and providing at least twelve years of quality education for women and girls, among other commitments.\textsuperscript{1658}

At the 2019 Biarritz Summit, the G7 leaders committed to individually adopting laws that advance gender equality and empower women.\textsuperscript{1659} The G7 leaders also reaffirmed their support for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence and highlighted the importance of working with developing countries to ensure women have access to STEM education.\textsuperscript{1660}

**Commitment Features**

The G7 members committed to “[value] the individual and [promote] equality, especially gender equality, including by supporting a target to get 40 million more girls into education and with at least $2^{\frac{1}{2}}$ billion for the Global Partnership for Education.”\textsuperscript{1661}

This commitment is linked to, although not the same as, the global sustainable development goal on education (SDG4) milestone girls’ education target of “40 million more girls in education by 2026 in low and lower-middle income countries,” and to the G7 Foreign and Development Ministers’ Girls Education Declaration of 5 May 2021.\textsuperscript{1662}

To “value” is understood to mean to consider or rate highly.\textsuperscript{1663}

To “promote” is understood to mean to support or renew old efforts or create new efforts in the area of gender equality. In this case, the efforts do not have to be brand new initiatives and can be any action that builds upon or develops new initiatives for increasing the number of girls in education.\textsuperscript{1664}

“Gender equality” refers to the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys.\textsuperscript{1665} It does not mean that all genders will be the same but that women’s and men’s rights, responsibilities and opportunities will not depend on whether they are born male or female. “Women” is understood to mean female individuals aged 18 or more, and “girls” refers to female individuals below the age of 18 years.\textsuperscript{1666}

To “support” is understood to mean the action, or act of providing aid, assistance, or backing up an initiative, or entity.\textsuperscript{1667} In this case, the G7 members must aid, assist, or back up the target of getting 40 million more girls into education. Examples of actions that support this target include those highlighted in the Girls

\textsuperscript{1658} Charlevoix Declaration on Quality Education for Girls, Adolescent Girls and Women in Developing Countries, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 19 September 2021. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/education-commitment.html


\textsuperscript{1660} Declaration on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) N.D. Access Date: 19 September 2021. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2019biarritz/declaration-on-gender-equality.pdf

\textsuperscript{1661} Carbis Bay G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 June 2021. Access Date: 24 September 2021. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2021cornwall/210613-communique.html

\textsuperscript{1662} Carbis Bay G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 June 2021. Access Date: 24 September 2021. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2021cornwall/210613-communique.html


Education Declaration as “political commitments” or the “removal of obstacles to education,” such as scaling up early literacy and math programmes, expanding girls’ opportunities to obtain Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and reducing sexual or gender-based violence in or out of schools.1668 Actions taken to promote gender equality domestically would also support this target.

The first part of this commitment has a depth component of how strong the action taken by the G7 member is.1669 For full compliance, a G7 member must take significant action either domestically or internationally. Full compliance requires stronger actions such as the allocation of personnel or money, or the expansion of programs or legislation that support the educational goal. Actions towards partial compliance could include verbal reaffirmation of the goal of 40 million more girls in education, or sharing information internationally that benefits this goal.

The Global Partnership for Education (GPE) is a global fund and multi-stakeholder partnership, established in 2002, that focuses exclusively on bringing quality education to children in lower-income countries.1670 Examples of actions that support the second part of the commitment of USD2.75 billion towards the GPE include assignment of budgetary resources, or launches of monetary partnerships.

To achieve full compliance, or a score of +1, the G7 member must promote gender equality by both taking strong action to support the target of getting 40 million more girls into education and by contributing monetarily to the USD2.75 billion goal towards the Global Partnership for Education. Examples of strong action, as mentioned above, include allocating money and funding, expanding upon or creating new programs that work to increase the number of girls in education.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be awarded if the G7 member only takes strong action towards one of the commitment targets—either 40 million more girls in education or USD2.75 billion to the GPE. Taking only weak action in one component of the commitment will not be sufficient for receiving partial compliance.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, will be awarded if the G7 member has completed only weak action to the commitment of 40 million more girls in education or no action towards either of the aforementioned criteria. An example of an action that is too weak to be counted towards compliance, as mentioned above, include merely restating the commitment internationally (such as at conferences but without making any commitments).

### Scoring Guidelines

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<td>−1</td>
<td>The G7 member has NOT taken strong actions to promote gender equality, by supporting NEITHER the target to get 40 million more girls into education NOR the goal to generate at least $2¾ billion for the Global Partnership for Education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken strong actions to promote gender equality, by supporting the target to EITHER get 40 million more girls into education OR generate at least $2¾ billion for the Global Partnership for Education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken strong actions to promote gender equality, by supporting BOTH the target to get 40 million more girls into education AND generate at least $2¾ billion for the Global Partnership for Education.</td>
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Compliance Director: Kiayla Amos-Flom  
Lead Analyst: Alexandra Nicu

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to promote gender equality, including by supporting a target to get 40 million girls into education and generating at least USD2.75 billion for the Global Partnership for Education.

On 13 June 2021, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced a CAD300 million investment over five years into the Global Partnership for Education, specifically to support girls’ education and to strengthen education systems in developing countries to achieve equitable and quality education for children worldwide. On 30 June 2021, Prime Minister Trudeau announced almost CAD180 million to advance gender equality around the world during the opening ceremony of the Generation Equality Forum. This commitment includes CAD100 million in new support for low- and middle-income countries that will help increase women’s ability to participate in the economy, in education and in public life, CAD10 million in emergency support to the joint United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) Global Programme to End Child Marriage and promote the rights of girls, and CAD18.45 million in funding for five targeted projects to address inequality and discrimination faced by LGBTQ2 communities, to support gender-lens investing, to strengthen civic education and democracy abroad and advance gender equality in parliaments and legislatures.

On 6 July 2021, Prime Minister Trudeau, Premier of Saskatchewan Scott Moe and Chief of Cowessess First Nation Cadmus Delorme announced that the first Coordination Agreement under the “Act respecting First Nations, Inuit and Métis children, youth and families” was signed by the Cowessess First Nation and the Province of Saskatchewan. As part of this agreement, the Government of Canada will invest CAD38.7 million over the next two years to support the implementation of the First Nation child and family service system, which will reduce obstacles to education.

On 8 July 2021, Prime Minister Trudeau and Premier of British Columbia John Horgan announced an agreement that will include the Government of Canada investing CAD3.2 billion over the next five years to provide affordable early learning and child care for children under six years of age in British Columbia. This is part of Prime Minister Trudeau’s goal to provide CAD10 a day child care across Canada.

On 13 July 2021, Prime Minister Trudeau and Premier of Nova Scotia Iain Rankin announced an agreement that will include the Government of Canada investing CAD605 million over the next five years to provide affordable early learning and child care for children under six years of age in Nova Scotia. This is part of Prime Minister Trudeau’s goal to provide CAD10 a day child care across Canada.

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On 26 July 2021, Member of Parliament for Fredericton Jenica Atwin announced on behalf of the Minister for Women and Gender Equality and Rural Economic Development Maryam Monsef, CAD230,000 in funding to support organizations fighting to end gender-based violence in Canada.1676 CAD200,000 of the funds are dedicated to the New Brunswick Aboriginal Peoples Council with the remaining CAD30,000 going to the New Brunswick Champions for Child Rights Inc to create culturally sensitive and gender-inclusive programs for underserved populations. By supporting at-risk populations and underserved communities, focusing on Indigenous and 2SLGBTQQIA+ peoples, Canada is expanding the opportunity for women and girls to pursue further education.

On 27 July 2021, Prime Minister Trudeau and Premier of Prince Edward Island Dennis King announced an agreement that will include the Government of Canada investing CAD121.3 million over the next five years to provide affordable early learning and child care for children under six years of age in Prince Edward Island.1677 This is part of Prime Minister Trudeau’s goal to provide CAD10 a day child care across Canada.

On 28 July 2021, Prime Minister Trudeau and the Premier of Newfoundland and Labrador Andrew Furey announced an agreement that will include the Government of Canada investing CAD347 million over the next five years to provide affordable early learning and child care for children under six years of age in Newfoundland and Labrador.1678 This is part of Prime Minister Trudeau’s goal to provide CAD10 a day child care across Canada.

On 29 July 2021, Minister Monsef announced 237 projects to receive funding under the CAD100 million Feminist Response and Recovery Fund following the call for proposals.1679 These projects aim to further gender equality in Canada by ensuring inclusive recovery from the social and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

On 15 November 2021, Prime Minister Trudeau and Premier of Alberta Jason Kenney announced an agreement that will include the Government of Canada investing CAD3.8 billion over the next five years to provide affordable early learning and child care for children under six years of age in Alberta.1680 This is part of Prime Minister Trudeau’s goal to provide CAD10 a day child care across Canada.

On 13 December 2021, Prime Minister Trudeau and Premier of New Brunswick Blaine Higgs announced an agreement that will include the Government of Canada investing CAD492 million over the next five years to provide affordable early learning and child care for children under six years of age in New Brunswick.1681 This is part of Prime Minister Trudeau’s goal to provide CAD10 a day child care across Canada.

On 15 December 2021, Prime Minister Trudeau and Premier of the Northwest Territories Caroline Cochrane announced an agreement that will include the Government of Canada investing CAD51 million over the next

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five years to provide affordable early learning and child care for children under six years of age in the Northwest Territories.\textsuperscript{1682} This is part of Prime Minister Trudeau’s goal to provide CAD10 a day child care across Canada.

On 14 January 2022, Prime Minister Trudeau and Premier of Nova Scotia Tim Houston announced that child care fees in Nova Scotia will be reduced by an average of 25 per cent per family.\textsuperscript{1683} The fee changes will go into effect on 1 April 2022 and be paid retroactively to 1 January 2022. This is part of Prime Minister Trudeau's goal to provide CAD10 a day child care across Canada, and a further reduction will go into place by the end of 2022, reducing child care fees per family by an average of 50 per cent.

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to promote gender equality. Canada has made strong efforts to support both the target to get 40 million more girls to school and has actively invested funds towards reaching the target of USD2.75 billion for the Global Partnership for Education, particularly through investment in childcare and women’s safety.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: William Chapman-Black}

\textbf{France: +1}

France has fully complied with its commitment to promote gender equality, including by supporting a target to get 40 million girls into education and generating at least USD2.75 billion for the Global Partnership Education.

On 30 June 2021, France hosted the Generation Equality Forum co-chaired with the United Nations and Mexico.\textsuperscript{1684} The conference introduced the Global Acceleration Plan for Gender Equality, which included USD40 billion in new investments benefitting women and girls, as well as a commitment of USD100 million to improve access to contraception and family planning. The commitments made at the Generation Equality Forum moves forward towards removing obstacles that have prevented girls from fair educational opportunities.\textsuperscript{1685}

On 30 June 2021, President Emmanuel Macron announced a EUR333 million pledge to the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) over the next five years, with half of this contribution directly supporting girls’ education.\textsuperscript{1686} This pledge was announced at the Generation Equality Forum in Paris.

On 20 July 2021, the Parliament adopted a new programming Act on Inclusive Development and Combating Global Inequalities, which will increase France’s official development assistance to 0.55 per cent of the gross national income.

national income by 2022 to invest in multilateral funds for education and gender equality.\footnote{1687} This increase in resources will ensure France is able to assist the most vulnerable women in Africa and invest in funds to support education and gender equality.

On 9 September 2021, the Ministry of National Education, Youth and Sports agreed to an amendment to the Management Delegation Agreement Participating in the Fight Against Menstrual Insecurity.\footnote{1688} The Ministry of National Education, Youth and Sports agreed to an authorization and payment credit of EUR80,000 to fund the free distribution of menstruation products open to the public.

On 27 September 2021, the Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Jean-Yves Le Drian reinforced France’s commitment to providing reparations for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence.\footnote{1689} This announcement included a EUR6 million pledge to the Global Fund of Survivors of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence, and an added budget of EUR120 million for their Support Fund for Feminist Organizations over three years.

On 28 September 2021, France reinforced its joint commitment with UN Women and Mexico to the rights of women and girls during International Safe Abortion Day.\footnote{1690} This announcement included an investment of EUR5 million for the Centre Organization for Safe Abortion Dialogue (Centre ODAS) to improve accessibility to safe abortions across West and Central Africa.

On 25 November 2021, the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs introduced France’s Third National Action Plan (2021-2025) to implement the UN Security Council’s resolutions on the “Women, Peace and Security” Agenda.\footnote{1691} The Plan includes strengthening and developing available training on the inclusion of gender and protection of women against sexual violence, spreading awareness on challenges linked to fighting gender-based violence, increasing women’s participation in decisions relating to peace and security and strengthening programs funded to empower women.

France has fully complied with its commitment to promote gender equality. France has made strong efforts to support the target to get 40 million more girls into education, particularly through addressing the unequal accessibility to educational resources that disproportionately affect girls globally. France has also actively contributed funds towards reaching the target of USD 2.75 billion for the Global Partnership Education.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Vanessa Mabelle}


Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to take strong actions to promote gender equality, including by supporting a target to get 40 million girls into education and generating at least USD2.75 billion for the Global Partnership for Education.

On 30 June 2021, Chancellor Angela Merkel announced EUR140 million for women and girls’ economic empowerment at the Generation Equality Forum in Paris, France. This includes business education and vocational training to support women entrepreneurs through the Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative, which will implement projects in more than 60 countries and support more than 130,000 female entrepreneurs.

On 29 July 2021, Germany attended the Global Education Summit and, as a member state of the European Union, contributed to “Team Europe’s” pledge of EUR1.7 billion to the GPE. This pledge was an expansion of Germany’s “SHE: Support Her Education” initiative of EUR100 million over the next four years to assist one million girls in developing countries who lost their access to education as a result of the COVID-19 crisis, which was announced prior to this compliance cycle on 19 May 2021.

On 27 September 2021, Federal Minister of Economic Cooperation and Development Gerd Müller announced Germany’s EUR50 million pledge to the Multi-Year Resilience Programmes of Education Cannot Wait (ECW), the United Nations international fund for education in emergencies. Germany’s donation will contribute to ECW’s efforts to provide quality education to the most vulnerable children globally, including girls.

On 24 January 2022, Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development Svenja Schulze announced Germany’s additional EUR200 million donation to the ECW. Minister Schulze emphasized that Germany is committed to helping millions of children in crisis settings gain access to quality education in a safe learning environment. With this donation, Germany is now the ECW’s leading donor with Germany’s total contributions to the ECW to now be over EUR318.8 million.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to take strong actions to promote gender equality, by supporting both the target to get 40 million more girls into education and generating at least USD2.75 billion for the Global Partnership for Education. Germany has also contributed monetarily to supporting children’s education in crisis settings.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Maryam Rehman**
Italy: +1
Italy has fully complied with its commitment to promote gender equality, including by supporting a target to get 40 million girls into education and generating at least USD2.75 billion for the Global Partnership for Education.

On 29 July 2021, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Marina Sereni confirmed the increase of Italy’s multi-year contribution to the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) to EUR25 million over the next five years while attending the GPE Global Education Summit in London.1697 Half of this funding will be designated for educating children in Africa. This commitment was previously announced with less detail during the beginning of the GPE “Raise Your Hand” financing campaign on 9 June 2021 and Italy’s previous contribution to the GPE was only EUR12 million.1698

On 22 September 2021, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Luigi Di Maio chaired a ministerial event, organised by Italy, on the situation in Afghanistan in relation to women and girls.1699 Minister Di Maio reaffirmed Italy’s commitment to preserve and protect human rights and access to education for women.

On 12 October 2021, Prime Minister Mario Draghi announced at the G20 extraordinary leaders’ meeting on Afghanistan that a proper focus regarding Afghanistan should be drawn on supporting women and children.1700 Prime Minister Draghi stated that there should be more cooperation with the international organizations in order to help rebuild Afghanistan’s education and healthcare system.

On 15 October 2021, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MAECI) adopted the Governmental Circular No. 3/2021, which promotes gender equality in daily work and stresses the need to ensure concrete implementation of the Italian constitutional principle of equality in both the prohibition of discrimination and the active promotion of effective gender equality.1701

On 28 October 2021, Prime Minister Draghi delivered a speech at Bari’s “Antonio Cuccovillo” Istituto Tecnico Superiore (ITS), a higher technical institute, that stressed the importance of bridging the gender gap among ITS students.1702 Prime Minister Draghi announced that it is the government’s duty to “break down

prejudice and the barriers that continue to hold talented women back,” and called on schools to take actions to improve gender equality.1703

On 25 November 2021, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MAECI) joined UN Women’s “Orange the World: End Violence against Women Now!” campaign, which aims to raise awareness and prevent all forms of gender-based violence.1704

On 3 December 2021, Italy approved a bill to tackle gender-based violence by reducing barriers to reporting and by providing economic support to victims.1705 The bill will have to be approved by parliament to be enacted.

On 10 December 2021, MAECI, in collaboration with UNICEF, announced the start of “Every Young Person Matters,” a program designed to prevent school drop-outs in Albania.1706 MAECI also announced a contribution of EUR4 million to the project.

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to promote gender equality. Italy has supported the target to get 40 million more girls into education through addressing gender-based violence and school drop-outs and has taken strong actions to generate at least USD2.75 billion for the Global Partnership for Education.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Yu Bi**

**Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to promote gender equality, including by supporting a target to get 40 million girls into education and generating at least USD2.75 billion for the Global Partnership for Education.

On 22 June 2021, Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Kōichi Hagiuda participated in the G20 Education Ministers’ Meeting.1707 This meeting discussed issues of educational poverty and the new practices of blended learning resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. Following the meeting, the Ministers signed the G20 Education Ministers’ Declaration, reaffirming their commitment to education.

On 25 August 2021, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) signed a USD50 million loan agreement with the Indian financial institution Northern Arc Capital (NAC).1708 This loan is co-financed with the United States International Development Finance Corporation and supports NAC in the provision of

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funding to non-bank financial entities that provide financial services to women. By promoting the economic role of women, this loan helps to remove obstacles to education.\footnote{1709}

On 20 October 2021, the JICA signed a USD75 million loan with the Vietnam Prosperity Joint Stock Commercial Bank (VP Bank).\footnote{1710} This loan agreement aims to support VP Bank’s targeted sponsorship of women-owned businesses in Vietnam, especially micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. By promoting women-owned businesses, this loan encourages women to pursue economic roles and thus removes barriers to education.

On 29 November 2021, Prime Minister Fumio Kishida attended the 65th meeting of the Council for Gender Equality.\footnote{1711} After the meeting, Prime Minister Kishida outlined four goals for his cabinet: eliminating wage disparities between men and women, realizing a society where women can live with dignity and pride, expanding the role of men in family lives and local communities, and achieving the target of the Fifth Basic Plan for Gender Equality. The Kishida government has also promised to grant preferential treatment to women-friendly companies in public procurements.

On 24 January 2022, Japan pledged USD8 million towards the Global Partnership for Education (GPE).\footnote{1712} The majority of funds is earmarked for the education of children in countries in conflict, with USD6.2 million to Yemen and USD1.6 million to Syria, and the remaining USD700,000 will be used by the GPE fund to help countries develop and implement education sector plans.

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to promote gender equality. Japan has made strong efforts to support the target to get 40 million more girls to school and has actively invested funds toward reaching the target USD2.75 billion for the Global Partnership for Education, particularly by way of foreign investment through the Japan International Cooperation Agency.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

Analyst: William Chapman-Black

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to promote gender equality, including by supporting a target to get 40 million girls into education and generating at least USD2.75 billion for the Global Partnership for Education.

On 25 June 2021, the United Kingdom’s Ambassador to the World Trade Organization, United Nations and other International Organisations Simon Manley highlighted the UK’s efforts in improving gender equality,

On 12 July 2021, Foreign Secretary Dominic Raab announced a new UK aid funding to address a chronic lack of research into the best methods to provide education for vulnerable children in conflicts and long-term crises worldwide.\\footnote{New UK funding to boost education for children in conflict zones, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 12 July 2021. Access Date: 8 December 2021. https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-uk-funding-to-boost-education-for-children-in-conflict-zones} The GBP15.8 million research project, launching in September 2021, will focus on Jordan, Lebanon, Myanmar, northern Nigeria, South Sudan and Syria, as these areas are currently home to an estimated 3 million children who are either refugees or internally displaced.


On 29 July 2021, the UK co-hosted the GPE Global Education Summit with Kenya, highlighting their commitment to spend GBP400 million in UK aid supporting girl’s education in addition to their pledge to the GPE.\\footnote{UN Economic and Social Council: UK statement on gender equality, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 25 June 2021. Access Date: 2 December 2021. https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/un-economic-and-social-council-uk-statement-on-gender-equality} The leaders in the summit were also asked to commit to spend at least 20 per cent of their national budgets on education, particularly for girls who are out of schools and lack education resources.

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On 3 October 2021, the Home Office announced that the recent round of bids from the Safer Streets Fund will offer an extra share of GBP23.5 million to police forces and local authorities in England and Wales in order to help women and girls feel safer on the streets.\\footnote{PM urges leaders to prevent Covid-19 ‘legacy of wasted talent’ at Global Education Summit, Prime Minister’s Office 10 Downing Street (London) 29 July 2021. Access Date: 4 December 2021. https://www.gov.uk/government/news/pm-urges-leaders-to-prevent-covid-19-legacy-of-wasted-talent-at-global-education-summit} This fund aims to prevent sexual harassment, which is a barrier to girls’ education.

On 8 October 2021, the Prime Minister’s Special Envoy on Girls’ Education Helen Grant visited Nepal to visit UK-supported activists, advocates and campaigners who are addressing the rights of women and girls on...
education and climate change.\textsuperscript{1720} Her visit followed the Government of Nepal’s announcement to boost spending on education by over 50 per cent at the Global Education Summit in July 2021, which will improve gender equality and standards in access to education.

On 31 October 2021, Prime Minister Boris Johnson announced a pledge of GBP50 million to support 2.5 million vulnerable people in Afghanistan, most of whom are women and girls, while attending the G20 Summit.\textsuperscript{1721} This funding was drawn from the UK’s GBP286 million aid commitment to Afghanistan announced by Prime Minister Johnson in September 2021 and provided through UN agencies and the International Committee of the Red Cross. He also reiterated to the G20 the need to prioritise the rights of women and girls in all international development efforts.

On 16 November 2021, Foreign Secretary Liz Truss announced more than GBP20 million of new funding to help stop violence against women and girls around the world.\textsuperscript{1722} The UK will utilize GBP18 million of the funding to end child marriage in partnership with the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The UK will also allocate GBP3 million of the funding for organizations on the frontline tackling gender-based violence and GBP1.4 billion of the funding to the Global Survivors Fund, which aims to support survivors of sexual violence through financial support and education.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to promote gender equality. The United Kingdom has supported the target to get 40 million more girls into education through funding and initiating projects that prevent further dropout of schools of girls globally and generating at least USD2.75 billion for the Global Partnership for Education.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Yu Bi}

\textbf{United States: +1}

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to promote gender equality, including by supporting a target to get 40 million girls into education and generating at least USD2.75 billion for the Global Partnership for Education.

On 15 June 2021, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Administrator Samantha Power launched the Regional Challenge to Advance Gender Equality in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, a new USAID effort to advance gender equality and increase women’s access, agency and power.\textsuperscript{1723} The program includes USD5 million in funding towards projects that advance gender equality, such as addressing gender-based violence and closing the gender gap in technology.


On 27 June 2021, the Department of State joined the global community in recognizing Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises Day. This day aims to celebrate the contributions of women-owned entrepreneur businesses, recognizing that these types of businesses do not have equal access to capitals and networks needed to expand. Promoting women’s economic empowerment helps to remove barriers to education.

On 30 June 2021, the US announced its commitments to the Generation Equality Forum, which was convened by United Nations Women and co-hosted by the governments of France and Mexico. These commitments included domestic and international efforts and funded initiatives to prevent and respond to gender-based violence, strengthen women’s economic security, and protect and advance sexual and reproductive health and rights.

On 29 July 2021, the US invested USD305 million into the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) over the next three years. This pledge took place at the GPE Global Education Summit, which raised USD4 billion to help 175 million children access education, particularly in regard to girls’ education.

On 6 August 2021, USAID announced USD500,000 to grantees in Europe and Africa for projects that will reduce gender-based violence. These grants aim to strengthen the quality of gender-based violence programming and education. This award is from the USAID’s Collective Action to Reduce Gender-Based Violence (CARE-GBV) Small Grants Program and grantees feature projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Nigeria, North Macedonia and South Africa.

On 27 September 2021, USAID announced an additional USD37 million contribution to Education Cannot Wait (ECW), the UN’s global fund for education in emergencies. This contribution, which is the US’ largest to date, intends to address the more than 31 million children who remain out of school due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This funding includes USD5 million earmarked for conflict-affected communities in northern Mali to provide continued learning and resilient education systems.

On 1 October 2021, USAID Administrator Samantha Power announced the launch of the US-India Alliance for Women’s Economic Empowerment during the Fourth Annual Leadership Summit of the US-India


Strategic Partnership Forum. The alliance aims to advance women’s entrepreneurship and workforce participation in India, including through non-formal and lifelong learning.

On 22 October 2021, the White House established the US’ first-ever National Strategy on Gender Equity and Equality, setting forth interconnecting priorities to advance gender equity and equality domestically and internationally. The National Strategy includes proposals to improve women’s economic security, dismantle barriers to equal opportunity within education and advance women’s full participation in democracy through closing gender gaps for women and girls in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) fields.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to promote gender equality. The United States has taken strong actions to support the target to get 40 million more girls into education through federal and foreign policies and has taken strong actions to help generate USD2.75 billion for the Global Partnership for Education.

Thus, the United States receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Vanessa Mabelle**

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to promote gender equality, including by supporting a target to get 40 million girls into education and generating at least USD2.75 billion for the Global Partnership for Education.

On 21 June 2021, the European Union and Kenya launched a new cooperative partnership called the Strategic Dialogue. Through this program, Kenya and the EU will strengthen their cooperation on multiple regional and global issues, including gender equality.

On 30 June 2021, President of the European Council Charles Michel gave remarks at the Generation Equality Forum in Paris, France, and emphasized the need to prioritize gender equality through education access.

On 29 July 2021, the EU and its Member States pledged EUR1.7 billion to the Global Partnership for Education (GPE). Collectively, this is the largest contribution to the GPE to date, and it will help transform education systems in up to 90 countries and territories for more than one billion school children.

This investment was also an expansion on the EU’s 10 June 2021 pledge of EUR700 million between 2021 and 2027 for the GPE.\textsuperscript{1735}

On 27 September 2021, President of the European Commission Ursula von der Leyen announced an additional pledge of EUR25 million for Education Cannot Wait (ECW), a United Nations fund for the education of children in emergencies and protracted crises, in particular girls, children with disabilities, minorities and other marginalized children.\textsuperscript{1736} The new funding brings the total EU contribution to ECW to EUR52.5 million.

On 10 November 2021, Commissioner for International Partnerships Jutta Urpilainen announced at the Global Education Meeting, co-hosted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and France, that by 2027, the EU will devote over EUR6 billion to improving education worldwide.\textsuperscript{1737} Although, Commissioner Urpilainen originally committed to increase financing for education from seven per cent to 10 per cent of her portfolio, the current estimates reveal that financing for education actually represents around 13 per cent of her portfolio.

The European Union has fully complied with the commitment to promote gender equality by supporting both the target to get 40 million more girls into education and generating at least USD2.75 billion for the Global Partnership for Education. The European Union has especially prioritized funds for girls’ education in crisis settings.

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

\textit{Analyst: Maryam Rehman}

