

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 Interim Report

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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.²⁰⁰¹

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 2000.²⁰⁰² At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, G8 members reaffirmed their commitment to support the Education for All agenda, with a focus on Africa.²⁰⁰³ 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 2015.²⁰⁰⁴ At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, G8 members once again reaffirmed their commitment to Education For All in Africa.²⁰⁰⁵ In 2008 and 2009 education was once again a focus of the G8.²⁰⁰⁶

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

²⁰⁰¹ 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

²⁰⁰² 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

²⁰⁰³ 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

²⁰⁰⁴ 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

²⁰⁰⁵ 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

²⁰⁰⁶ 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.”²⁰⁰⁷ 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.²⁰⁰⁸

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.²⁰⁰⁹

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.²⁰¹⁰

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.²⁰¹¹

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.²⁰¹² 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.²⁰¹³

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

²⁰⁰⁷ 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>

²⁰⁰⁸ 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>

²⁰⁰⁹ 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>

²⁰¹⁰ 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>

²⁰¹¹ 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>

²⁰¹² 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>

²⁰¹³ 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 post-secondary 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.²⁰¹⁴

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 towards closing the gap in education in developing countries through collaborative, sustainable and gender-responsive education policies.²⁰¹⁵

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 2019.²⁰¹⁶ 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.”²⁰¹⁷

The Sahel region includes Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso and Chad.²⁰¹⁸ 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.²⁰¹⁹ 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

²⁰¹⁴ 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>

²⁰¹⁵ 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

²⁰¹⁶ 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>

²⁰¹⁷ 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>

²⁰¹⁸ 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-and-conflicts/g5-sahel-joint-force-and-the-sahel-alliance/>

²⁰¹⁹ 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-and-conflicts/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.²⁰²⁰

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.”²⁰²¹

Coordination refers to “the process of organizing people or groups so that they work together properly and well,”²⁰²² therefore, a G7 member would have to encourage coordination of groups which work 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.

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.

²⁰²⁰ 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-and-conflicts/g5-sahel-joint-force-and-the-sahel-alliance/>

²⁰²¹ 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

²⁰²² Coordination, Merriam-Webster (Springfield). Access Date: 12 October 2019. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/coordination>

Scoring Guidelines

-1	The 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	The 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	The 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 Direction: Sonja Dobson
Lead Analyst: Nicole Vucemilo*

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to advance educational systems in the Sahel region, as this commitment requires encouraging both donors and partner countries' governments, as well as the provision of increased financial assistance, political assistance, or coordination to Sahel nations.

On 26 August 2019, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced an investment of CAD20.3 million towards the education of adolescent girls in Mali.²⁰²³ 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.”²⁰²⁴

On 26 August 2019, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced that the Government of Canada will pledge CAD14 million for conflict-affected regions of Burkina Faso.²⁰²⁵ 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.”²⁰²⁶

On 18 September 2019, as a contributor to a United Nations Population Fund project,²⁰²⁷ the Sahel Women's Empowerment and Demographic Dividend (SWEDD), Canada further confirmed its commitment to gender equality education initiatives.²⁰²⁸ 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.²⁰²⁹

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. This donation aims to reduce

²⁰²³ 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>.

²⁰²⁴ 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>.

²⁰²⁵ 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>.

²⁰²⁶ 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>.

²⁰²⁷ Donor Contributions, United Nations Population Fund (New York) 18 September 2019. Access Date: 16 December 2019. <https://www.unfpa.org/data/donor-contributions>.

²⁰²⁸ France, United Nations Population Fund (New York) 18 September 2019. Access Date: 16 December 2019. <https://www.unfpa.org/data/donor-contributions/france>.

²⁰²⁹ 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/coming-together-to-help-african-girls-create-a-brighter-future>.

gender disparities that limit access to quality education.²⁰³⁰ UNICEF seeks to implement gender-sensitive curriculum and teaching in all educational centres, both formal and non-formal.²⁰³¹ As well, this donation will accelerate efforts to support the continuity of women and girls' education in crisis areas and is directed towards more than 220,000 girls from the regions of Maradi, Zinder, Dosso, Diffa, Tahoua, and Tillabéry.²⁰³²

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 Nayir

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to expanding education systems in the Sahel region by contributing and encouraging other organizations, and governments financially, where appropriate.

On 18 September 2019, as a contributor to a United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) project,²⁰³³ the Sahel Women's Empowerment and Demographic Dividend (SWEDD), France further confirmed its commitment to gender equality education initiatives.²⁰³⁴ 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.²⁰³⁵

On 20 September 2019, France participated in the Gender at the Centre Initiative by donating EUR2.5 million. 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.²⁰³⁶

On 18 October 2019, the EU Emergency Fund Archipelago program announced 11 new projects.²⁰³⁷ 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.²⁰³⁸

²⁰³⁰ 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>.

²⁰³¹ 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>.

²⁰³² 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>.

²⁰³³ Donor Contributions, United Nations Population Fund (New York) 18 September 2019. Access Date: 16 December 2019. <https://www.unfpa.org/data/donor-contributions>.

²⁰³⁴ France, United Nations Population Fund (New York) 18 September 2019. Access Date: 16 December 2019. <https://www.unfpa.org/data/donor-contributions/france>.

²⁰³⁵ 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/coming-together-to-help-african-girls-create-a-brighter-future>.

²⁰³⁶ 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-multilateralism-63158/article/gender-at-the-centre-initiative>.

²⁰³⁷ Archipelago About Us, Archipelago Program (Brussels) 9 December 2019. Access Date: 9 December 2019. <https://www.archipelago-eutf.eu/about-us/>.

France has partially complied with its commitment to expanding education systems in the Sahel region by encouraging other organizations and governments through financial contributions. France has provided financial contributions to UNFPA, UNESCO and the EU Emergency Fund, whom have all helped facilitate building various educational systems, schools, or infrastructures in the Sahel region.

Thus, France receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Luc Maschino

Germany: 0

Germany 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,²⁰³⁹ the Sahel Women's Empowerment and Demographic Dividend (SWEDD), Germany further confirmed its commitment to gender equality education initiatives.²⁰⁴⁰ 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.²⁰⁴¹

On 20 September 2019, Germany participated in the Gender at the Centre Initiative by donating EUR1.3 million. 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.²⁰⁴²

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.

²⁰³⁸ Archipelago Program, Results of the First Call for Proposals, CPCA (Paris) 18 October 2019. Access Date: 9 December 2019.

<https://www.cpccaf.org/XCMD.RE9fU2hPQko8MjU+MDAwMDAtMC0wMzAtMDAwMDAwMDAzNjMOA==.html>.

²⁰³⁹ Donor Contributions, United Nations Population Fund (New York) 18 September 2019. Access Date: 16 December 2019. <https://www.unfpa.org/data/donor-contributions>.

²⁰⁴⁰ France, United Nations Population Fund (New York) 18 September 2019. Access Date: 16 December 2019. <https://www.unfpa.org/data/donor-contributions/france>.

²⁰⁴¹ 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/coming-together-to-help-african-girls-create-a-brighter-future>.

²⁰⁴² 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-multilateralism-63158/article/gender-at-the-centre-initiative>.

On 18 September 2019, as a contributor to a United Nations Population Fund project,²⁰⁴³ the Sahel Women's Empowerment and Demographic Dividend (SWEDD), Italy further confirmed its commitment to gender equality education initiatives.²⁰⁴⁴ 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.²⁰⁴⁵

On 18 October 2019, the Archipelago program, funded by the EU Emergency Fund,²⁰⁴⁶ announced 11 new projects, some of which help train young men and women to be employable in Sahel region countries. The 11 new projects have a budget of EUR6.5 million. Italy is explicitly mentioned as financial contributors.²⁰⁴⁷

Italy is a member of the Sahel Alliance, but it has not yet made any cooperative efforts with partner governments or other donors to strengthen education systems in the Sahel region.²⁰⁴⁸

Thus, Italy has been awarded score of 0.

Analyst: Jacky Luo

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to encourage at least one partner country's government and another donor to work together to increase coordination, political, and financial support to education systems in the Sahel region.

On 28 August 2019, Japan announced at the Special Conference on Peace and Stability in the Sahel Region 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.²⁰⁴⁹

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

²⁰⁴³ Donor Contributions, United Nations Population Fund (New York) 18 September 2019. Access Date: 16 December 2019. <https://www.unfpa.org/data/donor-contributions>.

²⁰⁴⁴ France, United Nations Population Fund (New York) 18 September 2019. Access Date: 16 December 2019. <https://www.unfpa.org/data/donor-contributions/france>.

²⁰⁴⁵ 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/coming-together-to-help-african-girls-create-a-brighter-future>.

²⁰⁴⁶ Archipelago About Us, Archipelago Program (Brussels) 9 December 2019. Access Date: 9 December 2019. <https://www.archipelago-eutf.eu/about-us/>.

²⁰⁴⁷ Archipelago Program, Results of the First Call for Proposals, CPCAFA (Paris) 18 October 2019. Access Date: 9 December 2019. <https://www.cpcf.org/XCMD.RE9fU2hPQko8MjU+MDAwMDAtMC0wMzAtMDAwMDAwMDAzNjMOA==.html>.

²⁰⁴⁸ 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>.

²⁰⁴⁹ 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/mogaj/files/000511296.pdf?fbclid=IwAR2LwGq_1ypMI6c0LDbl5r3Nmx9ZbplvHhe1p-ISQDwGk7eXLLfTFgf4Z4.

together to increase coordination, political, and financial support to education systems in the Sahel region.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Cindy Lui

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to increase coordination, political and financial support to education systems in the Sahel region.

On 20 September 2019, the UK participated in the Gender at the Centre Initiative by donating EUR1.6 million. 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.²⁰⁵⁰

On 24 September 2019, Prime Minister Boris Johnson pledged approximately USD670 million toward education at the United Nations.²⁰⁵¹ 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 towards education focused on marginalized children.²⁰⁵²

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. The UK is the fund's top donor.²⁰⁵³

On 17 October 2019, a Foreign Liaison Officer from the United Kingdom met with Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for West Africa and Security Affairs in the Bureau of African Affairs Whitney Baird; the U.S. Ambassadors to Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger; the U.S. Africa Command leadership; mission directors of the U.S. Agency for International Development; U.S. 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.²⁰⁵⁴ These talks were "centred around increasing understanding of country/region specific issues, partner national positions, and their limiting factors."²⁰⁵⁵

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.

²⁰⁵⁰ 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-multilateralism-63158/article/gender-at-the-centre-initiative>.

²⁰⁵¹ 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>.

²⁰⁵² 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>.

²⁰⁵³ 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/>.

²⁰⁵⁴ 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-level-discussions-on-g5-sahel-region>.

²⁰⁵⁵ 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-level-discussions-on-g5-sahel-region>.

Deputy Permanent Representative Allen called upon all Security Council members to meet the commitments made to the G5 Sahel.²⁰⁵⁶

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.²⁰⁵⁷ 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.²⁰⁵⁸

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, 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 with its commitment to increase coordination, political and financial support to education systems in the Sahel region.

On 25 September 2019, the United States pledged USD12 million to Education Cannot Wait (ECW), a global fund that expands access to inclusive quality education for children in emergencies in countries including those of the Sahel region.²⁰⁵⁹

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.

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.

²⁰⁵⁶ 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-the-sahel>.

²⁰⁵⁷ 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>.

²⁰⁵⁸ 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>.

²⁰⁵⁹ 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/>.

On 20 September 2019, the European Commission participated in the Gender at the Centre Initiative by donating EUR1 million. 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.²⁰⁶⁰

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. 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.²⁰⁶¹

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.²⁰⁶²

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to increase coordination and support to education systems in the Sahel region. The EU has expressed its political support and outlined means of coordination through a High-Level Conference in collaboration with international partners. The EU has also provided additional financial support to humanitarian organizations operating in the Sahel region.

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

Analyst: Tomer Zaidman

²⁰⁶⁰ 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-multilateralism-63158/article/gender-at-the-centre-initiative>.

²⁰⁶¹ 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-education-collaboration/conference-outcomes/>.

²⁰⁶² 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.