Background

- Education is a human right, enshrined in the UN Declaration of Human Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, among others.
- At the World Education Forum in Dakar, 2000, world leaders affirmed commitment to six EFA goals and promised that ‘no country seriously committed to the achievement of EFA should be thwarted in this ambition by lack of resources’.
- Subsequently two of the six EFA goals were incorporated into the Millennium Development Goals.
- Commitment to finance countries’ viable poverty reduction plans has been reiterated in the Monterrey Consensus and G8 communiques.

Role of donors

- Countries are making progress, allocating more of their domestic resources to basic education, and developing better plans and policies such as abolishing user fees.
- Aid to basic education has increased threefold since 2000, to around $3.3 billion and more of the total is going to poor countries where it is needed most.
- But there are simply not enough resources to achieve Education For All. At least $9 billion per year is needed just to enable every child to complete a primary education. As much as $15 billion per year may be needed to achieve EFA and reach the most disadvantaged children.
- Aid currently does not go where it is needed most. Middle-income countries benefit disproportionately, and many with great needs are neglected.

The Education For All Fast-Track Initiative

- Launched in 2002 as a response to the Dakar and MDG commitments to put into practice a global partnership between rich and poor countries to accelerate progress towards MDG 2 (UPC) by 2015.
- All low-income countries that demonstrate serious commitment to achieve universal primary completion can receive support from FTI.
- FTI is built on mutual commitments. Partner countries put primary education at the forefront of their domestic efforts and develop sound education plans; donors should then provide increased, co-ordinated and predictable support to these plans.
- 31 countries currently have FTI endorsement; 59 should be included by 2008.
Recent Progress

- FTI wins praise as tool for aid effectiveness in Paris Forum on Aid Effectiveness in 2005
- $48 billion in new aid pledged by 2010 at G8 Summit 2005
- ‘Free compulsory education of good quality’ and Fast-track Initiative endorsed at G8 and M+5 Summit 2005
- 2006 UK announces $15 billion over 10 years to basic education
- New pledges to FTI Catalytic Fund from France, UK, Spain, Canada
- High profile for education at various international fora, including Spring and Annual Meetings of the World Bank/IMF, G7 and G8, Abuja Financing For Development meeting
- Donor conference called for 2007 (to be confirmed)
- FTI reforms make it more relevant and responsive

Key challenges

- Enduring overall finance gap
- FTI still not meeting the financial needs of endorsed countries - $600 million gap for 2007
- Quality issues
  - Predictability
  - Long-term
  - Harmonised
  - Available for the core running costs of education
- 1 country, 1 sector, 1 plan
- Time is running out!