Taormina Progress Report

Investing in Education for Mutual Prosperity, Peace and Security
Accountability and the G7

- **Accountability** and transparency are core principles of the G7 → credibility of the G7.


- Every 3 years AWG presents a comprehensive review of G7 commitments while develops sector-focused reports in interim years.

- The aim is to assess the implementation of development and development-related commitments made at G7 Summits (previous 6 years or earlier commitments still relevant).

- Methodology based on specific baselines, indicators and data sources.

- For 2017, the Italian Presidency of the G7 has chosen **Education** to be the theme for the Progress Report.
G7 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

G7 long-standing commitment to international development→ world’s largest bilateral aid donors

MDGs→SDGs

Interdependent and Universal nature of the 2030 Agenda

G7 members agreed to support the 2030 Agenda in the Ise-Shima Declaration (2016) committing to undertake domestic action and to support developing countries’ efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda.
Education is an integral element of the 2030 Agenda

stand-alone goal under SDG4

accelerator of progress towards all SDGs
“The G8 will continue to work with partners and other donors to meet shortfalls in all FTI (now the Global Partnership for Education – GPE) endorsed countries”

(Heiligendamm Commitment, Growth and Responsibility in Africa, paragraph no. 38, 2007).
Structure and Contents

Chapter 1: G7, Education and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Chapter 2: The G7, Education, and the Global Partnership for Education

Chapter 3: Interlinkages with other G7 commitments
- Health
- Food Security and Nutrition
- Gender Equality
- Environment
- Peace and Security
- Inclusive Economic Growth

Chapter 4: Policy Priorities and Funding for Development Education by G7

Chapter 5: Education in Situations of Emergencies and Protracted Humanitarian Crises

Chapter 6: Conclusions: 2017, A Pivotal Moment for Education
Chapter 1:
G7, Education and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

KEY MESSAGES

- MDGs (2000) have provided an important framework for G7 cooperation to expand educational opportunities.

- G7 have launched several pivotal MDG initiatives, including its flagship Education for All Fast Track Initiative (now the Global Partnership for Education) to fund education in the poorest countries.

- Between 2000 and 2015, G7 investments to achieve the MDG2 goal of universal primary school access contributed to major increases in enrollment. Despite progress, conflict and crisis continue to prevent children access to education and much more needs to be done. G7 members are therefore shifting the focus of their efforts towards addressing issues of conflict and crisis, and driving quality improvements to enable children to provide the skills and knowledge they need to live healthy, prosperous lives.

- The International community adopted the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (July 2015) at the Third International Conference on Financing for Development that commits to scale up spending on essential public services for all, including education.

- Members of the G7 have endorsed the 2030 Agenda in the Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration (May 2016), underscoring the importance of the interdependent nature of the goals and committing to implement the 2030 Agenda both at home and abroad.

- The increased scope and ambition of SDG4, and the Education 2030 Framework for Action, will require greater efforts by governments, donors and all stakeholders in order to lift people out of poverty, stimulate resilience and foster peace.
Across both low and lower middle income countries, the total cost of providing universal pre-primary, primary and secondary education will total US$ 340 billion, on average, between 2015 and 2030 (UNESCO, 2015).

Nevertheless, even with these improvements in domestic spending, major financing gaps estimated at US$ 39 billion annually between 2015 and 2030 will need to be filled in order to reach the SDG4 targets in low and lower middle income countries (UNESCO, 2015).
Chapter 2: The G7, Education, and the Global Partnership for Education

KEY MESSAGES

- The G8 launched the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) in 2002, which has grown to become the world’s largest multi-stakeholder partnership dedicated to helping all children access quality basic education in the world’s poorest countries.

- In large part due to the contributions of its G7 members, the GPE has committed over US$4.5 billion to help developing countries build and strengthen durable, resilient national education systems in more than 60 countries, including 28 fragile or conflict-affected states.

- G7 bilateral support for basic education in GPE partner countries has fluctuated between $700 million and $1 billion annually over the past decade with a recent decrease in aid between 2014 and 2015.

- Whilst funding from national governments remains the most important financial flow for education, progress will also require sustained external support. Despite the G7 historic commitment to education, trenchant challenges continue to keep the most marginalized children out of school, particularly girls from poor families and refugee children, especially those living in acute and protracted crises.

- By championing education now at the outset of 2030 Agenda, G7 members can help to accelerate the achievement of all SDGs within reach by 2030.

- Next GPE replenishment opportunity to recommit to the promise of education and unleash potential + talent of the next learning generation.
G7 Support to the GPE Fund

G7 MS + EU cumulative contribution to GPE Fund is US$ 1.8 billion

The chart reflects all payments made to the GPE Fund as of December 31, 2016. It is only counting receipts and does not take into consideration outstanding pledges.
G7 Support for Education in GPE Countries

- **Increase bilateral support** from G7 members to education since 2007, having climbed to **US$ 7.2 billion** in 2014.

- However, since 2014, pressure on ODA budgets in several G7 countries has led to **decreasing** overall **ODA** between 2014 and 2015 from US$ **98.5 billion** down to US$ **94 billion**.

- **Education aid** from the G7 and EU has therefore also **decreased** from US$ 7.2 billion down to US$ 6.4 billion in 2015 (OECD DAC, 2017).
G7 and EU disbursements to basic education

Decline in bilateral basic education aid disbursements between 2014-2015 of =~ US$ 100 million.

Note: US constant 2014 dollars. Figures only include disbursements to basic education in GPE’s 65 partner developing countries in the period 2007-2015, and does not account for any type of budget support or debt relief. However, budget support is a particularly relevant modality for the EU, which provided an estimated total of US$ 515 million for basic education in GPE partner countries in the period of 2007 to 2014 through General Budget Support.

Source: OECD DAC CRS Database. Retrieved on February 2017
Chapter 3: Interlinkages with other G7 commitments

KEY MESSAGES

- Many of the G7 commitments for joint action in global development and security are mutually reinforcing, and progress across all of the goals together can be accelerated by improving education.

- Several G7 examples demonstrate the important bidirectional impacts of education and other development goals, demonstrating how intersectoral approaches can be leveraged to make concrete progress in a number of areas.

- By exploring the benefits of education and other sectors, this chapter underlines the importance of an integral approach to sustainable development.

- G7 investments in education can therefore act as a force multiplier to accelerate progress across a range of G7 priorities, where evidence shows that education has important positive effects.
Interlinkages

- **HEALTH**
  - **Germany**: The Regional Fit for School Program
  - **EU**: Support to Education and Phyco-social Wellbeing of Syrian Children and Young People

- **FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION**
  - **France**: Improving Young People’s Integration in the Agricultural Sector in Cameroon - AFOP Programme
  - **Japan**: Improvement of Rice Productivity in the Valley of Senegal (Technical Cooperation Project: Nov. 2009 – Mar. 2014)

- **GENDER EQUALITY**
  - **Italy**: Supporting primary education in Senegal
  - **United Kingdom**: UK Leadership on Girls’ Education: Girls’ Education Challenge (GEC)

- **ENVIRONMENT**
  - **Canada**: Applied Solar Energy Initiative

- **PEACE AND SECURITY**
  - **USA**: USAID education projects in El Salvador

- **INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH**
  - **GPE**: Education played an Enabling Role for Vietnam and Rwanda’s Progress in Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction
KEY MESSAGES

- To reduce inequalities and poverty while strengthening developing countries sustainable growth, G7 members have made significant contributions to advance access and quality education through specific policies and by promoting the right to education.

- This chapter presents G7 Member States policy priorities, funding and best practices in the field of education in developing countries as well as sectoral domestic strategies that directly or indirectly address development needs.

- In light of the 2030 Agenda, G7 has strengthened linkages between domestic and international policies for a greater effectiveness and coherence of its actions in developing countries.

- G7 efforts on basic, secondary and higher education went beyond GPE support with additional financial contributions being mobilized during 2007-2015. Information on financial disbursement to education are presented (OECD-DAC CRS Aid Activities 2007 to 2015).

- Considerable financial support to education is also provided by G7 engagement with multilateral organizations of the United Nations system.
Chapter 5: Education in Situations of Emergencies and Protracted Humanitarian Crises

KEY MESSAGES

- Education is “not a luxury” but a human right, including for crisis-affected children.

- The role of education → reduce the vulnerability, contribute to stabilization and speed recovery and to foster durable solutions. However, funding for education in emergencies continues to be insufficient, making up less than 2% of total humanitarian spending.

- 2016 → key year of support to education in emergencies by the G7 and the international community. The World Humanitarian Summit and the UN Summit for Refugees and Migrants were pivotal processes for bringing together humanitarian, development and peacebuilding efforts to better address crisis and forced displacement resulting in the launch of the Education Cannot Wait platform.

- G7 leadership is crucial to addressing both the short and long-term education needs of refugees and Internally Displaced People (IDPs). It is essential to both build strong education systems for the long term and ensure that crises do not disrupt access to quality and safe education.
Some Figures

Primary enrollment rates Children-Refugees Children

91% of children around the world attend primary school

Only 50% of refugee children attend primary school

Secondary enrollment rates Adolescents-Refugees Adolescents

84% of adolescents around the world attend secondary school

Just 22% of refugee adolescents receive a secondary education

G7 Support for Humanitarian Response and Education in Emergencies

- G7 Member States committed in the Ise-Shima Summit to increase global assistance to meet both the short and long-term needs of refugees and Internally Displaced People (IDPs).

- Recognizing that a sustainable solution will also require addressing the root causes of displacement, in this respect G7 members committed to support affected regions to increase socio-economic development, strengthen education and health care delivery, infrastructure, and promote human rights and equal opportunities.

- The G7 asked the international community and bilateral donors to step up financing and providing technical assistance for host countries and humanitarian and emergency relief organizations.

- The G7 also committed to enhance legal channels for migration and provide support to strengthen international protection approaches, reaffirming the core principles of the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its Protocol.

- G7 members committed to work together with countries of origin and transit to facilitate the safe return of migrants who are not eligible for international protection under international law.

- G7 Countries endorsed and adhered to the principles of the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States adopted in 2011.
### Table 5.1 Selected International Organizations total funding for humanitarian assistance (USD millions)*

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<td>571.93</td>
<td>701.23</td>
<td>634.96</td>
<td>613.94</td>
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<td>2,964</td>
<td>3,348</td>
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<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>904.50</td>
<td>1,004.27</td>
<td>808.71</td>
<td>1,008.70</td>
<td>1,203.30</td>
<td>1,685.89</td>
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**Source:** IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, 2017

* Includes possible assistance to refugees, internally displaced people and/or vulnerable migrants.

** This includes non-core (earmarked) donor contributions as well as core resources (UNFPA Emergency Fund).

### Table 5.2 Selected International Organizations proportion of funding for education in humanitarian assistance (in percentage)

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<tr>
<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>35%</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
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<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
<td>23.1%</td>
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**Source:** UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, 2017
### Table 5.3 Total G7 and European Union financial contributions to humanitarian assistance of selected International Organizations (USD millions)

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<td>IOM</td>
<td>375.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>334.5</td>
<td>412.6</td>
<td>304.9</td>
<td>551.6</td>
<td>706.9</td>
<td>977.8</td>
<td>1,180.6</td>
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*Source: IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, 2017*

### Table 5.4 Proportion of G7 and European Union financial contributions to support education in humanitarian assistance of selected International Organizations

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNFPA*</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>70%</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNHCR**</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
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<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
<td>25.6%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

*Source: UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, 2017*

*Total G7 and EU contributions over total non-core (earmarked) contributions.

**For UNHCR the percentage of the total expenditure dedicated to education is used as a proxy for the percentage of G7+EU contributions used for education. Because G7+EU contributions most often are broadly earmarked in nature, providing for the flexibility necessary to a program-based organization such as UNHCR, a more precise calculation is impossible. Furthermore, these figures underestimate reality as many activities that do not strictly fall under the education sector strongly contribute to it; e.g. child protection.*
This report is a detailed analysis of the relevance of education as the foundation for sustainable development and aims at monitoring progress on the G8 Leaders pledge on education.

Several initiatives → unprecedented momentum to ensure that the resources to achieve SDG4:

- Education 2030 Steering Committee has developed a Roadmap for SDG4-Education 2030 activities from 2017 to 2019.

- GPE and its partners are undertaking an ambitious global resource mobilization campaign to be able to provide international assistance to the poorest countries and conflict-affected and fragile states. It calls for increased domestic commitment to education, and aims to mobilize resources for GPE’s new financing and funding framework.

- Education Cannot Wait, a new fund for education in emergencies is mobilizing resources alongside the GPE replenishment.

- 2016 Report the International Commission on Financing for Global Education Opportunity aiming to find solutions to meet the financing needs.

- Continued attention of the G7 on education is one of the ways to harvest positive results in the G7’s wider agenda for sustainable development and to help accelerate the achievement of all SDGs by 2030.
**G7 Active commitments are for the first time associated to the SDGs**

45 G7 Active Commitments (2017)

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**G7 Active Commitments (2017)**
Contributions

- G7 Accountability Working Group Members
- Global Partnership for Education (GPE)

but also...

- International Organizations
- United Nations agencies, programmes and funds

Thank you for your attention!

Q&A session