



# Policy demands 2007

## GCE demands for 'Keeping Our Promises on Education'

### **Donors must meet their fair share of the \$16 billion per annum needed to achieve Education For All**

- Donors should give 0.7% GNI in Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) by 2010
- The most recent figures show that aid to basic education stands at under \$3 billion. Within 2 years, an additional \$13 billion per annum in external resources will be required to achieve Education For All, including provision for early childhood, adult literacy, lower secondary, as well as measures to meet challenges of HIV and AIDS and increase demand, especially for girls, child labourers, children with disabilities and the rural poor. This conference must lay out a clear timetable for achieving this level of aid to basic education within 2 years.
- To achieve the goal of getting all girls and boys into school by 2009 at the latest, a total of \$9 billion per annum is needed, starting now. Rich countries must increase aid by at least \$6 billion by the end of this year.
- The aid should be predictable over a 5-10 year timeframe, and should be available for spending on recurrent costs, including teachers' salaries and training.

### **Donors must target their aid goes where the need is greatest:**

- The FTI partnership should ensure rapid progress towards the endorsement of a further 31 countries by the end of 2007, to ensure aid is front-loaded into these plans ahead of the 2009 deadline for all children to start school (currently 29 are endorsed)
- At least 60% of the overall increase in aid to basic education should be in the form of ex-ante commitments to finance plans endorsed through FTI processes
- Donors should commit a minimum of 10% of their ODA to basic education in low-income countries to the FTI Catalytic Fund
- As a matter of urgency, the current FTI financing gap of \$750 million in 29 endorsed countries must be filled; additionally, the plans of a further 9 countries that have been developed since the Abuja Financing For Development conference should be brought into the FTI framework and fully financed

- Donors must increase the share of aid to basic education going to states affected by fragility and conflict.
- Donors should ensure civil society's full participation in the development of education sector plans, and monitoring of education budgets and aid disbursement. This should include finding innovative ways of financing civil society work on government and donor accountability.

### **Multilateral agencies must contribute the same objectives, and utilise their own instruments in support of them:**

- The EC and EU member states must meet the Development Policy Consensus commitment that 20% of aid targets basic social sectors
- The EC should ensure efficient and timely disbursements through EDF 10 and other mechanism, and should develop transparent methods to demonstrate that the basic education sector benefits from sectoral and general budget support
- EU Development Commissioner Louis Michel should use his position to call on EU member states to meet their 2005 commitments to reach 0.7% GNI to ODA, and give their fair share of the EFA financing requirement
- The World Bank should increase the share of its financing going to basic education through grants and concessional loans, and should ensure that its funds support the delivery of country-owned plans
- The IMF should consider public funding of education an investment, prioritising development needs above the imposition of fiscal conditions that prevent countries from being able to spend domestic and external resources on education, especially the recruitment of teachers