

Mid-Term Evaluation of the EFA Fast Track Initiative

**Draft Synthesis Report
Volume 2 – Annexes
Annex A: FTI Timeline (General)**

21 November 2009



This report is based on the work of an independent evaluation team. It has been reviewed by the Evaluation Oversight Committee (EOC) which determined that it meets an objective set of quality standards for an evaluation of this nature (based in part on DAC guidelines and on DFID's quality assurance guidelines for programme evaluations) and that it sufficiently meets most of the EOC requirements for having satisfied the relevant portion of the terms of reference to be shared as a discussion document.

This determination in no way signifies the endorsement of the report's conclusions or recommendations by the EOC as a whole, by any of its individual members or by the agencies they represent. The analyses, interpretations and opinions expressed in this report are those of the evaluation team.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AA	Administrative Agreement
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries
CF	Catalytic Fund
CFC	Catalytic Fund Committee
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
EC	European Commission
ECF	Expanded Catalytic Fund
EFA	Education for All
EPDF	Education Program Development Fund
ESD	Education for Sustainable Development
ESP	Education Sector Plan
ETF	Education Transition Fund
FTI	Fast Track Initiative
GCE	Global Campaign for Education
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IATT	Inter-Agency Task Team
IDA	International Development Association
ILO	International Labour Organisation
MfDR	Managing for Development Results
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan
SC	Steering Committee
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNGEI	United Nations Girls' Education Initiative
Unicef	United Nations Children's Fund
USD	United States Dollar

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Date	General Aid Context	Key International Developments in Education	FTI Main Meetings and Events	FTI Endorsements and Expenditure
pre 1999		<p>1954 Conference on Free and Compulsory Education in the Arab Countries of the Middle East, Cairo.</p> <p>1960 Adoption of the Karachi Plan for the Development of Free and Compulsory Primary Education in Asia.</p> <p>1960-1961 Regional conferences on compulsory education, Karachi, Beirut, Addis Ababa.</p> <p>1979 Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) was adopted by the UN General Assembly which for those countries which signed highlighted the importance of equity for women in amongst other areas education.</p> <p>1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child – spelt out the rights that children should have internationally: the right to survival; to develop to the fullest; to protection from harmful influences, abuse and exploitation; and to participate fully in family, cultural and social life.</p> <p>March 1990 World Conference on Education for All, in Jomtien, Thailand adopted the World Declaration on Education for All, which stated that all have a right to education. The conference recognised the setbacks experienced in the 1980's by many southern nations and made a commitment to meeting the basic learning needs of every citizen.</p>		

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		<p>Convention against discrimination in education, adopted by UNESCO in 1960. Set out that there should be no discrimination in access or quality of education.</p>		
1999		<p>Education For All (EFA) Assessment: 1999-2000, involving six regional conferences revealed that the EFA agenda had been neglected.</p>		
2000	<p>United Nations Millennium Summit in 2000, 189 world leaders signed up to try and end poverty by 2015 when they agreed to meet the Millennium Development Goals.</p>	<p>World Education Forum, 164 governments, adopted the Dakar Framework for Action in which they promised to commit the necessary resources and effort to create a comprehensive and inclusive education system for all.</p>		
2001	<p>G8 Meeting - Genoa, Italy. July 2001: G8 countries establish an EFA Task Force, to be led by Canada.</p>	<p>First Meeting of the High-Level Group on Education for All 29th -30th October 2001: created by the Dakar Framework for Action to sustain and accelerate the political momentum created at the World Education Forum and serve as a lever for resource mobilisation.</p> <p>Aid to basic education grew consistently between 2001 and 2004 from a low base.</p>		

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2002	<p>Monterrey Consensus, forged at the International Finance and Development Conference, March 2002, Monterrey, Mexico. The consensus commits rich nations to boost trade and aid opportunities for countries with sound policies.</p> <p>G8 Washington, DC USA. April 2002: The Development Committee endorses the proposed EFA Action Plan and approves the Fast Track Initiative (FTI), amid overwhelming support from the international community.</p> <p>G8 Kananaskis, Canada. June 2002: agreement to significantly increase bilateral assistance for the achievement of EFA and to work with bilateral and multilateral agencies to ensure implementation of FTI.</p>	<p>Education for All (EFA) Amsterdam, Netherlands. April 2002: developing countries and their external partners agree at a Dutch-World Bank sponsored conference on broad principles for scaling up EFA efforts; the Netherlands commits 135 million Euros to set the process in motion.</p> <p>The Global EFA Action Week was started – it now occurs annually and is a worldwide annual campaign organised by the Global Campaign for Education (GCE) to raise awareness of the importance of Education for All. The campaign is actively supported by UNESCO.</p> <p>EFA Global Monitoring Report was established based in UNESCO to monitor progress towards the six EFA goals.</p> <p>Second Meeting of the High-Level Group on Education for All, Abuja, Nigeria 19-20 November 2002.</p>	<p>The Fast-track Initiative (FTI) was established. It was started by 22 bilateral donors, development banks and international agencies active in supporting education in low-income countries. The FTI is co-chaired on a rotating basis by one G8 and one non-G8 donor. It is supported by a steering committee, and a secretariat housed in and managed by the World Bank.</p> <p>FTI Launch Washington DC, USA. July 2002: 18 countries are invited to join FTI and become eligible for policy and financial support, based on two criteria: having a PRSP in place and an effectively implemented education sector plan. Five other countries with half the world's out of school population are also invited to receive technical and analytical assistance to help create an enabling environment (policies, capacity) for scaling up EFA efforts.</p> <p>FTI Donors Meeting, Brussels, November 2002: Donors meet and endorse seven country programs (out of the 18 countries invited). Donors agree to ensure that adequate funding for these programs would be secured.</p>	<p>2002: Burkina Faso, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Mauritania, Nicaragua, and Niger are endorsed by FTI.</p>

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2003	<p>Rome Declaration on the harmonisation of aid, Rome, February 2003. The development community committed to work towards aligning its assistance around country development priorities and to harmonising donor policies and priorities around country systems.</p>	<p>FTI Donors Meeting - Paris, March 2003: Donors agree on modus operandi for FTI that is country driven, they secured funding for the seven countries and agreed on an operating framework for FTI.</p> <p>Third Meeting of the High-Level Group on Education for All New Delhi, 10 -12 November 2003.</p>	<p>FTI Donors Meeting - Paris, March 2003: Donors agree on modus operandi for FTI that is country driven, secure funding for the seven countries and agree on an operating framework for FTI.</p> <p>The FTI Catalytic Fund (CF) was established. It aims to provide transitional grants over a maximum of 2-3 years to enable countries lacking resources at country level but with FTI endorsed education sector plans to scale up the implementation of their plans.</p> <p>FTI Partnership Meeting Oslo Meeting, November 2003: Ministers and senior officials from the first FTI countries, Civil Society and donors meeting together for the first time. Discussion of the definition, modalities, instruments, and governance of the FTI partnership. Agreement that FTI should be opened to all low-income countries.</p>	<p>March 2003 - Gambia, Mozambique, Vietnam and Yemen endorsed.</p> <p>April 2003 CF country allocations agreed for 2003-2005 to Yemen (USD 20m), Niger (USD 21m), Nicaragua (USD 14m), The Gambia (USD 8m), Guyana (USD 8m), and Mauritania (USD 9m).</p>
2004	<p>Marrakech Round Table on Results, February 2004:</p> <p>Development agencies endorsed five core principles on managing for development results (MfDR). These were supported by a conceptual framework and a series of principles. The MfDR provides a coherent framework for development effectiveness in which performance information is used for improved decision making, it includes practical tools for strategic planning, risk management, progress monitoring and outcome evaluation.</p>	<p>January 2004 - The World Economic Forum's Global Governance Initiative, Davos, Switzerland. Launch by UNESCO and the World Economic Forum (WEF) of a global review of existing multi-stakeholder partnerships for education (MSPEs).</p> <p>Fourth Meeting of the High-Level Group on Education for All - Brasilia, 8-10 November 2004.</p> <p>2004 – Aid to basic education reaches its peak.</p>	<p>Education Programme Development Fund (EPDF) was established in November 2004 as a funding window under the FTI to support low income countries to improve the quality and sustainability of their education sector planning and programme development.</p> <p>FTI Partnership Meeting, November 2004, Brasilia, Brazil, third meeting of the FTI partnership. There was agreement on the FTI Framework document and the need for more formal Assessment Guidelines.</p>	<p>2004 Ghana and Ethiopia are endorsed by FTI.</p> <p>Yemen – Grant agreement was signed in April 2004 for USD 10m for 2004. A disbursement of USD 3.0m was made on 10 August 2004.</p> <p>The Gambia – The grant agreement for USD 4m allocation was signed on 11 November 2004.</p> <p>Niger – The 2003 allocation of USD 5m was disbursed in March 2004.</p> <p>Nicaragua – The CF agreement was signed on 17 August 2004; USD 3.5m was</p>

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			<p>At the Partnership Meeting, the first of two significant studies on the responsiveness of FTI-endorsed Education Sector Plans (ESPs) to HIV/AIDS was presented.¹ The study, which was commissioned by the Secretariat, was based on an assessment of the first 12 countries to be endorsed by FTI. It found that 11 failed to offer a comprehensive strategic response to HIV/AIDS in their plans. Accordingly it made recommendations to FTI, which included the need to ensure access to quality technical advice on HIV/AIDS in the education sector at country level, the need to strengthen capacity of the local donor group, the need to establish a formal arrangement between the FTI and the Inter-Agency Task Team (IATT) on Education, and the need for resources through the EPDF.</p> <p>The synthesis and recommendations of the Donors Indicative Framework (DIF) pilot were presented. These aimed to support FTI partners in their harmonisation efforts and to monitor harmonisation practices and financial commitments at the country level.</p>	<p>disbursed on 27 September 2004.</p> <p>Mauritania – Two grant agreements (one for the 2003 BNPP USD 5m allocation, the other for the 2004 USD 2m CF allocation) were signed on 23 April 2004. USD 3.5 million was disbursed on 31 July 2004.</p> <p>Guyana – The Trust Fund Administration Agreement was signed on 28 June 2004. The Catalytic Fund grant agreement was signed on 28 September 2004.</p>
2005	<p>March 2005, Paris Declaration, was endorsed by over one hundred Ministers, Heads of Agencies and other Senior Officials who committed their countries and organisations to continue to increase efforts in the harmonisation, alignment and management of aid for results with a set of monitorable actions and indicators.</p>	<p>The flow of aid to basic education declined for the first time since 2001.</p> <p>The gender parity goal set for 2005 has been missed. Only 59 out of 181 countries with data have no gender disparities in primary and secondary education. Of</p>	<p>CF Strategy Meeting, March 2005. It was agreed that donor orphans will be defined as countries with the presence of four or fewer bilateral donors contributing at least USD 1m to the education sector.</p> <p>CF Strategy Meeting, July 2005. A</p>	<p>Madagascar, Lesotho, Moldova, Tajikistan, Timor Leste and Kenya endorsed by FTI in 2005.</p> <p>In 2005, a total of 28 country programmes received EDPF funds totalling USD 4.9 million.</p>

¹ Clarke and Bundy 2004. *The EFA Fast Track Initiative: Responding to the Challenge of HIV and AIDS to the Education Sector*. Washington DC, DFID and World Bank.

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	<p>UN World Summit New York, September 2005: delegates were accused of producing a 'watered-down' outcome document which merely reiterates existing pledges.</p>	<p>these 59 only 3 eliminated gender disparities between 1999 and 2005.</p> <p>The 5th meeting of the High-Level Group on EFA - Beijing, China, 28-30 November 2005.</p>	<p>modification of the CF grant agreement was agreed. Disbursement of the second allocation is now contingent on a satisfactory report on the utilisation of the first year's allocation.</p> <p>FTI Donors Technical Meeting, in Washington, DC, September 2005. The main objective of the meeting was to review comments received on the co-chairs consultation paper, and define the agenda for the Beijing Partnership Meeting in November.</p> <p>A study was conducted on the integration of gender into FTI processes and ESPs.² It concluded that while FTI may have added value to the wider movement to support gender responsiveness, it had not systematically encouraged a proactive stance on gender, or provided support for in-country Donor Partners for it. The report recommended that the FTI Goals and Guiding Principles and the appraisal guidelines be revised to include explicit commitments to the gender equality.</p> <p>FTI Partnership Meeting, Beijing, November 2005: the FTI Appraisal Guidelines are modified in accordance with UNGEI recommendations and there is discussion about FTI's role in fragile states.</p> <p>Also at the PM, Ireland and Canada take the lead on supporting a greater focus on</p>	<p>Catalytic Fund disbursed USD 4m to Ghana, USD 24.2m to Kenya, USD 4m to Guyana and USD 6m to Madagascar in 2005. The following allocations were pending at the end of 2005; Yemen, USD 10m, Niger, USD 8m, Nicaragua, USD 7m, Gambia, USD 4m, Mauritania, USD 2m, Ghana, USD 4m, and Madagascar, USD 4m.</p> <p>UK and Norway are the only donors that give to the EPDF trust fund in 2005.</p>

² Seel & Clarke 2005. *Integrating gender into Education For All Fast Track Initiative Processes and National Education Plans*. UNGEI

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			<p>HIV /AIDS within the Partnership with support from the UNAIDS Inter-Agency Task Team (IATT) on Education.</p>	
2006	<p>Committee on the Rights of the Child (41st session), Geneva, Switzerland.</p>	<p>Educational Roundtable, held during World Bank/IMF Annual Meetings, September 2006, Singapore. The meeting focused on the progress that Finance Ministers from developing countries have made in preparing long term plans to achieve the education millennium development goals.</p> <p>The 6th meeting of the High-Level Group on EFA - Cairo, Egypt, 14-16 November 2006.</p>	<p>FTI Donors Technical Meeting, Moscow, Russia, March 2006. The main objective of the meeting was to review the agreements made at the Beijing Partnership Meeting in 2005.</p> <p>CF Strategy Meeting took place in Moscow in March 2006.</p> <p>It was agreed that where the World Bank has ongoing educational programmes in the recipient countries the Task Team Leader's will receive 50% of the full regional supervision coefficient, whilst those without will receive the full regional coefficient.</p> <p>The European Commission announced a financial commitment of 63m Euros to the FTI catalytic fund creating a financing window for African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries.</p> <p>The closing date for the main Catalytic trust fund was identified as December 31, 2007.</p> <p>FTI Donors Technical Meeting, Brussels, Belgium, October 2006. The main objective of the meeting was to advance the work of the Initiative in view of the decisions to be made at the upcoming Partnership Meeting in Cairo, and involved discussions regarding governance and the expanded financing mechanism.</p> <p>In 2006 the addition of two more seats for developing countries and two for civil society organisations to the FTI Steering Committee.</p>	<p>Mongolia, Cameroon, Djibouti, Kyrgyzstan and Rwanda all CF eligible are endorsed in 2006. Albania, Cambodia, Mali and Senegal are also FTI endorsed.</p> <p>Allocations made to five newly endorsed countries through the CF Djibouti, Lesotho, Moldova, Tajikistan and Timor-Leste.</p> <p>Disbursements made by the CF in 2006: Djibouti (USD 3m), Ghana (USD 10m), Guyana (USD 4m), Lesotho (USD 1.8m), Madagascar (USD 11m), Mauritania (USD 1m), Moldova (USD 0.25m), Nicaragua (USD 3.5m), Tajikistan (USD 3.1m), Gambia (USD 4m), Timor Leste (USD 1.5m), and Yemen (USD 10m).</p>

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			<p>CF Strategy Meeting, November 2006. Allocations are approved for newly endorsed countries (Mongolia, Cameroon, Kyrgyzstan and Rwanda). Top-up allocations are approved for existing countries (Ghana, The Gambia, Yemen, Kenya, Nicaragua and Timor Leste).</p> <p>In FTI Partnership Meeting, Cairo, November 2006, the second assessment of the responsiveness to HIV/AIDS of FTI-endorsed ESPs was presented.³ The study looked at the ESPs of eight countries, six of which has generalised HIV epidemics, concluding that the FTI appraisal and endorsement process was performing unevenly with regard to HIV/AIDS. The draft findings and recommendations of the report were presented to the FTI Partnership in Cairo in November, and were circulated to eight countries for feedback.</p> <p>Also at the Cairo PM, the IATT presented a Toolkit for mainstreaming HIV /AIDS into education sector planning and implementation. While not designed specifically for the FTI process, it was foreseen that it would be used in plan preparation.</p> <p>It was decided that in order to establish FTI as a true hallmark of quality the country led processes would need to be strengthened. These processes should inform the development of FTI over the next two years.</p> <p>Expansion of the Steering Committee to</p>	

³ Clarke and Bundy 2007. *The EFA Fast Track Initiative: An Assessment of the Responsiveness of Endorsed Education Sector Plans to HIV and AIDS*. Washington, DC: World Bank.

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			<p>give a more balanced representation was proposed - including four seats to partner countries (at least two from Africa). Three seats for representatives from civil society coalitions including one from an FTI endorsed country, a donor country and one from the GCE board.</p>	
2007	<p>Committee on the Rights of the Child (45th Session).</p> <p>May 2007, <i>EU Code of Conduct on Complementarity and the Division of Labour in Development Policy</i> adopted to encourage each actor focuses its assistance on areas where it can add most value, given what others are doing.</p>	<p>Keeping our Promises on Education, May 2007, Brussels, organised by the EC, the UK and the World Bank. The objective was to seek concrete proposals and commitments for action to deliver on the promise to give all the world's children a full primary education by 2015.</p> <p>In Oct 2007, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development organised an international forum on "Capacity Development for Education for All: Putting Policy into Practice." Participants recommended more strategic use of the EPDF to support capacity development activities. They also recommended that the FTI partnership consider how to work more effectively with UNESCO, the World Bank, and other agencies.</p>	<p>The FTI donors Technical Meeting, Bonn, Germany, on May, 2007: review of progress since Cairo, and discussion of ways to strengthen country-level processes.</p> <p>Following country consultation, the recommendations of the HIV/AIDS Task Team were presented in Bonn. Priority areas of action were identified including strengthening the quality of plan preparation and appraisal process with regards to HIV/AIDS, and further support to collaborations between FTI and the IATT and UNGEI.</p> <p>EPDF Committee Meeting, Bonn, May 2007 at which the monitoring and evaluation task force was set up. This was set up to help shift EPDF monitoring from an activities-driven exercise to a more systematic monitoring and evaluation against an established results framework for the EPDF.</p> <p>The Steering Committee met five times in 2007: January (audio), March (audio), May (audio). The expanded Steering Committee met in May 22-25 (Bonn, Germany), and finally in DC in September 2007.</p> <p>Information from the CF Strategy Committee meeting was provided showing that for those countries with strong sector</p>	<p>2007 Benin, Sierra Leone, Liberia are endorsed by FTI.</p> <p>Cameroon: The grant agreement for USD 22.5m was signed in May 2007 and the first tranche of USD 11.25m was disbursed in May 2007. Mongolia: The grant agreement for Mongolia was signed in March 2007. The first tranche of USD 3m was disbursed on 10 May 2007. Rwanda: the grant agreement for USD 26m was signed in May 2007 and the first tranche of USD 13m was disbursed in May 2007.</p> <p>The following countries received CF allocations in Bonn, in May 2007: Benin (USD 76.1m), Cambodia (USD 57.4m), Mali (USD 8.7m), Mauritania (USD 14m), Mongolia (allocated funds in Cairo), Mozambique (USD 79m) and Sierra Leone (USD 13.9m).</p>

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			<p>plans and enough pooled funds, the value add of FTI was quality insurance. More emphasis needed to be placed on country level financing as opposed to CF financing only.</p> <p>A task team was established to take forward the proposed actions to strengthen country level processes, which was a clear focus of this meeting.</p> <p>The secretariats' work plan and communications strategy were presented showing the need for an improvement in the collaboration between the Secretariat with the GMR team on several issues.</p>	
2007 (cont)		<p>The 7th meeting of the High-Level Group on EFA - Dakar, Senegal, 11-13 December 2007.</p>	<p>Concept Note for the Expanded Catalytic Fund (ECF) was finalised in April 2007. This enabled CF money to be given over a longer period than the original three years to countries with FTI-endorsed plans but insufficient domestic or external aid resources. The CF guideline for allocation based on donor orphan status was replaced with a new guideline based on the size of the funding gap as a proportion of existing donor funding.</p> <p>CF Committee (CFC) met in September in Washington, DC, and in December in Dakar, Senegal.</p> <p>September 19, 2007 in Washington, the Catalytic Fund (CF) Committee decided to clarify the rules regarding countries' eligibility to receive CF funding. It was decided that only IDA low-income countries would be eligible.</p> <p>A draft of the Administrative Agreement (AA) of the CF was presented reflecting the newly proposed understanding that the</p>	<p>At EPDF Bonn meeting, bridge funding was approved for E. Asia and Pacific Regions totalling USD 500,000.</p> <p>In Washington, Sept 2007 Special Committee Meeting approved USD 7.5m for four of the World Bank regions.</p> <p>The following four countries became new CF recipients at the CF Committee Meeting in Dakar (Senegal) in December 2007, with commitments totalling USD 270 million: Ethiopia, Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, and Senegal.</p>

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			<p>AA would define the governance of the CF.</p> <p>There was a focus on strengthening joint country-level processes and CF operations with an agreement being reached on the merging and consolidation of country level processes with those of CF operations into a single FTI process chart.</p> <p>At its September 2007 meeting in Washington, the EPDF Committee decided that EPDF could be used to fund thematic activities, either global or cross-regional and could be used to finance activities at other levels of the education system, as long as links were made with Universal Primary Education.</p> <p>In 2007, a review was conducted of the national education sector plans of all endorsed countries in order to analyse their disability policies and strategies.⁴ It concluded that although FTI took into account disability, “<i>having an explicit policy on disability is not identified as a critical aspect of endorsement of education sector plans.</i>” The review recommended that the guidelines be strengthened.</p> <p>CF Committee Meeting, December. Four new countries were allocated grants (Ethiopia, Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe and Senegal).</p>	

⁴ Bines 2007 *Education’s Missing Millions*. Milton Keynes, UK: World Vision UK.

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2007 (cont)			<p>In November 2007, representatives of UNGEI, UNAIDS IATT, the Global Task Force on Child Labour (ILO), EFA, UNESCO EFA flagship on the Right to Education for Persons with Disabilities and the FTI attended the meeting of the Global Advisory Committee of UNGEI. During a joint working session on collaboration for mainstreaming equity and inclusion issues in country-level processes, participants agreed to collaborate on the development of a simple, user-friendly Equity and Inclusion Tool, to be prepared for the FTI Technical Meeting in Tokyo in April 2008. The overall purpose of the tool would be to support ministries of education and other stakeholders to address inclusion of commonly excluded groups.</p>	
2008	<p>September 2008, Accra summit on aid effectiveness, donor countries agreed to end the fragmentation of aid.</p> <p>Donors agreed to donate half of aid directly to governments of low-income countries, rather than to individual projects. Donors will also give earlier statements of their giving, so that recipients can draw up balanced budgets.</p> <p>Donors have also agreed to coordinate aid better.</p> <p>The 2008 Survey of Monitoring the Paris Declaration was published in November 2008. Prepared under the framework of the DAC Working Party on Aid Effectiveness, it was undertaken in 55</p>	<p>During the 2008 US Presidential Election Campaign, Barack Obama called for a Global Education Fund, with an annual commitment of USD 2bn from the US. In a speech to the Clinton Global Initiative in September, Obama reasserted his interest in a Global Fund for Education and in signing the Education For All Act.</p> <p>The 8th meeting of the High-Level Group on EFA - Oslo, Norway, 16-17 December 2008.</p>	<p>In early 2008 the FTI published its Guidelines for Capacity Development in the Education Sector within the Education for All Fast Track Initiative Framework, as a result of the German (BMZ) funded Capacity Development Task Team.</p> <p>FTI Donors Technical Meeting, in Tokyo, April 2008. The main items on the agenda were to promote a holistic approach to EFA, to continue the discussions on strengthening country level processes, mobilising additional resources for education.</p> <p>Development of the Equity and Inclusion Tool took place during February and March 2008, however the result of these efforts was not presented in Tokyo as had been planned. The development work was</p>	<p>In 2008, Central African Republic, Haiti and Zambia were endorsed by FTI.</p> <p>Eight countries received new allocations from the CF in the 2008 committee meetings:</p> <p>April: Madagascar (USD 85.1m) and Sao Tome and Principe (USD 25.6m); September: Guyana (USD 20.5m); December: Zambia (USD 60m),⁵ Burkina Faso (USD 102m), CAR (USD 37.8m), The Gambia (USD 20m) and Timor Leste (USD 4.9m).</p> <p>In 2008, USD 142.2m of Catalytic Funds was disbursed to 13 countries, which included first disbursements to Cambodia and Mali. As a result, cumulative disbursements reached USD 396.4m by November 2008.</p>

⁵ For which, unusually, the Netherlands was designated Supervising Entity and allocated a budget of up to USD 100,000 a year.

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	<p>countries between 2nd January and 31st March 2008 and includes where it is available – sector level monitoring.</p>		<p>reported to the FTI Steering Committee and plans for field testing including in some FTI countries were made.</p> <p>The Steering Committee met twice in April 2008, to update on progress since the December CFC meeting in Dakar. There was a report on strengthening country level processes, a discussion on governance and management issues, and presentation of the FTI Secretariat work plan and budget, as well as of the external evaluation of FTI.</p>	<p>CF disbursements included Cambodia (USD 1m), Cameroon (USD 11.2m), Kenya (USD 48.4m), Kyrgyz Republic (USD 4.9m) Lesotho (USD 3m), Madagascar (USD18m), Mali (USD 2.2m), Moldova (USD 3.4m), Mongolia (USD 5m), Niger (USD 4m), Rwanda (USD 35m) Tajikistan (USD 2.2m) and The Gambia (USD 4.1m).</p>
<p>2008 (cont)</p>	<p>The Second Global Conference on Financing for Development was held in Doha, from November 29th-December 2nd 2008. A key focus of the agenda was a review of progress on the 2002 Monterrey Consensus commitments.</p> <p>The resulting Doha Outcome Document failed to make substantive progress on global aid issues, merely restating the long-standing 0.7% of GNP for ODA commitment of the Monterrey consensus, and failing to make significant contributions to the aid effectiveness agenda beyond those devised in Paris and Accra.</p>		<p>The Steering Committee and the Trust Fund Committees met September, 2008, at UNESCO's Headquarters, Paris, France.</p> <p>CF transfer agreement was presented allowing the World Bank to transfer resources to an alternative supervising entity.</p> <p>The CFC turned down the proposal that the CF should be modified in order to provide financing to fragile states.</p> <p>September 2008 the Mid-Term Evaluation of FTI began.</p> <p>At the September 2008 Steering Committee meeting, in Paris: a presentation by Canada on behalf of the Fragile States Task Team generated committee support for the development of a Transition Fund, as an interim mechanism for funding fragile states. It is to be positioned within the FTI Framework and managed by Unicef, and the design of</p>	<p>Australia pledged USD 4.41m to the EPDF over the period 2008-2009, bringing total number of donors to the fund to 11.</p> <p>Total pledges to the EPDF reached USD 96.12 m by October 2008, of which a total USD 58.5m had been allocated, and USD 28.8m disbursed.</p> <p>In the Oslo EPDF Committee Meeting, December 2008 – up to USD6.5 million was earmarked for a GCE proposal to strengthen CSO support for EFA at country level. The April 2009 status report for EPDF indicated that the grant agreement between Global Coalition for Education (GCE) and the Bank was likely to be ready by May 2009.</p>

Date	General Aid Context	Key International Developments in Education	FTI Main Meetings and Events	FTI Endorsements and Expenditure
			<p>the Transition Fund would reflect that of existing Netherlands/ Unicef programme.⁶</p> <p>The Netherlands also presented a key visioning paper⁷ on governance which led to the creation of a Governance Task Team. They were tasked to take the recommendations made forward, and prepare a revised governance document for approval in Oslo in December.</p> <p>The Steering Committee and the Trust Fund Committees met December, 2008, in Oslo, Norway.</p>	
2008 (cont)			<p>SC Meeting, Oslo, December 2008: Governance Task Team presentation of governance document⁸ to the SC led to a number of governance changes scheduled for July 1st 2009. These included the transfer of decision making power from the Partnership Meeting to the Steering Committee, the evolution of the Steering Committee into a Board of Directors and its expansion to 17 members with two extra bilaterals and one extra multilateral representative. A two-thirds majority rule would be applied to all decision making, and the two co-chair system replaced by a single, independent non-voting chair.</p>	

⁶ The ongoing Netherlands and Unicef funded programme *Education in Emergencies and Post-Crisis Transitions*

⁷ Netherlands MoFA 2008b, *An FTI Fit for Purpose and Fit for the Future*

⁸ FTI 2009d, *Education For All –Fast Track Initiative: Governance of the Partnership*

Annex A: FTI Timeline (General)

Date	General Aid Context	Key International Developments in Education	FTI Main Meetings and Events	FTI Endorsements and Expenditure
			<p>It was also agreed that Unicef would develop a process action plan for integrating the Education Transition Fund under the FTI umbrella, for discussion in January 2009, and SC agreement by the April meeting in Copenhagen.</p>	
<p>2008 (cont)</p>			<p>CF Committee Meeting, Oslo, December 2008: an update on the FTI replenishment strategy lead to the creation of a Replenishment Task Team, lead by the UK, to provide a proposal for moving forward on a replenishment mechanism. The task team held its initial meeting on December 14, 2008. A pledging conference was also planned for the second half of 2009.</p> <p>EPDF Committee Meeting, Oslo, December 2008: draft proposals for EPDF Guidelines were presented. It was agreed that a follow up trust fund would be implemented to replace the EPDF when it closes in June 30th, 2010. Australia was appointed head of a team tasked to design the new EPDF by building on the good practices and lessons from the current EPDF. It was also agreed that the World Bank and FTI Secretariat would develop a report framework for monitoring and reporting on EPDF activities, finances and capacity development, by the end of January 2009. It was intended that this would improve the transparency of EPDF activities, and enhance the monitoring of activities against planned results.</p>	

Date	General Aid Context	Key International Developments in Education	FTI Main Meetings and Events	FTI Endorsements and Expenditure
2009	<p>In the April 2009 London summit, the G20 agreed to provide USD1.1 trillion of extra finances to International Financial Institutions, of which USD 50bn was earmarked to “safeguard development in low-income countries”.</p> <p>It was agreed that USD 750bn would be channelled through the IMF, USD 500bn of which was to provide New Arrangements to Borrow and USD 250bn through Special Drawing Rights .</p>	<p>The UNESCO World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development took place from 31st March – 2nd April in Bonn, Germany. Being half way through the UN Decade, it aimed to highlight the relevance of education for sustainable development (ESD) to encourage international exchange on ESD, carry out a stock-taking of the implementation of the UN Decade and to develop strategies for the future.</p> <p>At the end of the conference, a declaration was adopted that proposed guidelines for the implementation of the second half of the UN Decade.</p>	<p>FTI Partnership Meeting, April 2009, Copenhagen: focused on the theme <i>Road to 2015</i>, to correspond with the theme of FTI's 2008 Annual Report.</p> <p>Following the completion of piloting in Lesotho, Kirgizstan and Malawi, the mechanism of the Equity and Inclusion Tool was presented at the Partnership Meeting, in conjunction with a World Vision paper on FTI and disability.⁹</p> <p>SC meeting, April, 2009: the revised Education Transition Fund (ETF) Concept Note was presented by Unicef to the SC. Concerns were raised by the committee over programmatic accountability at the country-level, and consequently the Secretariat was tasked with working with Unicef, under the guidance of the SC Co-Chairs Italy and Denmark, to prepare a Final Concept Note, Administrative Agreement, Grant Agreement and Operational Guidelines by June 30th, 2009.</p> <p>As a result of unsuccessful negotiations concerning lines of accountability and designated responsibilities with regards to the ETF (see Annex F) Unicef withdrew as a possible Trustee for the ETF in July 2009.</p>	<p>Lao PDR has its ESP endorsed by FTI. It is expected that by the end of the year, a further six countries will be endorsed, Bhutan, Burundi, Malawi, Uganda, South Sudan and Togo.</p> <p>As of March there was only one new CF allocation in 2009 of USD 35m to Rwanda.</p> <p>As of March 20th, CF disbursements in 2009 had reached USD 23.4 m. The largest amount went to Benin, in its first CF disbursement of USD 21.3 m. Smaller amounts totalling USD 2.1m went to Cambodia (USD 0.3m), Kyrgyz Republic (USD 1.3m), Moldova (USD 0.3m) and Sao Tome & Principe (USD 0.2m).</p> <p>This brings total CF disbursements since the fund's inception to USD 491m or 35% of allocations. With cumulative cash receipts from donors reaching USD 1,159m to date (71.5% of pledges), it reflects a current liquidity situation of USD 668m that is expected to remain substantial until the end of 2010.</p>

⁹ Lei 2008. *Missing Millions- The FTI and Disability*

Annex A: FTI Timeline (General)

Date	General Aid Context	Key International Developments in Education	FTI Main Meetings and Events	FTI Endorsements and Expenditure
2009 (cont)			<p>EPDF Committee Meeting, Copenhagen, 2009: the committee approved the general principles of the New EPDF concept note presented by the EPDF Task Team. Design of the programme commenced, a draft of which was to be available by September 2009.</p> <p>In addition, the EPDF discussed and approved a UNESCO proposal that the FTI Secretariat be asked to formulate a request for proposals to help countries measurably improve learning outcomes.</p>	<p>As of March 31st, EPDF pledges had risen to USD 114 m. New pledges so far that year had come from Russia (USD 2m), Canada (USD 8.1m) and Sweden (USD 7.2m).</p> <p>Since March, USD 6.6m of EPDF funds had been disbursed through FTI, bringing total disbursements to USD 35.4m (47 % of the allocated USD 75.75m).</p>

References

- #1 Bines 2007 Bines, H (2007) *Education's Missing Millions*. Milton Keynes, UK: World Vision UK.
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- #3 Clarke and Bundy 2007 Clarke, D. & Bundy, D. (2007). *The EFA Fast Track Initiative: An Assessment of the Responsiveness of Endorsed Education Sector Plans to HIV and AIDS*. Washington, DC: World Bank.
- #4 FTI 2009d EFA FTI (2009), *EFA-FTI Governance of the Partnership*.
- #5 Lei 2008 Lei, P (2008) *Education's Missing Millions – The FTI and Disability*. Milton Keynes, UK: World Vision UK.
- #6 Netherlands MoFA 2008b Netherland Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2008). *An FTI 'fit for purpose' and 'fit for future' – 2nd Draft*. MoFA, The Hague.
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