

FY 2012 REQUESTS FOR FOREIGN OPERATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE LEADERSHIP

House

Rep. Kay Granger, Chair
Rep. Nita Lowey, Ranking Member

Senate

Sen. Patrick Leahy, Chair
Sen. Lindsey Graham, Ranking Member

Global Basic Education

FY12 Request: Provide \$100 million for the EFA-Fast Track Initiative

Global Basic Education and EFA-FTI Funding History

Fiscal Year	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11 House	FY11 Senate	FY12 President's Request	FY12 RESULTS' Request
Overall Basic Education	\$460 million	\$485 million	\$694 million	\$700 million	\$925 million	\$925 million	\$845 million	\$749.6 million	Highest possible amount
EFA-FTI	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40 million	\$20 million	\$0	\$100 million

- There are nearly **70 million primary school aged children not in school**; 55 percent are girls. Unless the current trend changes, 56 million children will still be out of school in 2015.
- Education is one of the most effective ways to fight poverty and disease and promote democracy and development. Educated women marry later and have fewer children and better prenatal care. Their children have better survival rates, better health and nutrition, and are more likely to succeed in school.
- The Education for All – Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI) is a global partnership of donors and developing countries, multilateral institutions, private foundations and companies, and civil society organizations dedicated to ensuring that all children receive quality basic education.
- The EFA-FTI approves of low-income country national education strategies and provides support for those strategies through in-country donor coordination and grants.
- The EFA-FTI to date has supported 43 low-income countries (25 in Africa) with over \$2 billion in funding for basic education between 2004 and 2008, helping to get 19 million more children in school and learning for just \$105 per child. The number of children enrolled in school in African EFA-FTI countries went up 50 percent, compared to 27 percent in non-EFA-FTI African countries.

- As of 2010, the EFA-FTI support has:
 - helped to build close to **30,000 classrooms**.
 - provided over **200 million text books**.
 - provided **700,000 children** every day with a school meal, including 50,000 children in Haiti, and 200,000 children from the poorest households in Mauritania.
- While on average there are over 40 students per teacher in Africa, making teaching and learning more difficult, **EFA-FTI countries were able to increase the number of primary school teachers by 55 percent**.
- In Rwanda, funding from the EFA-FTI, USAID, and other donors — combined with increased domestic funding — enabled the government to build 112,000 classrooms, hire 2400 teachers, and supply textbooks in core subjects to all primary schools across the country.
- The United States, despite being a voting member of the Board of Directors, has never contributed to the EFA-FTI to support grants.
- In difficult economic times, the EFA-FTI provides a cost-effective way to deliver aid to education without having to expand bilateral aid. It reduces overhead, relying on donor agencies with the lowest unit cost and the greatest comparative advantage to deliver its support in each country — ensuring that donor aid has the most impact.
- A U.S. contribution to the EFA-FTI can help **to leverage commitments from other donors**; e.g., a \$100 million matching grant provided by the UK helped to mobilize donor funds in early 2011.
- The EFA-FTI has been cited by the G-8 as a **model of aid effectiveness**. The EFA-FTI is evidenced-based and has taken the lead in developing a Results Framework to define and set clear and measurable targets in access and learning.
- The EFA-FTI is based on the principle of mutual accountability: In exchange for technical support and additional funding, recipients must ensure sufficient domestic commitment of financial and political resources, as well as transparent budgeting and sound monitoring for outcomes. EFA-FTI countries increased their domestic expenditures for primary education by 6 to 9 percent per year between 2000 and 2005, higher on average than their economic growth.

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