

Welcome to KfW

German Financial Cooperation with Developing Countries
in the Field of Education

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KfW development bank is in general

- contributing to reduce poverty by financing development projects and programmes in all kinds of sectors, like in education.
- making available funds for education mainly come from German budget (mostly grants or highly advantageous credits).

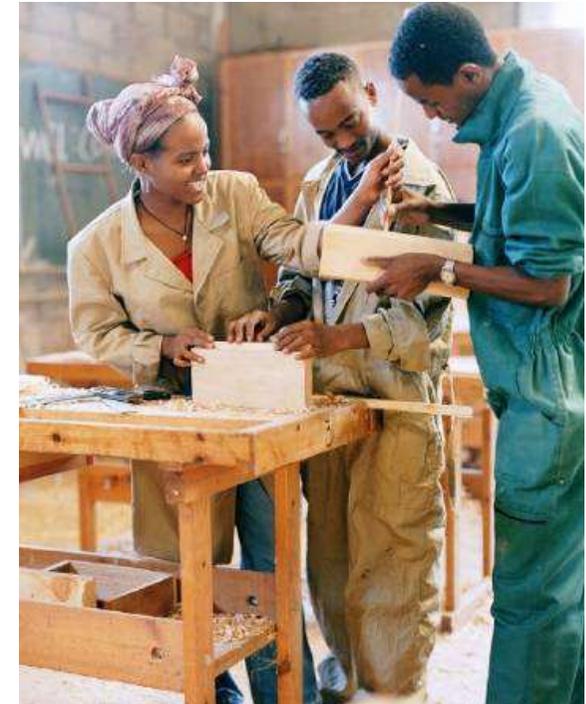
Our Motivation (especially for basic education):

- More than 860 million people without access to education.
- Approx. 796 million adults illiterate, two-thirds of those are women.
- About 67 million children of primary school age do not attend school at all (2008 figures), and 54 per cent of those are girls.

Some countries, mainly poor nations impose school fees. On top of that there are costs for books, school uniforms, travelling expenses and meals, that restrict free access of young people.

Aims

- to enable children, young people and grown-ups who have until now been denied the opportunity of an education, to go to school.
- to ensure that those who have managed to get to school have suitable conditions incl. good quality teaching.
- to offer good quality technical and vocational training that is suited to labour market needs in order to enhance employment opportunities.
- to increase the access to tertiary education for talented, poor young people.



A) Basic and Secondary Education

- Financing building and rehabilitating schools, especially in areas where there is inadequate provision, such as rural regions and poor urban areas.
- Rehabilitating and equipping centres for initial and ongoing teacher training, KfW.

B) Technical and Vocational Education

- Financing the building, equipment and training of both public and private vocational schools and training centres.
(GIZ is frequently involved here, in an advisory capacity. This includes, for example, advice with regard to chambers of commerce and national certification and qualification systems.)

C) Higher Education

- Financing the construction of lecture halls and the provision of laboratory equipment.

D) Education Sector Programmes

- Financial Cooperation can finance all kinds of such programmes that aim at increasing access, quality and efficient administration in the education sector.

E) Education Finance

- Instruments: Conditional Cash Transfer, bursaries, vouchers, student credits
- This is intended to address special, mostly disadvantaged groups, to access adequate education and training facilities.

An Example From Our Project Work: Guatemala Reforms its Educational System

▪ **Problem**

- by far not every child in Guatemala attends school; this holds true mainly for indigenous children – especially girls

▪ **Approach**

- by financially supporting the school development programme PRONADE, access to schools is made possible in rural areas

▪ **Impacts**

- within 10 years the number of schoolchildren rose from 60,000 to 455,000 (215,000 of them girls)
- enrolment rate in primary school is almost 95%
- more classes are being taught in national indigenous languages
- parents actively participate in school management



▪ **Contribution of FC**

- EUR 21.9 million (loan of EUR 8.6 million, EUR 13.3 million in grants)

Thank You for Your Attention!
Looking forward to the discussion.

