

EFA Global Monitoring Report

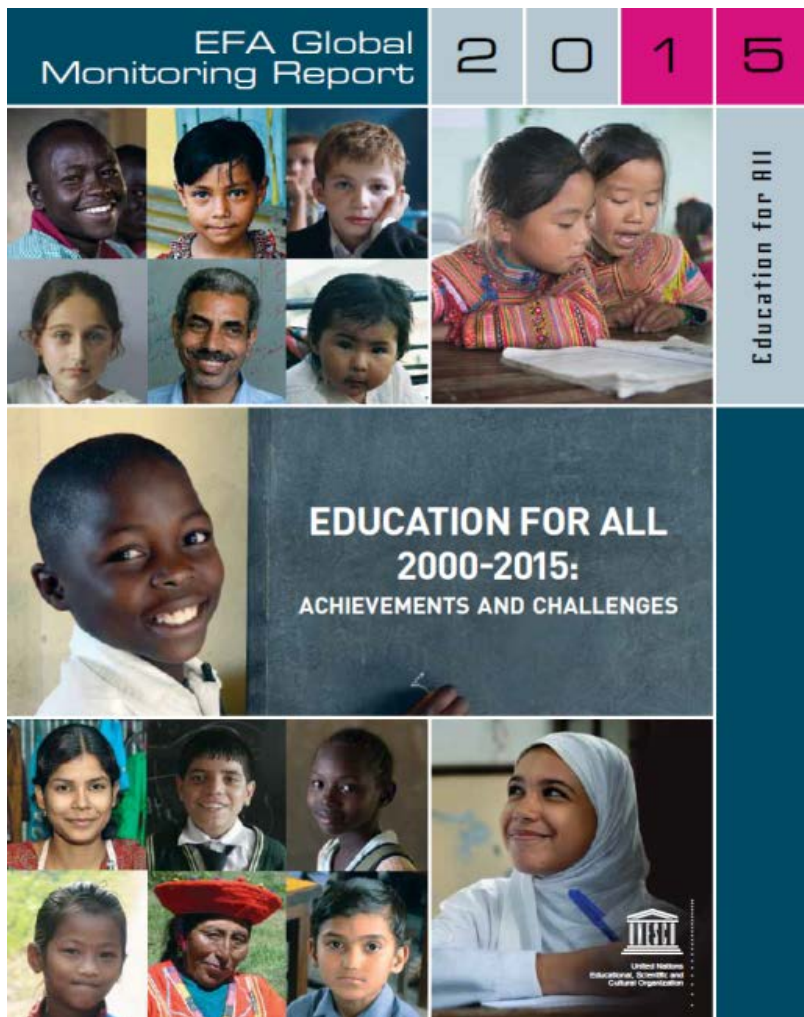
2

0

1

5

Education for All



EDUCATION FOR ALL 2000-2015: Achievements and Challenges

Aaron BENAVID

International Launch

New Delhi India

9 April 2015



Key messages: There is much to celebrate

There has been much education progress since 2000:

There are **84 million** fewer out-of-school children and adolescents

...**52 million** of these are girls

34 million more children have gone to school due to intensive efforts of EFA movement

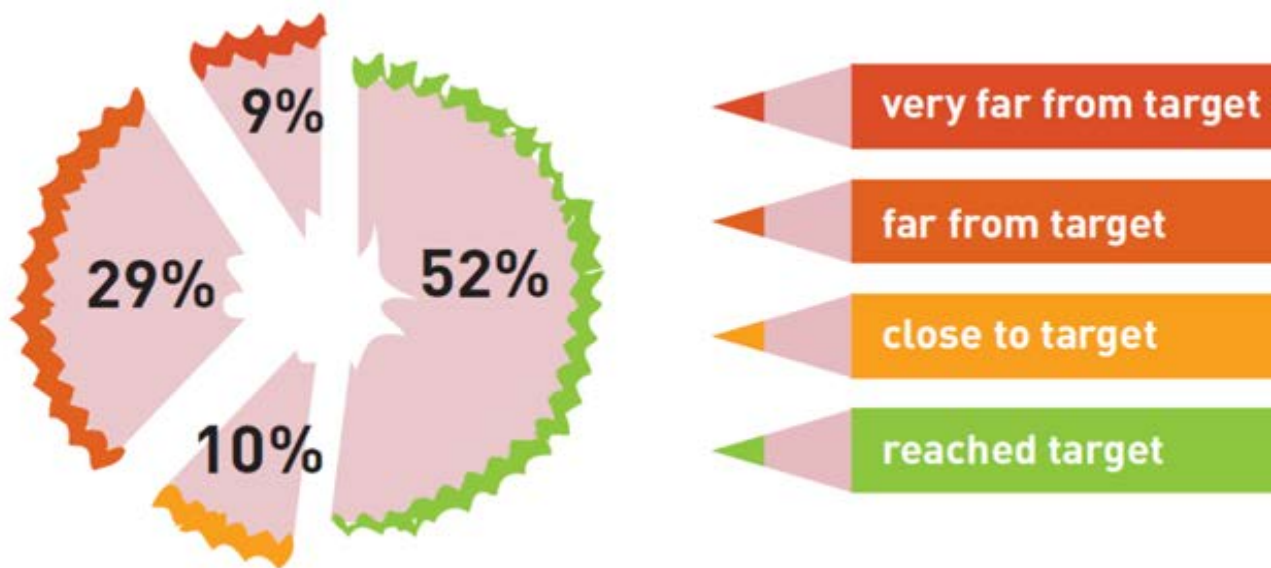
Two-thirds more children are enrolled in pre-primary education



Key messages: ...but we did not reach Education for All

Just **a third of countries** have achieved all of the measurable EFA goals

Only **just over half of countries** achieved Universal Primary Enrolment



121 million children and adolescents were still out of school in 2012

A third of countries did not reach gender parity in primary education;
a half of countries did not in secondary education

Key messages: Major inequalities in education remain

The poorest children are **4x more likely to be out of school, and 5x more likely not to complete primary education** than the richest

The proportion of out of school **children in conflict-affected zones** has grown since 2000

There remain pronounced **learning gaps** between the most and least advantaged students



Nearly **two-thirds** of the 781 million adults lacking minimal literacy skills **are women**

EFA Goal 1: There are still millions of preventable child deaths

Progress in early childhood care and education was rapid, yet too few vulnerable and marginalized children have gained access.

- **Child mortality rates dropped by nearly 50%** but



6.3 million

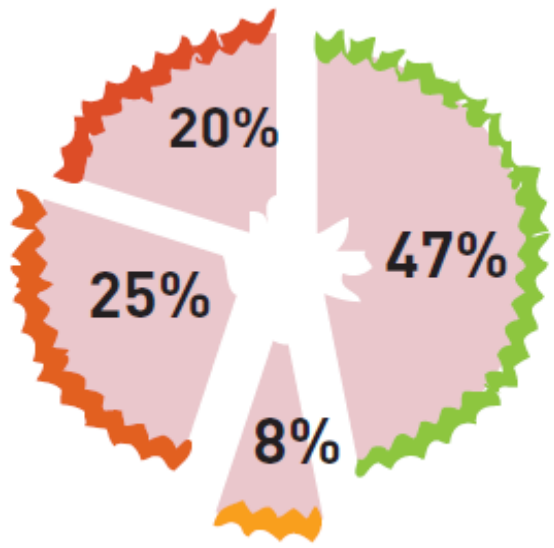
children died before age 5 in 2013

- Global malnutrition fell from 40% in 1990 to 24% in 2013, but **1 in 4 children are still short for their age.**

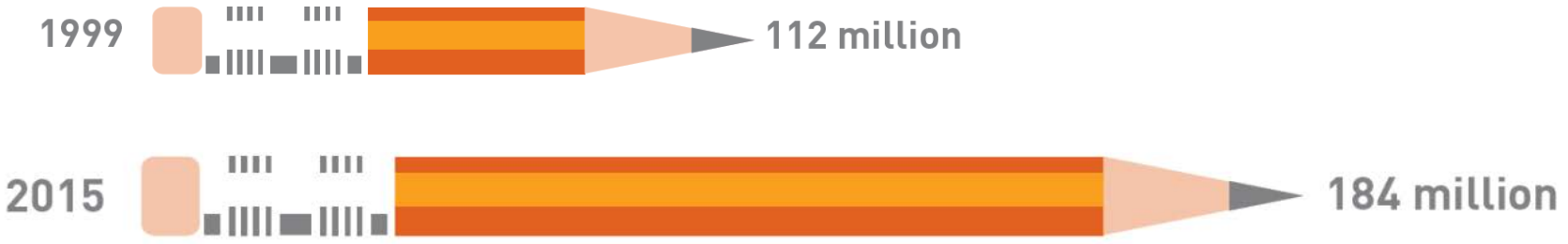
EFA Goal 1: Progress has been made, but inequitable

Only half of countries made clear progress in pre-primary education

Goal 1 Pre-primary education



Global enrolments in pre-primary education have increased by two-thirds since 1999



EFA Goal 1: Policy successes since 2000

Laws passed

Mexico mandated participation for children aged 4 to 5 years and gross enrolment rose to 101%

Fees abolished

South Africa provides a year of free pre-primary schooling; and the enrolment rate rose from 21% in 1999 to 77% in 2012.

Visibility increased

Indonesia established ECCE centres in 65% of villages in the country

Incentives made conditional

In **China**, incentives conditional on attendance increased the likelihood children would attend by 20%.

Parents targeted

In **Thailand**, extensive provision and awareness campaigns boosted ECCE attendance to 93%

Integrated Care and Education

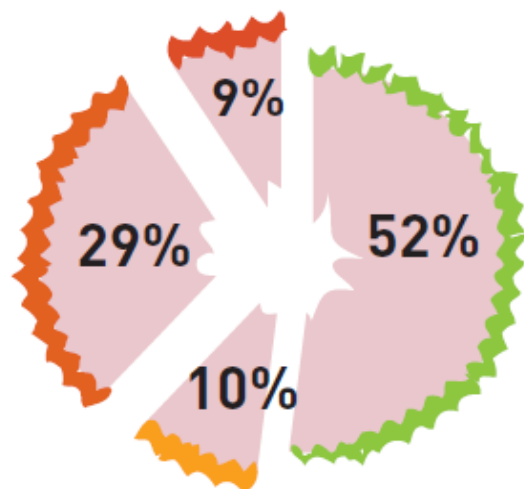
India's Anganwadis (both government and private) provide health care, nutrition and pre-school and have expanded access (varies by state)

Quality improved

Jamaica has designed a curriculum that is appropriately targeted to the progressive needs of 5 & 6 year olds

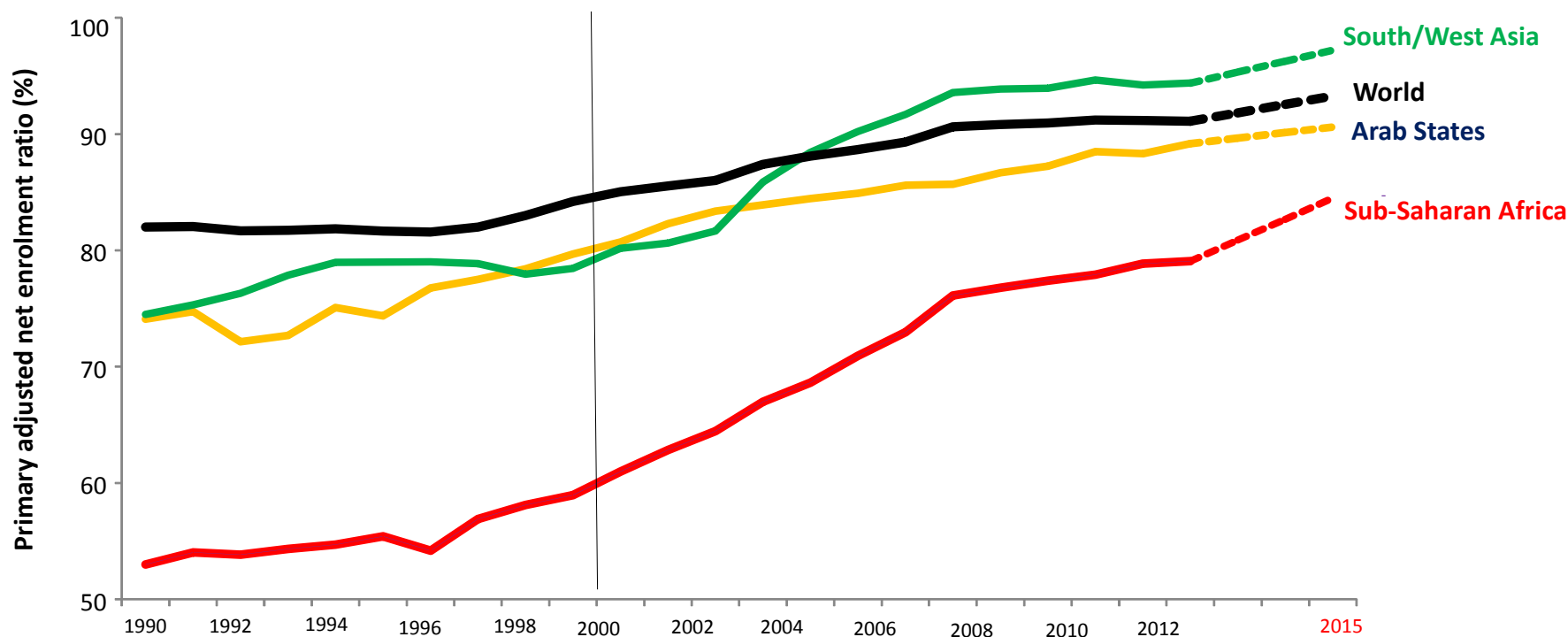
EFA Goal 2: Just half of countries reached the goal

Goal 2 Primary education



This was the most prominent of the EFA goals

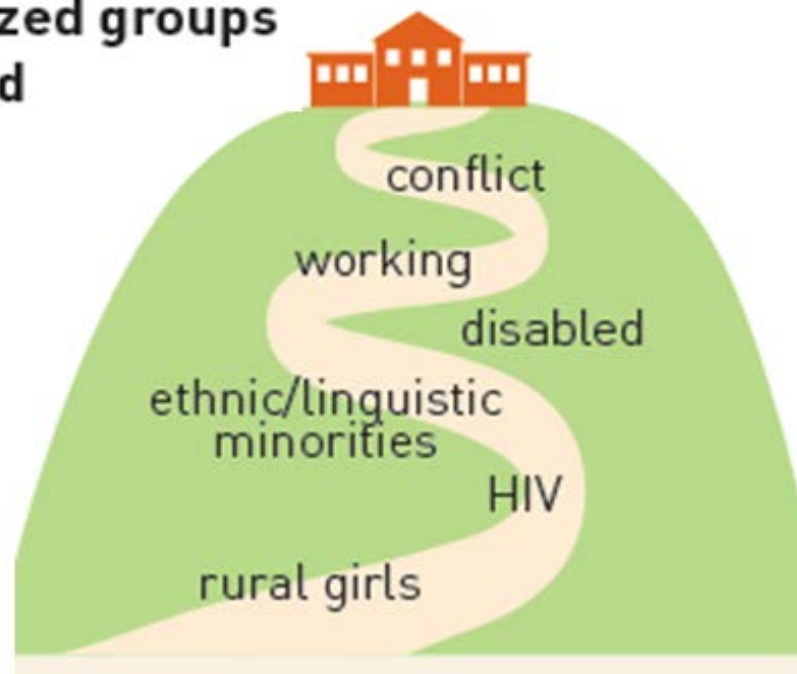
Yet, despite progress, **just over half of countries** have reached universal primary enrolment



Source: UIS database; Bruneforth (2015).

EFA Goal 2: Inequalities in primary school attainment remain

Marginalized groups left behind



57 million children are out of primary school in 2015.

100 million children will not complete primary school in 2015.

The **gaps** in attainment between the poorer and the richer households **have increased** in some countries.

The **proportion** of out-of-school children in **conflict-affected countries** increased from **30% to 36%** from 1999 to 2012.

EFA Goal 2: Policy successes since 2000

Guaranteeing a free education

India's Right to Education Act (2009) has helped push enrollments higher. Source of inspiration in Africa: **Burundi, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya and U.R. Tanzania** all have abolished school fees.

School construction

Rural India saw improvement in nearly all aspects of school facilities and infrastructure between 2003 and 2010, including electrification and roads

Conditional cash transfer programmes

Nicaragua, Mexico and Brazil implemented such programmes and helped close gaps between rich and poor.

School feeding programmes

Mid day meals and school feeding programs in **rural India** have strongly increased girls' enrolment

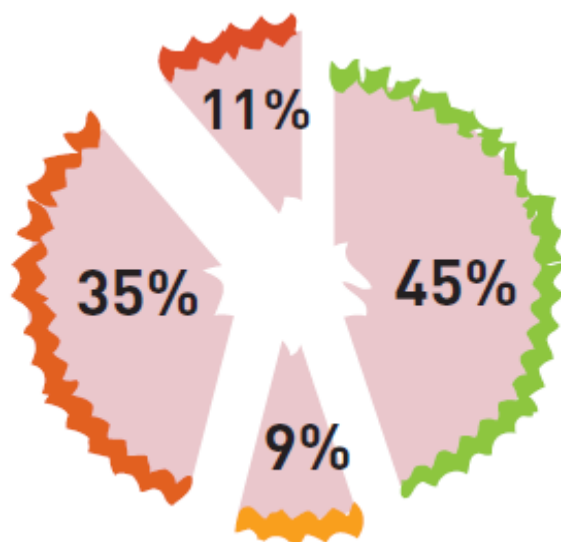
Mainstreaming children with disabilities

India's RtE act and SSA programme improved the inclusion of children with disabilities

EFA Goal 3: 63 million adolescents are still out of school

Under half of countries achieved universal lower secondary education by 2015, a proxy of skill acquisition

Goal 3 Lower secondary education

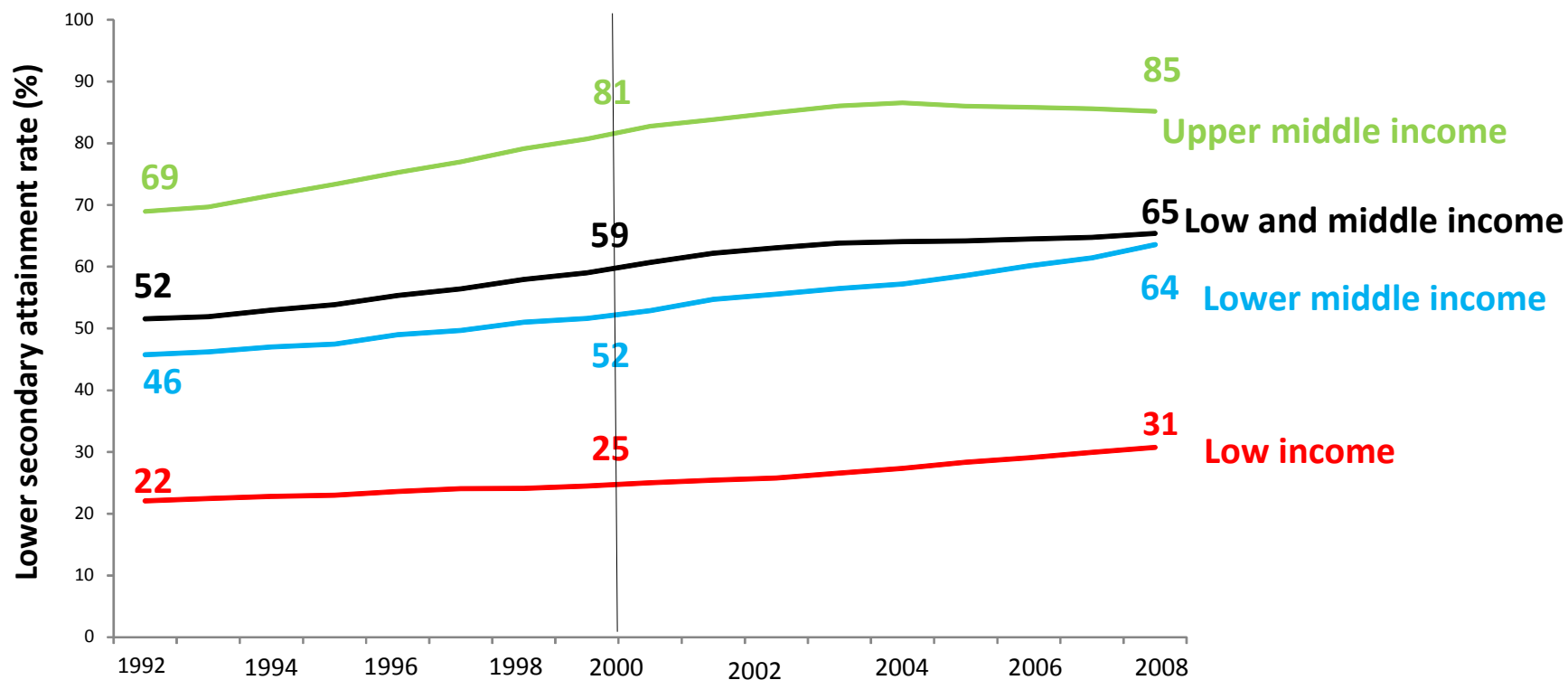


There are **42 million** more adolescents in lower secondary education since 2000

If trends continue, universal lower secondary completion will only be achieved towards the end of this century

EFA Goal 3: Drop out is a major issue in poor countries

*Only 1 in 3 adolescents finish lower secondary school in low income countries...
...compared to 5 of 6 adolescents in upper middle income countries*



Source: EFA Global Monitoring Report team calculations (2015) based on Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and other national household surveys.

EFA Goal 3: Policy successes since 2000

Abolish school fees

Of the 107 low and middle income countries with data, 94 have legislated free lower secondary education

Assure lower secondary education is compulsory in law

Two out of three countries where lower secondary education was not compulsory in 2000 changed their legislation by 2012. **India** was one of these countries

Suspend exams at the end of primary school

Pakistan discontinued these exams in order to increase transition to lower secondary

Ratify the ILO Minimum Age Convention

167 countries have ratified the convention

Provide second chance programmes

In **Bangladesh**, BRAC targets out of school children & prepares them for secondary education

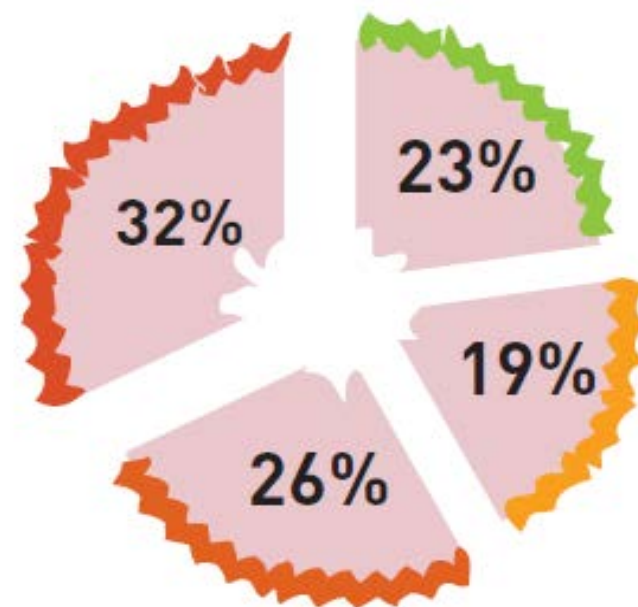
EFA Goal 4: Very few countries met the EFA literacy target

Progress towards EFA's fourth goal has been slower than improvements in other goals...

Worldwide the adult illiteracy rate will have fallen **by only 23%** by 2015, **far short of the 50% target.**



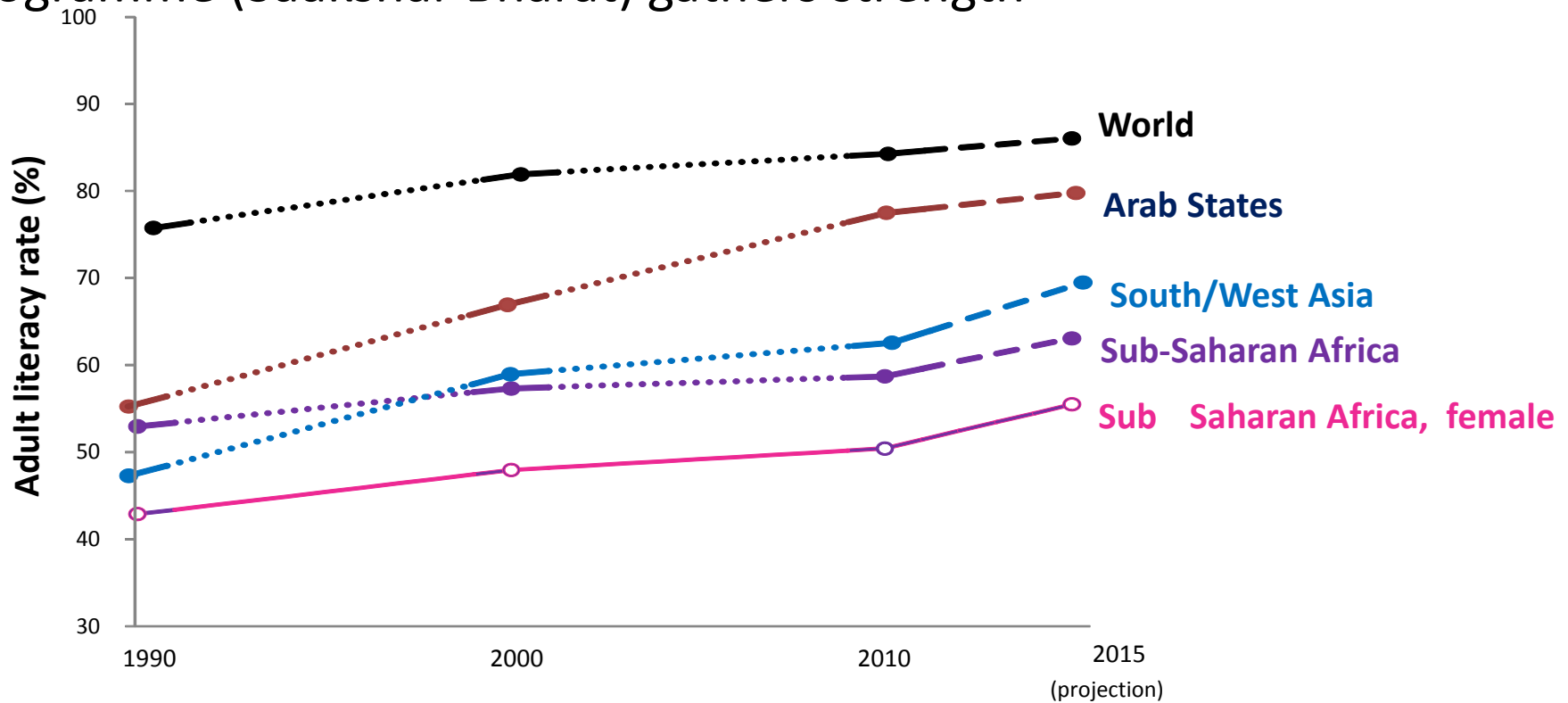
Only a quarter of countries reduced their adult illiteracy rates by 50%; **a further 19%** are close to the target



EFA Goal 4: No movement in reducing gender gaps in literacy

781 million adults lack minimal literacy skills, of which **two-thirds are women**, a percentage virtually unchanged since Dakar.

In 2015 estimated that **264 million adults in India** lack minimum literacy skills, **67% are women**; the impact of India's literacy programme (Saakshar Bharat) gathers strength



Source: UIS database.

EFA Goal 4: Policy successes since 2000

Direct assessments in multi-lingual contexts

India's literacy program conducts assessments in 13 languages and more than 20 dialects. **Kenya** carried out a literacy survey in 18 languages. Provide better evidence on literacy levels than from self-declarations.

Well planned and resourced mass literacy campaigns

Nepal invested \$35 million in a campaign and achieved huge increase in literacy by 2011.

Measuring literacy skills on a continuum

The Literacy Assessment and Monitoring Program (LAMP) measured literacy on a continuum in five countries, including **Jordan** and **Mongolia**.

Mother tongue programmes

Mexico developed learning materials in 45 languages to help marginalised groups.

Keep literacy programmes relevant

In **Cameroon** farmers learned how literacy skills could help market participation

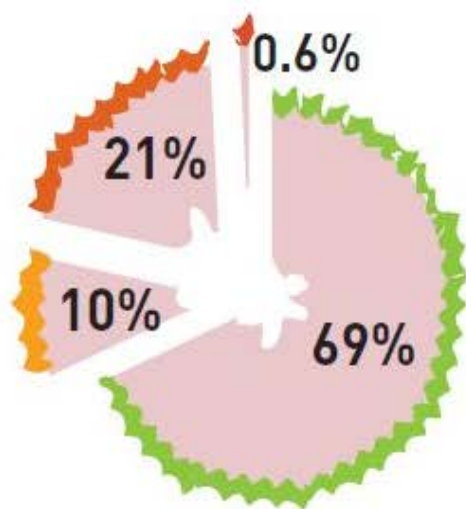
EFA Goal 5: A goal that should have been achieved in 2005



There has been strong movement worldwide towards greater gender parity, including in India, but **country progress elsewhere has been uneven**

Defining and measuring **gender equality** remains contested

Goal 5
Primary
education
gender
parity



Goal 5
Secondary
education
gender
parity



A third of countries did not reach gender parity in primary education; a half did not in secondary education

EFA Goal 5: Policy successes since 2000

Enabling Environment

Policy Reform

Burkina Faso and Ethiopia integrated gender perspectives into education plans, with targeted interventions to close gender gaps

Build Demand

Community mobilisation

Tajikistan used TV and radio campaigns to promote girls' education

Policies reducing pregnancy and child marriage

Uganda and Zambia encouraged young men and women to engage in responsible sexual behaviour and pregnancy rates fell

Improved Facilities

Infrastructure, water and sanitation

India built more latrines in 2000s, which resulted in increased girls' enrolment.

Address Gender Equality

Female teachers

Afghanistan tripled the number of female teachers; **India** also hired many more female teachers

Safe schools

Brazil worked with men and boys to promote non-violence and reflect on gender norms

Gender-sensitive training

The **Forum for African Women Educationalists** carried out gender-sensitive training for over 6600 teachers since 2005

EFA Goal 6: A shift in discourse towards learning

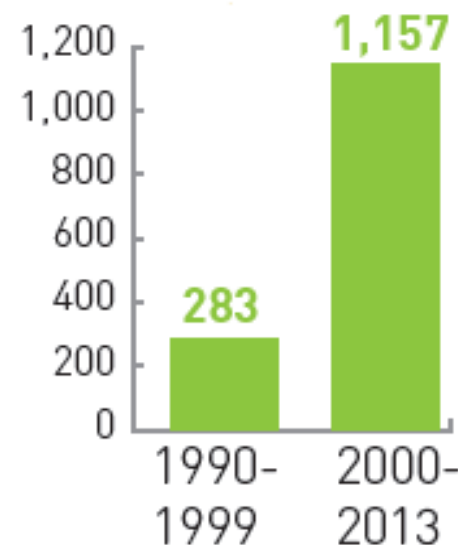
While many countries have made impressive gains in access to education since Dakar, ensuring good quality education has been much more of a challenge

YET: Since 2000, **double the number of countries (142) are now monitoring learning outcomes** in order to improve education quality.

India has conducted both government school based assessments as well as citizen led household based assessments of learning

Ensuring skill acquisition and improving diverse learning outcomes represent a major post-2015 challenge in much of the world, including India

National assessments to measure learning achievement



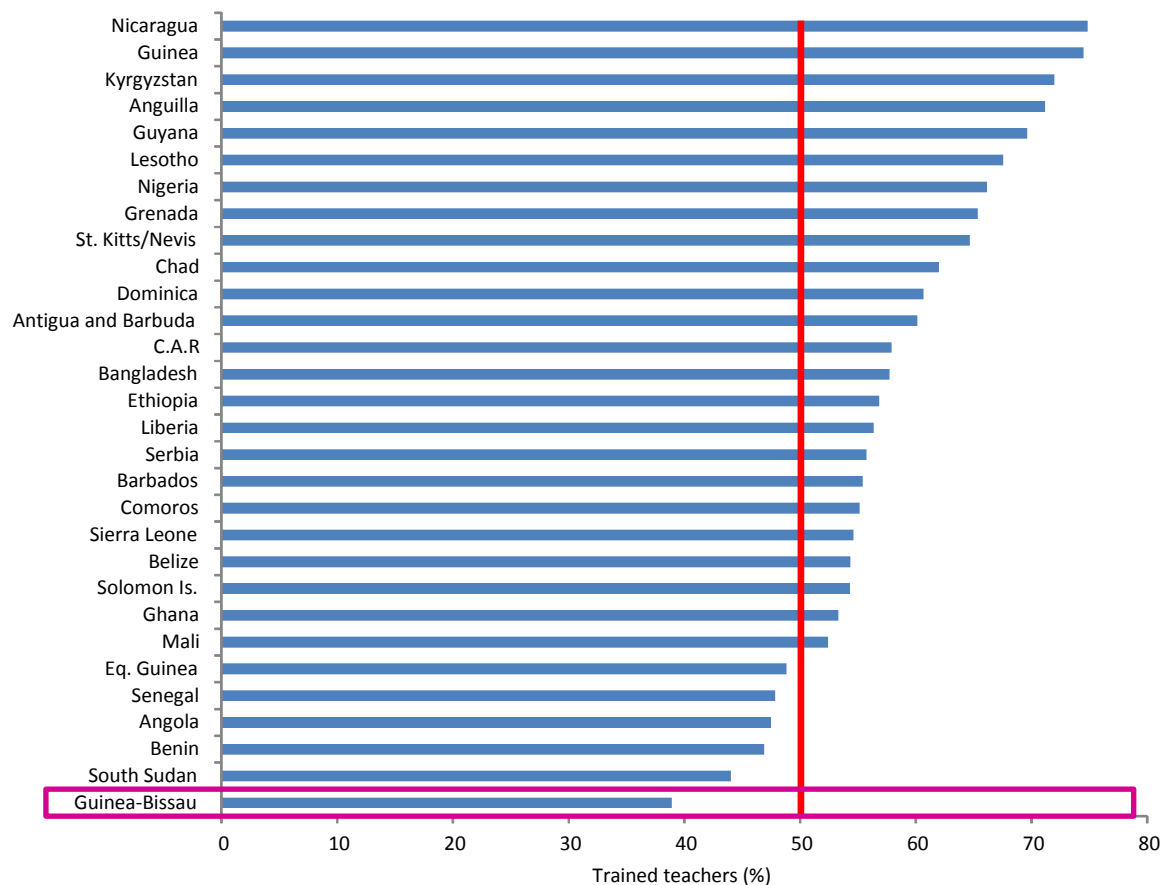
EFA Goal 6: Trained teachers often still remain in short supply

EVEN THOUGH:

In primary education, pupil/teacher ratios have declined in over 80% of countries

In lower secondary education, 87 out of 105 countries have a pupil/teacher ratio below 30:1.

...In one-third of the 91 countries with data for 2012, **less than 75% of primary school teachers were trained** according to national standards.



EFA Goal 6: Policy successes since 2000

Learning assessments

Early grade reading assessments have prompted governments and donors to rethink policies.

Fill the trained teacher gap

Nepal decreased the pupils per trained teacher ratio from 260:1 in 1999 to 28:1 in 2013

Improve teacher status

Indonesia requires teachers to have a four year degree and be certified.

Multi-lingual policy

38 countries in **sub-Saharan Africa** now use local languages in primary education

Instructional time

In **Chile**, a longer school day resulted in higher achievement in language and mathematics in high-school

Appropriate learning materials

In **Swaziland**, the percentage of children with sole use of textbooks rose from 74% to 99%

Learner-centred pedagogy

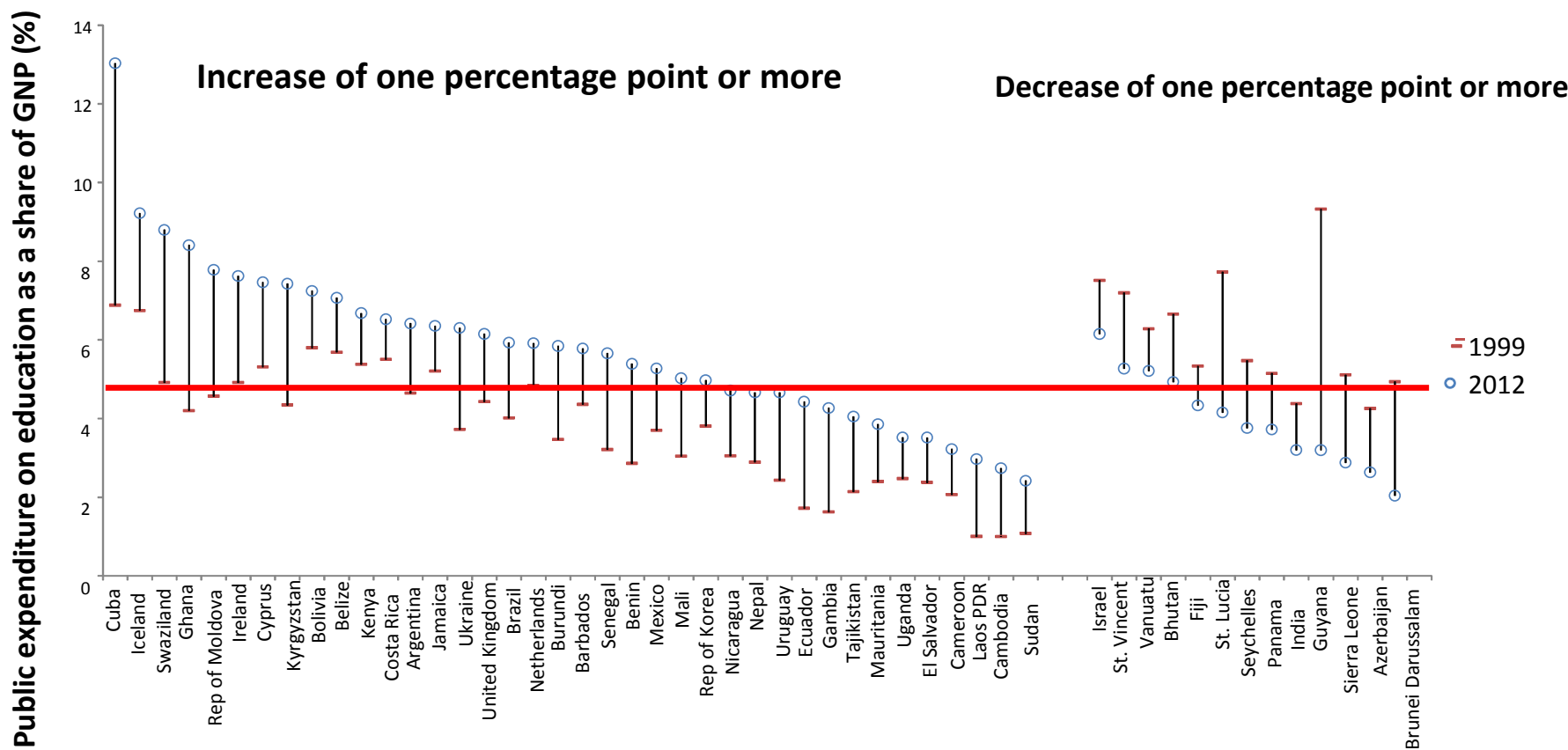
In **Tanzania** primary teachers adapted teaching practices to diverse classroom needs

Better education governance

Empowering teachers and communities in **Kenya** led to improved students' language and mathematics scores

Domestic Finance: Many countries have increased spending

Many low income countries have **increased their spending on education...**

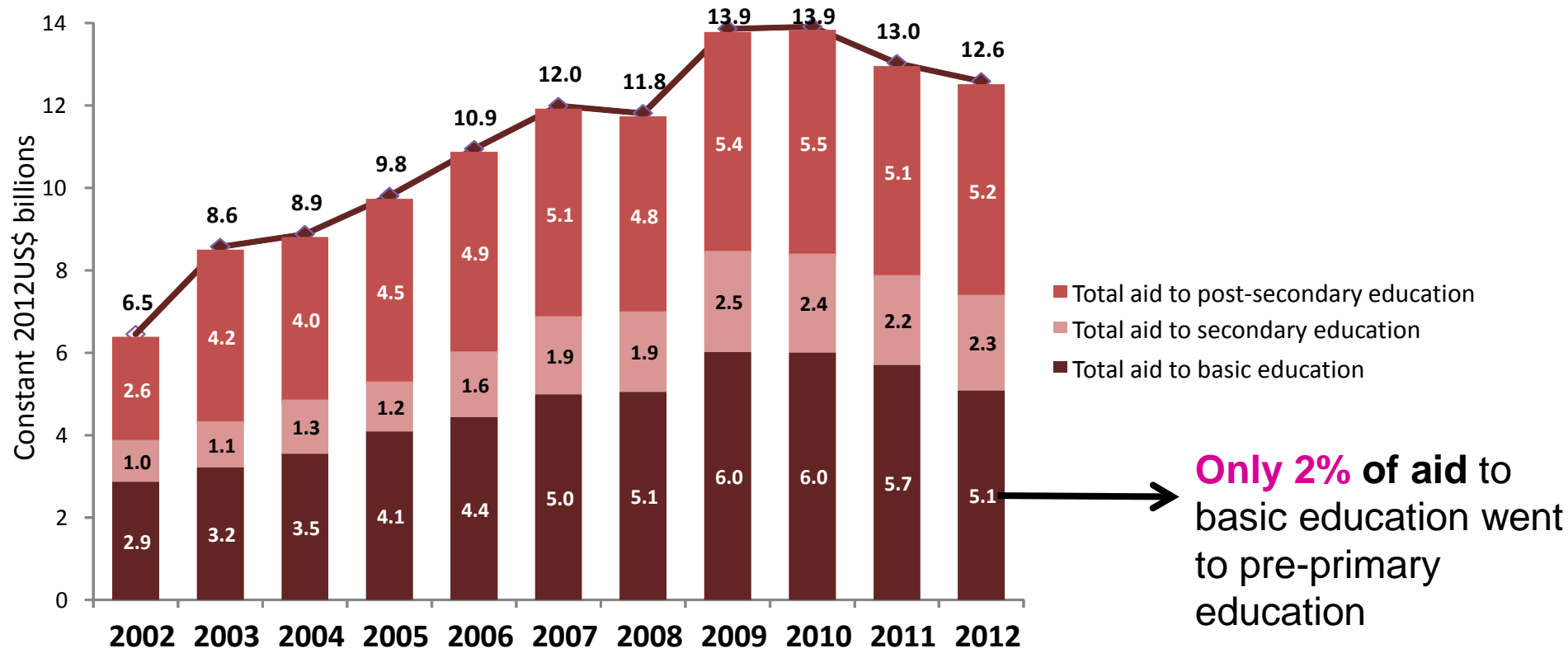


Source: Annex, Statistical Tables 9 (print) and 11 (GMR website); UIS database.

Over half of low income countries spent the minimum recommended amount of 4% of their GNP on education

International Aid: Donors did not keep their promise

Aid to education fell by US\$1.3 billion between 2010 and 2012

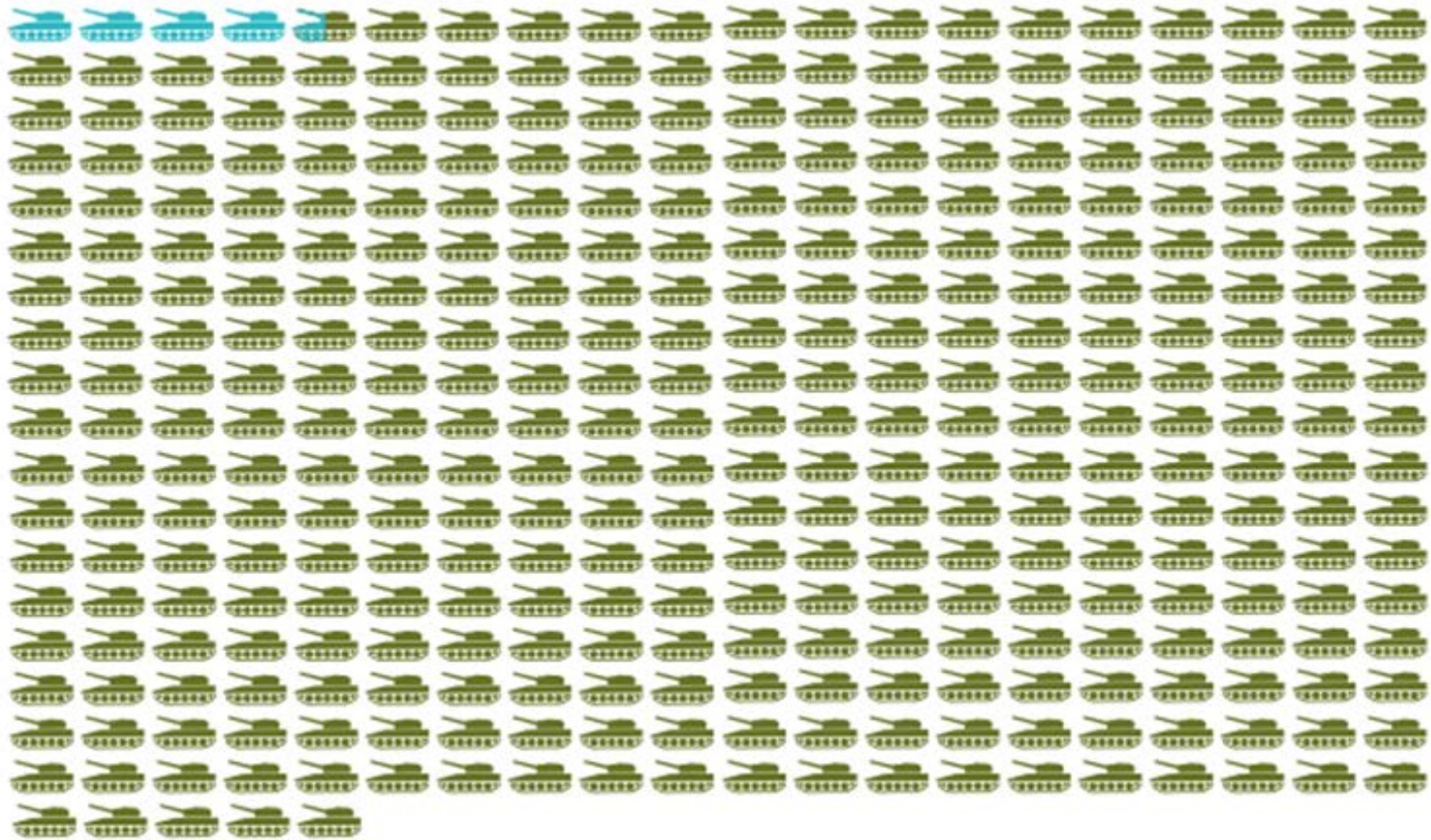


Source: OECD-DAC, 2014

Only 2% of aid to basic education went to pre-primary education

There is a significant finance gap for education

For every child in low and lower middle income countries to benefit from an expanded basic education of good quality by 2030, there is an annual external funding gap of **US\$ 22 billion**



This is equivalent to just 4.5 days of military spending

Our #EduVerdict. What's yours?

1. We did not reach Education for All.
2. But we made accelerated progress, notably in getting millions of children and youth into school, and reducing gender disparities.
3. Those left behind are the most marginalised and vulnerable.
4. And many millions are still not learning the basics, whether in school or not.
5. Adult education and learning has been all but forgotten.
6. While country spending is rising, donors have failed to live up to their commitments.



Recommendations

Pre-primary education

- Make compulsory at least one year of pre-primary education
- Diversify provision where needed
- Train staff to support children
- Pay caregivers like primary teachers



Make pre-school compulsory

Universal primary and lower secondary completion

- Require attendance of both levels
- Abolish school fees and cover costs
- Develop realistic cash transfer programmes
- Implement inter-sectoral programs
- Plan for conflict and emergency situations



Education is **still not free** for all

Social protection



(e.g. cash transfers for disadvantaged children)

Recommendations

Youth skills

- ✓ Ratify and implement minimum age for employment
- ✓ Encourage young people to study full-time
- ✓ Identify skill levels to be acquired at each stage of education

Working youth



Adult literacy

- ✓ Make literacy acquisition more visible
- ✓ Link literacy and learning policies with development strategies and community priorities
- ✓ Support mobile phone use and other ICT platforms



Recommendations

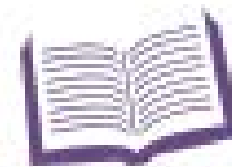
Gender parity and equality:

- Adopt policies that reduce child marriage and early pregnancy
- Eliminate gender disparities in education
- Emphasize gender equality, including through teacher education and safe school environments.



Lifelong learning:

- Expand lifelong learning opportunities
- Specify skills to be attained in formal and non-formal education
- Measure and monitor participation and outcomes in adult education



Financing for education has to be significantly stepped up:

- ✓ Governments must ensure that **15-20% of national budgets** are spent on education.
- ✓ Donors need to **bridge the US\$22 billion annual finance gap**.
- ✓ No finance target exists for education within the sustainable development goals.



Post-2015 development - A global resolution

Improve education monitoring

- ✓ Close critical data gaps in **learning** outcomes
- ✓ Use disaggregated data from surveys to monitor **equity** and make the marginalized visible
- ✓ Improve transparency of all sources of education **finance**



Education holds the key to achieving most of the post-2015 goals from gender equality and healthy families to sustainable consumption and peaceful societies

Sectors should therefore **collaborate** closely at the national and global level to improve synergies

EFA Global Monitoring Report

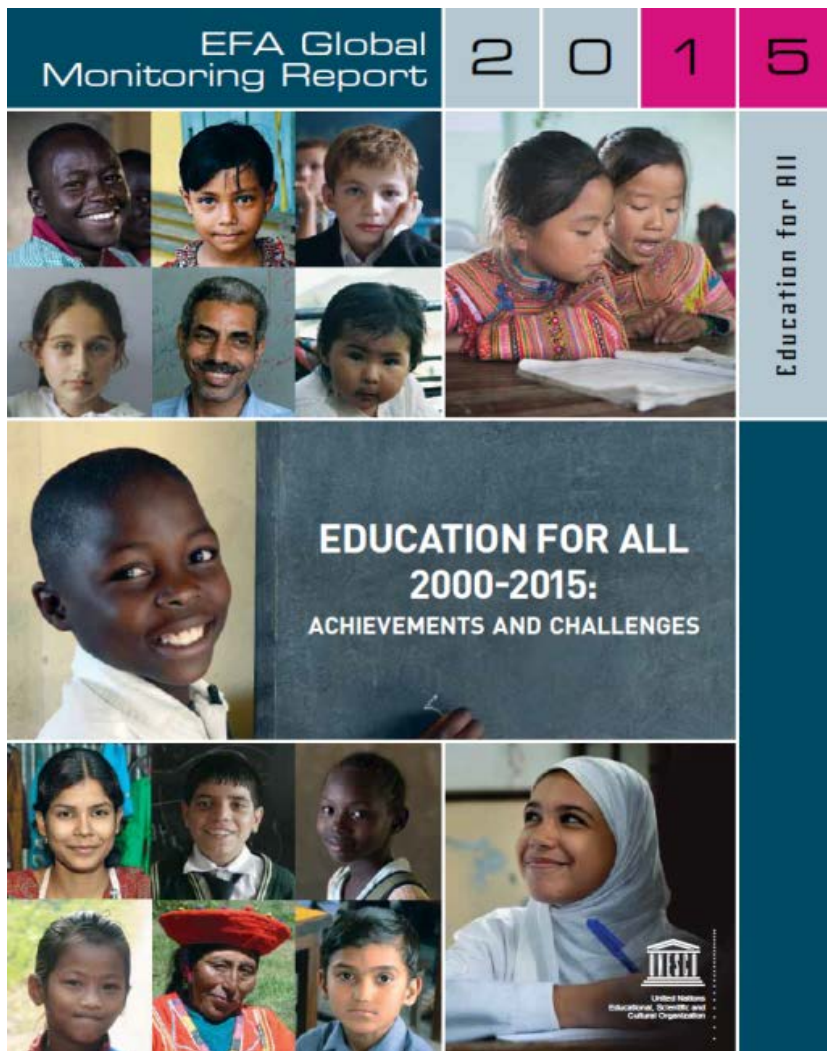
2

0

1

5

Education for All



www.efareport.unesco.org

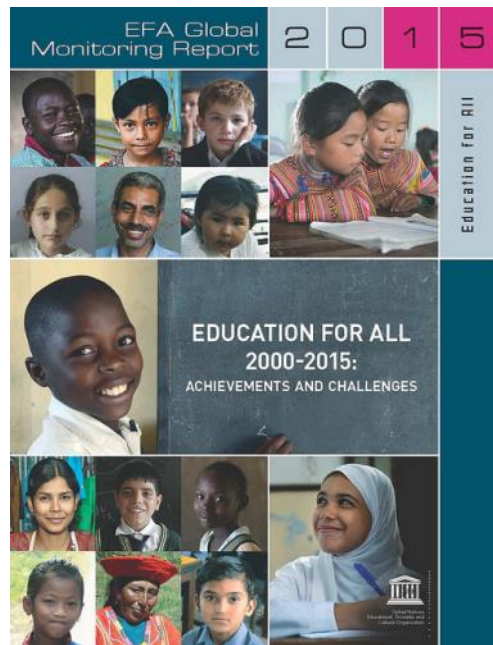
Register for the GMR Blog:
efareport.wordpress.com

#EduVerdict / @efareport



Coming-out in April!

Reports and summaries in all UN languages:



Summary also in:

- Portuguese
- German
- Persian
- Korean
- Thai
- Japanese
- Laotian
- Bangla
- Urdu
- Nuer, Dinka
- Swahili



Youth Report



A **USB key** will be available with all content produced by the GMR team over the years, including new 2015 content.

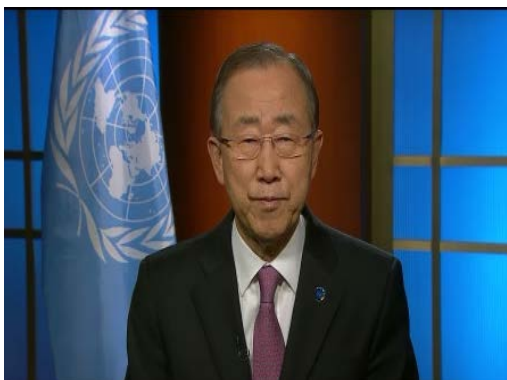
Policy brief for policy makers, showing how other countries have made progress in EFA

Additionally, read our **Regional Overviews**, Global & Regional Press releases, Opinion pieces, sign up for the **World Education Blog**

Coming-out in April!

Our new website will feature:

There will be over 50 events



UN S.G. video message



Animated video



Live tweets via **#eduVerdict**
@EFAReport

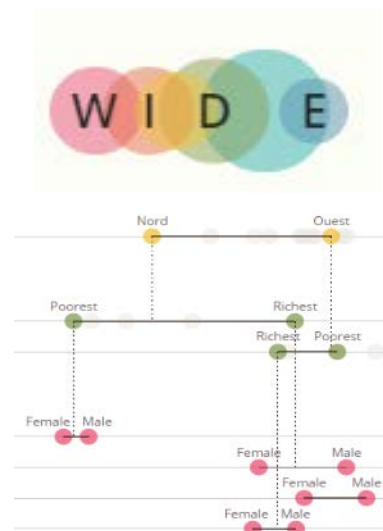
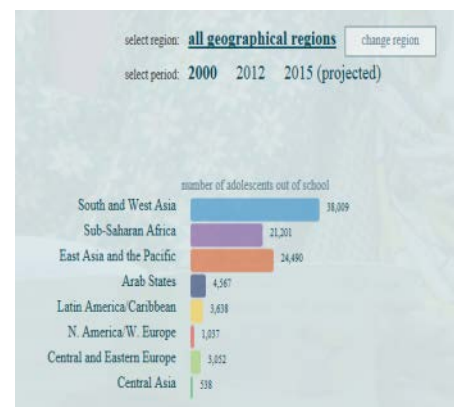
Report Cards



Infographics

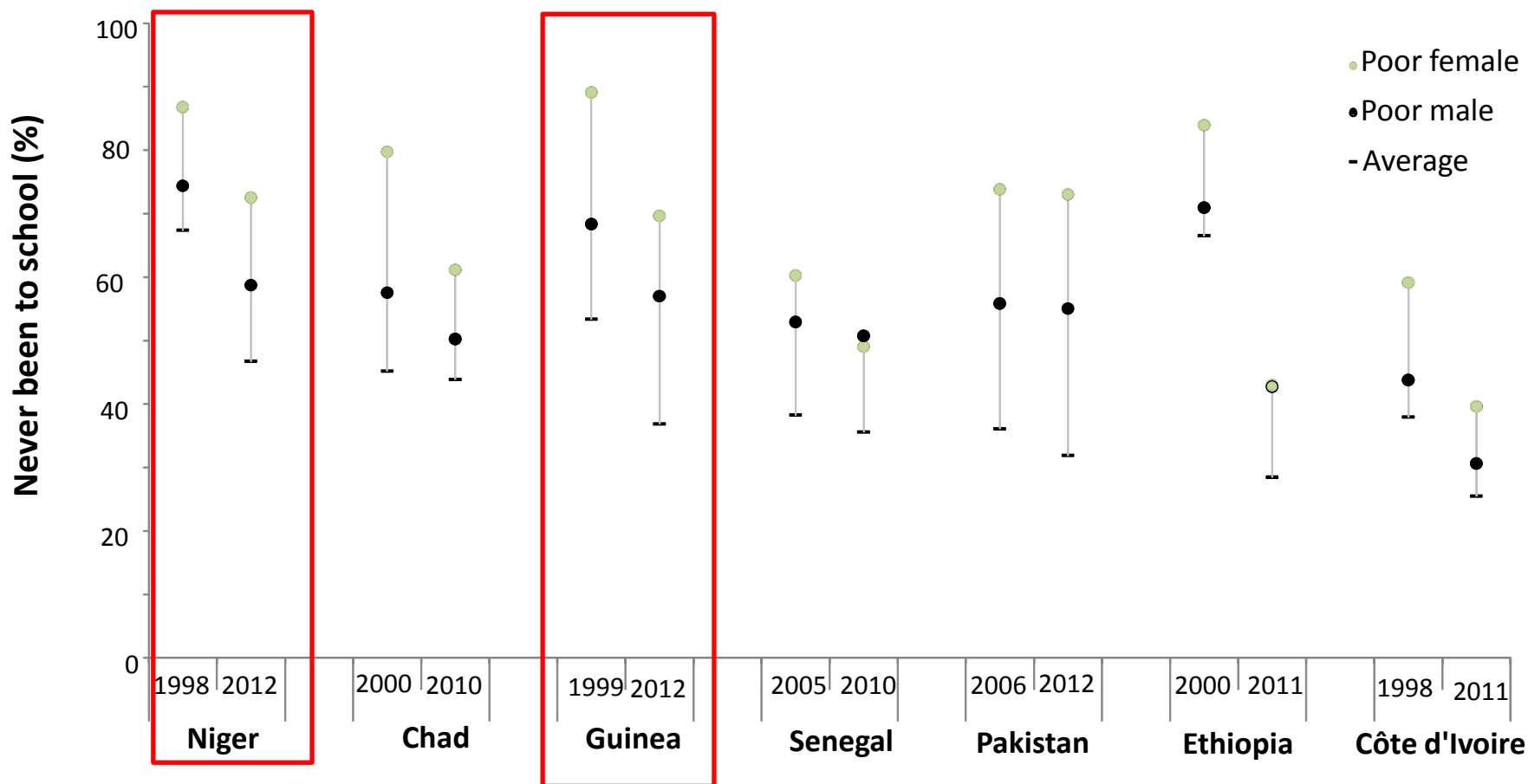


Data Visualisations



EFA Goal 5: Disadvantages persist and overlap

The poorest girls continue to be most likely never to have attended school



Explaining progress towards EFA: The international context

