

#### E-9 Ministerial Review Meeting 27 – 28 November 2014 Islamabad, Pakistan



# Synthesis Report of National EFA Reviews 2000-2015













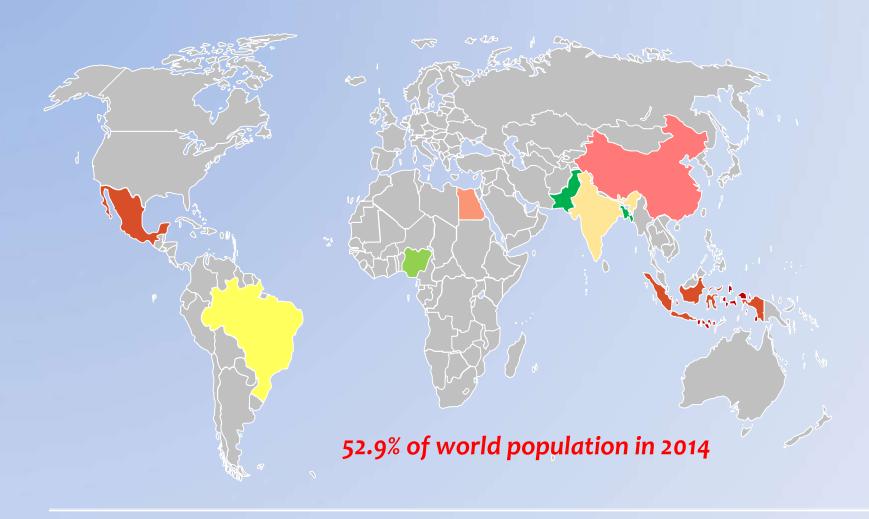






Education for All - E-9 Initiative

#### E-9 Countries























# Synthesis Report of National EFA Reviews 2000-2014

#### The six EFA Goals

- 1 Comprehensive Early Childhood Care and Education
- 2 Universal access to and completion of primary education
- 3 Lifeskills programmes for young people and adults
- 4 50% improvement in levels of adult literacy
- 5 Gender parity and equality in primary and secondary education
- 6 Improve all aspects of the quality of education



















# Data??





















# EFA Goal 1 Early Childhood Care & Education



#### **Policy**

- Integrated and holistic child development
- Affirming ECCE as part of the education system

#### **Provision**

- Significant increases over the period
- Public/private providers



















## **EFA Goal 2: Primary Education**

- Major progress since 2000 in all nine countries, but all not yet at 95% enrolment
- Closing gaps: general improvement (India, Indonesia); gender (Bangladesh, Egypt); rural populations, minorities and indigenous groups (Brazil, China, Mexico)

#### High numbers of out-of-school children:

- Pakistan reduction of over 35%, but still 6.7 million to reach
- Nigeria over 10 million children, with trend going in wrong direction





















## EFA Goal 3: Lifeskills programmes

- Focus: matching skills to labour market needs and employment opportunities
- Neglected: skills for the informal economy
- Multiple modes of delivery: secondary education, specialised institutes, community learning centres, workplace training
- Recognised track at secondary level in some countries
- Accredited learning: developing a National Qualifications Framework























# EFA Goal 4: Adult and Youth Literacy

- Global literacy rates: progress in E-9 countries is a major contribution
- Youth literacy: higher rates augur well for the future
- Absolute non-literate numbers: a wake-up call --- projected to increase in Egypt, Nigeria, Pakistan... and Large number in India; significant numbers in Bangladesh and China
- Key strategy: adapt programmes to learners' purposes, languages, livelihoods



















# **EFA Goal 5: Gender Parity and Equality**

- Gender parity achieved or almost at primary level, except Pakistan and Nigeria
- ...but Pakistan achieved greatest rate of progress from low base
- Targeted efforts bear fruit conditional cash transfer in Bangladesh
- Gender parity in favour of girls: with full opportunity they stay in school longer and achieve better
- Gender equality: education a key factor, but societal challenge



















# **EFA Goal 6: Quality of Education**

"Creating joyful learning systems"

Learning outcomes



Quality inputs

Teacher performance

Teacher performance

Textbooks and maiterials

Infrastructure

Infrastructure

Education budgets























### **EFA Targets: status by 2015**

Achievement by 2015?			
	Goal 2	Goal 4	Goal 5
Bangladesh	Yes	No	Yes
Brazil	Yes	No	Yes
China	Yes	Likely	Yes
Egypt	Yes	No	Likely
India	Likely	No	Likely
Indonesia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nigeria	No	No	Likely
Pakistan	No	No	No

#### **Quantified goals: targets**

- Goal 2: primary enrolment
   ≥95%
- Goal 4: 50% reduction in illiteracy
- Goal 5: GPI 0.97-1.03

#### \*\*Caution on goal 4\*\*

The EFA target did not take account of higher or lower base, nor of absolute numbers!



















# Successful Strategies: equity and access

- Getting girls into school: Egypt adapted the school to their circumstances
   closer schools, girl-friendly schools, targeting low-enrolment areas
- Girls' education: Nigeria took a four-pronged approach policy, targeted programmes, awareness-raising, improved school environments
- Girls in Pakistan: government commitment to girls' legal right, and the
   Malala Fund
- Bangladesh: a broad view of inequity addressing multiple forms of marginalisation



















# Successful Strategies: equity and access

- Indigenous populations: Mexico developed bilingual and culturally relevant curricula and trained teachers to use them
- Disadvantaged and minority groups: India invested in measures to make schooling accessible, locally rooted, and relevant
- Literacy for remote and minority groups: Indonesia focused on communitybased initiatives, local culture and languages, and locally defined livelihood needs
- Focused TVET approaches: Brazil developed programmes for adolescents, urban youth, rural youth, and workers
- New skills for migrants and workers: China's Sunshine Project brought nonagricultural skills to millions in urban and rural areas



















# Successful Strategies: quality

#### **Pakistan**

Values educa Peace and socia' Validating local kn cultures

#### India

Tracking children's learning
Teacher performance indicators
Schools and school leadership
\*\*standards & accountability\*\*



















## Successful Strategies: governance

Huge population and need to address disparities

Management devolved to provinces and counties

- Phased approach
- Strategies for regions with similar challenges
- Specific approaches for urban, rural, remote,
   high poverty
- Support from more developed eastern regions to west and north
- Increased equity



















## Successful Strategies: governance

**Mobilising civil society participation** 

- State and municipal consultations
- Train municipalities to engage civil society
- School level: develop parent-teacher associations
- Increased local support and accountability



















## **E-9 Education Challenges**

**Numbers** 

**Diversity** 

Governance

#### India

Adult literacy – high numbers
Link literacy learning with its use
Improving teaching and learning
Teacher professional development







































