

RECOMMENDATIONS



Inclusive and sustainable development depends on strong collaborations and synergies across all sectors and partners. Education can be an important means of reducing inequality, but it cannot be seen as the sole solution.



Sound policies need to be resourced with adequate and predictable funding for implementation.



Provide flexible learning pathways through the integration of formal and non-formal education and training where necessary. For education to be transformative, 'education as usual' will not suffice.



Develop whole-school approaches that promote environmental teaching, learning, planning and operations by bringing attention to the ties between the environment, economy and culture.



Target marginalized groups who are consistently left behind by adequately redistributing existing resources and ramping up funds to improve access to and retention in good quality education.



Ensure that public resources are distributed equitably, including amenities and good quality teachers, so as to promote social inclusion and reduce inequity resulting from education disparity.



Develop knowledge exchange programmes to learn from successful integrated policies involving education.



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



UNESCO Bangkok
Mom Luang Pin Malakul Centenary Building
920 Sukhumvit Road
Prakanong, Bangkok 10110
THAILAND



bangkok@unesco.org



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Global Education Monitoring Report

2016

LAO PDR FACT SHEET



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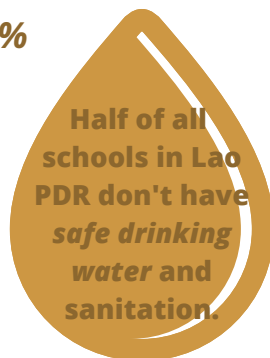
FACTS & FIGURES

Just 5% of children under 5 have more than **2 books** at home.

67% of the richest, but **10% of the poorest** attend pre-primary school.



Less than half of pre-primary teachers are **qualified**, despite 91% of them being trained.



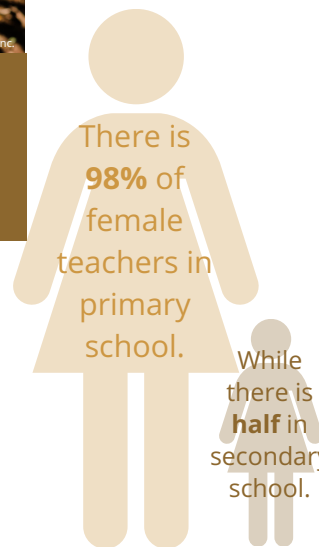
Half of all schools in Lao PDR don't have **safe drinking water and sanitation**.



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In Salavan province, young people go to school for an average of **4 years** - half of the national average.

A quarter of 15 to 19-year-olds are **currently married**, with a potentially negative impact on education.



There is **98%** of female teachers in primary school.

While there is **half** in secondary school.

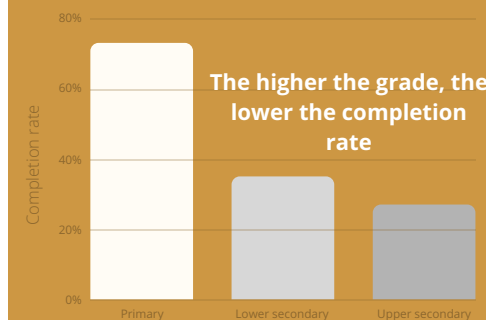
10% to 15% of boys and girls aged 13 to 15 experience **school-related gender-based violence**.



390,000 children are **out** of primary and secondary school.

The poorest 20 to 24 year-olds attain **3 years of education** - compared to 13 for the richest.

School completion rates in Lao PDR:



The higher the grade, the lower the completion rate

Only **1%** of the poorest women in Lao PDR complete secondary education.



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The amount spent on education *per child* doubled from US\$10 in 2003, to US\$20 in 2014.

In 2014, the Lao government reached the recommended benchmark of spending at least **15% of its budget** on education.

