

# EFA Global Monitoring Report

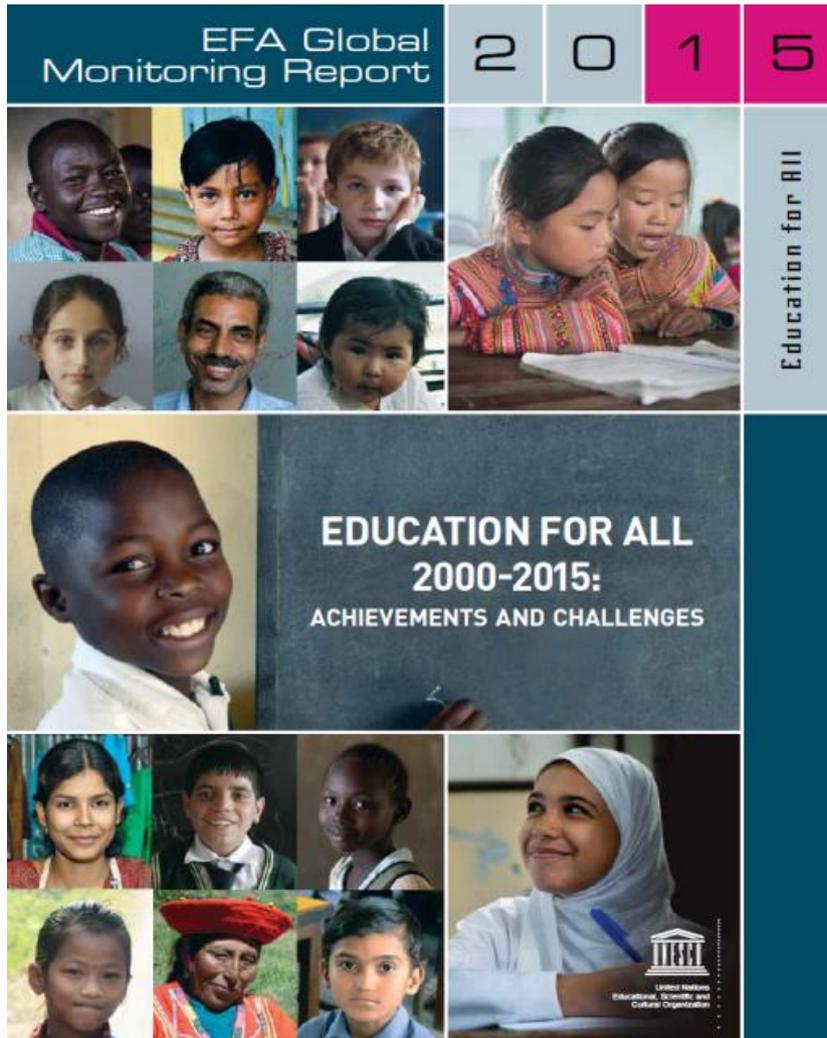
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Education for All



## EDUCATION FOR ALL 2000-2015: Achievements and Challenges

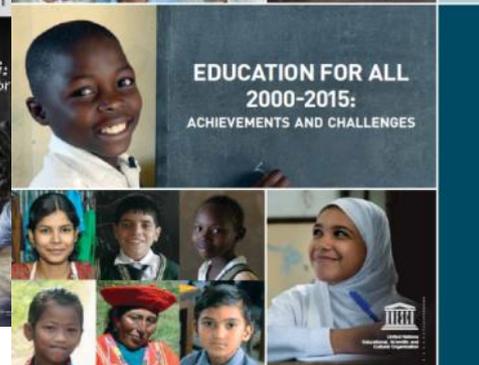
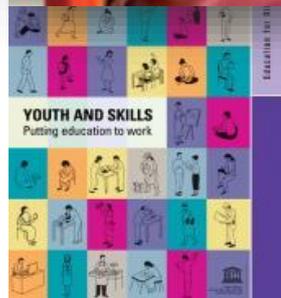
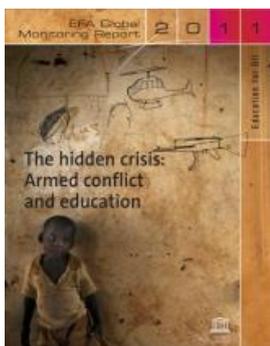
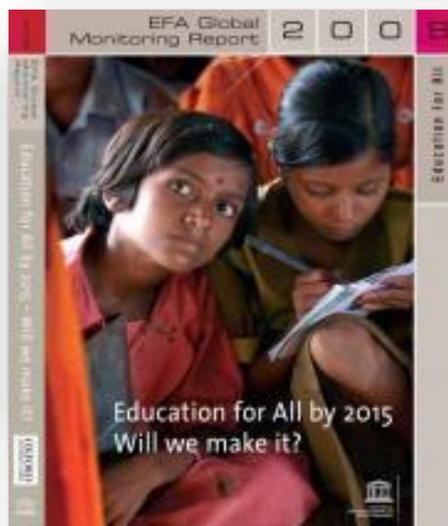
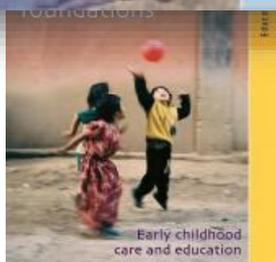
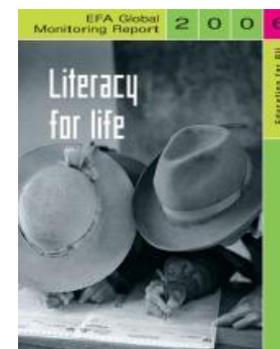
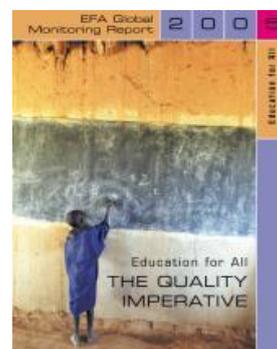
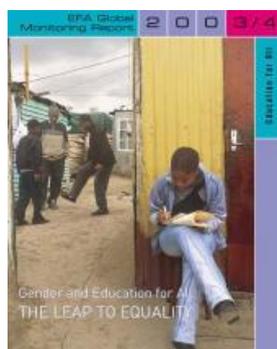
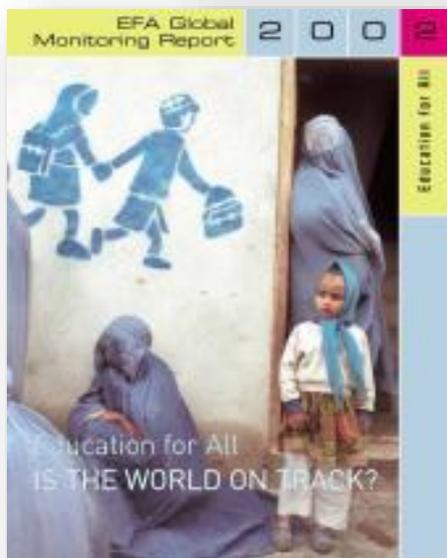
Dr. Priyadarshani JOSHI

Launch of the 2015 EFA GMR

The Hague, 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2015



# Global monitoring and thematic analysis since Dakar



# Key message: we did not reach Education for All...

Only **a third of countries** achieved all EFA goals with measurable targets

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

Poorest children are:

- **4x more likely** to be out of school; and
- **5x more likely** not to finish primary school than richest children



Pronounced **learning gaps** remain between most and least advantaged students

Nearly **two-thirds** of the 781 million adults who cannot read **are women**

# Still, there have been many achievements

## 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 since 2000 than if 1990s trends had continued

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

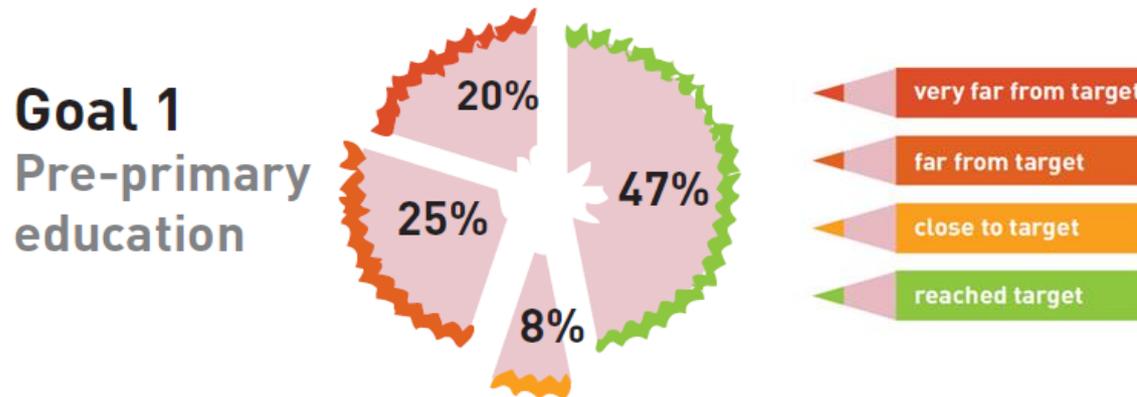


# EFA Goal 1: Rapid but inequitable progress from a low base

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

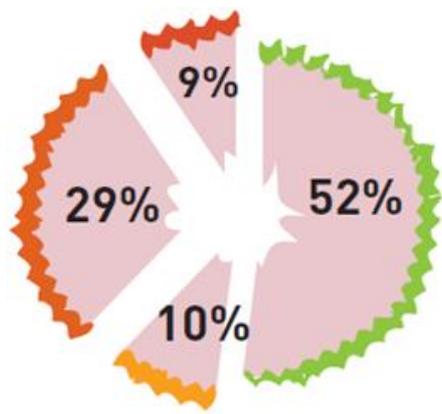
- Child mortality rates dropped by nearly 50% since 1990, but 6.3 million children died before age 5 in 2013
- Malnutrition fell, but 1 in 4 children under the age of 5 were stunted in 2013
- Pre-primary enrolment rose from 33% to 58% in 2015 ...

...but **less than half of countries** will reach at least 80%

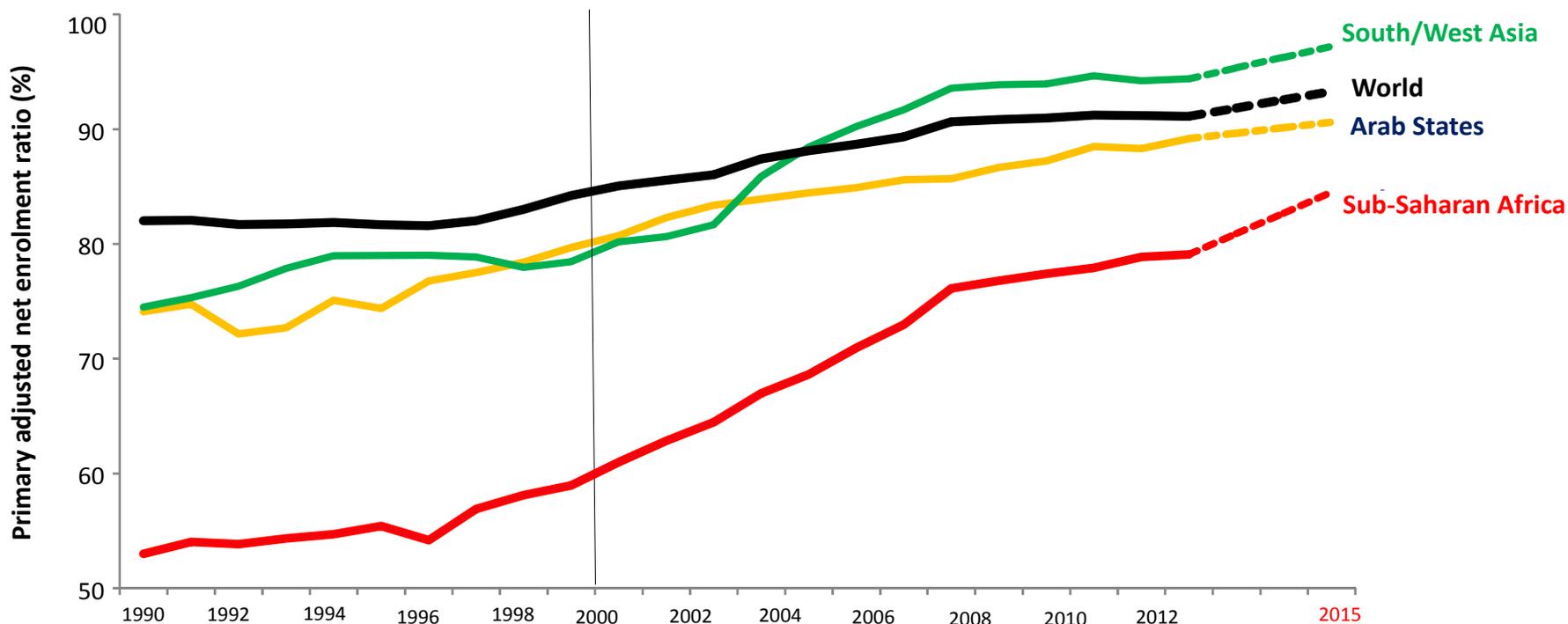


# EFA Goal 2: the most prominent goal was not reached

## Goal 2 Primary education



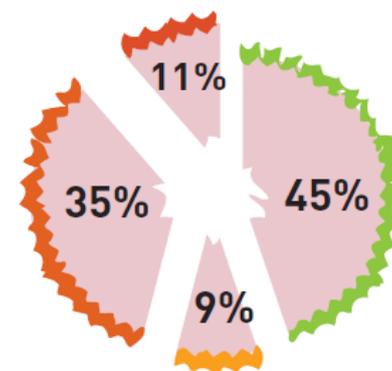
- Just over half of countries have reached universal primary enrolment
- 58 million children are out of school
- 1 in 6 children will not complete primary school in low and middle income countries in 2015



Source: UIS database; Bruneforth (2015).

## Under half of countries achieved universal lower secondary education by 2015, a proxy for skills acquisition

### Goal 3 Lower secondary education



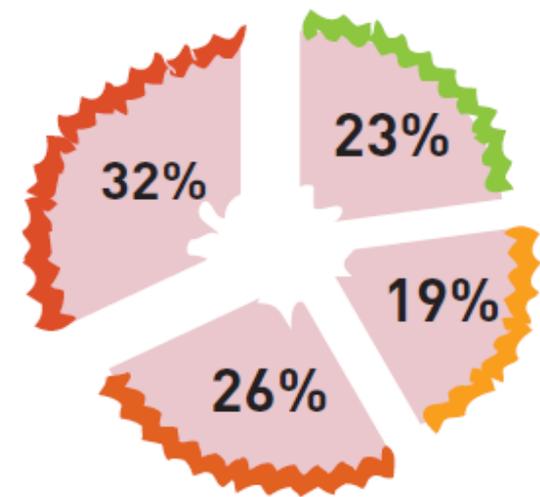
- There are **42 million** more adolescents in lower secondary education since 2000, but **63 million** adolescents currently remain out of school
- **Only 1 in 3 adolescents finish lower secondary school** in low income countries, compared to 85% of adolescents in upper middle income countries
- on this trend, only half of adolescents in low income countries will complete lower secondary by 2030.

# EFA Goal 4: Adult literacy was a neglected goal

**Only a quarter of countries** reduced their adult illiteracy rates by 50%

The global adult illiteracy rate fell from 18% to 14% by 2015, far short of the 50% target...

... most of this increase is the result of an educated younger generation reaching adulthood



## 781 million adults lack basic literacy skills

- **Two-thirds are women** – a proportion that has changed very little over time
- **Half** of all women in Sub-Saharan Africa cannot read

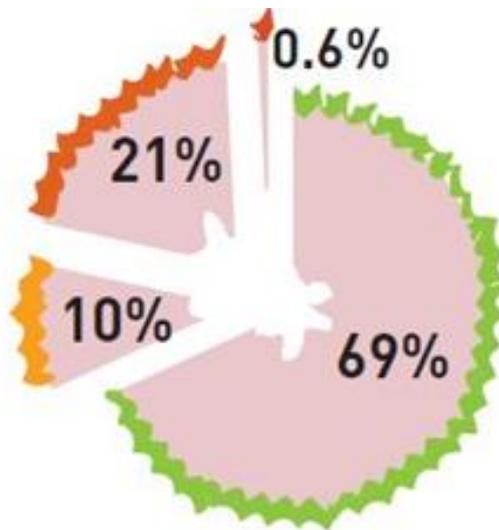


# EFA Goal 5: A goal that should have been achieved in 2005

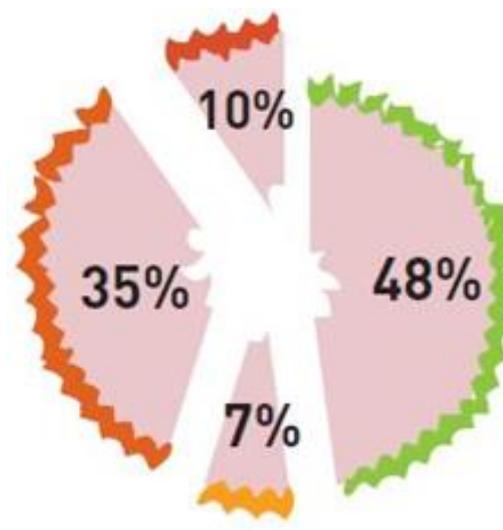


Strong progress worldwide towards gender parity, but country progress has been uneven and varied...

Two thirds of countries reached gender parity in primary education



just under half reached gender parity in secondary education



... while defining and measuring gender equality has been problematic

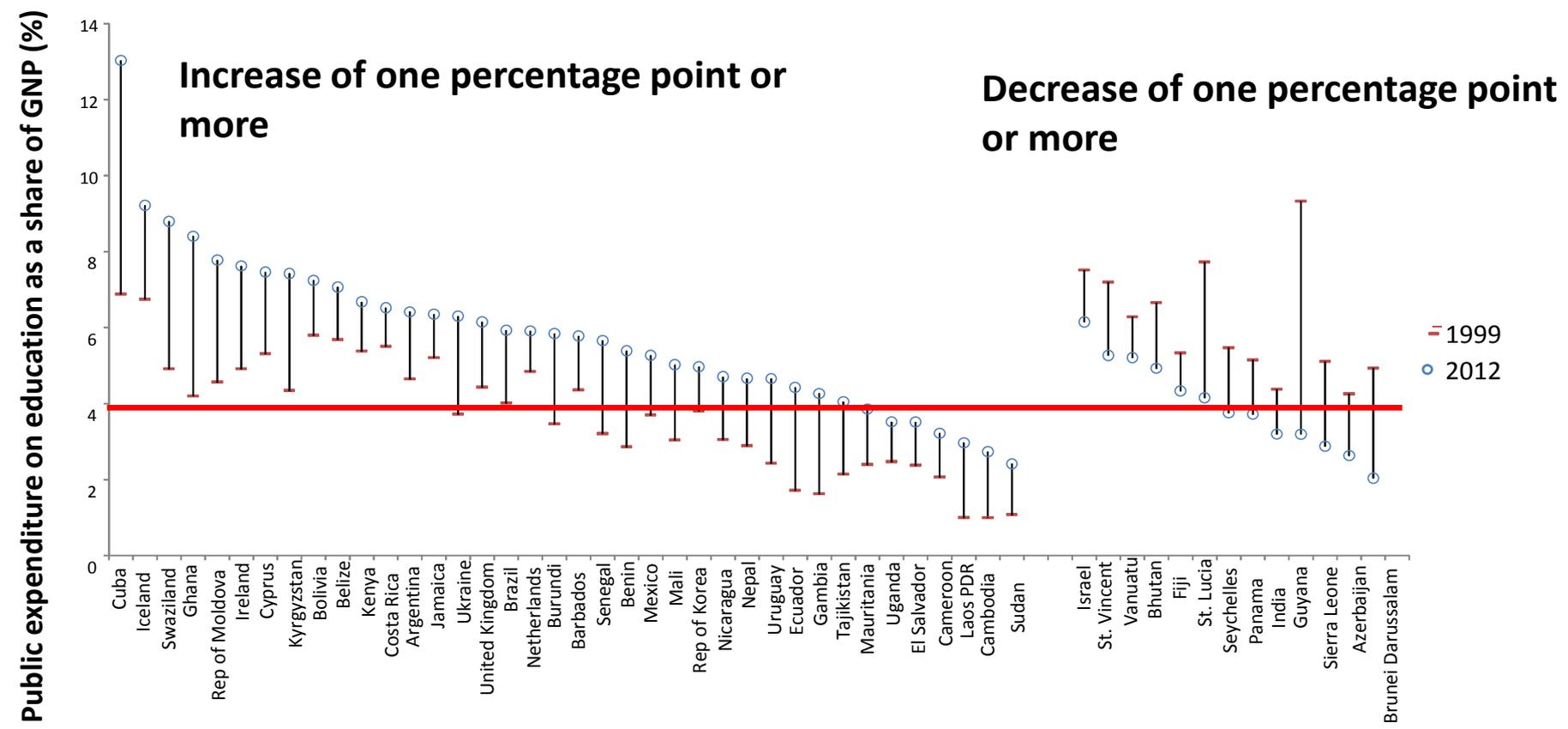
## EFA Goal 6: A shift in discourse towards learning

While many countries made impressive gains in access to education, ensuring good quality is a challenge.

- 250 million children are without basic literacy skills, over half of whom have spent four years in school
- Countries such as Ghana, Kenya and Mexico, have increased access and learning at the same time
- Since 2000, twice the number of countries have been monitoring learning outcomes in order to improve education quality
- In a third of countries, less than 75% of primary school teachers were trained according to national standards
- There remains a dire lack of teaching materials and resources

# Domestic Finance: lower income countries stepped up

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

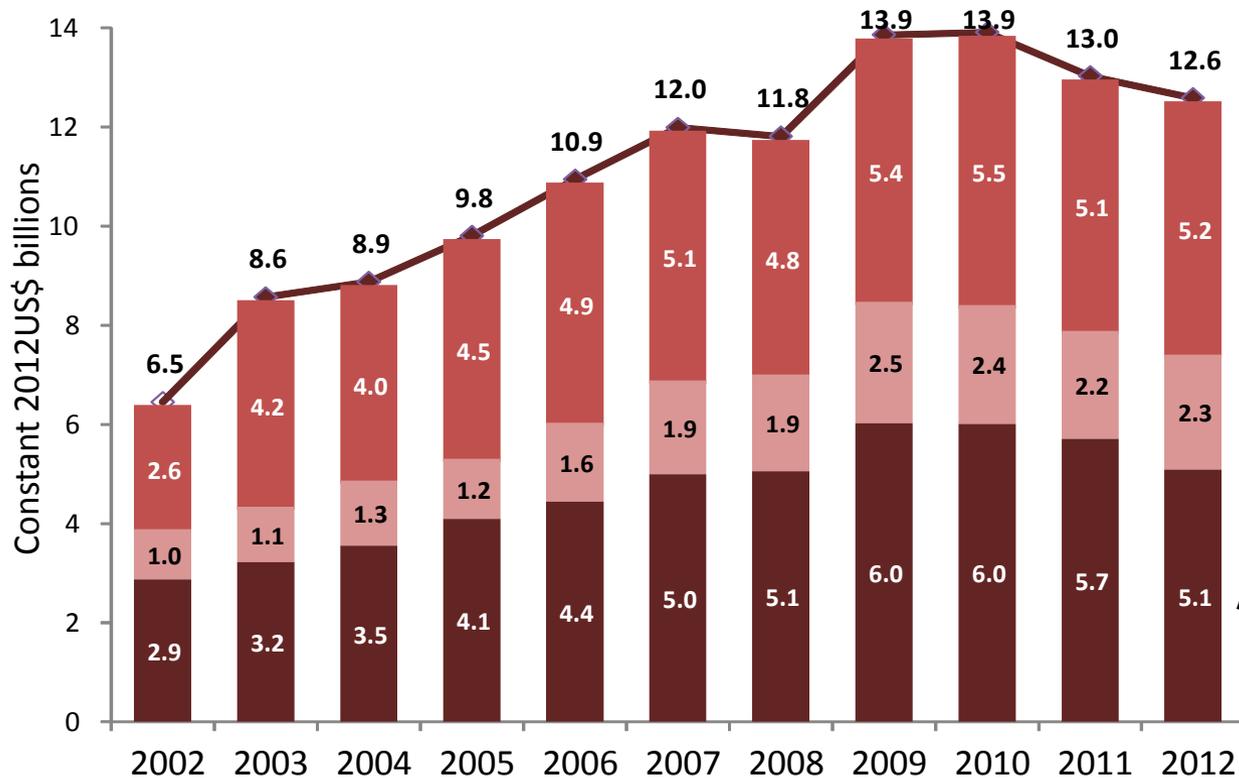


Source: Annex, Statistical Tables 9 (print) and 11 (GMR website); UIS database.

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



Majority goes to scholarships for students in donor countries



- Total aid to post-secondary education
- Total aid to secondary education
- Total aid to basic education

only 2% of aid to basic education went to ECCE

Source: OECD-DAC, 2014

# Explaining progress and challenges: key factors & mechanisms

**Extreme poverty**

**Gender discrimination**

**Armed conflict**



**Demographics**

**Domestic resource mobilization**

**Civil society activity**

**Education initiatives and coordination**



# Challenges of persistent inequality and conflict situations

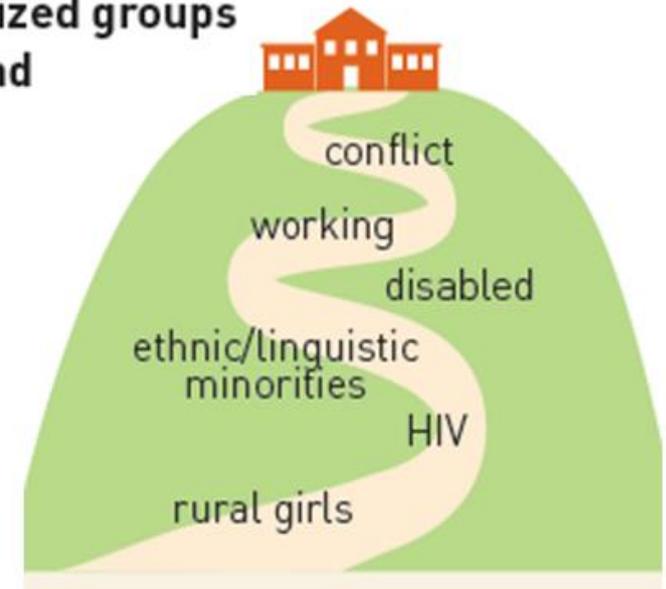
## Disadvantages overlap, reinforce disparities

the **poorest girls** continue to be most likely never to have attended school

**Conflict**: a major obstacle in education

In 1999, **30%** of **out-of-school** children were living in conflict-affected zones, in 2012 **36%**

Marginalized groups left behind



Location, ethnicity, disability, child labour, and other factors contribute to **marginalisation**

# Main messages

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



# Post-2015: how should we move forward?

- Recognize that the Dakar vision to ensure quality basic Education for All remains unfinished business
- The new, more ambitious education targets post-2015 that suggest a broader perspective of learning need to prioritize equity and quality
- Understand education's role in fulfilling the post-2015 development agenda
- Provide the financing needed to implement the agenda

## New targets must focus on equity and quality

### Improve education monitoring

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

**Education plays a pivotal role in achieving sustainable development:**

from gender equality and healthy families to sustainable consumption and peaceful societies



Given the integrated nature of sustainable development, sectors should **collaborate** closely at the national and global level to improve synergies and build for change

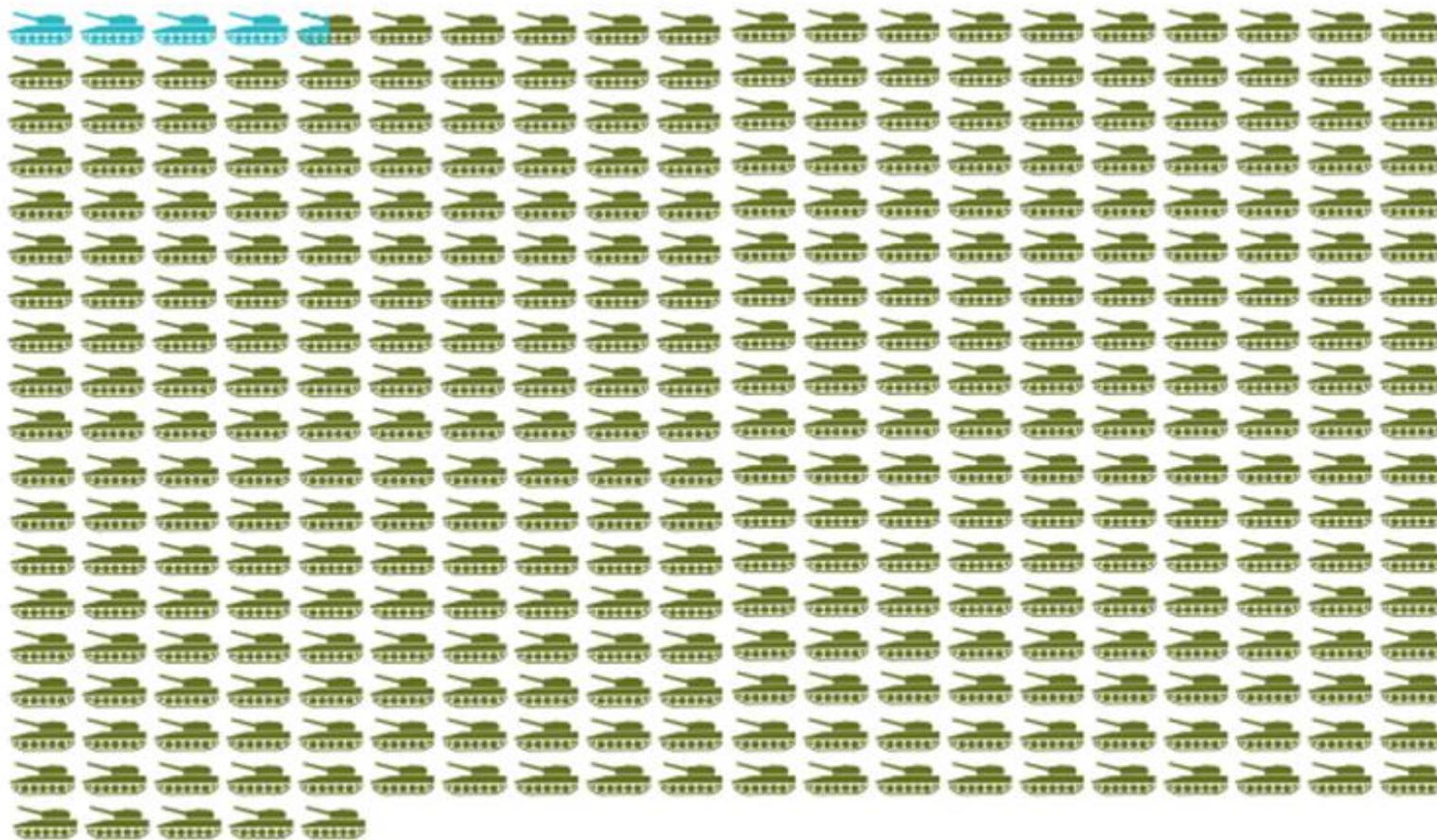
## Financing for education has to be significantly stepped up:

- ✓ Governments must ensure that **15-20% of national budgets** are spent on education.
- ✓ Finance targets for education must be established within the sustainable development goals.



# A continued significant role for external financing

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

# EFA Global Monitoring Report

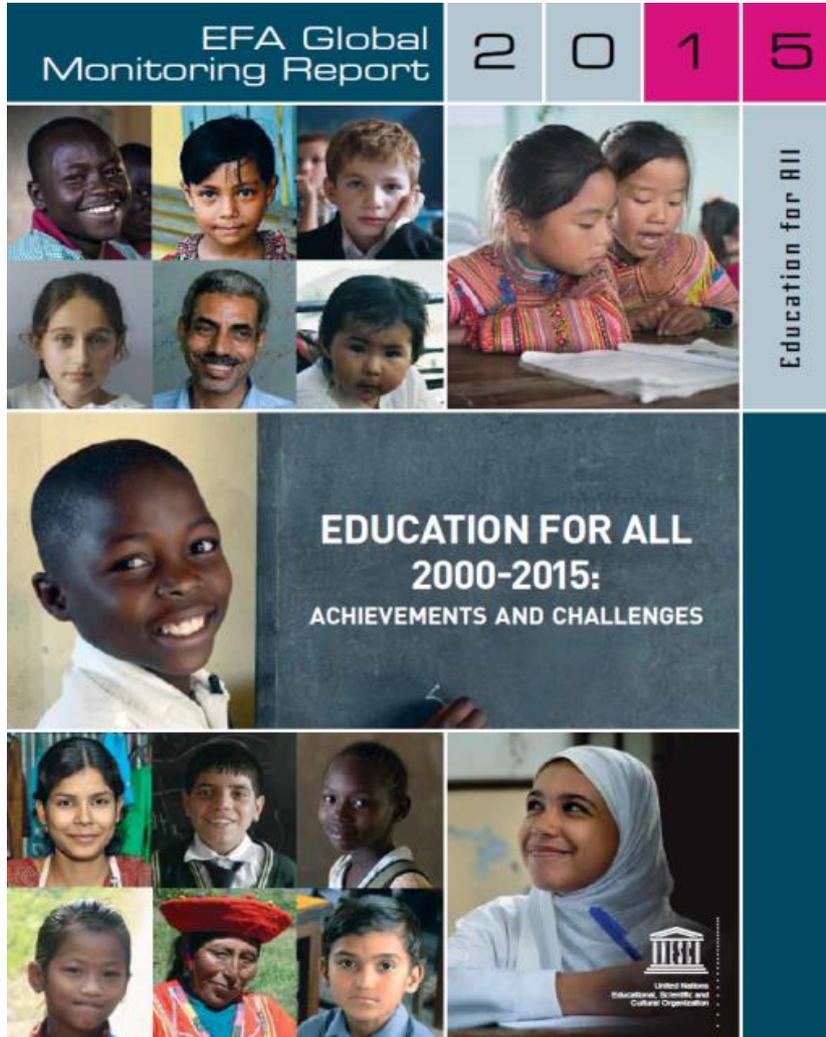
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Education for All



*Thank you*

[www.efareport.unesco.org](http://www.efareport.unesco.org)

Register for the GMR Blog:  
[efareport.wordpress.com](http://efareport.wordpress.com)

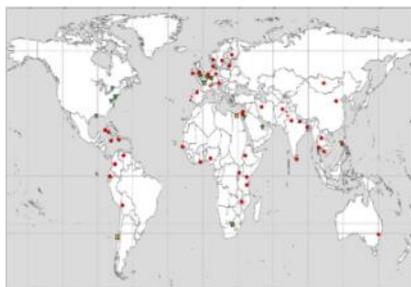
#EduVerdict / @efareport



## 2015 Report

- Reports and summaries in all UN languages
- Summary (Portuguese, German, Persian, Korean, Thai, Laotian, Bangla, Urdu, Nuer, Dinka, Swahili)
- Regional Overviews and Youth Report
- Global & Regional Press releases and Opinion pieces
- Policy brief for policy makers, showing how other countries have made progress in EFA

over **50 launches**



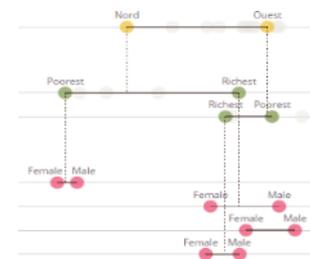
Report Cards



Infographics



Data Visualisations

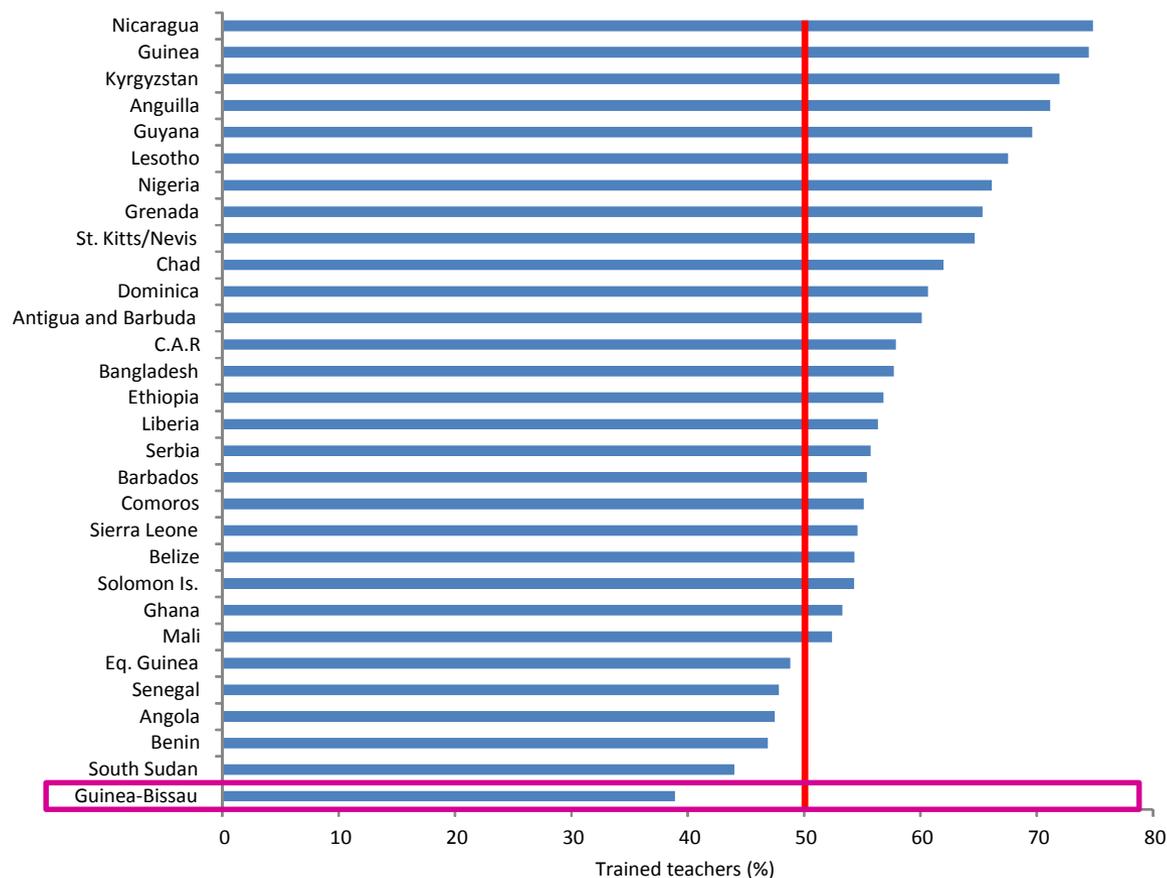


# EFA Goal 6: Trained teachers increasing, but shortages

**Primary education:** pupil/teacher ratios have declined in over 80% of countries

**Lower secondary education:** 87 out of 105 countries have a pupil/teacher ratio below 30:1

**In a third of countries** less than 75% of primary school teachers were trained according to national standards.



Source: UIS database.