

## 2015 Educateurs sans Frontières Assembly – NOTES

**Date: 7 August 2015**

**Topic: Millennium Goals 2000 - 2015**

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First the outline of the “Declaration of the Rights of the Child,” Reading 3.

Followed by reading 4, which is a very brief overview of the Millennium Goals which were set in 2000 and then completed in 2015.

The Education for all Goals runs parallel. It was a very.

The Millennium goals had 8 goals, with action items underneath. There are now 17 goals, which are being finely retuned. Now they are called sustainable development goals, are a result of asking the grassroots and asking what they wanted to be done. So now there are 17 of them

So just recently in Korea, UNESCO convened all the collaborative groups together, to revisit education for all goals. We gave you the overview of the declaration.

And so, it is really quite important to know where we stand in relationship with other people are doing and government and aid agencies. The education will get behind the “Education for All Goals.” Victoria Barres will be able to come and share with us what when on the meeting and what went on when she was there. We do have Montessori representatives involved out there.

First time that governments set up to be measured. They signed up to certain percentages of income and children signed up for school. Up until now they just pledged and then re-pledge. First time to pledge to reach a certain target.

SLIDE: Education for All 2000- 2015 They met in Dakar, Senegal. They promised to achieve goals by 2015.

This power point will show what was achieved and what was not. Where was progress difficult? Did people work up to their commitments? Where are the goals?

SLIDE:

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

SLIDE:

Only a third of countries have achieved all of the measurable EFA goals  
 Only just over half of countries achieved Universal Primary Enrollment  
 121 million children and adolescents were still out of school in 2012  
 a third of the countries did not reach gender parity in primary education; a half of the countries

SLIDE:

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  
 Nearly two-thirds not woman

SLIDE: progress has been made, but inequitable

Only half of countries made clear progress in pre-primary education  
 Goal 1: preprimary education just less than 1/2 of the countries achieved it. 8% were close. Only in 40 countries

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

SLIDE: Goal 2: just half of countries reached the goal

GOAL 2: this was the most prominent of the EFA goals  
 Yet, despite progress, just over half of countries have reached universal primary enrollment  
 Worst in Sub-Saharan Africa.  
 South/West Asia is the best. Interesting because AMI has been helping these areas.

GOAL 2: Inequalities in pre-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

SLIDE: Goal 3

GOAL 3: 63 Million Adolescents are still out of school  
 Under half of countries achieved universal lower secondary education by 2012, a proxy of skill acquisition  
 45% reached target  
 9% close to target  
 11% far from target  
 35% very far from target

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

Only 1 of 3 adolescents finish lower secondary school in low income countries  
 Compared to 5 of 6 adolescents in upper middle income countries  
 Graph of Low Income, Lower middle income, Low and middle income, and upper middle income

SLIDE: Goal 5: a goal that should have been achieved in 2005

There has been strong movement worldwide towards, greater gender parity, but country progress has been uneven

Defining and measuring gender equality remains contested

Pie graphs

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

SLIDE: Goal 5: Disadvantages persist and overlap

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

SLIDE: 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.

Concern has risen over the poor outcomes

The number of countries, which are measuring how education is being received. How they are engaging in the learning process while they are in school.

In Mexico, far more 15 year olds attended. Increase in PISA scores.

SLIDE: 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 standard. There is a need for 4 million more teachers to teach primary aged children.

SLIDE: Domestic Finance: Many countries have increased spending

Many low income countries have increased their spending on education

Thailand spends 20.6% of budget on education. Most it is around 3-4%

SLIDE: Donors did not keep their promise

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

Aide increased up to 2009, then it fell to 2012 to only \$12.6 billion.

Only 2% went to primary education – support fell rather than increased

SLIDE: 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 2014 there is an external funding gap of US \$ 22 billion

This is equivalent to just 4.5 days of military spending.

OUR #EduVerdict What's yours?

We did not reach Education for All

But we made accelerated progress, notably in getting million of children

MORE

Explaining progress toward EFA: the international context

SLIDE: Recommendations

Universal pre-primary education: at least one year of compulsory pre-primary education should be provided as part of an extended basic education cycle

Universal primary and lower secondary completion: both levels should be compulsory. School fees should be abolished, and cost for textbooks, uniforms and transport should be covered so that education is truly free.

Youth skills: all countries should ratify and implement international conventions that establish a minimum age for employment. Young people

Something I did not get...

Need to be safe and gender friendly. How to get girls safely to school and back home again  
Teacher-training that covers quality teachers and gender strategies for the difficulties for girls  
Life-long learning available for anyone in any time in their life

What looking for in the future is a realistic understanding how power households can meet the cost of education?

How governments can help with transportation, books, electricity, etc. needed for education to happen.  
Government should prepare contingency plans for conflict and emergency situations.  
Reminds me of Maria Montessori's White Cross I spoke about the first day.

SLIDE: Post-2015 Development - A global resolution

ANDRE:

World Bank Leader from Australia was in charge for the UN meeting.  
It is a good report.