#### Cairo ALGERIA LIBYA **EGYPT** WESTERN SAMARA MAURITANIA MALI SUDAN NIGER CHAD Al-Khartum ERITREA (Khartum) **FASO** N'Djamena **NIGERIA** SOUTH SUDAN AFRICAN REP. **ETHIOPIA EQUATORIAL** KENYA OF THE CONGO & PRINCIPE Nairobi GABON . TANZANIA Luanda ATLANTIC MALAWI **ANGOLA** ZAMBIA NAMIBIA ZIMBABWI OCEAN BOTSWANA

# Education and Poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa

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Bristol Poverty Institute, University of Bristol conference 2021

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## MDGs SDGs Poverty <—> Education











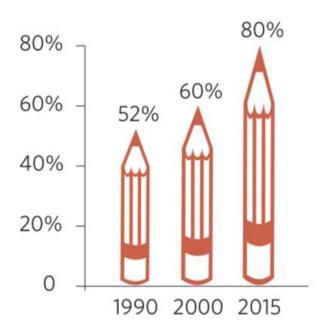




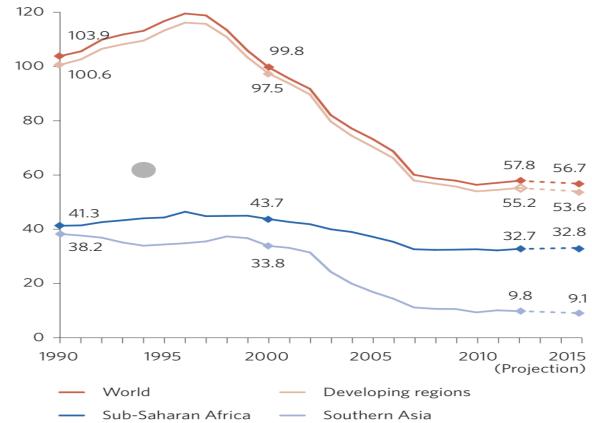
# MDG2 educational results over time

- Primary school enrolment
- Out of school primary school age children

#### Primary school net enrolment rate in sub-Saharan Africa



### Number of out-of-school children of primary school age, selected regions, 1990–2015 (millions)



Source: The Millenium Development Goals Report 2015. UN

Human Capital Index 2020 (WB)		MOZ	SLE	GH	MAU	UK
Probability of survival to age 5	%	93	89	95	98	100
Health Growth (Non stunted rate	e) %	58	71	82	-	-
Adult survival rate of 15yr olds to 60	%	68	63	77	86	93
Productivity if complete education ar	36	36	45	62	78	
Gross secondary enrolment	%	35	42	65	95	-
Adolescent girls out of school	%	47	49	8	3	
Expected years at school	Yrs	7.6	9.6	12.1	12.4	13.9
Learning adjusted years at school	Yrs	4.5	4.9	6	9.4	11.5
Electricity/internet	% of pop.	31/21	26/13	82/38	97/64	_

## Education and Poverty and income

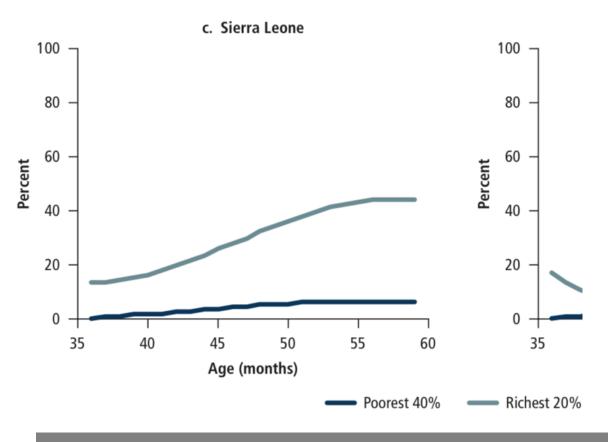


Figure 3.8 Education is associated with higher wages

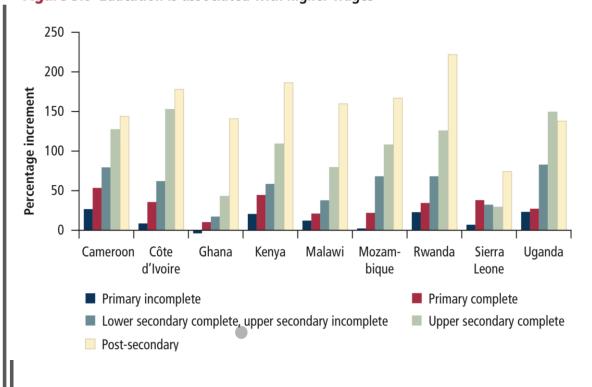


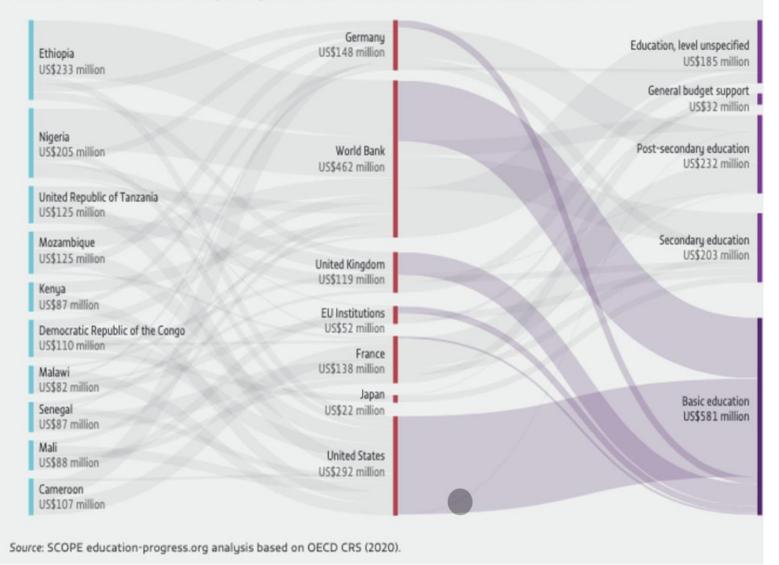
Figure 3.15 Cognitive skills increase slowly, especially for the poorest

Source: Youth employment in Sub Saharan Africa - Full Report 2014: AFD & World Bank

FIGURE 10:

#### The United States and the World Bank dominate aid to basic education in sub-Saharan Africa

Aid to education in sub-Saharan Africa, by education level and main donor and recipient countries, 2018

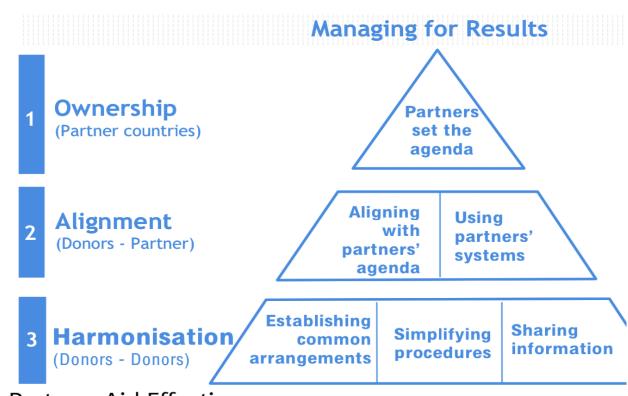


Multilateral and bilateral donor funding to education

# ODA -

- Development countries 0.7%
- Importance of Aid
- Pyramid ownership
- Modalities: Mozambique (2005) – Direct Budgetary support

#### 1: The Paris Declaration framework for enhanced aid effective



: OECD Working Party on Aid Effectiveness

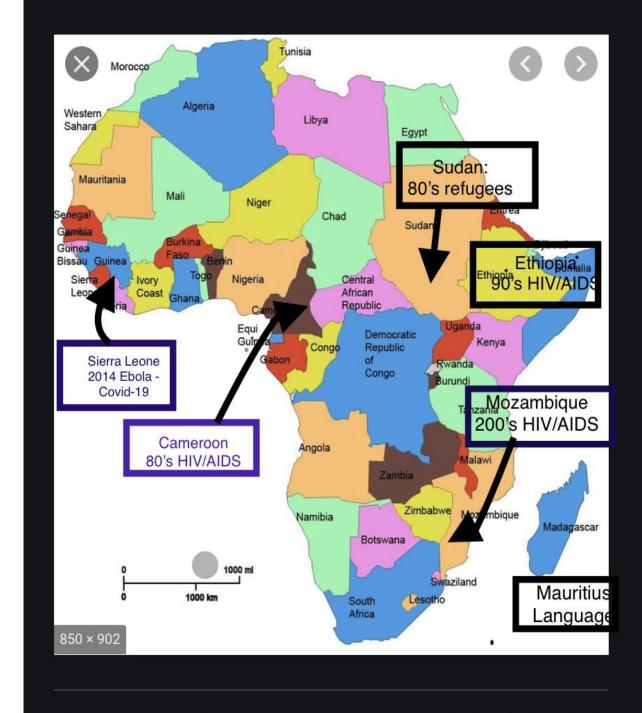
	Improved learning conditions for 1.4 million boys and girls leading to improved secondary exam passes.							
IMPACT	Curriculum is aligned with students learning levels		Examinations (WASCE BECE) are a fair and accurate test of learning  Annual School Learning Assessments provide longitudinal comparability					
	An enabling environment i	n secondary schools for stu	idents, especially girls and o	children with disabilities, to	be safe and learning			
ASSUMPTIONS	Harmful social norms putting girls and children with disabilities at risk are tackled through community behaviour change	Teachers attend and meet their minimum contact times and receive continuous professional development geared towards learning	GoSL has sufficient resources and appetite to work with developmt. partners	GOSL and donor interventions support a systemic approach to improving access and learning	Governments and donors take decisions based on accurate data and sound research evidence.			
ОПТРИТ	Girls and children with disabilities supported to be in school and safe through School Management Structures; radio classes on life skills and assistive devices	Improved classroom learning conditions incl. improved attendance (teacher, pupils). Effective use of remediation	Strengthened capacity of MBSSE to plan, manage and monitor priority programmes	Strengthened capacity of Districts to hold schools and teachers to account	Improved understanding throug monitoring, research and learnin			
ASSUMPTIONS	Adequate numbers of geographically accessible schools to enable children to attend at low or no cost, with adequate facilities (WaSH)	Children have sufficient physical and cognitive functioning to learn	Teachers paid regularly; adequate numbers of English and maths teachers allocated according to need (e.g. in rural areas).	Majority of children will not have gained foundational skills, due to new entries, re-entry (FQSE) non-mother tongue and poor instruction at primary	GoSL has the resources and capacity to collect and analyse education data effectively			
INPUTS	Output 1  Schools are supported to engage in actions that promote the safety and inclusive learning of girls, support children' with disabilities and identify and respond to gender-based violence	Output 2  MBSSE is supported to develop quality study materials (English, maths) and provide effective enforcement of teacher Code of Conduct. School leadership is professional and works to increase contact time and discipline.	Output 3  Real time data monitoring and reporting on lesson observations, attendance; improved data-driven planning and decision making at the national level for FQSE implementation	Output 4 Decentralised school monitoring systems are strengthened, school supervision is improved; improved district capacity to monitor schools and teachers effectively and allocate resources.	Output 5 Achievement surveys undertaker research studies published, dissemination events held to encourage GOSL take action or results of the annual learning surveys			
ASSUMPTIONS	girls education equally to boys,	rofessionalisation of with gov	iffective at linking t. structures at und district levels.	I donor Sustained GOSL	District capacity to manage and monitor service delivery increases			



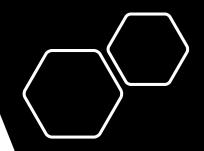
- More employable graduates
- Sustainable productive relationships between HEIs + stakeholders
- Student-centred focus within HE across country leading to a more responsive and capable workforce
- Revised curricula in STEM, Health, Management and Agriculture
- On-line delivery responsive to dealing with COVID-19

### Educational derailers

- <u>Civil conflict and</u>
   Refugees: 80's Sudan
- <u>HIV/AIDS</u>: 80's Cameroon, 90's Ethiopia, 00's Mozambique
- Language poverty: 00's Mauritius
- Ebola: 14/15 Sierra Leone
- Covid-19: 20/21 SSA







## Thank you