

The following Power Point presentation was given by ASPBAE at the Adult Education Conference in the workshop „Adult Education and the Reduction of Poverty“. The charts and figures speak for themselves, clearly showing that there is still a long way to go before we achieve the MDGs.

Education and Poverty: CSO Regional Practice and Perspectives from the Asia Pacific



ASPBAE Core Values

- Education is a human right
- Education is key to poverty alleviation and sustainable human development
- State has primary responsibility to provide free, compulsory basic education of good quality;

ASPBAE Core Values

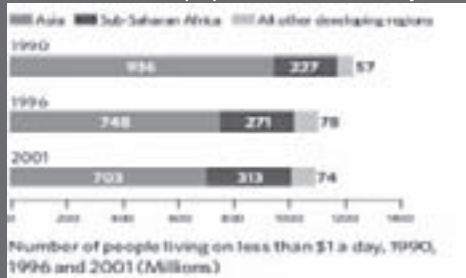
- State has to take the lead in providing opportunities for adult learners to combat poverty, fight all forms of discrimination, equip citizens to actively participate in development and governance; empower people and communities to cope, survive and transform their position and conditions; build a culture of peace.

ASPBAE Core Values

- Education and Life-long Learning for All is achievable with political will and adequate resources committed and applied by government in the North and South

Extreme Poverty remains a daily reality:

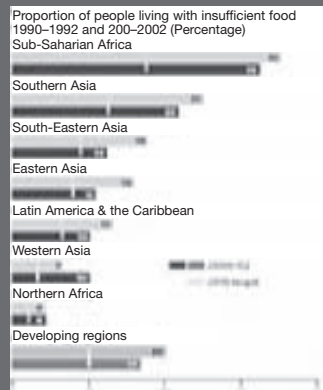
1.2 B in 1990 to 1.09 B in 2001 but still:
More than 1 Billion people live on less than \$1 /day



Source: *The Millennium Development Goals Report 2005, United Nations, Page No. 7*

Billions suffer hunger daily

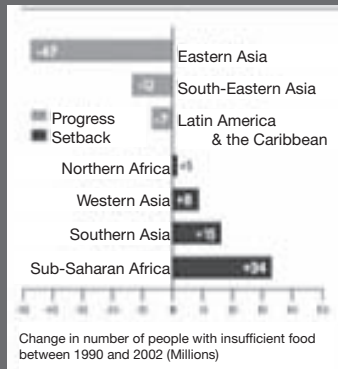
- Proportion of people living with insufficient food has decreased between 1990/1992 and 2000/2002



Source: *The Millennium Development Goals Report 2005, United Nations, Page number 7*

Billions suffer hunger daily

- **But:** in real terms there are more hungry people in the poorest regions between 1990 and 2002



Source: *The Millennium Development Goals Report 2005, United Nations, Page number 8*

Its an Unequal world

- 20% of the population in the developed nations consume 86% of the world's goods (source: 1998 Human Development Report, *United Nations Development Programme*)
- 2004 figures: about 0.13% of the world's population controlled 25% of the world's assets (source: *Eileen Alt Powell, Some 600,000 join millionaire ranks in 2004, Associate Press, June 9, 2005*)

Its an Unequal world

- About 900 million people belong to ethnic, racial, linguistic or religious groups that face discrimination.

Source: Human Development Report 2004, UNDP

Children and women are among the worse affected

- UNICEF: Number of child (under 5) deaths due to poverty
30,000 each day
210,000 each week
11 million per year

Just 5 diseases responsible for half the deaths of under-5's: pneumonia, malaria, diarrhea, measles and AIDS

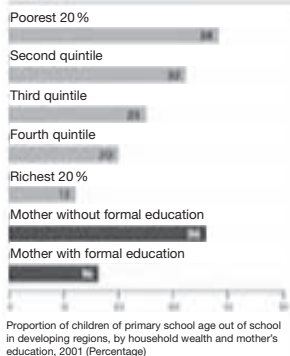
- 70% of 1.1 billion in extreme poverty are women

Source: State of the World's Children, 2005, UNICEF

Education and Poverty

- **Children from poor families are less likely to go to school**
- **Children with educated mothers are twice as likely to be in school than those with mothers w/o formal education**

Source: The Millennium Development Goals Report 2005, United Nations, Page number 12



- ODI study 2004: Main factors that determine parents willingness to send children to schools
 - Adult literacy
 - Parents' education
 - HH income
 - Child's health
 - Costs including opportunity cost to parents
 - Perception of economic benefits
 - Perception of quality of education

Source: 'Can we Achieve the MDGs in Education and Health through Public Expenditure and Aid?', ODI briefing paper April 2004

- Among poor, participation in schools is very price elastic: Hence it has been argued that public expenditure reducing costs/opportunity costs to children going to school can have dramatic results:
 - Abolishing fees
 - Abolishing uniforms
 - Free meals
 - Grants to parents
 - Flexible school timings

But Governments spend so little on education

Country	Public Expenditure on Elementary Education (per pupil) (US\$ 1000)	Cost Per Pupil (US\$ 1000)
World	100	100
Cameroon	10	10
China	40	40
Indonesia	11	11
Republic of Korea	10	10
Philippines	10	10
Sri Lanka	10	10
Thailand	10	10
Tanzania	10	10
India	10	10
Malawi	10	10
Senegal	10	10
Uganda	10	10
Zambia	10	10

Source: 'Must Do Better', ASPBAE-GCE Asia Pacific School Report Card on Basic Education, 2005

But Governments spend so little on education

CONFINTEA V: governments committed to spending 6% of education budgets to adult education BUT:

Actually, less than 1% of government education budgets gets allocated to adult education (GMR 2006)

But Governments spend so little on education

- Skewed priorities: examples
 - In India and Bangladesh, there are 2 soldiers for 1 primary school teacher; in Nepal its is 4:1
 - Pakistan: in last 4 years, 20% of gov't expenditure was on defense spending; 33% on debt servicing and 15% on social services – 7% on education
 - Philippines: 34.1% of the national budget goes to debt servicing; 14.9% to education
 - Priority to Tertiary education: in South Asia, approximately 20% is spent on tertiary education compared to industrialised countries which spend 10%

But Governments spend so little on education

- Globally: 15 million additional teachers needed to reach the 2015 targets

Instead governments resort to 'para-teachers': poorly qualified teachers (eg. In India, Grade 7 pass) on short contract at cheaper wages thus institutionalising a cheaper, inferior parallel school system for the poor

- Corruption: Examples
 - Bangladesh: 40% students pay admission fees at the primary level which are supposed to be free; 32% who are eligible for government subsidies/grants have to pay to avail of these
 - India: US\$919 million paid in bribes in government schools
 - 70% of those who paid have ave. monthly HH incomes less than US \$230; another 24% with incomes of \$115

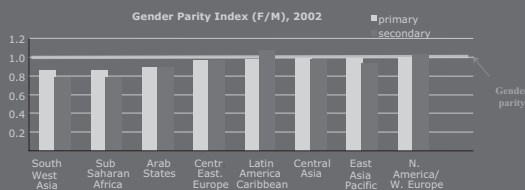
(Transparency International 2005)

Asia Pacific: off-track in EFA

- GMR 2006: in 2002, 99.8 million children are out of primary school
 - 44.5% (45.5 million) are in the Asia Pacific
 - 55% (25.1 million) girls
- MDG Report 2005: Completion of primary schooling: only 60-75% in South Asia, W Asia and the Pacific

Asia Pacific: off-track in EFA

2005: Gender Parity Goal missed in 94 countries



Source: EFA Global Monitoring Report, 2006, UNESCO

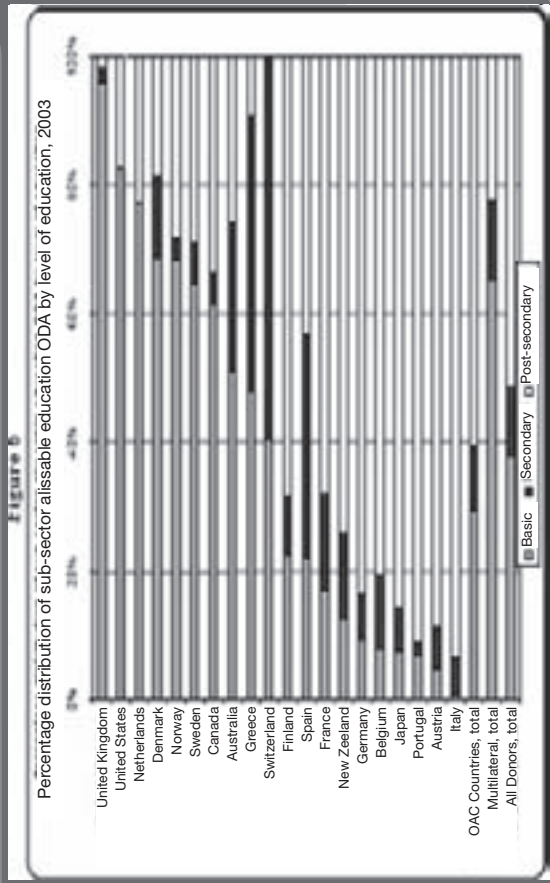
Asia Pacific: off-track in EFA

- GMR 2006: in 2002, globally, 771 million adults have been denied access to literacy skills, 64% are women:
 - 66.3 % (551 million) are in the Asia Pacific
 - 61% (336 million) are women.
- 61.3% of adult illiterates or more than 472 Million live in only 5 countries: India, China, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Indonesia

The Aid Record

- Commitments (\$50 Billion additionally by 2010) following the last G8 summit (Gleneagles, 2005) still holds the promise of increased aid for developing countries; education has a good chance of being a recipient of additional aid

GMR 2006 – only 2.6% of ODA goes to basic education



Source: Education for All – Fast Track Initiative Status Report 2005, FTI Secretariat

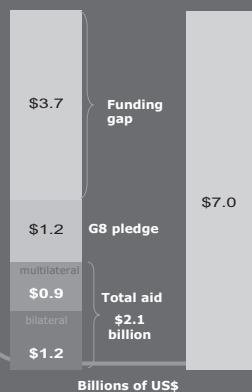
Countries in greatest need re EFA are not in FTI

Countries with Endorsed Sector Plans and Estimated Schedule of Endorsements					
Endorsed Programs (20)	2006 (11)	2007 (14)	Date of endorsement Undetermined (14)	No information at the secretariat level	
				UPE achieved (12)	Fragile States (10)
Burkina Faso	Albania (first half)	Angola	Bolivia	Armenia	Afghanistan
Djibouti	Benin (first half)	Bangladesh	Central Af. rep.	Azerbaijan	Comoros
Ethiopia	Bhutan	Chad	Eritrea	Bosnia&Herzegovina	Cote d'Ivoire
Gambia	Burundi	Congo (DRC)	India	Cape Verde	Dominica
Ghana	Cambodia (first half)	Congo, Republic	Indonesia*	Grenada	Myanmar
Guinea	Cameroon (first half)	Georgia	Lao PDR	Maldives	Nepal
Guyana	Malii	Guinea-Bissau	Liberia	Saraoa	PNG
Honduras	Mongolia (first half)	Haiti	Malawi	Serbia & Montenegro	Somalia
Kenya	Rwanda	Kiribati	Nigeria	St. Lucia	Sudan
Lesotho	Sao Tome et Principe	Kyrgyz Rep.	Pakistan	St. Vincent & Gren	Zimbabwe
Madagascar	Senegal (first half)	Sierra Leone	Sri Lanka*	Tonga	
Mauritania		Salomon Islands	Tanzania	Uzbekistan	
Moldavia*		Vanuatu	Uganda		
Mozambique		Zambia	Togo		
Nicaragua					
Niger					
Tajikistan*					
Timor Leste					
Vietnam*					
Yemen					

Notes: * flags country that have achieved a primary completion rate greater than or equal to 95%. Countries in italics have four or fewer bilateral donor partners contributing US \$ 1 million or more to the education sector, according to OECD/DAC database (2002-03).

Source: EFA – Fast Track Initiative Status Report April 2006, FTI Secretariat

The Funding gap



Aid to basic education should increase from 2.6% to 5% of total aid

GMR2006: \$2.5B/year addl for the EFA adult literacy targets

By 2006 Apr, FTI has only mobilised \$605 Million in pledges; \$510 M gap for 20 FTI countries

Additional funding for basic education is affordable

Comparison of global spending 1998	\$ Billion
Universal Primary Education	7
Perfumes in Europe & US	12
Pet food in Europe & US	17
Business entertainment Japan	35
Alcohol in Europe	105
Military spending worldwide	780

Source: (Source: Human Development Report 1998, United Nations Development Program)

CSO Demands: Southern Governments

- Increase budgets to basic education
- Fill the gap of teacher vacancies with qualified, well trained teachers paid just wages; more female teachers
- Eliminate all user and indirect fees in education
- Address the problem of chronic corruption in the educational system
- Adequate school infrastructure, safe schools
- Incentives esp. for girls : mid-day meals, scholarships, grants to parents

CSO Demands on AE & Adult Literacy : Southern Governments

- Allocate at least 6% of education budgets to adult education and at least 3% for adult literacy
- Promote "quality" adult literacy
 - Continuous and sustained intervention
 - Ensure clear feedback and evaluation mechanisms, data systematisation, strategic research

CSO Demands on AE & Adult Literacy : Southern Governments

- Cont "quality" adult literacy
 - Adequately trained facilitators with opportunities for professional growth:
 - 1 facilitator: 30 learners;
 - Language choice
 - Use of suitable, creative, relevant learning materials
 - Governments should commit \$50-\$100/learner/year for at least 3 years

CSO Demands: to Northern Governments

- Increase education aid: barest minimum: cover the \$3.7 billion (UPE) and \$2.5 billion (AL) financing gap
- Allocate to core needs of EFA; and countries most in need (not just better performers)
- Donor coordination and harmonisation
- Countries need long term, predictable funding for education



Policy Advocacy

- Policy Researches



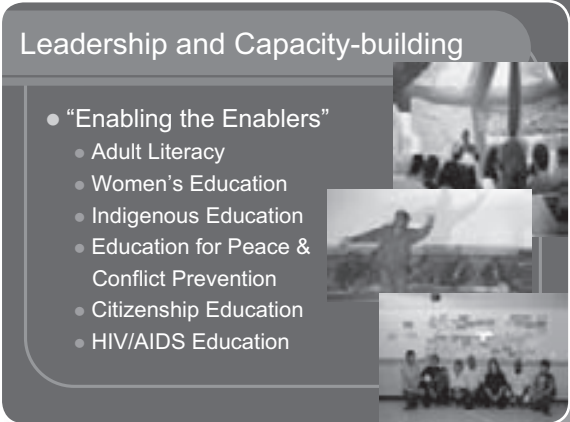
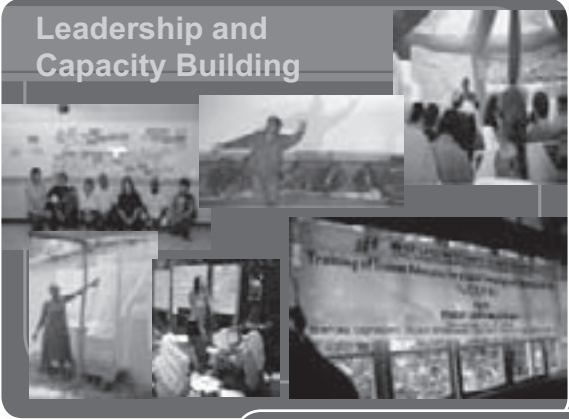
Policy Advocacy

- Campaigns



Policy Advocacy

- Lobbying in regional and international policy events
 - UNESCO Working Group on EFA
 - EFA High Level Group
 - FTI Stakeholders Meetings
 - UN Girls Education Initiative
 - UN Literacy Decade
 - And others..



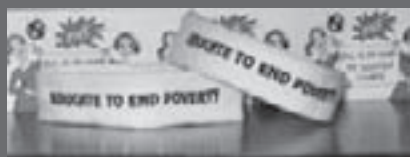
Strategic Partnerships

- More than 200 member organisations in 33 countries all over the Asia Pacific region
- Work with 11 national education campaign coalitions in the Asia Pacific
- Work with several regional thematic CSO networks e.g. Migrants Forum Asia, AHRN, SEAPCP

Strategic Partnerships

- International membership
 - Global Campaign for Education
 - UNESCO NGO Collective Consultation on EFA
 - International Council for Adult Education
 - Global Call to Action Against Poverty
- Among others..

Join us!



www.aspbae.org