



DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS STORIES

RAPID AND EQUITABLE EXPANSION OF ACCESS - LESSONS FROM ETHIOPIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

Marcus Manuel

Director Budget Strengthening Initiative
Overseas Development Institute

Juba

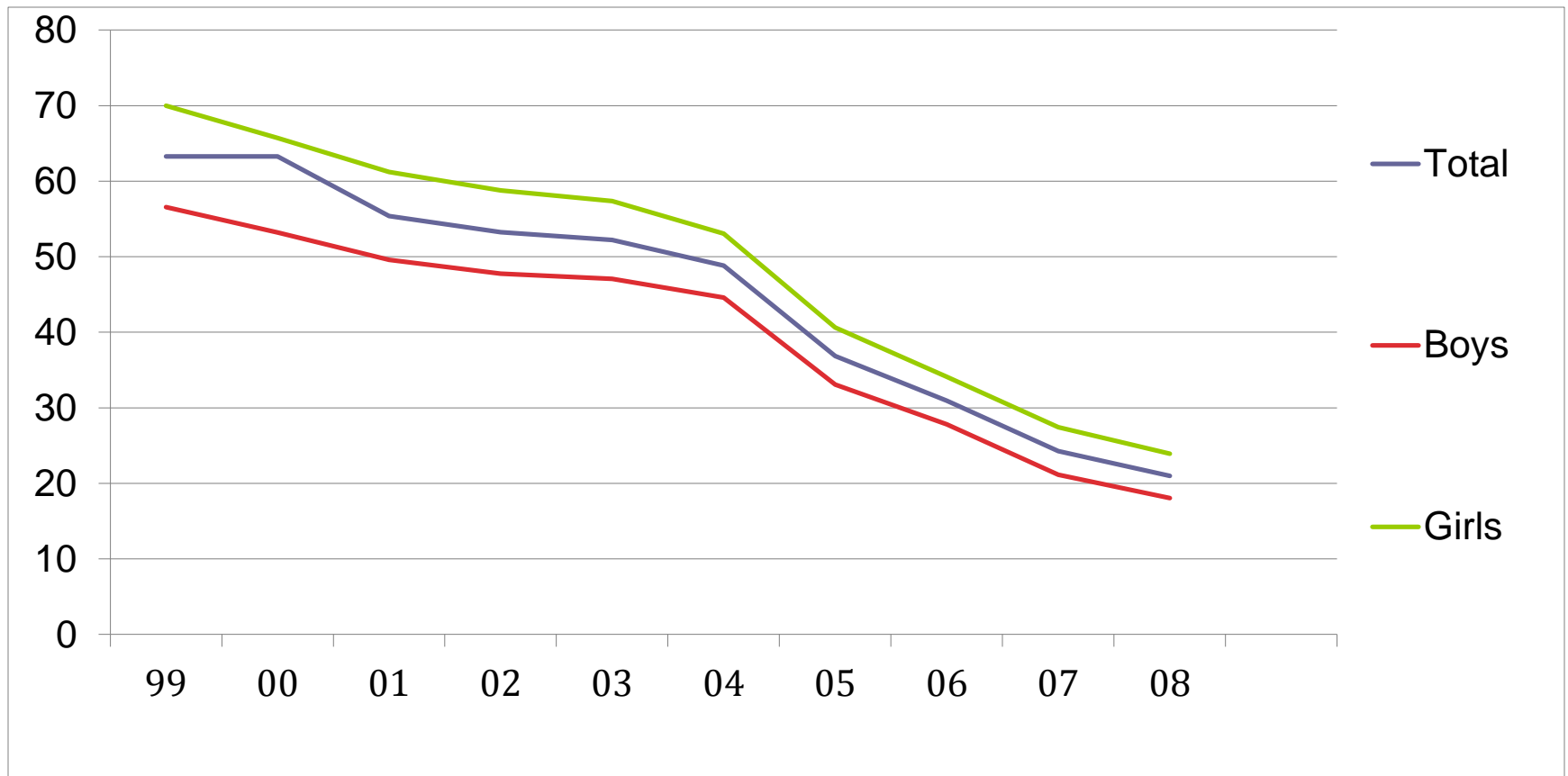
Friday, October 14 2011

CONTEXT IN ETHIOPIA

- Civil war ends in 1991
- Only one in five in school in 1992 - one of the lowest in the world
- New Education and Training Policy in 1994 – focus on girls education; curriculum reform; shift to vernacular language and decentralisation of school administration
- First Education and Sector Development Plan in 1997
- Increasing government spending on education



ETHIOPIA: MASSIVE DECLINE IN OUT-OF-SCHOOL CHILDREN



Source: UNESCO Institute of Statistics

WHAT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED

- 500% increase in enrolment – from 3 million to 15 million
- Gender gap down to 10% - same number of girls as boys in two regions
- No sustained decline in proportion staying in school
- Rapid increase in number of teachers

Future challenges

- Average pupil: teacher ratio higher (but declining)
- Average student performance lower
- And 40% of poorest quintile still not enrolling



WHAT HAS DRIVEN CHANGE

1) Sustained government commitment



ETHIOPIA: ENORMOUS INCREASES IN GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

Year	Education expenditure as share of total government expenditure (percent)
1980	8.6
1985	8.2
1990	7.5
1995	13.8
2000	13.6
2005	16.7
2009	23.6



WHAT HAS DRIVEN CHANGE

1) Sustained government commitment

- education budget
- school fee abolition
- supply side measures – school construction; teacher hiring in rural areas
- alternative basic education in remote areas and adult literacy
- school feeding programmes



WHAT HAS DRIVEN CHANGE

- 2) Increased autonomy of regional and local governments
 - Region – local language and curriculum
 - District (woreda) – gradual introduction of block grants with most needy receiving most funds

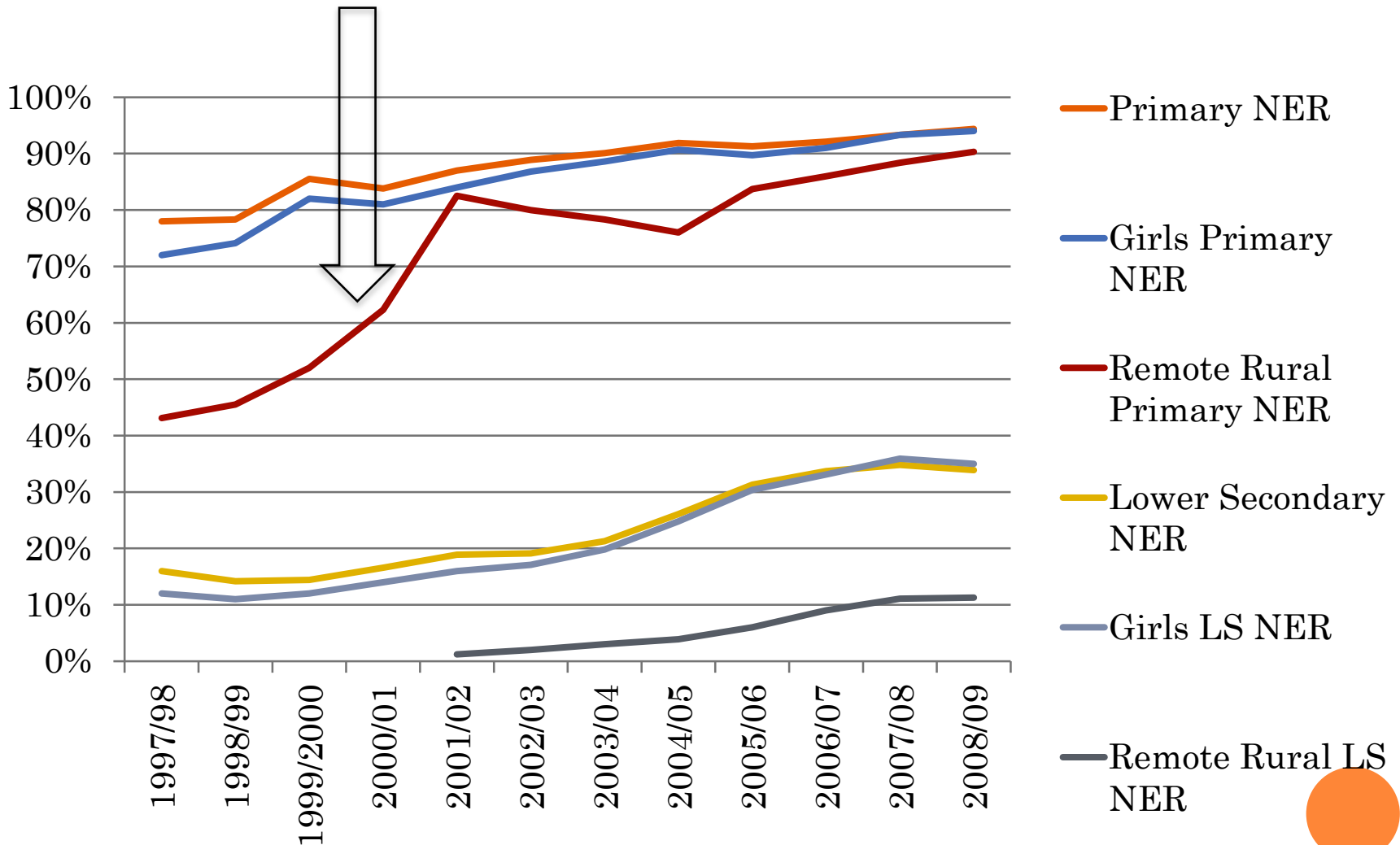
- 3) Increased community participation
 - Role of parent-teacher associations and local education offices

- 4) Effective development partnership
 - Sector wide approach
 - Joint monitoring process



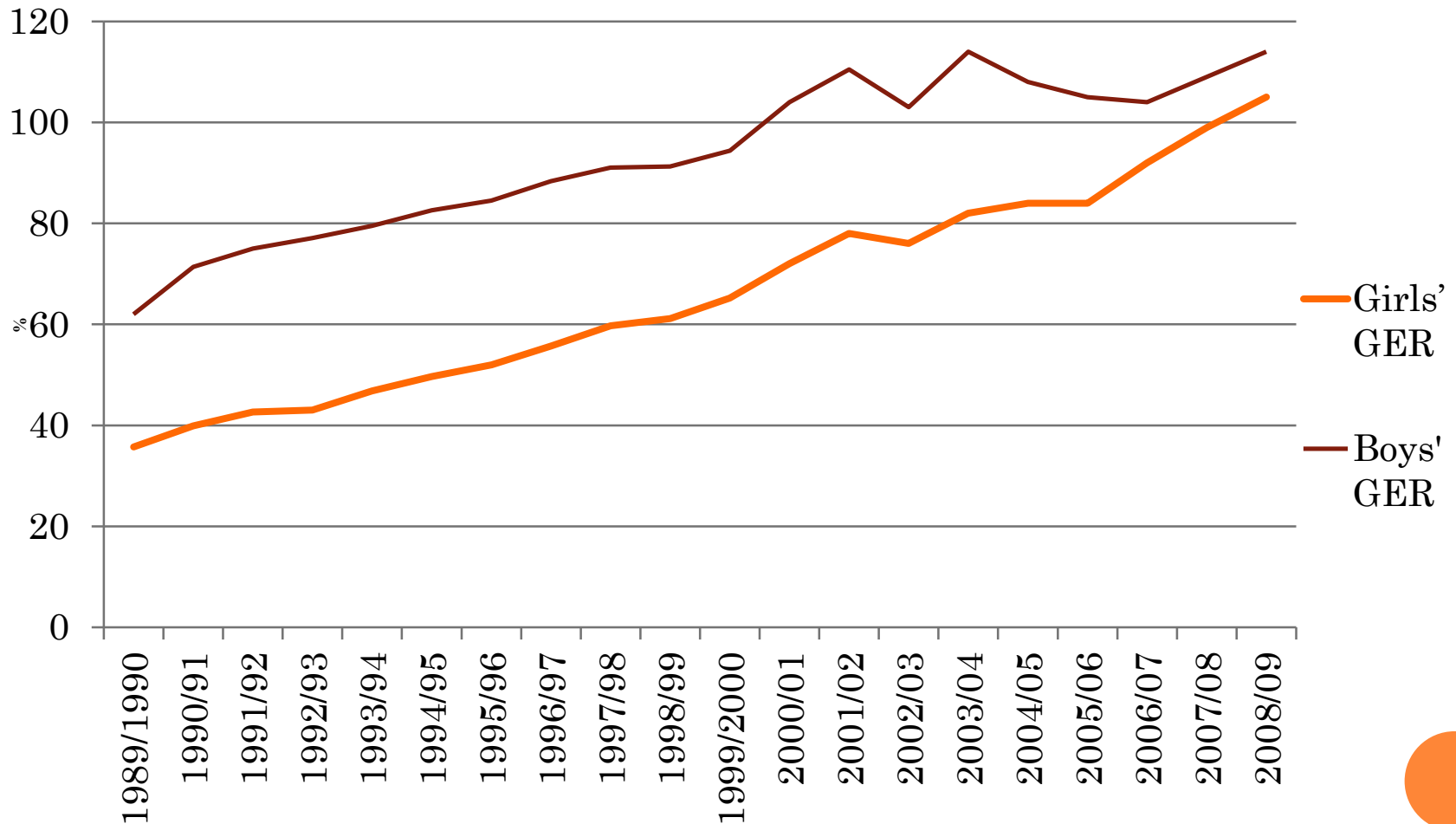
CAMBODIA: REACHING THE MOST REMOTE

Fee abolition

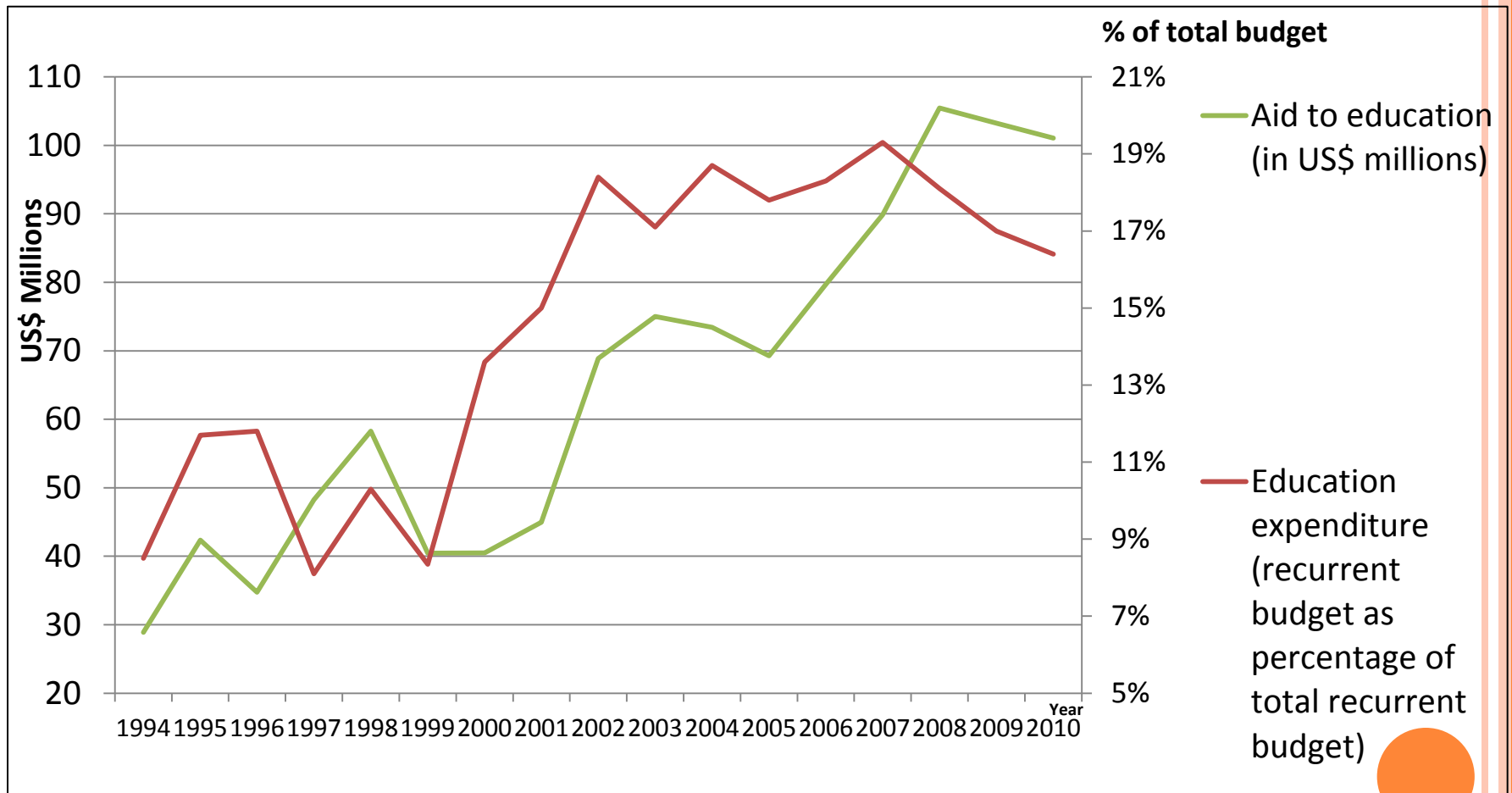


Source: MoEYS data

BENIN: INCREASING ACCESS AND CLOSING THE GENDER GAP



CAMBODIA: INCREASES IN EDUCATION EXPENDITURE AND AID TO EDUCATION



Source: MoEYS data and CDC data

WHAT HAS DRIVEN CHANGE

Cambodia

- Increased spending by Govt and donors
- Better Govt-Donor partnership
- NGO innovative projects

Eg high drop out rate; remote regions

Benin

- Political support
- Substantial donor involvement – too much?
- Effective outreach in rural areas

Eg Mentorship programmes; Mothers' Associations

