

# Factsheet

## KS4 – Education around the world



Some countries have made excellent progress towards Education for ALL, but some still have a long way to go.

**Excellent progress!** 

Vietnam is an excellent example of how a combination of resources and political will can transform education systems and allow millions more children to go to school. Between 2000 and 2010, the Government of Vietnam – with the support of many donors – built 16,000 schools, trained 300,000 teachers, and bought 3 million text books. Rwanda and Nepal are also making excellent progress. Both are on track to getting all children into primary school by the end of 2015. Burundi is not far behind with 94% of children already enrolled in primary school.

### Send My Friend to School (SMF) Grade: A / B

**Vietnam** – Primary school enrolment has increased from 80% to 98%, completion rates have increased from 72% to 94%, and there is one teacher for every 19 children.

**SMF Grade: A**

**Rwanda** – Has improved access to education by 93%

**SMF Grade: A-**

**Nepal** – In 2003 less than 85% of young people went to school, today more than 97% do. One teacher for every 26 children means quality learning.

**SMF Grade: A**

**Burundi** – In 2003 just over half of young people went to school, today almost 95% do.

**SMF Grade: B+**

**United Kingdom** – One of the largest donors of funds to education in the developing world.

**SMF Grade: A-**



## Some progress, improvement needed! 😞

At first great strides were made, with the number of children missing out on school falling from 110 million in 2000 to 60 million in 2007. Countries such as Ethiopia, Nepal and Burundi stopped charging school fees, but progress has stalled and 58 million children are still not in school. Many of those attending are not receiving the right learning – around 250 million children cannot read or count, despite spending four years in school.

### **SMF Grade: C**

**Ethiopia** – Thousands of schools have been built and over a million more children are going to school than in 2000. Children in rural areas are more likely to miss out on education. For every one teacher there is on average 50 students.

### **SMF Grade: C**

**India** – The number of children missing school has dropped massively, from 17million to 1.4million. However, the quality is poor – 60% of year 8 students cannot use a ruler and a third of all children out of school have a disability.

### **SMF Grade: C**

**Spain** – Cancelled its planned donations of funds to education in the developing world.

### **SMF Grade: C**

**Bangladesh** – Good progress at increasing the number of children in school, but 69% of disabled children are missing out on school.

### **SMF Grade: B-**



## Major improvement needed!

A major problem is that Nigeria, Pakistan and Columbia are divided countries, with powerful groups that are opposed to what they consider 'western-style' education. Often referred to as the 'giant of Africa' because of its large economy and population, Nigeria is also the owner of the world's largest education crisis, with schools on the front line of civil conflict and over 10 million children denied an education.

### **SMF Grade: D – F**

**Colombia** – Amount of children missing out of school is increasing – there are now more than double the number missing school compared to five years ago.

### **SMF Grade: D**

**Pakistan** – Over 5 million children are missing out on an education. Also, in large parts of the country, such as Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, where Malala Yousafzai is from, girls are not allowed to go to school.

### **SMF Grade: D**

**Nigeria** – 10.5 million children – 1 in 3 – do not go to school. For those that do the quality is often very poor. Class sizes can be as big as 80, teachers are not adequately trained, and students lack basics such as textbooks or pens.

### **SMF Grade: F**

#### Sources:

- EFA Global Monitoring Report 2014
- UNESCO Institute for Statistics Data Centre: <http://www.uis.unesco.org/DataCentre>
- World Bank Education: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator>
- UNESCO: <http://data.uis.unesco.org/>

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