Comments on

Facing Forward

Schooling for Learning in Africa

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Significance of *Facing Forward*

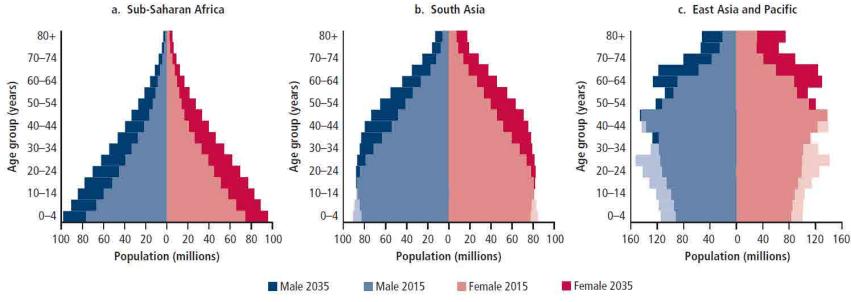
- ◆ Provide comprehensive picture of the "Learning Crisis" in Africa
- ◆ Introduce conceptual framework: from service to service delivery
- Propose in-depth policy recommendations

Why Basic Education in Africa?

Figure O.1 The structure of Sub-Saharan Africa's population is different than that in other regions

a. Sub-Saharan Africa

b. South Asia



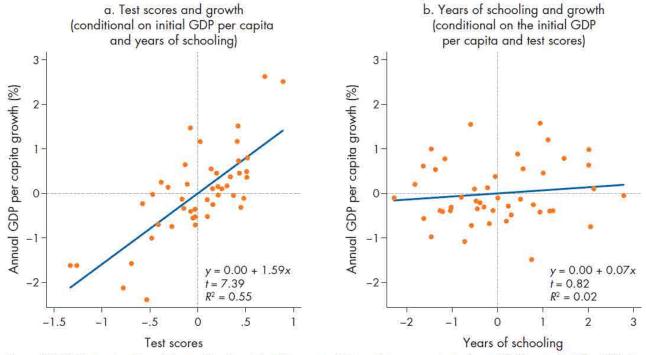
Source: Based on United Nations 2011.

Why Learning Matters?

There is strong evidence that the cognitive skills of the population – rather than more school attainment – are powerfully related to individual earnings, to the distribution of income, and to economic growth (Hanushek and Woessmann 2008).

Figure 1.5 What matters for growth is learning

Annual average per capita growth in GDP, 1970–2015, conditional on test scores, years of schooling completed, and initial GDP per capita



Source: WDR 2018 team, using data on test scores from Hanushek and Woessmann (2012) and data on years of schooling and GDP from the World Bank's World Development Indicators (database), 2017. Data at http://bit.do/WDR2018-Fig 1-5.

World Bank. 2017. World Development Report 2018: Learning to Realize Education's Promise

What Can We Do? From Science to Service Delivery

Whether an intervention, program, or policy that works in one context will work in another will depend, to a large extent, on the contextual factors as well as implementation capacity. ...

In short, good ideas alone are not enough to improve student learning. Capable individuals and institutions are also required to navigate the complex process of implementing both ongoing "regular" programs and new interventions and approaches.

What Can We Do? Immediate and Long-Term Challenges

Immediate Challenges: accommodate countries' limited capacity

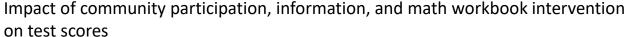
- Make learning a serious goal
- Strengthen literacy and numeracy in early years
- Ensure children stay in school

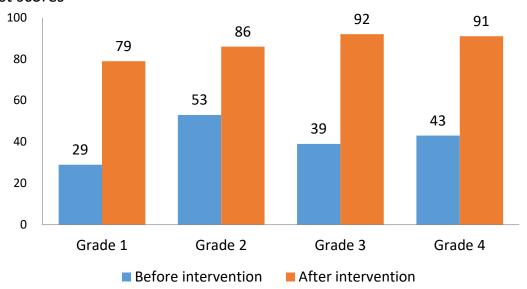
Long-Term Challenges (10-30 years?): enhance counties' whole capacities and ownership

- Improve teacher management and support
- Strengthen budget process
- Strengthen institutional and technical capacity
- > Improve secondary and pre-primary education, etc ...

Immediate Response An Example in Niger

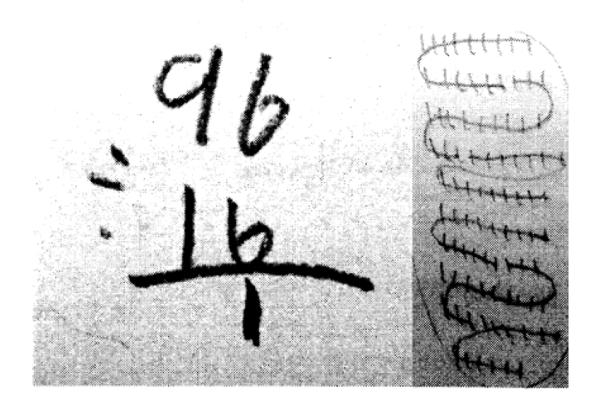
Recent studies suggest that community participation alone is not so effective for improving children's learning, but given the limited government capacity, the role of the community can be a key. Our experience suggest that community participation works by providing communities and parents with information and right avenues to affect children's learning.





NOTE: The result is comparison between pre and post tests, and is not based on a rigorous impact evaluation. 170,000 children in Tillabéri region of Niger participated in the program and survey. The tests were designed to measure pupils' numeracy skills at their grade levels. The scores are the percentage of right answers.

Long-Term Challenges and Response An Example in Zambia



Hiroshima University (2017)

Figure 2: Survey Order 2 & 3 **Previous Study Review** Formulate Prescription I 1st Cycle **Draft Prescription I** Experi ement Analysis 2nd Cycle **Draft Prescription II** Experi Analysis 3rd Cycle **Draft Prescription III** Analysis ment **Improveme** 4th Cycle Draft Prescription IV Experi Analysis Improveme **Baseline Survey Education Package** (Final Prescription) **Endline Survey** Report

Expectations for the World Bank



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