### Post-2015 Education Development: Perspectives from Japan

Kazuhiro Yoshida

CICE, Hiroshima University

International Symposium

Critical Perspectives on Education and Skills in the emerging Post-2015 Development Agenda

January 26, 2015

GSID, Nagoya University and JIASID

### Significance of the Post-2015

Globally,

- Muscat Agreement (7 Targets +) adds to EFA (6 Goals)
- From one (two) of MDGs (8 Goals) to one of SDGs (17 Goals)
- Universal, Transformational, Aspirational
- Outcomes, Learning
- RBF under shrinking ODA/increasing partners

### Run-up to Post-2015 Agenda

- 2000 EFA Dakar FW for Action goals to be achieved by 2015
- March 2014: EFA-SC discussed UNESCO" Position Paper "Education beyond 2015" and agreed:
  - To produce a joint proposal of SC as a voice of education community and for an advocacy at UN, NY
- May 12-14: Oman GEM adopted **Muscat Agreement**
- July 19: SDGs OWG published final outcome document
- August 6-8: APREC, Bangkok
  - To be followed by Lima, Kuwait, Kigali, and Europa
- Nov. 10-12: World Conference on ESD (Nagoya, Aichi)
- Jan.2015 UNSG Synthesis Report
- May 19-22 WEF Incheon
- September UN Summit

# Early Childhood

Muscat Agreement Target	OWG Target
<b>Target 1:</b> By 2030, at least x% of girls and boys are ready for	4.2 by 2030 ensure that all girls and boys have access to
primary school through	quality early childhood
participation in quality early	development, care and pre-
childhood care and education,	primary education so that
including at least one year of	they are ready for primary education
free and compulsory pre- primary education, with	euocation
particular attention to gender	
equality and the most	
marginalized.	

### **Primary and Secondary Education**

#### Muscat Agreement Target

**Target 2:** By 2030, all girls and boys complete free and compulsory quality basic education of at least 9 years and achieve relevant learning outcomes, with particular attention to gender equality and the most marginalized.

#### **OWG** Target

4.1 by 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

### Literacy and Numeracy

#### **Muscat Agreement Target**

**Target 3:** By 2030, all youth and at least x% of adults reach a proficiency level in literacy and numeracy sufficient to fully participate in society, with particular attention to girls and women and the most marginalized.

#### **OWG** Target

4.6 by 2030 ensure that all youth and at least x% of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

## Skills for Work and Life

#### **Muscat Agreement Target**

Target 4: By 2030, at least x% of youth and y% of adults have the knowledge and skills for decent work and life through technical and vocational, upper secondary and tertiary education and training, with particular attention to gender equality and the most marginalized.

#### **OWG Target**

4.3 by 2030 ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

4.4 by 2030, increase by x% the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

## Equity and Gender

Muscat Agreement Target	OWG Target
	<ul> <li>4.5 by 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations</li> </ul>
	vulnerable situations

### ESD and GCE

#### **Muscat Agreement Target**

**Target 5:** By 2030, all learners acquire knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to establish sustainable and peaceful societies, including through global citizenship education and education for sustainable development.

#### **OWG** Target

4.7 by 2030 ensure all learners acquire knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including among others through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

### Teachers

#### **Muscat Agreement Target**

**Target 6:** By 2030, all governments ensure that all learners are taught by qualified, professionallytrained, motivated and wellsupported teachers.

#### **OWG** Target

4.c by 2030 increase by x% the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially LDCs and SIDS

### Finance and other means

#### Muscat Agreement Target

**Target 7:** By 2030, all countries allocate at least 4-6% of their Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or at least 15-20% of their public expenditure to education, prioritizing groups most in need; and strengthen financial cooperation for education, prioritizing countries most in need.

#### **OWG** Target

4.a build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

4.b by 2020 expand by x% globally the number of scholarships for developing countries in particular LDCs, SIDS and African countries to enrol in higher education, including vocational training, ICT, technical, engineering and scientific programmes in developed countries and other developing countries

### Significance of the Post-2015

### Globally,

- Muscat Agreement (7 Targets +) adds to EFA (6 Goals)
- From one (two) of MDGs (8 Goals) to one of SDGs (17 Goals)
- Universal, Transformational, Aspirational
- Outcomes, Learning
- RBF under shrinking ODA/increasing partners

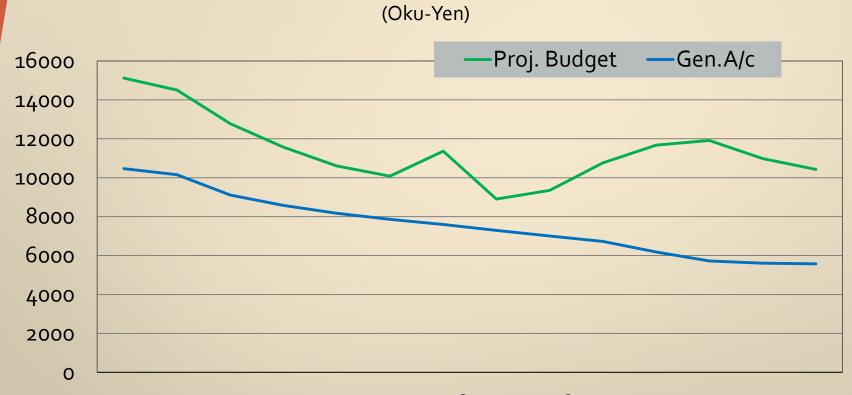
How to link?!

### Japan's response to the Post-2015

#### Shrinking ODA allocation

- More players, especially private sectors
- Redefining "international cooperation"
- Using Japan's strengths and meet expectations
- Formulating a new ODA Charter
- Formulating a new policy on Int. Ed. Cooperation

### Japan's ODA Budget

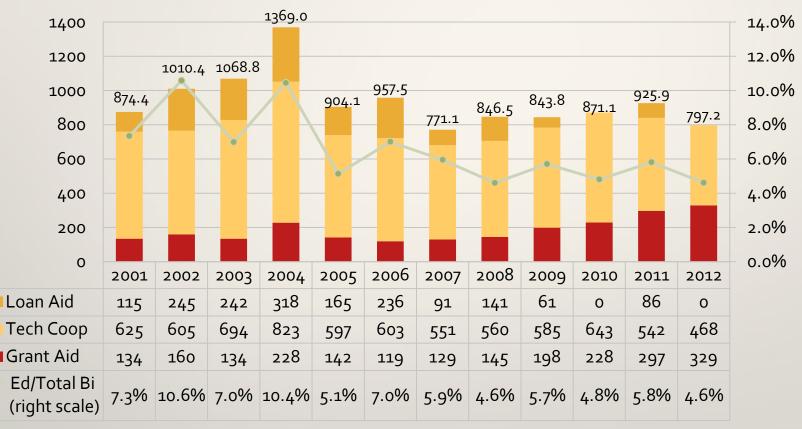


2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013

Source: MOFA ODA White Paper various years.

### Japan's Education Aid by Type

#### (Commitment, Calendar Year, Current US\$ million)

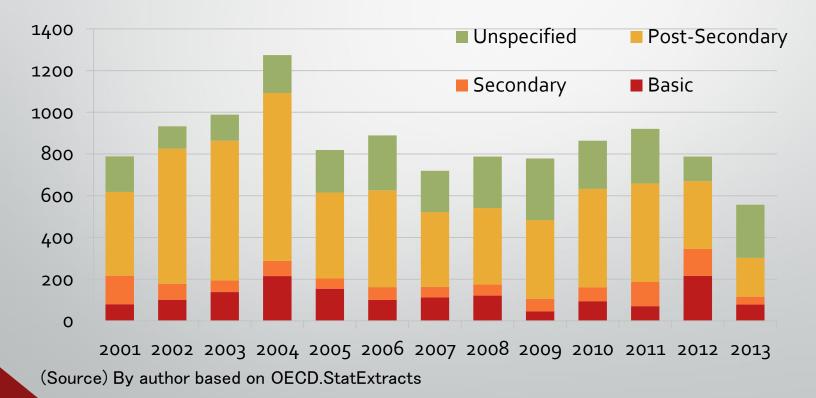


Source: MOFA various years.

Note: Figures include aid for Eastern Europe and graduated countries.

## Japan's ODA for Education by Subsector

(Commitment, Calendar year, Current US\$ million)



### Japan's response to the Post-2015

- Shrinking ODA allocation
- More players, especially private sectors
- Redefining "international cooperation"
- Using Japan's strengths and meet expectations
- Formulating a new ODA Charter
- Formulating a new policy on Int. Ed. Cooperation

## Thank you! yoshidak@Hiroshima-u.ac.jp