



A programme of education above all™

# Barriers OOSC face and how education systems can address them

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“Those still denied an education are the hardest to reach. Tackling it will require ingenuity as well as investment.”

Her Highness Sheikha Moza bint Nasser

# Who are the 58 million out of school children?

They are ALL DIFFERENT. Among others, they are...



...Poverty affected children



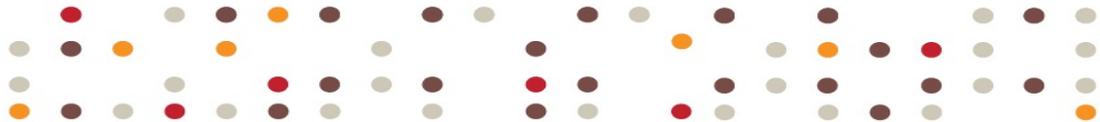
Photo Credit: CIDADE ESCOLA APRENDIZ / Elisângela Leite

...Special needs children





...Girl children



...Overage children





...Displaced children



# ... Working children



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# ...Conflict affected children



# They are 58 million children with a right to a quality primary education!



Special needs children



Overage children



Poverty affected



Conflict affected children

© Education Above All Foundation



Displaced children



Working children

© Education Above All Foundation



Girl children

Their education is also a means to overcome poverty and disparity—for them, their families, and their nations

# What EAC wants to contribute

- 10 million OOSC in quality primary education
- Quality for retention and learning
- Advocacy for OOSC
- Resource mobilization



# EAC's focus is...

Exclusively on children who are out of school by

- Recognizing what works,
- Selecting partners with experience and community roots, and
- Addressing barriers that children face.



# Some Common Barriers to Education



# Examples of overcoming barriers...

## POVERTY



Community schools

Non-formal schools

Employability skills

Scholarships, grants and cash transfers

Elimination of school fees

Supplying uniforms

Book bags / learning materials

Village savings and loans associations

Income generating activities

Community mobilisation

# Examples of overcoming barriers...

## GENDER



Attendance incentives

Policy reform/Government partnership

Recruitment of female teachers

Bursaries for deserving girls

Community engagement

Gender specific latrines

Advocating education over child marriage

Safe environment/gender-sensitive training

# Examples of overcoming barriers...

## REFUGEES / IDPS / RETURNNESS



Healing classrooms

Accelerated learning programmes

Safe/Child friendly schools

Psychosocial development

Learning materials / instruction in home country language(s)

# Examples of overcoming barriers...

## INFRASTRUCTURE



School / classroom construction

School / classroom rehabilitation

School prep for children with special needs

Tent schools or temporary learning spaces

Single classroom schools

Alternative school facilities

Water, sanitation and hygiene facilities

# Examples of overcoming barriers...

## RESOURCES



Teacher recruitment / training

Learning material

Assistive devices for children with special needs

Teaching aids

Teacher incentives

Community involvement/investment

Private sector investment

# Examples of overcoming barriers...

## SPECIAL NEEDS



Teacher training

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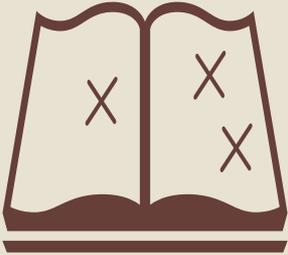
Assistive devices for children with special needs

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School prep for children with special needs

# Examples of overcoming barriers...

## POOR QUALITY OF EDUCATION



Appropriate class size

Instructional and supervisory support

PTA / SMC training

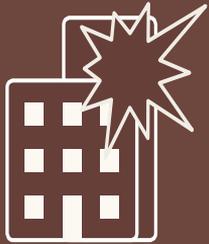
School task forces

Teacher incentives

Teacher professional development

# Examples of overcoming barriers...

POST-CONFLICT INSTABILITY  
/ INSECURITY



Home based schools

Protection committees

Protection training

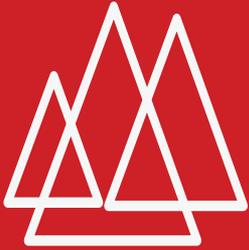
Support programmes/psychosocial support

Infrastructure improvement

Sport and recreation equipment

# Examples of overcoming barriers...

## CHALLENGING GEOGRAPHIES



Alternative school facilities

Non-formal schools

Single classroom schools

Mobile schools

Boat schools

Accelerated learning programmes for  
overage students

# “Push and pull” for reaching and keeping OOSC in a quality education programme

- Push
  - Non-state provision to accommodate those not reached by public education
- Pull
  - Public provision that responds to and is attractive to the most disadvantaged



# Examples of how “systems” continue to exclude marginalized groups

Education systems continue to cater to the majority and easy to reach through their...

- Academic calendars
  - Planting and harvesting schedules, etc.
- Language of instruction
  - Learning happens in a language that is not understood
- Requirements
  - Age and grade ranking, birth certificates, citizenship, etc.
- Hidden costs
  - Uniforms, books, exam fees, etc.
- Relevance
  - Ability to relate to the curriculum, and make connections to one’s life



# What needs to change to make systems them equitable and inclusive

Systems can welcome those children who are still excluded by...

- Adjusting school schedules
  - Adapted for children, students with responsibilities
- Accepting of difference
  - Teachers and system
- Becoming Flexible
  - Learning at pace, level and subject, adapting to needs of learners
- Acknowledging what the learners bring and know
  - Workers' arithmetic skills
- Linking learning and curriculum to community and culture
  - Knowledge of sustainable practices



# Some examples of how this can be done



- West Africa—partner coordination
- Gyan Shala, Bihar State, India—NGO practice into system
- Bharti Foundation, India and TCF, Pakistan—focus on quality
- UNICEF Yemen—NGO/government coordination
- Dhaka Ahsania Mission—multi-level/multi-grade classrooms
- Care-Haiti—accommodating working children
- Aide et Action Cambodia—Consortium for different barriers

# Some lessons learned

- Partnership—Strategic, implementing, advocacy, funding
- Innovation—NRC, Côte d'Ivoire—bridging programs
- Flexibility/adaptability—Girl Child Network, Kenya
- Certification—BRAC, Bangladesh
- Community engagement—IRC, Côte d'Ivoire
- Links to the formal system



<http://educateachild.org/>



علم طفلاً

EDUCATE A CHILD

# Examples of how barriers can be overcome

## POVERTY



- Community schools
- Non-formal schools
- Employability skills
- Scholarships, grants and cash transfers
- Elimination of school fees
- Supplying uniforms
- Book bags / learning materials
- Village savings and loans associations
- Income generating activities
- Community mobilisation

## RESOURCES



- Teacher recruitment / training
- Learning material
- Assistive devices for children with special needs
- Teaching aids
- Teacher incentives
- Community involvement/investment
- Private sector investment

## POOR QUALITY OF EDUCATION



- Appropriate class size
- Instructional and supervisory support
- PTA / SMC training
- School task forces
- Teacher incentives
- Teacher professional development

## REFUGEES / IDPS / RETURNNESS



- Healing classrooms
- Accelerated learning programmes
- Safe/Child friendly schools
- Psychosocial development
- Learning materials / instruction in home country language(s)

## CHALLENGING GEOGRAPHIES



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## SPECIAL NEEDS



- Teacher training
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- School prep for children with special needs

## POST-CONFLICT INSTABILITY / INSECURITY



- Home based schools
- Protection committees
- Protection training
- Support programmes/psychosocial support
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