OOSCI
Out of School Children Initiative
What is the Out of School Children Initiative?

OOSCI was launched in 2010 by UNICEF and UIS
Why do we want ALL children in school?

Education is a human right. It empowers people to survive and thrive and is our most effective weapon against poverty.

Education is associated with more peaceful communities, greater civic engagement and stronger democracies.

Half of the recent reduction in maternal and infant mortality is due to more education for girls.

Education is one of the best economic investments available with returns of $10 - $15 on the dollar.

Each additional year of schooling is associated with an increase of 0.37% in GDP, rising to 1.0% with improved learning outcomes.

As many as 250 million children of primary school age are failing to learn the basics.
What does OOSCI do?

OOSCI aims to make a substantial and sustainable reduction in the number of children out of school.

1) Developing comprehensive profiles of excluded children using consistent and innovative statistical methods.

2) Linking these profiles to the barriers and bottlenecks that lead to exclusion.

3) Identifying, promoting and implementing sound policies that address exclusion from a multi-sectorial perspective.
How much progress has been made?

- 30+ Country Studies completed
- 20+ Country Studies in the pipeline
- 7 Regional Reports published
- Global Report launched on 19 January 2015

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If the world were a village of 100 children of primary school age...
9% of children out of school
Il
58 million
If the world were a village of 100 adolescents of lower secondary school age...
17% of adolescents out of school

63 million
Reasons for out-of-school vary among regions.
The global trend of OOSC

Number of out-of-school children of primary school age, 1990-2012

World in 1990: 103.9 Million
World in 2000: 99.8 Million
World in 2012: 57.8 Million
The global trend of OOSC

Number of out-of-school children of primary school age, 1990-2012

Need another 200 years!
Stagnation of education MDG alarming!
SSA and SA are main drivers of stagnation.
Why has the progress stalled in recent years?
Economic growth has slowed down since 2008.
Increased cases of emergencies and humanitarian crisis.
Majority of countries with high OOS rate are conflict-affected.
Existing data do not support conflict hypothesis.
Performance of big countries affect global trends.
Rapid population growth in sub-Saharan Africa
Faster growth in school enrolment needed.
School enrolment has stagnated since 2007.
“Business as usual” wouldn’t work to reach the hardest to reach.
“Build it, they will come” optimism won’t work any more.
Where are the world’s 58 million out of school children?
OOSC > 0.5 million
OOSC rate > 20%

Countries with OOSC rate > 20% include:
- Nigeria
- Pakistan
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Afghanistan
- Sudan
- Somalia
- Eritrea
- South Sudan
- Liberia

Note: The size of the bubbles represents the population of each country, with 1 million indicating a large population.
OOSC rate > 20%
High proportions and numbers of OOSC concentrate in Horn of Africa and Western and Central Africa.

OOSC rate > 20%
Which children are out of school?

Headlines

- 50% of out-of-school children live in countries affected by conflict
- 50% of out-of-school children live in sub-Saharan Africa
- 53% of out-of-school children are girls

Amongst out-of-school children

- 43% will never enter school
- 34% will enter school late
- 23% will drop out early
Who are these children?

More likely to be out of school:

- Children from the poorest families
- Children affected by conflict or natural disasters
- Girls
- Children with disabilities
- Children from rural areas
- Working children
- Children from minority ethnic or language groups
Why are they out of school?

Most common barriers:

- Cost of going to school
- Gender bias in culture or school system
- No schools nearby
- Schools don’t accept children with disabilities
- Security
- No jobs after finishing school
- Language of instruction
## What policies can get children into school?

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<td><strong>Children with disabilities</strong></td>
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Why is equity important?
Thank you