

# CAF Education Agenda 2016-2020

*More inclusion, more equity, more productivity*

## Contributions to the Education Inter-American Agenda

*Ninth Inter-American Meeting of Ministers of Education  
February, 2017*



# Who we are and what we do

**CAF - Development Bank of Latin America** is a multilateral organization created in 1970, owned by 19 countries - 17 of Latin America and the Caribbean, Spain and Portugal- as well as 14 private banks in the region.

It promotes a sustainable development model through credit operations, non-reimbursable resources, and support in the technical and financial structuring of projects in the public and private sectors of Latin America.



# Content

- I. Education in Latin America: 5 messages for CAF action
- I. CAF support strategy

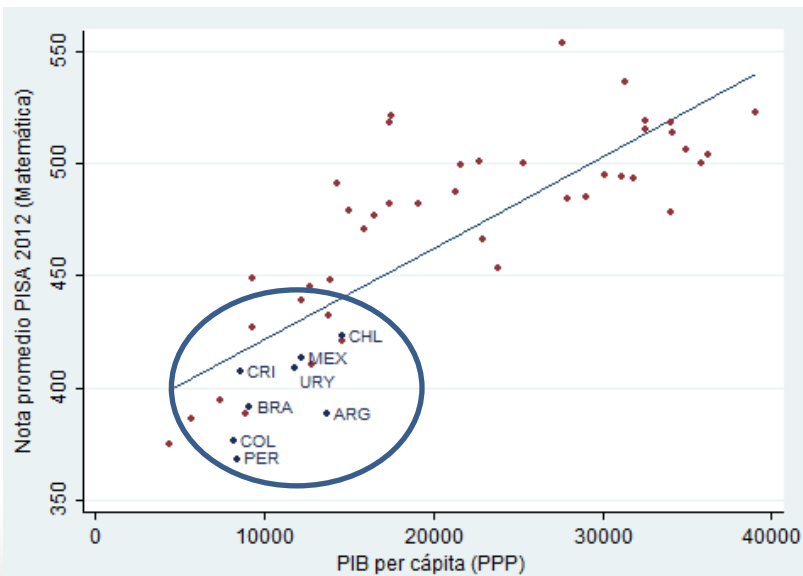




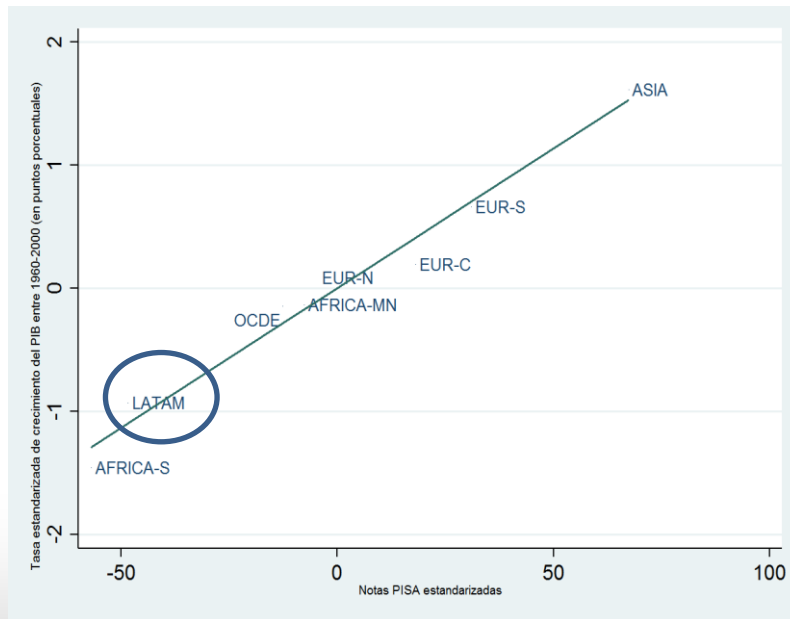
# I. Education in Latin America: 5 messages for CAF action

# More education, higher economic and social development

PISA results in Mathematics and GDP per cápita



PISA results and long term economic growth, difefrente regions



100 points of difference in PISA = 2 percentual points of anual growth in long term

100 points of difference in PISA = 2 years of formal education

Source: WDI (World Bank), PISA 2012 (OCDE), RED Report (CAF, 2016)

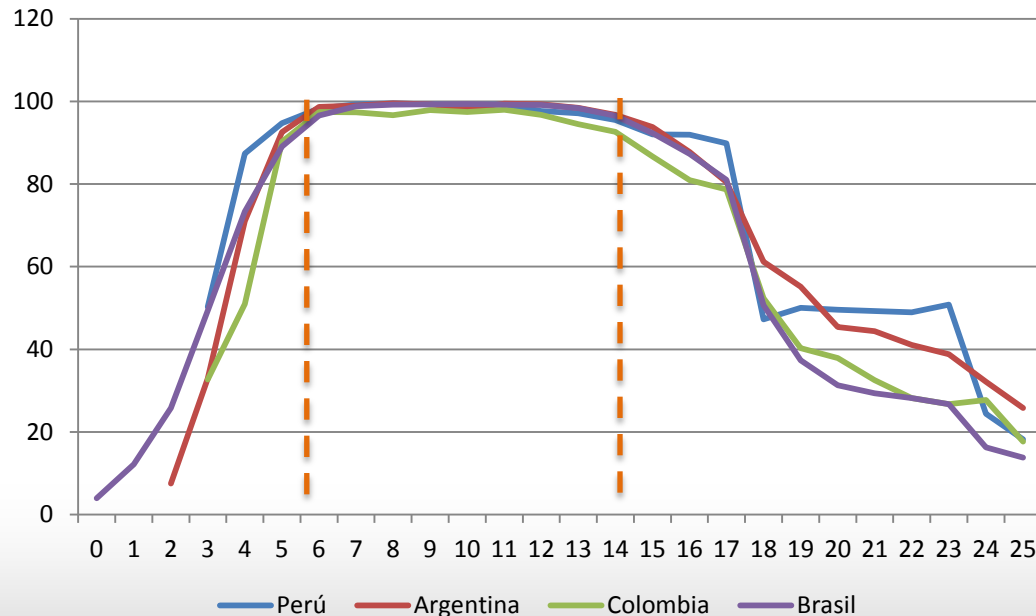


# Message 1:

**Education has a strong influence  
on economic growth, social  
welfare and individual progress**

# Access to basic education has increased but important deficits and high inequality persists

Enrollment rate by age. Selected LA countries, 2013.

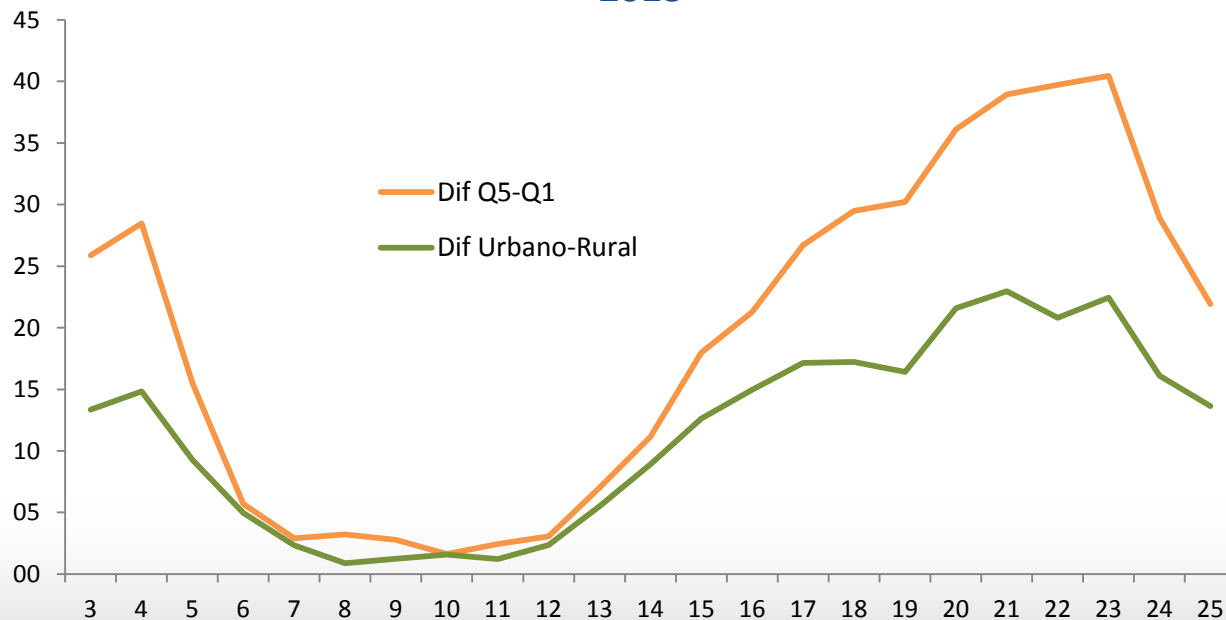


- **70%** of 3 years old children does not have access to early childhood attention
- **15%** 5 years old children is out of school
- **1 in 5** young people does not attend school at age 16

Fuente: Con base en SEDLAC- Socio-Economic Database for Latin America and the Caribbean, Encuestas de Hogares homogeneizadas

# Access to basic education has increased but important deficits remain and high inequality persists

Difference in enrollment rates, by income quintiles and region (urban - rural)  
2013



Source: Based on SEDLAC- Socio-Economic Database for Latin America and the Caribbean, Homogenized household surveys



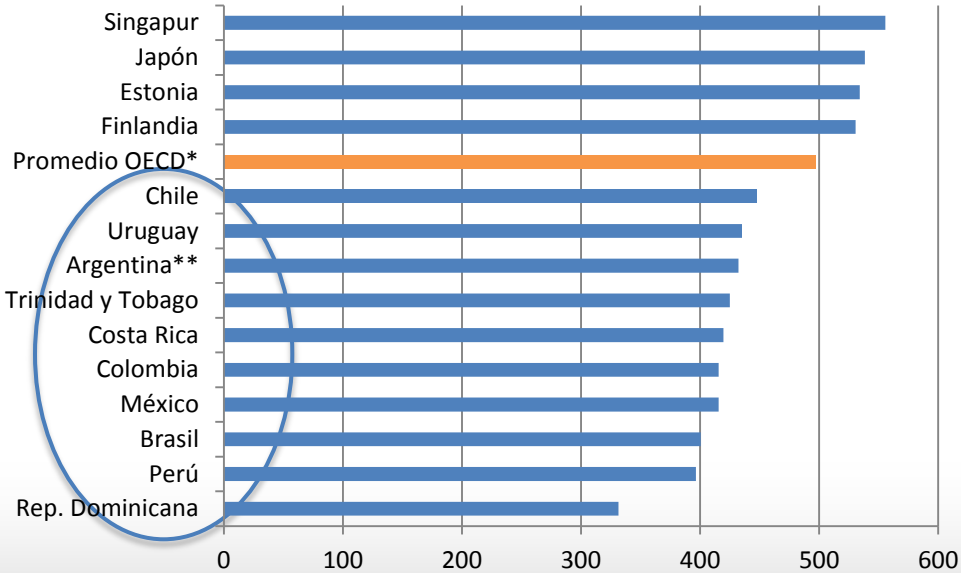


## Message 2:

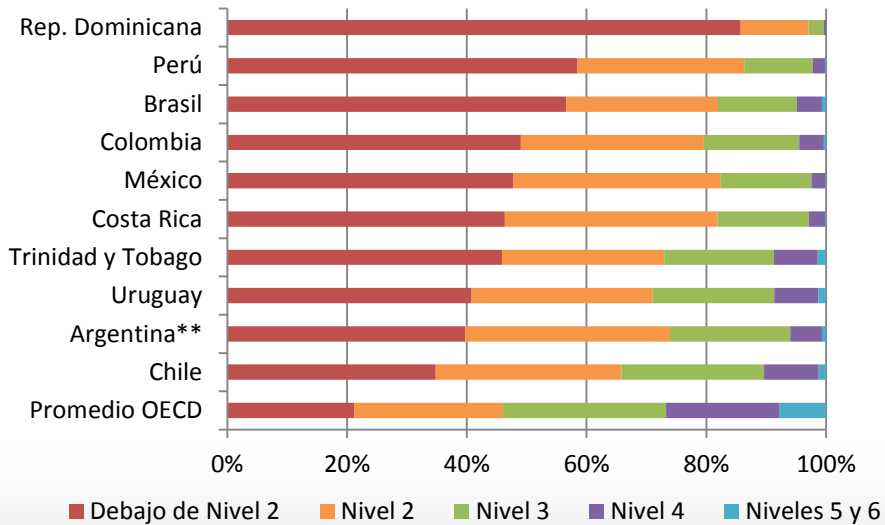
Latin America must **increase access** to early education and **ensure** graduation of upper secondary education, specially among low-income population

# Low cognitive skills in Latin American students

Science Results, PISA 2015. Several countries



Percentage of students by level in Science. LA countries and OCDE Average. PISA 2015



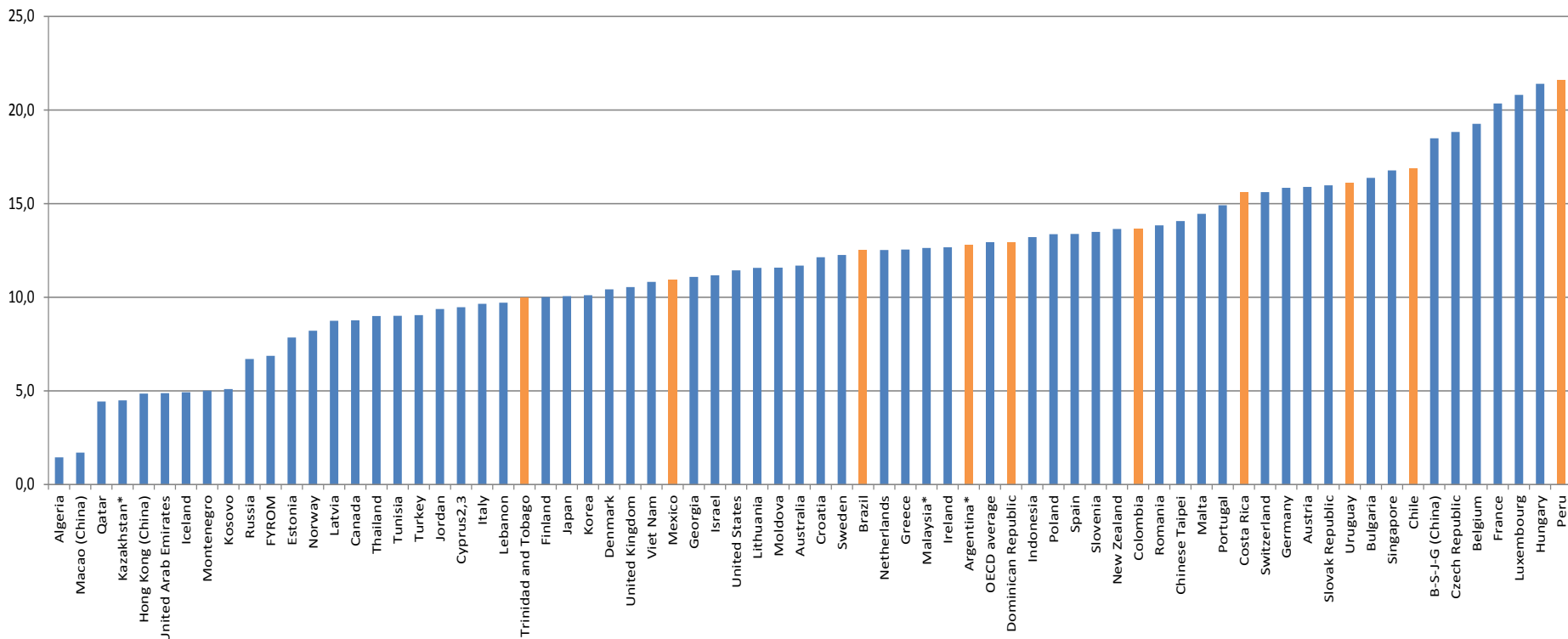
\*Promedio OECD excluyendo a Chile y México


\*\*La muestra de Argentina es pequeña para asegurar comparabilidad

Fuente: Elaborado con base en los Resultados PISA 2015, en Foco. Programa para la Evaluación Internacional de Alumnos. OCDE

# ... and results are highly conditioned by socioeconomic status

## Percentage of variance in Science results explained by socioeconomic status. PISA 2015

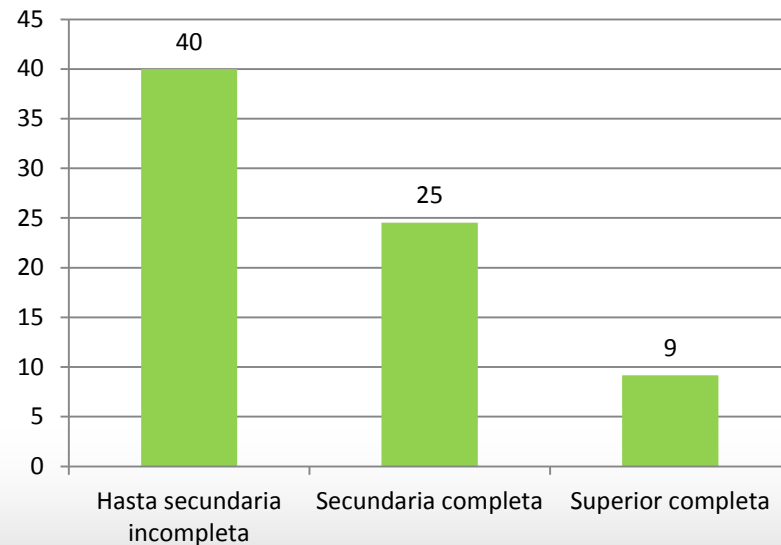
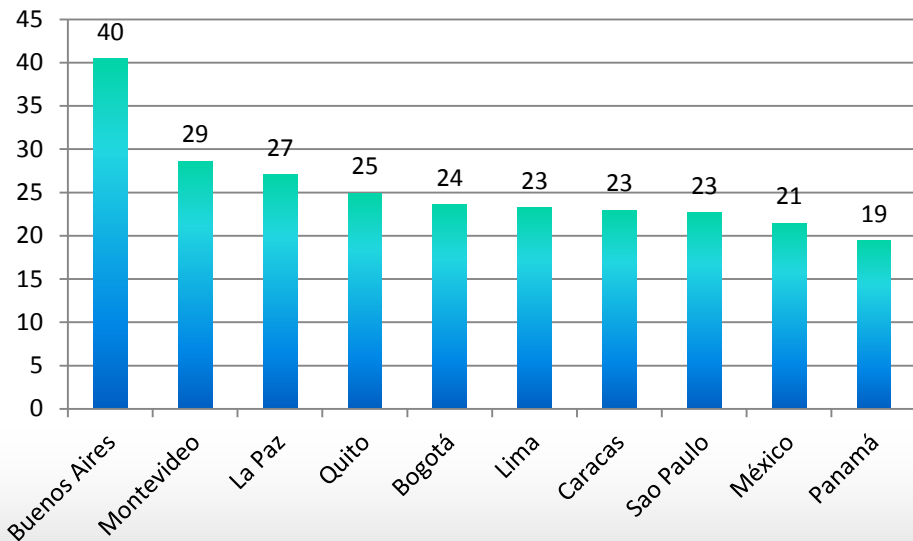




Message 3:  
Latin America must increase  
**quality** of education, with focus in  
**equity**

# Skills for work: Disconnection with labor demands

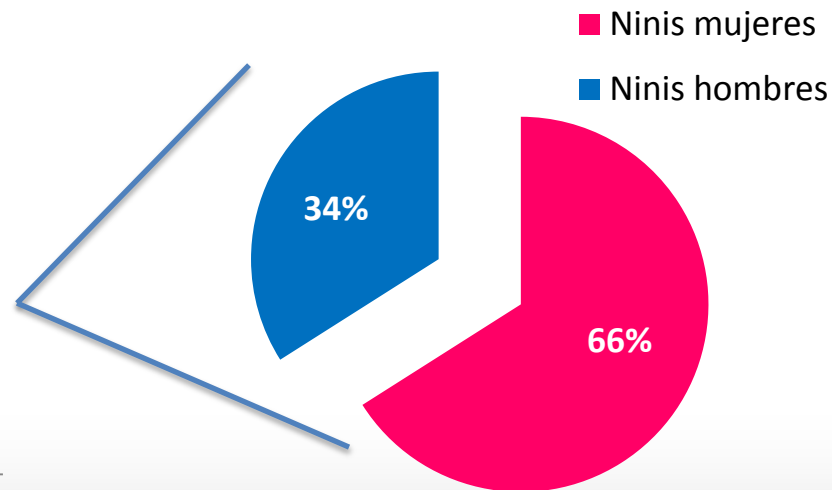
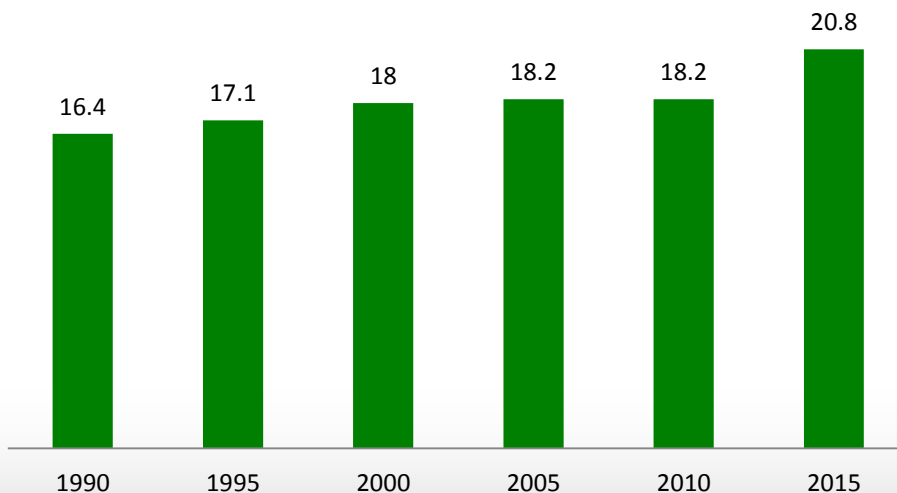
Percentage of people who consider that the knowledge and skills acquired at school is useless or unhelpful for their current job



Source: ECAF 2015

# Nini's: 1 out of 6 young people in LAC neither work nor study

Individuals between 15 y 24 neither attend to school or working (millions)



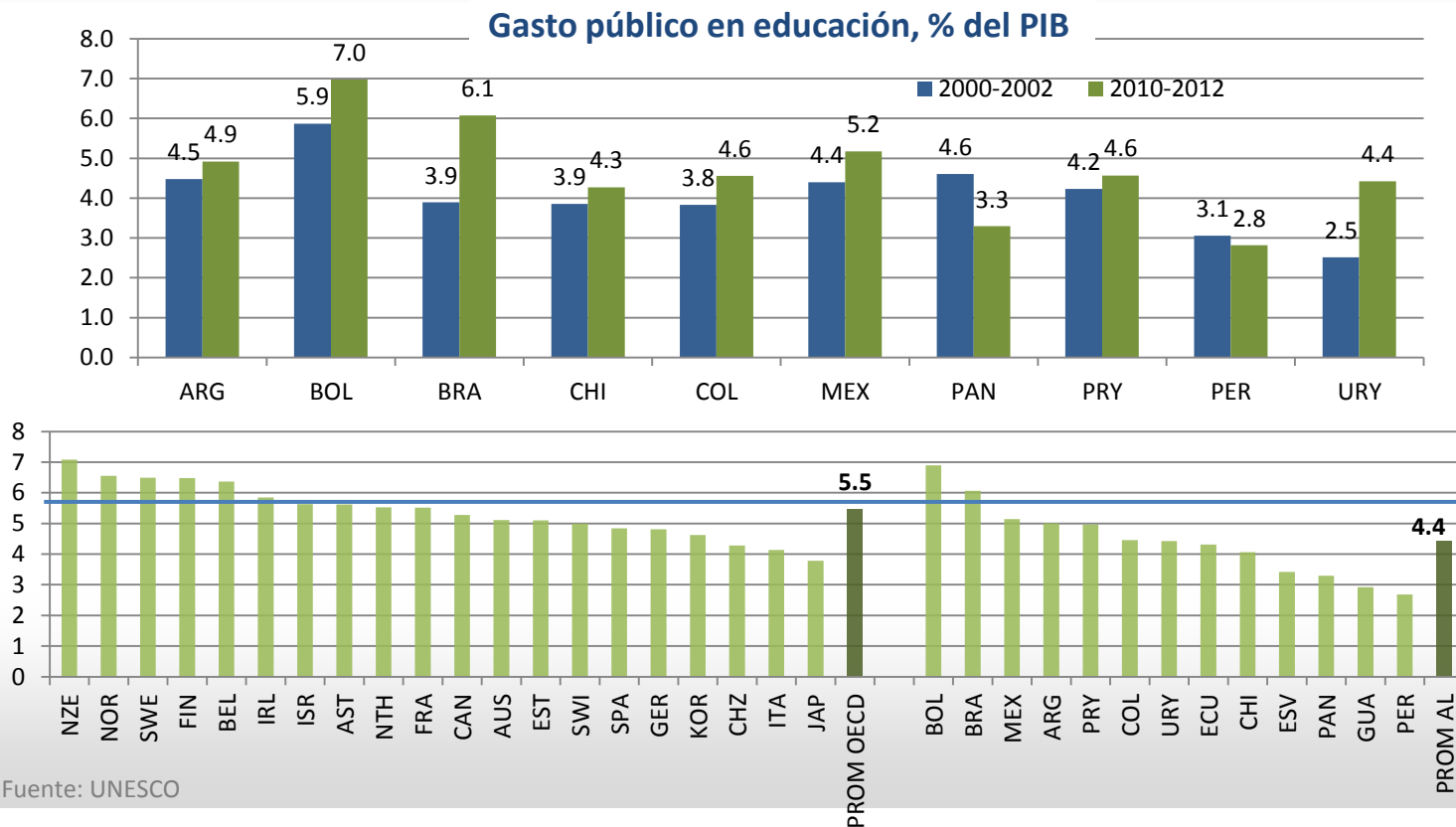
Source: De Hoyos, Rogers y Popova, 2015



## Mesagge 4:

Latin American young people need to gain the **skills** and **competencies** they need to succeed at work

# Public spending in education as a share of GDP increased in most Latin American countries, but we are still below the OECD average

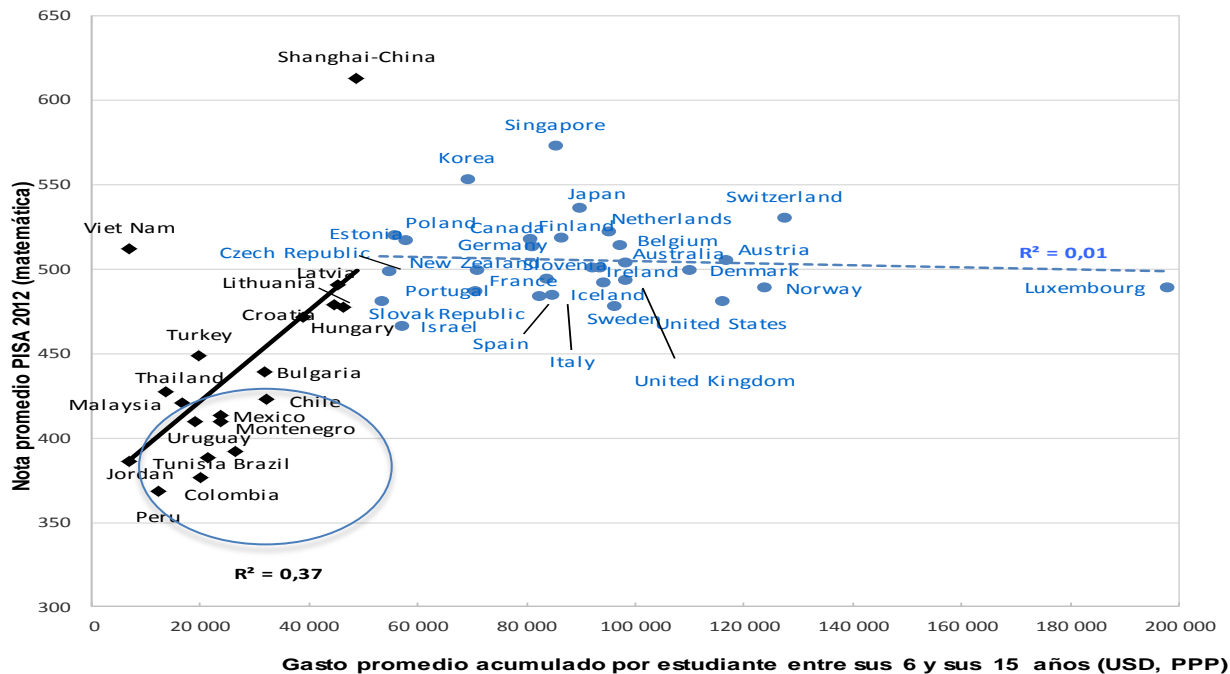


Fuente: UNESCO



# But we may still improve results with current spending

- ◆ Países con gasto acumulado por estudiante (entre sus 6 y sus 15 años) inferior a USD 50 000
- Ajuste lineal para estos países <sup>1</sup>
- Países con gasto acumulado por estudiante (entre sus 6 y sus 15 años) superior a USD 50 000
- - - Ajuste lineal para estos países <sup>2</sup>



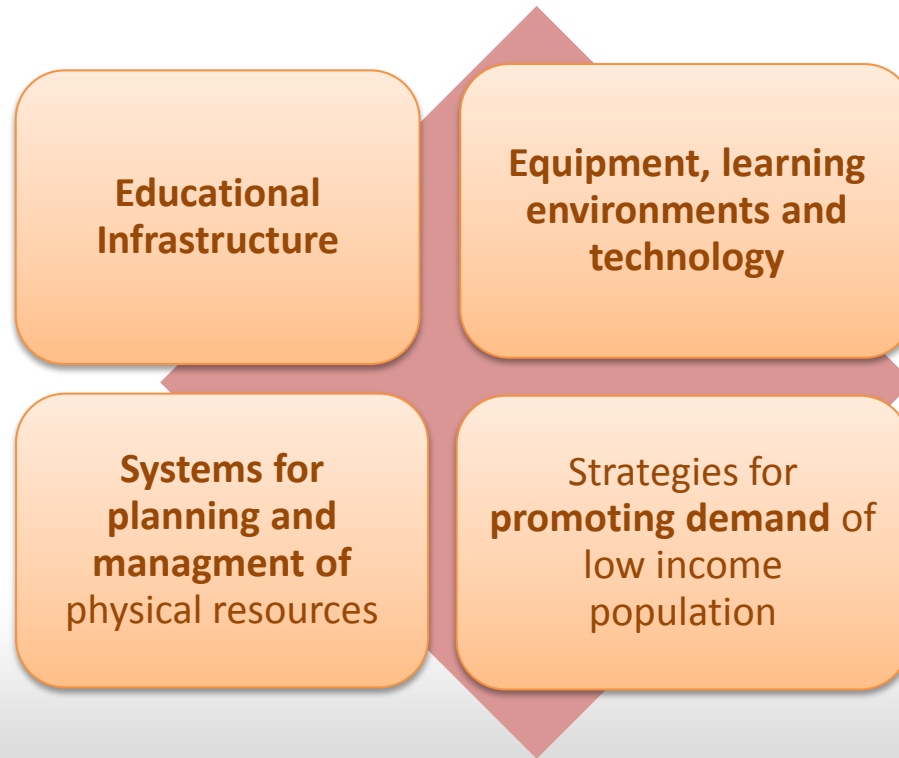
Fuente: UNESCO



Message 5:  
Latin America needs to invest **more** and  
**better**

## II. CAF Education Agenda

# CAF Action 1. Increase **access**, with focus on low income population



# CAF Action 2. Increase **quality** of education



Investments in early childhood education and care  
and preschool education

Teacher quality, specially professional development  
(ECE, ICT, innovative practices)

Interventions for acquiring reading skills at an early stage

## CAF Action 3. Increase **relevance** of education

**Curricular reforms** to better *match* skills with those demanded in the labor market

Expansion and strengthening **upper secondary and post secondary education offers, including TVET**, that allow transition to labor market or higher education

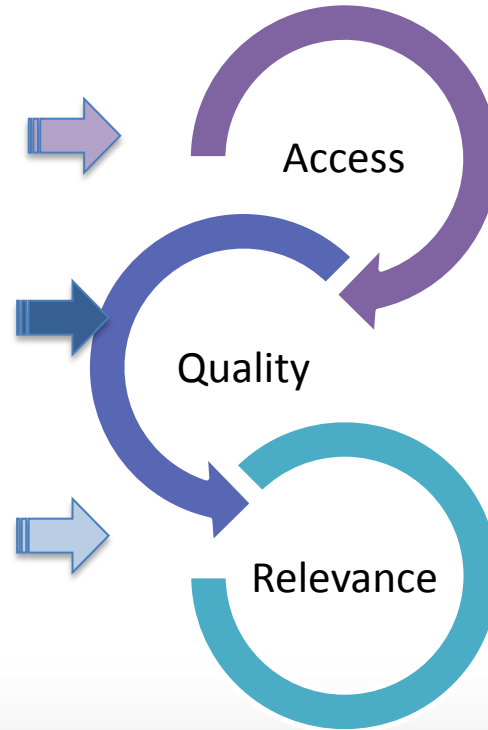
Promoting **qualification frameworks** and **strategic partnerships**

Promoting **innovation capacity** and **entrepreneurship**

**1: Increase access to early childhood education and assure graduation from secondary education**

**2: Increase quality of education, with focus on equity**

**3: Increase correspondence between instruction and skills for work**



Technical and financial support

Review and dissemination of best practices



**Más oportunidades, un mejor futuro.**

