

**Analysis of the proposed post -
2015 education agenda
and the draft**

Framework for Action 2015-2030

A) A brief overview of the agenda setting process



B-) Main achievements



- *Definition of a broad, humanist and human rights based education agenda;*
- *Ensuring “at least 12 years of publicly-funded quality formal education for all”, including 9 years of free compulsory education;*
- *Recognition of inclusive education and the overcoming all forms of discrimination as a priority;*
- *Broad concept of quality, beyond measurable learning outcomes and standardized tests;*

- *Recognition of teachers as key actors for a good education and for the realization of the right to education;*
- *Recognition of the right to participate and of the role of civil society participation in all decision making processes as well as policy monitoring and evaluation;*
- *2030 Education Agenda fully integrated in the Sustainable Development Goals, recognizing the indivisibility of human rights and education as key for social and environmental justice.*

C-) Main challenges in terms of CONTENT of the agenda



-Non regression !

-The principle of gratuity: 12 years of free primary and secondary education must be a commitment and not just a recommendation;

-Non discrimination: Mother tongue and intercultural education, as well as education for people with disabilities, must be further emphasized;

-Challenge the root causes of attacks and violence in and around schools, including the importance of decreasing military spending;

-Financing

- *the FFA must express AT LEAST 6% of PIB and AT LEAST 20% of public expenditure;*
- *Call for doubling humanitarian aid*
- *Ensure that the Dakar commitment to financing be reaffirmed in Incheon's outcome documents:*

“We affirm that no country seriously committed to education for all will be thwarted in their achievement of this goal by lack of financing”

-University education as a public good: stronger language on quality and highlighting 3 missions of higher education institutions – teaching, research and community engagement

-Indicators

D-) Main challenges in terms of the IMPLEMENTATION of the agenda



*-**Strengthening public education systems** as the main strategy to ensure the realisation of the right to education for all, articulating access, inclusion and quality and the overcoming of social segregation, stratification and inequalities*

*-**Halt and reverse privatization and commercialization of education processes**, including trends that promote low fee private schools and trade treaties that involve education, including TISA. Furthermore, the private provision of education must be regulated by governments.*

*-Continue to **ensure that a broad and human-rights perspective of quality prevails**, as the trends that push for standardized testing as proxy for quality continue to have a strong presence globally*

*-Implement policies that effectively **value teachers**: training, remuneration, participation in decision making and academic freedom;*

-Increase domestic financing for education, particularly by expanding the tax base, ensuring progressive tax systems, challenging harmful taxes incentives, tax evasion and aggressive tax avoidance, as well as the abuse of tax heavens

-Increase and improve international cooperation for education and ensure that the Global Partnership for Education aligns its strategic plan and financing mechanisms to the Education 2030 Agenda;

-Ensure that early childhood education and adult literacy are prioritized in policy making, in terms of legislations, policies and financing, recognizing each age's specific needs;

-Guarantee mechanisms that put in practice the principle of civil society participation, ensuring institutionalized spaces and overcoming all forms of criminalization of activists – human rights can only be fulfilled in a context of democracy that recognizes the participation as a right in itself.

-Increase the participation of children and youth and of youth-led organizations at all levels of the education movement