

# **INCLUSIVE & EQUITABLE EDUCATION IN AFRICA**

## **A DATA-DRIVEN ANALYSIS**

**GROUP 6B: GROW COHORT 2**

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**VENUE: Ghana-India Kofi Annan Centre of Excellence in ICT (AITI-KACE)**

# OUTLINE

01

Background

02

Problem Statement

03

Objectives

04

Results

05

Insights &  
Recommendations

06

Limitations

07

Conclusion

08

References

## MEET THE TEAM



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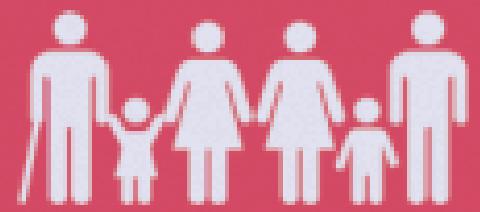
Data Analyst

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7 AFFORDABLE AND  
CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND  
ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION  
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED  
INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES  
AND COMMUNITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE  
CONSUMPTION  
AND PRODUCTION



# Background

Sustainable Development Goal 4 calls for “***inclusive and equitable quality education***” and lifelong learning opportunities for all by 2030. Realizing this goal in **Africa** demands focused attention on reducing disparities, improving education financing, and ensuring equitable access to learning opportunities at all levels.



# Problem Statement

Africa's education sector continues to face persistent and structural challenges. These challenges hinder progress toward inclusive, equitable, and quality education for all.

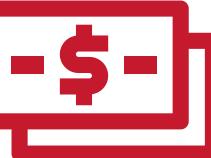
## Disparity

 Significant inequalities persist across gender, income levels, and urban-rural divides.

## Underinvestment

 Many African governments allocate less than the UNESCO-recommended 4–6% of GDP or 15–20% of public spending to education.

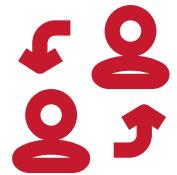
## Deficits

 Shortages of essential teaching and learning materials hinder quality instruction and learner engagement.

# Objectives

To evaluate the state of education in Africa through key indicators related to access, equity, gender parity, resource allocation, and government investment.

01



To assess **gender disparities** in enrolment and out-of-school rates across different levels of education

02



To analyze **government investment** in education (GDP) and allocation toward **essential learning resources**

03



To examine **educational access** and **attendance disparities** across urban-rural locations and income quintiles

04



To explore youth literacy patterns in relation to gender

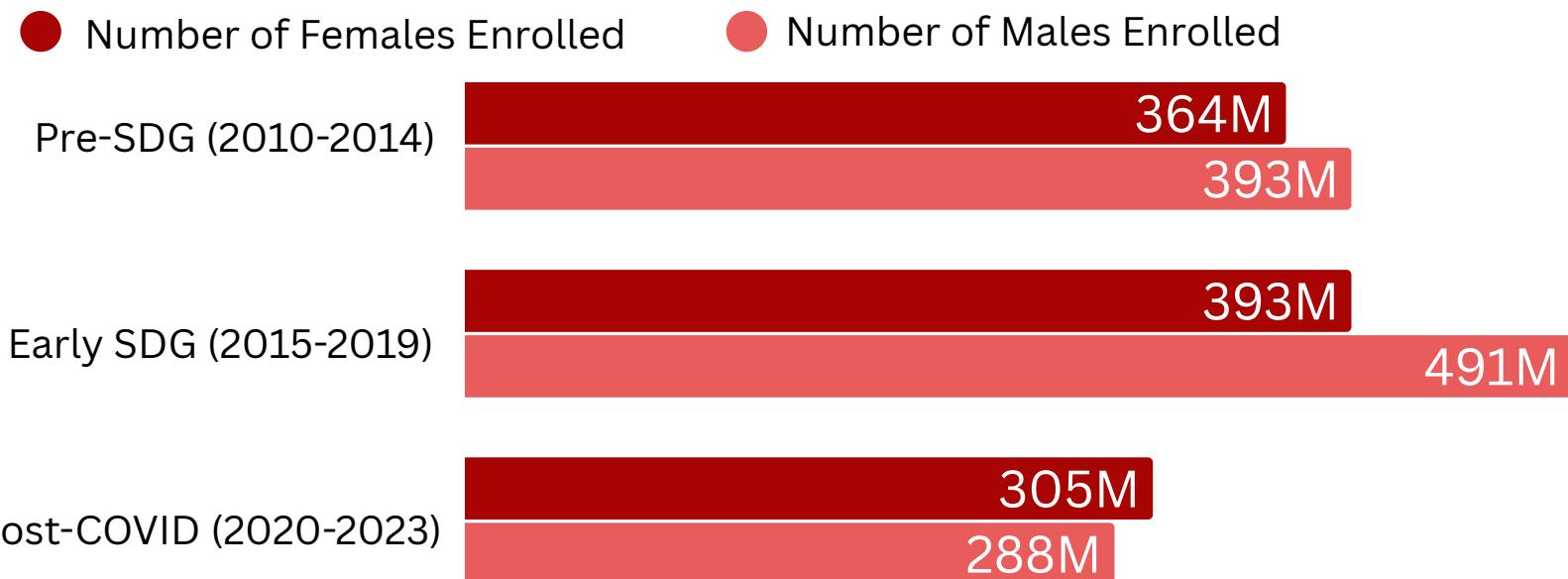
Visitor Overview

Content Overview

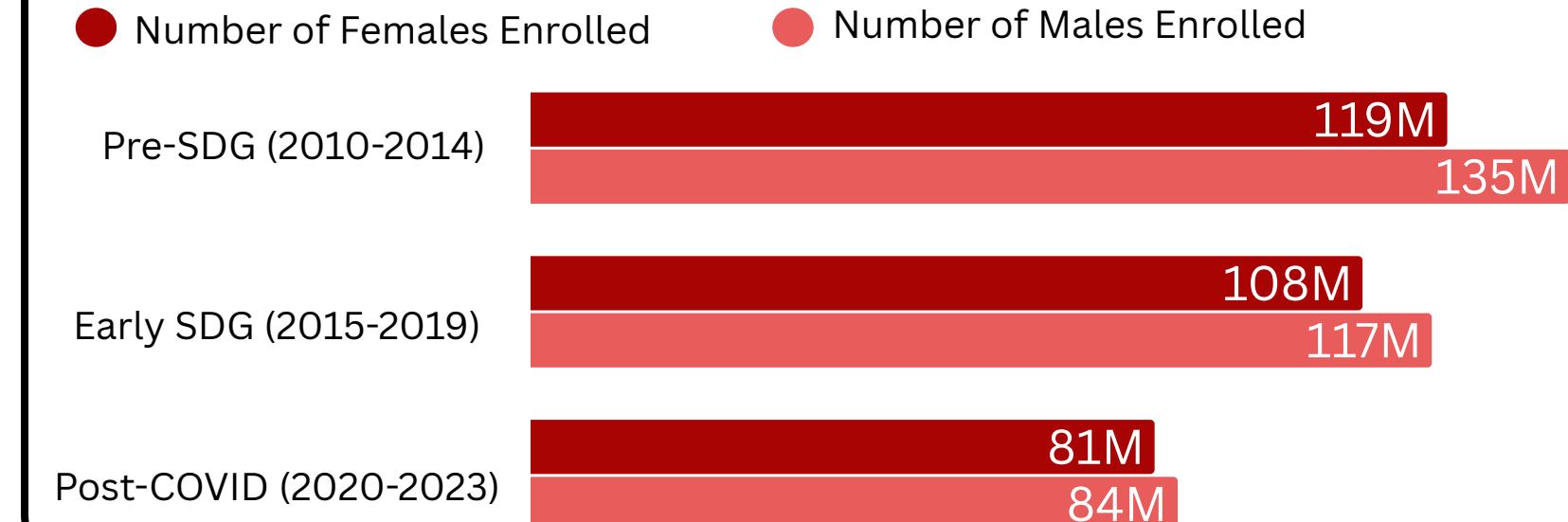
# Results

# GENDER DISPARITY IN SCHOOL ENROLMENT AND RETENTION

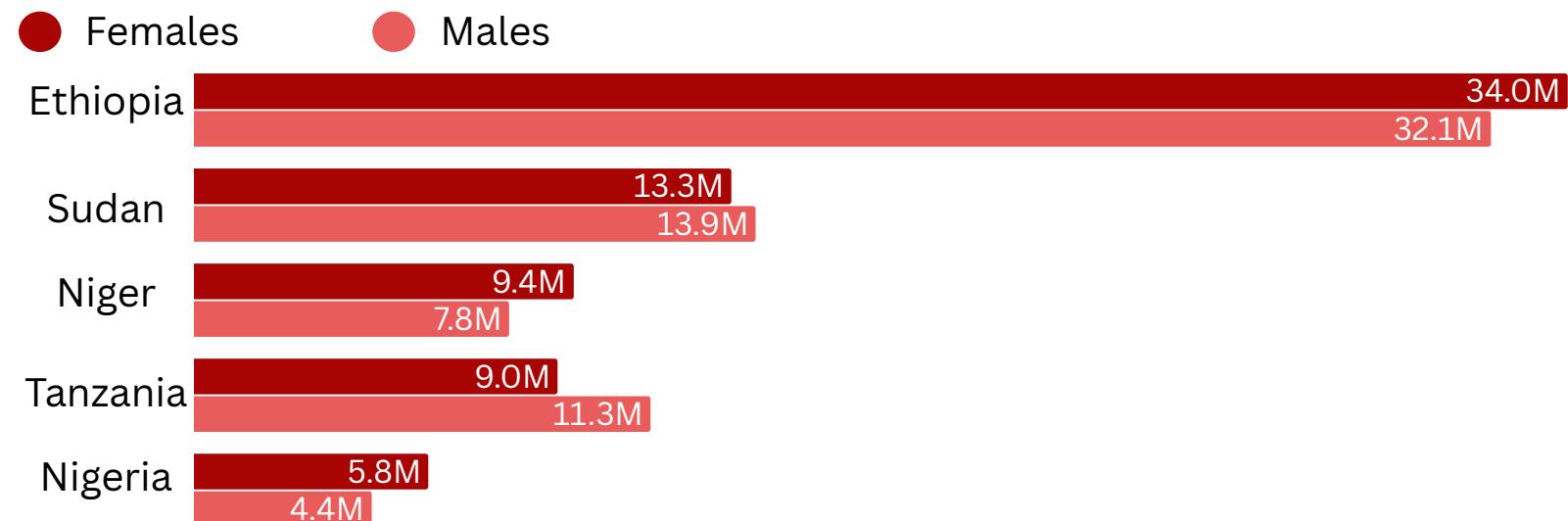
## PRIMARY EDUCATION ENROLMENT



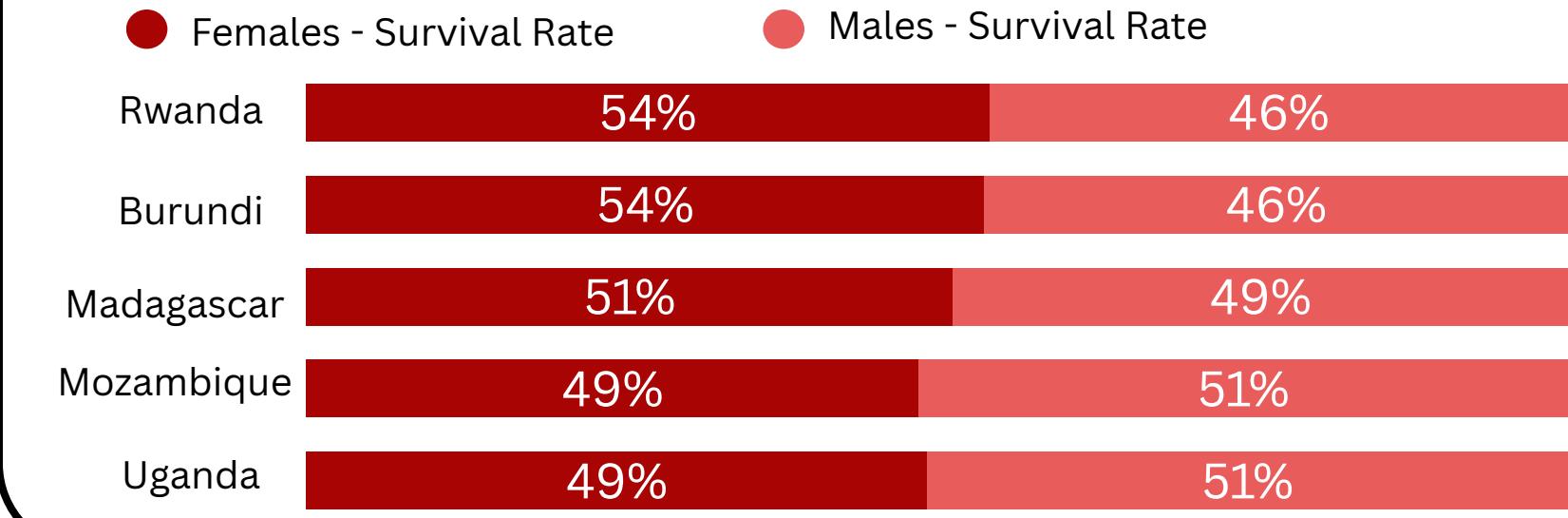
## SECONDARY EDUCATION ENROLMENT



## COUNTRIES WITH THE MOST OUT-OF-SCHOOL CHILDREN

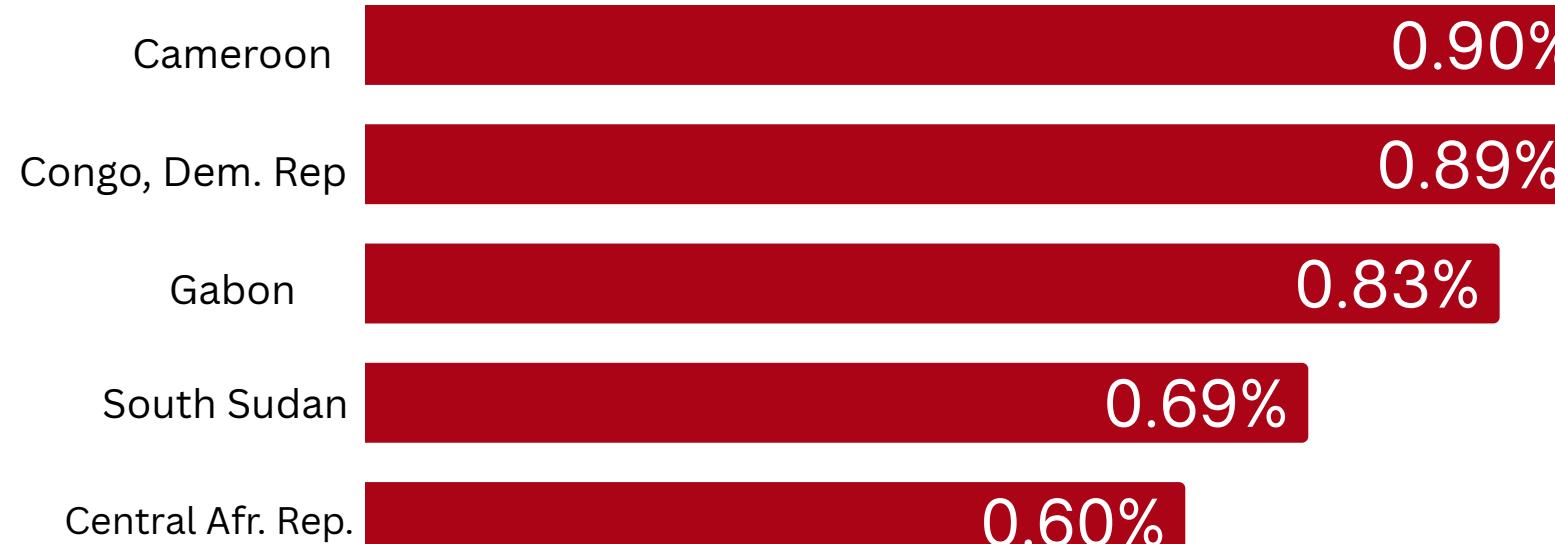


## COUNTRIES WITH THE LOWEST PRIMARY SURVIVAL RATE

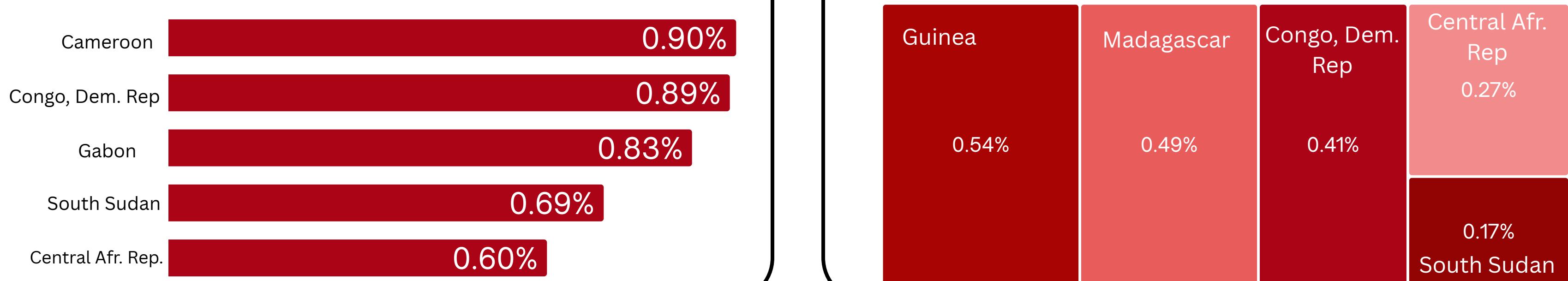


# GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION

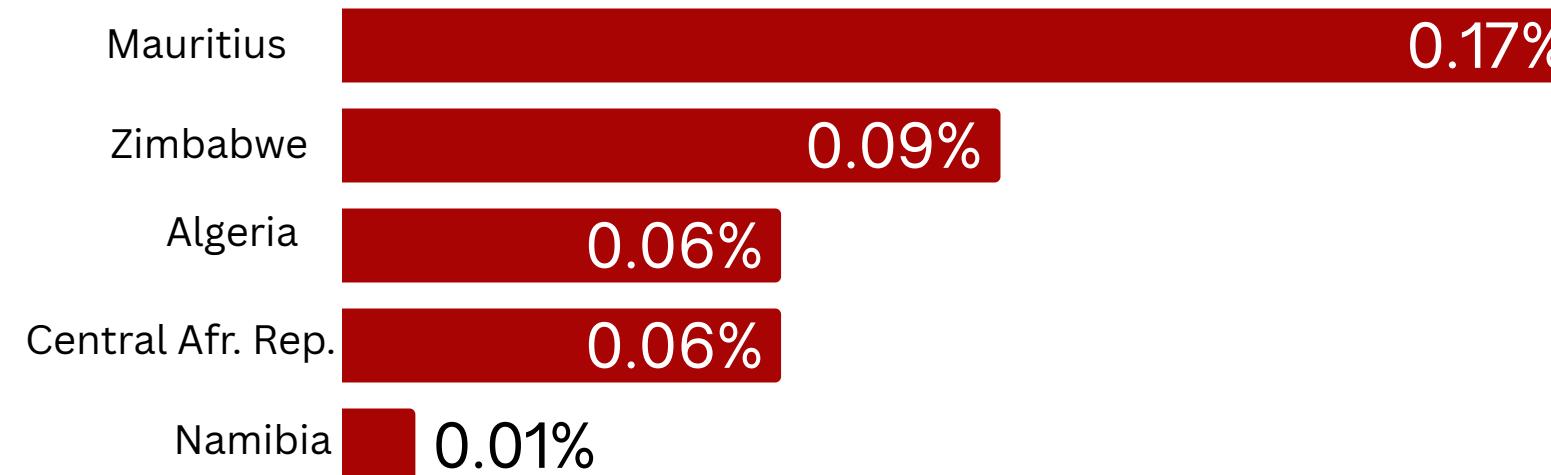
## LOWEST SPENDING ON PRIMARY EDUCATION (% GDP)



## LOWEST SPENDING ON SECONDARY EDUCATION (% GDP)



## LOWEST SPENDING ON TEACHING MATERIALS IN PUBLIC PRIMARY EDUCATION (%)

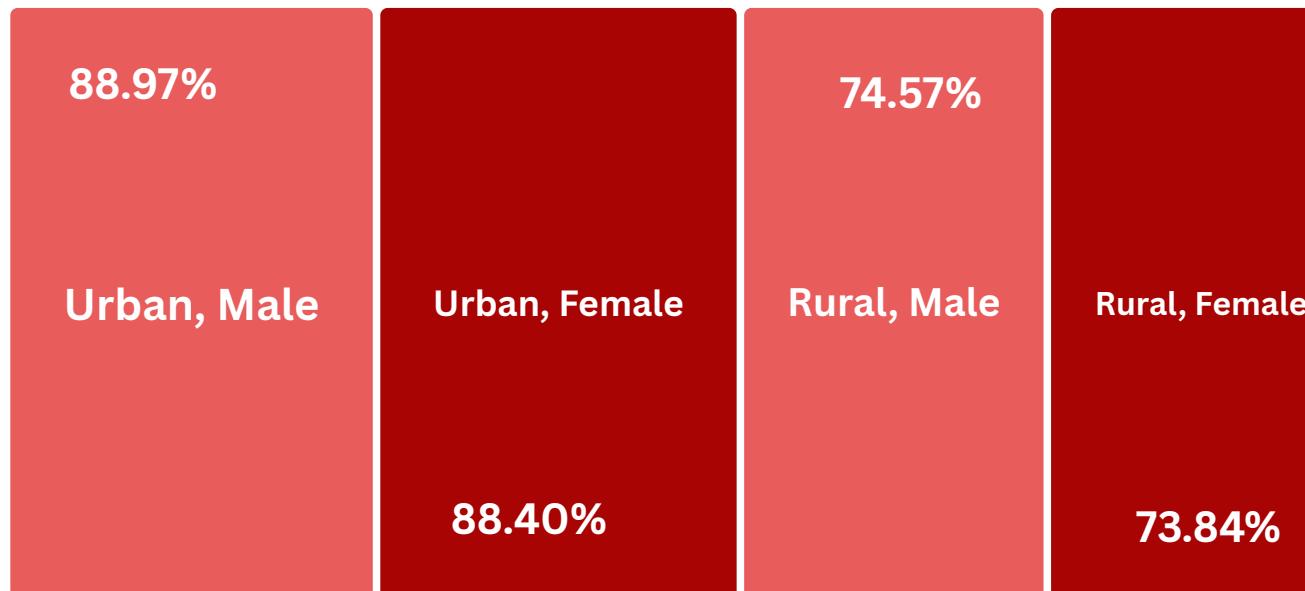


## LOWEST SPENDING ON TEACHING MATERIALS IN PUBLIC SECONDARY EDUCATION (%)

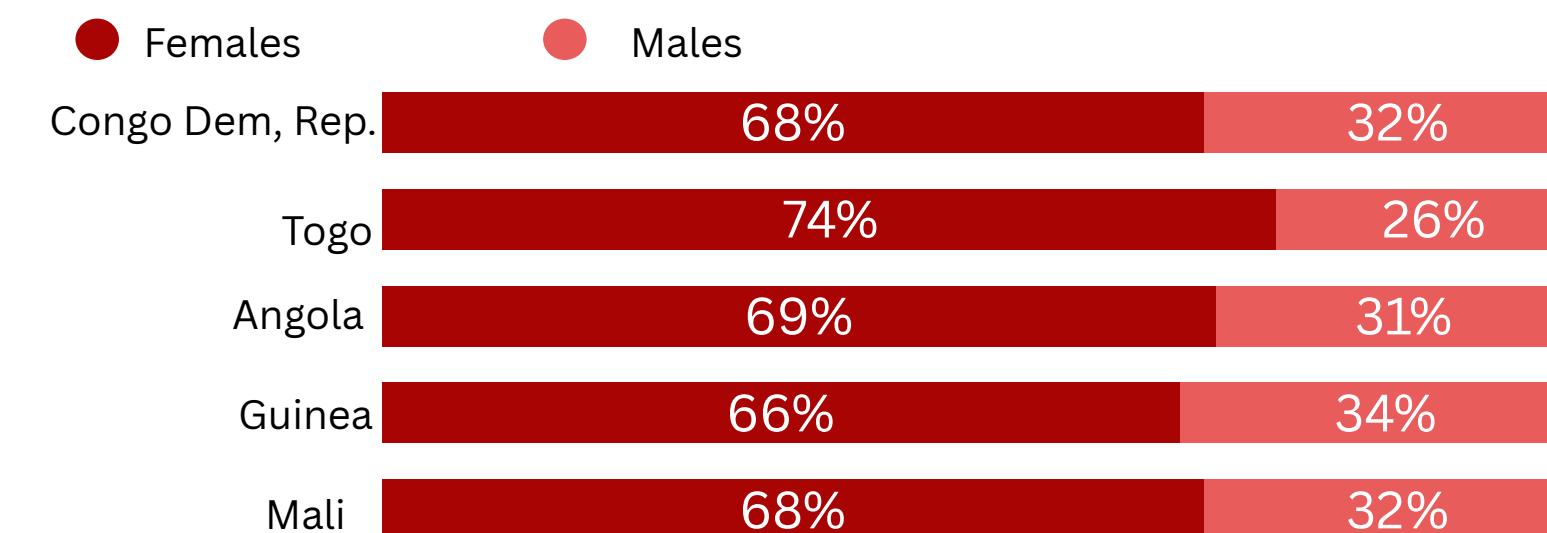


# DISPARITIES IN EDUCATION BY REGION AND INCOME

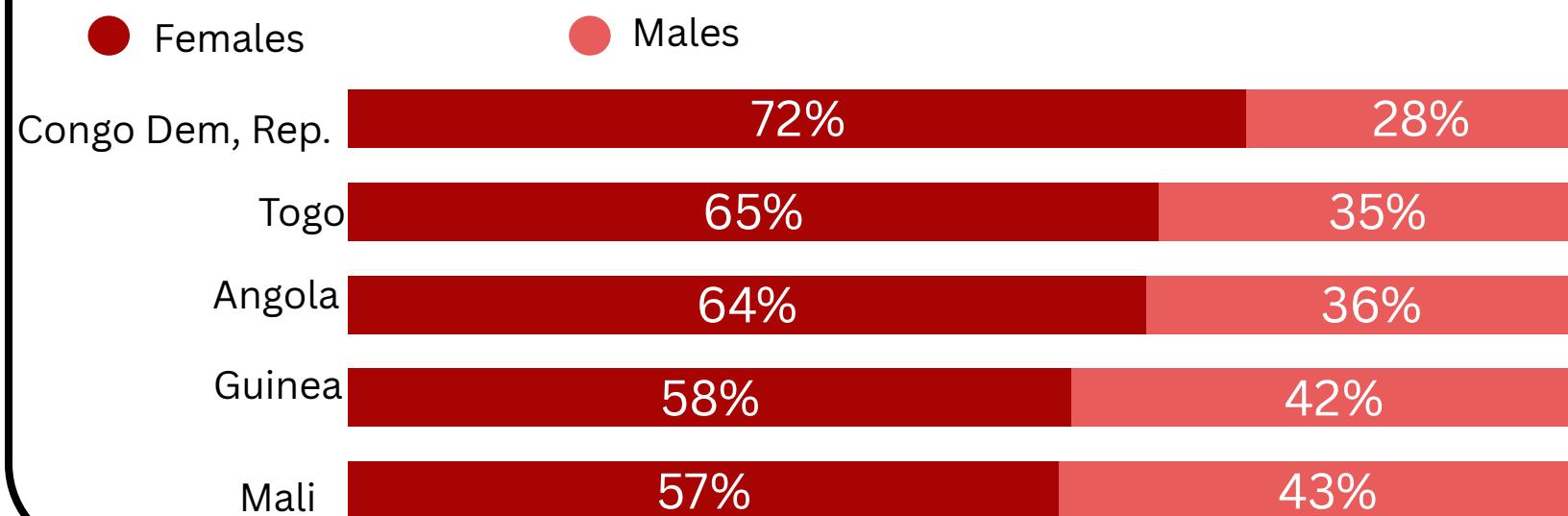
## PRIMARY EDUCATION ATTENDANCE BETWEEN RURAL & URBAN AREAS



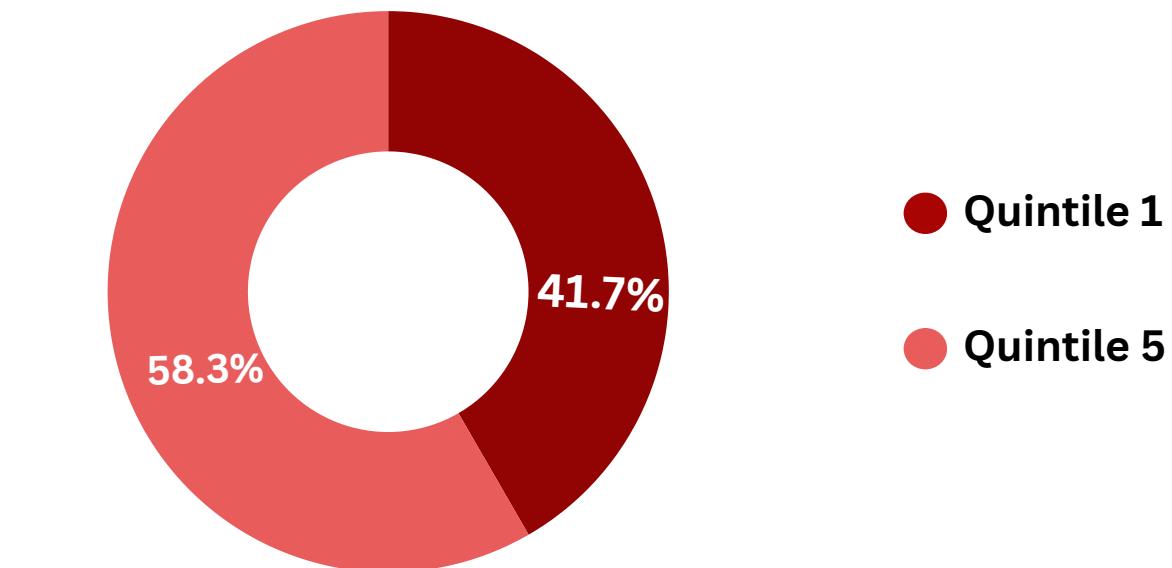
## YOUTH ILLITERACY IN URBAN AREAS: TOP COUNTRIES



## YOUTH ILLITERACY IN RURAL AREAS: TOP COUNTRIES



## PRIMARY EDUCATION ATTENDANCE BY INCOME QUINTILE



# Insights

## Low Investment

- ✓ Only 4 out of 54 countries spend at least 4% of GDP on primary & secondary education - Lesotho (6.3%), Ghana (4.2%).

## Gender Gaps: Enrolment

- ✓ Male enrolment was approximately 10% higher than female enrolment in primary education, and 9% higher in secondary education.
- ✓ Both genders saw declines post-COVID, with sharper drops for males in both primary and secondary education enrolment.

# Recommendations

## Increase Funding

- ✓ Raise education spending to meet global benchmarks - Lesotho (90% youth literacy, 99% trained teachers); Morocco (98% youth literacy).

## Provide Support

- ✓ Prioritize interventions for females to close the access gap - Ethiopia's GEQIP-E (+6% girls' enrolment in upper primary), Ghana-UNICEF (96% girls completing lower secondary education, 33% pursuing Science).

# Insights

## Gender Gaps: Survival Rate & Youth Illiteracy

- ✓ 33 out of 54 countries had survival rates over 50% for both genders.
- ✓ 14 out of 54 countries showed slightly higher male survival rates.

## Inequality

- ✓ Males have higher attendance rates in both rural (74.57% vs 73.84%) and urban (88.97% vs 88.40%) areas.
- ✓ Primary education attendance is higher in wealthier households (58.3% in Quintile 5 vs 41.7% in Quintile 1).

# Recommendations

## Engage Communities

- ✓ Côte d'Ivoire - + 34% (2009 - 2020)
- ✓ Uganda: Kitengesa Community Library Initiative

## Provide Support

- ✓ Community Empowerment - Senegal's Tostan: 442 children enrolled in 2021
- ✓ Scholarship Initiatives - Mastercard Foundation in Kenya, Ghana, Uganda, Nigeria, & South Africa

# Limitation

Some countries had missing entries for specific education indicators, which limited the ability to present a complete comparison across all metrics.

Without strong data systems, equity gaps remain hidden and progress becomes difficult to measure.



“

*Without data, you're just another person with an opinion.*

*— W. Edwards Deming*



# Conclusion

Persistent disparities in investment, gender and income continue to hinder equitable access to quality education in Africa.

These findings reveal underinvestment in primary and secondary education, with females, rural populations, and low-income groups being the most disadvantaged.

Addressing these gaps is essential for achieving SDG 4 and ensuring no one is left behind in Africa's educational development.



**THANK YOU**

# References

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