Regional Perspectives on the Post-2015 Education Framework for Action
Central and East Asia

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Policy and Planning

• Global targets /frameworks on education help to facilitate policy discussion & negotiation (e.g. between the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Finance in securing funds to implement these targets.)

• Global reports, e.g. GMR, can be a good reference document to learn from other countries in terms of policy, planning and implementation.

• Inter-Ministerial and Cabinet-level coordination is needed on issues such as ECCE or TVET and is already taking place in some countries.

• Provision of education from non-state actors needs quality assurance and regulation, especially in for-profit institutions.
Coordination/Partnership

- Great improvements in coordination in this sub-region for the last 10 years, with successful high-level group meetings such as MINEDAP and E9 countries meetings.

- Global coordination was very effective for resource mobilization, although perhaps over-active (not enough dissemination). Thus, regional-level coordination needs to be improved.

- In East Asia, strong national monitoring and coordination mechanism in-action, exist (e.g. EFA monitoring, ESD action) but inter-ministerial coordination can be improved as well as better coordination with CSOs and universities.

- Successful experiences of countries in coordination could be shared to support other countries in the sub-region, e.g. linking Category II institutes that build regional capacity in specific areas (e.g. BNU, ACCU and APCEIU). Joint programmes by the UNESCO regional offices could help intermediate countries in action and prospective countries.
Financing

• Disparities between countries in terms of % of GDP allocated to education exist. While there may be no consensus on the optimum amount, there should be a universal minimum level.

• The most marginalized should be targeted through affirmative action, ensuring access to their right to education.

• Education should also be integrated to other development goals e.g. health, climate change etc.

• Need for an legal framework for innovative funding, e.g. the private sector to ensure quality assurance and avoid inequality.
Monitoring/Accountability

• We need a good institutional environment, with human & financial resources supporting such environment.

• Close cooperation between production, use and dissemination of data, as well as a mechanism to ensure the quality of data.

• Other stakeholders should be including in planning and processing of data. The data does not necessarily need to be collected from the top down, but can also be collected from the grassroots level if there is a clearly defined purpose for data collection.