

JICA 2021/10/27

## 【Egypt/】

Egypt has many different types of education systems, both public and private. There is a remarkable correlation between the cost and the quality of education. The main problems include insufficient number of schools, regressive quality of teachers, and the challenge of the academic gap between public and private schools. Policies currently in place include the introduction of new curriculum and a new system of teacher education to improve the quality of teachers. In the field of technology, 700,000 tablets have been provided free of charge to Grade 12 students, and, in technical education, students are now connected to the labor market and can receive practical training in private factories.

Recent challenges include the fact that the results of teacher education are not yet visible, and the addition of courses in career and ethics education and ICT. There is a need to improve math education and teaching methods. At the end of the presentation, the overall policy goals, expected results and DLIs index for the goals were presented.

In the question-and-answer session, a questioner commented that the current situation of low salaries for teachers is the same in Japan, but teachers in Japan are passionate about teaching. Where does this difference come from? Perhaps it is because of the strong connections between people in the Japanese background.

**Current Issues 2**

- Resistance towards change from both students' parents and teachers.
- Example: Kids from KG1 up to G4 are studying a total new curriculum up to date.
- Subjects such as career path, ethics and ICT have been added.

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## 【Burkina Faso/AMIDOU】

Burkina Faso education sector is affected by through the excess of pupils inside the classroom, insufficiency of qualified teacher and precariousness of means allocated to the education systems. These facts affect the society by the non- achievement of the scholar programs, by students' walkouts and conduct to cast down the quality of education.

In some areas, the presence of terrorists has led to the closure of many classrooms. We need to analyze ways to assure that our education system can be improved. These improvements could be on some research programs such as KCCP. Three specific policies were explained: strategic policy, admission policy, and quality policy, the impact of each and how to evaluate them.

### Strategic visions

(impact) build a society with a collective orientation and purpose in live(evaluation means) pattern of society to be built, model of personality and the personal bases; Existence of national norms and programs to fulfils and to control the results.

**Admission policies** (impact) security of the educative system, making education available to all, perform better results. (evaluation means) existence of infrastructures of qualified persons promote the programs ; Mobilization of all population to adhere the education systems and improving the access to school.

**Quality policies** (impact) increasing the internal and external efficiency of the education system; increasing the capacity of the population to bring up economic and social development.(evaluation means) Variety od didactic instruments, including all sex and religions. Training better teachers and reducing the distances to get to schools.

During the question-and-answer session, when asked which age group the problem of over-studying was, he replied that since each village has its own elementary school, the problem is not so bad at the elementary school age, but the situation worsens at the junior high school age and then at the university age.

**SOCIO-ECONOMIQUE STUATION**

▶ Burkina Faso socio-economic situation is perceptible through the Insufficiency and precariousness of means allocated to the different sectors. These facts affect the society by the non- achievement of the state schedules, by populations' walkouts. We also mention the influence of terrorism that casts down the progress of socio-economic and cultural situation.

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