



Education

Annexure

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This theme used IFs version 7.84. All interventions start in 2024, interpolate to 2033 and then are maintained at that level unless indicated otherwise.

Name and description	Country or Group	Intervention: 2024-2033	Justification
edpriintnm Primary net intake rate multiplier (total)	Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Niger, Mali, Sudan, South Sudan, Nigeria, Guinea Bissau, Eritrea, DR Congo, Liberia	Interpolate from 1 to 1.12	To increase net primary enrolment. South America increased net intake by 73% between 1992 to 2002, while South Asia increased net intake by over 300% between 1998 to 2008.
	Madagascar, The Gambia, Côte d'Ivoire, Somalia, Guinea, Angola, Kenya	Interpolate from 1 to 1.1	As a result, net enrolment increases from 66.5% in 2019 to 97% in 2043 in the scenario, almost at the same level as South America and South Asia instead of the projected 90.2% on the Current Path (i.e. 7.6% improvement above Current Path). NB: No intervention for countries where the Current Path reaches 100%.
edprisurm Primary survival rate, multiplier (total)	Tunisia, Congo, Namibia, Cabo Verde, Sao Tome, Eritrea, Côte d'Ivoire	Interpolate from 1 to 1.1	Increase the share of entrants reaching the last grade of primary school. As a benchmark, South Asia improved its survival rate by 67% from 1994 to 2005.
	Eswatini, Gabon, South Africa, Ghana, Lesotho, Djibouti, Somalia, Zimbabwe, Equatorial Guinea, The Gambia, Liberia, Mauritania, Tanzania, Benin, Rwanda, Togo, Senegal, Comoros, Malawi, CAR, Burkina Faso,	Interpolate from 1 to 1.12	This intervention pushes the survival rate at the primary level to 91.2% in the scenario instead of 82.5% in the Current Path, thereby closing the gap between Africa and South

	Nigeria, Zambia, Sudan, Mali, Guinea Bissau, Niger, South Sudan, Guinea, Cameroon, Angola, Sierra Leone, Burundi, Uganda, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Madagascar, Chad		<p>Asia as well as South America.</p> <p>The impact is such that rates for primary school completion in Africa improve from 76% at the primary level in 2019 for of-age children to 100% by 2030, instead of only steadily increasing to 90% by 2043 on the Current Path.</p>
<p>edseclowrtranm</p> <p>Lower secondary transition rate</p>	Africa	Interpolate from 1 to 1.1	<p>To increase the proportion of final graders in primary that continue to lower secondary school the next year. This is to address the high dropout rate along the educational funnel, especially at the secondary level.</p> <p>South America increased its lower secondary transition rate by 27% from 1997 to 2007.</p> <p>The intervention improves transition rates from primary to lower secondary from 86.6% in 2019 to 98.7% in 2043 on par with South America and South Asia instead of 94% in the Current Path forecast.</p>
<p>edsecupprtranm</p> <p>Upper secondary transition rate</p>	<p>Rest of Africa</p> <p>Sierra Leone, Chad, Namibia, Mauritania, Kenya, Sudan, Ghana, Ethiopia, Burkina Faso, Somalia, Malawi, Rwanda, South Sudan, Congo</p>	<p>Interpolate from 1 to 1.1</p> <p>Interpolate from 1 to 1.12</p>	<p>To increase the proportion of students that transition from lower to upper secondary schools. This is to address the high dropout rate along the</p>

			<p>educational funnel, especially at the secondary level.</p> <p>Africa increased its upper secondary transition rate by over 135% from 1991 to 2000.</p> <p>Similarly, the transition rate from lower to upper secondary in the scenario increases from 83.6% in 2019 to 95.6% by 2043 almost at the same level with South Asia and South America compared to the 87.2% in the Current Path forecast.</p>
<p>edseclowrgram</p> <p>Lower secondary graduation rate, multiplier</p>	<p>Namibia, Libya, Mauritius, South Africa, Seychelles, Algeria, Kenya, Botswana</p>	<p>Interpolate from 1 to 1.10</p>	<p>Increase the proportion of students that completes the last grade of lower secondary. On the Current Path, Africa will not meet the SDGs and Agenda 2063 goals.</p> <p>The intervention raises the lower secondary completion rate from 49.6% in 2019 to 74% in 2043 in the scenario compared to 63% in the Current Path forecast. This closes the gap between Africa and South Asia and South America.</p>
	<p>Egypt, Ghana, Eswatini, Tunisia, Gabon, Cabo Verde, Equatorial Guinea, Morocco, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Côte d'Ivoire, Congo</p>	<p>Interpolate from 1 to 1.15</p>	
	<p>Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Zambia</p>	<p>Interpolate from 1 to 1.18</p>	
	<p>Angola, Benin, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Rwanda, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Malawi, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Somalia, Sudan South</p>	<p>Interpolate from 1 to 1.21</p>	

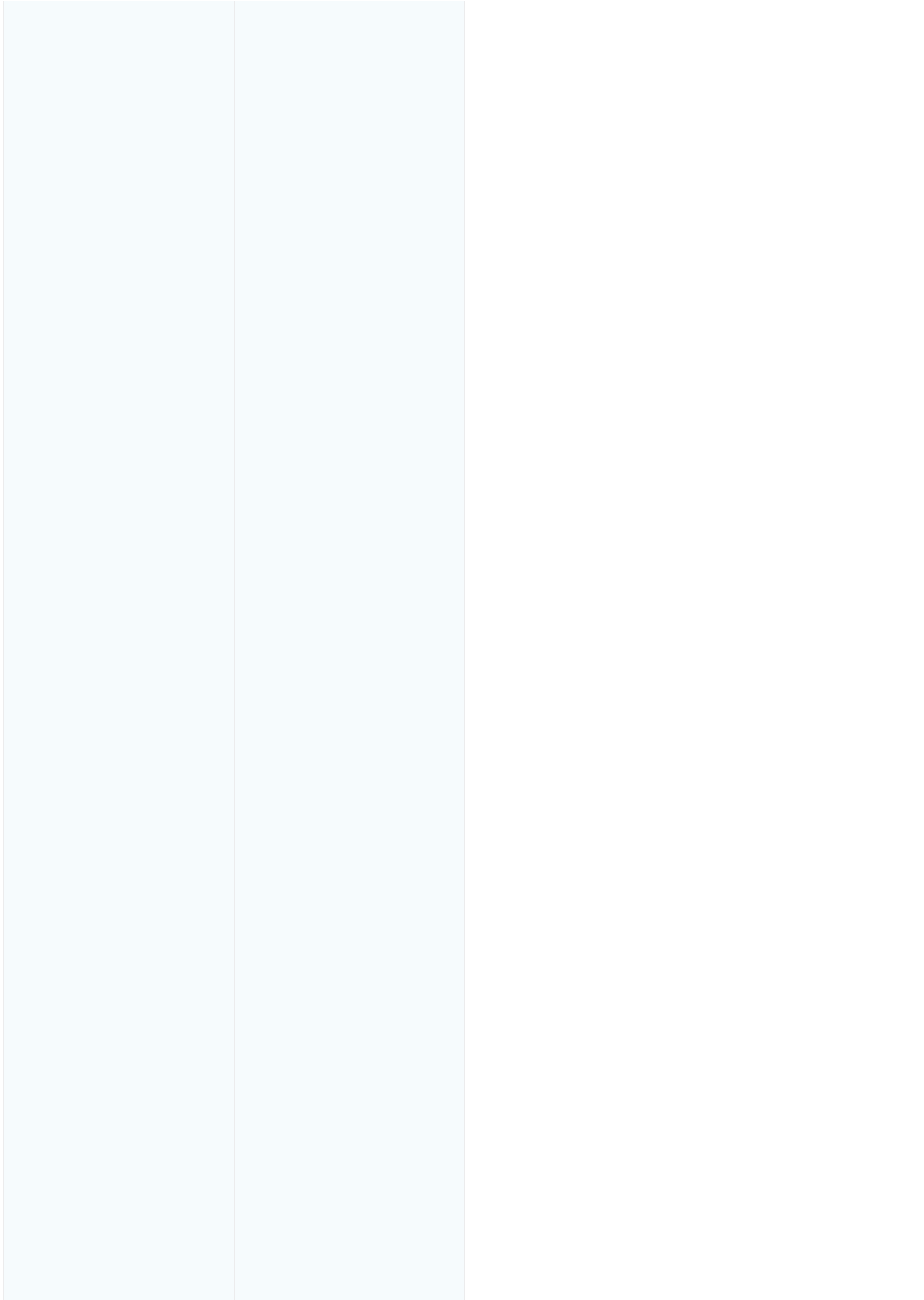
edsecupprgram Upper secondary graduation rate, multiplier (total)	Mauritius, Botswana, Seychelles	Interpolate from 1 to 1.1	<p>Increase the proportion of students that completes the last level of upper secondary. On the Current Path, Africa will not meet the SDGs and Agenda 2063 goals.</p> <p>The intervention raises upper secondary completion rates increasing from 31.9% in 2019 to 54.8% in the Education scenario as opposed to 46.1% in the Current Path forecast.</p> <p>Although the intervention improves completion rates in the Education scenario, it will still lag behind South Asia and South America by 2043.</p>
	Algeria, Namibia, Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe, Swaziland, Egypt, Tunisia, South Africa, Morocco, Congo, Ghana, Equatorial Guinea, Kenya, Benin, Djibouti, Rwanda	Interpolate from 1 to 1.15	
	Lesotho, Zimbabwe, Togo, Mauritania, Senegal, Eritrea, The Gambia, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Angola, Somalia, Comoros, Republic of the Congo, Sudan, Zambia, Benin, Cameroon, DR Congo, Djibouti, Guinea Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Sudan South, Tanzania, Uganda, Guinea Bissau, Gabon	Interpolate from 1 to 1.2	
edterintm Tertiary intake rate, multiplier (total)	Mauritius, Botswana, Cape Verde, Algeria, Morocco, Congo, Namibia, Tunisia, Seychelles, Egypt	Interpolate from 1 to 1.15	<p>Tertiary intake continues to be very low in Africa. It is currently half of South Asia and a fourth of South America.</p> <p>As a benchmark, the tertiary enrolment rate more than doubled in South Asia from 2006 to 2016.</p> <p>In this scenario, tertiary enrolment improves from 14% in 2019 to 39.4% in 2043 compared to 23.4% projected in the Current</p>
	Libya	Interpolate from 1 to 1.1	
	South Africa, Swaziland Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, DR Congo, Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia,	Interpolate from 1 to 1.2	

	Madagascar, Malawi Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Sudan South, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Equatorial Guinea		Path forecast. This reduces the gap in tertiary enrolment to South Asia at 44.5% and South America at 58.3% quicker than the Current Path.
edtergradm Tertiary graduation rate, multiplier	Botswana, Seychelles, Tunisia, Algeria, Cape Verde, Morocco, Mauritius, Libya	Interpolate from 1 to 1.2	As a benchmark, Africa increased its tertiary graduation rate from 1.3% in 2000 to 15.6 in 2009. Likewise, South Asia also increased its tertiary graduation rate from 5% in 2003 to 30% in 2013.
	Egypt, Morocco, South Africa, Swaziland Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, DR Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Sudan South, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Equatorial Guinea, Namibia, Congo, Eswatini	Interpolate from 1 to 1.3	Tertiary graduation rate rises from a low base of 8% in 2019 to about 18% in 2043, 3.3 percentage points higher than the Current Path forecast. Africa will continue to lag behind South Asia's and South America's rates of over 30% graduation rate in 2043.
edseclowrvocadd Lower secondary vocational share	Africa	0 from 2017 to 2023 and interpolate from 4 in 2024 to 2033, maintain	Improve the supply of relevant skills for future demand. As a benchmark, Africa increased its lower secondary vocational share from 1.6% in 1998 to 6% in 2008. From a very low base, this intervention raises the lower secondary

			vocational share from 2.1% in 2024 to 5.7% in 2043.
edsecupprvocadd Upper secondary vocational share, additive factor, decimal rate	Africa	0 from 2017 to 2023 and interpolate from 5 in 2024 to 2033, maintain	<p>To improve the supply of relevant skills for future demand. As a benchmark, South Asia improved its upper secondary vocational share by four folds from 2002 to 2012.</p> <p>This intervention increases the percentage of upper secondary school students pursuing vocational studies is boosted from 20% in 2019 to 22.8% by 2043</p>
edterscienshradd Tertiary, sci-eng share of graduates, additive factor, decimal rate	Africa	0 from 2017 to 2023 and interpolate from 5 in 2024 to 2033, maintain	<p>Improve the supply of relevant skills for future demand. The proportion of tertiary graduates who are in science and engineering among tertiary graduates quadrupled in South Asia.</p> <p>This intervention raises the share of science and engineering graduates at tertiary level from 14.6% in 2019 to 24% by 2043.</p>
edprigndreqintn Primary gender parity time for intake, years	Africa	0 from 2017 to 2023 and 10 in 2024, maintain	<p>This is to create a more aggressive gradient and pushes gender parity rates closer to the 1:1 female-to-male ratio goal for intake at the primary level. As a result, gender parity in net primary enrolment is achieved as early as 2028 and maintained till 2043.</p>
edseclowrgndreqtran	Africa	0 from 2017 to 2023 and 10	This is to create a more

Lower secondary gender parity time for transition, years		in 2024, maintain	aggressive gradient and pushes gender parity rates closer to the 1:1 female-to-male ratio goal for intake at the lower secondary level. As a result, gender parity in net secondary enrolment occurs by 2035 in the Education scenario.
edsecupprgndreqtran Upper secondary gender parity time for transition, years	Africa	0 from 2017 to 2023 and 10 in 2024, maintain	This is to create a more aggressive gradient and pushes gender parity rates closer to the 1:1 female-to-male ratio goal for intake at the upper secondary level. Owing to this, gender parity in net secondary enrolment occurs by 2035 in the Education scenario.
edtergndreqint Tertiary gender parity time for intake years	Africa	0 from 2017 to 2023 and 10 in 2024, maintain	This is to create a more aggressive gradient and pushes gender parity rates closer to the 1:1 female-to-male ratio goal for intake at the tertiary level.
edqualpriallm Quality, multiplier on primary (total)	Libya, Cabo Verde, Mauritius, Botswana, Seychelles, Namibia, Congo, Lesotho, Tunisia, Algeria, Eswatini	Interpolate from 1 to 1.15	Africa does not currently lag far behind South Asia in primary test scores albeit low. However, while South Asia's education scores are likely to improve quickly, Africa is set to stagnate on the Current Path.
	Remaining African countries	Interpolate from 1 to 1.2	
	Niger	Interpolate from 1 to 1.25	This intervention increases Africa's average primary test score by 27% on par with South America by 2043.

edqualsecallm Quality multiplier on secondary (total)	Mauritius, Cabo Verde, Botswana, Seychelles, Namibia, Congo, Tunisia, Lesotho	Interpolate from 1 to 1.15	Africa does not currently lag far behind South Asia in primary test scores albeit low. However, while South Asia's education scores are likely to improve quickly, Africa is set to stagnate on the Current Path.
	Libya	Interpolate from 1 to 1.1	
	Remaining African countries	Interpolate from 1 to 1.2	This intervention will increase quality at the secondary level to keep up with progress in South Asia and South America.



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About the authors

Mr Enoch Randy Aikins joined the AFI in May 2021. Before that, Enoch was a research and programmes officer at the Institute for Democratic Governance in Accra. He also worked as a research assistant (economic division) with the Institute for Statistical Social and Economic Research at the University of Ghana. Enoch's interests include African politics and governance, economic development, public sector reform, poverty and inequality. He has an MPhil in economics from the University of Ghana, Legon.

Dr Jakkie Cilliers is the ISS's founder and former executive director of the ISS. He currently serves as chair of the ISS Board of Trustees and head of the African Futures and Innovation (AFI) programme at the Pretoria office of the ISS. His 2017 best-seller *Fate of the Nation* addresses South Africa's futures from political, economic and social perspectives. His three most recent books, *Africa First! Igniting a Growth Revolution* (March 2020), *The Future of Africa: Challenges and Opportunities* (April 2021), and *Africa Tomorrow: Pathways to Prosperity* (June 2022) take a rigorous look at the continent as a whole.

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