# **ADEA**

Dialogue on education for leadership and change





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# ADEA

Forum for policy dialogue on education in Africa

Network of policy-makers, practitioners and researchers

Partnership between ministries of education and development agencies

Catalyst for accelerated educational and institutional reform

Platform for the promotion of critical knowledge, skills and qualifications

#### **Vision**

High quality African education and training geared towards the promotion of critical knowledge and skills for accelerated and sustainable development in Africa.

#### **Mission**

To serve as an open and flexible pan-African organization that informs and facilitates the transformation of education and training to drive Africa's accelerated and sustainable development.

## **Guiding Principles**

- African ownership
- Equal and multi-partnership
- Mutual trust
- Results-oriented
- Learning organization
- Commitment to change
- Innovation
- Integrity
- Gender-sensitivity
- Value-driven
- Equitable opportunities and results



# What is ADEA?

The Association for the Development of Education in Africa (ADEA) is first and foremost a forum for policy dialogue. Established in 1988 as a framework for better coordination among development agencies, it has evolved into a pan-African institution built on a genuine partnership between African ministries of education and training and their technical and external partners.

Founded in 1988 at the instigation of the World Bank, it has evolved into a pan-African institution based in Africa within the African Development Bank Group (AfDB).

ADEA is also a network of policy-makers, educators and researchers, and, based on its capacity to foster policy dialogue and pool ideas, experience, lessons learned and knowledge, a catalyst for educational reform. It is recognized today as being a major actor in the processes of dialogue, sharing and learning for qualitative change in education aimed at promoting Africa's development.

One principle underlying ADEA's philosophy is that the responsibility for education rests with the governments of Africa. This is why ADEA is concerned with fostering a process that empowers African ministries of education and makes development agencies more responsive to the concept of national ownership. ADEA's activities help strengthen policy dialogue between governments and agencies, but also among governments, and development agencies. Its activities also enhance institutional and technical capacities within Africa by establishing networks for the sharing of information and

ADEA is first and foremost a forum for policy dialogue on education policies. It acts as a catalyst for reforms and promising policies and practices through the pooling of ideas, experience, lessons learned and knowledge.

One of its major objectives is to encourage exchanges between ministries of education and between them and development agencies.

the dissemination of successful strategies and innovations. Within this context, ADEA fosters regional, sub-regional and cross-country exchanges as well as partnerships with civil society institutions.



# How is it governed?

ADEA is governed by a Steering Committee (SC) composed of African ministers of education and representatives of multilateral and bilateral development organizations who support education in Africa.

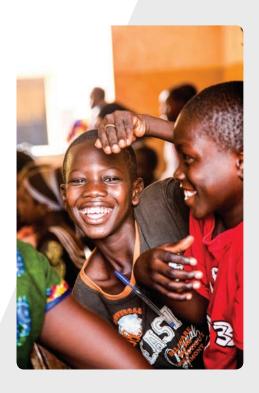
The Steering Committee is supported by an Executive Committee (EC) mandated to facilitate decisions on operational matters in order for the Steering Committee to be able to focus on policy and strategic issues. The Steering Committee is both ADEA's governing body and ADEA's primary instance for coordination among funding agencies, among African ministries of education, and between these two groups.

The Ministers of Education on the ADEA Steering Committee constitute the ADEA Bureau of Ministers. The Ministers represent the five regions of Africa (Central Africa, Eastern Africa, Northern Africa, Southern Africa and Western Africa). The Bureau of Ministers constitutes a framework for dialogue and consultation on the challenges and opportunities for the development of education in Africa.

In 2008, the ADEA Bureau of Ministers and the Bureau of Ministers of the Conference of African Ministers of Education of the African Union (COMEDAF) were merged, in accordance with the decision endorsed by the 10th African Union Summit in January 2008. Since October 2015, the African Union's

Specialized Technical Committee on Education, Science and Technology (STC-EST) replaces and combines the African Ministerial Committee meetings for Science & Technology (AMCOST) and the Conference of Ministers of Education of the African Union (COMEDAF).

The ADEA Secretariat coordinates overall programmes and activities, including that of its working groups. It promotes information exchange and communication, organizes the Biennales (now Triennales) and the Steering Committee Meetings, and publishes the results of ADEA's work. It also develops and updates databases on education and manages programmes such as the Education Research in Africa Award (ERAA) and the Africa Education Journalism Award.



# History



ADEA was first established in 1988 under the name Donors to African Education (DAE). Today, ADEA is a pan-African institution based in Africa and hosted by the African Development Bank Group (AfDB).

ADEA was first established in 1988 under the name Donors to African Education (DAE). Its initial mandate stemmed from the recommendations of the World Bank 1988 study entitled "Education in Sub-Saharan Africa: Policies for Adjustment, Revitalization and Expansion". The main goal of DAE was to continue the policy dialogue initiated by that study and to act as a framework for improved coordination among development agencies. DAE rapidly grew to include the participation of most multilateral, bilateral and private development organizations.

1992 was a turning point for the institution, as DAE asked five African ministers of education to join itsSteering Committee. During the same year, an independent Secretariat was established in Paris and housed at the International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP) of UNESCO.

In 1995 the Association's official title changed from "Donors to African Education" to "Association for the Development of Education in Africa" (ADEA) in order to better reflect the partnership between ministers and development agencies.

In 1997, the number of ministers on the ADEA Steering Committee was increased from seven to ten.

#### 2008 was a landmark year:

- The ADEA Secretariat was transferred to Tunis, within the African Development Bank Group (AfDB), its new host institution.
- A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between ADEA and the African Union was signed, officially binding relations between the two organizations within the framework of implementation of the Second Decade for Education in Africa.
- The ADEA and COMEDAF Bureaus of Ministers merged.
- ADEA also launched its first Medium-Term Plan (2008-2012).

In 2012, following a long consultation process launched in 2011, a new Vision for ADEA's future was approved and in 2013 a new Strategic Medium-Term Plan (2013-2017) was adopted to guide its implementation.



The Strategic Framework document stemming from ADEA's 2012 Triennale to guide the implementation of its recommendations was endorsed by the Heads of State attending the African Union Summit in Addis Ababa in January 2013.

## Key dates

1988	Donors to African Education (DAE) is founded.
1992	DAE moves from the World Bank (Washington) to the UNESCO-IIEP (Paris).
	The Steering Committee expands to include a Bureau of Ministers.
	DAE evolves into a partnership between development agencies and ministries of education.
1995	DAE changes its name to ADEA: Association for the Development of Education in Africa.
1997	The Bureau of Ministers expands to ten ministers.
	It is decided to hold all Biennial Meetings in Africa.
2008	The ADEA Secretariat moves to Tunis within the African Development Group (AfDB), its
	new host institution.
	A Memorandum of Understanding is signed with the African Union (AU).
	The ADEA and COMEDAF bureaus of ministers are merged.
	ADEA adopt its first Medium-Term Plan (2008-2012).
2012	ADEA's 2nd Vision Document is finalized.
	The Triennale on "Knowledge, Skills and Qualifications for Africa's Sustainable Develop-
	ment" is held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.
2013	ADEA adopts a new Medium-Term Strategic Plan for 2013-2017.

# How does ADEA foster dialogue?

ADEA is first and foremost a
Forum for policy dialogue on
education and training in Africa.
Policy dialogue is conducted
through Steering Committee
seminars, Biennales and
Triennales and other major events.



ADEA considers policy dialogue an essential element in the process

of assisting African countries to plan and implement their education reforms. Policy dialogue is conducted through the Triennales (former Biennales) and other major events.

Triennales are opportunities for informal communication and exchanges on major issues concerning education and development in Africa, which are important to create engagement and trust among different partners, such as African ministers of education, representatives from development agencies, private sector players, civil society representatives, diaspora and the youth. Triennales serve to promote frank and open exchanges among all stakeholders, which form the basis for common understanding and progress.

Policy dialogue is also promoted through ADEA's Steering Committee seminars. These seminars provide a venue for high level discussions between ministers of education and member agencies on priority issues for education in Africa. Some themes of the seminars have focused on new initiatives and trends in development cooperation for education, the financing of education, the future of ADEA working groups in the present African context, and the Biennales/Triennales.

ADEA also facilitates regional and sub-regional cooperation and dialogue. In response to the needs expressed by the Bureau of African Ministers, it organizes technical or sub-regional ministerial meetings on topics of common interest in order to foster greater cooperation between countries. The following themes have been explored: education and HIV/AIDS; ICTs in education systems; education in conflict and post-conflict situations; secondary education; contract teachers; bilingual and mother tongue instruction; education for rural people; school fee abolition initiatives; dialogue between ministers of Finance and Ministers of Education; education for peace; skills, training and youth employment.

# Working Groups, Task Forces and ICQNs



ADEA's Working Groups (WGs) and Task Forces provide ADEA with a unique perspective on specific issues. They undertake exploratory work and examine ways to improve the performance in their specific domain.

Although the Working Groups are all structured and managed in a

different way, they all carry out research, capacity building, advocacy and networking activities. ADEA Working Groups are based in African countries, within organizations whose thematic focus and mandates are close to that of the Working Groups. They may be led by funding agencies or African organizations. Currently, the Working Groups cover the following themes: Books and Learning Materials (WGBLM); Communication for Education and Development (WGCOMED); Education Management and Policy Support (WGEMPS); Higher Education (WGHE); and Non-Formal Education (WFNFE). The activities of the former Working Group on Female Participation (WGFP) have been mainstreamed into The Forum for African Women Educationists (FAWE). FAWE continues to be involved in ADEA activities as a graduated working group and associate member.

In 2011, the ADEA Secretariat created a Task Force on ICT with a mandate to foster the relevant and effective integration of ICT into education and training in Africa. The Task Force made a major contribution to the 2012 Biennale and organized the 1st Ministerial Forum on the Integration of ICT in Education in December 2013, in Tunis, Tunisia.

In order to ensure that the recommendations stemming from ADEA work are translated into concrete action, ADEA has set up Inter-Country Quality Nodes (ICQNs) bringing together countries facing a similar challenge and strategic partners with expertise in a specific field. ICQNs are led by Ministries of Education. Currently there are six ICQNs, which cover the following themes: Early Childhood Development (ICQN-ECD) - Mauritius, Literacy and National Languages (ICQN-LNL) - Burkina Faso, Mathematics and Science Education (ICQN-MSE) - Kenya, Peace Education (ICQN-PE) - Kenya, Teaching and Learning (ICQN-TL) - Rwanda and Technical and Vocational Skills Development (ICQN-TVSD) - Côte d'Ivoire.

# Other programmes and activities

## ADEA Biennales and Triennales

1993 The Implementation of Education Projects and Programs (Angers, France)

1995 The Processes of Education Policy Formation (Tours, France)

1997 Partnerships for Capacity Building and Quality Improvements in Education in Africa (Dakar, Senegal)

1999 What Works and What's New in Education: Africa Speaks! (Johannesburg, South Africa)

2001 Reaching Out, Reaching All: Sustaining Effective Policy and Practice in Africa (Arusha, Tanzania)

2003 The Quest for Quality: Learning from the African Experience (Grand Baie, Mauritius)

2006 More and Better Education. What Makes Effective Learning Literacy and ECD Programmes in Schools? (Libreville, Gabon)

2008 Beyond Primary
Education: Challenges and
Approaches to Expanding
Learning Opportunities in
Africa (Maputo, Mozambique)

2012 Promoting critical knowledge, skills and qualifications for Africa's sustainable development (Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso).

ADEA also has a publication programme which aims at ensuring that the research and syntheses - stemming from its activities as well as the lessons learned from its Biennales/Triennales and other major meetings - are disseminated. The program includes the dissemination of studies documenting African successful experiences brought to light by African Ministers of Education.

ADEA believes that strong media and communication skills are vital for encouraging educational development and change. To this end, in 2001 ADEA launched the "Akintola Fatoyinbo Africa Education Journalism Award", which recognizes the best articles on education written by African journalists and published in the African press.

In 2009, ADEA also launched the Education Research in Africa Award (ERAA). The Award aims to promote high quality education research, produced by African universities, research centers and research networks. It is organized by ADEA and the African Development Institute (ADI) of the African Development Bank Group (AfDB), with financial support from the Korea-Africa Economic Cooperation (KOAFEC).

ADEA has also developed information databases on education in Africa. ADEA Profile makes it possible to have detailed information on all activities carried out by ADEA while CV-Experts is a database of African and Africanist education experts.

# Who participates in ADEA's activities?

ADEA's two principal constituents are the African ministers of education as well as cooperation and development agencies.

Although participation in meetings of the Steering Committee and of the Bureau of Ministers is restricted, ADEA increasingly seeks out broader participation in its other activities and meetings.

Because of its role as a forum to foster policy dialogue on issues affecting education and long-term sustainable development in Africa, ADEA recognizes the importance of reaching out to all who have a stake in Africa's future.

ADEA uses a variety of mechanisms to reach out to various audiences. For instance, the Biennales/Triennales target decision-makers who are instrumental for policy-formation, implementation and for guiding ADEA's programme of activities. Furthermore, through working group activities and publications ADEA is able to reach practitioners and other stakeholders working at the school and community level.

Participating in ADEA is an excellent way to build professional capacity, learn about education in different parts of Africa and have a voice in transforming policy and practice. However, experience has shown that the greatest benefit of ADEA is the network that it provides in which informal discussions take place. These exchanges foster trust, build government ownership of the educational reform process and have been critical in developing partnerships and improving relations between ministries of education and their technical and funding partners.

## Since its inception ADEA has:

Promoted consensus-building and the development of common approaches to the major issues facing education in Africa;

Reinforced African ministries' leadership capacities;

Raised agencies' awareness that their own practices should be adapted to the needs of nationally-driven education policies, programs and projects;

Contributed to increasing the knowledge on education in Africa through research, the sharing of good practices and publications;

Contributed to the development of a growing network of education specialists in Africa;

Encouraged the sharing of African expertise through regional, sub-regional and cross-country cooperation and exchanges.



# How is ADEA funded?



ADEA is funded through membership fees and other contributions. One primary source of funding comes through the membership fees that development partners and countries are required to pay in order to be a member of the Steering Committee.

Another funding source comes through

contributions provided by development agencies which are either earmarked for specific working groups or activities or go into the general budget.

The resources are then used to finance policy dialogue, regional and sub-regional cooperation, Working Groups and ad hoc groups, publication, communication, external relations or knowledge management activities as well as the Secretariat's operating costs.

# What does the future hold?



ADEA, like Africa itself, is in transition. ADEA has evolved from a donors club to a pan-African organization based within the AfDB. It increasingly works with continental bodies such as the African Union (AU) to accelerate progress in education and to serve Africa's development.

ADEA is becoming more rooted in African

needs and realities, more ambitious in taking on new challenges and priorities. Like the continent it is designed to serve, it will increasingly be judged for its ability to demonstrate accountability at every level and provide concrete evidence of its outcomes and results. These changing demands and aspirations were first explored in the 2012 Vision Document. Since then ADEA has adopted a new five year Medium-Term Strategic Plan (2013-2017) which will guide the Association through the period of transformation and help it achieve its vision. The implementation plan, which proceeds in phases, identifies what it is necessary to do in order to support African governments in developing knowledge and skill-based societies. ADEA's work in the years ahead will be driven by a commitment to building an African continent with the critical knowledge, skills and qualifications required to ensure its sustainable development.

# Where can you get additional information on ADEA?

ADEA has a web site (www.adeanet.org) where general information on ADEA and more detailed information on its programmes and activities, publications and databases are available.

www.adeanet.org

ADEA's social media (Facebook, Twitter, YouTube and Flickr) are also active, featuring news on education and training in Africa and other parts of the world. Thanks to its social media accounts, ADEA can share ideas, experiences and initiatives conducted by the Association.











The Secretariat also publishes a quarterly Newsletter reporting not only on ongoing activities and programmes, including those of the Working Groups, Task Forces and ICQNs - but also sharing lessons learned on themes and areas explored by ADEA.

For further information, please contact the ADEA Secretariat at the following address:

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#### **Steering Committee**

#### **Member Countries**

54 African Countries

#### **Development Agencies**

- African Development Bank Group (AfDB)
- European Commission
- Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Austria
- German Cooperation (BMZ/GIZ)
- Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
- Ministry of Education, Republic of Korea
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, France
- Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Finland
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Switzerland
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)
- United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
- Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)
- World Bank Group (WB)

#### Observer Member

• The African Union Commission (AUC)

#### **Bureau of Ministers**

#### STC-EST Bureau

- Egypt (Chair)
- Nigeria (1st Vice Chair)
- South Sudan (2<sup>nd</sup> Vice Chair)
- Cameroon (3<sup>rd</sup> Vice Chair)
- Botswana (Rapporteur)

#### Permanent Member Countries - "BIG 5"

- Angola
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Dem. Rep. of Congo (DRC)
- Kenya
- Nigeria

#### **ICQN Lead Countries**

- Burkina Faso (ICQN-LNL)
- Côte d'Ivoire (ICQN-TVSD)
- Kenya (ICQN-MSE and ICQN-PE)
- Mauritius (ICQN-ECD)
- Rwanda (ICQN-TL)

#### **Executive Committee**

#### **Member Countries**

- Angola
- Cameroon
- Tanzania
- Côte d'Ivoire

#### **Development Agencies**

- African Development Bank Group (AfDB)
- Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Finland
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, France
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
- World Bank Group (WB)

#### Secretariat

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#### Higher Education (WGHE)

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#### Non-Formal Education (WGNFE)

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#### **Special Groups**

## Task Force on ICT Integration in Education and Training / CESA\* Cluster on ICT in Education

Lead Partner Organization: Global e-Schools and Communities Initiative (GeSCI)

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ADEA's Focal Point

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#### **Inter-Country Quality Nodes**

### Early Childhood Development (ICQN-ECD)

Ministry of Education and Human Resources, Tertiary Education and Scientific Research Mauritius

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### Literacy and National Languages (ICQN-LNL)

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### Technical and Vocational Skills Development (ICQN-TVSD)

Ministry of State for Employment, Social Affairs and Vocational Training

Côte d'Ivoire

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<sup>\*</sup> CESA: Continental Education Strategy for Africa





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