

SDG 4: Education

2021-22 Executive Training Course for Policymakers on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Manos Antoninis, Director, Global Education Monitoring Report 11 April 2022

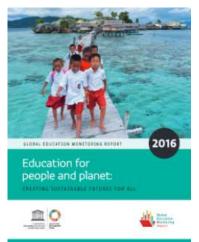




Global Education Monitoring Report

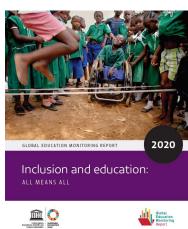
Editorially independent report hosted by UNESCO since 2002 A global mandate since 2015 to monitor:

- education progress in SDGs > MONITORING PART
- strategy implementation > THEMATIC PART
- ... to 'hold all partners to account'



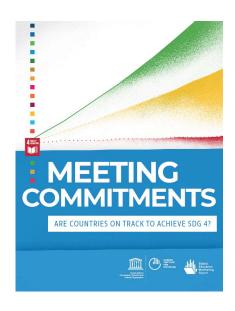








What does it mean to evaluate progress? 2019



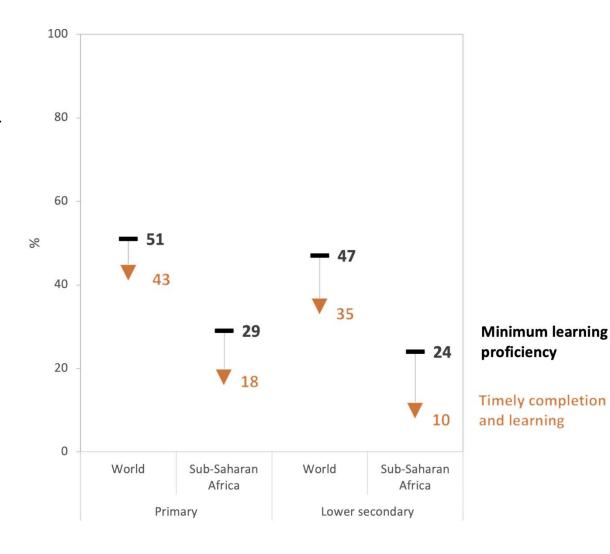
Quantitative SDG 4 monitoring indicators framework

Progress on headline SDG 4 indicators: c.2020

- Out of school 8% of primary, 15% of lower secondary and
 35% of upper secondary school age
- Completion 85% in primary, 72% in lower secondary and 51% in upper secondary education in time
- Minimum learning proficiency 51% of students achieve it at the end of primary education; progress is about 0.5 percentage points per year on average
- Preschool 73% attend one year before primary education
- Finance 1 in 3 countries spend both less than 4% of GDP and less than 15% of total public spending
- ► Teachers 81% of primary education teachers are trained
- Equity Slight gender disparity in secondary completion but only 1% of poorest girls complete in low-income countries

Learning outcomes look different if you include those who have dropped out

While 1 in 4 African students achieve minimum proficiency in reading by the end of lower secondary school, only 1 in 10 adolescents do, if you include those who do not reach that level of education.

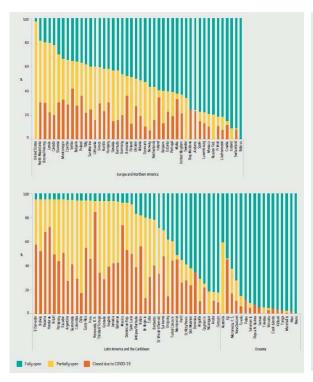


School closures as a result of COVID-19

Between 3/2020 and 10/2021, schools (partially) closed for 55% of days

School closures were unequally distributed:

- Longest, i.e. schools were open for less than 5% of days in many countries in Latin America, Western and South Asia
- Shortest in Oceania followed by sub-Saharan Africa



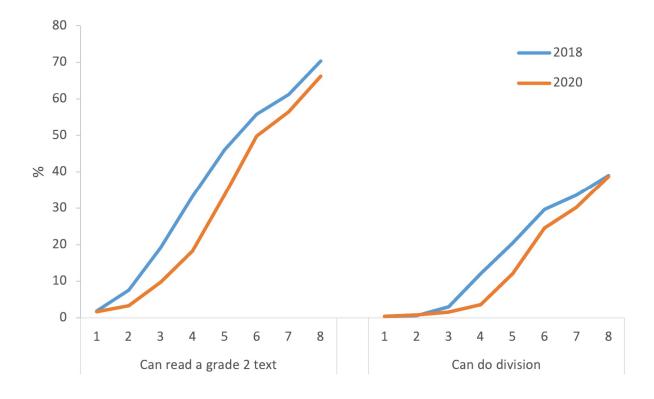


At least 463 million schoolchildren could not access remote learning, especially in lowand lower-middle-income countries

Learning losses are the main concern

Estimates depend on

- contexts, school levels, and subjects
- where we draw the line
- how quickly losses can be recovered
- = the main impact may be in middle-income countries



In rural
Karnataka, India,
those able to
read a grade 2
text in grade 4
fell from 33% of
students in 2018
to 18% in 2020

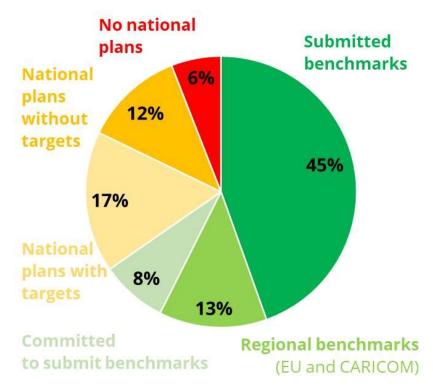
What does it mean to evaluate progress? 2022

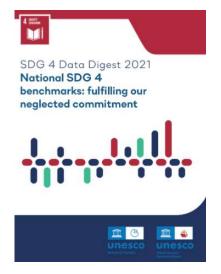
National SDG 4 benchmarks

Countries to set "appropriate intermediate benchmarks" (§28)

- Seven benchmark indicators
- National contribution to SDG 4 ~ climate change
- Link to national, regional and global agendas

Countries by benchmark status

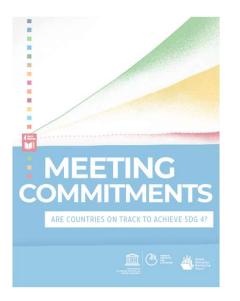






geo.uis.unesco.org/sdg-benchmarks

What does it mean to evaluate progress? 2019



Quantitative SDG 4 monitoring indicators framework



Qualitative SDG 4 policy assessment framework



Beyond **AVERAGES** equity and inclusion



Beyond BASICS content fit for sustainable development



Beyond **EDUCATION** cross-sectoral collaboration



Beyond ACCESS quality and learning



Beyond **SCHOOLING** *lifelong learning*



Beyond **COUNTRIES** regional/global collaboration

Education for Sustainable Development

Implementation framework to 2030 with five priority areas:

- Advancing policy
- Learning environment
- Teachers and educators
- Youth
- Community

It remains challenging to **monitor** progress: How do we know if countries are incorporating sustainability in their policies, curricula, teacher education?

Thank you for listening en.unesco.org/gem-report



