

Gaps, challenges and progress made in the promotion and provision of access to quality education *Session 4: UN system support to the implementation of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018-2027)*

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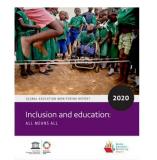
What does UNESCO do with regard to the 2030 Agenda?

UNESCO is mandated to lead and coordinate the Education 2030 agenda (SDG4): to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all. Through its work in education and other fields, the agency contributes to the achievement of numerous other SDGs.



UNESCO's mandate goes beyond education:

- Communication and Information
- ▷ Culture
- Natural Sciences
- Social and Human Sciences



The Global Education Monitoring Report (published annually)

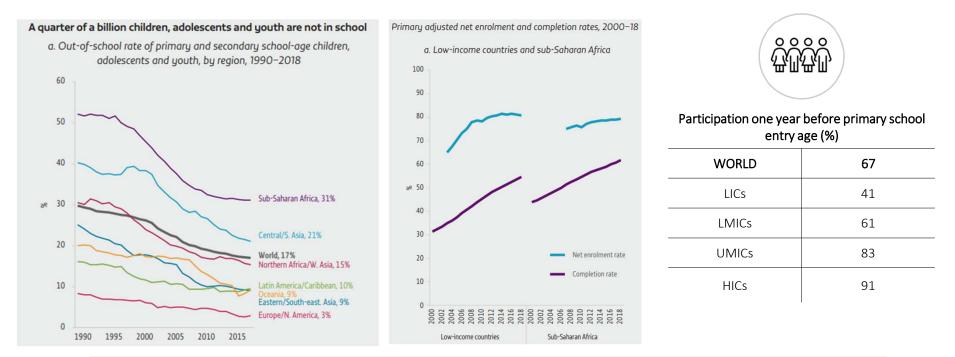
- best available data, evidence and research to explain progress and differences in education
- to make recommendations that stimulate reflection and dialogue and thereby improve policymaking.





Basic education

Need for universal access to schooling of good quality that leads to relevant learning outcomes



Attendance rate has stalled and there are large disparities when disaggregated by wealth

• Over-age participation in many countries- 75% of 15-years-old are still in primary school in Malawi

PISA scores have been regressing in HICs and stagnating in MICs over the past 15 years

617 million children and adolescents worldwide were not achieving minimum proficiency levels in reading and mathematics in 2017

86% of adults and 92% of youth are literate – but important gender gaps Central and Southern Asia, sub-Saharan Africa and Northern Africa and Western





Adult education, skills for work and sustainable development education



Adult education and training participation rates in the previous month

LICs	LMICs	UPICs	HICs
1%	2%	3%	16%

In OECD countries, adults with high skills are three times as likely to participate in training as adults with low skills: 58% vs 20%.





Global participation in tertiary education: 224 million in 2018 \approx Gross enrolment ratio of 38% - ranges rom 9% in LICs to 75% in HICs

Adults able to use basic formulas in spreadsheet

LMICs	UPICs	HICs
7%	20%	40%

The variety of labour market contexts and required job skills covered makes monitoring global progress difficult

Education for sustainable development and global citizenship

UNESCO's 1974 Recommendation concerning Education for International Understanding, Cooperation and Peace and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

- Lack of data for monitoring
- Consultation on whether guiding principles are reflected education policies, curricula, teacher training and student assessments in 2016/2017:
 - Only 83 countries responded
 - ▷ **12% fully reflected the guiding principles** slow process





Learning environment and teachers

Education facilities must be built or upgraded so that they be child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environment



45%/78% of schools in LICs/LMICs have basic water supply



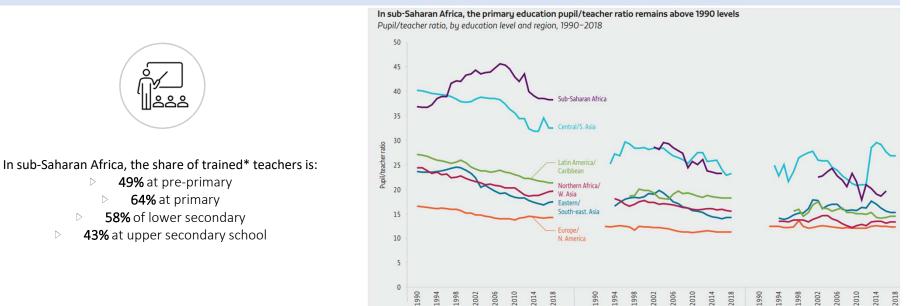
335 million girls attend schools that lack essential menstrual hygiene management facilities

Lower secondary

The 2015 Safe Schools Declaration: protection of the right to education and continuation of education in armed conflict situations

- Endorsed by **102 countries** in 2020...but lack of enforcement.
- in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger, school closures doubled between 2017 and 2019 (400,000 children affected)





Primary

*according to national standards



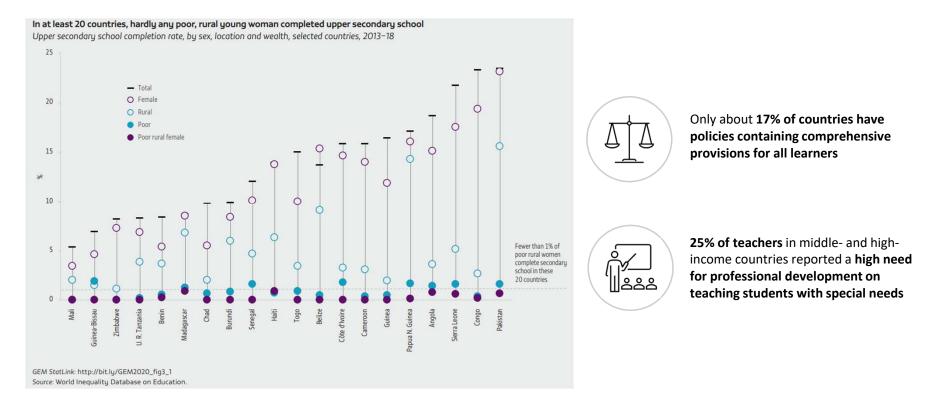


Upper secondary

The state of inclusion in education

Inclusion underpins the achievement of each of the SDG4's targets

- Normative instruments such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (1960)
- Exclusion is too often regarded as a one-dimensional issue. Disaggregating data at country-level shows that intersecting disadvantage severely affects education opportunities of children and youth.



WHAT IS HINDERING INCLUSIVE EDUCATION?

Many issues relate to governance and finance, identification of the most marginalized, definition of inclusion in laws and policies, learning environment (adequate curricula and facilities) and training of education staff.





UNESCO's response to the pandemic – The Global Education Coalition (GEC)



Over 1.5 billion learners were affected at the peak of the crisis
 About 40% of low- and lower-middle-income countries have not supported learners at risk of exclusion

The Global Education Coalition

UNESCO's role is to broker and facilitate cooperation, build synergies, and help match country needs with the resources and services of Coalition members.



5 global surveys conducted to collect data on education responses to COVID-19 and produce comparative data



175 Global Education Coalition members are currently planning actions in, or already supporting, 112 countries

4 large-scale missions aimed at equipping
1 million youth with employability skills, providing
1 million teachers with remote learning skills, helping 1 million learners benefit from remedial learning in STEM, and supporting 5 million girls to fulfil their right to education in the 20 countries with the greater gender disparities in education



At least **400 million learners** and **12 million teachers** are benefiting directly or indirectly from Global Education Coalition actions





UNESCO's response to the pandemic – Beyond the GEC

Global monitoring tools



Data, knowledge-sharing and advocacy

- National fiscal responses
 - USD 281 million may have been allocated to education globally as part of stimulus packages (2% of the total USD 14 trillion)
 - Funding was most frequently allocated to remote learning, addressing marginalization and inequalities, skills upgrading and sanitation and health measures.
- Issue notes on key topics related to health and wellbeing, gender equity and equality etc.
- Guidance for Teachers





EDUCATION ENABLES UPWARD SOCIOECONOMIC MOBILITY AND IS KEY TO ESCAPING POVERTY

- **Education underpins the overall 2030 Agenda** and it therefore supports poverty reduction on many levels
- Links go both ways: children living in poverty are more likely to have less education and less access to basic services



In 2016, the GEM Report estimated that in LICs, **universalizing upper-secondary completion by 2030** would increase per capita income by 75% by 2050 and **bring poverty elimination forward by 10 year**s



In 2019, the World Food Program estimated that **370 million children globally were benefiting from** school feeding programmes



Global learning losses from five months of school closures could amount to between USD 6,472 and USD 25,680 in lost earnings over a typical student's lifetime





THANK YOU!



