

Cultural Organization:



Second UNESCO Forum on Global Citizenship Education Building peaceful and sustainable societies: Preparing for post-2015

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Measuring learning outcomes of Global Citizenship Education (GCED) & Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)

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The case for GCED and ESD

GCED & ESD have been both proposed as one of the targets of the education goal in the post-2015 development agenda

- **Target 5:** "By 2030, all learners acquire knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to establish sustainable and peaceful societies, including through global citizenship education and education for sustainable development" (*The Muscat Agreement*)
- Target 4.7 by 2030 ensure all learners acquire knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including among others through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development (The UN Open Working Group proposal on SDGs)
- GCED & ESD are critical for a sustainable and peaceful future for all
- Need for clearly defined indicators to enable the monitoring progress at the global, regional and national levels

Measuring GCED and ESD

- Measuring learning outcomes is not an easy process
- Measuring GCED & ESD learning outcomes is even more demanding
- Yes, it is feasible to measure GCED and ESD in a systematic manner
- Elements of GCED and ESD are already included in existing international, regional or national surveys
- The TAG proposes a set of indicators on GCED & ESD

UNESCO's Work

UNESCO has undertaken foundational work in this area and seeks to facilitate technical discussions and policy dialogue

Overall aim is to develop:

- a list of potential indicators for monitoring GCED and ESD at the global, regional and national levels
- considerations on the data collection process and scope

as inputs to the WEF (May 2015) and the process leading to the adoption of the final post-2015 agenda at the UNGA (September 2015)

UNESCO's Work – The EAG

- Tracking progress in GCED is interlinked with efforts to mainstream the topic in education systems and demonstrating its impact on learning
- The Experts Advisory Group (EAG) on GCED:
 - was established with experts in GCED and Education and met in Paris in June 2014 to review UNESCO's guiding framework on GCED with age-specific topics and learning objectives
 - elaborated on earlier recommendations and inputs provided by GCED and ESD experts across the world (e.g. at Technical Consultation on GCED; Seoul 2013 & the First UNESCO Forum on GCED, Bangkok 2013)
 - identified key conceptual dimensions of GCED

UNESCO's work – The MAT

The Measurement Ad-Hoc Team (MAT) on GCED & ESD:

- was established as a subgroup of the EAG with experts on measurement within and outside UNESCO
- met in Paris in June 2014, to:
 - explore questions on the measurability of GCED & ESD
 - discussed the priorities for measurement, identified by the EAG
 - consider existing data collection processes

CORE CONCEPTUAL DIMENSIONS/PRIORITIES FOR MEASUREMENT

COGNITIVE

 Learners acquire knowledge, understanding and critical thinking about global issues and the interconnectedness/ interdependency of countries and different populations

SOCIO-EMOTIONAL

- Learners have a sense of belonging to a common humanity, sharing values and responsibilities and holding rights
- Learners show empathy, solidarity and respect for differences and diversity

BEHAVIOURAL

 Learners act effectively and responsibly at local, national and global contexts for a more peaceful and sustainable world

UNESCO's work – future directions

- continue to work towards developing indicators for monitoring GCED and ESD at global, regional and national levels, especially in the context of the post-2015 development agenda
- seek to identifying considerations for the data collection process and scope
- Efforts will be made to maintain a balance between the most desirable indicators in terms of comprehensiveness and the realistic feasibility of obtaining reliable data on which to base their use

Thank you!