







United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization



Outline



- Objectives
- > TCG in the Global Agenda
- Global Developments
- > SDG4 Developments



Main objectives of TCG 5

- 1. <u>ENDORSE</u> methodological developments and <u>APPROVE</u> the list of indicators to be published in 2019
- 2. Advancing the discussion on potential new indicators, to <u>APPROVE</u> a preliminary list of these indicators to be included in the 2020 revision
- 3. Presenting and discussing the SDG data validation process, to <u>ACHIEVE ENDORSMENT</u> of process by the Member States
- 4. <u>DEVELOP</u> recommendations on next steps on benchmarking
- 5. <u>AGREE</u> on key messages to the international community about challenges and needs of Member States in producing SDG 4 indicators





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SDG4 Monitoring: the Process

	for all SDGs	THEMATIC INDICATORS for SDG 4	
	11 indicators for SDG 4	43 indicators for SDG 4 = 11 global + 32 more	
Status of reporting -	Obligatory	Optional	
Report to ▶	United Nations Statistical Commission	Education 2030 Steering Committee	
Main body ▶	Inter-Agency and Expert Group (IAEG-SDGs)	Technical Cooperation Group (TCG)	
	= 28 member states	= 28 member states + agencies	
Secretariat ►	United Nations Statistical Division	UNESCO Institute for Statistics	



Membership / Attendance

TCG 4

Bahrain Jamaica

Botswana Kyrgyzstan

Brazil Senegal

Cabo-Verde Sweden

Canada Uganda

China Tanzania

Egypt

Fiji

France

Germany

India

Armenia Indonesia

TCG 5

Bangladesh Jamaica

Brazil Lebanon

Canada Mexico

China Oman

Colombia Russia

Cuba Saudi Arabia

Estonia Sweden

France Zambia

The Gambia

Germany

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The Global Framework

> Who

Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators (IAEG-SDGs)

>How

- Delegated authority to custodian agencies
- Organized in a Tier classification system based on
 - Methodological Developments
 - Coverage

> Education (SDG 4)

- UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS-IEU-ISU) custodian agency of 8 and cocustodian of 1 (with ITU - International Telecommunication Union-)
- UNICEF and
- OECD



Global Indicator Framework

- Formally adopted by
 - UN General Assembly in July 2017
- Work in progress
 - Global indicators are recommended for use until at least 2020
 - Work continues on indicators requiring further methodological development
- Update
 - Indicator 4.1.1 a has been upgraded to Tier II and the proposed verbal definition accepted as well and the linking methodology that allow the use of multiple sources of data
 - Work continues on indicators requiring further methodological development in indicator 4.7.1 and 4.2.1



IAEG-SDGs

- Rotated approximately one-quarter of Members in 2017
- Next rotation expected in 2019

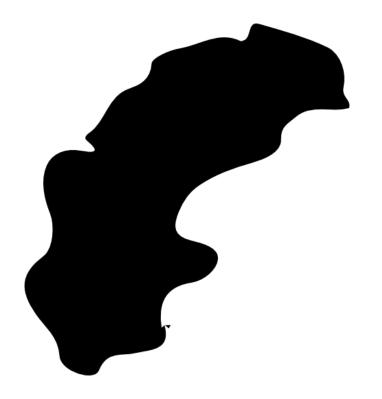
IAEG-SDG Membership







IAEG-SDGs: Two meeting in 2018 – last in Sweden



- Continuing to work with custodian agencies to develop Tier III indicators
- Decisions on various points and stocktaking on:
 - UN Data Forum and preparation for the UNSC
 - Report on geospatial information to enhance reporting
 - Report on interlinkages between targets and indicators for better analysis
 - Harmonization of categories for data disaggregation





IAEG-SDGs focus

- Major review of global framework
 - Preparations under way for review in 2019, adoption by UN Statistical Commission in 2020
- Additional indicators
 - IAEG Members will propose a small number of additional indicators for some targets (including 4.1)
- Use of Proxies
- Report on Work Streams



Data Disaggregation: "Leave no one behind"

Call for disaggregation of all indicators by:

- Income
- Sex
- Age
- Race
- Ethnicity
- Migration status
- Disability
- Geographical location
- Other characteristics relevant in national context
- Dimensions mentioned explicitly in the indicator and the target



Disaggregation: What we have learnt?

Disaggregation

- Full disaggregation of all indicators by all dimensions and detailed categories ...
 - ... is extremely burdensome
 - ... is by definition not possible for some indicators
 - ... is forbidden for some dimensions in some countries/ regions (e.g. race or ethnicity) Next steps forward
- Some disaggregation is highly relevant on national/local level for some countries but of less political relevance as global aggregate
- → Need to prioritize

- Surveying policy priorities on stakeholders, custodian agencies on indicators; 3 to 5
- Cross check and make recommendation about the priorities for global monitoring in each indicator
- Identification of gaps
- Manual with the compilation of the standards and guidelines
 - Based on existing work
 - Fill the gaps if needed



Proxy process

- Identified 26 indicators based on the criteria developed at the 7th IAEG meeting
- Requested feedback from IAEG members on these possible proxies, in particular, if they agree that the indicator needs a proxy
- Sent compiled information, including IAEG feedback on possible proxies, to agencies for proxy proposals and feedback
- Requested from agencies proxy proposals to be a well established indicator including link to data and metadata



2020 Comprehensive review

What?

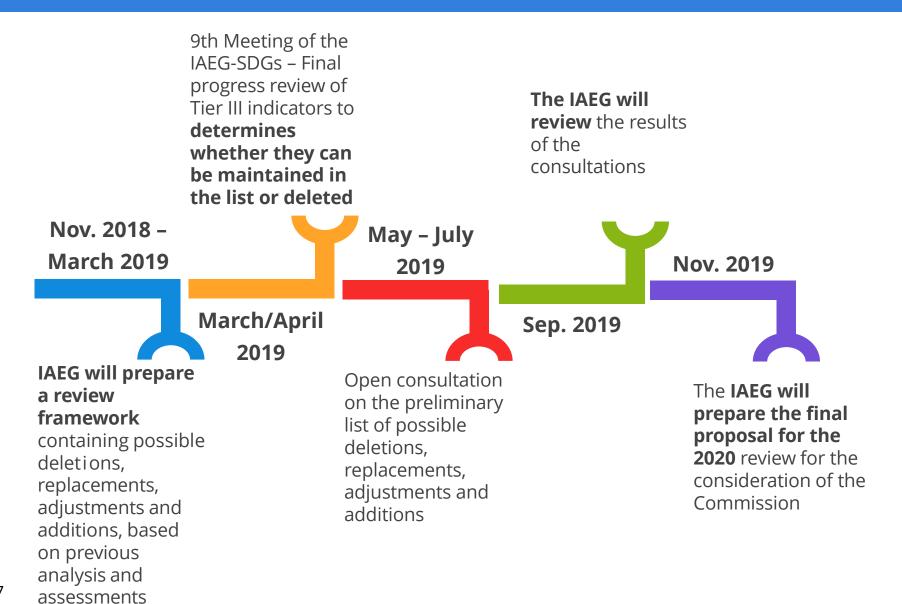
- Modifications of the framework during the 2020 comprehensive review will include the replacement, deletion, refinement or adjustment of indicators, and in a few selected cases, additional indicators, when:
 - The indicator does not map well to the target or does not track the target well;
 - An additional indicator is needed to cover a critical aspect of the target;
 - The methodological development of tier III indicator has stalled or has not produced expected results

Criteria for comprehensive review

- An additional indicator may be considered only in exceptional cases when a crucial aspect of a target is not being monitored by the current indicator or to address a critical or emerging new issue that is not monitored by the existing indicators
- A deletion will be considered when the methodological development of tier III indicator has stalled or has not produced expected results
- Adjustments or replacements will be considered when the indicator does not nap well to the target or does not track the target well



2020 Comprehensive review timeline

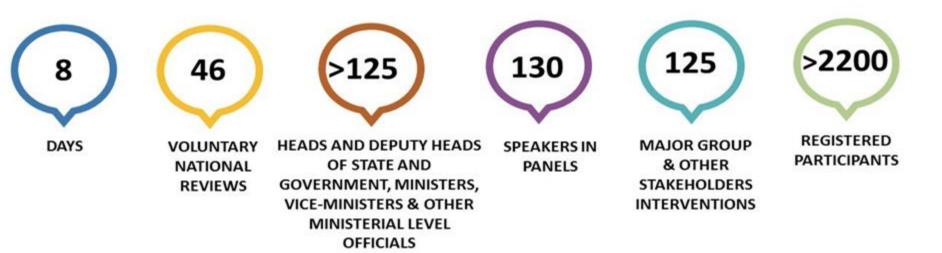




High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF)

- Meets every year under auspices of ECOSOC and once every 4 years at the UN General Assembly
- 2019 Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality - Goals 4, 8, 10, 13, 16 and 17

HLPF 2018









SIDE **EVENTS**









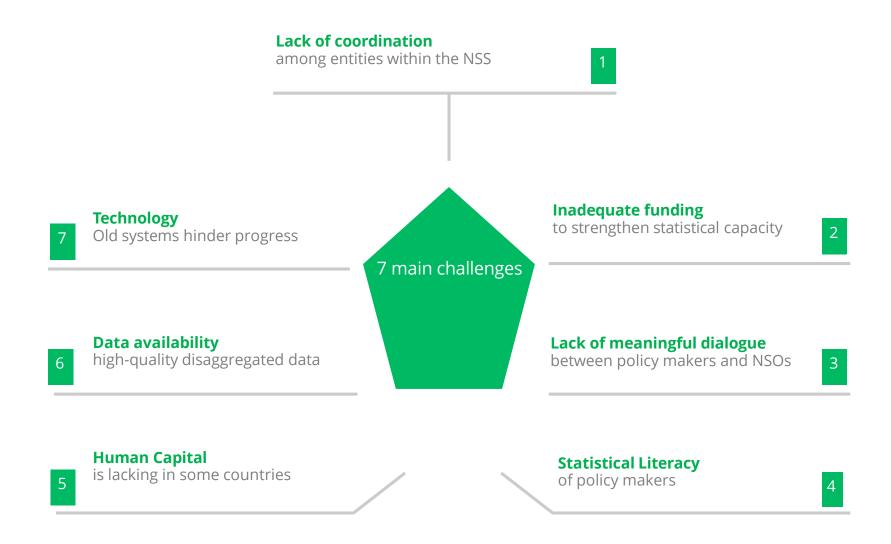








HLPF - Challenges identified during the discussions





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Monitoring of SDG4

GLOBAL	'follow	up	and	review'
for all SDGs				

THEMATIC 'follow up and review' for SDG 4

Framing documents

'Transforming our world' §82-84
'Critical milestones' report

'Transforming our world' §85 'Critical milestones' report §46

Oversight >

High-level Political Forum

World Education Forum E2030 Steering Committee

Core output

UNSG Report / SDG Report

Global Education Monitoring (GEM) Report

Secretariat

UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)

GEM Report team



Education 2030 Steering Committee

The RMR Working Group

SDG-Education 2030 Steering Committee

Working Group: Review, Monitoring and Reporting (WG-RMR)

Co Chaired by the GEM Report and the UIS

The WG-RMR makes recommendations on:

- implementation of monitoring and indicator frameworks at global, regional and national levels;
- (b) coordination/harmonization and consensus around review, monitoring and reporting on SDG4 at global, regional and country level across partners and institutions; and
- (c) facilitation and communication of endorsement of indicator frameworks elaborated in the TCG.



The RMR Working Group

The RMR-WG has 3 outputs delivered to the Education 2030 SC in February 2018

Outputs

- I. Prepare inputs for the High-level Political Forums in 2018 and 2019
- II. Mapping of existing regional monitoring mechanisms and experiences with benchmarks and thresholds
- III. Key messages for Steering Committee to support financing and capacity development for measurement and monitoring SDG4



Global Education Meeting

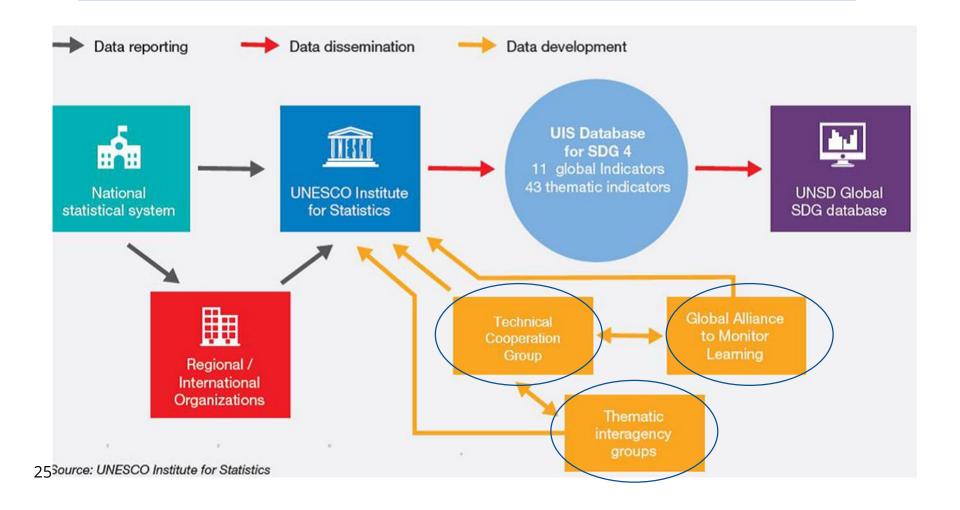
- An assessment of current progress towards the implementation of SDG4-Education 2030 targets and commitments at global, regional and national levels, and identification of bottlenecks impeding progress
- An identification of recommendations for strategic areas requiring political guidance and/or intervention for the effective achievement of the global Education 2030 Agenda
- Agreement on key policy messages to input into the global 2019 HLPF Review and UN General Assembly 2019
- Strengthening of coordinated support for implementation of SDG4-Education 2030





SDG4 Data Governance

Education 2030 Steering Committee Political Guidance





The Next Days in Mexico

Monitoring Frameworks in all 4 levels

- -Global
- -Thematic
- -Regional
- -National

Methodologies

- -Multiple sources of information
- -Processes for consultation on availability of national data sources

Cost Efficient Data Collection Systems

- -Flexibility in the use of alternative sources
- -Use established networks and search for synergies
- -Sources: when is it good enough to be used for reporting SDG 4?
- -Do not initiate surveys unless necessary

Definition of progres

- What are the points of reference in each monitoring level?
- -What level is the point of reference









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Thank you!

UNESCO Institute for Statistics



IAEG-SDGs



Commitments of custodian agencies

- To use national official data sources when consistent with agreed indicator definitions and agreed international statistical standards
- Consult with NSS (with NSO informed) on the most appropriate statistical methods, on-going dialogue to maximize scientific rigor
- Provide opportunities to review data
- Full transparency and documentation on estimates
- Provide methodological guidance



Commitments of Member States

- Produce data for SDG indicators based on internationally agreed standards
- Provide data and metadata to custodian agencies in a timely manner and according to quality standards through existing reporting mechanisms
- Submit the necessary methodological information that allows agencies to adjust statistics to ensure international coherence and comparability;
- Ensure on-going dialogue with custodian agencies to maximize rigor