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Analysis of

# TES National Statements of Commitment

October 2022

# 133

National Statements of Commitment

- **2/3** of UN Member States
- **90%** of countries that submitted Statements also submitted National Consultation reports
- **1/2** Statements referenced TES National and/or Youth Consultations

# Topics Analysed

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1. Covid-19 recovery
2. Resilience to future shocks
3. Addressing educational exclusions
4. Transforming the teaching profession
5. Renewal of curriculum content and methods
6. Higher education, research and innovation
7. Digital learning and transformation
8. Financing of education
9. Governing education as a common good

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**NOTE:** The topics analysed are those included in the Guidelines for TES national consultations, as well as in the Summit Action Tracks. Additional themes considered to be important for any discussion on the transformation of education, such as the renewal of curriculum content and methods, as well as the role of higher education, research and innovation were also included.

# 1. COVID-19 Recovery



47%

countries expressed concerns about **learning losses**

Measures included:

- ✓ diagnostic assessments of foundational literacy and numeracy skill levels
- ✓ accelerated / catch-up programs



57%

countries highlighted the need to support **mental well-being** among both students and teachers.

Very few concrete measures.

## 2. Resilience to Future Shocks

“ We transform education system to become more resilient to withstand future crises, climate change, disasters, and other shocks.

Cambodia | TES National Statement of Commitment

19 September 2022

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1 in 3

countries referenced the need to strengthen the resilience of education systems to future crises and shocks

# 3. Addressing Educational Exclusions

## Socio-economic vulnerability

**3 in 4** countries acknowledge socio-economic vulnerability as the main barrier to educational access and participation.

## Gender equity

**2 in 3** countries recognize persistent changes relative to ensuring gender equality in education.

## Learners with disabilities

**1 in 3** countries acknowledged the need to better adapt education to the needs of learners with disabilities.

## Displacement status

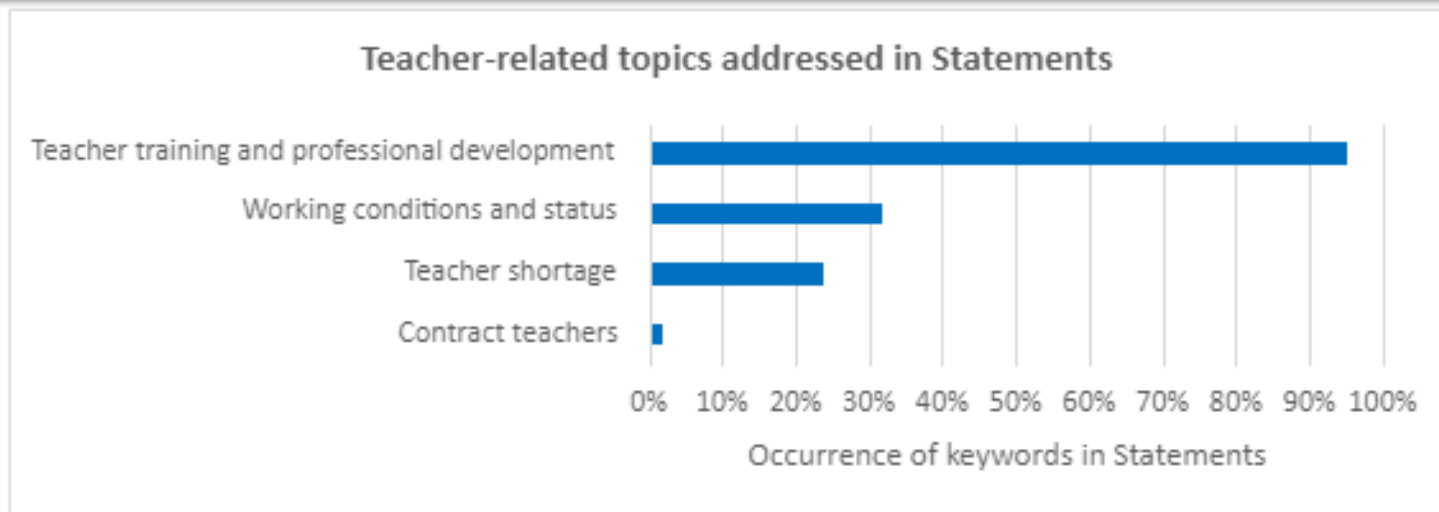
**1 in 3** countries expressed the need to improve the inclusion of internally displaced and refugee populations in education.

## Minority status

**Fewer than 15%** of countries addressed inclusion from the perspective of cultural and linguistic minorities. None addressed the issues of mother tongue instruction.



# 4. Transforming the Teaching Profession



94%

Countries commit to strengthen teacher **training and professional development** as a key determinant of the quality of learning

1 in 3

Countries acknowledge the need to improve the **working conditions and status** of teachers, but only a handful commit to salary increases

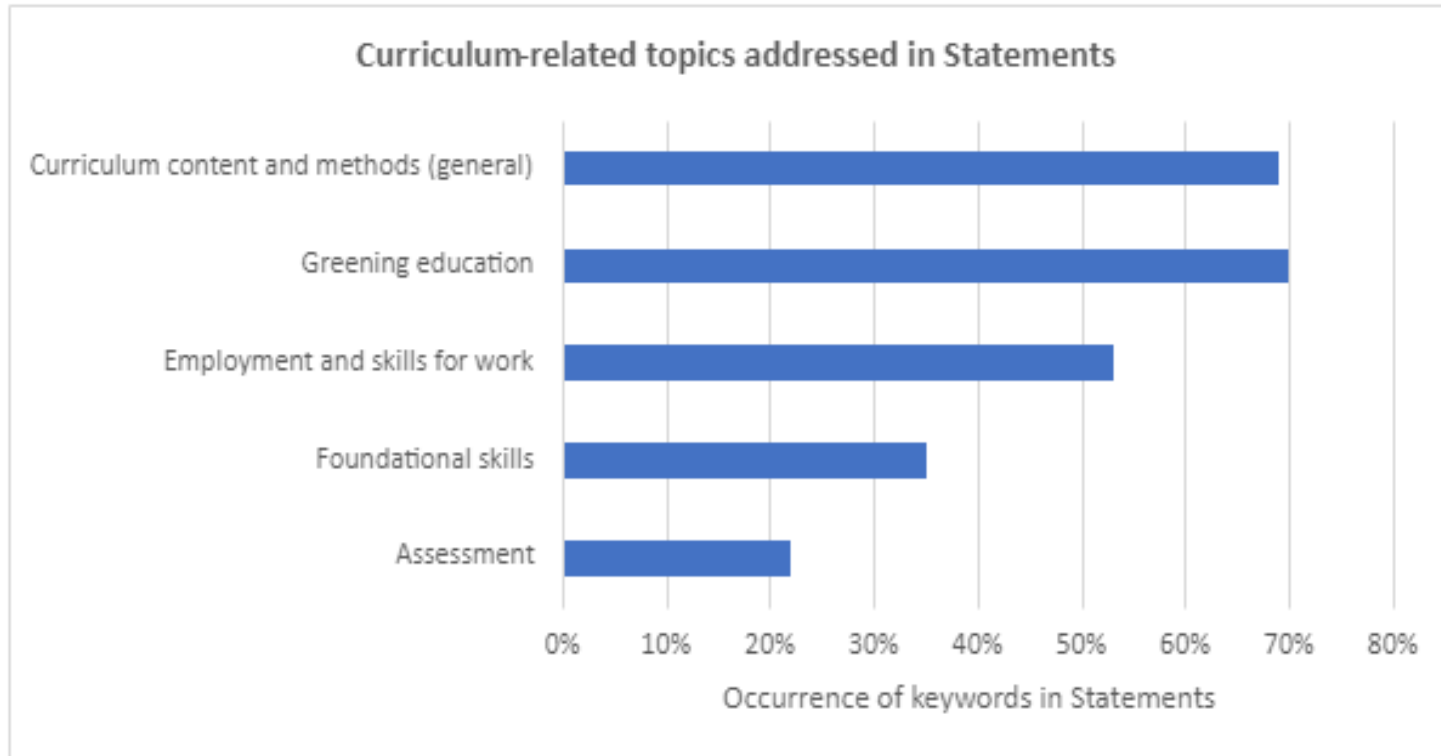
1 in 4

Countries flag **teacher shortages** but very few propose concrete measures

3

Only three countries raise the issue of **contract teachers**

# 5. Renewal of Curriculum Content and Methods (1)





## 5. Renewal of Curriculum Content and Methods (2)

**70%** of countries referenced the need to **rethink curriculum content and methods**, including the need to renew pedagogical approaches

**70%** of countries also mentioned **climate-change education**, ESD, and/or the need to ensure school infrastructure exemplify carbon neutrality

**1 in 2** highlighted the need to improve **technical and vocational skills development** to better prepare learners for future jobs

**1 in 3** Countries specifically committed to improving **foundational learning** in basic education



## 6. Higher Education, Research and innovation

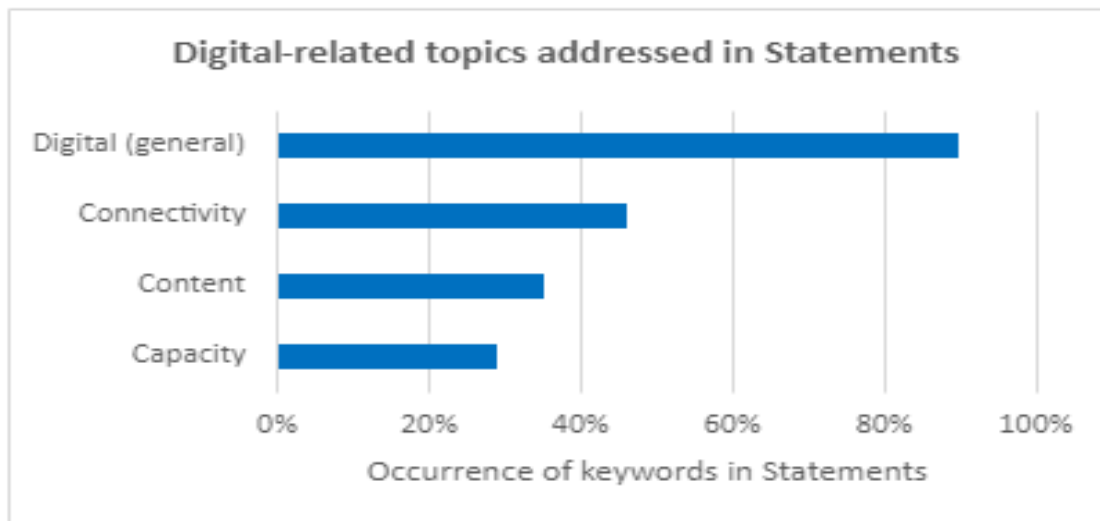


# 40%

of countries referenced  
**universities.**

Universities were frequently valued as spaces of ideation, innovation, and experimentation, that serve both the entire education system and wider SDGs.

# 7. Digital Learning and Transformation



Universal broadband internet connectivity

**1 in 2**  
countries

Open, free, and curriculum-aligned digital resources and platforms

**1 in 3**  
countries

Digital skills and competencies

**1 in 4**  
countries

# 8. Financing Education

1 in 3

countries reaffirmed commitment to international benchmarks for **domestic financing** of education (4-6% of GDP and 15-20% share of public expenditure).

30 %

Of countries committed to enhancing **efficiency** in public education spending

20 %

Of countries committed to better leveraging **private sector** contributions to bolster public financing of education

2 countries

Only two donor countries commitment to increasing **aid flows** to education



# 9. Governing Education as a Common Good

1 in 4

Countries (28%) recognized that the transformation of education requires broader **social dialogue** and more inclusive policy formulation and **cooperation** across a broad range of constituencies

However, only a handful of countries committed to explicitly including teachers and educators, and youth and students in decision-making and legislative processes.

5 countries

Called explicitly for a **social contract for education** [Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Spain, and Timor Leste]

9 countries

**Whole-of-government** approaches were rarely mentioned. Only nine countries identified **inter-ministerial dialogue** as a strategic lever for policy alignment and/or increased public funding of education.





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