

National SDG 4 benchmarks: A new way of monitoring SDG4 and the agenda going forward?

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Outline

- What are the uses of national SDG 4 benchmarks?
- Key features on setting benchmarks
- What are the benchmark indicators?
- What is the coverage of SDG 4 benchmark indicators?
- Progress Monitoring
- Agenda forward to work with Member States



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SDG4 Score card report- A new way of monitoring SDG4

- SDG 4 benchmarks are national targets for eight indicators to be achieved by 2025 and 2030.
- The SDG 4 Scorecard is the new way of monitoring countries' progress towards their national education targets.
- 164 countries use it to track their education commitments to 2030 – and the number is increasing every year.

Priority policy area	SDG 4 benchmark indicator
Basic education	4.1.1 Minimum proficiency in reading/maths
	4.1.2 Completion rate
	4.1.4 Out-of-school rate
Pre-primary	4.2.2 Participation in organized learning a year before primary education entry
Teachers	4.c.1 Teachers with minimum required qualifications
Expenditure	1.a.2/FFA Education as % budget / % GDP
Equity	Gender gap in upper secondary completion rate
Connectivity	Proportion of schools with access to Internet for pedagogical purposes

Process of benchmarks in Asia and Pacific

November 2020



Technical Team

March and April 2021



Five sub regional technical consultations

June 2021



Online country consultation



Validation and capacity Development 2022

Discussed in various sub regional high-level meetings such as ASEAN SOMED meeting, SEAMEO Education Congress and Forum of Education Ministers' Meeting (FEdMM).

What is the coverage of SDG 4 benchmark indicators?

Participation in national benchmarking process

Benchmarks status at the regional level

ДИАГРАММА 3.

Участие стран в процессе определения национальных контрольных показателей ЦУР 4

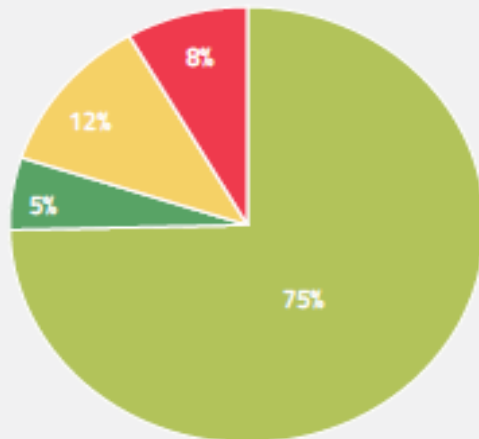
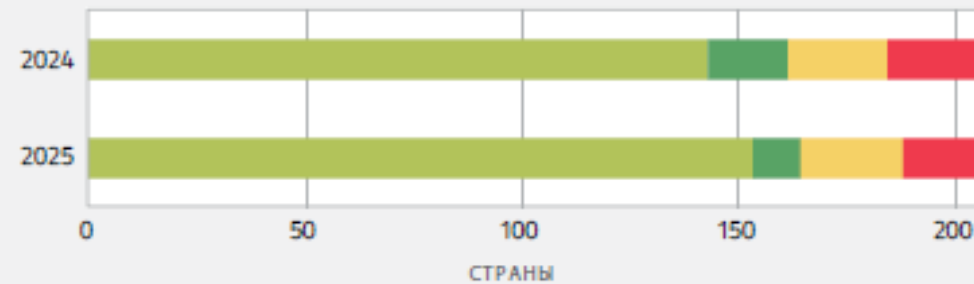


ДИАГРАММА 4.

Участие стран в процессе определения национальных контрольных показателей ЦУР 4, данные за 2024 и 2025 годы



Объединенные условные обозначения на Рисунках 3 и 4

- Предоставлен как минимум один контрольный показатель
- Не представлены контрольные показатели, однако некоторые целевые показатели были извлечены из национальных планов
- Региональные контрольные показатели (КАРИКОМ, ЕС и СААРК)
- Не представлены контрольные показатели

What are the uses of national SDG 4 benchmarks?

- Capture the **contribution of each country** to the global education goal
- Make progress monitoring context-specific, as **each country's starting points**
- Focus attention on **data gaps on key indicators** that every education system needs for management purposes
- Strengthen **national planning**: all plans should **include targets**
- Link national, regional and global education agendas: **coherence and common language**



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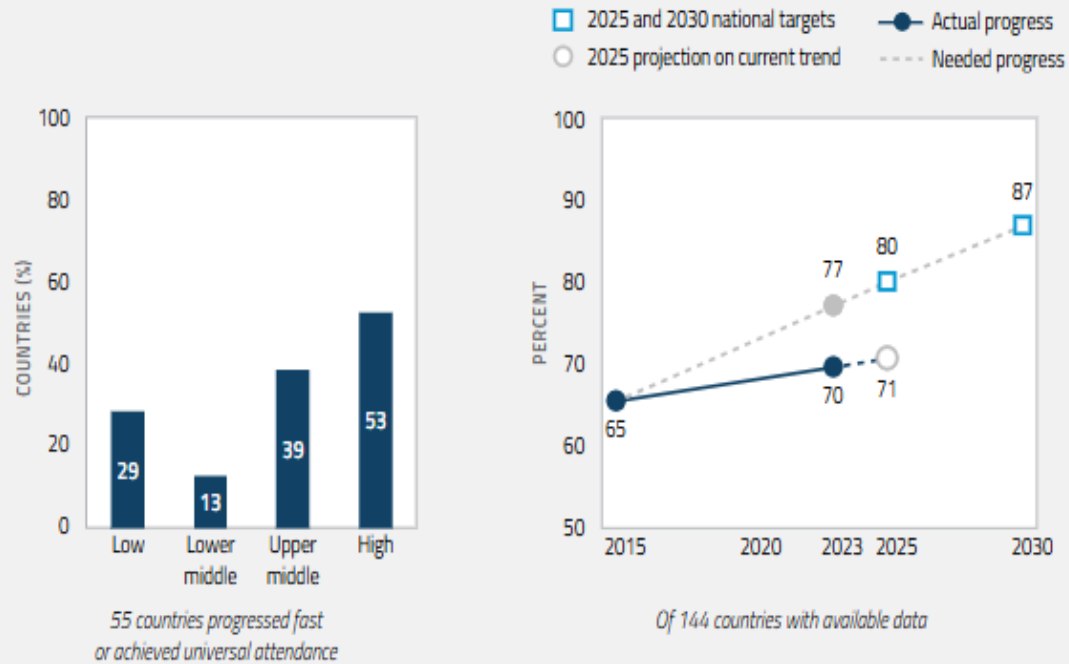
Score Card Reports – A new way of Monitoring SDG4

What does it assess?

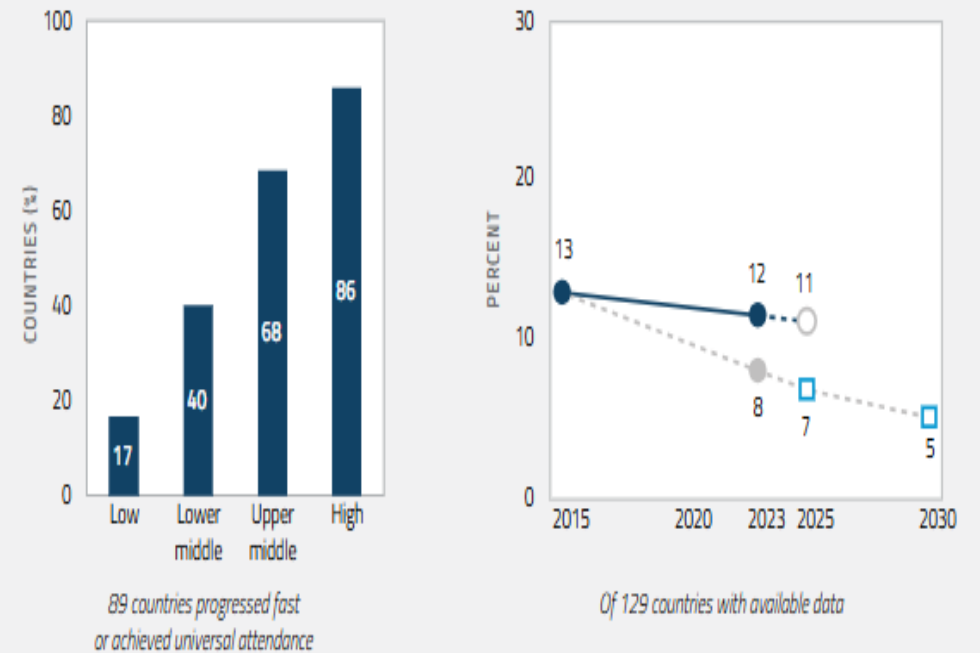
- Provide overall assessment of the progress in Benchmark indicators
 - Provide account of the countries setting the benchmarks for various indicators
 - Assess the speed of the progress - fast progressing, slow progressing, no progress and regressing
 - Data gaps - no data and data not enough to monitor the progress
 - Project whether the global and regions are able to meet their own benchmark values
- Provide In-depth analysis on specific theme:
 - 2023- Early Childhood Education
 - 2024- Teachers
 - 2025- Out of school children

Countries progress against SDG4 national benchmark values (Example)

Early childhood education attendance

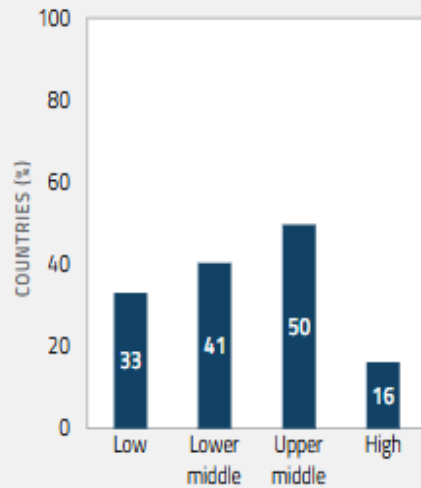


Out-of-school rate Adolescents of lower secondary school age

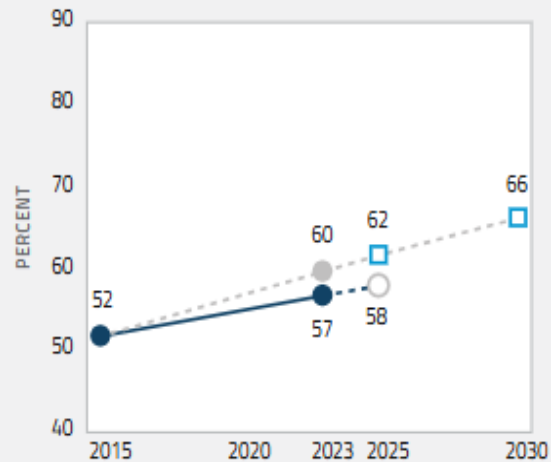


Countries progress against SDG4 national benchmark values (Example)

Completion rate Upper secondary

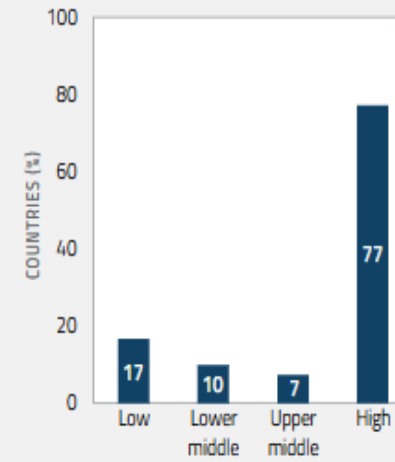


44 countries progressed fast or achieved universal completion

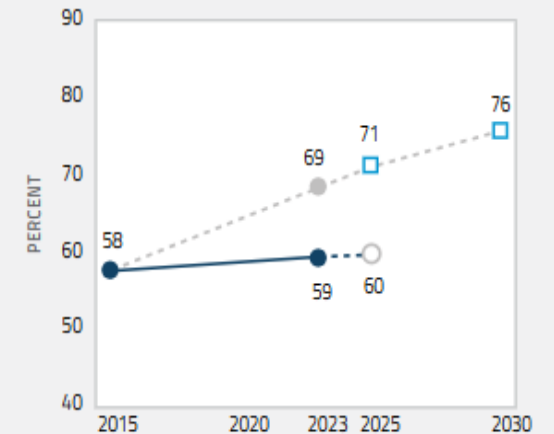


Of 103 countries with available data

Minimum proficiency level Reading at the end of primary



30 countries progressed fast or achieved universal proficiency



Of 65 countries with available data

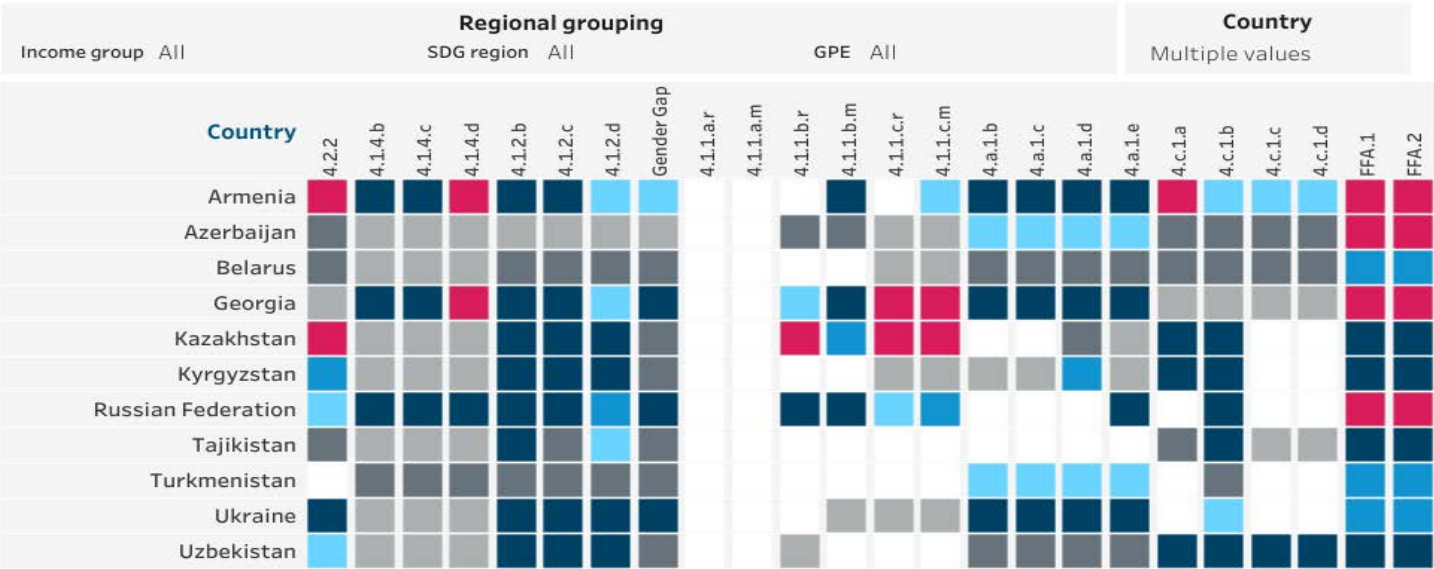
Monitoring Progress in SDG4 using Benchmark indicators

SDG4 monitoring in real time

SDG 4 scorecard

Progress relative to: National Benchmarks Feasible Benchmarks

This dashboard shows the progress towards national benchmarks.

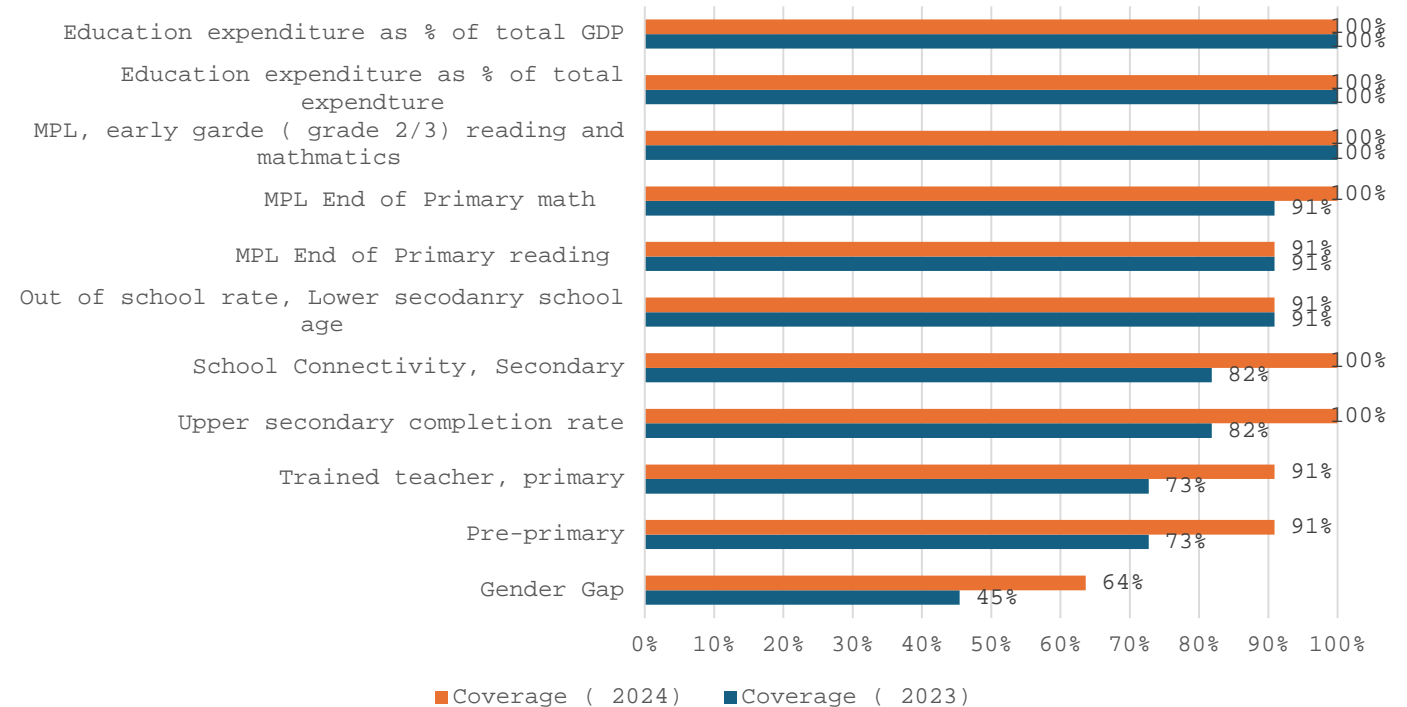


No data No data for trend No benchmark Fast progress Average progress Slow progress No progress

Coverage of Benchmarks for CIS countries

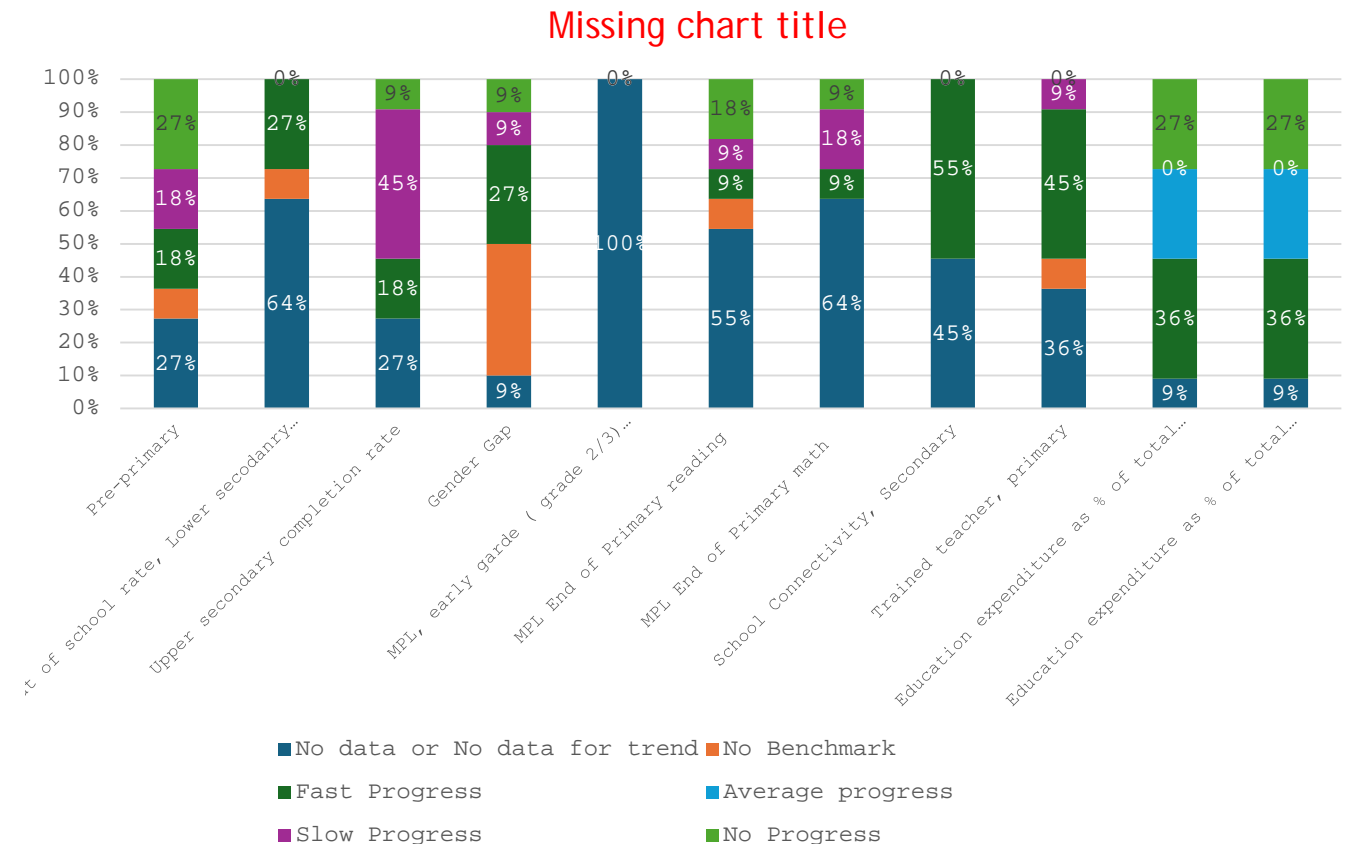
- The coverage of the benchmarks setting for the CIS region seems high in general and is improving
- Very high proportion of the countries set their benchmarks for learning showing learning has been high priority for the region.
- Similarly, out of school rate and completion has also see high coverage
- Only Gender Gap has low coverage with only 64% of the countries in the CIS established their national benchmarks

Improved coverage of benchmarks in CIS region



Monitoring Progress in Benchmark Indicators in CIS

- 55% of the countries in CIS made fast progress in school connectivity and reducing gender gaps
- 45% of the countries in the region have made fast progress in achieving national benchmark in % of trained teachers
- Less than one forth of the countries are making fast progress in Pre-primary participation and upper secondary completion- need special attention
- Data gaps as well gaps in benchmark setting is still an issues



Agenda forward to work with Member States

A sustained communication campaign

- Familiarize ministries of education and the general public with national SDG 4 benchmarks.
- Improve the GEO website.

Introduction of an assessing process

- Give countries the opportunity to receive transparent updates on the assessment of their progress and to contest, seek clarifications or propose corrections to this assessment.

Introduction of a linking process

- A process that links assessment of progress to the monitoring of laws and policies.



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