Digital literacy and beyond

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1. Education and ICT issues

2. UNESCO’s work and partnerships
Schools lack basic electricity

Snapshot: Data from just 6 Asia-Pacific countries shows >170 million schoolchildren lack access to basic electricity (UNESCO, 2014)
Schools lack Internet connectivity and ICT devices

Snapshot: >90% in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Kyrgyzstan and Nepal, >50% in Indonesia (UNESCO, 2014)
“The full potential of the Internet remains untapped, especially for low-income and less educated users.”

Quality of Teaching

- Poor incentives (salary, conditions of service)
- Lack of professional development
- Low qualifications
- Teachers hired with little/no training
“On average, a third of the skillsets required to perform today’s jobs will be wholly new by 2020”

UNESCO’s Work

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

- Sustainable Development Goals
UNESCO Bangkok’s Activities and Partnerships on ICT for education

Technical support for ICT in Education Master Planning

ICT Competency Standards for Teachers

Digital Citizenship Competency Framework

[Logos and icons representing partnerships with organizations like ADB, UNESCO, Korean Funds-in-Trust, and Google]
UNESCO Institute for Statistics and the Global Alliance to Monitor Learning’s 2018 draft report on a global framework on digital literacy skills:

*Digital literacy is the ability to define, access, manage, integrate, communicate, evaluate and create information safely and appropriately through digital technologies and networked devices for participation in economic and social life.*
“Synergy – the bonus that is achieved when things work together harmoniously.” — Mark Twain

Thank you

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