

Towards 2030: The Challenges of Sustainable Educational Development: Are the SDGs Fit for Purpose?

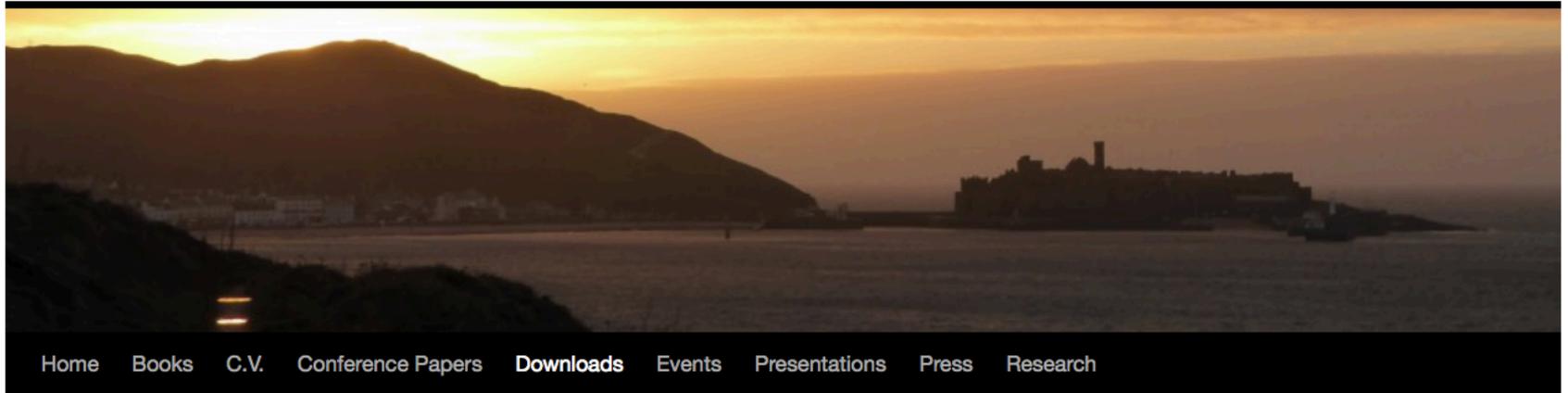
Keith M Lewin

k.m.lewin@sussex.ac.uk

keithlewin.net

Centre for International Education, University of Sussex





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Sustaining Sustainable Development:

1) Planet Earth under a Cloud

2) The Sustainable Development Goals

3) SDG Issues

Inequalities of Wealth

Energy Consumption

Demographic Transition

Migration

Infrastructure

Educational Achievement

High stakes assessment

Peak Aid

4) Sustainable Educational Development

5) Education for Sustainable Development

Sustaining Sustainable Development

- **The Sustainable Development Goals commit all countries to a list of goals but not a plan for sustainable development.**
- **The goals need to be located in context, owned by governments and civil societies, and adapted so that target setters are target getters.**
- **Inequalities of wealth and development have to be managed to balance common interest and public benefit with private gain**
- **Demographic transitions need to be anticipated and managed**
- **Migrations are shaped by economic development and infrastructure**
- **Global Aid may peak and will reduce in importance as countries become fiscal States; different kinds of aid are needed for ESD and SED**
- **Both Sustainable Educational Development (SED) and Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) are needed to transform development**
- **Development Professionals need to learn from experience of recent development, identify successful sustainable development strategies , and anticipate how to realise both SED and ESD**

What is Sustainable Development?

- Valuing the future over the present? Deferring benefits and sacrificing satisfaction *now*, for satisfaction in the *future*?
- Ensuring that technological innovation and increases in productivity exceed the rate of population growth?
- Minimising energy consumption or maximising clean energy?
- More or less? - equity, freedoms, wellbeing, employment, work, health, competition, co-operation, travel, leisure, study, private tuition, universities, education?

Why the Sustainable Development Goals?

- **MDGs no longer fit for purpose – *financial crisis, geopolitical realignments, energy independence***
- **Rights approaches overshadow human capitals – *basic education not enough, no STEM goals, no 4th IR Gen strategy***
- **The Goals and Targets are lists not recipes for development – *country contexts are diverse and changing, comparative advantage lies in difference, no theory of change***
- **Ownership - *target setters are not target getters***
- **Degraded Environments – *climate change, seas without fish, air without quality, land without fertility***
- **Social Cohesion – *fragile states, forced migration, insecurity, terrorism – Difference, Distribution and Desire***
- **Development Partner Fatigue and New Donors: *Trillion Dollar club, the BRIC(S), Sovereign Wealth Funds***

1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



THE GLOBAL GOALS

For Sustainable Development

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



16 PEACE AND JUSTICE STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



The 17 Sustainable Development Goals

- Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote **sustainable** agriculture
- Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- Goal 4. Ensure inclusive + equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all**
- Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 6. Ensure availability and **sustainable** management of water and sanitation for all
- Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, **sustainable**, and modern energy for all
- Goal 8. Promote **sustained**, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive + **sustainable** industrialization + foster innovation
- Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
- Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and **sustainable**
- Goal 12. Ensure **sustainable** consumption and production patterns
- Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- Goal 14. Conserve and **sustainably** use the oceans, seas + marine resources for **sustainable** development
- Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote **sustainable** use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
- Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for **sustainable** development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- Goal 17. Strengthen means of implementation + revitalize global partnership for **sustainable** development

Seven Goals for Sustainable Development

Something to Remember....

- 1....(Goal 1/2) End **Poverty** and improve food security, nutrition, and agriculture
- 2....(Goal 3). Ensure **Healthy** lives and promote well-being at all ages
- 3....(Goal 4). Ensure quality **Education** for all
- 4....(Goal 5/10/11/16). Increase **Equity** within + among countries and promote human settlements that are safe, peaceful, and inclusive with just institutions
- 5....(Goal 6/7) Ensure clean **Energy**, and water and sanitation for all
- 6....(Goal 8/9/12) Promote **Economic** growth, industrialization, innovation, employment, balanced consumption and production, and build infrastructure
- 7....(Goal 13/14/15). Combat climate change + conserve the **Environment**, manage use of marine resources + terrestrial ecosystems + preserve biodiversity

Poverty, Health, Education, Equity, Energy, Economy, Environment

Pheeee or PHE ⁵

Sustainable Development Topics



Africa



Atmosphere



Biodiversity and ecosystems



Capacity-building



Chemicals and waste



Climate change



Desertification, land degradation and drought



Disaster risk reduction



Education



Employment, decent work for all and social protection



Energy



Finance



Food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture



Forests



Gender equality and women's empowerment



Green economy



Health and population



Indicators



Industry



Information for integrated Decision-Making & Participation



Institutional Frameworks and international cooperation for Sustainable Development



Mountains



Multi-stakeholder partnerships



National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDS)



Oceans & Seas



Poverty eradication



Rural Development



Science



Small Island Developing States



Sustainable cities and human settlements



Sustainable consumption and production



Sustainable tourism



Sustainable transport



Technology



Trade



Water and sanitation

SDG Challenge 1 Inequalities of Wealth

Sustainable Development and Inequality

The Bottom Billion live on less than \$1.25 a day

The Wealthiest 9 people in the world have more assets than the poorest 4 billion.

20 Africans have assets of USD 100 Billion

Three countries in SSA have 40% of its total GDP

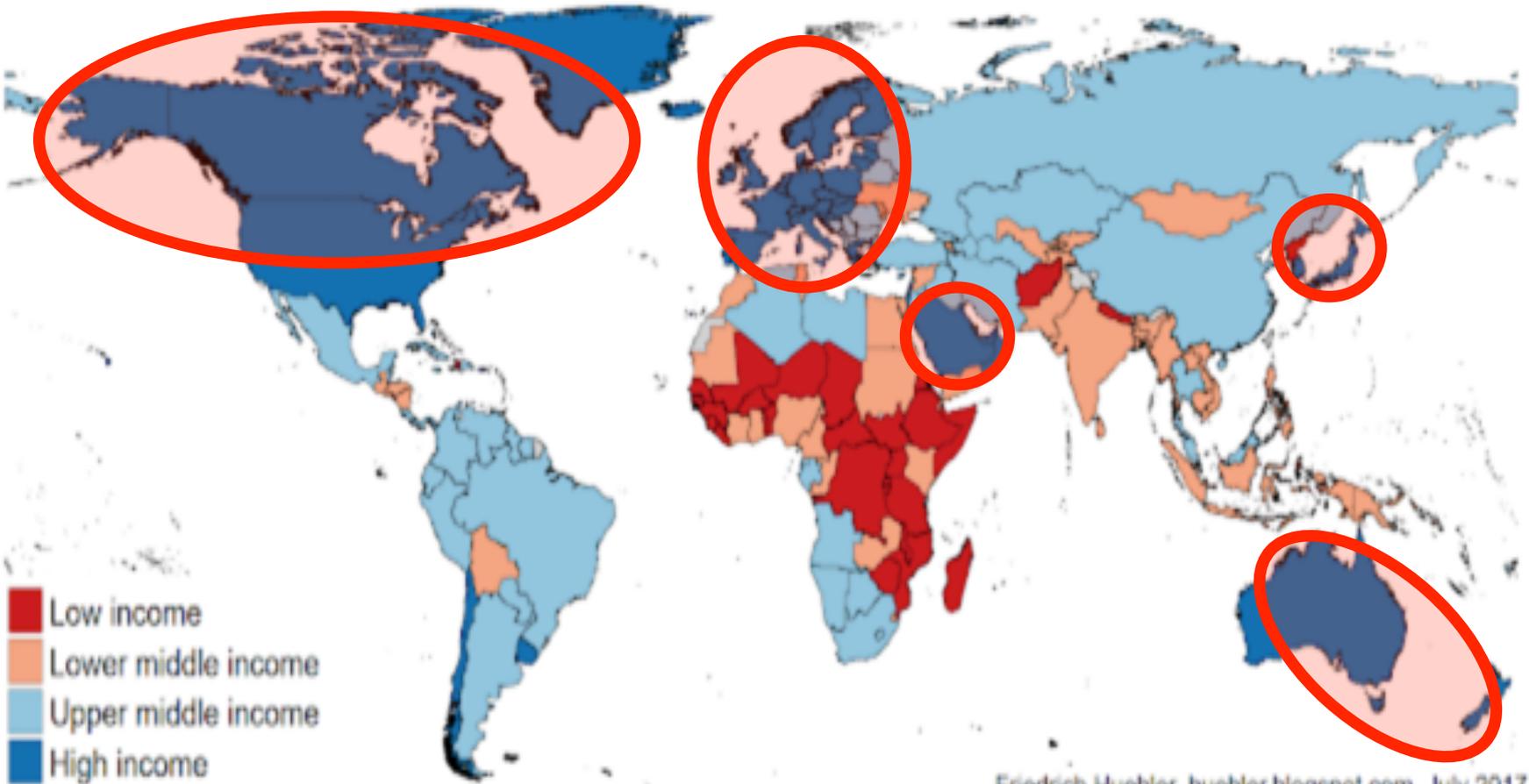
The richest in the poorest countries pay less tax than those with middle incomes

At least USD50 Billion is lost each year to tax evasion, fraud, money laundering, transfer pricing and theft

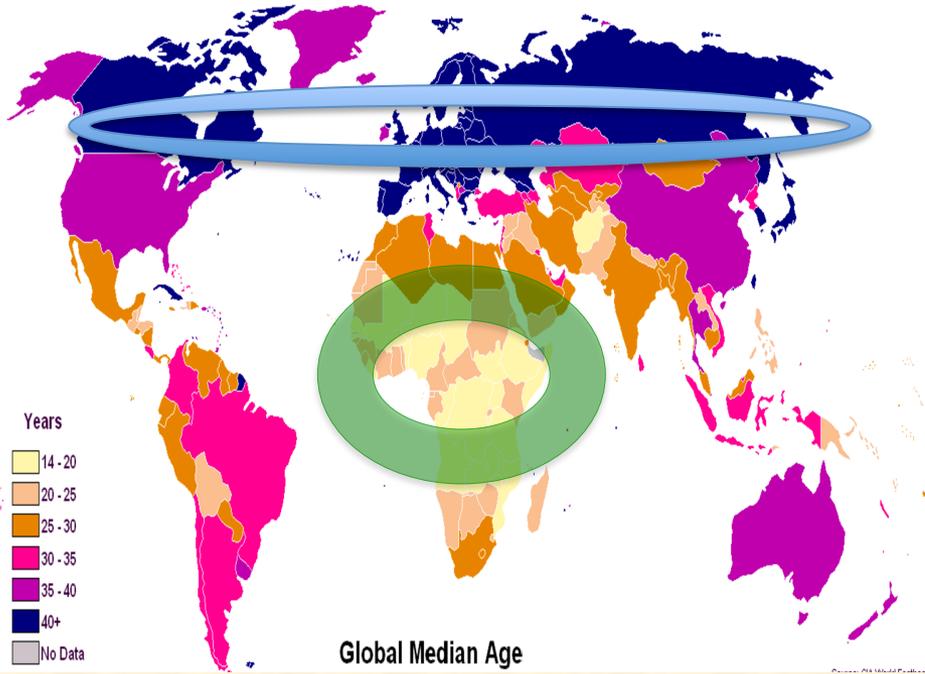
A 2 % increase in revenue collected is more than aid to basic education

SDG Challenge 1: Wealth and its Distribution

Countries by income level, 2016

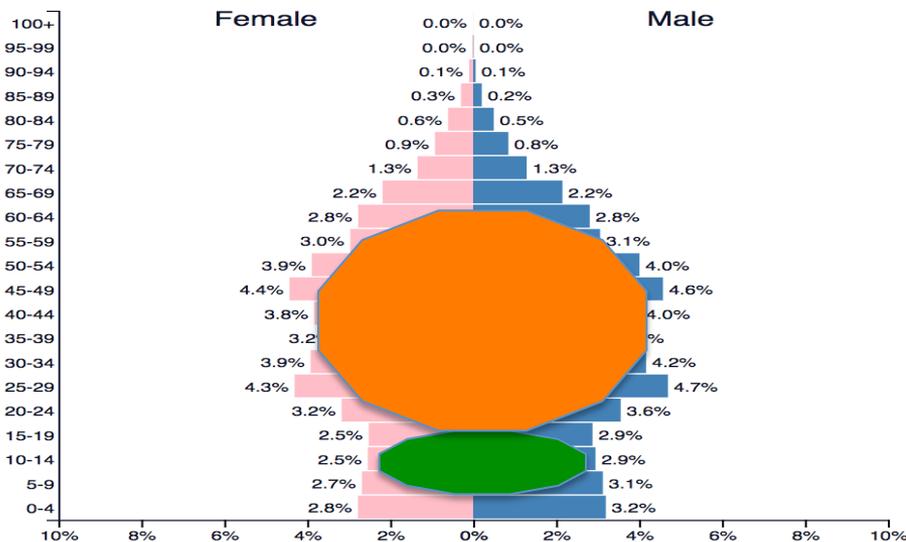


SDG Challenge 3: Demographic Transition?



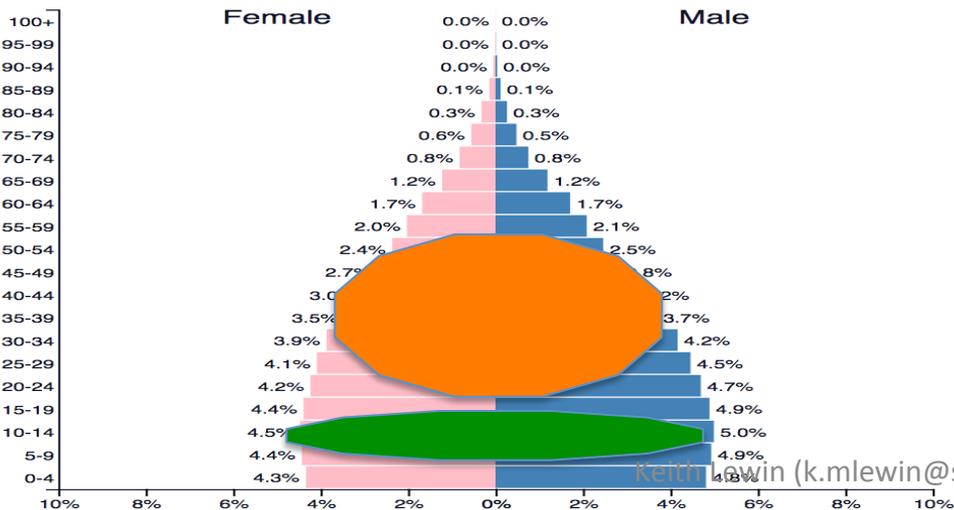
China ▼ 2017

Population: **1,388,232,692**



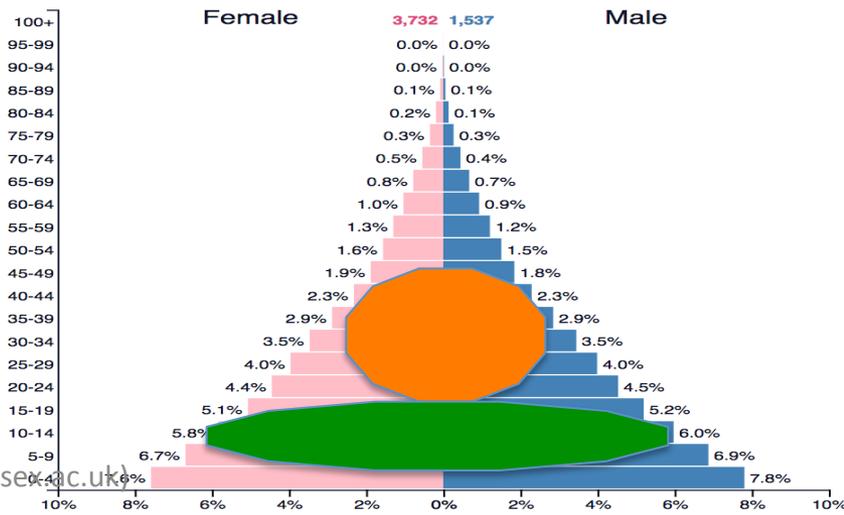
India ▼ 2017

Population: **1,342,512,705**

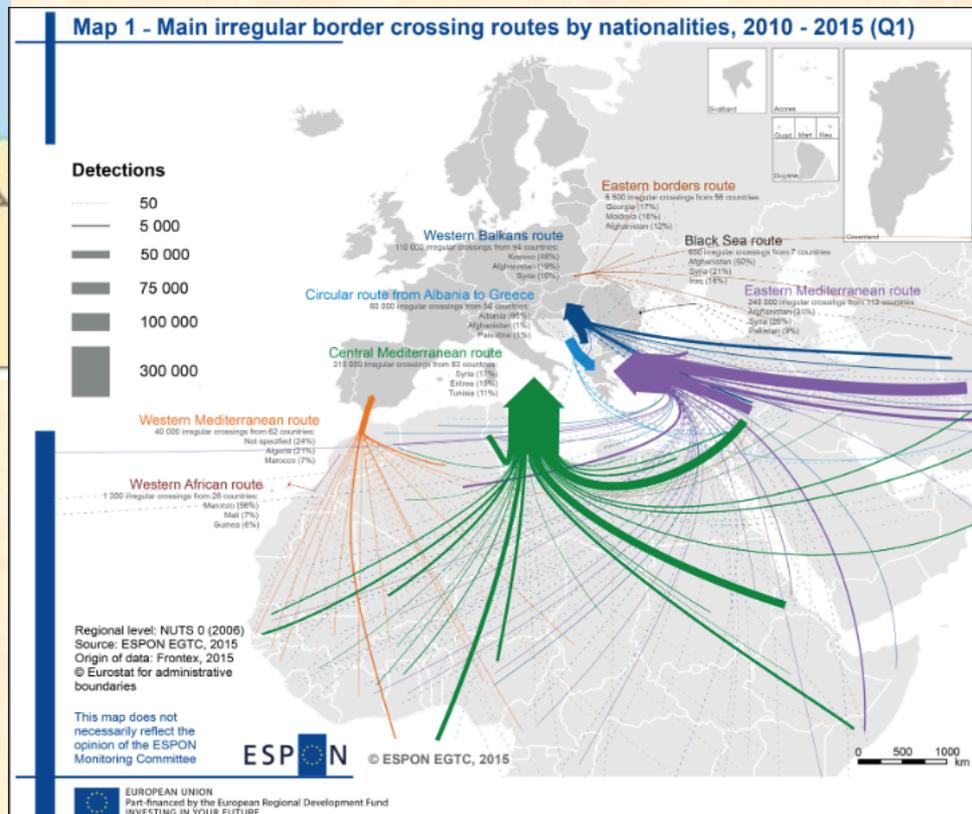


AFRICA ▼ 2017

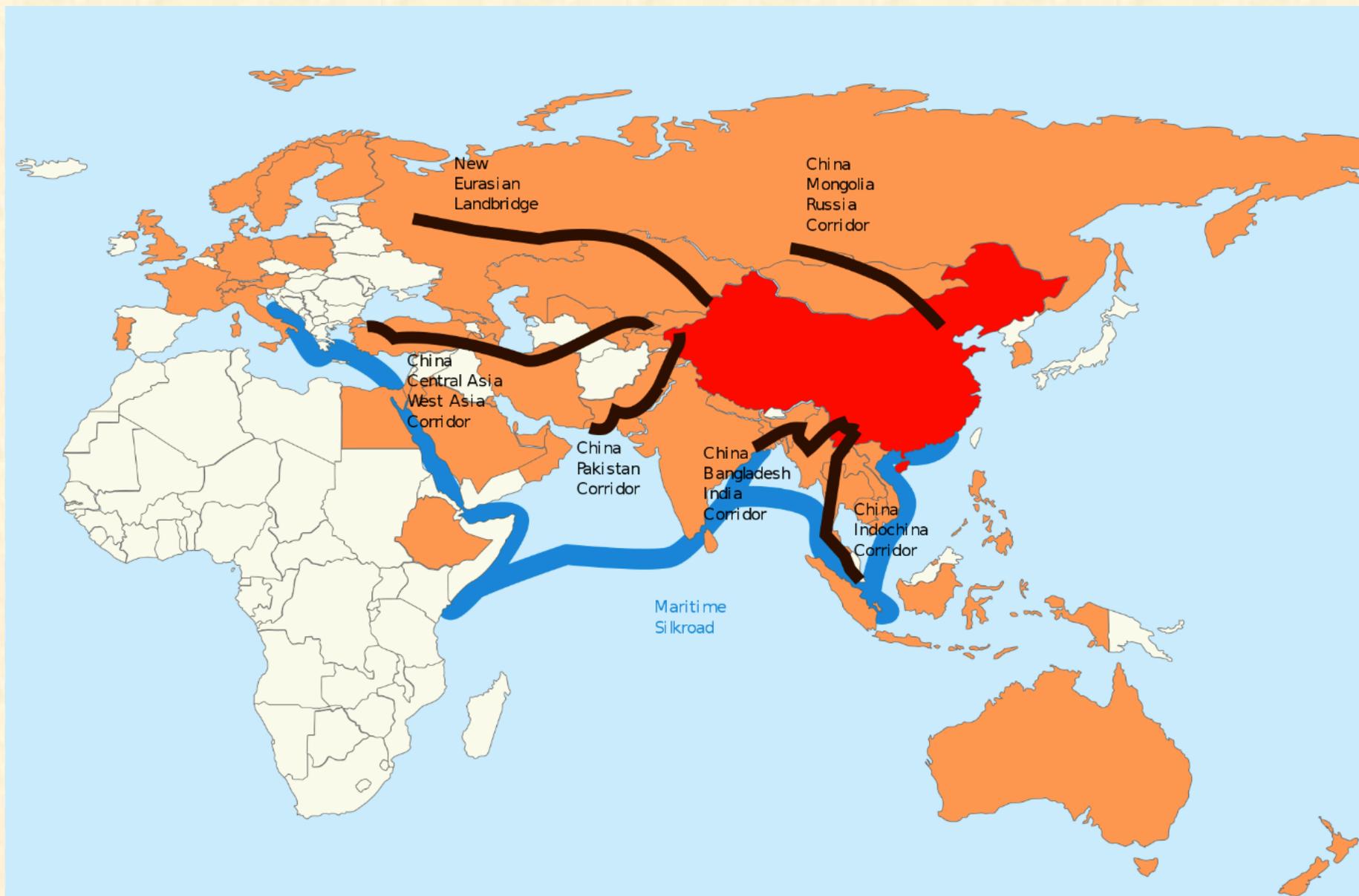
Population: **1,246,504,864**



SDG Challenge 4: Economic and Crisis Migration



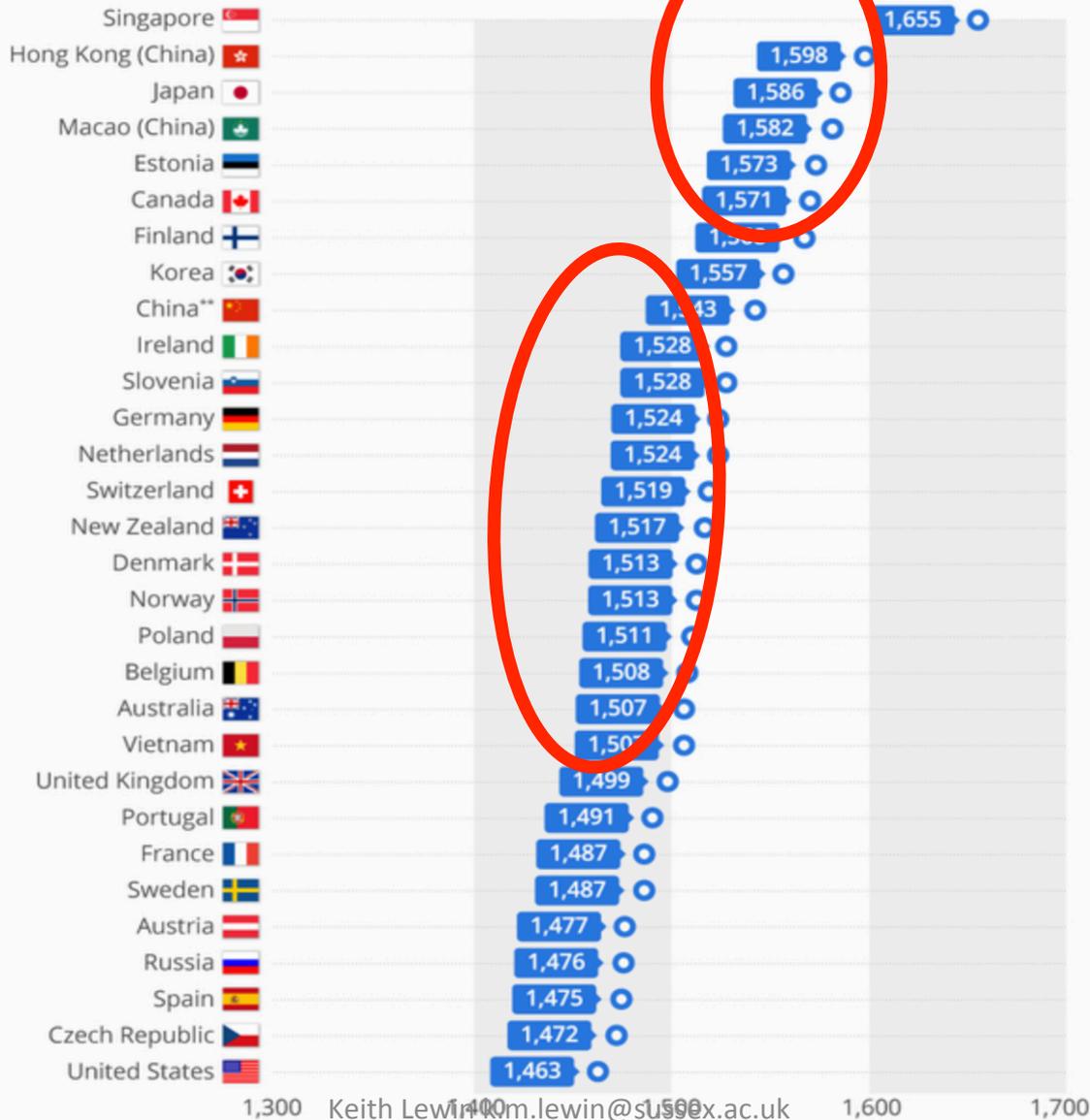
SDG Challenge 5: Infrastructure and Economy



SDG Challenge 6: Gaps in Achievement

OECD PISA: The Top Rated Countries/Regions 2016

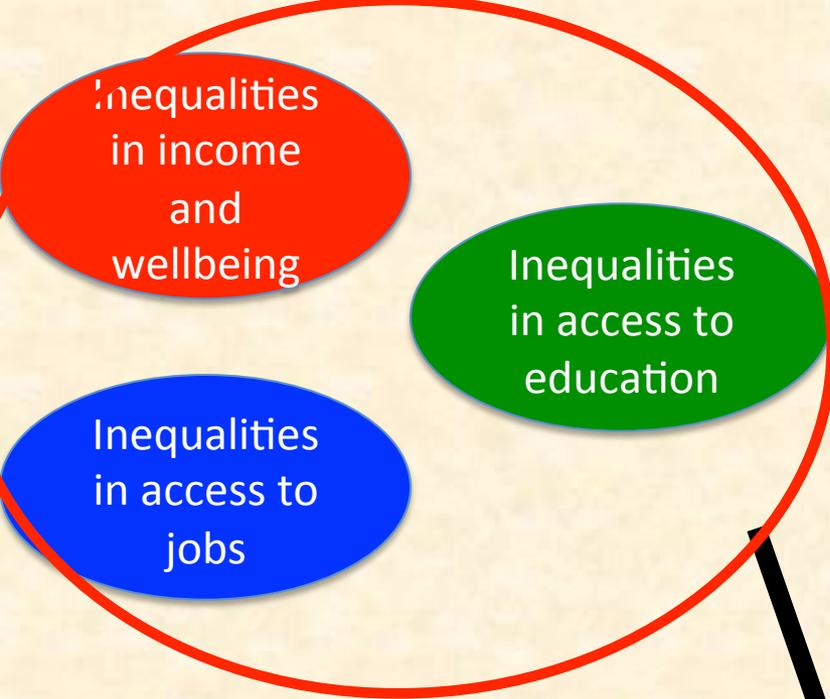
Sum of mean science, reading and mathematics scores from the OECD PISA Results 2015*



* PISA=Programme for International Student Assessment

** Beijing, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Guangdong

SDG Challenge 7: High Stakes Assessment and High Stress Education



Intense demand for schooling and certificates

Examination orientated learning and teaching

Ritualisation of learning and assessment

Overemphasis on the examinable e.g. recall and recognition

Underdevelopment of cognition and creativity of the successful

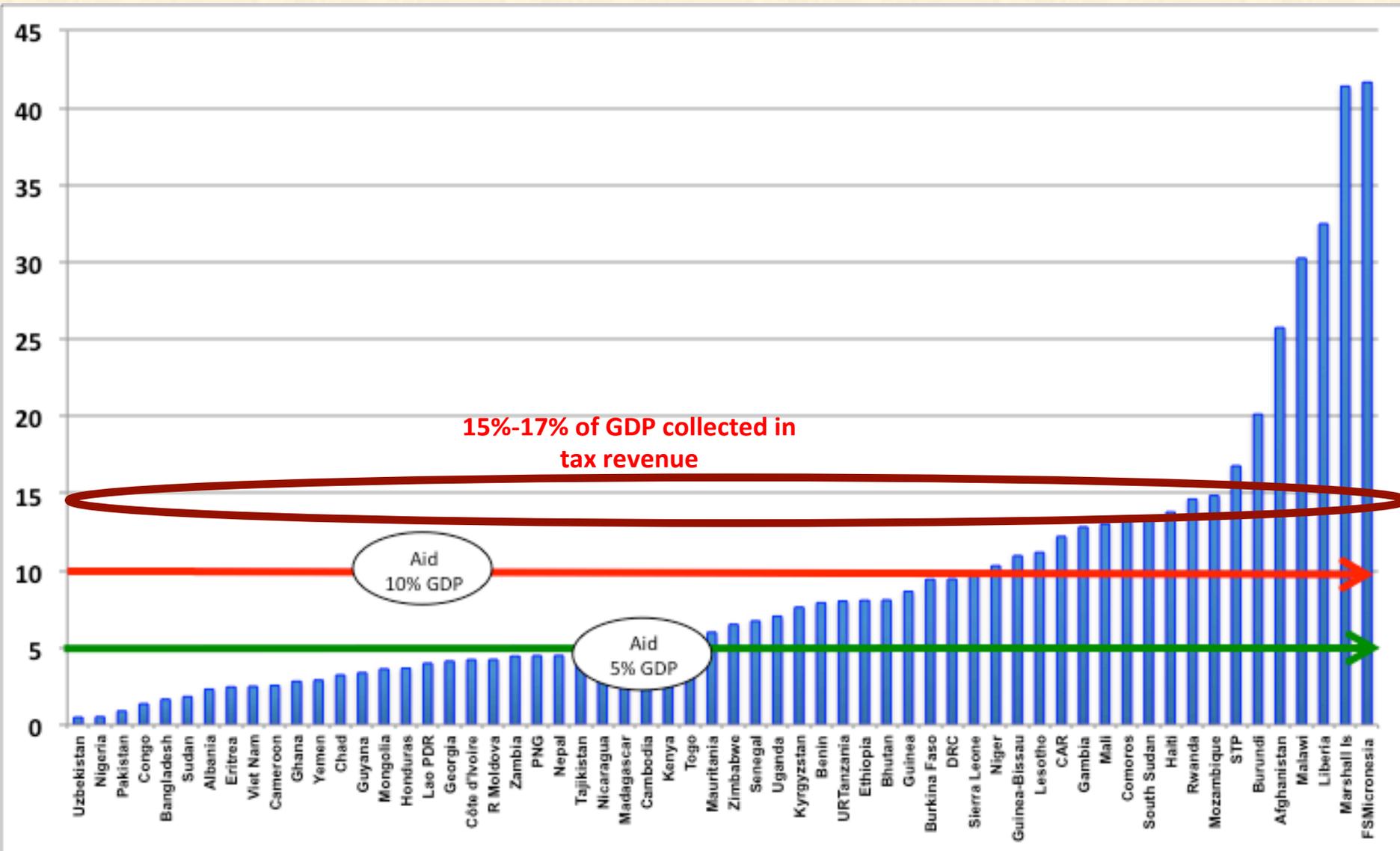
Demotivation and alienation of the unsuccessful

Education and Skills

Children in Singapore will no longer be ranked by exam results. Here's why



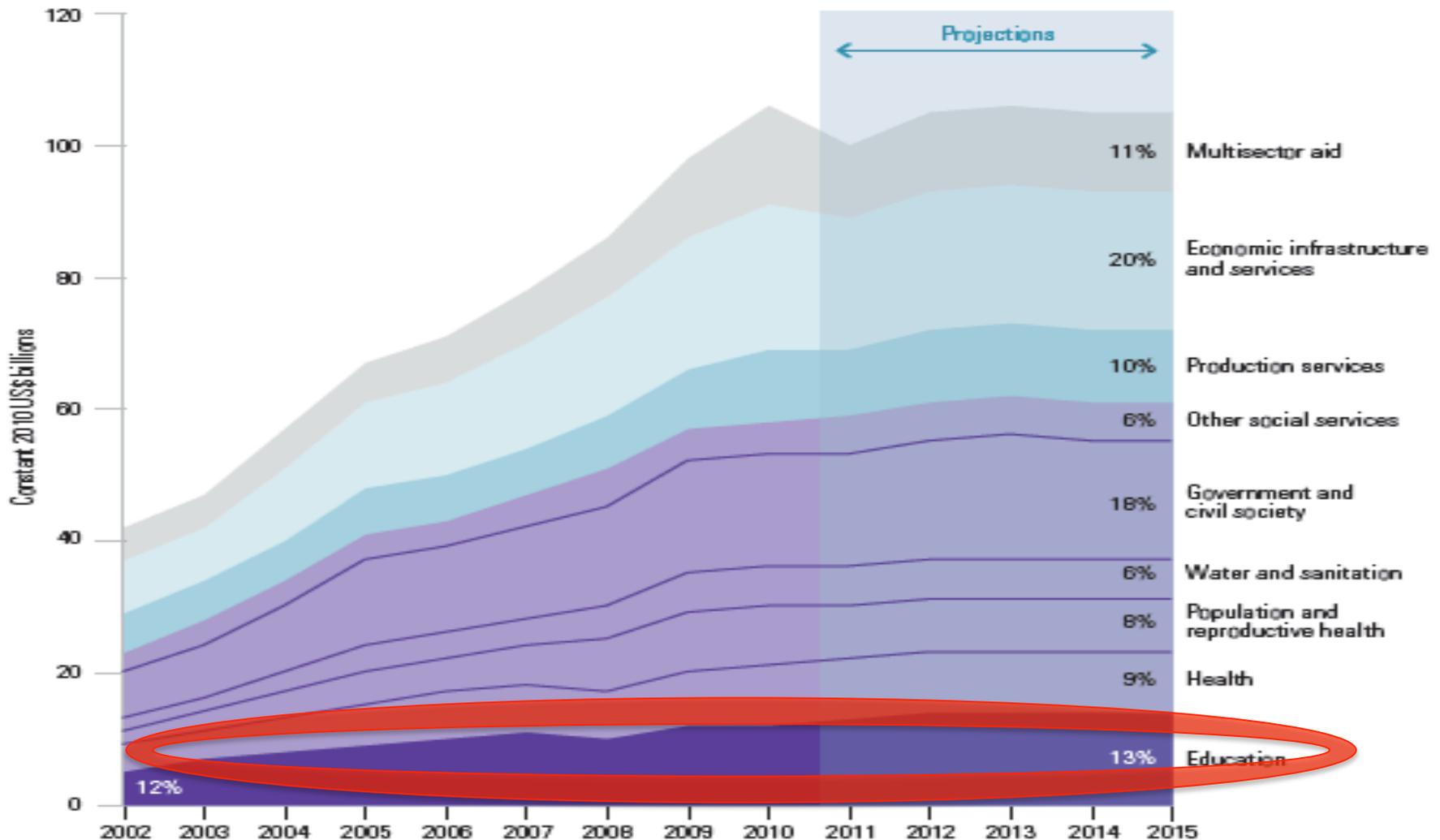
SDG Challenge 8: Dependence Aid as a Proportion of GDP



SDG Challenge 9: Peak Aid

Figure 2.7: Projections show overall aid levels flattening out

Total education as a share of total sector allocable aid, 2002 to 2010, with projections, 2011 to 2015



Education and Sustainable Development

A Case Study of Issues

**What is important for
Sustainable Educational Development ?
ESD**

**What is important for
Education for Sustainable Development?
SED**

Sustainable Educational Development (SED)

- **Equitable opportunities to learn for all boys and girls** and young adults independent of household wealth and other inequalities
- Adequate **investment in the infrastructure to support learning** – books, buildings, equipment, information technology
- **Energy and ecologically friendly educational planning** e.g. school location, school choice, student mobility - to minimise impact on the environment
- Recruitment, training and employment **of qualified and trained teachers with continuing professional development**
- **Educational financing without dependence on external financing**

Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)

- **Curriculum innovation** to promote understanding of global geological and biological ecosystems and the limits to growth on planet earth
- Promotion of **responsible national citizenship and global awareness** and peaceful coexistence that links rights to responsibilities and actions to accountabilities
- Understanding that **technological innovation and “green growth”** need to exceed population growth for sustainable development
- Appreciation that **sustainable development values the future over the present**; this means limiting present consumption to preserve satisfaction in the *future*

Sustaining Sustainable Development for Education

On Sustainable Educational Development (SED)

- How can education systems be **planned** to make SED possible?
- How should **infrastructure for learning** change to support ESD?
- Will **privatisation** of education systems promote SED?
- How can **external assistance** result in SED and reduce dependence?

On Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)

- What **curriculum aims and outcomes** are needed for ESD?
- What new **learning and teaching methods** are needed for ESD?
- How can **high stakes assessment be reformed to encourage ESD?**
- How can ESD have an impact on **global security and environmental sustainability?**

Sustaining Sustainable Development

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