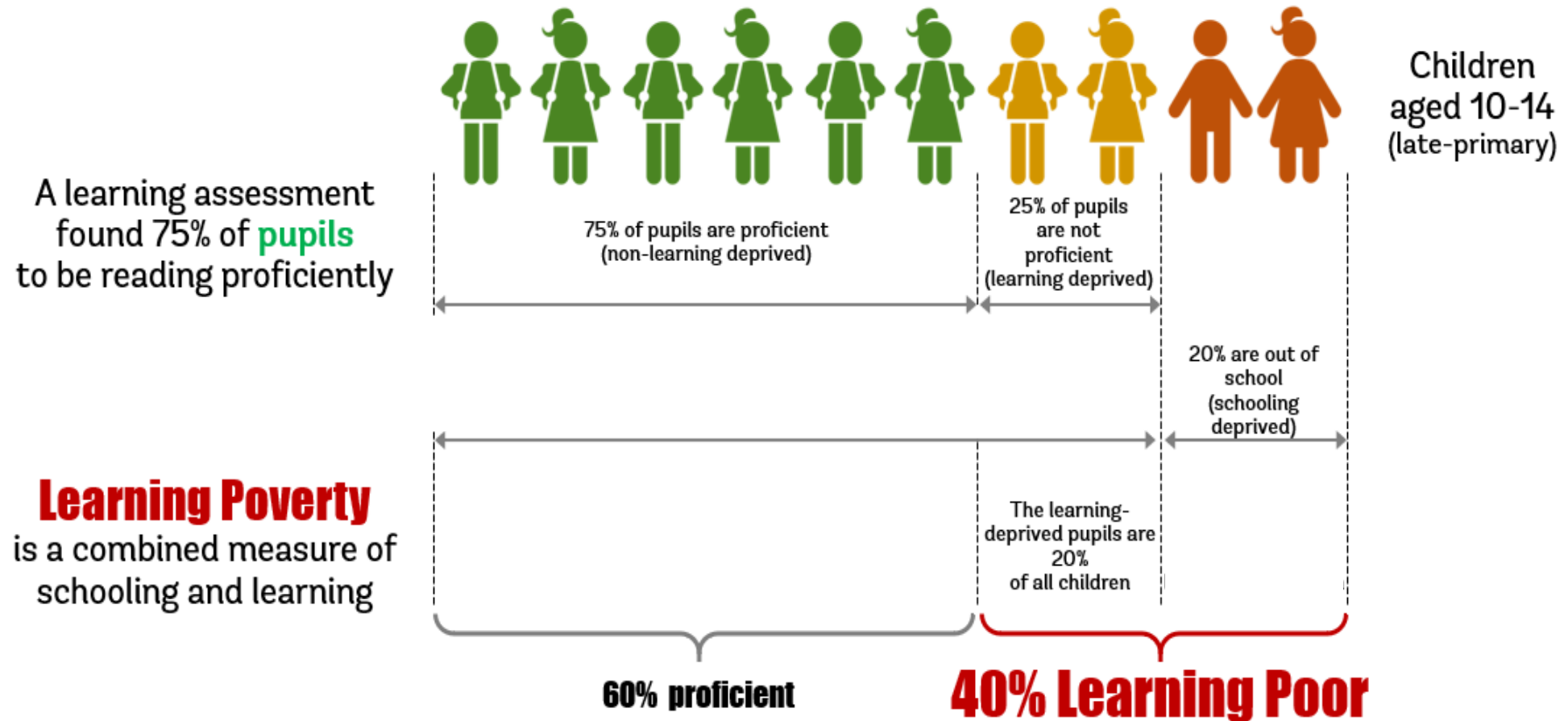


The State of Global Learning Poverty: 2022 Update



LEARNING POVERTY: share of 10-year-olds who cannot read and understand a simple story

Early-warning indicator; measure of foundation for all subsequent learning & skill-building; signal of system quality



Learning poverty was already high & has risen sharply

The learning crisis predated COVID-19. Over half of 10-year-olds in LICs & MICs were experiencing learning poverty in 2015.

Progress stalled prior to the pandemic. Between 2015 and 2019, learning poverty rose slightly from 53% to 57%.

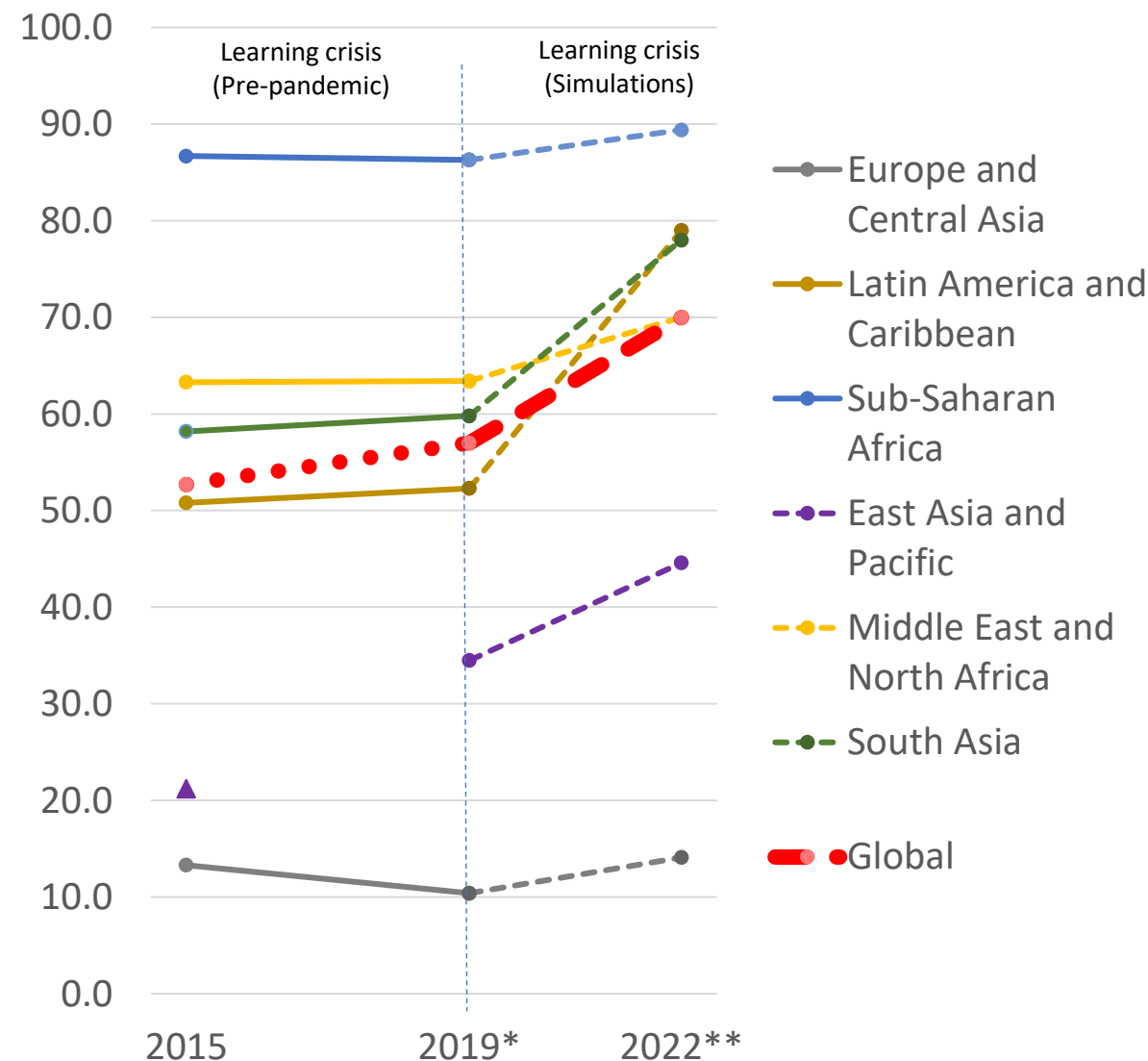
Pandemic:

- **Massive disruptions to education.** Feb 2020 - Feb 2022: Systems were fully closed for an average of 141 days (with longest closures in SAR and LAC).
- **Widespread attempts at remote learning,** but with weak impacts

Our preferred simulation:

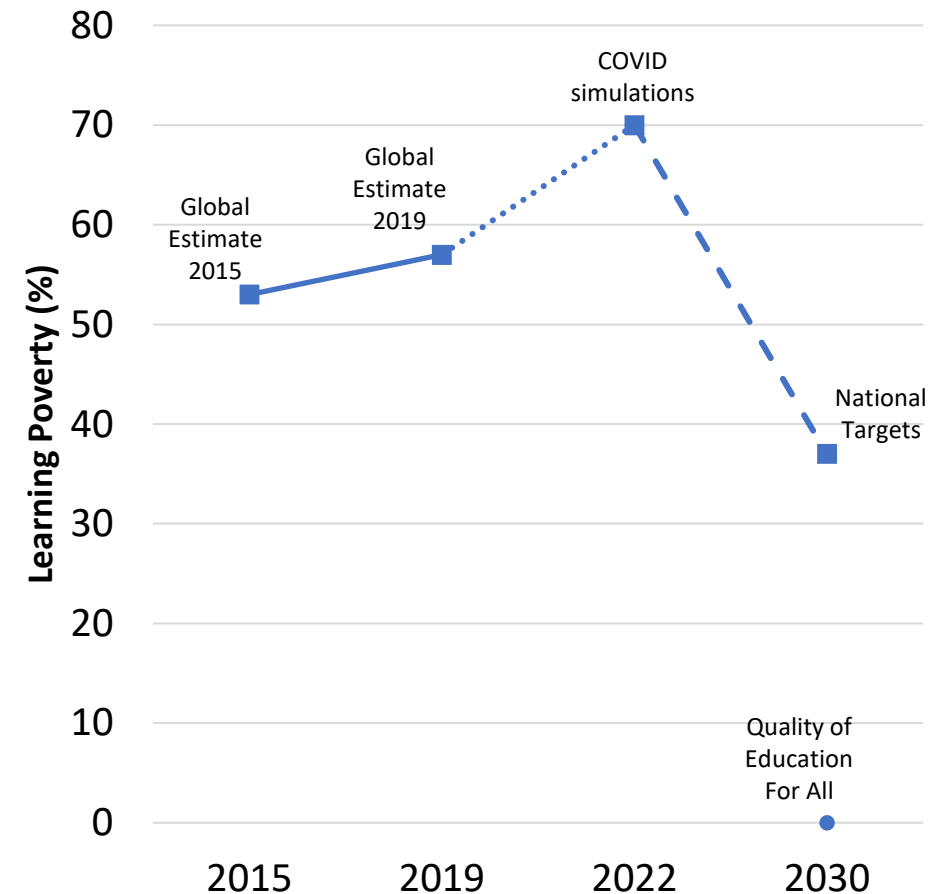
- **Pandemic has increased global learning poverty to an estimated 70 percent**
- **Estimated \$21 trillion of foregone earnings**

Recent evidence for Brazil, India, and Mexico (among others) corroborates large losses



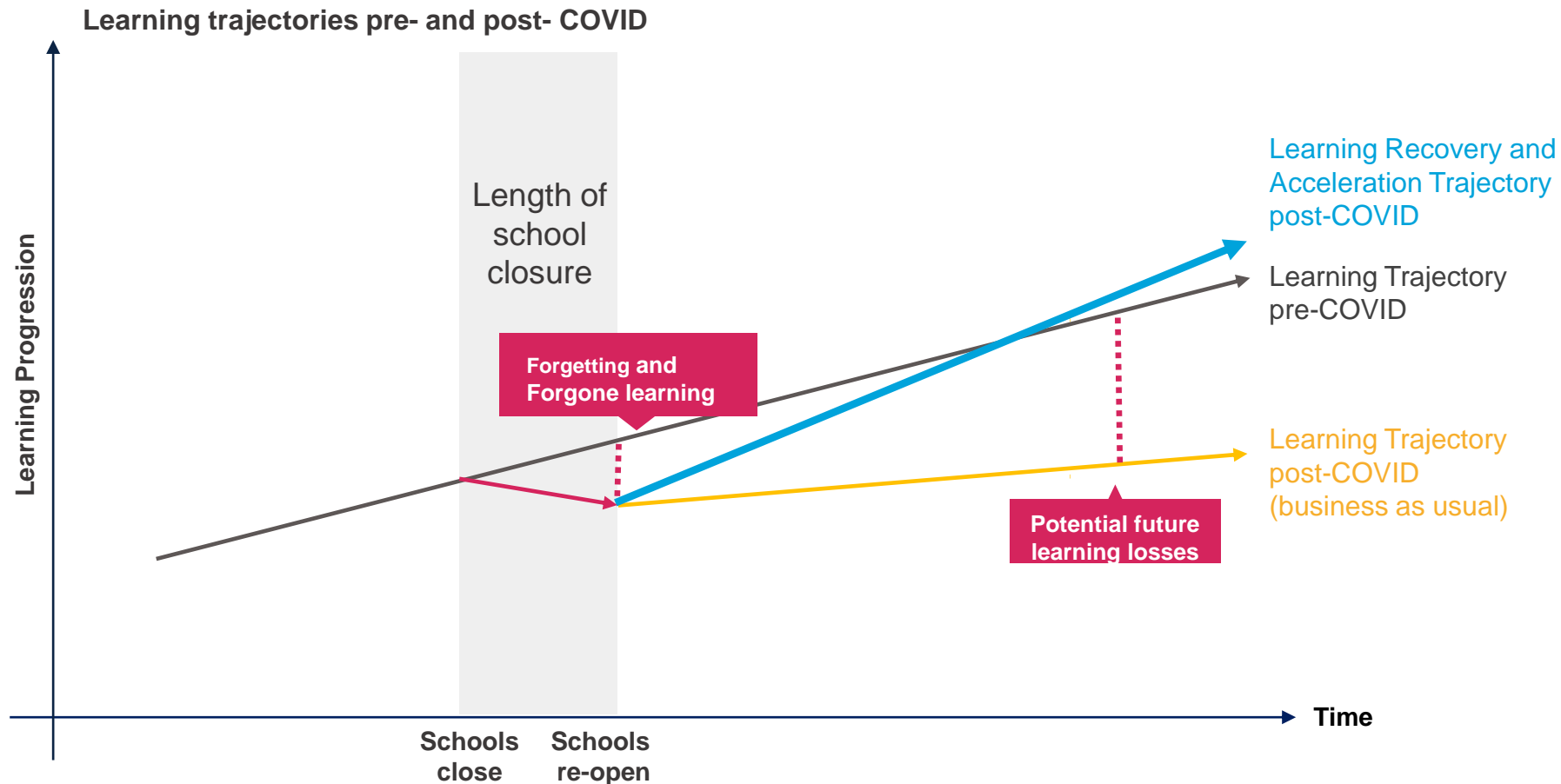
Political commitment is critical for recovery and building forward better—and it is urgently needed if we want to avoid losing a generation

- **SDG4** is a commitment to quality basic education for all in all countries (equivalent to **zero learning poverty** in 2030)
- Recovery and acceleration must start with **political commitment**
 - **Top leadership**
 - Wider **societal mobilization** for education
- **What does sustained commitment look like?**
 - **Regular measurement of learning** to diagnose gaps and target action
 - **Clear targets** to focus efforts
 - **Evidence-based national plans** with adequate **financing** and strengthened **implementation capacity**
- **Global coalitions** can support countries with strong political commitment



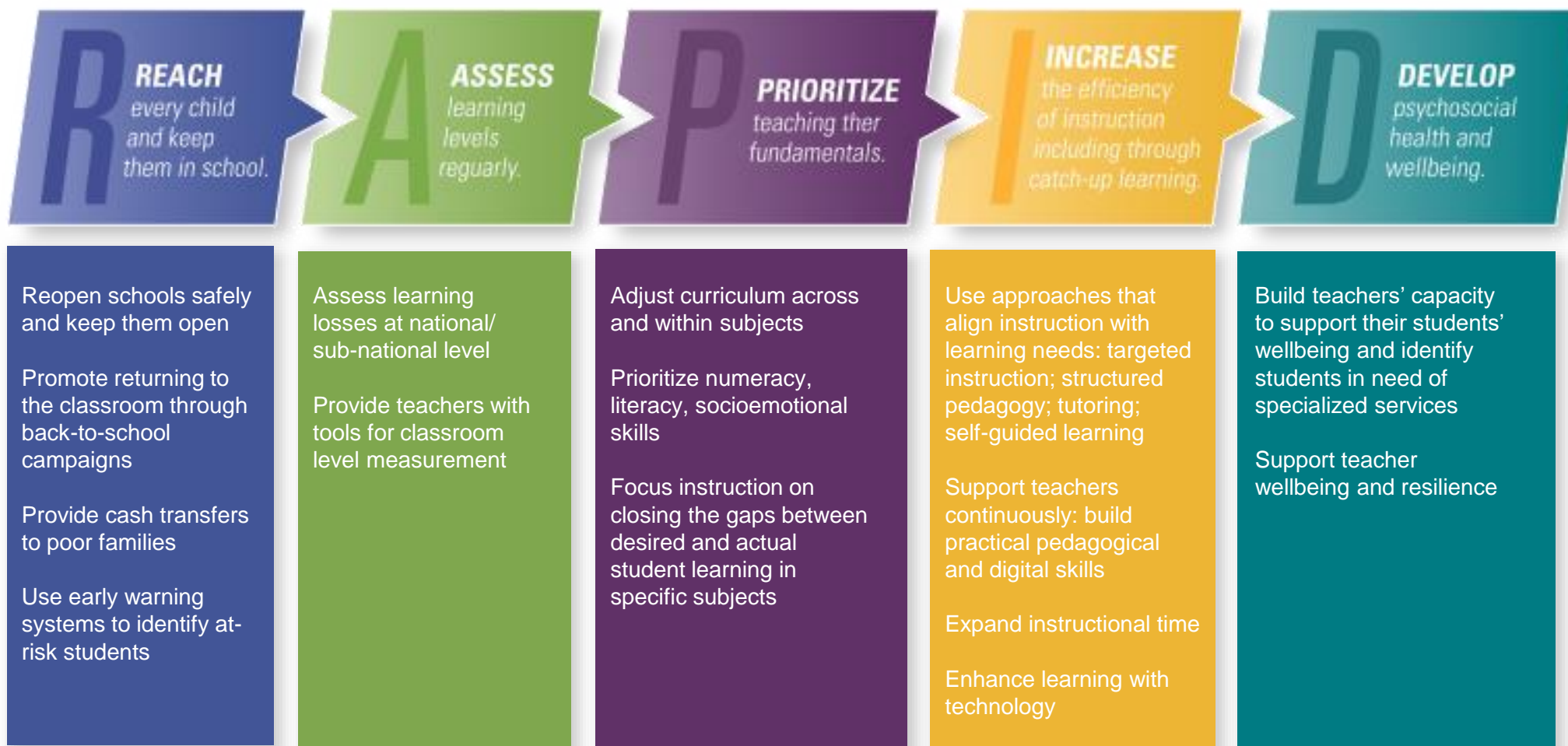
Sustaining learning acceleration beyond the recovery period

To avoid a permanent impact on the human capital accumulation of this generation, countries need to focus on reversing those losses and accelerating learning.



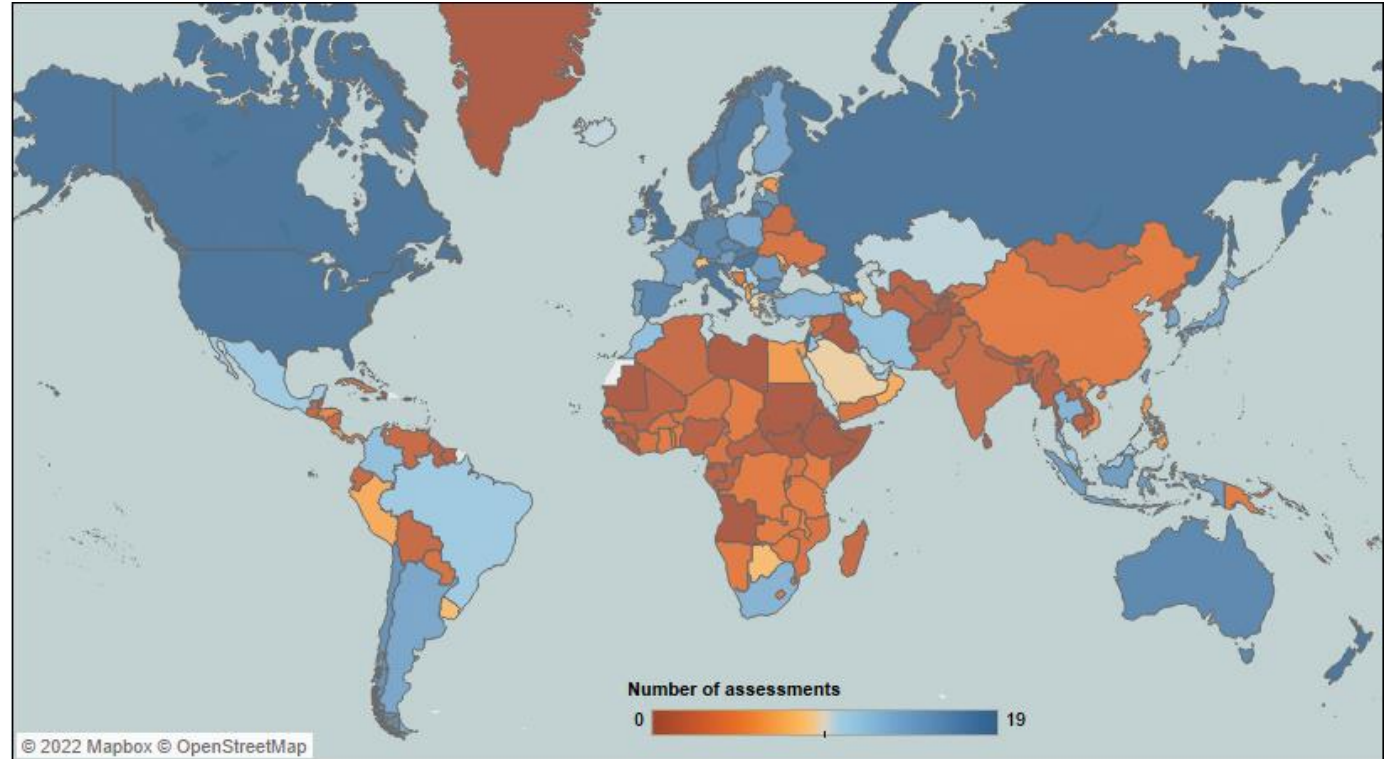
What to do: A RAPID Framework for Learning Recovery & Acceleration

- A **contextually adapted** learning recovery program, of a mix of evidence-based strategies to recover learning, and accelerate progress
- RAPID is based on pre pandemic successful experiences , what some countries are **already doing**, but at scale expansion globally is needed.



SPOTLIGHT: DEEP DIVE ON DATA AND MEASURED FOR FIGHTING LEARNING POVERTY

- Without high-quality, regular, and comparable learning data, **countries are flying blind** in the fight against learning poverty.
- **Learning data needed:** system-level and classroom-level.
- Learning Data Compact: **temporally comparable learning measures** for at least: 2 grades, 2 subjects, for 2 years by 2027.
- Learning poverty can **help align the multiple objectives of the education system**, such as ensuring access and quality of learning.



SSA and SAR are the regions with the largest data gaps

How are we using the messages from this report?

- **World Bank operations** are using Learning Poverty, the Learning Crisis, and simulation results to build their narrative, and many are supporting elements of the RAPID framework (e.g., India and Brazil)
- Advocating for **learning recovery and acceleration** at National, Regional, and Global level, jointly with UNICEF, UNESCO, FCDO, USAID, and BMGF (e.g., LAC “My Education, Our Future”; West & Central Africa Strategy; EAP Economic Update)
- Showcasing the **Accelerator Program** (Target-Setting; Investment Case; Implementation), jointly with UNICEF and BMGF
- Highlighting the importance of **IDA 20 policy commitments** on Education
- Motivating the **Learning Data Compact**, jointly with UNESCO and UNICEF
- Helping fundraise for the **Foundational Learning Compact Trust Fund**

Dissemination

June 23: Soft launch (joint press release)

June 28: Pre-TES Event

Mid-September: Heads of State *Transforming Education Summit*, UNGA NY

Thank You

The State of Global Learning Poverty: 2022 Update

