

Bangkok Office Asia and Pacific Regional Bureau

ICT Competencies for Teachers

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ICT and Deep Learning Skills for Better Education

1 December 2015, SMX, Philippines

Overview

- Education 2030
- Why we need ICT Competency Standards
- Existing frameworks and operationalization
- Philippine Case



Education 2030 Agenda



SDG4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

- **Teachers**: fundamental in guaranteeing quality education
- By 2030, substantially increase the supply of **qualified teachers**, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States (SDGs)

→ Member states to ensure that teachers and educators are empowered, adequately recruited, well-trained, professionally qualified, motivated and supported within well-resourced, efficient and effectively governed systems. (Incheon Declaration)



Education 2030 Agenda

"**ICTs** must be harnessed to strengthen education systems, knowledge dissemination, information access, quality and effective learning, and more effective service provision."

EDUCATION 2030

(Paragraph 10, Incheon Declaration)

Huge investments on:

- Infrastructure
- Connectivity
- Content and systems
- Capacity Building Workshops

potential to use technology to improve educational outcomes in schools



"no evidence that such initiatives have delivered on that promise"





WEF-Networked Readiness Index 2015

ICTs in Schools: Focus policy and resources on educators to improve educational outcomes

"...the most effective use of technology to help improve educational outcomes lies not in pushing for getting technology into the hands of the learners in the classroom, but rather in emphasizing using the strengths of ICTs as integral elements in the development process of teachers."

SHIFT must be made "to facilitate enhanced teacher education and teacher professional development. Building teacher capacity will have a longer-term and sustainable impact on the education of all children."

Source: http://reports.weforum.org/global-information-technology-report-2015/1-7-cts-in-schools-why-focusing-policy-and-resources-on-educators-not-children-will-improve-educational-outcomes/



Teachers' role

Computers aren't magic. Teachers are.

(Craig R. Barrett, Former CEO, Intel Corporation.)



It is not enough to install technology into classrooms — it must be integrated into learning.

Nothing can substitute for a good teacher.

- UNESCO DG Irina Bokova, AMFIE 2012



Qingdao Declaration (May 2015) Role of ICT in achieving Education 2030

Multi-stakeholder local, regional, international partnerships / cooperation

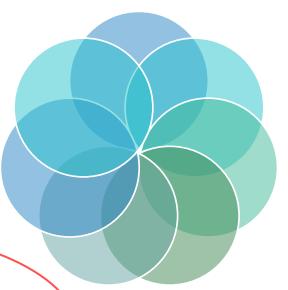
Scalable innovative funding mechanisms

Comprehensive M&E systems for evidence-based policy formulation

- •Capacity-building in data collection, analysis, and reporting
- Inclusion of ICT in Education indicators in GEMR

Access and Inclusion

- Relevant & responsive digital learning environments
- Use of ICT to offer diverse complementary learning pathways



Use of OER, FOSS, Open Standards

Integration of ICT skills and information literacy in basic education curricula

Empowerment of educators

- System-wide support for innovative pedagogical use of ICT (training, incentives, networks, platforms)
- Teacher training institutions as vanguards for techsupported innovations in education

Quality assurance and recognition of online learning



WHY would we need ICT competency standards?

Is this story familiar to you?

- One-time big-time course
- The same group of teachers taking similar courses repeatedly
- Certificates of Participation (not "learning" or "application") - only the number of hours matters
- Lack of follow-through support during in-school application
- No monitoring and evaluation

Intel® Teach Program

Microsoft Partners in Learning



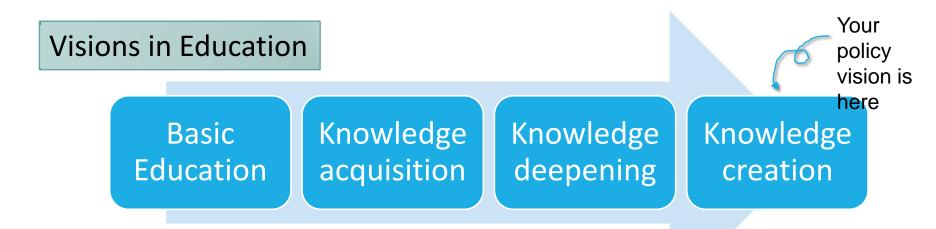








Is this story familiar to you?



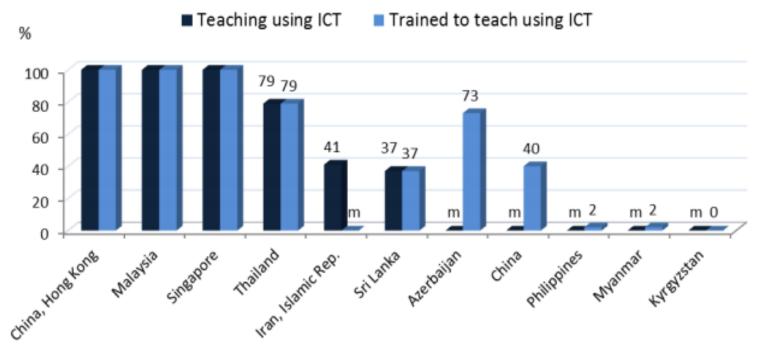
Your Teacher Development Curriculum in Reality

- The history of computers
- How to connect hardware
- How to use productivity tools





Teacher Development

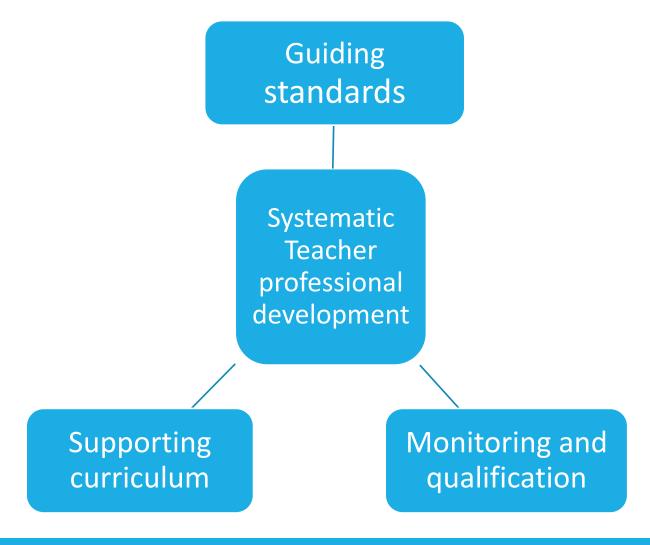


Source: UIS database; combined primary and secondary level teachers

Teacher education and training is not systematic yet. Need to consider ICT Competency Standards for Teachers



Policy Level Intervention





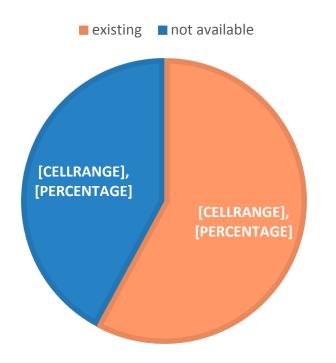
Status of National ICT Competency Standards for Teachers in Asia Pacific

- Target: 19 Member States
 - 10 ASEAN countries
 - 4 East Asia (China, Japan, Mongolia, and Republic of Korea)
 - 2 Pacific (Australia, New Zealand)
 - 3 Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan)
- Data:
- Official documents (e.g. policy documents, laws, strategic plans, published papers, curricula, etc.)
- Pre-Symposium Survey from the CA countries
- A snapshot of the most significant development in ICT training for teachers



ICT Competency Standards for Teachers

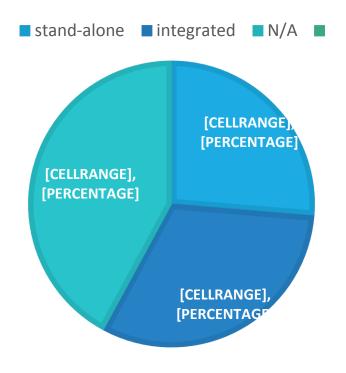
Out of 19 Asia Pacific countries surveyed: 10 SEA + 4 EA + 3
 CA + 2 Pacific



Existing in some form	Not available
CA: UZ EA: CH, JP, KOR, MON Pacific: AUS, NZ SEA: MAL, PHI, SG, TH	CA:KAZ, KYR SEA: BR, CAM, IND, LAO, MYN, VN

Integrated vs stand-alone

 To what extent/how are the ICT competencies presented in the national competency standards for teachers? (19 countries surveyed: 10 SEA + 4 EA + 3 CA + 2 Pacific)

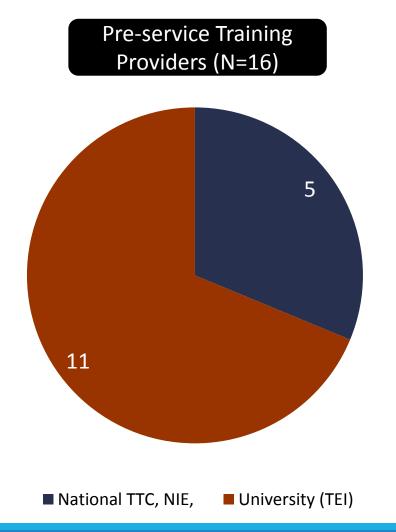


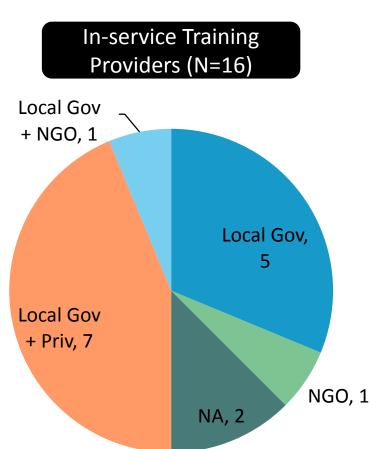
Stand-Alone	Integrated	Not available
EA: CH, JP, KOR SEA: SG, TH	CA: UZ EA: MON Pacific: AUS, NZ SEA: MAL, PHI	CA:KAZ, KYR SEA: BR, CAM, IND, LAO, MYN, VN



Teacher training providers

According to a review of 16 Member States in SEA and EA countries in 2013:





Alignment of training programmes to standards not clear



Are ICT standards compulsory for teacher qualification?

	AUS	СН	JPN	KAZ	KOR	KYR	MAL	MON	NZ	PHI	SG	TH	UZ
Qualification	Υ	Υ	Υ	optio	Υ	optio	NA	Υ	Υ	NA	Υ	NA	Υ
				nal		nal							

Are the ICT Competencies of in-service teachers assessed as part of teacher promotion and/or retention?

	AUS	СН	JPN	KAZ	KOR	KYR	MAL	MON	NZ	PHI	SG	TH	UZ
Promotion	Y	Y	N	optio nal	N	N	N	optio nal	Y	NA	NA	NA	Υ

NA: data not available

Types of Assessment

Country (N=8)	Types
AUS	Demonstration of Evidence Recommendation from school / workplace Site visits, observations* (for Highly Accomplished Lead Teachers) Professional discussion*
СН	National Test (written)
KOR	Certification upon course completion
NZ	Evidence, recommendation from school
SG	Self-reporting and portfolio via Enhanced Performance Management System (EPMS)



Summary of Findings

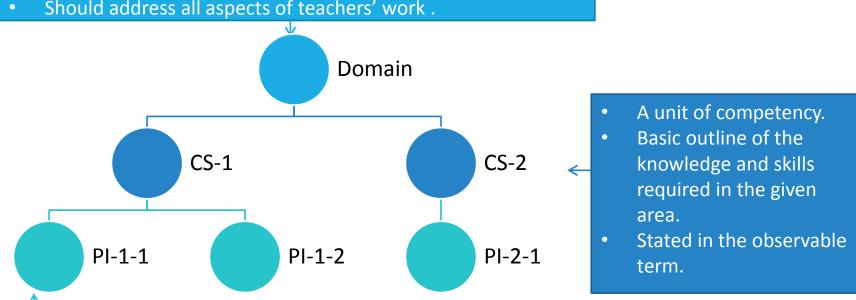
- Almost half of the studied countries have yet to have ICT competency standards for teachers to guide teacher development.
- In-service teachers development in most of the studied countries has a less clear path for developing teachers' ICT competencies (than pre-service).



Existing frameworks

Competency standards development

- Sample: Competency Framework for SEA Teachers (2009): E Developing and utilizing teaching and learning resources
- E.4 Integrate use of ICT in teaching and learning
 - Key areas of competency.
 - Should address all aspects of teachers' work.



Specific knowledge, skill, and attitude that a teacher should be able to demonstrate.



NETS-T by ISTE

International Society for Technology in Education



http://www.iste.org/standards/nets-for-teachers.aspx

- Countries that localized and developed their own standards, adopting from the ISTE framework: Malaysia, Korea, Japan, Australia, the Philippines and more
- Also available for students, school administrators, technology coaches, and computer science educators
 - For more info: http://www.iste.org/standards/iste-standards



Sample ISTE NETS-T standards & PIs



National Educational Technology Standards for Teachers by ISTE (5 domains, 20 indicators)

(https://www.iste.org/docs/pdfs/20-

14_ISTE_Standards-T_PDF.pdf)

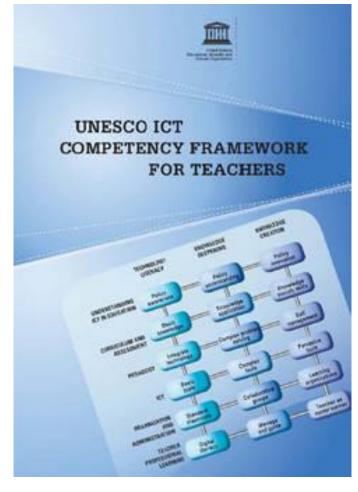
1. Facilitate and inspire student learning and creativity

Teachers use their knowledge of subject matter, teaching and learning, and technology to facilitate experiences that advance student learning, creativity, and innovation in both face-to-face and virtual environments.

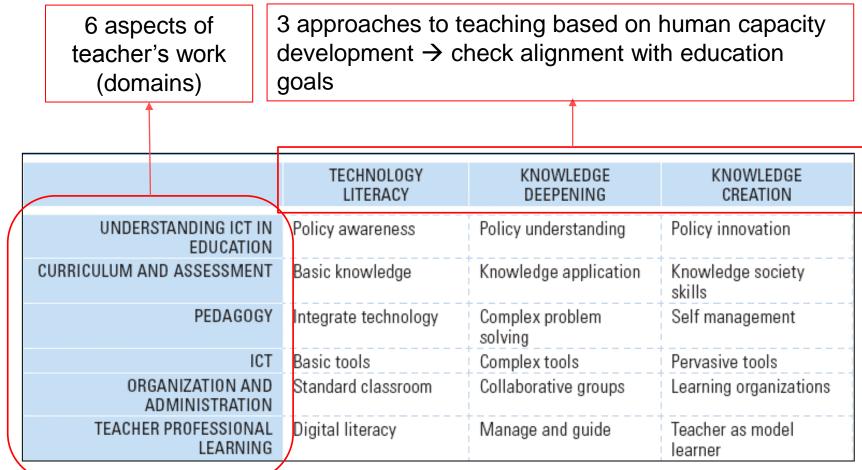
- a. Promote, support, and model creative and innovative thinking and inventiveness
- Engage students in exploring real-world issues and solving authentic problems using digital tools and resources
- Promote student reflection using collaborative tools to reveal and clarify students' conceptual understanding and thinking, planning, and creative processes
- Model collaborative knowledge construction by engaging in learning with students, colleagues, and others in face-to-face and virtual environments



UNESCO ICT CFT

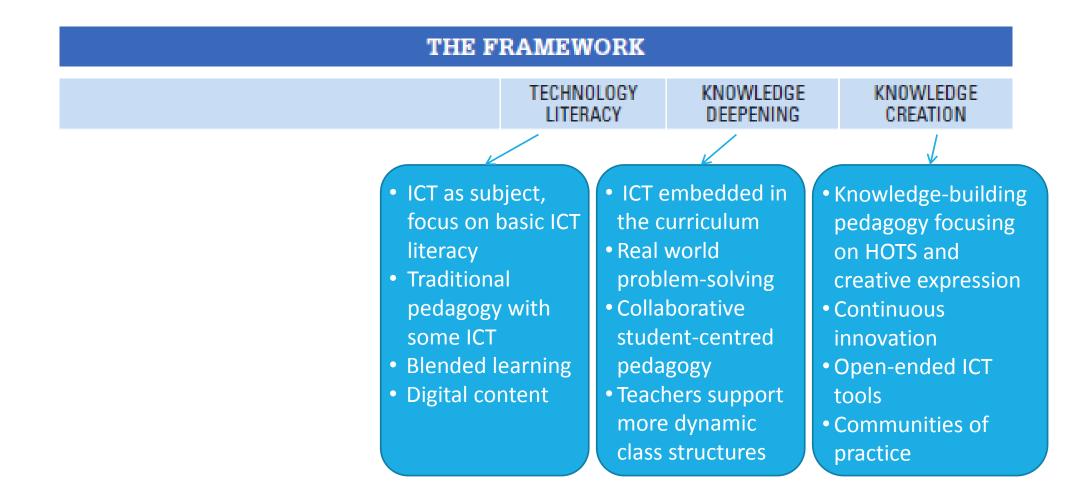


http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/ 0021/002134/213475e.pdf



collaboration among UNESCO, CISCO, INTEL, ISTE and Microsoft

Three approaches to teaching based on human capacity development → education goals

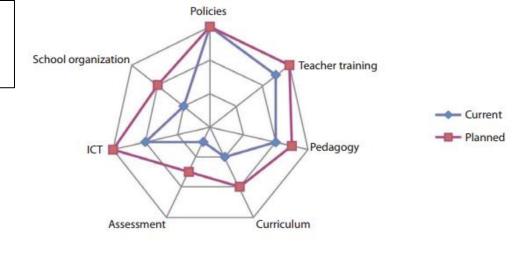




UNESCO ICT CFT

THE UNESCO ICT COMPETENCY FRAMEWORK FOR TEACHERS						
	TECHNOLOGY LITERACY	KNOWLEDGE DEEPENING	KNOWLEDGE CREATION			
UNDERSTANDING ICT IN EDUCATION	Policy awareness	Policy understanding	Policy innovation			
CURRICULUM AND ASSESSMENT	Basic knowledge	Knowledge application	Knowledge society skills			
PEDAGOGY	Integrate technology	Complex problem solving	Self management			
ICT	Basic tools	Complex tools	Pervasive tools			
ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION	Standard classroom	Collaborative groups	Learning organizations			
TEACHER PROFESSIONAL LEARNING	Digital literacy	Manage and guide	Teacher as model learner			

Total of 18 modules; can be at different stage for each domain



Example in Practice: Pedagogy

	Technology Literacy	Knowledge Deepening	Knowledge Creation
Pedagogy	Using the word processing application, the teacher displays on the interactive whiteboard some examples of poor writing. She demonstrates how, with a few changes in the choice of words and the word order, sentences can be made simpler and clearer.	The teacher organizes the students into collaborative groups and asks them to devise their own fitness assessments, such as seeing how quickly their heart rates return to normal after exercise. The teacher sets up a online forum and encourage students to track their progress and comments each other over the next month.	The teachers act as monitors and coaches to the students, ensuring the students have the skills and knowledge they need, advising them of methods they could use, ensuring the students stay focused on their tasks and meet the deadlines they have agreed.

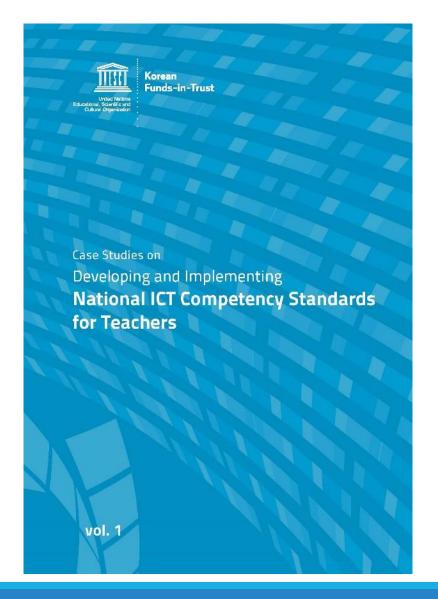


Example in Practice: Professional Learning

	Technology Literacy	Knowledge Deepening	Knowledge Creation
Teacher Professional Learning	The teacher searches various websites to find teaching resources on writing skills, including exercises and writing assignments, stimulus material and ideas for lessons.	The teacher regularly visits an Internet discussion forum that is a useful source of new ideas on how to get students more interested in PE and exercise. He actively seeks for technical advice on an aspect of a new fitness programme the students want to try out.	The teacher regularly shows other teachers how the project uses ICT to enable students to generate knowledge while studying their school subjects. She also explains to colleagues how the project, and her own role in it, has developed and improved in the light of experience and experimentation.

UNESCO Bangkok's case studies

- Analysis of five country cases where national ICT competency standards for teachers are fully operationalized
- Australia, China, Korea, Kenya and Tanzania
- Duration: Jan Oct 2014





Three Approaches

Contextualization of Existing ICT Competency Standards Frameworks

- used by Kenya and Tanzania
- contextualized and rolled out the UNESCO ICT-CFT for teachers and teacher educators

 used by China and Republic of Korea

 conducted literature review, competency modelling, investigation of exemplary performance, consultations

> Developing Brand-New Stand-Alone Competency Standards

Adding ICT
Standards as Integral
Part of Teacher
Professional
Standards

- used by Australia
- incorporated ICT competency standards into the established overall framework and standards for Teacher Professional Development



ICT competency standards

	Title	Domains/Areas
Australia	Australian Professional Standards for Teachers (APST)	 Professional knowledge Professional practice Professional engagement
Korea	ICT Skills Standards for Teachers	 Information gathering Information analysis and processing Information transfer and exchange Information ethics and security
China	ICT Competence Standards for National Primary and Secondary School Teachers	 Awareness and Attitude Knowledge and skills Implementation and Innovation Social Responsibility
Kenya & Tanzania	ICT Competency Framework for Teachers for SIPSE Curriculum Pathways	 Policy Awareness Curriculum & Assessment Pedagogy ICT - Internet Organization & Administration – Classroom Management Teacher Development



Australia: Integrated ICT competencies

	Standard 2: Know the Content and How to Teach it	Standard 3: Plan for effective teaching and learning	Standard 4: Create and maintain supportive and safe learning environments
Career Stage	Focus Area 2.6: Information and Communication Technology (ICT)	Focus Area 3.4: Select and use resources	Focus Area 4.5: Use ICT safely, responsibly and ethically
Graduate	Implement teaching strategies for using ICT to expand curriculum learning opportunities for students.	Demonstrate knowledge of a range of resources, including ICT, that engage students in their learning.	Demonstrate an understanding of the relevant issues and the strategies available to support the safe, responsible and ethical use of ICT in learning and teaching.
Proficient	Use effective teaching strategies to integrate ICT into learning and teaching programs to make selected content relevant and meaningful.	Select and/or create and use a range of resources, including ICT, to engage students in their learning.	Incorporate strategies to promote the safe, responsible and ethical use of ICT in learning and teaching.
Highly Accomplished	Model high-level teaching knowledge and skills and work with colleagues to use current ICT to improve their teaching practice and make content relevant and meaningful.	Assist colleagues to create, select and use a wide range of resources, including ICT, to engage students in their learning.	Model, and support colleagues to develop, strategies to promote the safe, responsible and ethical use of ICT in learning and teaching.
Lead	Lead and support colleagues within the school to select and use ICT with effective teaching strategies to expand learning opportunities and content knowledge for all students.	Model exemplary skills and lead colleagues in selecting, creating and evaluating resources, including ICT, for application by teachers within or beyond the school	Review or implement new policies and strategies to ensure the safe, responsible and ethical use of ICT in learning and teaching.

Republic of Korea: Brand-new stand-alone competency standards

Teacher Competencies for SMART Education: 13 Competencies, 61 Indicators

Defined as "traits required for teachers who perform effective education to promote key competencies of 21st—century learners and to achieve educational innovation toward future education"

Foundations (6)

Personal attributes fundamental to practice of SMART education

Creative problemsolving

Social ability

Flexibility

Technology literacy

Ethics

Passion

Practice Competencies (7)

Specific educational tasks and activities intended to implement SMART education

Understanding of future education

Contents expertise

Building rapport with learners

Instructional design & development

Building learning affordance

Evaluation and reflection

Building collaborative relationship with community





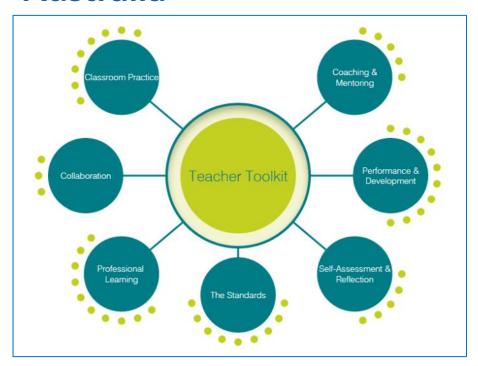
Operationalization

Key factors

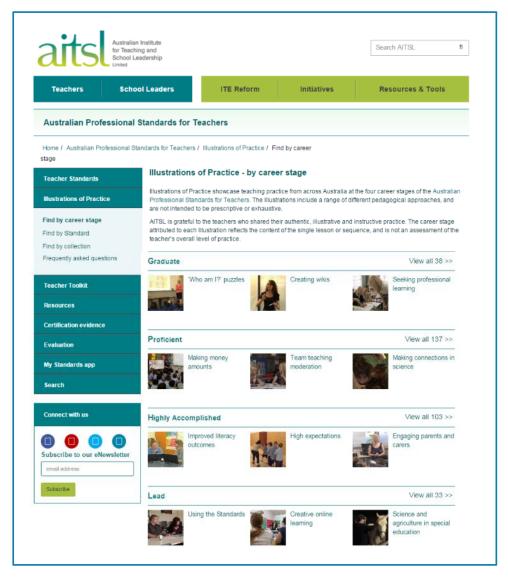
- Identification and involvement of multi stakeholders along the process
- Interdepartmental coordination for in-service, pre-service training and other divisions for teacher performance and evaluation
- A strong developmental system of teacher preparation and professional learning, drawn upon the standards
- Provision of resources and models
- A supportive environment and incentives
- A feedback mechanism and performance evaluation system against the standards
- A clear recognition/qualification system that motivates teachers to constantly develop their competencies



Australia



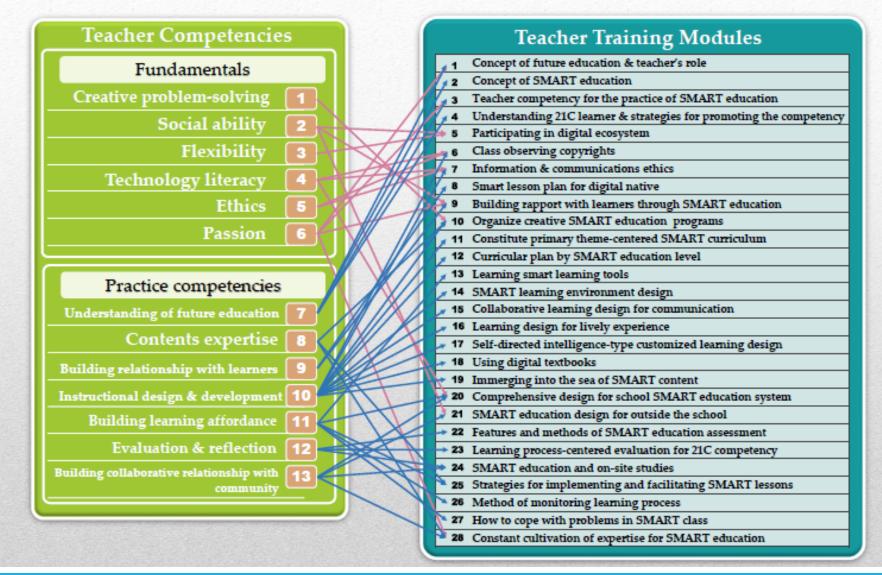
- Teacher resources
- Certification of evidences for in-service registration & school-level assessment
- Accreditation of pre-service providers
- Evaluation of standards



http://www.aitsl.edu.au/australian-professionalstandards-for-teachers/standards/list



Republic of Korea: Competency based module design

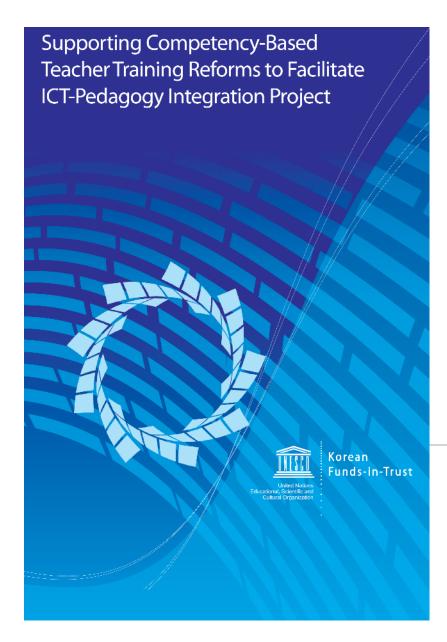




Republic of Korea

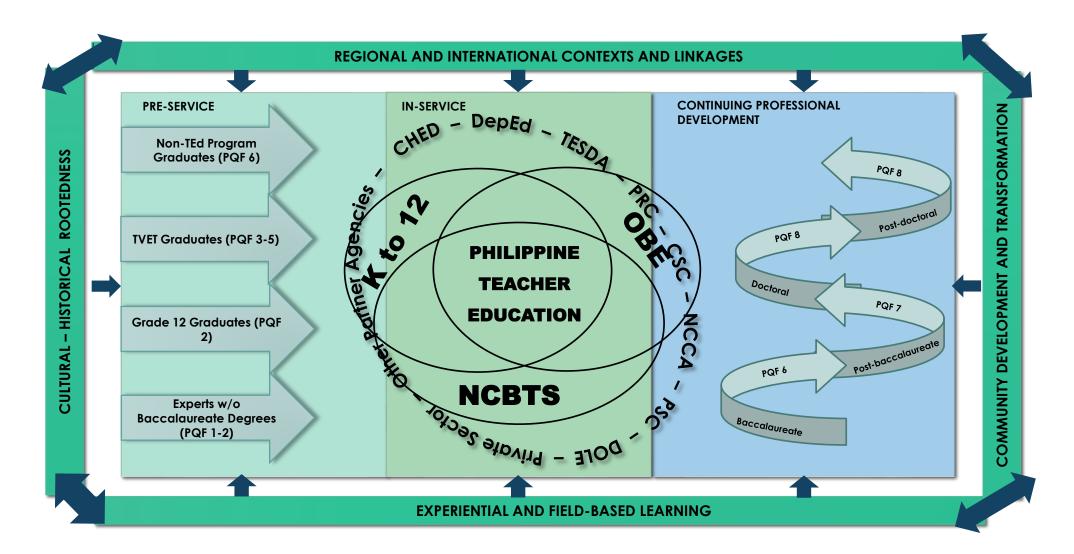
- Regional teacher training centers and research & information institutes under 17 Provincial Offices of Education
- Accreditation of training institutes by regional educational authorities
- Online diagnostic tools
- Resources, ICT contest, teacher community
- Incentives and promotion opportunities



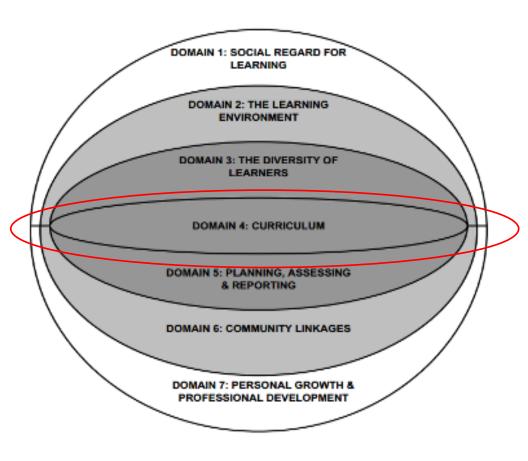


Philippine Case

21st Century Philippine Teacher Education Framework



Incorporation of ICT Competency Standards into NCBTS



Strand 4.7 Demonstrates skills in the use of ICT in teaching and learning **Indicator 4.7.1** Utilizes ICT to enhance teaching and learning **Competencies:** (At what level do I...)

- 173. Know the nature and operations of technology systems as they apply to teaching and learning
- 174. Understand how ICT-based instructional materials/learning resources support teaching and learning
- 174. Understand the process in planning and managing ICT- assisted instruction
- 175. Design and develop new or modify existing digital and/or non-digital learning resources
- 176. Use ICT resources for planning and designing teaching-learning activities
- 177. Use ICT tools to process assessment and evaluation data and report results
- 178. Demonstrate proficiency in the use of computer to support teaching and learning
- 179. Use ICT tools and resources to improve efficiency and professional practice
- 180. Value and practice social responsibility, ethical and legal use of ICT tools and resources
- 181. Show positive attitude towards the use of ICT in keeping records of learners

Status of ICT-Pedagogy integration

USAID-funded study:

- 39% of schools were in the emerging stage, 50% were in the applying stage of ICT integration, and 11% were in the infusing stage of ICT integration
- majority of the ICT-related TPDs being offered were on basic ICT skills and less on pedagogical, subject-specific and instructional planning trainings

Rapid Survey on TEIs' ICT-Pedagogy Integration (103 TEIs, both public and private):

- Development/ further enhancement of ICT competencies among TEI faculty is needed
- especially in the areas of use of ICT for assessment and development / enhancement of existing digital or nondigital learning resources

Creating and managing innovative Specializing in the use ICT Transforming and open learning environments Understanding how Facilitating learning Infusing and when to use ICT using multi-modal instruction Learning how to use ICT Enhancing traditional **Applying** in subject teaching **Emerging** Becoming aware of ICT Applying productivity tools

Figure 4.2: Mapping ICT stages onto learning and teaching

Source: Adapted from Majumdar (2005).

LEARNING

about ICT



TEACHING

with and

through ICT

Status of ICT-Pedagogy integration

AusAID-funded study by the Philippine National Research Center for Teacher Quality (RCTQ):

- surveyed teachers recognize ICT knowledge, exposure, training, and use as among their "ultimate needs"
- their technical competency is adequate but they still found integrating ICT to enhance pedagogy challenging
- "lack of ICT facilities" in TEIs and in schools as a major constraint to ICT-pedagogy integration

A separate study among pre-service teachers:

• ICT skills remains to be one core deficiency due to lack of good foundation on exposure to ICT use in teaching and learning in basic education



Findings: UNESCO Teacher Readiness Survey

- Need to make teachers more aware of national policies on ICT in education
- Schools provide Internet access and ICT support; teachers use personal devices.
- Increase in the use of ICTs; prevailing preference for analog/offline modes of teaching (common uses: lesson preparation, didactic teaching, recording grades)
- Need for more teacher training on creating multimedia resources, planning and implementing ICT-enhanced pedagogy, using subject-specific software
- ICT training credits affect career advancement

^{* 212} responses from private (46.7%) and public (53.3%) basic education institution teachers in 13 of the country's 17 regions



7 Proposed domains for Undergraduate Teacher Education – by the UNESCO project task force (CHED)

- 1. Understanding ICT in Education
- 2. Curriculum and Assessment
- 3. Pedagogy
- 4. Technology Tools
- 5. Organization and Administration
- 6. Teacher Professional Learning
- 7. Teacher Disposition

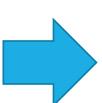


To undergo consultations/ public hearings, endorsement by TP-TE, and approval by CHED Commissioners

Operationalization in Pre-Service Teacher Education (CHED)

- Pre-Service Teacher Education
 Subjects Related to ICT
 - General
 - Computer Education (3 units)
 - Professional
 - Educational Technology 1 (Ed Tech 1)
 - Educational Technology 2 (Ed Tech 2)

Related UNESCO (HQ) project: development of OER for teacher education/ training courses, based on enhanced standards and curriculum



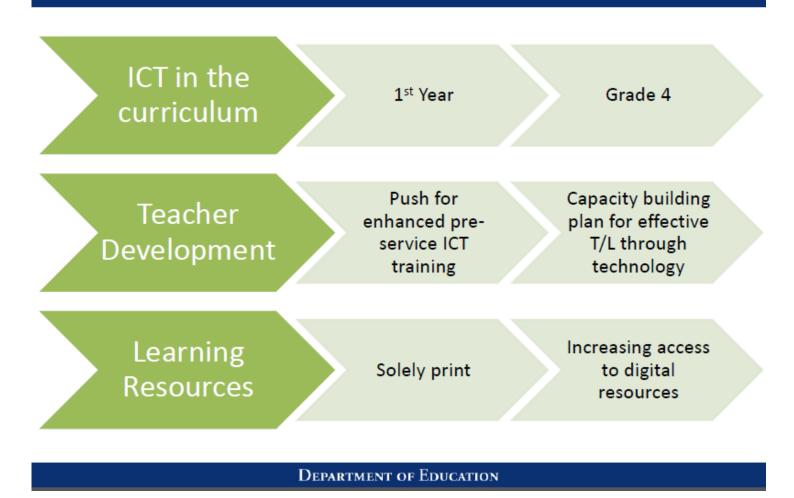
For enhancement during the project's next stage; dependent on CHED's approval of proposal

Training of teacher educators projected from 2016 to 2017

Next Phase: incorporation into qualification (LET) and accreditation processes



Enhanced Teaching and Learning



Source: DepEd presentation, GSIE 2015



Teacher Development: ICT Skills





ICT skills TRAINING STRATEGIES



SYSTEMS AND DCP



IMPLEMENTATION PLANNING

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Source: DepEd presentation, GSIE 2015



Teacher Development: ICT Skills



WRITESHOP

(w/representatives from the Region, Division, School, Programs, ICT, Resource persons)

PILOT IMPLEMENTATION of 1 DIVISION (100 School ICT Coord.)

LEVEL 1: TRAINING
OF 17 REGIONAL ITOs &
220 DIVISION ITOs

LEVEL 2: TRAINING OF 46,000+ SCHOOL ICT COORD.

GOAL: ICT
Skills
Professional
Development
through schoolbased learning
action cells

Source: DepEd presentation, GSIE 2015

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION





Source: DepEd presentation, GSIE 2015



Thank You.

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