GAML Webinar
SDG 4.1.1 Measurement Tools
- Applications in the Wake of COVID-19

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**Overview of ICAN**

- International Common Assessment of Numeracy
- Previously known as Citizen-Led Assessment of Numeracy

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<th>Tool</th>
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<tr>
<td>Aligns with PASEC 2014 and TERCE 2014</td>
<td>Tool is simple, usable and adaptable</td>
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<td>Adapted based on pilots across 13 implementing countries</td>
<td>Assessment is inclusive</td>
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National/regional assessments can be designed to align with the Global Proficiency Framework (GPF) to report against SDG 4.

Method is useful for assessments that already capture the relevant knowledge and skills described in the GPF.

The content alignment of the assessments should be determined before the actual workshop.
• The Angoff method for benchmarking is based on non-statistical judgements
• In cases of severe capacity deficits, teachers may be biased in estimating the probability of children answering assessment items correctly
• To control this bias, there should be a fair mix of public and private school teachers participating in policy linking workshops
Government/Stakeholder Buy-in for the ICAN Benchmarks

• Policy linking represents an uncomplicated, inclusive and potentially beneficial method for governments as they design and deploy national assessments
• Securing buy-in also means that the ICAN results in Nigeria can be benchmarked against results from 13 other countries – and potentially more.
Future Policy Linking Workshops for PAL Network Assessments

- Existing PAL Network assessments should be aligned with the GPF.
- Future PAL Network assessments can be designed to factor in the domains, constructs, knowledge and skills described in the GPF.