

ICICS-2022

The Impact of Covid-19 on Society

Covid-19 has reversed progress towards Education for All:

What can be done?

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Plan

- Education for All
- Impact of COVID-19
- What to do?

Timeline

1948 – Universal Declaration of Human Rights

'Everyone has a right to education'

1990 – Jomtien Conference

2000 – Dakar Forum on Education for All
Millennium Development Goals

2015 – Universal Primary Education in most countries

'secondary education now the challenge'



Timeline

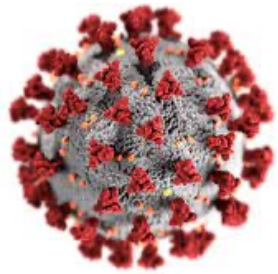
2006 – 400 million children not in secondary school

2019 – 258 million children not in secondary school

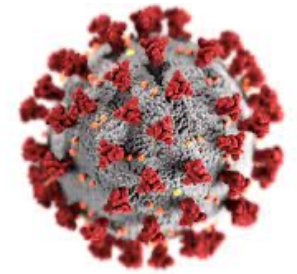
2030 – Estimate 200+ million not in school (United Nations)

“a country is unlikely to achieve universal secondary education if the unit cost of secondary is more than twice that of primary” (Lewin, 2008)





Impact of COVID-19



UNESCO: “2020 learning losses equal the gains made in the last 20 years. 50 million learners impacted by school closures, disproportionately affecting the most vulnerable... More dropouts... 11 million girls unlikely to return...”

Reimers: “The outcome will be increased educational inequality, from which economic and social inequality will follow...”



What to do?

- Focus on schooling (K-12) – not tertiary
‘tertiary coped with the pandemic pretty well’
- Schooling: millions need it now and are hard to reach
- New models needed, especially *Open Schooling*
Example: India’s NIOS with 2.2 million students using distance/digital learning plus 6,000 local study centres.



Conclusion

- Covid-19 caused widespread disruption
- Recovery strategies must be cost-effective and scalable
- Open Schooling can be implemented quickly
- Allows local community organisations to contribute



Thank you



Sir John Daniel

