



A DISTANT REALITY OR DISTINCTLY POSSIBLE?

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR DISTANCE EDUCATION IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC, MONGOLIA AND TAJIKISTAN

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PROJECT TITLE: DISTANCE EDUCATION TO IMPROVE QUALITY AND ACCESS TO SCHOOL EDUCATION

IN KYRGYZSTAN, MONGOLIA AND TAJIKISTAN

Main objective: to promote innovative distance learning approaches that ensure equitable access and quality education for children from disadvantaged groups

Learner Groups: Remote rural communities, gender, ethnicity

Funder: IDRC KIX

https://www.idrc.ca/en/initiative/knowledge-and-innovation-exchange

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

What are the specific vulnerabilities of different groups of learners in distance education?

- How different is the vulnerability of school children, boys and girls, including ethnic minorities, and living in remote communities?
- Are other inequalities and specific vulnerable groups beyond those identified in the project emerging?

Where and what kind of innovative distance education practices have been identified?

- By whom are innovative practices created and by whom are they identified?
- Who defines what is innovative?
- How can such practices be scaled up, and which formats could be more effective for different vulnerable groups?

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY











Desk study

on Distance
Education,
Digitalization &
Teaching
Profession
2021

Designing tools

Reviewed &
Approved by the
International Review
Board of AUCA

Dec 2021 Dec 2022

Qualitative Research

Focus Group Discussions,
Participant Observations &
Semi-structured Interviews

Feb-June 2022

Quantitative Research

Nationwide, teachers & students, in-person survey, random sampling

Feb-Apr 2023

Policy briefs (3) & Final Report

Based on the research findings

July – October 2023



DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN EDUCATION: NATIONAL STRATEGIES

Three countries adopted ambitious national strategies and programs

The ways, potential (human & finance) and dynamics of implementation are different

The Government's commitment to sustainability of the achieved results has to be explicitly supported by monitoring system to improve digital content and expand its usage



NATIONAL DIGITAL RESPONSES TO COVID-19 PANDEMIC

KYRGYZSTAN

300 days 1 350 000 st.

7000 TV
lessons
300 teachers
e-libraries
e-platforms

MONGOLIA

200 days 900 000 st.

4000 video, audio lessons 5000 teachers National e-platform

TAJIKISTAN

Prolonged holidays
2 000 000 st.

TV lessons e-platforms



WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED ABOUT EDUCATION DIGITALISATION UNDER PANDEMIC CONDITIONS?

School closures + Rapid shift to distance learning = Dramatic acceleration of education digitalisation

This highlights:

- The central role of teachers and the teaching profession
- Distance learning tools and platforms have become more valued
- Supporters and drivers of innovations include not only donor organizations, but parents, local NGOs, progressive youth, and volunteers



INFRASTRUCTURE AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1. Ensure long-term continuity of national strategies and improve efficiency in management by using digital instruments (informational systems, etc).
- 2. Strengthen digital infrastructure in schools
 - Monitor Internet connection & speeds
 - Reach schools in remote areas
- 3. Develop/update digital educational resources
- 4. Integrate National Educational Platforms into the school curriculum to increase usage by teachers in 'traditional' lessons.
- 5. Improve collaboration between state and private sectors companies in creating digital content



RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING TEACHERS

- 1. Empower teachers and involve them in design and adaptation of innovations in schools
- 2. Stimulate and connect teachers, parents, to support and drive innovations
- 3. Engage volunteers from among IT sphere, private sector, expert & youth communities into communications regarding TPD and building digital skills.

TPD reforms focused on building digital skills can contribute in to improve quality of and access to education of disadvantaged groups



QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH

Period: February - April 2023

Focus: perception/readiness of teachers and students to distance education:

- adaptation to changed situation
- motivation to teach/learn
- implementing innovations
- needs of vulnerable groups

NEXT STAGE. QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH













KYRGYZSTAN

- 7 regions
- 2 cities
- 3600 students
- 900 teachers

MONGOLIA

- 4 regions
- 1 city
- 2000 students
- 500 teachers

TAJIKISTAN

- 4 regions
- 2 cities
- 4800 students
- 600 teachers

