UWTT Support to Preparing Primary Schools for the New Norm

June 2021 Update

In person schooling is the basis of the blended learning model

- COVID-19 Pandemic accentuating existing and underlying inequities
- Education is a proven way for families to climb out of embedded intergenerational poverty and best outcomes happen when they have strong foundational years
- There is real risk that the longer marginalized/at risk communities remain out of school, the less likely they will be to fully catch up
- Recent Joint Select Committee shows that over 40,000 students, mostly primary school, are not online even with significant donations of devices and access to connectivity
- 3 biggest drivers of success for remote learning is digital access (connectivity, device and content), parents' education level and teachers' ability to engage

Risks for COVID-19 are NOT the same for all age groups and all income groups

Exhibit 2

Different grades have different needs for in-person learning.

| Considerations for returning to classrooms, by student segment ¹ | | | Based on current evidence Return in person Inconclusive Stay remote | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| | Early elementary (ages 4-8) | Late elementary (ages 8-12) | Secondary (ages 12-18) | Secondary graduating class (ages 17–18) | |
| Criticality of remoteness for public safety ² | Possible lower risk of transmission; hardest to enforce physical distancing and masks | Possible lower risk of transmission; harder to enforce physical distancing and masks | More risk of transmission; easier to enforce physical distancing and masks | More risk of transmission; easiest to enforce physical distancing and masks | |
| Criticality of school reopening for economic activity | Highest need for childcare | High need for childcare | Low need for childcare | Lowest need for childcare | |
| Risk of losing learning during school closure | Critical phase for initial literacy and cognitive development | Medium risk of disruption of academic progression | Medium risk of disruption of academic progression; higher risk of dropouts | Risk of disruption to academic progression to university; higher risk of dropouts | |
| Effectiveness of remote learning | Lowest effectiveness: young children need social learning and supervision | Low effectiveness: ongoing need for social learning and supervision | Medium to high effectiveness, depending on student profile | Higher effectiveness with growing student autonomy | |
| Logistics of scheduling safely in person | Easy to maintain stable cohorts | | Hard to create cohorts (as a result of different combinations of subjects and tracks) | | |

¹All protocols are contingent on viral transmission being under control.

Back to school: Lessons for effective remote and hybrid learning | McKinsey

²⁸The path to zero and schools: Achieving pandemic resilient teaching and learning spaces," Harvard Global Health Institute

Home School In person/blended schooling Social interaction Supervised environment Parental/adult support School feeding

"There is no such thing as 'zero risk', in anything we do, and certainly not during a pandemic.

However, scientific evidence indicates that risks to students and staff can be kept low if schools adhere to strict control measures and dynamically respond to potential outbreaks.

HEALTHY CLASSROOMS: Following safe practices in classrooms **HEALTHY BUILDINGS**: Breathing clean air in the school building **HEALTHY POLICIES**: Building a culture of health, safety, and shared responsibility

HEALTHY SCHEDULES: Moving between rooms and locations safely **HEALTHY ACTIVITIES**: Enjoying modified activities

Source: Schools for Health: Risk Reduction Strategies for Reopening Schools, Harvard School of Public Health, June 2020

Components of the UWTT Support to **New Norm** Project (July 2020 to Februrary 2021)

- 1. Improving hand washing capacity at key access points
- 2. Improving access to communications materials
- 3. Improving understanding of mask wearing through access to masks and encourage universal mask wearing

PLUS

- 4. Supporting School Leadership to #build back better
- 5. Improving capacity of students, teachers and families to manage blended schooling model

Advocacy
through
Action:
working for
primary school
readiness for
the New Norm



| | School Name | # students |
|----|---|------------|
| 1 | Cocorite Government Primary School | 180 |
| 2 | Diamond Vale Government Primary School | 536 |
| 3 | Diego Martin Boys RC Primary School | 450 |
| 4 | LaHorquetta South Government Primary School | 670 |
| 5 | Santa Rosa Government Primary School | 475 |
| 6 | Matura Government Primary School (Rural) | 275 |
| 7 | Salazar Trace Government Primary School (Rural) | 180 |
| 8 | Cocoyea Government Primary School | 200 |
| 9 | Marabella Boys AC (temp tub sinks) | 100 |
| 10 | St. Gregory's Anglican Primary School (Rural) | 180 |
| 11 | Nelson Street Boys RC Primary | 370 |
| 12 | Nelson Street Girls RC Primary | 352 |
| 13 | St. Mary's Mucurapo Boys RC Primary School | 258 |
| 14 | St. Mary's Mucurapo Girls RC Primary School | 504 |
| 15 | Belle Garden Anglican Tobago School | 200 |
| | TOTAL | 4,930 |

Progress to date:

Handwashing: 38 concrete tiled troughs installed and 76 faucets and consumables to be provided • Design formally approved by MoE on Dec 30 2020











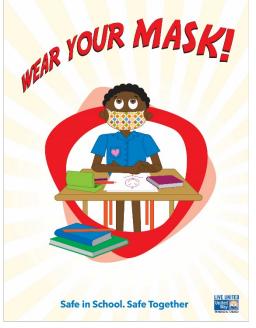


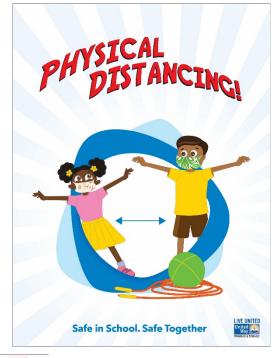


Child (and Parent) Friendly Communication Materials and Masks



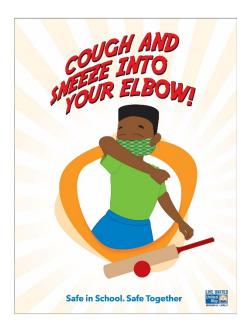


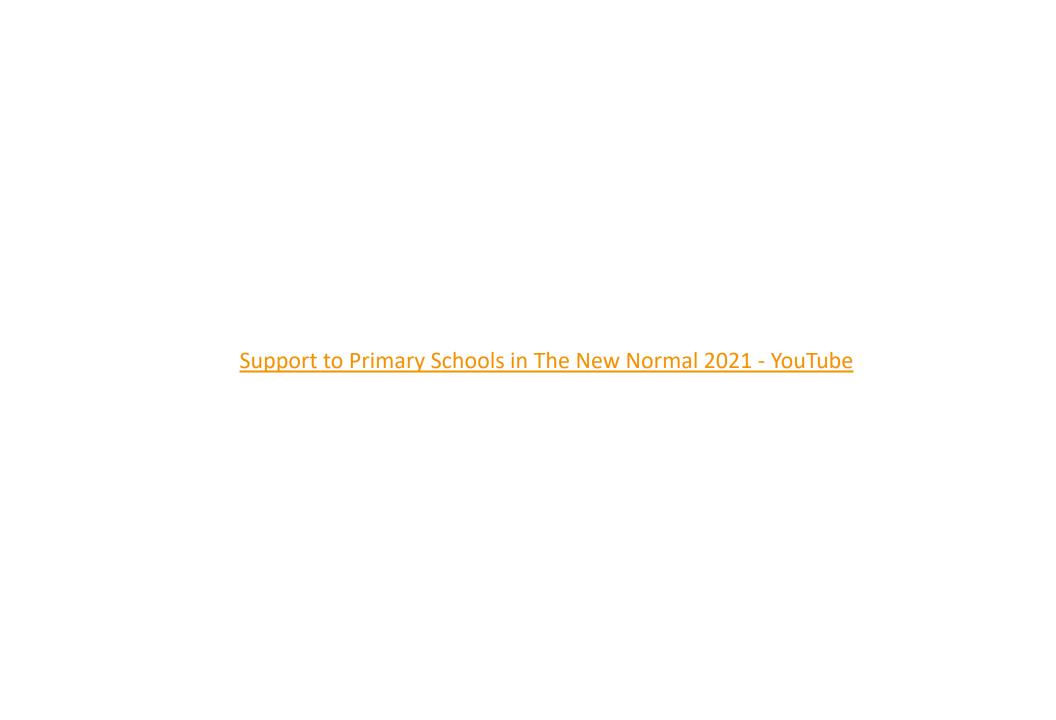












Doing more at St Gregory's Fifth Company Moruga: 100% of children on paper packages







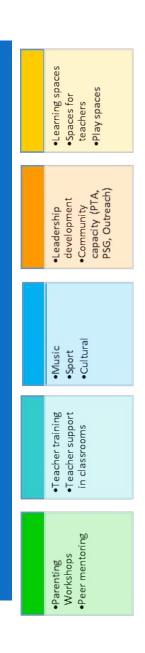








Urgent need to accelerate inputs to address learning loss



IMPLEMENTING Partners

BUILDING LEARNING FOR SUCCESS PRIMARY SCHOOLS CI PROGRAMME: Adapted to support Blended Learning



Matura Rural Blended Schooling Pilot Project: Concept Note

February 2021

Risks for COVID-19 are NOT the same for all age groups and all income groups

Exhibit 1

The urgency to get back to the classroom varies by circumstances.

| Need for in-person learning, by student segment | Low •••• High | |
|--|----------------------|------------------------|
| Student segment | Urgency to return | Need to stay remote |
| Vulnerable students at risk remotely: Special-education students; homeless students; English-language learners; students without access to internet and devices for learning; students at risk from domestic violence (eg, with a child-protection plan) | | |
| Children of parents who require childcare: Children of essential workers; children of other dual-income parents who must work outside the home | | |
| Transition students: Students entering a new phase of education (eg, kindergarten, 9th grade); students transitioning out of high school (in final or penultimate year) | | |
| General student population | | |
| Students whose parents do not desire an in-person return: Students whose parents are worried about safety in schools or other factors | | |
| Students at high risk if infected by the virus: Students with personal-health risks; students living with elderly family members or others with risks to personal health | | |

Back to school: Lessons for effective remote and hybrid learning | McKinsey



Jennifer Sancho Chief Executive Officer United Way Trinidad & Tobago #61-63 Edward Street, Port of Spain

Mobile: 789-6085

e-mail: jmsancho@uwtt.com









Contact Details