



Learning for global health in cities - Community resilience and the strengthening of learning Professor Michael Osborne, University of Glasgow

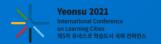


### Introduction

#### The effects of COVID-19

- Exacerbation of deep-rooted inequalities and injustices, especially in cities
- Poor services became poorer for disadvantaged groups
- (Learning) System resilience v individual resilience
- Learning Losses
- Digital Learning a solution and an impediment
- Crises as an impetus for change
- Health and Education
- Formal and non-formal learning as the bedrock for combatting adversity and developing resilience

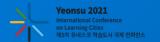




### Top-down v Bottom-up

- A learning city structure is associated with a co-ordinated approach to the crisis
  - encompassing multiple stakeholders
  - recognition of the need for joined-up service provision
- The importance of a whole system approach e.g. Shanghai
- The importance of organisational learning e.g. Helsinki
- The importance of the private sector, NGOs and individual citizens
- The importance of arts and culture
- The importance of inter-generational learning
- The importance of celebrating learning





### **Mastercard Foundation - COVIDHQ Africa**

## Africa's Pandemic Stories



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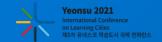


# Online cultural entertainment for children and young adults

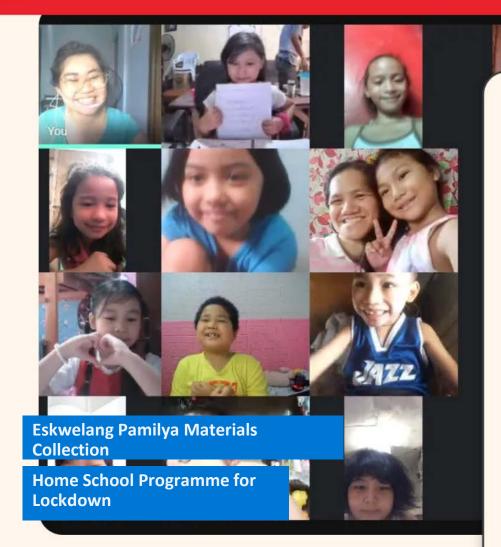


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## **OUR PROCESS**

We improve
academic +
performance

We increase leadership skills and + self-mastery skills

We increase parentteacher + engagement











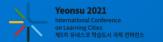
8-11 NOVEMBER 2021

The Global Learning Festival seeks to provide unity and connection to communities all over the world.

By participating in free, online learning events on a wide variety of topics, across time zones and languages, you can experience first-hand the benefits that lifelong learning can bring to you.

Wyndham and Melton cities, Australia

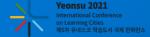




### **Challenges and Recommendations**

Challenges	Recommendations
Joined-up     policies,     capitalising on     capacity	<ul> <li>Developing a contextually relevant and easily operationalised definition of resilience and shared visions and objectives for all actors to follow</li> <li>Recognising the capacity within and the capacity beyond</li> <li>Multi-sectoral co-operation within education</li> </ul>
Digital Capacities	<ul> <li>Recognising and addressing our unpreparedness for online learning</li> <li>Learn from and embed the innovations of others,</li> </ul>
Yeonsu 2021 International Conference	whilst recognizing the limitation of borrowing

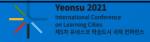




### **Challenges and Recommendations**

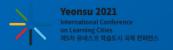
Challenges	Recommendations
<ul> <li>Combatting         Learning Loss         and         Misinformation     </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Strengthen adult, community and youth services, historically under-resourced, but closest to citizens – to build resilient learning systems</li> <li>Strengthen information and (social media) literacy for all</li> </ul>
<ul><li>Fostering partnership</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Between public and private sectors</li> <li>Between services</li> <li>Between generations</li> <li>Between cities</li> </ul>





In times of crisis, community members themselves are a core part of a local resilience capacity: they are often the first to respond in diverse ways and are "present to support recovery long after the immediate risks end" (Resilient Cities Network, 2021)





# Thank you

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