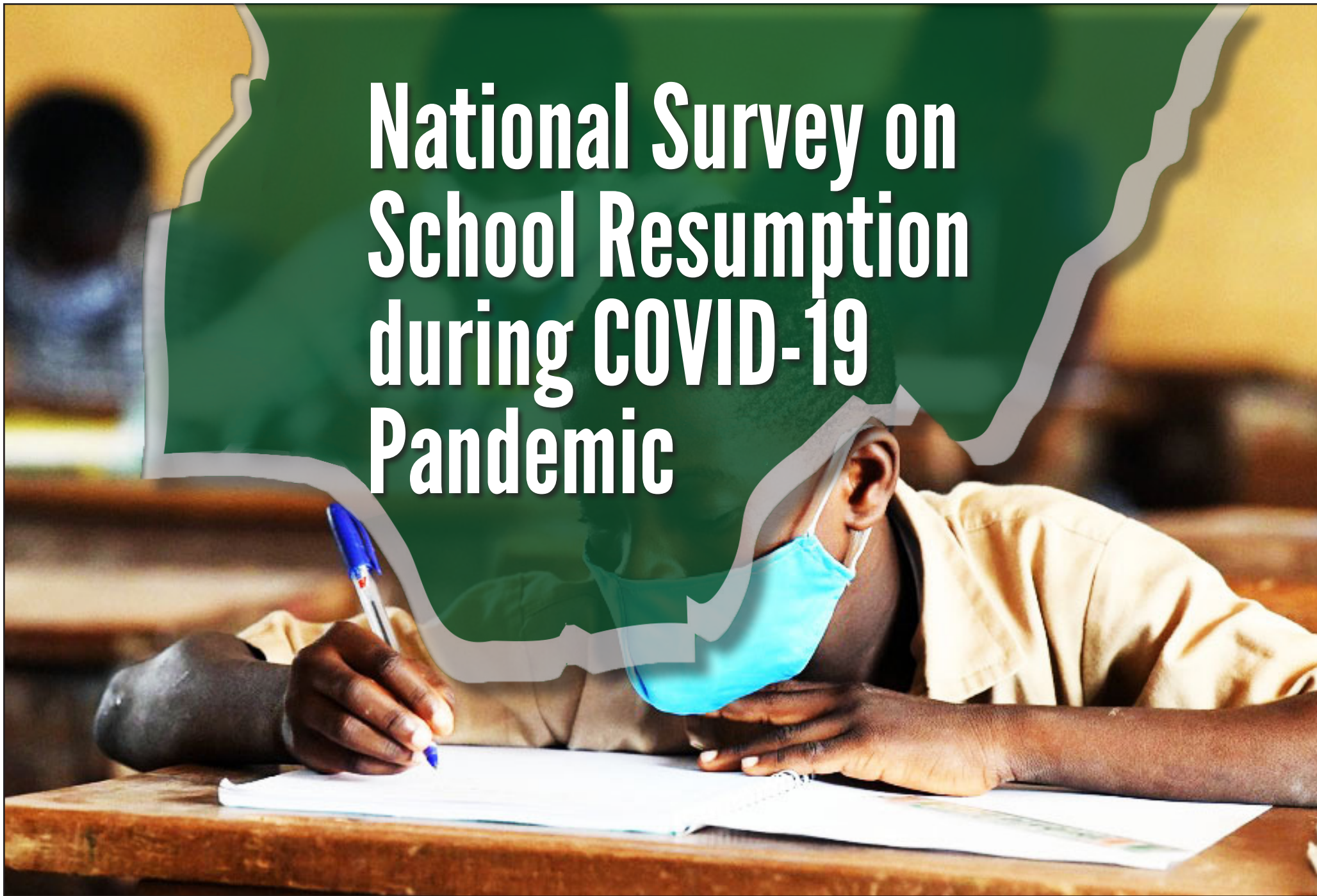


National Survey on School Resumption during COVID-19 Pandemic



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General Trend Analysis

Perception on implementation of NCDC protocol in learning centres after resumption:

- Majority of stakeholders in both formal and non-formal schools are familiar with the NCDC protocols, 86% of formal and 82% of non-formal education stakeholders, showing a widespread familiarity with the protocols for safe school resumption.
- Despite the widespread familiarity, only 47% of formal school stakeholders had participated in training for safe school resumption, a larger majority of non-formal education stakeholders (52%) had participated in the training.

Compliance with protocols

- Regardless of the relatively low number of participants who attended training for safe school reopening, Participants agree that their schools adhere to the NCDC protocols. Those in the formal education system agree that their schools keep a social distance of 1 metre in the school office (76%), classroom (77%), playground (59%), hostel (61%), dining hall (62%) and assembly ground (74%). Also, a majority (64%) agreed that their schools monitor temperature regularly (61%), and agreed on the presence of a holding sick bay. For those who did not comply with keeping distances of about 1 metre in those places listed above, 80% said it was due to lack of facilities, mainly space to allow for distancing, some of the participants mentioned that their schools were overcrowded.
- There is a formal/non-formal education dichotomy in compliance. While majority of formal education stakeholders agree to compliance with most of the protocols, a greater percentage of non-formal stakeholders agree that their schools observe social distancing in the school office (79%), classroom (80%), playground (65%), hostel (67%), dining hall (69%) and assembly ground (74%). 69% of them agreed that their schools and learning centres check temperatures with non-contact thermometers while 61% said they have sick bays for sick persons. The reasons for non-compliance are the same with that of the formal institutions.

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- A noticeable trend is that while the non-formal schools do better with regards to complying with institutional measures like maintaining distances in offices, classrooms etc, presence of posters on safety protocols, formal schools comply better with personal hygiene and protocols such as wearing face masks, handwashing and the avoidance of handshakes and hugs. For instance a good majority of stakeholders in the formal education system agree that education personnel, students and visitors always wear face mask in the classrooms (78%), 74% of them said learners wash their hands with soap under running water before entering the classroom and 64% agreed that there are posters on safety protocols in every classroom and in the learning centres. Only 37% of the respondents agree that some persons still shake hands and hug (31%).
- Among the NFE respondents, 73% agreed that face masks are used by all in the school premises, 69% attest to their schools' compliance with hand washing procedures and 69% of the respondents agree that there are posters on safety in every classroom in the school. 47% of the respondents agreed that learners and personnel still shake hands and 38% agree that they still hug in their school.

Incidence of COVID-19 in the schools

- Majority(68%) of formal school learners and educational personnel said there has not been any report of COVID-19 cases in the school and a similar percentage(63%) believe the same in non-formal schools. There are only a few states where a majority said there had been reported cases of COVID-19 in their schools and learning centres. In the formal group, Katsina and Sokoto had a majority who said their schools or wards schools had reported cases of COVID 19. Also, a significant minority in Abuja, Ebonyi, Ogun and Taraba also agreed that their schools recorded cases of COVID-19. In the non-formal school group NFE, the majority of respondents in all the locations said they have not had cases of COVID-19 in their schools, except for Calabar, Abuja where a majority of respondents said they had reported cases of COVID-19 in their learning centres.

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Compliance Monitoring

- The presence of a functional health team responsible for the enforcement of COVID-19 protocols is disputed by majority of the formal school stakeholders, only 47% agree to the presence of such a team, a higher percentage of non-formal education stakeholders (53%) than formal attested to the presence of a functional enforcement team for COVID-19 protocols enforcement. of the percentage of respondents who said their schools did not have a monitoring team, only 51% of formal schools had an alternative monitoring system - a focal person, a higher majority (60%) in non-formal schools agree to having co-focal persons than in the non-formal schools.

Willingness to get vaccinated

- More (45%) formal school Stakeholders will be willing to get or consent to their wards getting the COVID-Vaccine than non-formal stakeholders (38%) although still a minority. 41% in the formal groups are unwilling to take the vaccine or consent for their children because of allergic conditions, 30% said it was because of medical morbidity while 29% felt the vaccines were not safe. In the non-formal group, majority (54%) of the respondents are unwilling to take the vaccine or consent to their wards having the vaccine because they believe that it is not safe (54%), the next majority (28%) cited allergic conditions and the others (18%) cited medical morbidity.

Availability of protocols for collecting Coronavirus Vaccine

- Protocols and facilities for collecting Coronavirus samples are mostly unavailable. A majority (73%) in the formal schools disagree, Also, in the non formal schools, 65% of participants also disagree on the availability of these facilities .

Plans to help learners recover lost time

- Respondents agree that formal (70%) and non-formal (73%) school management have plans in place to help

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learners cover for the lost academic calendar. Catch up classes are available in both formal and non-formal institutions, 62% and 61% of the respondents agreed respectively. While there has been a decrease in the enrolment of learners for non-formal institutions as agreed by 50% of the respondents, fewer(35%) respondents agree that enrolment had decreased in formal institutions.

Programmes put in place for safe reopening

- In the formal schools, only 42% agreed that the school management had conducted back-to-school campaigns within their community. 59% agreed that adaptive hand washing machines were provided for them, only 44% said their schools have personnel who provide psychosocial support for students and learners and 70% of the respondents agree that awareness and sensitization programmes on COVID-19 were conducted in their schools. In other words, sensitization and awareness campaigns are the main interventions of formal schools.
- Similarly, the NFE, trend is similar to that which is described above, majority(67%) agreed that their schools conducted sensitization programmes, followed by those who say they have handwashing facilities (63%). Only 54% agree that Back-to-school campaigns within the community were conducted and the least agreement was in the presence of personnel who conduct psychosocial training for learners and teachers(49%).

Perception of continuing education amidst the pandemic

- In the formal school group, majority(61%) agree that shift learning method is the best format for school continuity during the second wave, another majority (66%) agree with the government's reopening time, they do not think the government needed to wait a little more longer before schools resume This is a 7% Increase from the percentage of persons who agreed with the government's timing on school closure in the pre-resumption survey, which was about 59%. Implying a greater level of support for the government's decision.

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General recommendations

- Many respondents (F-79%, NFE-74%) think that schools and learning centres should be regularly monitored.
- A reduced majority (F-58%, NFE-60%) think that COVID-19 guidelines on school re-opening is widely disseminated which shows a gap in dissemination and the need to reach out to the others who think otherwise.
- 56% (Formal and NFE) do not believe that federal and state public health laws are adequate enough to deal with the pandemic which shows a need for improvement.
- Adequacy of schools and learning centres has the least percentage of agreement, majority (F-58%, NFE-50%) believe that the learning centres are inadequate.

Information on COVID-19

- A majority in both groups believe that learners, parents and guardians are adequately informed on relevant Infection, Prevention and Control (IPC) measures of COVID-19
- Majority (80%), believe that the government should increase their current efforts to address social protection
- 74% believe that schools/learning centres should be encouraged to support vulnerable learners 57% believe that the waste management plan of the school/learning centre is adequate for the wellbeing of learners and education personnel.
- A majority agreed across these dimensions, a reduced majority believe that waste management plans are adequate, hence a gap that needs to be filled. The trend is the same for non-formal education stakeholders.

State level findings

- Familiarity with NCDC Protocols for safe schools reopening: Across the states and cities, majority of respondents agreed that they were familiar with the NCDC protocols for safe school re-opening. Onitsha however reversed the trend, the majority of respondents in Onitsha said they were unfamiliar with the protocols and Sokoto state also records a significant number of persons who are unfamiliar with it too.

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- Participation in trainings on safety protocols: In the formal school group, Majority of respondents in Abuja, Abia, Borno, Enugu, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kogi, Ogun, Osun, Sokoto and Enugu said they had participated in trainings on safety protocols for safe school re-opening. Apart from these states, a majority in the remaining 25 states said they had not participated in any training for safe school re-opening. For the Non formal school group, majority in Abuja, Kaduna, Kano, Lagos, Maiduguri, Makurdi and Sokoto. Apart from these states, the majority in other states reverse the trend.
- Compliance with social distancing protocols: For the formal school group, apart from Nasarawa, Kebbi and Yobe, majority of respondents in the other states agreed that their schools keep a physical distance of 1 metre in the school office. For the non formal school group, the majority of respondents in all the states agreed that their schools and learning centres keep a social distance of 1 metre in their school office.
- School type : Private and public schools were compared across these dimensions; familiarity with NCDC Protocol, Participation in training and safety protocols for safe school reopening. Compliance with protocols, avoidance or practice hugs and handshakes, presence of a functional health team, decrease in enrolment. Across all these dimensions, Private schools in both education system type (formal and non formal) perform better than their public counterparts.

Analysis by Educational Level

- Familiarity with the NCDC Protocols for safe school re-opening is expressed across all school levels from kindergarten to tertiary level with about 80% of respondents in each of these levels affirming this in both the formal and non-formal groups .
- Training programmes on safety protocols for safe school reopening have been conducted across all schools level i.e. from kindergarten to tertiary institution (about 50% of respondents have participated in training programme). - Kindergarten school category respondents in the non-formal education category had the most

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respondents that have participated in a training programme.

- Social distance: Over 50% majority in all the educational levels attest that their schools keep a social distance of 1 metre in their hostels with no specific pattern
- On the other dimensions, temperature checking, Functional sick bays, Handwashing, instructional posters, Handshakes, back to school campaigns etc, those who are in the “Unstructured educational arrangement” otherwise represented in the graphs as “Non-formal” consisting of learners in mechanic workshops, traders, boys in apprenticeship systems etc lagged behind others in all the dimensions listed.

Analysis by Category: Majority of the respondents in the formal and non-formal education group are familiar with the NCDC protocols for safe schools reopening. Also, in both formal and non-formal groups, the parent/guardian category had the majority for those that were not familiar with the safe-school protocols.

- Participation of training programmes: In the formal school group, a majority of education managers(about 75%) and teachers/facilitators(about 61%) said they had participated in training on safety protocols for safe schools re-opening. This is in contrast with university students(about 60%) and parents/guardians(61%) who said they had not participated in any training on safety protocols for safe schools re-opening. The same trend goes for the non-formal
- Analysis by Gender : No gender divide was observed in both formal and non-formal education systems except on the issue of vaccination where a greater percentage of non formal men are more willing to get vaccinated than women.

