TUVALU
Focal Point: Ms. Katalina Pasiale Taloka

Use of ODL in Tuvalu:
Open and Distance Learning (ODL) is used mostly at the post-secondary and pre-tertiary levels mostly through the Tuvalu USP Campus.

Top Priorities:
1. Technical Vocational and Skills Development (TVSD).
2. Open Schooling (second chance education).
3. Youth and Community development.
4. eLearning and open education resources (OER) for teaching and learning in formal and non-formal environments.
5. Quality community learning programme design and delivery.

How COL Can Further Support the National Agenda of Tuvalu:

Policy development
- Develop eLearning and ODL Policy.
- Develop a national policy on open schooling.
- Develop and implement a national TVSD policy.
- Develop a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for TVSD.

Capacity building
1. Develop national and organisational capacity for eLearning and OER.
2. eLearning and OER for teaching and learning in formal and non-formal settings.
3. Flexible and blended learning in both formal and non-formal settings.
4. Open, distance and flexible approaches to TVSD.
5. ICT for learning – ‘classroom without walls’.
6. Teacher development on using OER for developing curriculum materials.
7. Enhance and improve the delivery of learning programmes through ODL.
8. Enhance the capacity of educators’ skills in ICT and OER.
Material and module development of learning programmes

- ODL learning materials for TVSD learning programmes.
- To develop learning materials and modules using OER.
- Radio programmes for community and school programmes (parenting; health & nutrition; family life education; climate change; small business, etc.).
- Secondary and post-secondary institutions to offer VUSSC and other COL courses and programmes.

Additional Comments:

1. Given the geographical locations of schools – isolation from one another and from the rest of the world – Tuvalu is challenged to explore the modes of delivery that will enable the delivery of quality learning programmes to schools and communities.

2. Youth unemployment is another major challenge. Skilling youth in Tuvalu is a major challenge given the limited in-country opportunities available to them. Education in Tuvalu beyond limited post-secondary education offered through private providers is scarce.

3. Health and livelihood programmes also need to be well provided for through education, given the vulnerability of Tuvaluans to non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and as well as communicable diseases. ODL is perhaps one of the most effective modes of delivery that can be explored here in Tuvalu.

Pacific Regional Focal Points Meeting
Apia, Samoa
September 2014