

ILLUSTRATIVE IMPACTS OF SHOCKS AND STRESSES ON THE EDUCATION SYSTEM: FOR LEARNERS, COMMUNITIES, AND INSTITUTIONS

TYPE OF SHOCKS OR STRESSORS	INDIVIDUAL IMPACT	COMMUNITY IMPACT	INSTITUTIONAL IMPACT
<p>Environmental – Includes natural hazards such as severe weather events (e.g., storms, cyclones, windstorms), earthquakes, fires, floods, volcanic eruptions, climate variability, and biological hazards</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death or injury of children, youth, and teachers stops or pauses education. • Psychological stress or trauma of children, youth, and teachers hinders their ability to learn or teach well. • Students miss exams and do not receive credits or certificates. • Displacement or movement of children and youth due to reduced livelihood opportunities may take children and youth out of school. • Decline in food security and higher rates of malnutrition impact learners’ cognitive growth and development. • Increased prevalence of disease reduces attendance and possibly enrollment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Temporary) displacement of households may reduce availability of school personnel and teachers • Loss of family and social support network • Damage or destruction of school or route to school • Increased vulnerability to other hazards, shocks, and stressors • Higher long-term risks to school infrastructure due to increased vulnerability to natural hazards • Reluctance of communities to send children to school • Closure of school facilities to prevent further spread of disease and break of continuity in education provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruption of payroll, teacher training, or inspections • Loss of administrative data and records • Increased costs for reconstruction, retrofitting, or provision of alternative learning environments • Increased costs for retrofitting or moving schools from affected areas • Loss of teachers due to illness or death • Strains on school infrastructure and facilities as they are repurposed to respond to environmental shocks • Depending on the scale of shocks, widespread disruption to continuity of learning across a region or nationally • Disruption of education as schools or learning facilities are used as temporary housing for displaced people

TYPE OF SHOCKS OR STRESSORS	INDIVIDUAL IMPACT	COMMUNITY IMPACT	INSTITUTIONAL IMPACT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stigmatization of learners (or family members) with a disease increases risk of dropping out or irregular attendance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of school facilities for other purposes, such as housing for displaced families or triage for sick people 	
<p>Conflict or violence in or around the school – Includes armed conflict, corporal punishment, harassment or bullying, and gang-related or gender-based violence</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher risks to injury and death within school and on the way to and from school Increased absenteeism, irregular attendance, and dropout, particularly for learners who are victims of violence Increased prevalence of sexually transmitted disease and pregnancy, and associated stigma, with reductions in access to education for girls and young women Recruitment of learners into gangs or armed groups in and outside of school Loss of family members Psychosocial trauma disrupting learning Prohibition and/or restricted access to schools Displacement from homes and community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overcrowding of schools in communities of sanctuary for displaced learners Disruption of long-term access to educational services Unwillingness of households and community to send children to school Permanent loss of teachers and other educational personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diversion of financial resources away from education provision to address conflict Destruction or loss of school data, infrastructure, and resources Lack of access and information on most affected communities Loss of faith and/or trust in education as an institution by citizens
<p>Economic – Includes price shock and volatility and financial crisis</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students drop out or attend school irregularly to support family with livelihood Increased prevalence of malnutrition or chronic hunger in schools, affecting learning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced parental and community involvement and engagement in schooling Greater stress, tension, and violence in learners' homes and the community-at-large Increase in teacher absenteeism Closure, merging, or reorganization of schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced financial resources to meet recurrent and capital needs of the system Reduced quality of education provision