

# Forum international d'éducation ouverte et en ligne

2 et 3 octobre 2014 – Université d'Ottawa FSS4007

## Thématique

Depuis les années 70, les technologies participent à une rationalisation de l'ensemble de la société et du système éducatif universitaire. Ainsi, l'ingénierie des formations à distance a permis de développer une éducation de masse accessible à tous. Les processus d'ingénierie ont permis de réduire les coûts et d'homogénéiser la qualité en rationalisant le processus de formation. L'informatique et les réseaux ont démocratisé la formation en ligne dans les universités. Les ressources éducatives sont toujours plus accessibles et plus ouvertes pour l'ensemble des communautés. De nouvelles problématiques apparaissent, liées au sens des données massives produites lors d'interactions dans ces systèmes de formation et aux défis pédagogiques. Ce colloque tentera de traiter de ces problématiques, en particulier pour le contexte francophone, en présentant un bilan des recherches et des pratiques du domaine afin de participer au développement et à la transformation technologique de l'enseignement supérieur.

## Jeudi 2 Octobre 2014

### SESSION I : TENDANCE OU MUTATION INSTITUTIONNELLE

#### Accueil des participants

Bakary DIALLO <https://tlss.uottawa.ca/site/presentations>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GC3KVpIY9\\_0&feature=youtu.be](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GC3KVpIY9_0&feature=youtu.be)

00:00

avant de reprendre je voudrai faire un merci tout spéciale

00:03

a Alain Paul martin ici du Harvard club d'Ottawa

00:10

et président de l'institut supérieur de gestion pour sa

00:12

participation et aussi a l'élaboration du programme on va

00:17

continuer ce program avec le Dr.

00:19

Bakari Diallo que je vais présenter

00:24

donc le Dr. Bakari Diallo travaille dans l'éducation

00:26

depuis plus de 23 ans comme professeur

00:30

consultant administrateur de projet  
00:33  
chercheur et enseignant en école secondaire  
00:36  
ce qui fait de notre point commun il a rejoint en aout 2005  
00:39  
l'Université Virtuel Africaine et il en a fait  
00:43  
un acte incontournable dans l'utilisation de  
00:46  
technologie de la formation de la  
00:48  
comunication en Afrique il faut aussi souligner que c'est  
00:52  
un ancien de l'Université d'Ottawa et  
00:54  
de la faculté éducation juste en face  
00:57  
et il nous fait plaisir de l'accueillir et je vais lui céder la parole a vous  
01:13  
good morning I'm going to make my  
01:17  
presentation in English the reason being  
01:19  
that at the African Virtual University  
01:22  
in Nairobi Kenya most of my colleagues  
01:24  
are anglophone and they helped me to  
01:28  
do the presentation the original  
01:29  
presentation in English I'm very  
01:33  
happy to be here I would like to thank  
01:35  
the organizers and like I said this is  
01:39  
really Ottawa is the city very close to  
01:42  
my heart I did my masters and PhD here  
01:46  
at the University of Ottawa I worked very  
01:49  
closely with the colleague who are  
01:54  
involved in managing e-learning and  
01:57  
distance learning in this university so  
02:00  
I'm very very glad to be here I'm going

02:04  
to talk today about the impact of MOOCS  
02:09  
or MOOCS on Virtual University  
02:11  
especially on the African Virtual  
02:14  
University my journey with e-learning  
02:19  
actually started here some 17 years ago  
02:22  
when I arrived at this university and  
02:24  
then I was taking a course on an MBA  
02:27  
course on e business and e-commerce  
02:35  
being an educator I'm thinking this is  
02:38  
interesting what would be the impact of  
02:41  
ICT as an indication that's how my  
02:43  
reflection and interest in an e-learning  
02:46  
started and since then I think I have  
02:51  
not stopped and being in Africa we see  
02:54  
this huge opportunity that distance  
02:58  
learning e-learning MOOCS open education  
03:00  
and open educational resources can  
03:04  
have a great impact on e-learning so  
03:08  
with this introductory remark I'd like  
03:12  
to start done  
03:16  
that's it okay my presentation would be  
03:21  
in three main I will have three main  
03:25  
points overview of AVU where we are in  
03:29  
Africa and what we do and through that I  
03:32  
will tell a story of open the cultural  
03:34

resources but before that I'd like to  
03:37  
start with the video just to show the  
03:39  
impact of other material used in  
03:43  
teacher education I'm not sure if the  
03:46  
video is ready over there so this is a  
03:50  
video that was shot at the  
03:52  
University of Nairobi one  
03:55  
of our partner universities in Africa  
04:16  
the relationship between the African  
04:20  
download bank and African Virtual  
04:21  
University study about a decade ago in  
04:25  
2005 we studied it what we call the  
04:27  
multinational project one this project  
04:31  
involved the ten countries and 12  
04:34  
universities we were able to develop in  
04:37  
terms of content development 219  
04:42  
modules we released these materials as  
04:45  
what we call open educational resources  
04:48  
and now they are being accessed in more  
04:51  
than 200 countries worldwide we have the  
04:54  
Center for Distance Learning based here and  
04:58  
through this center we've been able to  
05:01  
recruit over 1,000 students and the rate  
05:05  
is going higher and higher  
05:08  
we are projecting that in the next two  
05:11  
years we will have more than 10,000 students

05:13  
doing education by distance learning  
05:17  
this center was set up as a part over  
05:21  
the African Virtual University phase one  
05:24  
of our project involving several  
05:28  
personal institutions in Africa we have  
05:31  
now trained about 120 students in this  
05:35  
program 60 of them graduated in December  
05:40  
2013 and the other 60 are expected to  
05:45  
complete next June my name is  
05:48  
Elkanah Warukira I'm the head  
05:51  
teacher of the Thogoto Primary school we  
05:54  
are about 12 kilometers from the capital  
05:56  
city and composition of the schools are  
05:59  
kind of a cosmopolitan school where we  
06:02  
have different types coming through all  
06:04  
together I did the ICT skills from  
06:08  
the University of Nairobi we have come  
06:10  
to learn how to use technology in  
06:13  
our teaching also in our management of  
06:15  
the school's initially we used to do  
06:18  
what we call the paper teaching  
06:20  
the chalkboard and the teacher centered  
06:23  
by the introduction of this kind of  
06:25  
system we will be moving from the  
06:28  
teacher centered learning to the pupil  
06:30

centered where it comes the actual  
06:31  
teaching we are able to explain those  
06:34  
abstract ideas things like volume that  
06:37  
we could not be able to explain with the  
06:39  
help of the computer drawings from the  
06:41  
computer we are making their learning  
06:44  
more enjoyable and more pupils entered  
06:47  
my name is Anne Nyawira Mwai I'm a  
06:50  
teacher here in Msuo Gtau primary  
06:52  
school it has impacted my life and my  
06:56  
working very greatly because I am able  
07:01  
to assess materials from the internet  
07:03  
and that material I use it to teach  
07:07  
especially the science on the languages  
07:12  
nowadays  
07:14  
it's good to be digital so we would  
07:20  
really love to commit the program  
07:22  
for the teachers as you noted education  
07:25  
is one of the biggest issue Africa is  
07:27  
facing today if you want to have 20 the  
07:32  
required human resources that we need in  
07:34  
Africa we need to have teachers  
07:36  
especially in modern science I think  
07:39  
it's a program that should be expanded  
07:43  
because it's an expensive program and  
07:46  
the students tend to be quite poor so if

07:50

they are not supported for the full four

07:51

years they are likely to drop out of the

07:54

program I'm very grateful for the

07:57

organization it was not easy probably

08:01

for me to raise the money to do the

08:04

program but having funded me I was able

08:09

to go through the program very

08:10

successfully without strain and this far I

08:15

am here because of the program I'm so

08:18

grateful I recommend it to other teachers

08:21

and to other people who are interested

08:24

I would like to hire the African

08:27

Development Bank to continue with the

08:29

sponsorship to other teachers students

08:33

in Kenya and other countries in Africa

08:35

so that we can be able to uplift the

08:37

standards of learning in our

08:39

continent I think that the work we're

08:42

doing is extremely important to each of

08:45

these countries and to the entire

08:47

African continent as we all know now we

08:51

have more school (unintelligible) than sports

08:57

university and somehow the

08:59

universities are not able to accommodate

09:01

all school (unintelligible) only six percent of

09:04

school( unintelligible ) in sub-saharan Africa are

09:07

getting access to higher education and I

09:10

think that the work we're doing together

09:11

will definitely

09:15

assist in increasing access to higher

09:17

education and to pivot to technical and

09:20

vocational education in the entire

09:22

continent of Africa but it shows

09:40

how the potential of ICT's on the

09:44

continent especially for teacher educators

09:47

I would like to

09:51

tell the story on how we are doing

09:56

this kind of work other introduction the

09:59

AVU is a intergovernmental organization

10:06

it's very hard to read from here its debut is a

10:10

intergovernmental organization

10:12

meaning that it's created by the states

10:14

we are based in Nairobi we operate in

10:18

some 30 countries 19 of these countries

10:22

have signed the chart of the AVU and

10:23

become a member of AVU we are

10:26

intergovernmental organization with two main

10:29

offices we have an office in these are

10:35

the countries that have signed our

10:36

charter to give you an idea of our

10:40

mission and vision we operate in

10:43 ‘  
francophone Anglophone in  
10:46  
Portuguese-speaking countries with the  
10:48  
main focus of increasing access to  
10:51  
higher quality education through the use  
10:54  
of open distance in e-learning these are  
10:59  
the countries we become in Africa you  
11:02  
can see the Francophone sites Anglophone  
11:06  
a lusophone and Arabic it's we have a  
11:09  
very complex organization I can see  
11:12  
universal water is bilingual doing  
11:14  
everything in two languages this highly  
11:16  
complex we are doing things in three  
11:19  
languages and now moving to four so but  
11:21  
I think it's working across all the  
11:25  
countries  
11:26  
and doing the same work is important for  
11:29  
the mobility of teachers the mobility of  
11:33  
of graduates and to support the  
11:39  
economic development of the African  
11:40  
continent as an organization we have  
11:44  
three offices 2 in Nairobi and one in  
11:48  
Senegal Dakar which is more focus on  
11:49  
Francophone countries okay the context  
12:01  
of higher education in Africa  
12:04  
like it said in in this video the  
12:06

biggest problem we are having in Africa  
12:09  
is that the potential if you look at the  
12:12  
potential it is the country where we  
12:14  
have consistent development economic  
12:19  
development in terms of percentages but  
12:21  
at the same time there is a lack of  
12:23  
human resources there is a lack of human  
12:25  
capital it's not that it's not like in  
12:28  
Canada where we have the population  
12:30  
aging in Africa we have the population  
12:32  
is very young but what is not there is  
12:35  
the opportunity for them to be educated  
12:37  
that is a problem and so that's why we  
12:40  
believe that is extremely important to  
12:42  
look at an alternative (unintelligible)  
12:44  
(unintelligible) and e-learning and see how we can  
12:46  
open distance and e-learning across  
12:49  
Africa we know that it takes about  
12:54  
twelve to fifteen percent to sustain  
12:57  
economic development which where Africa  
12:59  
is not there yet mainly sub-saharan  
13:02  
Africa if you take North Africa it's a  
13:04  
bit different Maghreb is a bit different  
13:06  
but in terms of sub-Saharan Africa we  
13:09  
have only six percent of six school  
13:11  
leavers going to colleges to

13:13  
university so I'm just saying again  
13:21  
the same story in here these are  
13:24  
this table is from 2010 or four  
13:28  
years ago three four years ago of  
13:30  
published three years ago but this is  
13:32  
the enrolment for on higher education  
13:34  
colleges a first look at countries some  
13:38  
of them are less  
13:39  
then close to 1 percent of school  
13:42  
leavers going to university it's mean  
13:44  
that if these countries wanted to enrol  
13:47  
all of their students going to  
13:48  
university they will have it will take  
13:50  
them I don't know creating universities  
13:54  
every month or so so you will take  
13:59  
them maybe 30 30 or 40 years to get to  
14:02  
twelve thirteen percent so what we're  
14:05  
trying to say here is that and I was  
14:07  
talking to I think one of my friend just  
14:09  
before speaking Africa in my opinion  
14:12  
doesn't have a choice but to embrace  
14:14  
open learning and distance learning  
14:16  
there is no other way we can  
14:19  
alert the masses in a short time to  
14:22  
create human capital that is needed to  
14:24

to develop the continent obstacles we do  
14:31  
have some obstacles it's very easy to  
14:35  
work from Canada from Ottawa from one of  
14:38  
these countries because you don't think  
14:40  
about connection of internet you don't  
14:41  
think about reliable power these things  
14:45  
that are basic you think that its we take  
14:49  
it for granted but it's not over there  
14:51  
you have to there are several obstacles  
14:56  
that we as the African Virtual  
14:59  
University we have to find medication  
15:03  
against so that we can do properly distant  
15:06  
and e-learning so the environment is  
15:08  
is a bit is a bit challenging but we  
15:15  
find all the aspect that we find  
15:17  
everywhere like resistant to change  
15:19  
there was a question to the former to the  
15:20  
first speaker this morning about how to  
15:23  
intend it for faculty you need they  
15:27  
need to be motivated now we find the  
15:30  
same thing over there the perceptions  
15:34  
about distance learning but the Canadian  
15:36  
government someone told us this morning  
15:37  
is still not going for open education  
15:41  
so all of these I think it's some of the  
15:43  
challenges we find in Africa are

15:45  
everywhere but I think mostly what  
15:48  
is  
15:49  
I think what is difficult for  
15:53  
us is in terms of infrastructure and  
15:55  
achievements but there are also a lot of  
15:58  
opportunities if you look at there are a  
16:02  
lot of progress I've been in Kenya for  
16:03  
nine years now and we used to have a  
16:06  
dish satellite set to be connected  
16:09  
to the internet now they have the  
16:11  
fiber so things are improving and  
16:13  
we believe that because of this it's a  
16:16  
very promising for for distant and  
16:18  
e-learning the emergence of mobile  
16:21  
technology which mean that we don't need  
16:23  
to invest heavily in infrastructure with  
16:27  
mobile technology there are a lot of  
16:28  
things that you can do and to help  
16:32  
basically everywhere in Africa you can  
16:34  
get connected to the internet through  
16:35  
your mobile phone so we need to know how  
16:38  
we can translate this into opportunities  
16:40  
for distant learning open learning  
16:43  
etc what we do in Africa we work  
16:49  
primarily our we work with governments  
16:52

as intergovernmental organization our  
16:54  
entry point to a country is the  
16:56  
government the ministry of education or  
16:58  
higher education and then we collaborate  
17:00  
with universities across the continent  
17:02  
currently we work with about 60  
17:05  
universities across Africa  
17:12  
I will talk about it programs we do have  
17:18  
some of our programs but most of our  
17:21  
programs are delivered delivered for now  
17:23  
to the partner institutions through the  
17:25  
universities we work with and most of  
17:34  
our activities right now is focus on  
17:36  
enhancing capacity and capacity building  
17:39  
and some of these are some of the  
17:41  
activities we do with the universities  
17:43  
in terms of infrastructure in order to  
17:47  
mitigate the challenges we face if we  
17:50  
work with for instance the University of  
17:52  
Nairobi the video was shot at the  
17:54  
University of Nairobi in Kenya we  
17:56  
install we have to install a center for  
17:59  
distance learning you have seen the  
18:00  
center in the video and the center is  
18:02  
basically a physical location where you  
18:05  
have computers you have the internet you

18:08  
have a power back up to ensure that  
18:10  
actually there is a infrastructure in  
18:12  
the university that work 24 hours a day  
18:15  
and then that can support e-learning  
18:18  
this is important the other aspect we  
18:20  
are working on I will talk about it this  
18:23  
is open educational resources material  
18:25  
development which is something I will  
18:28  
talk about it later on gender  
18:30  
mainstreaming is important for us  
18:33  
resourcing development all of these  
18:34  
aspect are important because the issues  
18:37  
that you face when you do a MOOC in  
18:39  
Ottawa it's not the same that we will be  
18:43  
facing it as when we are in Africa so we  
18:46  
have to do some kind of research to  
18:47  
support what we are doing our  
18:53  
e-learning model this light is very  
18:55  
important to us it is if you can yes  
19:00  
basically what we call it the consortium  
19:03  
program model this is AVU you working  
19:09  
with 60 universities in Africa to  
19:12  
develop content that is open  
19:14  
educational resources this content is  
19:17  
taught using different models face to  
19:21

face online online and then after that  
19:25  
it is  
19:26  
I don't have a laser here sure and after  
19:31  
that we put in the cloud us open  
19:34  
educational resources and anyone in  
19:36  
Africa can benefit from it and indeed  
19:39  
anyone in the world can benefit from it  
19:41  
so in 2010 we started this program as  
19:45  
you can see on the left on your left  
19:48  
you can see all the activities we have  
19:51  
with this country with these  
19:53  
universities as you can as you know we  
19:56  
all work in faculties if you want to do  
19:58  
anything in a faculty and you have three  
20:00  
or four faculty members around the same  
20:02  
table to get them to agree his issue so  
20:06  
we do that through in one of the project  
20:09  
we have 20 universities we are running a  
20:12  
current one with 27 universities so we  
20:14  
have to agree with faculty members from  
20:16  
27 universities so it is a huge  
20:18  
undertaking and to do this kind of work  
20:21  
you have to have a strict you have to  
20:23  
have a very you have to be methodical  
20:26  
and for instance we have  
20:28  
policies the first meeting we have is

20:32  
to agree on policies or how we do develop  
20:35  
content releases as open educational  
20:38  
resources etc etc the second is capacity  
20:42  
enhancement in different area and one of  
20:44  
the area of capacity enhancement is  
20:46  
actually in what we call professional  
20:50  
development helping faculty members do  
20:54  
you have skills to do open distance  
20:58  
e-learning and I remember we work with  
21:01  
actually the University of Ottawa in 2008-2010  
21:05  
to deliver a program to some 17  
21:08  
universities in Africa so this is part  
21:12  
of building the capacity of our partners  
21:14  
to do e-learning distance e-learning  
21:16  
and then curriculum design content  
21:19  
development production review everything  
21:21  
that you do in your faculty or in your  
21:26  
unit we do that with our members and  
21:29  
then the content is produced in  
21:32  
different formats and then delivered  
21:35  
either by AVU by our partner institutions  
21:40  
and like I said then the content is a  
21:42  
little so this is our model of  
21:44  
developing and using all year in Africa  
21:50  
in 2010 we launched what we call the AVU  
21:56

OER portal it is you can see the  
22:01  
portal it is in there if you can google  
22:03  
it's OER@AVU OER@AVU you will go  
22:07  
to this site and what it was a surprise  
22:10  
for us because we developed about 219  
22:17  
textbooks in French English and  
22:19  
Portuguese with 12 universities since  
22:21  
it's the public money we are funded by  
22:24  
the African Development Bank we say what  
22:25  
why should we keep it within these 12  
22:29  
university so we decided to use the  
22:32  
creative license the creative common  
22:35  
license David talked about this I don't  
22:37  
want to be going to these specifics so  
22:40  
and we make it open educational  
22:41  
resources so anyone anywhere can utilize  
22:45  
it and we put it on the website just put  
22:48  
it in there that's what we did but we  
22:51  
were very surprised by the actually the  
22:55  
outcome without seeing traffic from  
23:00  
different countries from Brazil from the  
23:02  
United States from France all of these  
23:04  
countries with we were a bit amazing ok  
23:07  
what is happening in here and to date we  
23:12  
have 201 country's coming to the site  
23:15  
visiting the materials they are

23:17  
mathematics chemistry biology physics  
23:19  
teacher education ICT in education that  
23:23  
what it is and we won 2 prize  
23:28  
based in base in the US it was very  
23:31  
competitive our name was there people  
23:33  
have to vote and as an African based  
23:36  
organization it was surprised to  
23:39  
won in 2011-2012 for being innovative  
23:43  
in open educational resources what does  
23:46  
it mean is that despite the challenges  
23:50  
we face in Africa we have talented  
23:52  
faculty members that can make good  
23:54  
things and but what well the other side  
24:03  
of the story is right now we have more  
24:06  
users outside of Africa then inside  
24:10  
Africa so that is a bit a problem not  
24:14  
really a problem but something that we  
24:15  
need to mitigate because this material  
24:17  
when you put it when we put it on  
24:19  
the website we thought more universities  
24:22  
will utilize it but it suggests to  
24:25  
underscore the importance of open  
24:27  
educational resources when it is a good  
24:29  
resource anywhere people would come and  
24:31  
and utilize it I was in a Korea I think  
24:38

South Korea was three years ago and a  
24:40  
lady came she was from Mongolia he saw  
24:43  
that I'm African she was eager to  
24:44  
talk to me I didn't know why  
24:46  
she come and say you know I found a website called  
24:51  
AVU@OER something like that I said okay said well you  
24:56  
have for Bachelor of Education in Modern  
24:58  
Sciences and in my university in  
25:00  
Mongolia we were going to do the same  
25:02  
thing so we assess the material and  
25:04  
actually we are utilizing it and taking  
25:07  
a bit and utilize it I say yes so I'm  
25:11  
from the African Virtual University  
25:14  
she said really so I say ya so its we don't know how  
25:17  
people are utilizing the thing we don't  
25:20  
know what the impact is in Africa or  
25:22  
outside Africa but for sure I think we  
25:25  
need a big we need to sensitize our  
25:28  
governments we need to sensitize our  
25:30  
leaders in universities our faculty members  
25:33  
that this is for us the way to go for  
25:36  
education so I already talked about this  
25:42  
project i'll just go very quickly  
25:46  
so what we were able to do with this  
25:49  
open educational resources into education  
25:51  
for instance in Senegal 13,000 teachers

25:56  
were trained or upgraded what happened  
26:01  
in Senegal is maybe 20 years ago one of  
26:05  
the donor funder decided that maybe  
26:09  
it was not very important to have  
26:12  
teachers super qualified maybe you can  
26:16  
just hire them from high school and then  
26:20  
send them to the classroom so the  
26:21  
government that time they didn't have much  
26:23  
choices so they implemented  
26:25  
that policy as a result this is from  
26:30  
that this was for primary and secondary  
26:32  
school at (unintelligible) of 15 years and  
26:36  
15 years 20 years the level of education  
26:39  
primary and secondary went down  
26:41  
completely and but it has created a  
26:45  
social problem because you have these  
26:47  
teachers who are not full government employees  
26:51  
they are paid just as contractors about  
26:55  
15,000 and every year they would go on  
26:57  
strike saying we want to be full teachers  
26:59  
but they don't have the qualification  
27:00  
and they are in the classroom everywhere  
27:03  
so we with the Faculty of education of  
27:06  
the biggest university in Senegal (unintelligible)  
27:07  
we did two  
27:10

course of 70 very small as a sample as a  
27:14  
study across the 10 regions of Senegal  
27:16  
to establish the methods of how we can  
27:19  
actually reach out and train these  
27:22  
people by distance and open education so  
27:28  
we did 2 course the first course the  
27:30  
attrition rate was a bit high the second  
27:32  
was more conclusive and after that the  
27:36  
government come on board and start  
27:37  
funding this program using open distance  
27:41  
and e-learning and some of the open  
27:43  
educational resources we developed and  
27:45  
to up-to-date 13,000 of these teachers are  
27:49  
now full teachers and can  
27:52  
contribute to better and this is through  
27:54  
open education  
27:57  
this is an example of open distance and  
28:01  
e-learning center this one was established  
28:03  
in Mozambique those who view and know  
28:07  
Africa Mozambique is a Portuguese speaking  
28:10  
country in Southern Africa and they have  
28:13  
a remote this university is it has a lot  
28:16  
of (unintelligible) in the country Mozambique  
28:19  
is a huge country and so they needed to  
28:21  
connect some of the so we help  
28:24  
putting in place an open and distance

28:27  
learning center because of the success  
28:34  
of our education open educational  
28:36  
program what we call the IBO  
28:39  
multinational project project one we  
28:42  
decided with our sponsor which is the  
28:44  
African government bank to announce a new  
28:47  
phase that one started two years ago in  
28:50  
2012 it is basically using the same  
28:53  
framework developing programs sharing  
28:56  
programs and delivering it through our  
28:59  
network apart from teacher education we  
29:04  
are now also doing computer science  
29:06  
which is very important for Africa and  
29:12  
another program we're developing is  
29:15  
peace management and conflict resolution  
29:16  
extremely important anywhere in the  
29:19  
world but you know special also for  
29:20  
Africa and we have also we are also  
29:24  
doing what we call the audio PD which is  
29:27  
the old ASAP this is a professional  
29:31  
development for open distance and  
29:33  
e-learning  
29:43  
but to do all of this what we have  
29:45  
learned some of the lessons that we have  
29:46  
learned is that other virtual university  
29:49

we have to have the capacity not to  
29:53  
react like the MOOCS come say wow what  
29:56  
is MOOCS what do we know what do we  
29:57  
do but we need to have the capacity to  
30:00  
observe any innovation that come up  
30:03  
that's what we have learned and to do  
30:06  
this kind of work we have created a  
30:08  
center that we call Le Centre Pour  
30:11  
l'Innovation Dans l'Enseignement or  
30:12  
Center For Virtual Education Innovation  
30:14  
and this center helped us to translate  
30:18  
in terms of opportunities the innovation  
30:23  
that come and see how we can make Africa  
30:27  
fully benefit from that the center has  
30:30  
been operational since early this year  
30:33  
in just in January which focus on  
30:36  
educational technology learning  
30:38  
resources we do mobile learning mobile  
30:42  
learning mobile education learning which  
30:44  
has a huge impact for Africa if you've  
30:47  
been to Africa any country basically  
30:50  
everyone has a cell phone it's amazing  
30:53  
and sometimes it's just amazing everyone  
30:56  
has a cell phone it's mean that they can  
31:00  
have access to content they can be  
31:03  
connected to the Internet and we are

31:05  
looking at this potential on how we can  
31:08  
unleash it you so that's why we have created  
31:11  
a laboratory for mobile learning but if  
31:17  
you look at the number of people who  
31:19  
have a desktop desktop or laptop you'll  
31:23  
find out there are very very few  
31:25  
compared to so this center will help  
31:28  
us is helping us actually to spearhead  
31:32  
our MOOC program and I will be talking  
31:35  
about our MOOC program in a moment but  
31:38  
also we found that it was important to  
31:41  
create space for research and  
31:43  
development open distance and  
31:45  
e-learning if I need to search any topic  
31:49  
or mook on we are when I search mostly I  
31:54  
find authors from all around the world  
31:55  
but not in Africa so we are trying to  
31:57  
create this space by having annual  
32:00  
conferences and we are also announcing a  
32:02  
new journal on open distance and  
32:05  
e-learning this is just the Center for  
32:09  
Virtual Education for Virtual Education  
32:11  
Innovation that we have launched in Nairobi  
32:19  
MOOCS and this is my last slide  
32:24  
I was just talking to friends  
32:28

before I this speech and to me as a head  
32:33  
of the applicant Virtual University what  
32:35  
is the most important thing MOOCS is I'm  
32:37  
looking at the possibility to reach out  
32:40  
to a section of the population that  
32:44  
otherwise would not have access to  
32:46  
education and that's where we would like  
32:50  
to capitalize and see what can we do  
32:52  
with it so we're learning from everyone  
32:55  
have our EDX Coursera anyone who's  
33:00  
doing MOOCS we study or how what you do  
33:02  
and see what can be so how can we  
33:04  
translate this in Africa MOOCS have a  
33:08  
lot of some we did a feasibility study  
33:11  
that we conducted in two thousand end of  
33:14  
2013 to look at what is a mook  
33:18  
movement what are the advantages what  
33:20  
are the inconveniences and how we can  
33:24  
utilize in Africa the biggest problem  
33:26  
we are facing in Africa what we have  
33:29  
attrition rates that's something but is  
33:32  
bandwidth current MOOCS are like  
33:37  
Hollywood type production we don't need  
33:40  
that we just need good content that  
33:43  
people can access so which make that  
33:46  
most of the most coming from the US

33:47  
cannot be accessed in Africa so we have  
33:51  
to look at another way of creating MOOCS  
33:54  
that are accessible and that makes sense  
33:55  
for instance and that's where we are  
33:57  
trying to focus the other problem you're  
34:02  
facing in Africa or this is reality it's  
34:05  
not a problem people want certification  
34:07  
on everything they do they want to  
34:09  
certificate and they want it to be  
34:12  
transferred and if you want to do MOOCS  
34:16  
it's another big challenge but we are  
34:19  
looking on and on how we can address  
34:22  
these issue's the for now we after  
34:32  
talking to a lot of partners and the  
34:37  
other challenge we face on doing mooks is  
34:40  
the platform which platform to use there  
34:44  
are many platforms you have do you can  
34:47  
you create your own we think that we  
34:52  
could create our own platform and then  
34:54  
we say maybe we can we shouldn't be  
34:57  
reinventing the wheel we talked a lot of  
34:59  
partners I talked to Stephanie to Daphne  
35:01  
of course there are a lot of  
35:03  
partners but now we just try I don't  
35:08  
know if you know about Edcast so its  
35:13

startup and they provide services  
35:18  
so you can rent their platform and but  
35:22  
the beauty is that you get out the  
35:24  
meta-data you get all or so you have  
35:27  
control over the student information or  
35:31  
so far so we are trying I think we are  
35:33  
going to go with them and we are  
35:37  
probably going to go with them and  
35:41  
launch 3 MOOCS 1 on to teacher education  
35:45  
that's how we're really very  
35:47  
strong and this program we'll be doing it  
35:50  
this MOOC with the Commonwealth of  
35:52  
learning there is another program on  
35:55  
peace management and conflict resolution  
35:57  
that probably will be launching in early next  
36:00  
year and a third MOOC on odl open  
36:04  
distance and e-learning professional  
36:06  
development that we may be launching  
36:09  
around may of 2015 so with these few  
36:15  
words I would like to thank you for your  
36:16  
attention  
36:35  
my name is Maria I'm a first year PhD  
36:40  
student here in education here at the  
36:42  
Faculty of education at  
36:44  
University of Ottawa and I'd like to  
36:47  
thank you for your presentation and I

36:49  
wanted to ask if you would consider a  
36:52  
partnership with an international  
36:55  
organization such as because I work for  
36:57  
the United Nations High Commissioner for  
36:59  
Refugees and my research is most likely  
37:02  
going to be under refugees access to  
37:05  
education because on top of all the  
37:08  
obstacles that you've listed we have now  
37:10  
security issues I think you've heard  
37:13  
about the girls kidnapped in Nigeria  
37:15  
that's a very serious issue and  
37:17  
sometimes it's a problem for refugees to  
37:19  
go to school because when it's not girls  
37:22  
boys or men can be kidnapped and be  
37:25  
enrolled by force by armed groups and I  
37:28  
was asking myself if it  
37:31  
would be possible for your organization your  
37:35  
university to get some type of  
37:38  
partnership with organizations such as  
37:41  
UNHCR for Refugees to access education  
37:45  
online because with the humanitarian aid  
37:49  
that we receive only one point four  
37:51  
percent goes to education that's a very  
37:53  
alarming number and I think we need to  
37:56  
find other ways it's not just building  
37:58

classes in refugee camps that is gonna  
38:01  
solve the problem so I was just  
38:03  
wondering if you work only with  
38:05  
governments or if you would consider  
38:07  
working with international organizations  
38:09  
thank you thank you yes we work with  
38:14  
international organization actually in  
38:16  
one of the project that I presented the  
38:22  
UNDP Somalia funded to Somali  
38:26  
universities to participate in the  
38:28  
project so we partnership with  
38:31  
international organization in Africa and  
38:33  
outside Africa we collaborate with lot  
38:35  
of organization I have a lot of partners  
38:37  
sitting around this table in here but  
38:40  
sometimes the issue is finding the  
38:43  
right person the right  
38:44  
information and making the connections  
38:45  
but definitely we like to do I'm  
38:51  
Martin and I want to congratulate you on  
38:54  
your commendable achievements and with  
38:58  
respect to the limited bandwidth there  
39:01  
are organizations like France Telecom  
39:02  
who sometimes finance hot points as a  
39:05  
hub either in the center of a city in  
39:09  
Africa or elsewhere and you may be able

39:13  
to finance that kind of intervention  
39:15  
from the Clinton or the Melinda Gate  
39:19  
foundation or others building on the  
39:22  
previous question I think David talked  
39:26  
about contextualization and  
39:30  
Samantha talked about sharing I think  
39:34  
also you are a model of sustainability  
39:36  
by design and there is a potential right  
39:41  
in this conference to collaborate and  
39:44  
because many of the participants really  
39:48  
care about upgrading the level of  
39:50  
education not just here but also in  
39:53  
Africa and elsewhere and because you're  
39:55  
already multilingual you have a  
39:57  
multilingual base you have an experience  
39:59  
and it is much easier to leverage you  
40:03  
know your achievements and build on  
40:05  
that and one of the models we can borrow  
40:08  
from is what Jim Kim and Dr. Paul Farmer  
40:11  
at Harvard have done in the area of  
40:14  
health starting with Haiti and Rwanda  
40:16  
and now partners of Health is as  
40:18  
large as medecin sans frontieres and so if  
40:22  
we could borrow something from get  
40:24  
inspiration from that model there may be  
40:26

room for building a global  
40:29  
organization built on your skills and  
40:31  
your expertise thank you okay thank you  
40:35  
I would like to learn more about  
40:37  
that project usually we create project  
40:43  
with we have a lot of stakeholders in  
40:46  
Africa and outside of Africa who are  
40:49  
very interested in in working with us in  
40:53  
Africa for instance we have a memorandum  
40:55  
of understanding is  
40:56  
African Union Commission which is like  
40:58  
the equivalent of the European Union  
41:00  
Commission and we help and advise and do  
41:06  
some advocacy and around the world or I  
41:10  
think we are ready to learn from  
41:16  
anyone because the needs in that part of  
41:19  
the world is quite important and when  
41:22  
you travel I do travel a lot because of  
41:24  
my job in africa and this youth  
41:27  
they are so beautiful so energetic so  
41:29  
they but they there's something lacking  
41:30  
this opportunity that I had when you  
41:33  
know because I went to school and I  
41:36  
think and in this part of the words  
41:39  
I think you know the world is now a  
41:42  
global village it's not anymore you can

41:44  
say I mean ottawa this guy live in  
41:48  
Nigeria it's this is a very small  
41:51  
world because of ICT because of it's  
41:54  
very easy to move from one place to another  
41:57  
we need to think about global  
41:59  
citizenship and we all need to be  
42:01  
concerned to make sure that people  
42:04  
anywhere in the world are well educated  
42:06  
because we are all neighbors  
42:22  
excuse moi je vais poser ma question en  
42:25  
français c'est un petit peu complexe  
42:28  
la question venant a propos des camps refugiés  
42:34  
me touche parce que il y'a déjà quelque années  
42:38  
on avait développer un enseignement a distance pour les refugiées en droit  
42:43  
et ca très bien fonctionner  
42:46  
mais c'etait une initiative très limite en français  
42:50  
pour les refugiées en Tanzanie  
42:55  
que j'ai retenu de cette expérience c'est que nous avons réellement besoin  
42:59  
de construire cet solution avec les personne sur place  
43:03  
donc je me demande si la solution  
43:06  
de open ressource comme vous l'avez présenté  
43:11  
si il y'a pas quelque contradictions avec  
43:13  
Justement une approche qui serait une approche programme  
43:15  
j'ai bien aimer l'idée des MOOC's  
43:20  
et qui tiennent compte non seulement de l'offre  
43:23

mais aussi des contextes et des environnements  
43:25  
très particulier insécure avec des faibles sources  
43:29  
technologique etc.  
43:32  
et besoin aussi de tutorat sur place  
43:36  
comment on pourrait arriver à ce genre de solution  
43:38  
je pense que ça nous obligerait à penser pas seulement  
43:42  
aux ressources aux offres de programmes mais aussi  
43:45  
aux environnements dans lequel les personnes vivent d'un monde différent  
43:53  
ok merci bien pour votre question donc pour nous travailler  
43:58  
avec les réfugiées qui sont un groupe assez important  
44:01  
même en Afrique parce qu'il y'a des conflits  
44:06  
qui très souvent malheureusement les gens sont déplacés  
44:09  
par exemple en Somali  
44:12  
nous avons formé 4 mille personnes  
44:15  
vous savez que le Somali c'est un pays qui est  
44:18  
en conflit qui n'a pas de gouvernement  
44:23  
en partenariat avec quelques universités  
44:25  
dans le monde et en partenariat avec UNDP Somalien nous avons  
44:32  
pu former en IT  
44:34  
en journalisme et un des journalistes que nous avons formés  
44:38  
on même travailler pour la  
44:42  
BBC je pense qu'il y'a un énorme  
44:46  
potentiel de faire ces choses là mais encore comme  
44:48  
je l'ai dit c'est un peu difficile pour  
44:51  
former les partenariats parce que  
44:53  
la plupart des gens qui travaillent dans pour les

44:56  
Nations Unies ne comprennent pas  
44:59  
ce que nous faisons en éducation a distance mais comme vous l'avez  
45:03  
dit les mooks pour moi en Afrique  
45:06  
parce que les MOOCS  
45:09  
c'est des cours on peut pas former  
45:16  
en quantité en qualité en Afrique pour nos besoin  
45:19  
en offrant seulement des cours nous avons besoin des  
45:22  
programmes c'est pourquoi j'ai parler de  
45:25  
MOOCS pour nous nous sommes déjà établi  
45:30  
dans plusieurs pays donc il va falloir qu'on  
45:32  
établisse un system d'accréditation  
45:37  
a travers plusieurs pays nous avons commencé cela  
45:39  
pour que quand on donne un cours le même cours  
45:42  
ce cours la sera reconnu dans plusieurs pays  
45:45  
en même temps et aussi nous  
45:48  
devons travailler sur le transfert des crédits  
45:52  
au Canada vous le faites d'une université  
45:56  
a l'autre nous nous devons le faire d'un  
45:58  
université a l'autre dans un pays et d'un  
46:01  
université a l'autre a travers les pays  
46:04  
donc c'est un système assez complexe mais nous  
46:07  
pensons que c'est très important de  
46:10  
mettre les mécanisme en place en mai de cette  
46:13  
année 2013 nous avons eu une  
46:16  
réunion au Nairobi au Canada vous n'avez pas  
46:20

ce qu'on appelle un conseil national pour  
46:23  
la qualité assurance bon ce n'est pas des conseils  
46:26  
mais c'est des autorités en fait c'est eu qui accrédite les  
46:29  
Université et si je pense (unintelligible)  
46:32  
(unintelligible) qui coordonne  
46:34  
mais dans la plupart des pays africain et même  
46:36  
aux États Unis on a une autorité  
46:39  
en France je ne sais pas si vous avez cette autorité  
46:41  
donc qui dit que cette université  
46:44  
on la met sur la liste des universités qui sont reconnu  
46:47  
ils peuvent donc ils approuvent le programme cet  
46:53  
autorité donc nous avons rencontré nous avons mis  
46:57  
ensemble 21 de ces autorités  
47:00  
à travers l'Afrique pour trouver une solution d'une  
47:02  
accréditation de nos programmes à travers  
47:05  
les universités à travers les pays l'idée des  
47:08  
MOOCS et très importante et  
47:12  
C'est quel que chose c'est un programme ou bien  
47:15  
une voie que nous voulons suivre pour les réfugiées mais  
47:18  
aussi vous savez comme je l'ai dit ce qu'on  
47:21  
appelle (unintelligible)  
47:23  
là où il y a le plus de personnes qui travaillent  
47:25  
et la plupart des personnes qui sont dans le  
47:28  
centre formel on soit fini  
47:32  
l'éducation Primaire ou bien fini  
47:36  
l'éducation Secondaire ou on été à l'université mais la

47:39

plupart c'est à partir de l'université

47:42

de l'éducation de l'école Primaire Secondaire

47:44

mais cette masse c'est des

47:48

million et des million de jeunes qui ont besoin

47:50

de formation dans des domaines très

47:54

variée et je pense que l'idée des MOOCS de ce

47:58

program peut les aider à prendre une sélection

48:01

de cours pour avoir une qualification

48:04

dans un métier ou bien dans un autre donc

48:06

c'est une idée que nous voulons bien poursuivre

48:08

mais nous ne pouvons pas faire cela tout seul nous avons besoin de

48:12

partenaire en Afrique et en dehors de l'Afrique pour le

48:15

faire je vous remercie

48:25

thank you for a very inspiring

48:27

presentation and answers to the

48:29

questions so far I was just wondering if

48:32

ever as a public service you might use

48:35

the AVU to broadcast real-time urgent

48:40

information there's a new kind of

48:43

refugee right now in western Africa it's

48:46

orphaned children whose parents have

48:47

died of Ebola and as I read the press

48:52

accounts Ebola knew the new cases are

48:56

doubling every two to three weeks and

48:58

currently out of control and this

49:01

despite the international community  
49:03  
coming to it they're still chasing and  
49:06  
accelerating snowball going down a hill  
49:09  
and I think the space is not less than  
49:11  
in yet and so there's a lot of  
49:14  
misinformation in western Africa about  
49:17  
what to do and especially since about  
49:20  
eighty percent of those who have  
49:21  
symptoms are denied access to whatever  
49:26  
care facilities there are and some of  
49:28  
these care facilities don't really  
49:29  
provide much there are existence proofs  
49:32  
and there are best practices there are a  
49:34  
couple of countries who have stopped it  
49:35  
in its tracks and I read two days ago of  
49:39  
a woman a young woman whose father was  
49:43  
denied access to three separate places  
49:45  
that she took him to because he had  
49:47  
these symptoms and she was training to  
49:50  
be a nurse and she had a mother and two  
49:53  
siblings and figured out if I'm going to  
49:55  
save my family it's going to be me and  
49:57  
the existence proof it show has written  
49:59  
up in the New York Times and she used  
50:01  
very inexpensive stuff like wrap  
50:03  
yourself in garbage bags and rubber

50:05  
boots and all kinds of other things  
50:07  
they're inexpensive the father died but  
50:10  
she saved the other three people  
50:11  
in her household so I'm  
50:15  
just thinking in an emergency situation  
50:16  
like this would with the AVU ever  
50:20  
think about putting together kind of a  
50:22  
crisis unit to put together the best  
50:25  
information we have right now and  
50:26  
educate the population on this I mean  
50:29  
there are other things like a sanitation  
50:31  
practices and burial practices which are  
50:34  
exacerbating the problem if that  
50:36  
information could get out to the  
50:37  
population because the  
50:39  
healthcare workers are not sufficient to  
50:40  
do anything that could have a major  
50:44  
impact I would think on the Ebola crisis  
50:46  
thank you thank you my name is Dick  
50:50  
Larson thank you Dick has a very  
50:54  
very innovative brain any time I meet him  
50:57  
he come with some ideas but this is  
50:59  
great and I think I have not had not  
51:03  
thought about it but i think it's  
51:04  
something that is not only  
51:11

desirable but i think it's very useful  
51:14  
to put these kind of things together so  
51:17  
I'll send an email to my team after this  
51:20  
meeting so we see if there is something  
51:22  
that we can do about it there are a lot  
51:25  
of players now around Ebola a lot  
51:30  
players people are working on it but I  
51:34  
think an educational side I have not  
51:37  
seen any course or any kind of materials  
51:39  
educational materials so and I think it  
51:43  
could be a great idea so I will look  
51:47  
into it and you'll be copied on  
51:48  
everything so that you can we can still  
51:51  
learn from you Alain Martin I just want  
51:54  
to mention this is a perfect idea to be  
51:56  
financed by Partners in Health and I  
51:59  
have no doubt Dr. Paul Farmer as well as  
52:03  
partners in Health Canada which I  
52:05  
contribute to create would actually be  
52:08  
prepared to work with your university to  
52:11  
finance crisis a kind of education  
52:14  
system great so une idée est née on verra bien  
52:19  
merci bien thank you very much  
52:27