

The digitalisation of education systems and its impact on human rights, with particular attention to the right to education

TEACHING DIGITAL LITERACY AND DIGITAL COMPETENCIES: INSIGHTS FROM SOUTH EAST EUROPE

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Digital technologies can not only help children make friends, learn, create but also expose them to harmful and abusive behaviour. Some children lack access to the digital and online world. We should address limited digitalisation and access to Internet and insufficient digital and media literacy skills.

THE DIGITALISATION OF EDUCATION SHOULD NOT INCREASE INEQUALITIES AND BENEFIT ALREADY PRIVILEGED SEGMENTS OF SOCIETIES ONLY

Digital Literacy Matters

Various international and regional guidelines provide frameworks for digital education and skills development, which can be adapted at the national level

FOCUS ON two EU Member States – **BULGARIA** and **CROATIA**, and two non-EU countries – **BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA** and **SERBIA**. All countries are members of the Council of Europe.



GOVERNMENTS ARE ALREADY TAKING ACTION THROUGH STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS, MORE FUNDING, ONLINE EDUCATION PLATFORMS, ETC. HOWEVER, MORE IS NEEDED TO:



Increase the number of women in **STEM**



Enhance citizens' digital **competences**



Ensure access to the digital world of **marginalised** groups

Recommendations for Policy Makers



National governments should pursue collaborations with and guidance from both international actors with expertise in digitalisation of education and digital competences and national civil society organisations and businesses which are working in these fields. Measures should be timely, well-formulated, and multi-faceted.