





#### Follow-up of CONFINTEA VI:

#### Reporting template for National progress reports in preparation of the Global Report on Adult Learning and Education (GRALE) and the end of the United Nations Literacy Decade (UNLD)

### National progress report submitted by the Government of New Zealand

This report is submitted on behalf of the Government of New Zealand in accordance with the commitments made at the Sixth International Conference on Adult Education (CONFINTEA VI)<sup>1</sup> as laid down in the *Belém Framework for Action*<sup>2</sup>, specifically with regard to monitoring its follow-up.

This report is organised in different sections according to the key areas of CONFINTEA VI. Accompanying this are the explanatory notes<sup>3</sup>, which are meant to provide further clarification.

Institution responsible for submitting	Ministry of Education
this report	
Submission date	15/03/2012

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For more information about CONFINTEA VI see: http://www.unesco.org/en/confinteavi/

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Available in nine languages at <a href="http://www.unesco.org/en/confinteavi/belem-framework-for-action/">http://www.unesco.org/en/confinteavi/belem-framework-for-action/</a>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The explanatory notes are intended to be a reference material to clarify the scope and background of the reporting template and explain some basic terms.

Report elaboration process	
Which institutions and stakeholders provided input to this report?	Mark all that apply
Government Ministries	
Agriculture	
Defence	
Education	$\boxtimes$
Foreign Affairs	
Health	
Interior/Home affairs	Ц
Labour	
Others (please mark and specify below)	$\overline{\boxtimes}$
Tertiary Education Commission	
Civil assists arraniastions	
Civil society organisations National non-governmental organisations	H
International non-governmental organisations	H
Educational or research institutions/Universities	H
Private sector companies	H
United Nations agencies	H
Non-UN bilateral or multilateral organisations	H
Others (please mark and specify below)	Ħ
Briefly provide any additional information on the process by which this report has be	en produced,
including information on: 1) which types of public authorities were consulted or conti	ributed to its
preparation; 2) how the stakeholders were consulted and how the outcomes of this	consultation were
taken into account: and 3) the types of references used as a basis for reporting	

1. Definitions and data collection on adult learning and educatio	n	
	Yes	No
1.1 Does your country have an official definition of <b>adult education</b> ?  If Yes, please provide it in the space below:		$\boxtimes$
1.1.1 Are other definitions used in practice? If Yes, please provide them in the space below: The phrase 'Adult and Community Education' is regularly used in practice. It refers to a process whereby adults choose to engage in a range of educational activities within the community. This occurs outside of the formal education system in which tertiary education occurs.		
1.2 Has your country adopted or developed an official definition of <b>literacy</b> ? If Yes, please provide it in the space below:  Literacy is the written and oral language people use in their everyday life and work; it includes reading, writing, speaking and listening. It includes building the skills to communicate (at work) for speakers of other languages.	$\boxtimes$	
1.2.1 Are other definitions used in practice?  If Yes, please provide them in the space below:  The above definition is used by the Tertiary Education Commission (TEC), the government agency responsible for funding tertiary education.  Numerous other definitions are utilised across the sector by different organisations and education providers.	$\boxtimes$	
1.3 How is literacy data obtained in your country?		
Please select the option(s) below National census School administrative data (years of schooling completed/primary certificate) Direct testing (e.g. Literacy Assessment and Monitoring Programme, LAMP) Household surveys Other methodology (please describe below):		
1.4 Has your country changed literacy data collection methods since the UNLD mid-term review in 2006?		
If Yes, please select the option(s) below that best describe the change(s)  New conceptual definition on literacy in place (for policy)  New conceptual definition on literacy in place (for data collection only)  New assessment of youth and/or adults' literacy skills  Increase in the periodicity without significant conceptual changes  Other changes (please provide details below):		
1.5 Has your country faced challenges in collecting literacy data?  If Yes, please describe them briefly in the space below: There were previously no standardised mechanisms in place to assess the literacy of those in the workforce or further education. To address this, the Literacy and Numeracy Assessment Tool for Adults ("Assessment Tool") was developed by the Tertiary Education Commission in 2007. The Assessment Tool is a predominantly online adaptive diagnostic assessment which helps	$\boxtimes$	

learners know where their literacy and numeracy competencies sit against the Learning Progressions. The Learning Progressions are a framework that shows what adult learners know and can do at successive points as they develop their skills in literacy and numeracy.

Further information about the Assessment Tool can be found at: http://literacyandnumeracyforadults.com/Assessment-Tool-Support/Assessment-Tool-Quick-Links

Information about learner competencies, as derived from Assessment Tool results, are currently being collated and managed. This will help inform government more accurately about the profiles of learners in literacy and numeracy education as well as the impact of interventions.

1.6 Please provide any additional information, explanations or comments that you consider relevant in order to clarify any potential issues regarding the information in this section.

In recent years, key achievements have been made that facilitate a better understanding of the adult literacy and numeracy needs of New Zealanders.

In the first instance, and as a foundation for the adult literacy and numeracy sector, the government commissioned development of the Learning Progressions by a group of subject matter experts. These are a framework that show what adult learners know and can do at successive points as they develop their skills in literacy and numeracy. Individual steps from one (lowest) to six (highest) are identified within the Learning Progressions to more specifically identify competency. The Learning Progressions cover listening, speaking, reading, writing and numeracy. The Learning Progressions have established a common environment for discussing literacy and numeracy competence in New Zealand.

Having established the competency framework, the government also commissioned the development of the Literacy and Numeracy Assessment Tool for Adults (Assessment Tool) in 2009. This is a predominantly online diagnostic assessment to identify where exactly learners sit against the Learning Progressions. The Assessment Tool is the key mechanism for obtaining literacy and numeracy information about learners. The Assessment Tool is now mandatorily used across all government-funded adult literacy and numeracy programmes, and each learner is required to undertake two assessments. This requirement has only been in place since 2011, but will provide a succinct picture of the needs of learners, as well as their improvements. The Assessment Tool is used at no charge by tertiary education providers.

### 2. Policy: political commitment to adult education and adult literacy

primary focus	s of s	upp	have laws, legal regulations or other public policy measurering lifelong learning, adult education and adult literacy? The they were enacted and adding documentation/evidence	Please name them	
	Y e s	N o	If Yes: name of legal/policy instrument and ref (add as many lines as needed)	erences	Year
Lifelon g learnin g Adult educati	]				
on Adult			The Language, Literacy, and Numeracy Action Plan at http://www.tec.govt.nz/Documents/Reports%20and%20cts/literacy-language-numeracy-action-plan-17-september The Tertiary Education Strategy(TES) 2010-15 also iden literacy and numeracy skills as a priority. http://www.minedu.govt.nz/NZEducation/EducationPoliciens	r.pdf tifies raising	
literacy	$\boxtimes$	Ш	on/PolicyAndStrategy/TertiaryEducationStrategy.aspx		2008
address? Ex migrants, ind	ampl lividu	es c als v	os of learners do current national adult education and/or a ould include women, youth, indigenous peoples, minority I with disabilities, rural residents, prisoners and others (pleas What is the size of the target group?	inguistic/ethnic grou	ıps,
			Specific target groups, including age range (add as many lines as needed)	Total number individuals in the	
Adult educati on Adult literacy	(4 suf foo	3% ficie econ cuse	gh level, the target group is the 1.1 million adult learners of adults aged 18 to 65) who are estimated to not have not literacy and numeracy skills to participate in a modern omy. Within the Tertiary Education Strategy, the TEC is specifically on those in work or close to work (through place literacy and foundation level tertiary provision) as well as Maori, Pasifika, and Youth learners.		
2.3 Has your	cour	ntry :	set any goals and deadlines that national policy/ies in adul	t education and/or a	adult
literacy are e	xpec	ted t	to reach? If yes, please specify the goal and, if applicable,	relevant timeframe	•
	Y e s	N 0	Specify goal	Specify timefra	ame
Adult educati on Adult literacy		$\boxtimes$			

2.4 Does your country have a education?	a policy on the langu	uage of instruction in adu	lt	Yes	No
					$\boxtimes$
If Yes, please provide a brief place:	explanation and re	ferences in the space bel	ow inci	luding when it was	put in
2.5 Daga yayın aqıyatını bayı	n alian francisco de la	to recognice velidate one	ı		
2.5 Does your country have a accredit non-formal and infor		to recognise, validate and	l	Yes	No
					$\boxtimes$
If Yes, please provide a brief framework was put in place: Learners are able to apply fo participation, as a potential of education organisation.	r recognition of prio	r learning, including adult	educa	tion and adult litera	асу
O C Have action plans been f					
2.6 Have action plans been f (December 2009) at national				Yes	No
		Adult educ	ation		$\boxtimes$
If Yes, please provide a brief	explanation and re	ferences:			
		Adult lite	eracy	$\boxtimes$	
If Yes, please provide a brief The Government's Tertiary E and numeracy. The Languag	ducation Strategy 2	010-2015 contains speci-			racy
2.7 Have adult education and	d adult literacy been	included in other nationa	al nlans	:/strategies?	
	Mark all that	Timeframe	i piane	References	
Adult education:	apply				
National Development Plan Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper Education strategy Skills development (including vocational education and training) strategy Education For All Fast					
Track Initiative (EFA FTI)	П				

Educati	on Sector	: Plan				
Sustainabl Other (spec	str ify in the s	ategy				
Adult literad	ev:		Mark all that	Timeframe		References
National Dev Pov Edu Skill (inclu	•	action Paper ategy oment tional	apply □ □ ⊠	2010-2015	Tertia	ary Education Strategy
Educati Track Initia	str ion For Al ative (EFA on Sector e develop str ify in the s	ategy I Fast A FTI) r Plan oment rategy		2008-	Unifie	ed Skills Strategy
2 8 Have adu	ılt learner	rs and/	or adult literacy lead	rners been involved in dis	scussio	ons about your policy and
or plans?	ant rounts.	0 4114,	or addit moracy .ca.		30403.2	The decour your policy and
	Y N e o s	<u> </u>		y policy/plan y lines as needed)		References
Adult educati on Adult literacy						
In 2009, the	e Governn ith adult li	nent ad	and numeracy, suc	s on its draft Tertiary Edu	the Le	Strategy. Further, special arning Progressions, were
0.0 Diagram					4- 414	
				explanations or commen he information in this sec		you consider relevant in

#### 3. Governance: governance and cooperation in adult education and adult literacy

3.1 Please list the names of organisations, institutions or agencies that are involved in planning, implementing and evaluating policies for adult education and adult literacy. Please mark/tick the level(s) at which they operate (national, sub-national). Governmental: Institution Is it involved in the implementation of Geographical scope programmes/courses? (add as many lines (mark all that apply) as needed) (mark all that apply) National Sub-national On adult education On adult literacy Ministry of Education  $\boxtimes$  $\boxtimes$  $\boxtimes$ Tertiary Education  $\boxtimes$  $\Box$  $\boxtimes$  $\boxtimes$ Commission New Zealand  $\boxtimes$ Qualifications  $\Box$  $\bowtie$ Authority Department of  $\boxtimes$ П  $\boxtimes$  $\boxtimes$ Labour Ministry of Social  $\Box$  $\boxtimes$  $\boxtimes$  $\boxtimes$ Development Department of  $\boxtimes$  $\boxtimes$  $\boxtimes$ Corrections  $\boxtimes$  $\boxtimes$ Ako Aotearoa  $\boxtimes$  $\boxtimes$ Te Puni Kokiri New Zealand  $\boxtimes$  $\boxtimes$ Defence Force  $\boxtimes$  $\boxtimes$ **New Zealand Police** Non-Governmental: Institution Is it involved in the implementation of Geographical scope (add as many lines programmes/courses? (mark all that apply) as needed) (mark all that apply) On adult literacy National Sub-national On adult education New Zealand Council for  $\boxtimes$  $\boxtimes$  $\boxtimes$ Educational Research National Center of  $\boxtimes$  $\boxtimes$ Literacy and Numeracy for Adults Adult and  $\boxtimes$  $\boxtimes$  $\boxtimes$ Community **Education Alliance** Workbase  $\boxtimes$  $\boxtimes$  $\boxtimes$ Industry Training  $\boxtimes$  $\bowtie$  $\bowtie$ Federation Tertiary education  $\boxtimes$  $\boxtimes$  $\boxtimes$ providers Industry training  $\boxtimes$  $\boxtimes$ organisations

					-
3.2 Is there any entity a adult education and/or	•		g the coordination of	Yes	No
			Adult education		
If Yes, please provide name and contact details:  The government published the Tertiary Education Strategy 2010-15 which sets out the government's priorities for tertiary education. The Tertiary Education Commission funds providers to ensure that the priorities are achieved.					
			Adult literacy		
and numeracy, and the has a dedicated Literac	ion has overarching TEC is responsible by and Numeracy Te nterventions. The T	policy responsibility for operationalising eam tasked with str	y for adult education, inc g government policy. In ategic oversight of adult responsibility for investin	particular, t	the TEC

3.3 Does the national government conduct specific actions intended to facilitate cooperation among the different stakeholders in	Yes	No
adult education?	$\boxtimes$	П
If Yes, please indicate what activities are undertaken and/or which frameworks are in	place and pro	ovide
references: Government agencies meet with sector reference groups to discuss issues.		
adult literacy?		
dan meraey .		
If Yes, please indicate what activities are undertaken and/or which frameworks are in references: Since 2009, the TEC has funded the National Centre for Literacy and Numeracy for A		
The Centre facilitates professional development and collaborative opportunities as a cand focal point for the adult literacy and numeracy sector and its stakeholders. The Cethe University of Waikato.	centre of exce	ellence
3.4 Does the national government provide capacity-building to ensure that the		
different stakeholders are able to participate in policy and programme development, implementation and evaluation in	Yes	No
adult education?		$\boxtimes$
If Yes, please indicate what activities are undertaken and provide references:		
adult literacy?	$\boxtimes$	
If Yes, please indicate what activities are undertaken and provide references: The government's investment into literacy and numeracy has significantly lifted the se deliver literacy and numeracy education. Capability funding to assist providers has impossible to implement, monitor, and evaluate the effectiveness of the adult literacy and numerate providers. The TEC also funds the Centre to provide professional development, capacitational advisory services. This helps build the capability of providers and tutors delivering literacy programmes.	proved their a acy education city building, a	ability I and
3.5 Do local communities play a role in the planning, implementation and evaluation	Yes	No
of programmes inadult education?		
adult literacy?	$\boxtimes$	
2.6 Please provide any additional information, evaluations or comments that you can	ocidor roloven	at in
3.6 Please provide any additional information, explanations or comments that you con order to clarify any potential issues regarding the information in this section.	isidel lelevar	IL III

4. Financ	ing: investment in adul	t educat	ion and	adult literacy	
expenditure	public expenditure provided in is not available, please provide ate which data are reported:			hould refer to actual ex	xpenditure. If actual
	Actual expenditure Budget allocation				
4.2 Please in	ndicate the name of the curren	cy used for	r reporting	<b>j</b> :	
New Ze	aland dollars				
	ndicate the monetary unit used	l in the follo			
Units	Hundreds		Thou [	ısands _	Millions ⊠
4.4 What wa 2009 and 20	s the overall public expenditur 10 (in nominal local currency)	e on educa ?4	ation and t	training in the financial	years ending in
		Amount	(2009)	Amount (2010)	Source
	National government	11,455 ( eduction 4,564 (to education	n) ertiary	11,724 (all education) 4,465 (tertiary education)	Treasury Core Crown Expense Tables http://www.treasur y.govt.nz/budget/f orecasts/prefu201 1/72.htm
	Sub-national governments <sup>5</sup>				
	Total	11,455		11,725	
4.5 Are equivavailable?	valent figures on the financial	contribution	ns to adult	t education by the folio	
		Amount	(2009)	Amount (2010)	Not available
	National government				
	Sub-national governments <sup>5</sup>				
	Civil society organisations				
Donors	s/international aid (not loans)				
	Private companies				
	Learners/households				

4.6 Are equivalent figures on the financial contributions to adult literacy by the following agents available?						
Amount (2009) Amount (2010) Not available						
National government	63	57				
Sub-national governments <sup>5</sup>						

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Include both current and capital expenditure on education and training directly allocated to educational institutions as well as transfers and payments to students (scholarships, grants or loans for tuition fees and/or living expenses) and the private sector. Exclude expenditure other than for educational institutions (e.g. general administration at ministry level). If the information is not available, please provide the best possible estimates. In any case, attach a detailed explanation on how this amount was computed and possible anomalies (elements not covered, etc.).

<sup>5</sup> Control for the potential double-counting effect of transfers across different government levels.

Civil society organisations			$\boxtimes$		
Donors/international aid (not loans)					
Private companies			$\boxtimes$		
Learners/households			$\boxtimes$		
4.7 Have new mechanisms or sources of f literacy been introduced since CONFINTE			Yes No		
If Yes, please provide a brief description: The TEC administers several funds which support adult literacy and numeracy provision. These include funding to provide workplace literacy and numeracy, intensive literacy and numeracy for learners with greater needs, and funds for refugee education.					
4.8 Please provide any additional informat order to clarify any potential issues regard			nsider relevant in		

## 5. Participation: youth and adults' access to, and participation in, education and literacy programmes

5.1 Please indicate the areas of learning that are addressed by different organisations. Identify target groups (for example women, youth, indigenous peoples, minority linguistic/ethnic groups, migrants, individuals with disabilities, rural residents, prisoners and others) and if information and communication technologies (ICTs) are used.

Public sector organisations	Mark all that apply	Target group(s)	Use of ICT
	Δ.	Maori, Pasifika, youth, those in or near work, and learners undertaking foundation-level qualifications. The government also funds specific programmes for prisoners, migrants, and	M
Literacy (reading, writing, numeracy)		rural residents.	
Vocational (technical, income-generation-related)			
Life skills and/or health issues	$\boxtimes$		$\square$
Use of information and communication technologies	$\boxtimes$		
Official/local languages	$\boxtimes$		$\boxtimes$
Foreign languages	$\boxtimes$		$\boxtimes$
Human rights/civic education	$\boxtimes$		$\boxtimes$
Liberal education/personal growth (i.e. artistic, cultural)			
Other (please provide a brief description below:)			

Private companies	Mark all that apply	Target group(s)	Use of ICT
		There is some focus on the government's priority groups for those with contracts for funding to provide literacy and	
Literacy (reading, writing, numeracy)	$\boxtimes$	numeracy programmes	$\boxtimes$
Vocational (technical, income-generation-related)	$\boxtimes$		$\boxtimes$
Life skills and/or health issues	$\boxtimes$		$\boxtimes$
Use of information and communication technologies	$\boxtimes$		$\boxtimes$
Official/local languages	$\boxtimes$		$\boxtimes$
Foreign languages	$\boxtimes$		$\boxtimes$
Human rights/civic education			
Liberal education/personal growth (i.e. artistic, cultural)			
Other (please provide a brief description below:)			

Civil society or non-governmental	Mark all	Target grou	p(s)	Use of ICT			
organisations that apply Target group(s)  There is some focus on the							
government's priority							
		groups for those v					
	contracts for fundi						
		provide literacy ar					
		numeracy					
Literacy (reading, writing, numeracy)							
Vocational (technical, income-generation-related)							
Life skills and/or health issues							
Use of information and communication technologies	$\boxtimes$			$\boxtimes$			
Official/local languages	$\boxtimes$						
Foreign languages							
Human rights/civic education							
Liberal education/personal growth (i.e. artistic,							
cultural)							
Other (please provide a brief description below:)							
5.2 Are there surveys on provision and demand?							
On adult education Provision Demand							
On adult literacy							
Please provide references or attach reports that may have been produced with the information generated by these surveys (if any).							
5.3 Please list which languages are used for the provision of literacy programmes. Indicate if learning materials are available in the respective language.							
(add as many lines as needed)		Mark if language	of learning	materials			
	English						
	Maori						
Sign language							
			<u> </u>				
5.4 List and describe briefly any key challenges related to implementing literacy classes in languages other than the official/dominant language(s).							
				No			
	5.5 Have the languages in which literacy programmes are offered changed Yes						
since the UNLD mid-term review in 2006?							
If Yes, please provide a brief description and references:							

	Mark all that	Are local commi	unities involved?
	apply	Yes	No
National leve	$\boxtimes$		
Sub-national level			

5.7 Please provide any additional information, explanations or comments that you consider relevant in order to clarify any potential issues regarding the information in 5.1 to 5.6. Pay particular attention to innovative practices and services for marginalised groups.

A cornerstone of New Zealand's adult literacy and numeracy strategy has been amending foundation-level tertiary courses to include literacy and numeracy provision that is embedded in course delivery. This means that literacy and numeracy skills are taught within the context of qualifications and as part of business-as-usual for tertiary providers. This particularly responds to the strategic priority to ensure adults who graduate from these courses are equipped with the necessary literacy and numeracy skills for New Zealand workplaces. This also responds to the pedagogical principle that literacy and numeracy education is most effective when it is relevant and tailored to learner needs and interests.

Literacy and numeracy is also a key lever for helping address other priority groups under the government's Tertiary Education Strategy, particularly raising the achievement of Maori and Pasifika learners. To this end, literacy and numeracy initiatives are designed to respond to the cultural contexts and unique learning needs of Maori, Pasifika and youth learners, as culturally and socially relevant contexts are key to successful learning.

5.8 Does the government collect information on the following items?	Mark all that				
	apply				
Enrolment in adult education programmes (other than literacy programmes)	$\boxtimes$				
Attendance in adult education programmes (other than literacy programmes)					
Completion of adult education programmes (other than literacy programmes)					
Enrolment in literacy programmes	$\boxtimes$				
Attendance in literacy programmes	$\boxtimes$				
Completion of literacy programmes	$\boxtimes$				
If this information is available please attach the corresponding figures and documentation, or provide the					

The government collects regular reports from tertiary education providers. These reports include information about enrolments, course completions, and use of the Assessment Tool. Reports also identify whether literacy and numeracy education is targeted, or embedded within an existing foundation-level

references:

course.

5.9 Does the government measure the learning outco (mark all that apply)	omes of the fo	ollowing progran	nmes?	
	Only by teachers/ facilitators	Standardised tests for statistical purposes	Standardised tests for certification purposes	Other
Adult education programmes (other than literacy)  Adult literacy programmes				

If this information is available please attach the corresponding figures and documentation, or provide the references:

The Assessment Tool includes a function for tertiary education providers to compare an individual student's results from two Assessment Tool sittings. This provides a picture of a student's progress. Work is also underway within government to extract and manage data from across all providers on improvements learners make between initial and progress assessments using the Assessment Tool. This will help the government better understand how learners progress, taking into account factors such as amount of provision and whether provision is embedded or targeted. This will then inform evidence on the effectiveness of certain interventions. This work is complex, because the cohort of learners is highly

diverse in skill and experience, and literacy and numeracy provision is often a support mechanism to other courses and to much broader achievement. This means the successes of literacy and numeracy provision will manifest in different ways, rather than simply performance on the Assessment Tool.

5.10 Are there differences between men and women in terms of their  Mark all that apply									
participation in adult education and/or adult literacy programmes?	Yes	No							
Adult education									
If yes: Who participates more?	Adult education	Adult literacy							
If yes: Who participates more?  Women  Men									
If there are differences: Have measures have been undertaken to Avenue address these differences in adult education/adult literacy programmes?									
Adult education									
If measures have been undertaken please provide a brief description and references: This information is not available.									
5.11 Please provide any additional information, explanations or comments that you consider relevant in order to clarify any potential issues regarding the information in 5.8 to 5.10. Pay particular attention to equity-related issues regarding access, participation and outcomes.									
Opportunities for education in New Zealand do not discriminate on the basis of gender.									

	6.	Quality:	quality	assurance
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6.1 Do quality criteria for adult education and adult literacy exist in the following areas: curriculum, learning materials, facilitators' training, teaching/learning methodology and assessment of learning outcomes? If yes, please specify. Since when have they been in place?							
Adult education							
Mark wh quality Area criteria ar place		ry when quality re in criteria were		Specify quality crit		teria in place	
Curricula							
Learning materials							
Facilitators' training							
Teaching/ learning methods							
Assessment of learning outcomes							
				· ·			
Adult literacy							
Mark w. qualit Area criteria a		ty are in	when quality in criteria were		Specify quality criteria in po		teria in place
			introduced				
Learning materials							
_							
Facilitators' training							
Teaching/ learning methods							
Assessment of learning outcomes							
6.2 Are there pre-service and in-service training programmes for educators/facilitators for and adult literacy? Please mark all that apply, considering provider and type of training p							
Adult education				1			
			Pre-service				rvice
Provider		Mar	k if yos	Typical		Mark if yos	Typical duration
		Mark if yes		duration (months)		Mark if yes	(months)
Governmental institution				(**************************************	,		(**************************************
University							
Private company							
Non-governmental organisation							
Adult literacy			Pre-service		In-service		rvice
Provider		Mari	Typica k if yes duration (months		1	Mark if yes	Typical duration (months)
Governmental ir			$\boxtimes$	·		$\boxtimes$	,
	niversity		$\boxtimes$			$oxed{\boxtimes}$	
Private o Non-governmental orga							
. ton governmental orga	Non-governmental organisation						

6.3 What is the average monthly remuneration (in nominal local currency) for a full-time educator/ facilitator in the following programmes? (academic year ending in 2010)									
Monthly average Programme remuneration if Remarks/source available									
Adult education (excluding literacy programmes)									
Adult literacy <sub>n/a</sub>									
6.4 Have any initiatives been undertaken by the government concerning the working conditions of adult educators/facilitators/volunteers? Please mark if yes.									
Mark all that apply									
Adult education Adult literacy									
6.5 Have the national or sub-national governments implemented monitoring and evaluation mechanisms? (If yes, mark all that apply)									
Monitoring Evaluation									
Adult education									
Please provide a brief description and references: In general, tertiary providers are required to develop and implement an education plan (or "Investment Plan") as a condition of funding from the government. The TEC monitors the progress of tertiary education providers in implementing these plan as a key mechanism to monitor achievement and the effectiveness of investment. The New Zealand Qualifications Authority quality assures tertiary education providers and has added literacy and numeracy standards into its external evaluation and review processes.									

6.6 Have the national or sub-national governments commissioned studies in order to inform policy and programme design and implementation since 2009?

	Mark all that apply
Lifelong learning	
Adult education	
Adult literacy	$\boxtimes$
If one or more of the boxes is marked, please provide a brief description	and references:
A Literacy and Numeracy Research and Evaluation Programme is	shared between the Ministry of
Education and the Department of Labour, with input from the TEC.	

6.7 Please provide any additional information, explanations or comments that you consider relevant in order to clarify any potential issues regarding the information in this section.

Quality assurance is provided by the New Zealand Qualifications Authority. The TEC has provided resources to support and advise providers, but does not directly undertake quality assurance. The TEC does audit curriculum to inform funding decisions when required.

The National Centre of Literacy and Numeracy for Adults provides pre-service and in-service professional development. Polytechnics, private providers, and universities use the services of the Centre. This assists in raising and maintaining the skills of educators.

It is difficult to isolate the average salary for literacy educators, because literacy provision is often embedded in mainstream courses.

#### 7. CONFINTEA VI follow-up: additional activities

7.1 Please indicate which activities have been implemented as a follow-up to CONFII implementation of the <i>Belém Framework for Action</i> .	NTEA VI and the
Advocacy events (conference, forum, etc.)  Media campaigns Publications (booklets, leaflets, posters, etc.) Creation of committees to streamline adult education and adult literacy Adult Learners Week/Learning festivals Creation of learners' networks and/or fora Translation of the Belém Framework for Action into the national language Presenting the Belém Framework for Action to parliament Elaboration of a funding plan Development of a national roadmap for the implementation of the Belém Framework for Action Other (please specify below)	Mark if taken place

7.2 Is there any innovative experience in adult education and/or adult literacy that has been developed in your country since 2009 (CONFINTEA VI) that could be instructive for other countries? If yes, provide a brief description and references.

Since 2009, a number of significant achievements have been made in this area. They include the development and completion of the Learning Progressions and the Assessment Tool as already discussed. The Assessment Tool was a finalist in the Excellence in ITC in Government awards in 2010.

In addition, in 2010 the government commissioned the development of the Pathways Awarua online literacy and numeracy education programme. This is a web-based resource that allows learners to log-on and undertake self-paced and independent literacy and numeracy modules. Like the Assessment Tool, the programme is also premised on the Learning Progressions. The modules have been designed to reflect New Zealand cultural contexts. Pathways Awarua was launched in 2011 with tertiary educator providers to use with their learners as an extra-curricular activity. Educators can receive training in using and administering Pathways Awarua.

7.3 Please provide any additional information, explanations or comments that you consider relevant in order to clarify any potential issues regarding the information in this section.

New Zealand adult literacy and numeracy interventions are premised on key principles to maximise learning opportunities. These include that:

- learning is maximised where education takes place in culturally and socially appropriate contexts. To this end, government-funded initiatives in adult literacy and numeracy should respond to the cultural context of learners.
- learners achieve most when education is context-specific. As such, the majority of literacy and numeracy education is embedded in foundation-level courses. This is becoming business-as-usual across the sector. To assist this process, tertiary providers have access to a temporary incentive fund that helps establish the necessary infrastructure to embed literacy and numeracy in foundation-level courses.
- literacy and numeracy opportunities should help to achieve productive workplaces. To this end, the Workplace Literacy program specifically caters for the learning needs of employees by providing

workplace-relevant education. Intensive Literacy and Numeracy programmes generally provide for those with greater literacy and numeracy needs.

# 8. The United Nations Literacy Decade (2003-2012): specific activities under the framework of the UNLD after the mid-term review in 2006

8.1 Which specific advocacy initiatives/ activities for youth and adult literacy have been undertaken in your country in the last five years? Please rank the frequency/intensity and results or impact of such advocacy work.										
		Frequ	iency			Res	ults			
Advocacy exectle modest    The description of the modest    The de										
Advocacy events (conference, forum, etc.)		$\boxtimes$			$\boxtimes$					
Media campaigns										
Publications (booklets, leaflets, posters, etc.)										
Other (please specify below)										
8.2 Have there been specific initiatives/ activities in support of?										
Yes No women and girls? ☐ No										
If yes, please provide a brief description and references:										
other excluded/ under-represented/underprivileged groups?										
If yes, please provide a brief description and reference:  Specific funding and strategies have been implemented for Maori, Pasifika, youth, prisoners, refugees, learners with English as a Second Language background etc. This is with the intention to build literacy and numeracy skills for success in everyday life. For example, a subfund has been set up to provide specific places for refugees to learn English, and the National Centre for Adult Literacy and Numeracy collaborates with a wānanga (Maori tertiary institution) to ensure professional development improves educators' skills when working with Maori learners.										
O O Llaw would want the impact of the LINL iteracy. Decade in helping to be and										
8.3 How would you rate the impact of the UN Literacy Decade in helping to boost your advocacy efforts for literacy?										
It has been extremely helpful							ed			
If your answer is different from "it has not helped", please provide below a brief explanation and examples of advocacy efforts, commenting on their degree of success:										

8.4 Have literacy policies changed in your country in the last five years?	Yes	No
If yes, please specify how they have changed below and provide evidence.		
8.5 Have your literacy targets changed over the last five years?	Yes	No
6.5 Have your literacy targets changed over the last live years?	168	100
	$\boxtimes$	
If yes, please provide below a brief explanation:		
The Tertiary Education Strategy established objectives and priorities, including for literacy and numeracy. This does not include specific targets. However, there are currently more opportunities for adults to receive literacy and numeracy learning opportunities. Since 2007, there have been more than 121,000 additional adult literacy and numeracy learning opportunities made available in New Zealand.		
8.6 What are the country's current capacity-building needs in literacy and what are the obstacles and challenges in meeting them?		
As detailed, in recent years the government has invested significantly into building an educational infrastructure, fostering professional development, and developing capability. These investments are maturing and key work has already taken place. A key focus will be ensuring the professional sector continues to respond to the needs of learners and continues to access professional development opportunities.		
O 7 M/bat and the grades hallowed for constitution of the constitu	I	
8.7 What are the major challenges for your literacy programme/s regarding planning and implementation, administration, monitoring and evaluation?		
Accurately evaluating the success of literacy and numeracy programmes is difficult. There is enormous diversity in programmes due to many courses being tailored to respond to individual needs. Broad comparisons across literacy and numeracy provision are not always possible because different funds have differing purposes and target learners. Also, success will manifest in different ways for different learners.		

8.8 Are there other obstacles or major challenges in increasing efforts in literacy?
Which of these areas, or other areas, requires further research?

8.9 What are the prospects for sustaining efforts in literacy beyond 2013, and which steps does your government plan to take in this regard?

The government remains committed to raising literacy and numeracy skills. The Ministry of Education will continue to manage policy, and the TEC will continue to implement policy. Funding for targeted provisions and for key resources will be made available in future – this will ensure this programmes can continue to be reviewed and maintained.