Presentation of initial findings from sub-Saharan African Progress Reports

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Praia, 5 November 2012







Outline

- **Overview of all CONFINTEA progress reports:**
 - Reporting templates submitted
 - Limitations and data quality
- Initial findings from sub-Saharan African Progress Reports by key issues of the Belém Framework:
 - Adult literacy
 - Policy
 - Governance
 - d. Financing
 - **Participation**
 - Quality







CONFINTEA progress reports

- Reporting process, which Member States committed to in Belém
- First post-CONFINTEA VI assessment exercise
- Reporting templates instead of narrative reports
- Production of GRALE in 3-year cycles



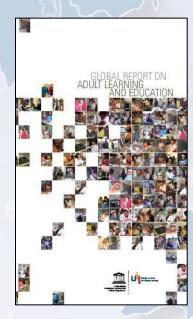






Limitations and data quality

- Self-reporting exercise government focused
- Mostly covering activities within the education sector
- Uneveness of data due to:
 - Diverse interpretations of questions
 - Information gaps



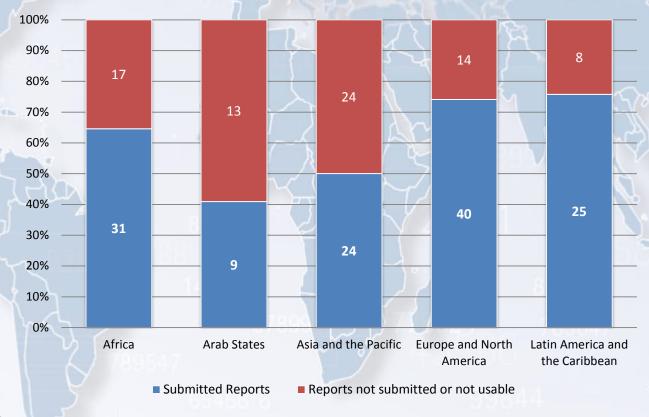






CONFINTEA progress reports

Total number of National Reports submitted = 129









2. Initial findings from sub-Saharan African Progress Reports

Total number of National Reports submitted from sub-Saharan Africa = 31

http://uil.unesco.org/home/programme-areas/adult-learning-and-education/confintea-portal/global-report-of-adult-learning-and-education-grale/africa/





Adult Literacy: Questions

- What is the national definition of literacy?
- How is literacy data obtained in your country?











Adult Literacy: Definitions

Reading	21
Writing	19
Numeracy	16
Reading and Writing	4
Reading, Writing and	
Numeracy	15

ICT Skills	0
Life Skills	2
Language Skills	5
Critical thinking	2
Autonomy/ Empowerment	5

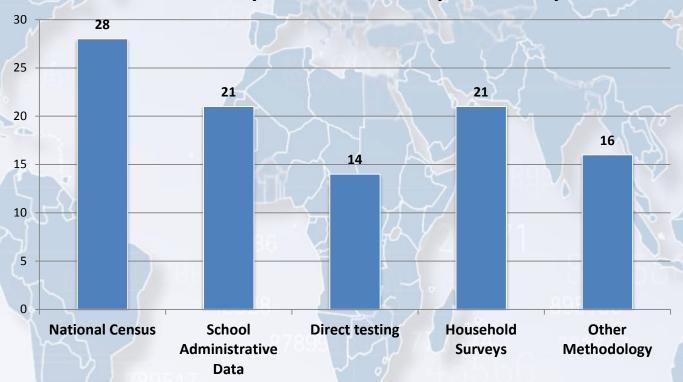






Adult Literacy: Data collection methods











Policy: Questions

- Does your country have laws, legal regulations or other public policy measures/initiatives with a primary focus of supporting lifelong learning, adult education and adult literacy?
- Have action plans been formulated or updated since CONFINTEA VI (2009) at national or sub-national level?
- Have adult education and adult literacy been included in other national plans/strategies?

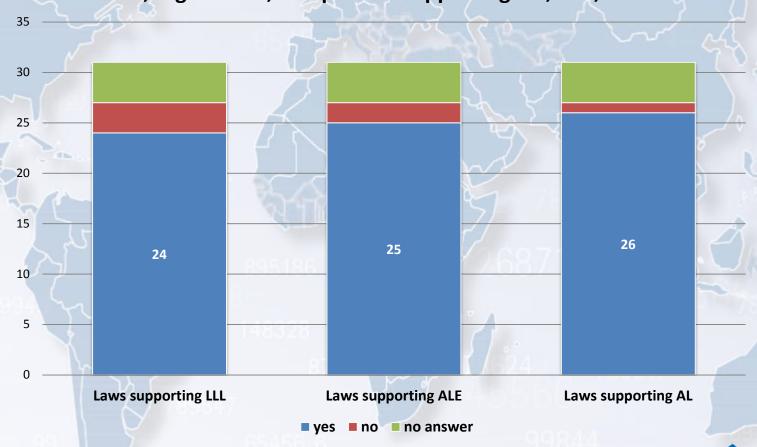






Policy: Laws, legal regulations

Laws, regulations, and policies supporting LLL, ALE, and AL

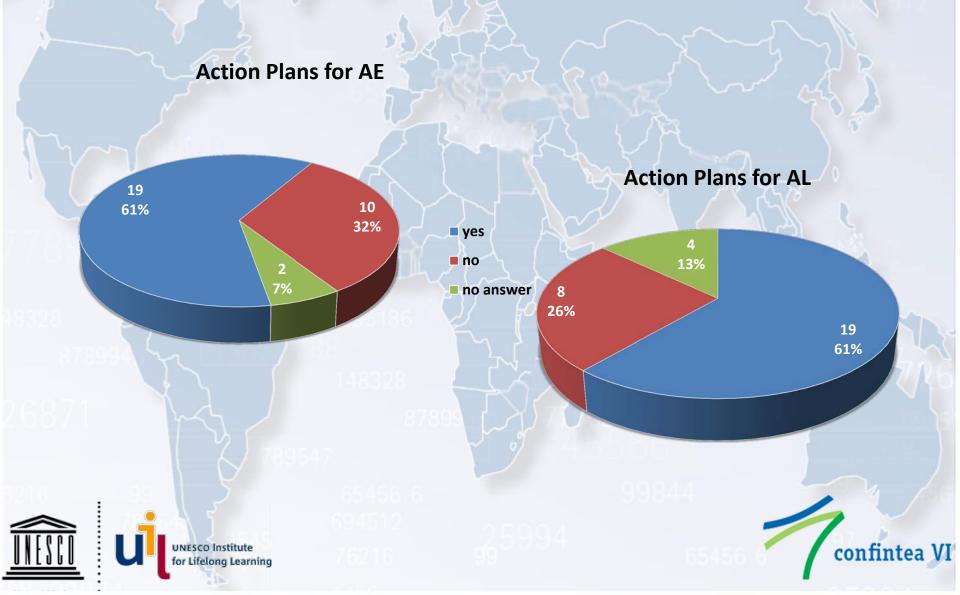








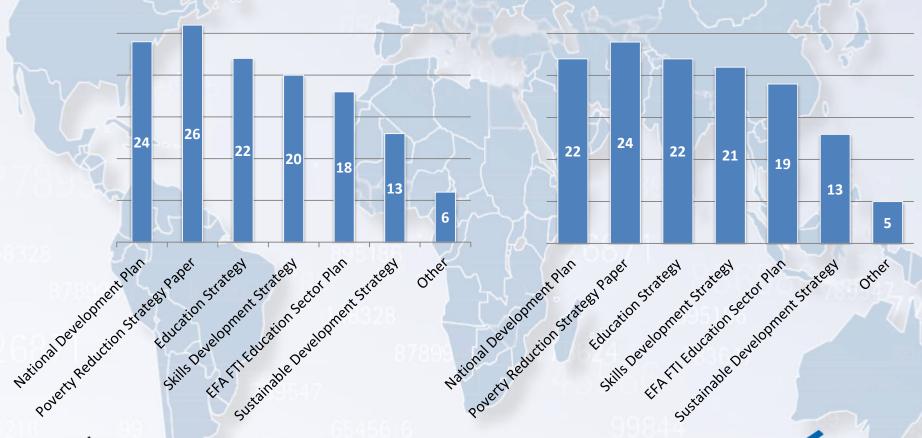
Policy: Action plans formulated since CVI



Policy: Integration of AL/AE in national strategies



Adult Education









Policy: Trends

Definition/conceptual level

Understanding of ALE sometimes equated to literacy

Policy level

 Few specific CONFINTEA follow-up action plans







Governance: Questions

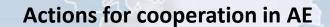
- Does the national government take specific measures to facilitate cooperation among the different stakeholders?
- Does the national government provide capacity-building to ensure that the different stakeholders are able to participate in policy and programme development, implementation and evaluation?

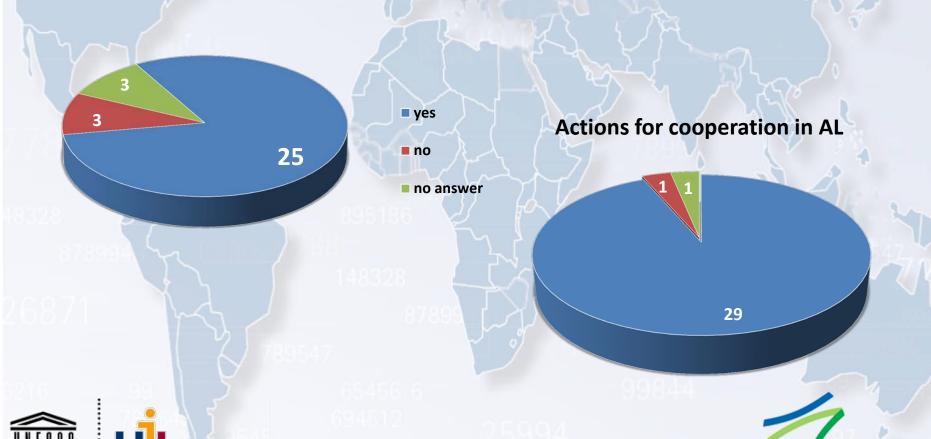




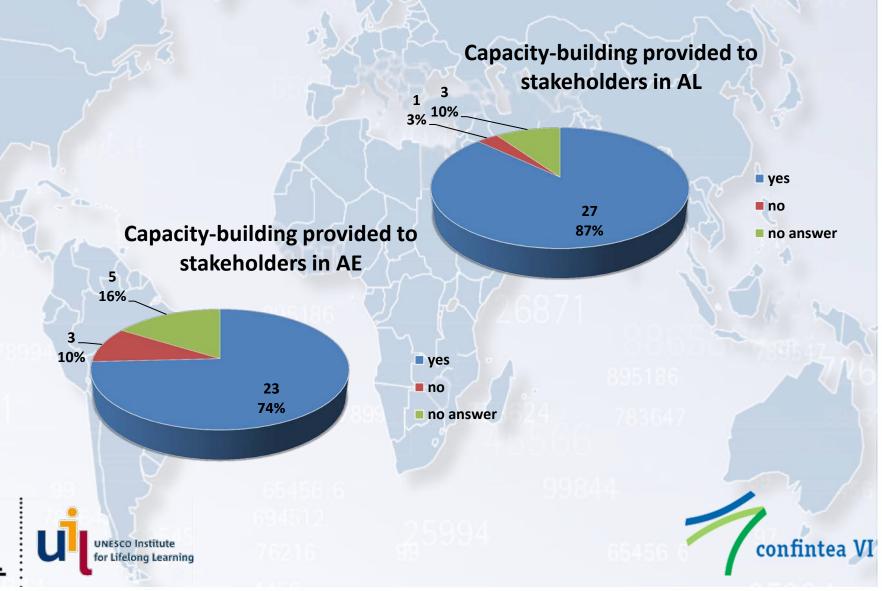


Governance: Coordination/Cooperation





Governance: Capacity-building



Governance: Trends

Main responsibility

 Usually departments within education ministries

Coordination with other ministries at sub-/local level

Decentralization trends







Financing: Questions

- What was the overall public expenditure on education in 2009/2010?
- Are equivalent figures on financial contributions to adult education/adult literacy by diverse agents available?
- Have new mechanisms or sources of funding for adult education and adult literacy been introduced since CONFINTEA VI?

Total reports submitted	31
Reports containing data on	10
financing education	
Reports containing data on	
financing adult education	16
Reports containing data on	
financing adult literacy	11







Financing: Expenditure

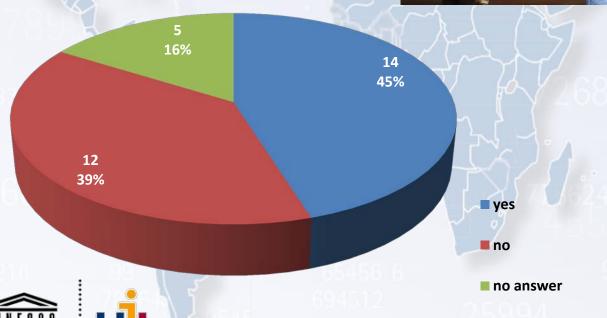
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	Overall publ. expend.	Increase/decrease	Bonn Declaration (6%)	Belem Framew. (6%)
Country	2009 → 2010 Education	2009→2010 ALE	ALE of Educ. 2010	% Educ. of GNP
	(Source: progress reports)	(Source: progress reports)	(Source: progress reports)	(source GMR 2012)
Botswana		-18.7%	1.0%	8.8%
Burkina Faso	13.45%		2.5%	4.6%
Chad	25.42%	68.1%	0.9%	2.7%
Côte d'Ivoire	-5.03%	24.6%	0.6%	4.4%
Gambia		7.3%	1.7%	3.1%
Ghana	31.52%	254.5%	0.5%	5.6%
Kenya	10.63%	9.2%	0.8%	5.6%
Malawi	28.89%	-14.6%	0.4%	4.7%
Mozambique	15.80%	-3.3%	1.6%	6.0%
Niger	-12.61%			3.7%
Nigeria		4.6%		
Rwanda	4.70%	-36.6%	0.3%	4.8%
Senegal	3.41%	-19.6%	0.0%	6.7%
Sierra Leone	-3.59%	40.1%	0.8%	4.1%
South Africa	17.86%	6.0%	1.0%	6.3%
Swaziland	-2.62%	-0.1%	0.1%	6.5%
Uganda	14.59%	0.0%	2.7%	3.3%
Zimbabwe	67.44%			5.0%



Financing: New funding mechanisms since 2009

New mechanisms or sources introduce since 2009?











Financing: Trends

Expenditure trends

- Governments allocate on average less than 1% of education budget to ALE
- Decentralisation, but not always including resources

Supply- versus demand-side

 Payroll levies are dominant model in sub-Saharan Africa







Participation: Questions

- Are there surveys on provision and demand?
- Does the government collect information 'on specific listed items of programmes'?

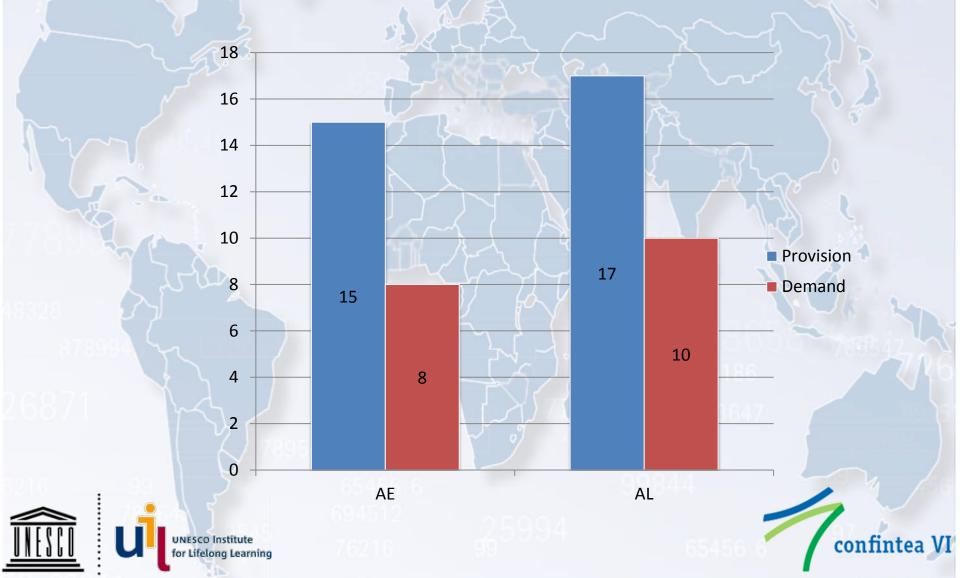




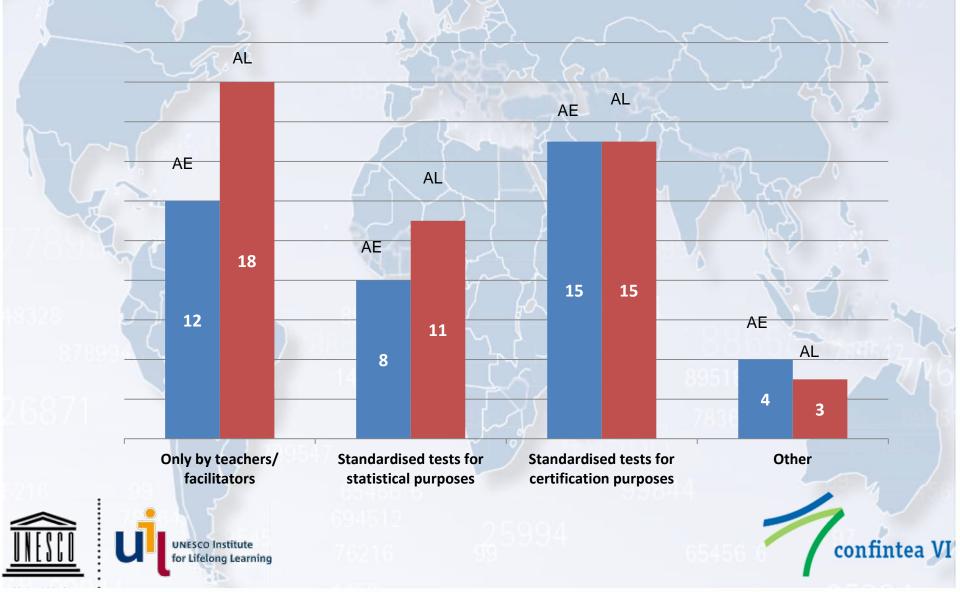




Participation: Provision and demand surveys



Participation: Data collection



Quality: Questions

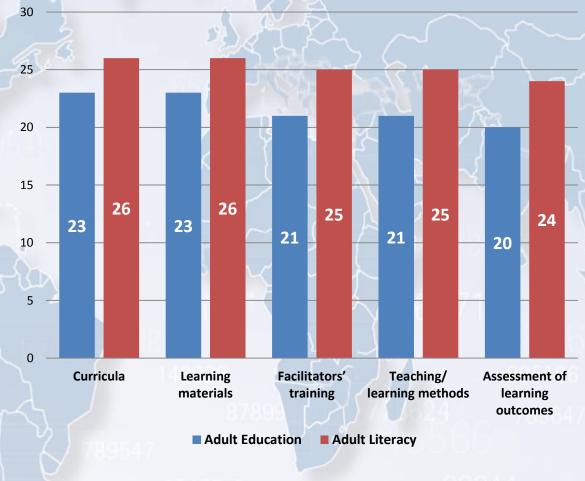
- Do quality criteria for adult education and adult literacy by specific areas exist?
- Have any initiatives been undertaken by the government concerning the working conditions of adult educators/facilitators/volunteers?
- Have governments implemented monitoring and evaluation mechanisms?







Quality: Existence of criteria









Quality: Adult educators' working conditions

Adult education	No	15
	Yes	16
Adult literacy	No	13
	Yes	18









Quality: Implementation of Monitoring and evaluation

Adult education	Monitoring	18
	Evaluation	17
Adult literacy	Monitoring	27
	Evaluation	24









Thank you for your attention!

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