

## 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 Hungary

This report is submitted on behalf of the Government of Hungary 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 this report	VET and ALE Department in the Ministry for National Economy
Submission date	21.02.2012.

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

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

<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	
Foreign Affairs	
Health	
Interior/Home affairs Labour	
Others (please mark and specify below)	
Others (please mark and specify below)	
Civil society organisations	
National non-governmental organisations	
International non-governmental organisations	
Educational or research institutions/Universities	
Private sector companies	
United Nations agencies	
Non-UN bilateral or multilateral organisations	
Others (please mark and specify below)	

Briefly provide any additional information on the process by which this report has been produced, including information on: 1) which types of public authorities were consulted or contributed 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) Statistical Data of VET and ALE Institute in the National Labour Office: www.nive.hu 2. Educational Yearbook of Hungary 2011. through Google

1. Definitions and data collection on adult learning and education	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:		
1.1.1 Are other definitions used in practice? If Yes, please provide them in the space below:		
1.2 Has your country adopted or developed an official definition of <b>literacy</b> ? If Yes, please provide it in the space below:		$\boxtimes$
1.2.1 Are other definitions used in practice? If Yes, please provide them in the space below:		$\boxtimes$
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 ( <i>please describe below</i> ): Survey in 2005 with direct testing on 4500 adults		
1.4 Has your country changed literacy data collection methods since the UNLD mid-term review in 2006?		$\boxtimes$
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:		
1.6 Please provide any additional information, explanations or comments that you c order to clarify any potential issues regarding the information in this section.	onsider relev	vant in
Although illiteracy is not characteristic of Hungary, acc. to census data approx. 1.69 can be regarded as siriously illeterate, namely those who have not completed ever school. On the bases of certain research material (4500 people in 164 locations tes can be regarded as functional illiterate, but in different degree, mainly among the not only them. This phenomenon attaches even working people, skilled workers to fulfilling their obligations. Teaching adults to read, write and count is going on in a	n the 1st grad sted in 2005. Roma minor po, otherwise	de of ) plus 16% ity but e duly

in prison targeting 6000 people per year.

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

2.1 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? Please name them, giving the year in which they were enacted and adding documentation/evidence, if possible.

	Yes	No	If Yes: name of legal/policy instrument and references (add as many lines as needed)	Year
Lifelong learning	$\square$		Government decree No. 2212	2005
Adult education	$\square$		Act No CI. on Adult Education, more times modified	2001
Adult literacy				

2.2 Which target groups of learners do current national adult education and/or adult literacy policies address? Examples could include women, youth, indigenous peoples, minority linguistic/ethnic groups, migrants, individuals with disabilities, rural residents, prisoners and others (please specify). Which age groups are targeted? What is the size of the target group?

	Specific target groups, including age range (add as many lines as needed)	Total number of individuals in the group
Adult education	low skilled, low educated, unemployed	300,000
Adult literacy	functional illiterates	300,000

2.3 Has your country set any goals and deadlines that national policy/ies in adult education and/or adult literacy are expected to reach? If yes, please specify the goal and, if applicable, relevant timeframe. Yes No Specify goal Specify timeframe Indirectly in the framework of ESA  $\boxtimes$ Programmes 5 months as average Adult education either 10 months or 5 months in remedial Adult literacy  $\boxtimes$ Acc. to school curricula training.

2.4 Does your country have a policy on the language of instruction in adult education?	Yes	No
	$\boxtimes$	

If Yes, please provide a brief explanation and references in the space below including when it was put in place:

Foreign language learning is one of the 3 target areas of the Adult Education Act to be supported by State. Costs of learning could been set against VET Contribution Tax by employers after own employees in the 2 reference years: 2010 and 2011.

2.5 Does your country have a policy framework to recognise, validate and accredit non-formal and informal learning?	Yes	No
	$\boxtimes$	

If Yes, please provide a brief explanation and references in the space below, including when this policy framework was put in place:

Regarding VET through the system of moduls and 4 basic competence-groups since 2006. Regarding ALE through the system of accredited ALE Institutions where prior learning assestment is one of the necessary services befor enrolling the participant.

2.6 Have action plans been formulated or updated since CONFINTEA VI (December 2009) at national or sub-national level?	Yes	No
Adult education		
If Yes, please provide a brief explanation and references:		
Adult literacy		
If Yes, please provide a brief explanation and references:		
As an average 2500 adults are learning in lower secondary schools (1-8 grades),	2500 are takir	ng nlace in
remedial education (7-8 grades) and a further 1000 prisoners take up similar st		• •
character. So, approx. 6000 adults are learning yearly in order to gain or reinfor	ce writing, rea	ding and

counting competences. Sometimes large learning programmes (e.g. "Step one ahead!") also have additional funding for such purposes.

Adult education:	Mark all that apply	Timeframe	References
National Development Plan Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper Education strategy		2007-2013	ESA grant programmes and Labour Market programmes.
Skills development (including vocational education and training) strategy	$\boxtimes$	2007-2013	ESA grant programmes and Labour Market programmes
Education For All Fast Track Initiative (EFA FTI) Education Sector Plan Sustainable development strategy <i>Other (specify in the space below)</i>			
Adult literacy:	Mark all that apply	Timeframe	References
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) Education Sector Plan			
Sustainable development strategy Other (specify in the space below)			

2.8 Have adult learners and/or adult literacy learners been involved in discussions about your policy and or plans?

	Yes	No	Specify policy/plan (add as many lines as needed)	References
Adult education	$\boxtimes$		Indirectly on istitutional level, tripartite	See National Council of
			based	VET and ALE as advisory
				body to the Minister for
				National Economy to
				whom employment
				policy and connected
				VET and ALE policies
				are delegated.
Adult literacy				
If Yes please elaborate	how th	iev ha	ve heen involved	

If Yes, please elaborate how they have been involved.

The above Council is not a decision-making, but a professional supporting body to the Minister on different development lines and programmes, including funding.

2.9 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.

## 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 (add as many lines as needed)		nical scope that apply)	Is it involved in the i programmes (mark all th	courses?
	National	Sub-national	On adult education	On adult literacy
Ministries	$\boxtimes$		$\square$	
Agencies of EU	$\boxtimes$		$\square$	
Units of the EU Commission			$\boxtimes$	
			$\square$	
Local governments			$\square$	
Experts				
Accreditation Board	$\overline{\boxtimes}$			
Non-Governmental:				
Institution (add as many lines as needed)		Geographical scope (mark all that apply) Is it involved in the imple programmes/cou (mark all that apply)		
/	National	Sub-national	On adult education	On adult literacy
Chamber of				
Commerce and	$\boxtimes$	$\square$	$\square$	
Industry				
Regional Boards of Development and Training				
Associations of Employers	$\boxtimes$			
Associations of Employees	$\boxtimes$		$\boxtimes$	
Churches	$\boxtimes$		$\boxtimes$	
independent experts	$\boxtimes$	$\square$	$\square$	
Associations of training providers	$\boxtimes$		$\boxtimes$	
Highed Education Institutions	$\boxtimes$			

3.2 Is there any entity at national level responsible for ensuring the coordination of adult education and/or adult literacy activities?	Yes	No
Adult education	$\boxtimes$	
If Yes, please provide name and contact details: Ministry for National Economy, VET and ALE Deptm. Contact person: gyorgy.szent-lel phone: 00-36-1-472-8792	eky@ngm.	gov.hu
Adult literacy		
If Yes, please provide name and contact details:		

3.3 Does the national government conduct specific actions intended to facilitate cooperation among the different stakeholders in	Yes	No		
adult education?				
If Yes, please indicate what activities are undertaken and/or which frameworks are in references: See the meetings of the VET and ALE Council, periodically conferences on ALE; The National Ministry for Human Resources and its Department for Adlut Education, the Adult Education Sub-Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, has form for Adult Learning and, accordingly, generated a platform with key stakeholders for of implementing that Strategy	in cooperat	ion with Strategy		
adult literacy?				
If Yes, please indicate what activities are undertaken and/or which frameworks are in references:	place and p	rovide		
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: Government decree stipulates the mandatory continuing training of teachers in ever scope of 120 lessons that gives different number of credit points. In higher education progress system is in place.				
adult literacy?				
If Yes, please indicate what activities are undertaken and provide references: Government decree stipulates the mandatory continuing training of teachers in every 7th year. In the course of which some of them can visit very special courses on adult literacy, what are the efficient ways of teaching on this learning area.				
3.5 Do local communities play a role in the planning, implementation and evaluation of programmes in	Yes	No		

adult education?	$\boxtimes$
adult literacy?	

3.6 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 adult education No, but any way not to a higher extent of measures and programmes.

#### 4. Financing: investment in adult education and adult literacy

4.1 Data on public expenditure provided in this questionnaire should refer to actual expenditure. If actual expenditure is not available, please provide budget allocation. Please indicate which data are reported:

Actual	expenditure
	$\square$

Budget allocation 

4.2 Please indicate the name of the currency used for reporting:

**HUF: Hungarian Forints** 

4.3 Please indicate the monetary unit used in the following tables:				
Units	Hundreds	Thousands	Millions	

4.4 What was the overall public expenditure on education and training in the financial years ending in 2009 and 2010 (in nominal local currency)? <sup>4</sup>				
Amount (2009) Amount (2010) Source				
National government	937,596	907,327	Statistical Yearbook of Education	
Sub-national governments <sup>5</sup>	337,511	329,897	Statistical Yearbook of Education	
Total	1,275,107	1,237,224	Statistical Yearbook of Education	

4.5 Are equivalent figures on the financial contributions to adult education by the following agents available?				
	Amount (2009)	Amount (2010)	Not available	
National government	12,148 (29%)	13,679 (25%)		
Sub-national governments <sup>5</sup>	1,901 (5%)	2,350 (5%)		
Civil society organisations	1,240 (3.0%)	2,150 (4%)		
Donors/international aid (not loans)	2,479 (6.0%)	8,580 (16%)		
Private companies	13,223 (32%)	15,081 (28%)		
Learners/households	10,331 (25%)	11,800 (22%)		

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	2,564	2,561	

<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.

Sub-national governments <sup>5</sup>	1,099	1,097	
Civil society organisations			
Donors/international aid (not loans)			
Private companies			
Learners/households			

4.7 Have new mechanisms or sources of funding for adult education and adult literacy been introduced since CONFINTEA VI (December 2009)? Yes

s No

| ]

If Yes, please provide a brief description:

4.8 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.

Under point 4.6 amounts for adult literacy learners are calculated with 6000 individual multiplied with cost of intitutional per student based on full-time equivalents public expenditure (Source Statistical Yearbook of Education, years 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 school years.

# 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
		Roma minority and	
Literacy (reading, writing, numeracy)	$\boxtimes$	prisoners	
		income generation	
Vocational (technical, income-generation-related)	$\boxtimes$	between 15-22 years	$\boxtimes$
		income generation and	
Life skills and/or health issues	$\boxtimes$	women	
Use of information and communication technologies	$\boxtimes$	practically all target groups	$\boxtimes$
Official/local languages	$\boxtimes$	immigrants	
Foreign languages	$\boxtimes$	income generation and employees	
		Academic educational	
Human rights/civic education	$\boxtimes$	system	
Liberal education/personal growth (i.e. artistic, cultural)	$\boxtimes$	income generation	
Other (please provide a brief description below:)			

Private companies	Mark all that apply	Target group(s)	Use of ICT
Literacy (reading, writing, numeracy)			
		young adults and	
Vocational (technical, income-generation-related)	$\bowtie$	employees	$\square$
Life skills and/or health issues	$\bowtie$	women	
Use of information and communication technologies	$\boxtimes$	adults and elder workers	$\square$
Official/local languages	$\boxtimes$	immigrants	
Foreign languages	$\square$	young adults and older workers	
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 group(s)	Use of
organisations	that apply		ICT
Literacy (reading, writing, numeracy)			

Vocational (technical, income-generation-related)			
Life skills and/or health issues	$\boxtimes$	women, pensioners mainly	
Use of information and communication		young adults, pensioners	
technologies	$\boxtimes$	mainly	$\square$
Official/local languages			
		young adults wanting to	
Foreign languages	$\boxtimes$	become mobile	
Human rights/civic education	$\boxtimes$	minorities	
		rather small groups of	
Liberal education/personal growth (i.e. artistic,		young adults (hobby	
cultural)	$\boxtimes$	activity)	
Other	_		
(please provide a brief description below:)			

5.2 Are there surveys on provision and demand?		
	Provision	Demand
On adult education	$\boxtimes$	$\square$
On adult literacy	$\square$	

Please provide references or attach reports that may have been produced with the information generated by these surveys (if any).

An overall review on adult education provision was made by the State Audit Office of Hungary in 2010. See: www.asz.hu - Jelentések - Összes jelentés - - No.1035/Issued 2010.12.21.

Otherwise quality of the provision can partly by the labour office or the accrediting body controlled.

 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

 Hungarian
 Image: Comparison of literacy programmes. Indicate if learning materials

5.4 List and describe briefly any key challenges related to implementing literacy classes in languages other than the official/dominant language(s).

Foreign languages are taught pracically in the whole of the school system, firstly English, secondly German. Roma minorities can study "Romani" or "Beas" languages in school, but they do it only as second language after Hungarian, albeit modern legislation authorize them to study these as basic language.

5.5 Have the languages in which literacy programmes are offered changed	Yes	No
since the UNLD mid-term review in 2006?		
		$\boxtimes$

If Yes, please provide a brief description and references:

)
-

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.

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)	$\boxtimes$
Completion of adult education programmes (other than literacy programmes)	$\boxtimes$
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 references:

Regarding adult education programmes, please, see: www.nive.hu - OSAP 1665 - on-line statisztikai felület

Regarding literacy programmes, please, see:Oktatási Statisztikai Évkönyv (under primary education and remedial in Vocational School Prgrammes

5.9 Does the government measure the learning outcomes of the following programmes...? (mark all that apply)

	Only by teachers/ facilitators	Standardised tests for statistical purposes	Standardised tests for certification purposes	Other
Adult education programmes (other than literacy) Adult literacy programmes			$\boxtimes$	

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

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 Adult literacy	XX		
<i>If yes:</i> Who participates more? Women Men	Adult education	Adult literacy	

If there are differences: Have measures have been undertaken to address these differences in adult education/adult literacy	Yes	No
programmes? Adult education Adult literacy		$\boxtimes$

*If measures have been undertaken please provide a brief description and references:* This question is not adequate in the case of Hungary. Only slight differences prevail in the participation rates of the genders.

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.

# 6. Quality: quality assurance

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			
Area	Mark when quality criteria are in place	Indicate year when quality criteria were introduced	Specify quality criteria in place
Curricula	$\boxtimes$	2004	Accredited
Learning materials	$\boxtimes$	2004	Accredited
Facilitators' training	$\boxtimes$	2004	Accredited
Teaching/ learning methods	$\boxtimes$	2004	Accredited
Assessment of learning outcomes	$\boxtimes$	2004	examination

Adult literacy			
Area	Mark when quality criteria are in place	Indicate year when quality criteria were introduced	Specify quality criteria in place
Curricula	$\square$	not adequate	governmental approval
Learning materials	$\boxtimes$	not adequate	ministerial approval
Facilitators' training	$\boxtimes$	1997	mandatory by governmental decree
Teaching/ learning methods	$\boxtimes$		automatically accredited in the school system
Assessment of learning outcomes	$\square$		examination

6.2 Are there pre-service and in-service training programmes for educators/facilitators for adult education and adult literacy? Please mark all that apply, considering provider and type of training programme.

Adult education						
	Pre-service		In-service			
Provider	Mark if yes	Typical duration (months)	Mark if yes	Typical duration (months)		
Governmental institution						
University						
Private company				1-2 months		
Non-governmental organisation			$\square$	1-2 months		
Adult literacy						
	Pre-s	ervice	In-se	ervice		
Provider		Typical		Typical		
i tovidei	Mark if yes	duration	Mark if yes	duration		
		(months)		(months)		
Governmental institution	$\boxtimes$	6 months				
University	$\square$	12 months				
Private company Non-governmental organisation				1-2 m onths		
				1-2 months		

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)					
Programme	Monthly average remuneration if available	Remarks/source			
Adult education (excluding literacy		with bonuses, but frozen-in in			
programmes)		2008 because of budgetary			
	HUF 260,000	constrains.			
Adult literacy		with bonuses, but frozen-in in			
		2008 because of budgetary			
	HUF 225,000	constrains.			

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 ves. mark all that apply)

		Monitoring	Evaluation
	Adult education Adult literacy		
Please provide a brief description and references:	Addit interdety		

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	$\square$			
Adult literacy				
If one or more of the boxes is marked, please provide a brief description and references:				
Regarding lifelong learning we have reports for the Government on 2-years progresses in LLL				
Regarding Adult education, please, see the www.asz.gov webpage, No of Report 1035/Issued				
2010.12.21.				

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.

# 7. CONFINTEA VI follow-up: additional activities

7.1 Please indicate which activities have been implemented as a follow-up to CONFI	NTEA VI and the
implementation of the Belém Framework for Action.	
	Mark if taken place
Advocacy events (conference, forum, etc.)	$\boxtimes$
Media campaigns	
Publications (booklets, leaflets, posters, etc.)	$\boxtimes$
Creation of committees to streamline adult education and adult literacy	$\boxtimes$
Adult Learners Week/Learning festivals	
Creation of learners' networks and/or fora	
Translation of the Belém Framework for Action into the national language	$\square$
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)	
The Belém Framework for Action has become a part of documents to be analysed	
by students learning adult education at Hungarian universities.	
Also, the Adult Education Sub-Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences	
has paid a very thorough attention to the CONFINTEA VI process and to imlement	
as much as possible from the Belkém Framework for Action.	

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.

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.

Recently early preparatory work is going on to make a new conception for adult learning act (aim: higher efficiency, better quality in average)

# 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.

	Frequency			Results				
	very frequent	often	hardly	never	excellent	good	modest	no results
Advocacy events (conference, forum, etc.)						$\square$		
Media campaigns				$\boxtimes$				$\boxtimes$
Publications (booklets, leaflets, posters, etc.)		$\boxtimes$				$\boxtimes$		
Other (please specify below) During the EU Hungarian Presidency in the first half of 2011 some successful conferences were organised at Budapest: Prison Conference, Early childcare and eduction Conference, where initiative was launched to set up a high level group on Adult Literacy, etc.								
Adult Literacy, etc.								

8.2 Have there been specific initiatives/ activities in support of?			
	Yes	No	
women and girls?	$\boxtimes$		
If yes, please provide a brief description and references:			
Different ESA-supported operative programmes, generally focusing on vocational training as	s well.		
other excluded/ under-represented/underprivileged groups?	$\boxtimes$		
If yes, please provide a brief description and reference:			
Different ESA-supported operative programmes focusing on disadvantaged people (low skilled, low educated, prisoners, people with special needs, etc., generally under TÁMOP Priorities 1 and 5.)			
8.3 How would you rate the impact of the UN Literacy Decade in helping to boost your advoc	acy eff	orts	

for literacy?			
It has been extremely helpful	It has helped a lot	It has helped a little $\square$	It has not helped
	from "it has not helped", ple nenting on their degree of s	ease provide below a brief e uccess:	explanation and examples

8.4 Have literacy policies changed in your country in the last five years?	Yes	No
		$\square$
If yes, please specify how they have changed below and provide evidence.		
Low educated adults can complete the 7th and 8th grade during 2x5 months with special su step vocational training if they like. In the near future under Public Work constructions ther training elements with literacy contents.	••	

8.5 Have your literacy targets changed over the last five years?	Yes	No
		$\square$
If yes, please provide below a brief explanation:		

8.6 What are the country's current capacity-building needs in literacy and what are the obstacles and challenges in meeting them?

8.7 What are the major challenges for your literacy programme/s regarding planning and implementation, administration, monitoring and evaluation?

No special challenges

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?

Under the new national public education act there will be important changes from the school year 2012/2013, for example mandatory kindergarten attendance over 3 years, whole day primary school - especially for disadvantaged layers of society.