

# 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 Norway

This report is submitted on behalf of the Government of Norway 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	Vox on behalf of Ministry of Education and Research
Submission date	26.04.2012

<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 <i>(please mark and specify below)</i> Governmental Agency under Ministry of Education	
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.

Vox, Norwegian Agency for lifelong Learning, is in charge of gathering the evidence base for policy on adult learning and literacy on a regular basis. This report has been prepared by Vox on the base of knowledge previously gathered through the institution's own research and/or access to research results and reporting from all other relevant stakeholders. References and sources are noted in the relevant chapters below. For additional information about sources, contact Graciela Sbertoli, Assistant Director, Vox, at gs@vox.no.

1. Definitions and data collection on adult learning and educatio	n	
	Yes	No
<ul> <li>1.1 Does your country have an official definition of adult education? If Yes, please provide it in the space below: There is no official definition, but there is a general consensus on the meaning of the concept. Adult Education is in Norway understood to refer to all types of learning activities adults can be involved in, including</li> <li>formal primary, lower secondary, upper secondary (both academic and vocational) and higher education,</li> <li>non-formal learning</li> <li>Both formal, non-formal, and informal learning (i.e. skills and competences acquired through paid or unpaid work, leisure activities or social participation) are taken into account in the national system for validation of prior learning.</li> </ul>		$\boxtimes$
The legal right of adults to have free access to the formal education pathway comprising primary, lower secondary and upper secondary is established in the Education Act (Act of 17 July 1998 no 61, relating to Primary and Secondary Education and Training, §4A). The legal conditions ruling non-formal adult education (including alternative paths to formal qualifications) are expressed in the Adult Education Act (LOV 2009-06-19 nr 95: Lov om voksenopplæring)		
If Yes, please provide them in the space below:		$\boxtimes$
<ul> <li>1.2 Has your country adopted or developed an official definition of literacy? <i>If Yes, please provide it in the space below:</i> The term "literacy" is understood in Norway as covering specifically only reading and writing skills. For the purpose of this report it seems adequate to expand the concept to cover both numeracy, oral communication and digital competence, which are referred to as Basic Skills in Norway.</li> <li>The Norwegian definition of Basic Skills was first expressed as part of the Knowledge Promotion Reform (KPR), a comprehensive curriculum reform, which was introduced in the autumn of 2006. The reform covers primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education and training.</li> <li>One of the main elements in the reform is the focus on five basic kills which are meant to be integrated in all subject curricula: to be able to express oneself orally, to be able to read, to be able to express oneself in writing, to be able to count and to be able to use digital tools. (see http://www.udir.no/Stottemeny/English/Curriculum-in- English/_english/Knowledge-promotionKunnskapsloftet/ )</li> <li>Vox, the Norwegian Agency for Lifelong Learning, has developed a Framework for Basic Skills for Adults, (see http://www.vox.no/no/global- meny/English/Basic-skills/Framework/ ) including sets of competence goals for each of the skills. In this context, literacy is defined as the basic reading and writing skills which are a prerequisite to actively participate in society and working life at any moment in time. Literacy is thus a moving target, and it does not per se include numeracy, digital competence and oral communication. Basic competence comprises the basic skills of literacy,</li> </ul>		

numeracy, oral communication and digital competence.		
1.2.1 Are other definitions used in practice? If Yes, please provide them in the space below:		
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> ): OECD surveys (IALS, ALL and currently PIAAC)		
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:		$\boxtimes$
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 rele	evant in

### 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	$\boxtimes$		Education Act,	1998
Adult education	$\bowtie$		Adult Education Act	2009
Adult literacy	$\boxtimes$		Education Strategy, Report no 44 to the Storting	2008-2009

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 Adult literacy	All the above mentioned groups are addressed All of the above, with a special focus on migrants, prisoners, low-skilled workers, youth that have not completed upper secondary and unemployed adults	Unknown

			deadlines that national policy/ies in adult ease specify the goal and, if applicable, r	
	Yes	No	Specify goal	Specify timeframe
Adult education Adult literacy		$\boxtimes$		

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

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

The Education Act (Section 2-8) regulates the rights to adapted language education for pupils from language minorities in primary and lower secondary formal schooling.

The regulations in the Introductory Act, (see http://www.ub.uio.no/ujur/ulovdata/lov-20030704-080-eng.pdf ) ruling the rights and obligations of some types of migrants to training in Norwegian and Social Orientation, states that the Social Orientation Courses are to be given in a language the adult student understands well.

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

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

The right of adult learners to have their prior learning validated is regulated by the Education Act.

Adults who are entitled to primary and lower secondary education, have a statutory right to have their prior learning validated. Their competence will be assessed towards the national curricula, and approved subjects will be certified in their final primary education diploma.

Adults who are entitled to upper secondary education, also have a statutory right to have their prior learning validated. This applies both to adults who want to enter into upper secondary education, and to those who just want their competence certified. In the validation process, the candidates' competence will be assessed towards the national curricula. After the process, the candidates have a right to get a diploma or a competence certificate stating which topics from the curriculum that have been approved.

Adults who are not entitled to uper secondary education, can have their prior learning validated if they are referred from the Labour and Welfare Administration or the municipal authorities.

Normally, enrolment in tertiary vocatinal education is based on upper secondary education. However, it is possible to apply for enrolment without a diploma from such education if the candidate has corresponding competence from elsewhere.

As for higher education, adults (25 or above) without a general college and university admissions certification can apply for enrolment to a specific study programme on the basis of documented prior learning. This right was introduced in 2001. Documentation of informal and non-formal learning may also provide a basis for exemption of modules in the study programme.

The Basic Agreement for 2009-2013 between the Confederation of Norwegian Business and Industry (NHO) and the Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions (LO) emphasises the importance of making prior learning visible, stating in § 16-4 Documentation of actual qualifications: «It is important that the enterprise has a system for documenting the individual's experience, courses and practice related to the employment relationship.»

References: The Education Act: (see http://www.regjeringen.no/upload/KD/Vedlegg/Grunnskole/Education\_Act\_Norway\_30\_September\_2010. pdf) On validation in Norway: http://www.vox.no/upload/6437/Valuation of learning SEC.pdf

White paper to the Storting, 2008-2009: "Education Strategy" http://www.regjeringen.no/pages/2235526/PDFS/STM200820090044000EN\_PDFS.pdf

2.6 Have action plans been formulated or updated since CONFINTEA VI (December 2009) at national or sub-national level?	Yes	No
Adult education		$\boxtimes$
If Yes, please provide a brief explanation and references: Note: "Education Strategy", Report no 44 to the Storting, was published in 2009		
Adult literacy		$\boxtimes$
If Yes, please provide a brief explanation and references:		

2.7 Have adult education and adult literacy been included in other national plans/strategies?				
Adult education:	Mark all that apply	Timeframe	References	
National Development Plan Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper Education strategy				
Skills development (including vocational education and training) strategy	$\boxtimes$			
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	$\boxtimes$			
Education For All Fast Track Initiative (EFA FTI) Education Sector Plan Sustainable development strategy <i>Other (specify in the space below)</i>				

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		$\boxtimes$		
Adult literacy	$\bowtie$		National Program for Basic	(a report under
			Competence in Working Life	preparation)

If Yes, please elaborate how they have been involved.

An evaluation report currently under preparation includes the results of interviews to participants in the BCWL program and will constitute the evidence base for further policy development regarding this type of initiative.

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.

A document presenting an overview of Adult Learning, including Literacy / Basic Skills, in Norway was prepared by Vox in 2010. See http://www.vox.no/upload/6533/Adult\_learning\_in\_Norway\_overview.pdf

A background report from Norway (2006) in connection with OECD's Centre for Educational Research and Innovation (CERI) includes a lot of information regarding immigrant education. See http://www.vox.no/upload/Nedlastingssenter/Background%20report%20Norway%20CERI%207 web.pdf

Norway, through Vox, has recently taken the initiative to create the European Basic Skills network, EBSN (www.basicskills.eu) which is expected to contribute to policy development concerning literacy in its broadest sense, not only in the EU member states but on the whole of Europe and beyond. Relevant institutions at policy level are welcome to join the network, regardless of geographical considerations.

# 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)	Geograph (mark all t		Is it involved in the implementation of programmes/courses? (mark all that apply)	
	National	Sub-national	On adult education	On adult literacy
Vox, Norwegian Agency for Lifelong Learning				
The Norwegian Directorate for Education and Training	$\boxtimes$			
The Norwegian Labour and Welfare Service (NAV)	$\boxtimes$		$\boxtimes$	
The Directorate of Integration and Diversity (IMDi)			$\boxtimes$	$\boxtimes$
Municipal authorities		$\boxtimes$	$\square$	$\boxtimes$
County municipal authorities		$\boxtimes$		$\square$
Non-Governmental:				
Institution (add as many lines as needed)	Geograph (mark all t	hat apply)	Is it involved in the programmes (mark all th	s/courses? at apply)
	National	Sub-national	On adult education	On adult literacy
Educational NGOs / Adult Education Associations	$\boxtimes$		$\boxtimes$	$\boxtimes$
Private providers		$\square$	$\square$	$\boxtimes$
Distance Education institutions	$\boxtimes$		$\boxtimes$	

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	$\square$	
If Yes, please provide name and contact details: The Norwegian Ministry of Education and Research has delegated to Vox, the Norwe Lifelong Learning (www.vox.no/english) the responsibility to monitor the field of adult the national program for basic skills at the workplace, administer the governmental sy educational ngos, and in general coordinate national synergies for both formal and no learning, validation of prior learning and career guidance. In this task, Vox cooperates Norwegian Directorate for Education and Training, responsible for formal adult educa	learning, ad stem of gra on-formal ad s closely with	minister nts to lult
Adult literacy	$\boxtimes$	
<i>If Yes, please provide name and contact details:</i> See above.		
Vox is in charge of developing, administering and monitoring the implementation of the for Basic Competence in Working Life (BCWL), which has a strong literacy focus.	e national p	rogram
As initiative taker and currently chair of the European Basic Skills Network, Vox has a coordination of initiatives to further adult literacy, not only in Norway but in all the mor involved.		ountries
Vox is also responsible for the structure and curricular development of adult learning migrants. In this task we cooperate with the Directorate of Integration and Diversity (II		vards
Contact information for Vox: www.vox.no/english		

3.3 Does the national government conduct specific actions intended to facilitate cooperation among the different stakeholders in	Yes	No
adult education?		$\boxtimes$
If Yes, please indicate what activities are undertaken and/or which frameworks are in references:	place and p	rovide
The creation of Vox, the Norwegian Agency for Lifelong Learning, is the main guvernmensure that this type of coordination takes place. In Jan 2011 the National Unit for Ca created within the Vox framework, a step which will also facilitate cooperation among Adult Education.	reer Guidan	ce was
adult literacy?	$\square$	
If Yes, please indicate what activities are undertaken and/or which frameworks are in references:	place and p	rovide
The national program for Basic Competence in Working Life involves training provide formal education sector, the NGOs and private companies. Joint activities for all provide repeated seminars and training courses for educational staff, provide an arena for competence of the sector.	ders, like the	
See http://www.vox.no/no/global-meny/English/Basic-skills/Basic-Competences-in-We	orking-Life/	
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?	$\square$	
If Yes, please indicate what activities are undertaken and provide references: The Norwegian governments helps finance both the operational costs and the costs of development of the two main umbrella organizations for non-formal learning in the co Association for Adult Learning (www.vofo.no) and the Norwegian Association for Dista (www.nff.no).	untry: the No	orwegian
The Norwegian Directorate for Education and Training arranges courses where teach categories of education can attend. A very small part is directly aimed at adult educat are the same for all formal courses.		curricula
Teachers who work with migrant learners at the primary level are invited to attend the courses arranged by Vox in all counties.	annual in se	ervice -
adult literacy?	$\boxtimes$	
If Yes, please indicate what activities are undertaken and provide references: Activities directed at capacity building for stakeholders involved in adult literacy consist organizations of courses and seminars. (See http://www.vox.no/no/Kurs-og- konferanser/Etterutdanningskursnorskopplaring/ and http://www.vox.no/no/global-m skills/Teacher-training/)	-	
In the sector for migrant education: Vox arranges each year a two day seminar in each aimed at inservice training both for leaders and teachers. Other courses for administrative and leadership staff are annually organized by Vox in the county authorities		

http://www.vox.no/no/Kurs-og-konferanser/Etterutdanningskurs-Kompetansemal/

In 2011 2500 teachers and leaders attended a conference or a inservice course arranged by Vox

3.5 Do local communities play a role in the planning, implementation and evaluation of programmes in		No
adult education?	$\square$	
adult literacy?	$\square$	

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.

The responsibility for implementation of all formal primary and lower secondary education in the country, including Adult Education, is in the hands of the municipalities. The responsibility for formal Upper Secondary Education is in the hands of County municipalities.

In addition to this, local communities may be involved in a number of different educational NGOs which present a wide scope of alternatives for non-formal learning. (See www.vofo.no)

#### 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: NOK

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 government43 25445 131Ministry of Education and Research					
Sub-national governments <sup>5</sup>	65 180	68 736	Statistics Norway		
Total	108 434	113 867			

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	619	641		
Sub-national governments <sup>⁵</sup>	2 703	3 015		
Civil society organisations			$\square$	
Donors/international aid (not loans)				
Private companies			$\square$	
Learners/households			$\square$	

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	62	65			
Sub-national governments <sup>5</sup>			$\boxtimes$		
Civil society organisations			$\boxtimes$		
Donors/international aid (not loans)			$\boxtimes$		
Private companies			$\square$		

<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.

Learners/households		$\boxtimes$
4.7 Have new mechanisms or sources of funding for adult education and adult literacy been introduced since CONFINTEA VI (December 2009)?	Yes	No
		$\boxtimes$
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.

A new governmental mechanism for the financing of basic skills training for adults was initiated in Norway in 2006. Vox has the administrative responsibility for this programme, which is directed towards developing basic competence for working life. The aim of the BCWL programme is to give adults the opportunity to acquire the basic skills they need to keep up with the demands and changes in modern working life and civil society. The programme concentrates on reading, writing, numeracy, and digital skills. Any enterprise in Norway, private and public, can apply for funding from the programme. At present the number of participants in the programme exceeds 25 000. With 105 million NOK (14,8 million Euro) available Vox was able to fund 369 applications. The decision was made public on 12 March 2012.

# 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
Literacy (reading, writing, numeracy)	$\boxtimes$	Migrants, workers, unemployed, prisoners	
Vocational (technical, income-generation-related)	$\boxtimes$	Migrants, workers, unemployed, prisoners	$\boxtimes$
Life skills and/or health issues	$\boxtimes$	Migrants, unemployed, prisoners	$\boxtimes$
Use of information and communication technologies	$\boxtimes$	Migrants, workers, unemployed, prisoners	$\boxtimes$
Official/local languages	$\boxtimes$	Migrants, minority groups	$\boxtimes$
Foreign languages	$\boxtimes$	All students within formal education	
Human rights/civic education	$\boxtimes$	All students within formal education	
Liberal education/personal growth (i.e. artistic, cultural)	$\boxtimes$	Any adult in the country, through subsidies to non- formal education)	
Other (please provide a brief description below:)			

Private companies	Mark all that apply	Target group(s)	Use of ICT
		Low-skilled workers,	
Literacy (reading, writing, numeracy)		through the BCWL program	
Vocational (technical, income-generation-related)	$\square$	Workers in general, in company-financed training	$\boxtimes$
Life skills and/or health issues	$\boxtimes$	Public in general	
Use of information and communication technologies	$\boxtimes$	Workers in general	$\boxtimes$
Official/local languages	$\boxtimes$	Migrant workers (EEA zone)	
Foreign languages	$\boxtimes$	Public in general	$\boxtimes$
Human rights/civic education			
Liberal education/personal growth (i.e. artistic, cultural)	$\square$	Public in general	
Other (please provide a brief description below:)			

Civil society or non-governmental organisations	Mark all that apply	Target group(s)	Use of ICT
Literacy (reading, writing, numeracy)	$\boxtimes$	(Within the Basic Competence in Working	$\boxtimes$

		Life program, funded by the government)	
Vocational (technical, income-generation-related)	$\boxtimes$	Everybody	$\boxtimes$
Life skills and/or health issues	$\boxtimes$	Everybody	
Use of information and communication technologies	$\boxtimes$	Everybody	$\boxtimes$
Official/local languages			
Foreign languages	$\square$	Everybody	$\square$
Human rights/civic education	$\boxtimes$	Everybody	
Liberal education/personal growth (i.e. artistic, cultural)	$\boxtimes$	Everybody	
Other (please provide a brief description below:)			

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

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

The Vox Barometer 2010 (see http://www.vox.no/no/global-meny/English/Statistics-and-

research/Publications/Increased-interest-in-basic-skills-training-among-managers-/ ) provides evidence of the need experienced by managers for further basic skills training among their workers.

 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

 Others: unknown (see 5.4.)
 Image: Comparison of literacy programmes. Indicate if learning materials

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

Most literacy programs are given in Norwegian, even when the target group are migrants who have not yet acquired a mastery of Norwegian. This is because of the large number of different mother tongues represented in the target group. Two pilot projects are currently being run, where literacy training for migrants is given with the help of a teacher assistant who can speak the student's mother tongue.

Courses in social orientation for migrants are given in 14 different languages.

5.5 Have the languages in which literacy programmes are offered changed since the UNLD mid-term review in 2006?	Yes	No
		$\boxtimes$
If Yes, please provide a brief description and references:		

	Mark all that	Are local comm	nunities involved?
	apply	Yes	No
National leve	$\boxtimes$		
ا Sub-national level			

The curricula and the content and structure criteria are developed at national level (Vox). The materials are produced by different publishing houses. Special needs or new curricula may release national subventions and development projects.

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.

See http://www.vox.no/no/global-meny/English/Statistics-and-research/Publications/ for additional publications on research and statistics relevant to these issues

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:

The Vox Statistics Bank is meant to give Norwegian researchers and other stakeholders the possibility to get a solid knowledge of formal and non-formal education and training, work life training, career guidance, validation of prior learning and Norwegian language training for immigrants.

See http://www.vox.no/no/global-meny/English/Statistics-and-research/Statistics-for-adult-learning/

See also the Vox Mirror, an annual statistics report which presents data from the whole country regarding the participation og adults in learning activities (http://www.vox.no/no/global-meny/English/Statistics-and-research/Publications/The-Vox-Mirror/)

5.9 Does the government measure the learning outcomes of the following programmes...? (mark all that apply) Standardised Standardised Only by tests for tests for teachers/ Other statistical certification facilitators purposes purposes Adult education programmes (other than literacy)  $\square$  $\square$ Adult literacy programmes  $\boxtimes$ 

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

See http://www.vox.no/no/global-meny/English/Statistics-and-research/Statistics-for-adult-learning/ Statistics are only available for formal education and language training for immigrants.

Some projects within the BCWL program have measured learning outcomes. See Basic Skills Training in the Norwegian Postal Service: http://www.vox.no/no/global-meny/English/Statistics-and-research/Publications/Basic-skills-training-in-the-Norwegian-Postal-Service/

5.10 Are there differences between men and women in terms of their	Mark all th	at apply
participation in adult education and/or adult literacy programmes?	Yes	No
Adult education Adult literacy	$\boxtimes$	

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

If measures have been undertaken please provide a brief description and references:

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.

Participants in courses for immigrants are regularly tested and the results are communicated to the central authorities and are used as base for statistics. Vox has targets related to this type of ALE: 65 % of participants sitting for a written test should be able to pass it. The corresponding percentage for oral tests is 90%. Since these targets were established in 2007 there has been a marked increase both in the number of participants that take the test and in the number that succeeds.

# 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	$\boxtimes$		This relates only to formal education, where the same quality criteria are used as in the rest of the formal education line.
Learning materials	$\boxtimes$		
Facilitators' training	$\boxtimes$		
Teaching/ learning methods	$\boxtimes$		
Assessment of learning outcomes	$\boxtimes$		

Adult literacy			
Area	Mark when quality criteria are in place	Indicate year when quality criteria were introduced	Specify quality criteria in place
Curricula			
Learning materials			
Facilitators' training			
Teaching/ learning methods			Quality criteria are planned but not in place yet.
Assessment of learning outcomes			

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-se	ervice	In-se	rvice
Provider		Typical		Typical
i tovidei	Mark if yes	duration	Mark if yes	duration
		(months)		(months)
Governmental institution			$\square$	Variable
University	$\square$	Variable	$\boxtimes$	Variable
Private company				Variable
Non-governmental organisation			$\square$	Variable
Adult literacy				
	Pre-s	ervice	In-se	rvice
Provider		Typical		Typical
	Mark if yes	duration	Mark if yes	duration
		(months)		(months)
Governmental institution			$\square$	Variable
University	$\square$	Variable	$\square$	Variable
Private company				
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)				
Programme	Monthly average remuneration if available	Remarks/source		
Adult education (excluding literacy programmes)		The same as for educators in general, and it will vary according to a number of variables		
Adult literacy		See above.		

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 Adult literacy	
Please provide a brief description and references:		

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						
If one or more of the boxes is marked, please provide a brief description and references:						
An evaluation of the national program for Basic Competence in Working will be presented at vox.no	Life is about to be completed and					

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 CONFINTEA VI and the implementation of the Belém Framework for Action. Mark if taken place 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) 

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.

The creation of the European Basic Skills Network, EBSN, www.basicskills.eu

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.

# 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					Res	sults	
	very frequent	often	hardly	never	excellent	good	modest	no results
Advocacy events (conference, forum, etc.)			$\boxtimes$					
Media campaigns			$\boxtimes$					
Publications (booklets, leaflets, posters, etc.)			$\boxtimes$					
Other (please specify below)								

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:		
other excluded/ under-represented/underprivileged groups?		$\boxtimes$
If yes, please provide a brief description and reference:		

8.3 How would you rate th for literacy?	ne impact of the UN Literac	y Decade in helping to boos	t your advocacy efforts
It has been extremely helpful	It has helped a lot	It has helped a little	It has not helped
	from "it has not helped", ple nenting on their degree of s	ease provide below a brief e success:	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.		

8.5 Have your literacy targets changed over the last five years?	Yes	No
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?

There is still a need for better systems for professional development for teachers of basic skills and for more precise indicators for quality.

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

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 Norwegian government plans to continue the current effort to increase the level of education of its entire adult population well beyond 2013.