



Adult Education and Lifelong Learning in Lao PDR

**CONFINTEA Regional Follow-up Meeting in Asia and the Pacific
Four years later: Taking stock of the Belém Framework for Action**

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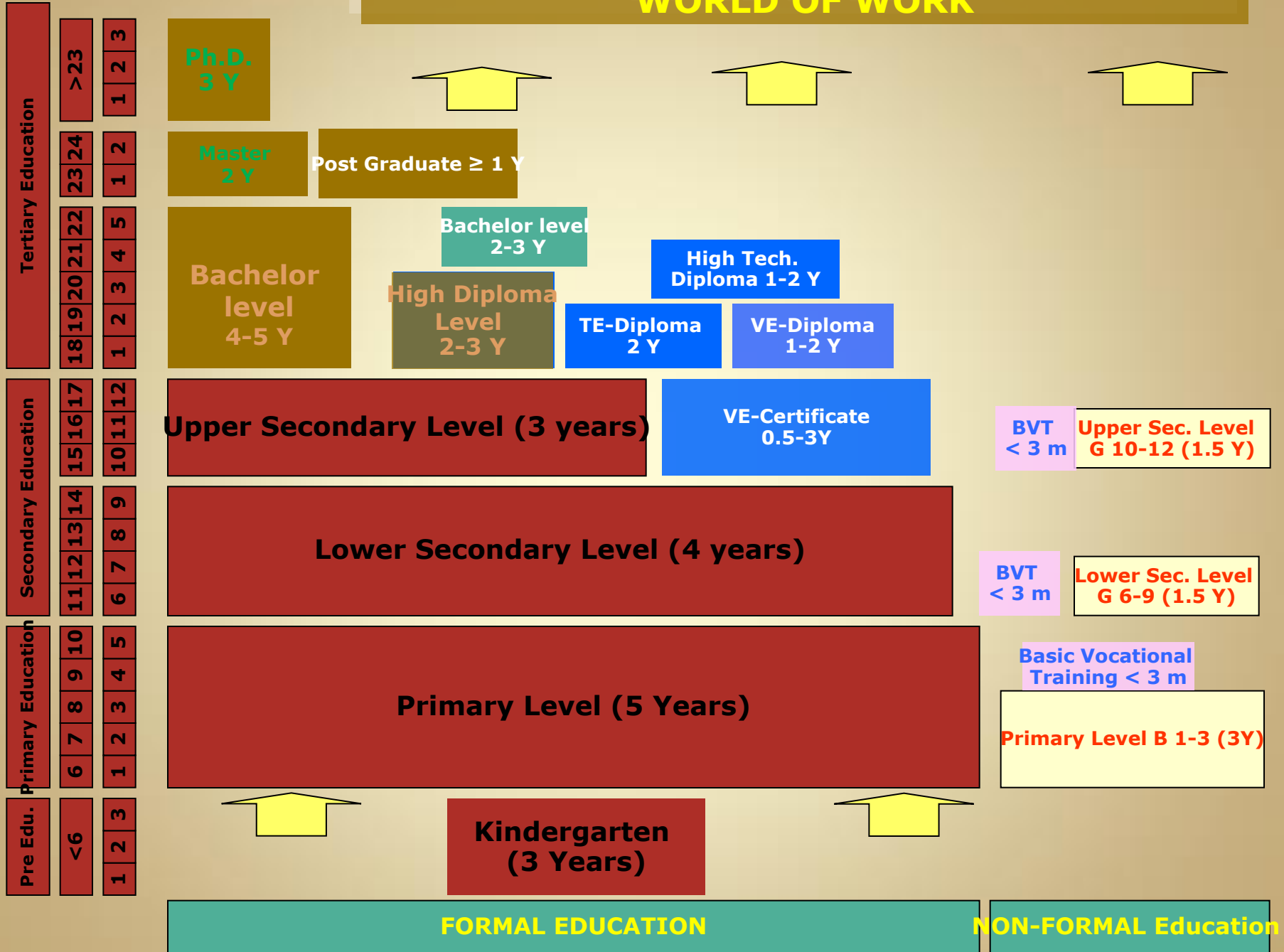
Country Profiles

- ❑ Population: 6,514,432; Female 3,259,980 (50.04%); Male 3,254,452 (49.96%)
- ❑ The Lao PDR consists of 1 capital and 16 provinces, 145 districts and 8600 villages
- ❑ Households 1,144,526
- ❑ Land area: 236,800 square kilometers
- ❑ Population density: 23.7 pers/km²
- ❑ Languages spoken 822; 49 ethnic groups



National Education System and Education Profiles in 2012-2013

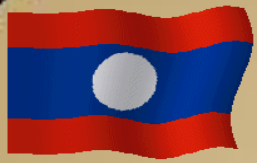
WORLD OF WORK





Education Profiles in 2012-2013

- ❑ ECE: GER 3-5 years increase from 28% to 33%.
- ❑ Primary: NER of P.1 increase from 90% to 93.4%; GER of P.1-5 increase from 95.2% to 96.8; Repetition Rate 9.0%; Drop out rate 6.3%; Completion Rate 71.1%; Survival Rate 70.6%.
- ❑ GER of Lower Secondary increase from 64.7% to 69%.
- ❑ Literacy rate of 15 above is 81.3%, Female 75.3%, Male 87.5%
- ❑ Literacy rate of 15-24 years 71.5%, Female 68%, Male 77.4% (LSIS 2011/2012)
- ❑ There are 131 districts of 145 in the country completed NFE primary.



National legislation, frameworks and opportunities



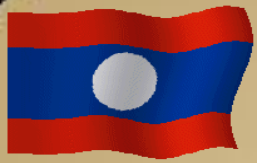
☐ The National Education Law 2008:

“National Education System comprise Formal and Non-Formal Education, and it is equivalent to all levels. The NFE is recognised, validate and accredicate at all levels as equivalent to the formal education”.

☐ National Education Strategic Vision up to 2020;

☐ Review national Non-formal Education policy up to 2020:

*To promote and urge the target youth, adult group; who have no chance and miss the opportunity, especially the women, disabled, to eradicate the illiteracy and get primary, secondary school and higher education, bachelor, master degree to get upgraded by the model and method of continuity education, remote education, general education of **lifelong learning**.*



National legislation, frameworks and opportunities



- ☐ The National Growth and Poverty Eradication Strategy (NGPES)
- ☐ Prime Minister Degree on Implementation of Education National Law No. 136, dated 29 June 2010
- ☐ National Education Sector Reform Strategy 2006-2015
- ☐ The Millennium Development Goals/MDG
- ☐ The National Education For All of Action Plan 2003-2015/EFA
- ☐ National Social-economic Development Plan
- ☐ Regards to MDG Laos had additional goal on Unexploded ordnance (UXO)
- ☐ Development partners + IOs + ASEAN and other countries

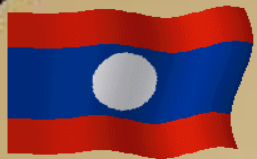


The expansion of the government's financial investment in adult learning and education

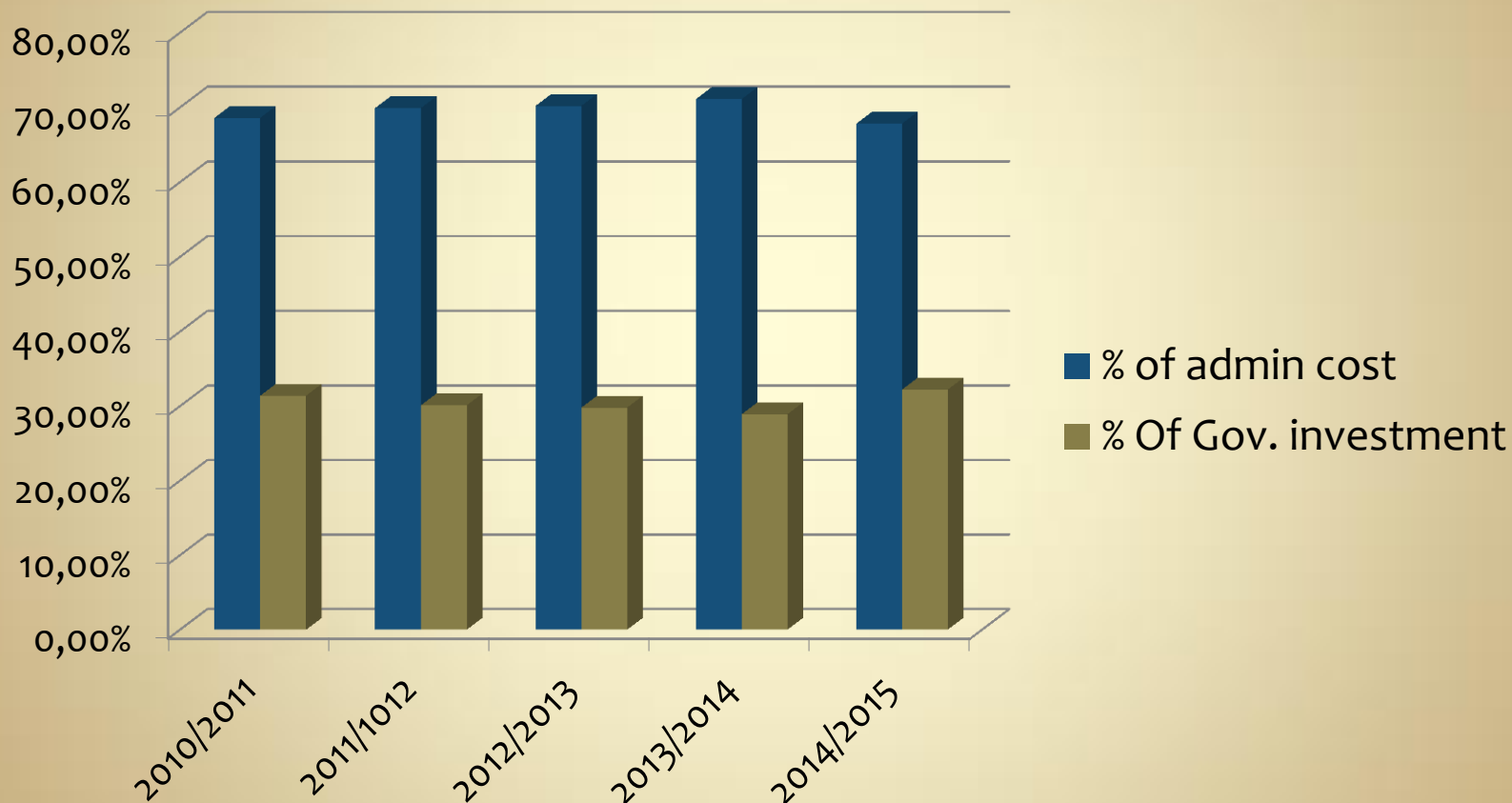


Financial support for Adult Education and Adult Literacy

- ❑ Annual education budget increase up to 17.30% of the national expenditure of 2013 (not including budget institute of other sectors).
- ❑ Education budget will increase from 19% in 2011 up to 27% in 2015 (ESDF).
- ❑ Budget allocation to the NFE:
 1. Invest in literacy, EP and Basic vocational training;
 2. Increasing salary of the teacher and NFE facilitator;
 3. Infrastructure in building the NFE centres;
 4. Provide more equipment and materials (text books, etc);
 5. Development partners and NGOs support through the several projects basically: Basic Education on Mobile Teacher (FTI), Literacy, EP programmes, Basic Vocational Training, etc.

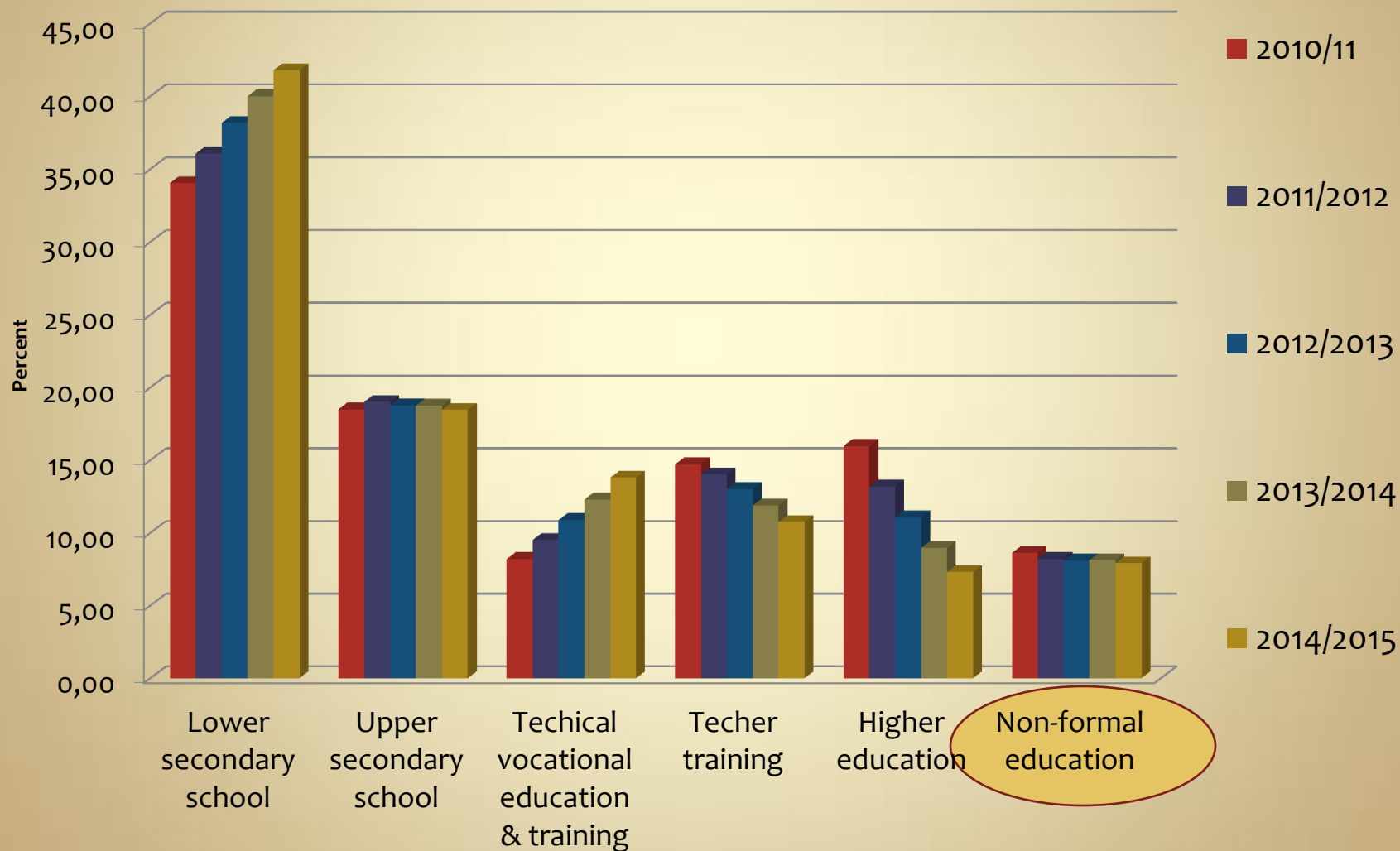


Gov. finance projection 2011-15





% of Gov. Finance in Adult Education by sectors





Investment of education 2006-2015

Unit kips(000)	Gov.	ODA	Total	Percentage
Early child hood Education	708.3	39,950.00	40,658.30	1.80%
Primary	5,987.90	394,543.80	400,531.70	17.30%
Basic education	21,250.00	96,612.30	117,862.30	5.10%
Secondary school	55,611.20	274,902.80	300,514.00	14.30%
Teachical vocational education & training	43,146.50	311,144.20	354,290.70	15.30%
Non-formal education	57,903.30	24,279.80	82,183.00	3.50%
Higher education	21,904.20	291,760.00	241,664.20	10.40%
Includsice education	11,507.50	715	12,222.50	0.50%
Ethnic school	9,961.7	573.8	10,535.40	0.50%
Statistic and information Education	400	410,400.00	410,800.00	17.70%
School meal	1,302.20	131,584.40	132,886.60	5.70%
Administration	47,271.40	107,100.00	154,371.40	6.70%
Ficical & art education	23,666.30	-	23,666.30	1.00%
Teacher Education	6,308.00	13.9	6,321.90	0.30%
Total:	306,928.60	2,011,579.90	2,318,508.40	100%



Challenges in Promoting Adult Education and Lifelong Learning

- ❑ Not specific policy and strategy on adult education and lifelong learning.
- ❑ Limited financial support into adult education, NFE and lifelong learning programme.
- ❑ Concept of Lifelong Learning is not well understood within the government and stakeholders.
- ❑ Adult education and adult literacy are not reached all the un-reached, particularly in the remote areas; most of the target illiterates are women and ethnic group.
- ❑ The disadvantaged and vulnerable people are whom drop out from the formal education and no skills.



Challenges (cont')

- ❑ Limited awareness about available learning opportunities.
- ❑ Insufficient Staff, both quality and quantity
- ❑ Global, International and regional (WTO, ASEAN qualification frameworks)
- ❑ Acceptance of the qualification in the region, especially in the initiative stage which will effect to the sustainability of the system (National Qualification Framework, Recognition, Validation Accreditation).
- ❑ The Unexploded ordnance (UXO) is an importance obstacle for the development and adult education.



Future plan and Recommendation

- ❑ Lifelong Learning Policy and framework would be developed which is combining formal, non formal education and informal learning.
- ❑ Integrating lifelong learning concept and framework as a part of Education Sector Working Group Agenda to mobilize funding resources both from the government and development partners.
- ❑ Literacy and Equivalency programmes should be provided continuously to the youth and adult through NFE centres, particularly CLCs.
- ❑ Income generation programme combining with the basic vocational training and skill development for youth and adult.



Future plan (cont')

- ❑ Capacity building need to be organized and skills development training for employment and innovative skills, technology/ICT for getting new jobs.
- ❑ Strong cooperation and networking within the country, region and international activities on LLL and adult education, and come in practice the Belém Framework for Action (CONFINTEA VI).
- ❑ Financial support from the government, IO, NGOs, Social Organization, and other resources.
- ❑ Setting up sytem, mechanism and implement the Monitoring and Evaluation.

