

Pamoja West Africa Research on Non Formal And Adult Education



Network of Participatory Methodologies Practitioners/Pamoja Gambia

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Introduction

The Gambia is a small country with a population of 1.4 million in 2003 with about 40% of the people live in the urban areas. The population growth rate is at 1.9% per annum a population density of 128 persons per square km. 49% of the people live in the rural areas and about 60% of the population is under 25 years of age.

The country's economy has a narrow base with a large re-export trade comprising about 80 percent of the country's merchandise exports, and contributing about 53-60% of domestic tax. Its total trade was 106% of GDP in 2006 and presently stands at 74% of GDP. The economy is dominated by the following sectors:

1. Services, 59 %,
2. Agriculture 28-30 %,
3. Tourism 12 %,
4. Manufacturing and Construction 12 % of the country's GDP.
5. Real GDP growth at factor cost was 7.2% in 2008,
6. Domestic Debt was 32.2 % of GDP in 2008.

The poverty levels which are presently estimated at 58% have been fluctuating from 60% in 1992, 63% in 1998 and 61% in 2003 in the country. Poverty has been identified as a rural phenomenon but recent information indicates that it is an increasing urban phenomenon. About 91 percent of the ultra poor and 72 percent of the poor live off agriculture as their main source of livelihood. *(Source: ANR Sector Policy, 2009-2015, Ministry of Agriculture)*

The Government of The Gambia is committed to reducing poverty and improving the well-being of its population. This commitment is driven by the Government's long-term strategy, Vision 2020, which is being executed through a series of medium-term development plans since 1994. The Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE) is The Gambia's development strategy and investment programme for 2012 to 2015. The PAGE is based on Vision 2020 and various sector strategies, and is consistent with the Paris Declaration's resolutions on aid effectiveness and the ownership of development. PAGE is the main interface between the Government and The Gambia's development partners and is fully aligned with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and is a medium term strategic plan leading to a developed and prosperous Gambia. The focus of PAGE is to accelerate pro-poor growth and generate employment.

The Gambia has a comprehensive policy framework for addressing development issues in the social sectors of health and education, among others. The Gambia has made significant strides in improving the literacy rate. Within the Education Policy 2004-2015, and in relation to the goal of literacy, remarkable progress has been recorded for the cohort 15-24 years with a reduction of the illiteracy rate by 46% missing the target by only 4 percentage points while the illiteracy rate for the 15+years has been reduced by only 28% missing the target by 22%. This suggests that a lot more work needs to be concentrated on the latter if adult illiteracy is to be reduced by 50% by 2015.

Tool 1: National policy document (NFE)

Table1

Document	Contents	Pertinence	Weaknesses	Recommendations
1. National Policy of NFE	Definition NFE Policy: The statement of intent to operationalize the dictates of the Revised Education Policy (2004-2015) on adult literacy and Non-formal education	The NFE Policy will guide the process to ensure a well-coordinated and effective implementation of NFE Programmes/projects	Low compliance rate in the implementation of the NFE Policy	Enforcement of the NFE Policy for all actors to comply
	Specifics objectives: To “Increase access for adults, out-of-school youth and children in difficult circumstances to functional literacy and numeracy programmes in order to halve the illiterate population by 2015”.	To complement government’s efforts in achieving EFA & MDGs 2 and 3	Weak link between the sector and other Govt. Ministries to provide support towards achieving the NFE policy Objectives	To improve the linkage and create synergies between the sector and other Government sectors geared towards creating support for NFE
	Expected Results: To contribute to the improvement in levels of literacy by 50% and acquisition of life and livelihood skills by 2015	Access to adult learning increased for improved standards of living.	Limited budget allocation to NFE & low motivation of stakeholders	Advocate for Increase budgetary allocation to NFE Design sensitisation programmes to create awareness and encourage participation in NFE

	<p>Methodology: The NFE Programme is being implemented within the framework of Public Private Sector Partnership approach (PPPA)</p>	PPPA to increase participation in the implementation of NFE programmes	<p>-Limited Service providers in NFE - inadequate funding -poor networking and alliance between actors</p>	<p>-Advocate for more funds to support the PPPA approach -Encourage networking and alliance between actors</p>
	<p>System of monitoring and evaluation: Monitoring and evaluation is based on the existing M&E framework of MoBSE using the NFE-M&E Guideline.</p>	To provide reliable information on NFE programmes to inform policy decision	Poor data management by stakeholders	<p>Build capacity of stakeholders in proper data management. Advocate for the use of the NFE M&E guidelines and facilitate access to the NFE-MIS</p>
	<p>Financing The scope and intensity of the policy suggest that the Non-formal Education Programmes will require broad based financial resources</p>	Financial support from both public and donors to ensure the attainment of the policy objectives	High dependency on donor support for the implementation of NFE	Advocating for increased budgetary allocation for NFE from Government Local fund and other partners (Donors)
<p>2. National programmes for the policy implementation Public Private Sector Partnership Approach</p>	<p>Definition PPPA – An approach implemented under a World Bank funder project: Support to literacy courses through the involvement of local operators</p>	To meet the different needs and interest of stakeholders	inadequate resources to expand the programme	Advocate for more participation of providers and resource mobilization.

-Basic Literacy Programme (BLP)	BLP: an intervention that is supported by MoBSE from the national budget targeting food vendors in schools who have been provided with literacy and numeracy skills	Expanded vision for basic literacy as a foundation for entrepreneurial skills.	-Poor coordination -No income generating skills component	Provide capacity building programmes for effective coordination of NFE prog. -Integrate life and livelihood skills in literacy programmes
	Specifics Objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide functional literacy for 4800 adults especially women, out-of-school youth, disabled persons and children in difficult circumstances by 2015 • Provide post-literacy for 3840 functional literacy graduants 	To contribute to the reduction of illiteracy rates by 50% by 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited to only 4 educational regions • Inadequate funding 	To expand the programme to all 6 educational regions with increase funding.
	Expected Results 70% success rate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased 	Contribute to reduction of illiteracy rates by 50% by 2015.	Low capacity of service providers	Build capacity of service providers

	<p>capacity of service providers for effective NFE service delivery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance participants' standards of living. 			
	<p>Methodology: Primer Base Literacy</p> <p>REFLECT</p>	<p>Thematic functional literacy/numeracy materials related to participants daily life</p> <p>An approach to learning and social change using Participatory Rural Appraisal tools</p>	<p>Limited human, material and financial resources for effective service delivery.</p>	<p>Provide adequate resources</p>
	<p>System of monitoring and evaluation: Monitoring and evaluation is based on the existing M&E framework of MoBSE using the NFE-M&E Guideline.</p>	<p>To provide reliable information on NFE programmes to inform policy decision</p>	<p>Poor data management by stakeholders -The NFE-MIS not in use</p>	<p>Build capacity of stakeholders in proper data management.</p> <p>Advocate for the use of the NFE M&E guidelines and facilitate access to the NFE-MIS</p>
	<p>Financing: World Bank and Gambia</p>	<p>PPPA supported by</p>	<p>-Literacy provisions mainly driven by</p>	<p>-Advocate for resource</p>

	Government	World Bank NFE Component - Third Education Sector IDA Program (Phase II)	donor funding and this has indeed affected continuity of interventions once donor funding wanes. -Govt. allocation to NFE very low	mobilisation to sustain literacy provisions -Create synergies with other ministries to renew their policies and to include literacy provisions in their annual budget lines
	Government Local fund (GLF)	BLP intervention that is supported by MoBSE from the national budget		

Tool 2 : Statistics and reliability

Indicators	Country's report for CONFINTEA VI	General Report on Adult Learning and Education 2014	Assessment programme of NFE 2014	Gaps	Why ?
Literacy rate	52.1%.	42.5%	71.7%	Inconsistency in the statistics	This may be due to different indicators used.
Literacy Rate of the women	30.6%	25%	32.6%	ditto	ditto
% of the national budget for education	N/A	N/A	22.2%		
% of the budget of education given to NFE	0.30%	N/A	N/A		
Facilitators Motivation (Salary or others)	30 – 72 US\$	N/A	N/A		
% of people living below poverty line	N/A	N/A	48.4; 58% ¹		
Rate of school desertion	9.1%	N/A	N/A		
Rate of repeating	N/A	N/A	N/A		

¹ Source: PAGE 2012-2015 & ANR Policy

class in college					
Ministries concerned with NFE	The Department of Community Development under the Ministry of Local Government	N/A	N/A		
Ministry in charge of coordination	MoBSE	MoBSE	MoBSE	None commitment of some sectors to NFE provision	Advocate for a multi-sectoral approach to NFE provision.
Achievements			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The adult literacy rate reflects the accumulated achievement of lower basic education and adult literacy • males have achieved a reduced illiteracy rate of 23.4% against the 2015 target of 20.8% • an overall increase by 19.9% for females and 17 points for the males 		

<p>Challenges</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tracking regular progress in literacy has been a significant challenge, given that data on literacy is only available every ten years from the national census. • literacy provision are mainly driven by donor funding and this has indeed affected continuity of interventions 		<p>Include literacy data in ongoing research and studies including national census</p> <p>Increase budgetary allocation for NFE</p>
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Tool 3: Actors and investments

1. Network for Participatory Methodologies Practitioners (NPMP)
Kerewan, North Bank Region
Faburama Fofana (National Coordinator)

2. Education for All Campaign Network (EFANet)
Mr. Siyat Gaye (Ag. National Coordinator)

Federating Network

1. NPMP/Pamoja Gambia :Pamoja West Africa
2. EFANet : Member of ANCEFA

Active Organizations in advocacy for Literacy and non Formal Education

Organization	Address	Contact Person	Topics
Future in Our Hands The Gambia (FIOHTG)	Kotu South	Bubacarr ML Camara bubacarr.camara@fioh.org	*Democracy *Health and Nutrition *Gender *Environmental Protection *FGM *Household Resource Management
Agency for Development of Women and Children (ADWAC)	Kerewan, NBD	Faburama Fofana faburama2001@yahoo.co.uk	*Gender *Health and Nutrition *HIV/AIDS *Gender
Wulli and Sandu Development Agency (WASDA)	Jah Kunda	Kebba Sillah 6588925	*Health education/HIV AIDS *Basic Human Rights *Democracy and Good governance *Environmental protection *Food production and marketing
Agency for Village Support	Kaur, CRR North	Sam Jaiteh	*Democracy

(AVISU)		6546192	*Gender *Skills training *Environmental protection
Njawara Agricultural Training Centre (NATC)	Njawara, NBR	Mama Manneh 9906933	*Health and sanitation *Gender *Food Security *Skills Training *Income/expenditure analyses
Action Aid International The Gambia (AAITG)	MDI Road, Serekunda	Kadijatou Jallow Kadijatou.baldeh@actionaid.org	*Human Rights *Health Education/HIV/AIDS *Child Rights *Gender *Democracy/Good Governance
Trust Agency for Development (TARUD)	Gunjur	Sandang Bojang	*HIV/AIDS *Skills training for women
Alliance for Democracy in Africa (ADA)	Faji Kunda	Dr. Madi Touray Tel: 9948191	*Basic Human Rights *Democracy, Good Governance *Health education *Basic Business Management
Jamali Wakkilaare Women's Cooperative Society (JWCS)	Jamali Ganyado CRR North	Madam Wagne Tel: 6305579	*Gender *Income/Expenditure analyses *Food Security
Chargel Skills Center	Chargel Village CRR South	Musa Jawo Tel: 7285671	*Women's Income Generation *Skills training *Youth Advocacy

Technical and financing partners that invest in Literacy and Non Formal Education

Name	Address	Contact Person	Amount Invested in 2014
MoBSE	Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education	Director, BSED	1,833,000.00 (GMD)
UNESCO BREDA	NATCOM (National Commission for	Secretary General	66,000 US\$

	UNESCO Gambia)		
AAITG	AAITG	Country Director	N/A
Future In Our Hands The Gambia	Kotu South, KMC	Bubacarr ML Camara bubacarr.camara@fioh.org	600,000 GMD
Agency for Development of Women and Children (ADWAC)	Kerewan, NBD	Faburama Fofana faburama2001@yahoo.co.uk	1.0 million GMD
WACC	Brikama Misera West Coast	Sulayman Touray (Programme Coordinator)	2000 US\$
NAWFA	Kairaba Avenue	Njagga Jawo (Executive Director)	65000 US\$
OPLA	Kinteh Kunda, North Bank Region	Landing Jabang, Programme Director	1.2 million GMD
Wulli and Sandu Development Agency (WASDA)	Jah Kunda, Upper River Region	Kebba Sillah Executive Director	100,000 GMD
ABWE Mission	Kerr Serign	Director	N/A
Agency for Village Support (AVISU)	Kaur, CRR North	Sam Jaiteh Tel: 6546192	20,000 GMD
Njawara Agricultural Training Centre (NATC)	Njawara, NBR	Mama Manneh Yel: 9906933	446,000 GMD

Successes

- Most organizations now link literacy programme to wider development; various themes included in literacy programmes for addressing poverty issues
- Literacy centres playing active role in community mobilization and participation in community project implementation
- Use of participatory approaches in literacy programmes makes them important places for continued community analyses and action planning
- Community Projects emerging from literacy centers and being implemented
- Reading and writing skills among adults

Difficulties

- Poor funding of action points emerging from literacy centers
- Poor motivation for facilitators
- Inadequate training of facilitators and supervisors.

Opportunities

- Funding opportunities from multilateral organizations

Tool 4 : Global framework and national synergies

National Document of policy	Level of taking into consideration of Literacy and Non Formal Education	Activities related to Literacy and Non Formal Education	Result/achievements	Recommendations in terms of synergy or topic of advocacy
1. Strategic framework of growth, poverty decreasing - PAGE	Expanded vision of Basic Education includes Literacy & NFE	Implementing adult and non-formal education programmes that particularly target under-served regions, girls, out-of-school youth, unlettered adults and other disadvantaged groups of the population.	an overall increase in the reduction of illiteracy rate by 50 shows that there is 19.9% for female and 17% for the males	The interventions currently being implemented to be scaled up and consolidated
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ANR Sector Policy (2009-2015) • Draft Fisheries Policy the Gambia 	Introduction of ANR curricula at basic cycle level, and intensifying adult literacy programmes particularly in rural agricultural areas;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Development and appraisal • Award and signing of Contract with Service Provider (NAWFA) • Identification of project intervention communities • Community sensitisation • Formation of class management committees (CMCs) • Training of facilitators • Establishment of literacy centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 27 communities identified in 6 educational regions • CMCs established in each intervention site comprised of 5 members each • 27 literacy centres established targeting 30 participants per centre • Varied skills provided for rice and vegetable farmers in the NEMA Project area 	Provide more support for multi-sectoral approach to NFE
National Health Policy (2011-2020)	Literacy is seen as a tool used to raise awareness among the population through the provision of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement a comprehensive health education and promotion policy. • Establish an effective 	N/A	Provide more support for multi-sectoral approach to NFE

	relevant health information that would promote, protect and improve health outcomes.	<p>coordinating mechanism among all stakeholders for correct and consistent health messages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the capacity of service providers on IEC and behavioural change communication 		
National Youth Policy (2009-2018)	Literacy is termed as one of the most important measurements of human development, Gambian young women lag behind the young men with an illiteracy rate that hovers around 20-30%. This rate has a direct correlation to access, because if one lacks information, one cannot make informed decisions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop IEC messages to address issues of concern to the youth such as: unemployment, reproductive health, finance management etc. Advocate for the eradication of FGM by educating the populace on the pros and cons of the practice. Educate women to provide them with skills for economic independence 	N/A	Provide more support for multi-sectoral approach to NFE
The Gambia National Gender Policy (2010-2020)	Investing in formal and non-formal education and training; with its exceptionally high social and economic return has proved to be one of the best means of achieving sustainable development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Translate the National Gender Policy (NGP) into institutional specific policies, strategies and programmes. Ensure institutional policies and programmes are gender sensitive and benefit women and men. 		Sustain the gains registered in the improved levels of gender mainstreaming

Policy of decentralisation, regionalisation or federation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Draft EFA Review Report 2014	Introduction of Early Literacy in National Languages (ELINL) in schools targeting Grades 1, 2 and 3 students aimed at teaching reading skills in the mother tongue, to provide a strong foundation for learning to read in English.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of teachers in the teaching of reading and comprehension for grades 1, 2 and 3 using the phonics approach • Train teachers in teaching reading skills in the mother tongue, • programme piloted in 125 schools • Mapping exercise to expand intervention in 65 communities 	<p>Increased and expanded programme in 190 communities</p> <p>2800 Grade s1-3 teachers trained in teaching in the national languages to enhance early grade reading</p> <p>All Cluster Monitors orientated on the programme</p> <p>Improved reading abilities of children using ELINL</p>	Expand and consolidate gains made in this area.

Analyse the following chart (Not more than 2 pages)

Tool 5: Level of achievements of recommendations during the three past years of ADEA and action plan of Bélem

Document	Recommendations	Tangible Activities in line with the recommendations	Achieved results	Recommendations in terms of synergy or topic of advocacy
1. Frame work of Belem	<p>Participatory approach in policy development;</p> <p>Developing a road map with clear goals and deadlines to meet this challenge;</p> <p>Mobilising and increasing internal and external resources and expertise to carry out literacy programmes with greater scale, range, coverage and quality;</p>	<p>Regional & National consultative conference held</p> <p>Workshop conducted to identify priority areas in NFE Policy</p> <p>Proposal for resource mobilization undertaken and submitted for GLF & UNESCO</p>	<p>Revised NFE Policy 2004-2015</p> <p>Road map developed and available</p> <p>Acquired internal & external funding through Government Local Funds (GLF) & Literacy Emergency Fund through</p>	<p>Advocate for a multi-sectoral approach in the implementation of the NFE policy</p> <p>Continue to implement road map</p> <p>Advocate for continued resource mobilization (internal and external) for literacy & NFE provision in a larger scale</p>

	focusing literacy actions on women & girls including rural populations;	World Bank and other donors funding has focused on women and girls; another provider targeted prisoners	4839 women and girls received literacy training & 3840 women received post literacy which includes income generating and access to micro credit	Encourage more literacy and NFE providers to diversify their interventions targeting rural populations & other disadvantaged groups.
2. ADEA General Report for 2012	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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2. Draft National EFA Review Report 2014, MoBSE & NATCOM
3. Agriculture and National Resource (ANR) Policy, 2009-2015, Government of the Gambia
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6. Health Policy, (2011-2020), Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Government of the Gambia
7. Revised NFE Policy (2004-2015) MoBSE
8. National Youth Policy (2009-2018), Ministry of Youth
9. The Gambia Fishery Policy, Government of Gambia