

Learning Villages:

Rural Learning Communities for Sustainable Rural Transformation

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If you woke up this morning with more health than illness, you are more blessed than the million who won't survive the week.

If you have food in your refrigerator, clothes on your back, a roof over your head and a place to sleep, you are richer than 75% of this world.

If you can read this message, you are more blessed than over two billion people in the world who cannot read anything at all.

Poverty ReductionPrevious Experience

Top-down approach Lack of local **Inability of** participation local people **Unchanged** Improved situation but situation not sustained

Poverty largely remains unchanged for the population who were poor!



Learning Villages and Rural Learning Communities

Definition

A Learning Village is:

A rural community where every rural resident, regardless of age, sexual identity, race, religion and social status, has a <u>willingness</u> and an <u>opportunity</u> to be <u>continuously</u> empowered through knowledge acquisition, skills development, and values and attitudes cultivation, as per each learner's immediate and long-term <u>learning needs</u>, for the betterment of <u>individuals and their community</u>.

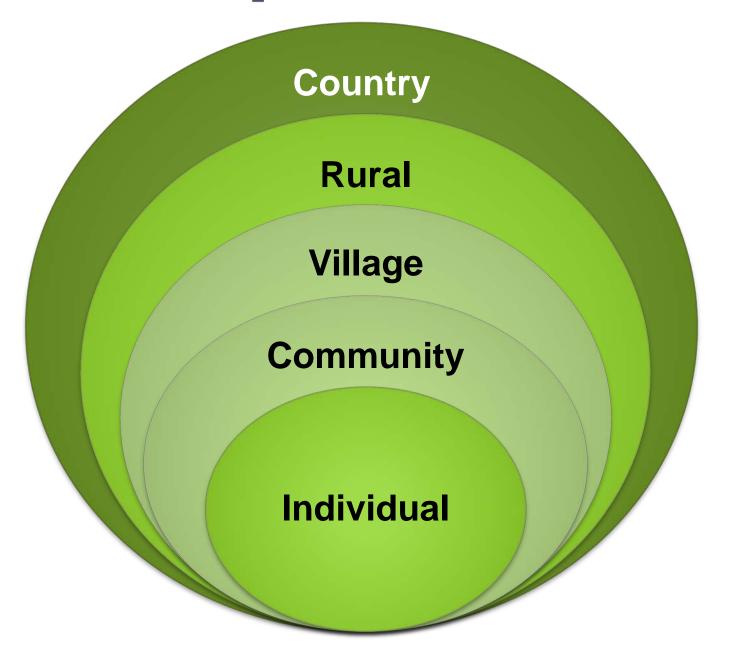
A rural learning community:

Comprises a group of rural people who share common learning needs and are actively engaged in learning together and from each other.

A Framework to Promote, Facilitate and Maintain Rural Learning Communities &

Learning Villages for Lifelong Learning

Philosophical Position



Some Notes

- Two-way interaction;
- Individuals as centrality of learning and change agents;
- Learning community as a mechanism to drive change
 - Differ from "community in which learning occurs;
 - Featured by shared goals, learner-centred approach, trainer as a facilitator, self-help;
- Collaboration and partnership between stakeholders.

S	of	Focus

Action	s and	Outco	omes

Areas of	Focus

For Individuals

For Communities and

For **Nations**

Establishing & Maintaining

a Learning Village/

Learning Community

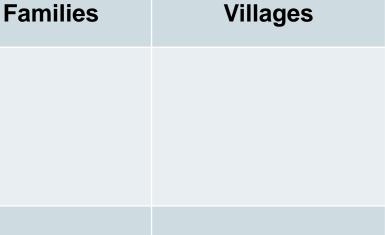
Learning Communities in Action - Features of

Benefits of

Rural Learning Communities

and

Rural Learning Communities



Political will **Nations** Policies & funding Advocacy Facilitating Communities Mobilisation Villages Coordination Willing to engage & **Individuals** contribute Opportunity to do **Families** SO

Establishing & Maintaining A Learning Village/ Learning Community

Areas of Focus

- Basic education
- Vision & goals
- Leadership
- Governance
- PartnershipsCollaboration
- Infrastructure
 Resources
- Funding

Example: Basic Education

Citizens have the foundation knowledge and skills for lifelong learning through strong and effective basic education available to all citizens.

Supplementary non-formal literacy and numeracy development programs are in place.

Individuals
proactively seek to
strengthen their
own basic
education and that
of their family &
local community

Organize and facilitate appropriate adult literacy development activities

Policies & funding exist to facilitate universal basic education including 100% adult literacy

Learning Communities in Action - Features of Rural Learning Communities

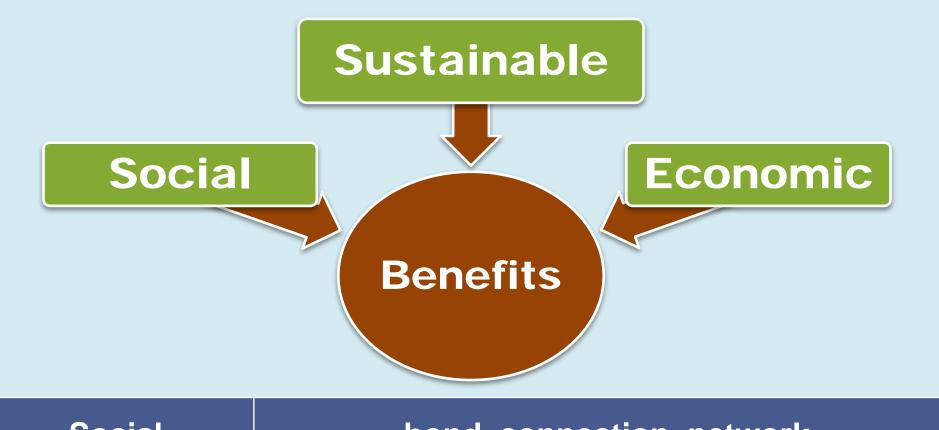
- Empowering learners
- Individuals contribute to their learning
- Dynamic learning communities
- Learning for all
- Sector comprehensive
- Appropriate pedagogy and technology
- Innovation and creativity
- Linking community infrastructure and social capital
- Capacity building

Example: Appropriate Pedagogy and Technology

Individuals <u>undertake learning</u> within learning communities through a variety of pedagogy and using a range of technology and have access to ICT.

Villages and rural communities proactively engage in processes to bring about improved <u>facilities</u> for learning and improved communications <u>infrastructure</u>.

Government <u>budget</u> priorities emphasize the development of infrastructure for adult education and training at village and community level. Budget meets increasing demand.



Social	bond, connection, network
Economic	quality of life
	sustainable local community
Sustainable	sustainable activity
	environment

Example: Social Benefits

- Individuals develop their social and communication skills, and establish and strengthen relationships.
- This leads to opportunities for collaboration and social engagement that can go outside of the learning community.
- It helps to build "community" and a sense of belonging.
- Socially engaged communities are caring and supporting communities.
- Participants feel welcomed and supported.
- Activities and courses are socially rewarding and enjoyable.
- A nation that is socially engaged and socially linked has a general sense of contentment and fulfillment.
- Citizens that are empowered take on responsibility and make a greater contribution to national development and general wellbeing.

Follow-up Activities

Advocacy; network building; resource mobilization

Capacity building of local governance and women groups representatives

Identification of indicators and establishment of a framework for monitoring

