

Non-Formal Education in Afghanistan and the NFUAJ Role



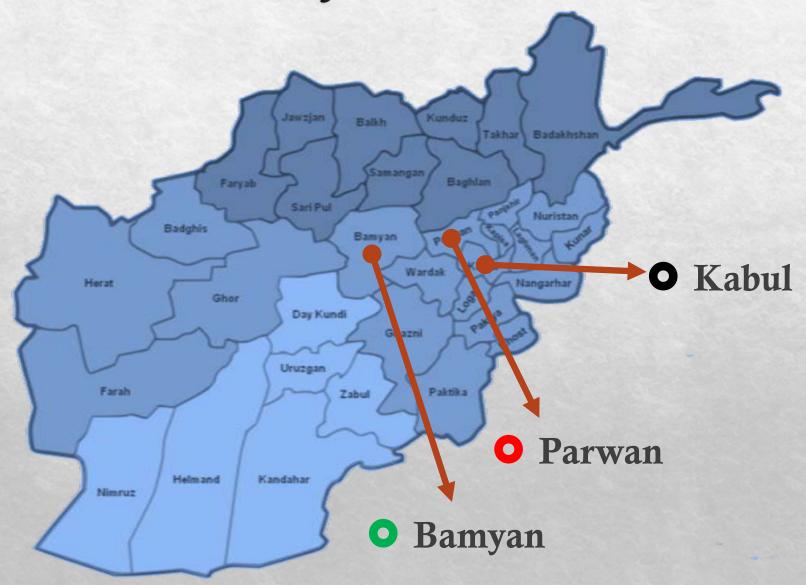
Presented by Hashimi NFUAJ Kabul Office October - 2014



In this presentation

- The Afghanistan CLCs at a glance.
- Women participation in the CLC.
- CLC activities on PEACE.
- Entertainment programs for youths.
- Literacy program for marginalized group.
- How CLC changed a person's life (case study 1-2)
- Community people unity and coordination.
- Challenges
- Future vision.

CLC Project Locations



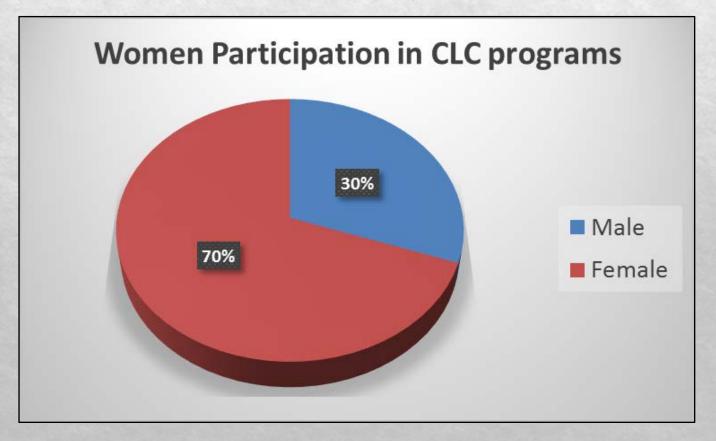
The Afghanistan CLC at a glance.

- * 15 CLCs were established by NFUAJ financial and technical support in coordination and assistance of literacy department of Ministry of Education Afghanistan (2003-14)
- Recruitment of 119 teachers for CLCs by government financial support.
- ❖ In total (54,270) learners graduated from CLCs (2003 − 2013).
- * For development of CLCs, in total (70,000) USD) budget approved by the government (2012 -13).
- * Approval 10 staffs for each CLC by the government.
- 79 seminars have been held for CLC staffs by NFUAJ financial and LD technical support (2003-14)
- * 19 kinds supplementary materials literacy and 23 TV and radio spots have been developed for promotion of literacy and CLC.

Effectiveness of Afghan CLCs in the Communities

Advocacy for women education and empowerment

Gender	No. of Learner	Percentage %
Male	16526	30.5%
Female	37744	70%
Total	54270	100.0%



Lets see the women participation in the CLCs by picture













Effectiveness of Afghan CLCs in Communities

- Afghan CLCs advocate for PEACE and Co Existing
- ✓ 12 PEACE gatherings have been held in CLCs



Effectiveness of Afghan CLCs in Communities

- Afghan CLC is a good place of entertainment for youths.
- ✓ Sports tournaments.









Effectiveness of Afghan CLCs in Communities

- Afghan CLC provides learning opportunity for marginalized people.
- ✓ 264 Kochies (nomad people) graduated from literacy program in Deh-Sabz district of Kabul province (hygiene programs was also included) .



165 to formal school





99 to madrasa.



Effectiveness of CLCs on Communities

Local vocational is improved and a career is ensured

o Case study 1: Mr. Haneef a literacy learner, a leather craft teacher, a Principal

of school in Istalif district, Kabul province

- ✓ Education until grade 4.
- ✓ Graduated from CLC literacy class 2004.
- ✓ Graduated from CLC vocational training program 2005.
- ✓ Graduated from high school 2012.
- ✓ As teacher in CLC 2012.
- Now principal of a secondary school in his village.













Effectiveness of CLCs on Communities

Case study 3: Comparison of Senjed Dara village of Parwan province

2003

- Population 21,500
- Literacy rate (2,580 people literate) 12%
- No school.
- No CLC.
- No health clinic.
- No irrigation system.
- 10 teachers in whole village.
- Area full of land mine.
- Not any development project.

2014

- Population 22,000
- Literacy rate (12,100 people literate) 55%, which shows 9,520 or 44.2% increased literate people
- 6 schools (2180 students boys & girls).
- 3 CLCs including 210 learners.
- One health clinic (every day 40 –50 OPD).
- Rehabilitation of irrigation system completed.
- Land clearing from land mine.
- Training 135 teachers including 35 CLC teachers.
- 106 boys and girls graduated (45 higher education, 61 technical education).
- Training 42 community representatives.
- Training 100 gardeners.
- Training 15 boys first aid health.
- Training 15 girls midwifery.

Effectiveness of CLCs on Communities

Case Study 2: Community Facilitator, Senjed Dara village, Parwan province

Mr. Hamayoon

- Village facilitator
- Education until grade 5.
- •Graduated from literacy in 2004.
- •Graduated from High school in 2010.
- Teacher in CLC 2010.
- Now Principal of High school 2011.







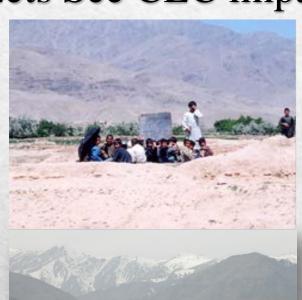
Mr. Edi Mohammad

- •Armed commander (250 300 armed people).
- Education until grade 4
- •Graduated from literacy in 2004.
- Constructed CLC by his labor workers 2007.
- •Graduated from high school in 2011.
- •Graduated from computer class in 2011.
- Graduated from police training center in 2012.
- Now Chief of district police























Effectiveness of Afghan CLCs on Community

- Community People Unity and Coordination.
 - ✓ Comparison of Haydar Abad village of Bamyan province

2003

- Population 4,395
- Literacy rate (264 people literate) 6%
- No school.
- No CLC.
- No health clinic.
- No drinking water supply system.
- 10 teachers in whole village.
- Not any development project.

2014

- Population 4,395
- Literacy rate (2,794 people literate) 64%, which shows 2,530 or 58% increased literate people
- 1 school (1178 students boys & girls).
- 2 CLCs including 230 learners.
- One health clinic (every day 60 –70 OPD).
- Rehabilitation of drinking water supply system completed.
- Extension of electricity completed.
- Training 39 teachers including 14 CLC teachers.
- 96 boys and girls graduated (18 higher education, 45 teachers).
- 100 government staffs from Haydar Abad.
- Training 25 community representatives.
- Training 12 boys tinsmith.
- Training 120 girls tailoring and cooking.





























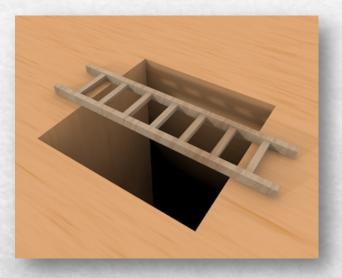












Challenges

- Slow practical implementing policy of MoE Strategic Plan on expansion of CLCs to all over the country.
- Irregular budget allocation for development of CLC programs.
- Weak publicity and awareness raising by MoE on CLC promotion.
- Lack of staffs (vocational professional teachers).
- Lesser involvement of LD and CLCs staffs in overseas study visits.

Future Vision

- Shifting from implementing role to advisory and technical support to LD.
- Expansion of CLCs in the following areas:
 - 1. Construction of CLC out of Kabul city (7) districts (each center 70,000 USD)
 - 2. Construction of CLC complex in zone level (total 8 zone, each zone complex 300,000 USD).
 - 3. Construction of village type CLC, refugees registered camps (total 12 camps, each camp 30,000 USD).
- To provide civil education beside literacy.
- Capacity building to LD CLC directorate personnel.
- Development of supplementary materials(requested by LD).
- Study visits to LD staffs.
- Enhancement of literacy and vocational programs in the CLC.
- Organization of peace building, women empowerment and social and cultural programs through CLC.

