# The Development of Strategies of Building a Learning Society in Viet Nam for 2011-2020

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- Draft 9 of the Strategies of Building a Learning Society of VN
- 2. The Latest Development of SEAMEO Centre on LLL in VN

- □ Vietnam is committed to the rights of lifelong learning for everyone. Lifelong Learning in Vietnam has a relatively long history, with a high priority given during the last 60 years.
- □ During his time, President Ho Chi Minh had many famous messages to encourage lifelong learning, such as "Learning is endless. Lifelong Learning helps us grow up, the more we grow up, the more we need to learn".

- The Constitution of SR of Vietnam (1992) has affirmed that "Learning is a right and duty of every citizen. Every citizen, regardless of ethnic origin, religious belonging, beliefs, gender, family background, social status or economic conditions has an equal right of access to learning opportunities".
- Article 44 of the Education Law (2005) has affirmed that "Non-formal education is responsible to help people to learn while they work, to learn through their life to enrich their personality, to improve their educational levels, their professional skills, to improve quality of their life... The government will make a policy on development of non-formal education to provide Education for All and to build a Learning Society".

- ☐ Two significant policy documents:
  - ☐ Building a Learning Society for 2005-2010, and
  - ☐ Building a Learning Society for 2011-2020

Building a Learning Society for 2005-2010 has the goal of:

Creating opportunities and favorable conditions for everyone of all ages, at all educational levels to learn continuously throughout their life in any place, any time and any learning level...

Shortcomings of 2005-2010

Firstly: Awareness among a part of cadres and people of significance and usefulness of LLL is still limited,

Secondly: The legislation for education is yet to be comprehensive and synchronized, and have not met requirements of renovation of State management on education and training, especially legal documents relating to investment, regime and policies for continuing education.

Thirdly: Although the education institution network has rapidly developed, in more socio-economically disadvantaged and remote regions, infrastructure and equipment are of poor quality and outdated.

Shortcomings of 2005-2010

Fourthly: The managing staff are limited in terms of capacity, and they are not really active in accessing new approaches in line with the development of the society and requirements of the cause of education and training. The teaching age workforce is inadequate in quantity in more socto-economically disadvantaged and remote regions and limited in pedagogical capacity that impede the ers improvement of educational quality.

Fithly: Program contents and learning mateials for continuing education are yet to be rich or appropriate with the ever-diverse learning needs of the people and with characteristics matching each type of learner. The teaching, testing and assessment methods are still backward and slow to renovate.

Shortcomings of 2005-2010

Sixthly: The management of quality of educational activities, especially that of continuing education has yet to meet the requirements of promoting efforts of teachers, learners and education institutions.

Seventhly: The cooperation mechanism between agencies, sectors and organizations in terms of promoting LLL and building a learning society is insufficient, ineffective and loose

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Sixthly: The management of quality of educational activities, especially that of continuing education has yet to meet the requirements of promoting efforts of teachers, learners and education institutions.

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■ Building a Learning Society for 2011-2020 has the goal of:

Viet Nam continues to build a learning society in the period of 2011-2020 with the following basic criterion: ensuring necessary conditions aiming at creating favourable conditions for all people of all ages and education levels to learn continuously, throughout life, contributing to increasing intelligence and capacity of citizens, increasing quality of human resources of living standards of the self, family a learning society.

- Building a Learning Society for 2011-2020 has the following strategies:
- I. Building a learning society, raising awareness in the entire society of usefulness. Strengthening awareness raising on purpose, significance and the role of and advantages of LLL; Establishing in students the passion to learn, building the culture of LLL and self-learning capacity right from when students are in general school; Organizing lots of activities aiming at encouraging the spirit of learning such as "Lifelong learning festivals" on an annual basis in localities, building learning provinces/cities, districts and communes.

- Building a Learning Society for 2011-2020 has the following strategies:
- 2. Finalizing the legal documents aiming at establishing mechanisms, policies, regulations on responsibilities and rights of organizations, individuals in LLL - building a learning society; developing a set of criteria for recognition of quality and allowing for the transfer between formal education and continuing education to meet the diverse needs of learners.

- Building a Learning Society for 2011-2020 has the following strategies::
- 3. Implementing five-year-old pre-school education universalization, consolidating and increasing quality of universalisation of primary education and illiteracy eradication; universalization of lower secondary education; implementing universalization of secondary education in more advantaged regions; renovating general curriculum; strengthening vocational training, tertiary education to meet society's needs (both in terms of quantity, structure and quality of training); realizing the objectives of the Decade of Education for All.

- Building a Learning Society for 2011-2020 has the following strategies:
- 4.Consolidating and developing the network of education institutions in general, especially the CE and LLL system.
  - Continuing to establish CECs, CLCs where they have not existed; gradually finalizing the organization and operating model of these centres;
  - Increasing investment into infrastructure and teaching equipment for education institutions, especially the continuing education institutions;
  - Increasing capacity for managing and teaching staff and facilitators in sarn continuing education to meet requirements of building the LLL system;

- Building a Learning Society for 2011-2020 has the following strategies:
- 5.Raising roles and responsibilities of ministries and sectors, unions and social organizations, businesses to effectively participate in building a learning society ding from central to grassroots level to establish the long-term and continuing education institutions for all citizens, under the motto "learning what is required."
- 6.Consolidating and finalizing the organization of Learning Promotion
  Associations he at different levels aiming at strengthening learning
  promotion and talent promotion activities, and building a learning
  society.

- Building a Learning Society for 2011-2020 has the following strategies:
- 7. Strengthening international cooperation, selecting and applying effective models from advanced countries; strengthening research cooperation with other countries and international organizations in learning society, especially the the theory of adult education, age psychology, as well as experiences in developing curriculum, learning materials and assessment methods of learning quality, etc.

- Many developed countries are promoting LLL for maintaining and increasing their regional and global competitive advantage.
- LLL is the guiding principle for educational strategies laid down by the European Commission, OECD and UNESCO.

- In countries with high illiteracy rate, focus have been on developing basic literacy and numeracy, and LLL initiatives have focused on practical knowledge and skills.
- In countries with higher literacy rate, but still low educational level, focus in LLL is on maintaining literacy and supplementing basic educational skills.
- In countries with universal basic education, focus in LLL may be on personal development, preparing learners for tertiary education, improving business and marketing capabilities, etc.

Lifelong learning is an increasing trend, also in Asia. Many countries, particularly in the ASEAN region, have made efforts to develop their lifelong learning policies. In Japan, Korea, Hong Kong, China, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam, lifelong learning has been promoted through legislation or through government policies that have implied major changes to the education systems.

The Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) Lifelong Learning Conference, held in Vietnam in October 2009, proposed ASEAN Education Ministers to include lifelong learning as an item on the agenda at ASEAN summits and to raise common concerns and voice at regional level. The conference recommended that Vietnam set up a lifelong learning centre for the region that would serve as a bridge to the European community.

The Conference identified obvious benefits to establish a Lifelong Learning Research Centre in the ASEAN region to create a network of research institutes and experts that will contribute to the improvement of knowledge production, statistics collection and data analysis for research-based policy making and research-informed practices.

SEAMEO is the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization, established in 1965 to promote cooperation in education, science and culture. Member Countries are:



Associate Member Countries are:



**Australia** 



Germany



**Spain** 



Canada



**Netherlands** 



**France** 



**New Zealand** 

SEAMEO has established 19 Regional Centres, which are specialist institutions that undertake training and research programs in various fields of education, science and culture, for example:

\* RELC

SEAMEO RELC, in Language Teaching;

\* SEAMEO QITEP, in Quality Improvement of Teachers and Education Personnel;

\* SEAMEO TROPMED, in Tropical Medicine and Public Health;



SEAMEO RETRAC, in educational management..

The SEAMEO has 19 specialist institutions that undertake training and research programs in various fields of education, science, and culture. Each Regional Centre has a Governing Board composed of senior education officials from each SEAMEO Member Country. The Governing Board reviews the Centres' operations and budget and sets their policies and programmes.



A centre for lifelong learning is an area of expertise of SEAMEO has not yet been established.

- The Government of Vietnam has shown strong commitment and expressed its support to the establishment of a SEAMEO Regional Centre on LLL in Vietnam for the promotion of LLL in Southeast Asia and beyond.
- In a Memorandum of Understanding of Educational Cooperation signed in December 2010 between MOET Vietnam and the MOE of Denmark, the area of LLL is stated as a key area of cooperation, especially mentioning support for establishing and running the SEAMEO Regional Centre on LLL.

The Vietnam Institute of Educational Sciences (VNIES), which has been assigned by the Ministry of Education and Training of Vietnam to prepare the proposal for the establishment of the proposed Centre, has furthermore signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Danish School of Education, Aarhus University, which also hosts the secretariat of the ASEM Education and Research Hub for Lifelong Learning (ASEM LLL Hub)..

At the 45th SEAMEO Council Conference held in January 2010 in the Philippines, the future expansion of SEAMEO Centres and areas of study were raised and Vietnam highlighted the need for establishing a SEAMEO Regional Centre specialized in lifelong learning. The Ministry of Education and Training of Vietnam presented a concept paper on establishing the SEAMEO Regional Centre for Lifelong Learning and expressed its willingness to take the initiative to establish and host the proposed centre.

- The Council acknowledged the concept paper presented by MOET, Vietnam, and approved the request by Vietnam to conduct a feasibility study and develop a proposal on establishing a SEAMEO Regional Centre for lifelong learning in Vietnam.
- A survey instrument was developed and sent to all SEAMEO Member Countries in October 2010.
   Submission date for responses was 5 November 2010.
   But only few responses are received yet.
- In addition, a desk study on LLL in the SEAMEO Member Countries has been conducted.

The 33rd SEAMEO High Officials Meeting, In-Camera Session (November 2010, in Bangkok) endorsed the Proposal on the Establishment of the SEAMEO Regional Centre for Lifelong Learning in Vietnam to be presented to the 46th SEAMEO Council Conference for approval (late January 2011, in Brunei).

- After the 33<sup>rd</sup> SEAMEO HOM, the Proposal has been revised:
- to clarify clearer the key areas of the SEMEO RECELL: adult education with special attention to non-formal and informal education
- the abbreviated name of the proposed Centre:
   SEAMEO CELLL instead of the former SEAMEO RECELL.

- In the In-Camera Session of the 46<sup>th</sup> SEAMEO Council Conference in Brunei Darussalam (January 2011):
- The proposal presented by MOET, Vietnam to seek approval of the 46<sup>th</sup> SEAMEO Council Conference on the establishment of the SEAMEO Regional Centre for Lifelong Learning in Vietnam.

- The 46<sup>th</sup> SEAMEO Council Conference In-Camera Session
- approved the Proposal on the Establishment of the SEAMEO CELL in Vietnam
- requested the MOET, Vietnam and the SEAMEO
   Secretariat to form a technical committee to assist in the establishment of the proposed SEAMEO Centre.

- A work plan has been developed by MOET Vietnam and the SEAMEO Secretariat
- In April 2011, MOET, Vietnam established
- A Technical Working Committee (TWC) to prepare the Enabling Instrument (EI) and Memorandum of Agreement between the Government of Vietnam and SEAMEO (MOA)

- April 2011,TWC collected related documents (El and MOA) of some SEAMEO Centres :
- SEAMEO BIOTROP, SEAMEO CHAT, SEAMEO RETRAC, especially the MOA and prepared the first drafts of legal documents for the new Centre.

- This regional workshop with participation of SEAMEO Member Countries, SEAMEO Secretariat, some SEAMEO Centres and relevant Ministries of Vietnam is organized:
- to collect further inputs to the 4<sup>th</sup> draft of SEAMEO CELLL's legal documents
- > to share experiences and best practices in the areas of lifelong learning and to formulate the development plan of the new centre.

- The first Meeting of TWC was organized in 9-10 May 2011 in cooperation with SEAMEO Secretariat to provide inputs for the 1st drafts of El and MOA.
- An internal meeting of TWC and representatives from various ministries was organized in 25 July 2011 to provide further comments and inputs to the 2<sup>nd</sup> draft of El and MOA
- In August 2011, the 3<sup>rd</sup> drafts of EI and MOA were sent to various ministries for their official feedbacks

• After this workshop, final versions of the MOA and El will be submitted to the 34<sup>th</sup> SEAMEO High Officials Meeting in November 2011 for endorsement and to the SEAMEO Council for approval.

- Viet Nam was admitted to SEAMEO in 1992
- In 1997 Viet Nam established its first Seameo Center in Viet Nam: SEAMEO Regional Training Center Catering for Educational Management in HCM City.
- In 2013 it is expected that there will be the second Semeo Center in Viet Nam: SEAMEO Regional Center on LLL— Catering for LLL— in Hanoi.

#### The aims of the proposed Centre is to

- Cater for the regional needs in promoting LLL;
- Provide opportunities for cooperation in the field of LLL among SEAMEO Member and Associate Member Countries;
- Strengthen the relationship and increase mutual understanding between educational researchers, practitioners, and policy makers of the region.

#### The proposed Centre is expected to

- become a Centre of Excellence for research, training and information on LLL;
- explore definitions, concepts and practices of LLL from Asian perspectives;
- conduct training courses for educational personnel, trainers for teachers, and educational managers;

#### The proposed Centre is expected to (cont'):

- act as an information centre and think-tank for governments of the Member Countries on researchbased educational reforms, especially across all sectors of post-compulsory education and training;
- become a focal point for strengthening linkage between Southeast Asia, Asia and Europe in promoting lifelong learning.

#### Key areas:

- a) In research activities, SEAMEO Regional Centre on LLL will conduct cross-national comparative research on LLL;
- In training activities, the Centre will focus on awareness raising and capacity building;
- c) As an Information Centre, the Centre will collect and analyse data in order to produce reliable statistics on LLL across the region and beyond.

#### **Specific Activities:**

- a) Establish dialogues with ministries/departments in charge of LLL policies;
- b) introduce, publicise and promote good practices of LLL in Member Countries in order to widen participation in education and training in employment and civic life, and to combat exclusion and further equal opportunities;

#### **Specific Activities** (Cont'd):

- c) conduct joint research and comparative studies on LLL, at national and regional level;
- d) disseminate knowledge by publishing books, international academic journals and operating a website in English;
- e) organise appropriate events serving the purpose of the Centre, including high profile conferences, seminars and workshops, and tailor-made training courses;

English language will be used as medium of instruction and communication for international programmes.

The organizational structure of the Centre will be in line with the SEAMEO organization.

#### **Specific activities** (cont'd)

- f) facilitate, where necessary, policy learning between governments of Member Countries;
- g) supply expert consultancy, advice and support services on request;
- h) maintain close cooperation with relevant regional and international organizations;
- i) undertake other activities as may be deemed necessary to realize the purpose of the Centre.

Funding for the proposed Centre will be from the Government of Vietnam which covers the operation of the Centre and development of programmes at the Centre.

The proposed Centre will be located in Hanoi, Vietnam.

The establishment of the proposed Centre:

- a) reflects SEAMEO's commitment and initiatives to facilitate the education provision and the development of research-based knowledge in the field of lifelong learning in the region;
- contributes to an increased number of education personnel and trained support personnel in the field of lifelong learning in the region;
- c) provides a platform for SEAMEO to strengthen its networks internationally in the field of lifelong learning.



### Thank you!



#### Thank you!