

**Ministry of education and training of Vietnam**

# lifelong learning in Vietnam

*Nha Trang, 29-30/10/2009*



# The main contents



- I. **LLL concept and the task of developing a Learning Society in Vietnam**
- II. **Current situation of Continuing Education (CE) and the provision of Education for All (EFA) and LLL in Vietnam**
- III. **Targets and priorities for LLL in Vietnam**

# **Part I**

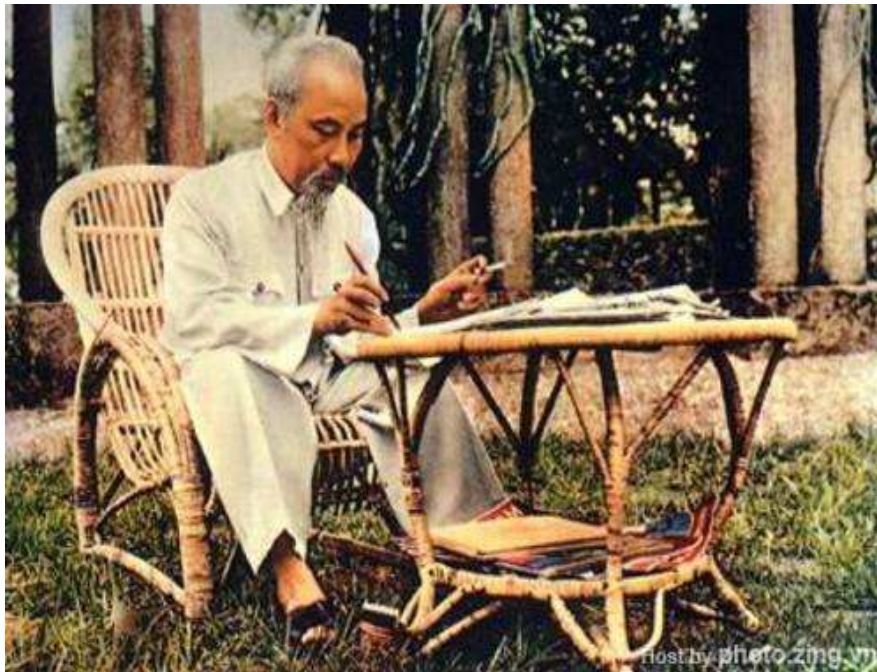
**Lifelong Learning concept and the task of  
Developing a learning society in Vietnam**

# President Ho Chi Minh & EFA



“My utmost desire is to make our country fully independent, our people fully free whereby each and everyone has food, clothing and education”

# President Ho Chi Minh & LLL



- “Learning should be lifelong ”
- “One may learn at school, from books, from peers, and from the people ...”

# National Policy on LLL in Vietnam

## The 6<sup>th</sup> Central Party Congress (Term IX) in July 2002

“We need to develop NFE (non-formal education), learning communities in communes, wards. We need to link learning with actual socio-economic development and to create favorable conditions for LLL as well as a Learning Society”

## The 10<sup>th</sup> Central party Congress

“To build a modern education of the people, by the people, and for the people, ensuring the equal opportunity of EFA, creating a Learning Society and LLL, to meet the requirements of the industrialization and modernization of the country”



# Education Development Strategy for 2001-2010



"Developing NFE as a form of mobilizing the potentials of every community in creating a Learning Society, a chance for everyone at all levels, of all ages and in all locations to pursue LLL suitable to their conditions and contributing to improve people's knowledge and human resources quality".

# Education Development Strategy for 2001-2010



"Creating learning opportunity for the majority of laborers to continue their training in different modes: re-training, short term, regular or continuous; and in various forms, namely: education, vocational training to serve the need of improving productivity, income or change of job. Attention should be paid in developing standardized programs for teachers, leaders, managers and civil servants at central and local levels".



# National EFA Action Plan 2003-2015



- “Having mobilized the overall strengths of Formal and Continuing Education in providing Education for All”

# The Project

## “Developing a Learning Society 2005-2010”



- "Developing a Learning Society in the whole country reflected by favorable chances and conditions for everyone of different age, knowledge level to pursue continuous learning anywhere, anytime, at any grade and level; mobilizing the efforts from the whole society to take part in the development of education. Everyone, every organization is tasked with learning duty and is encouraged to take part in the development of a Learning Society."

## **Part II**

**Current situation of Continuing Education**

**And**

**the provision of EFA and LLL in Vietnam**

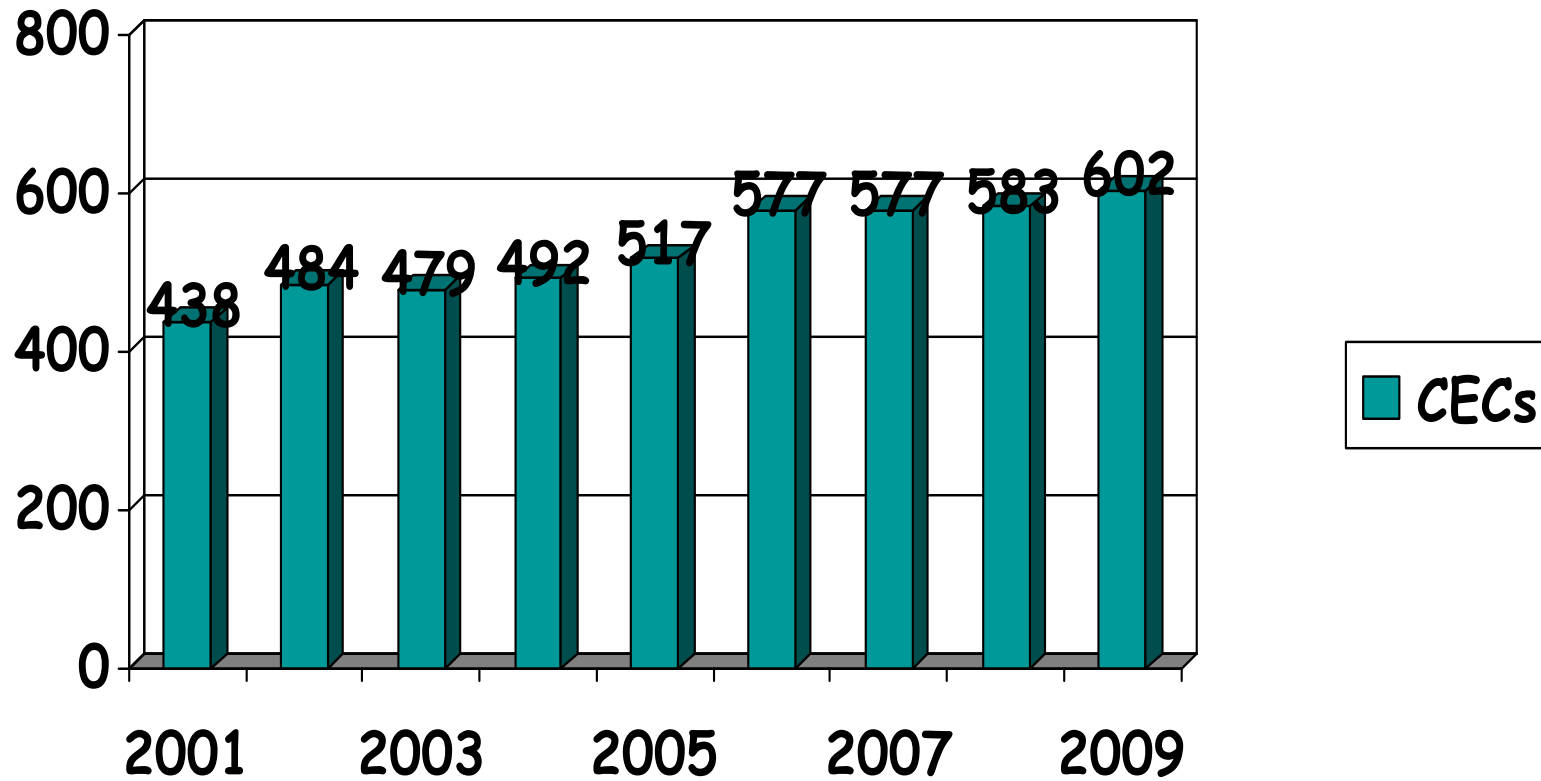
# 1. The achievements

## 1.1 Network of Continuing Education

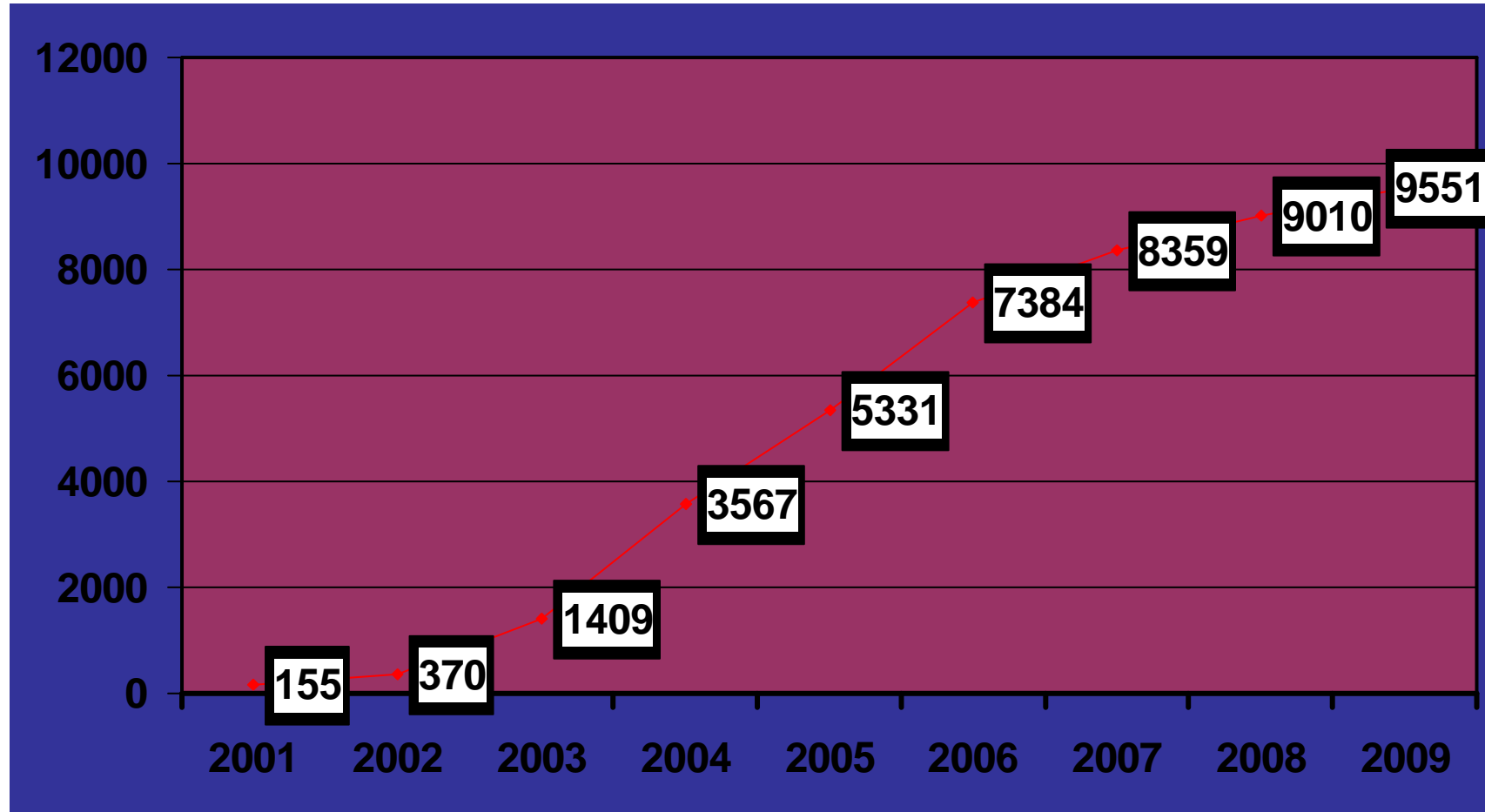


- 66 CECs at provincial level.
- 602/686 CECs at district level.
- 9.551/11.059 Community Learning Centres (CLCs)
- 1350 Foreign Language and Informatics Centres.
- 6 Complementary Education Schools.
- Hanoi Open University and Open University of Ho Chi Minh City.
- 17 Universities having Distance Education.

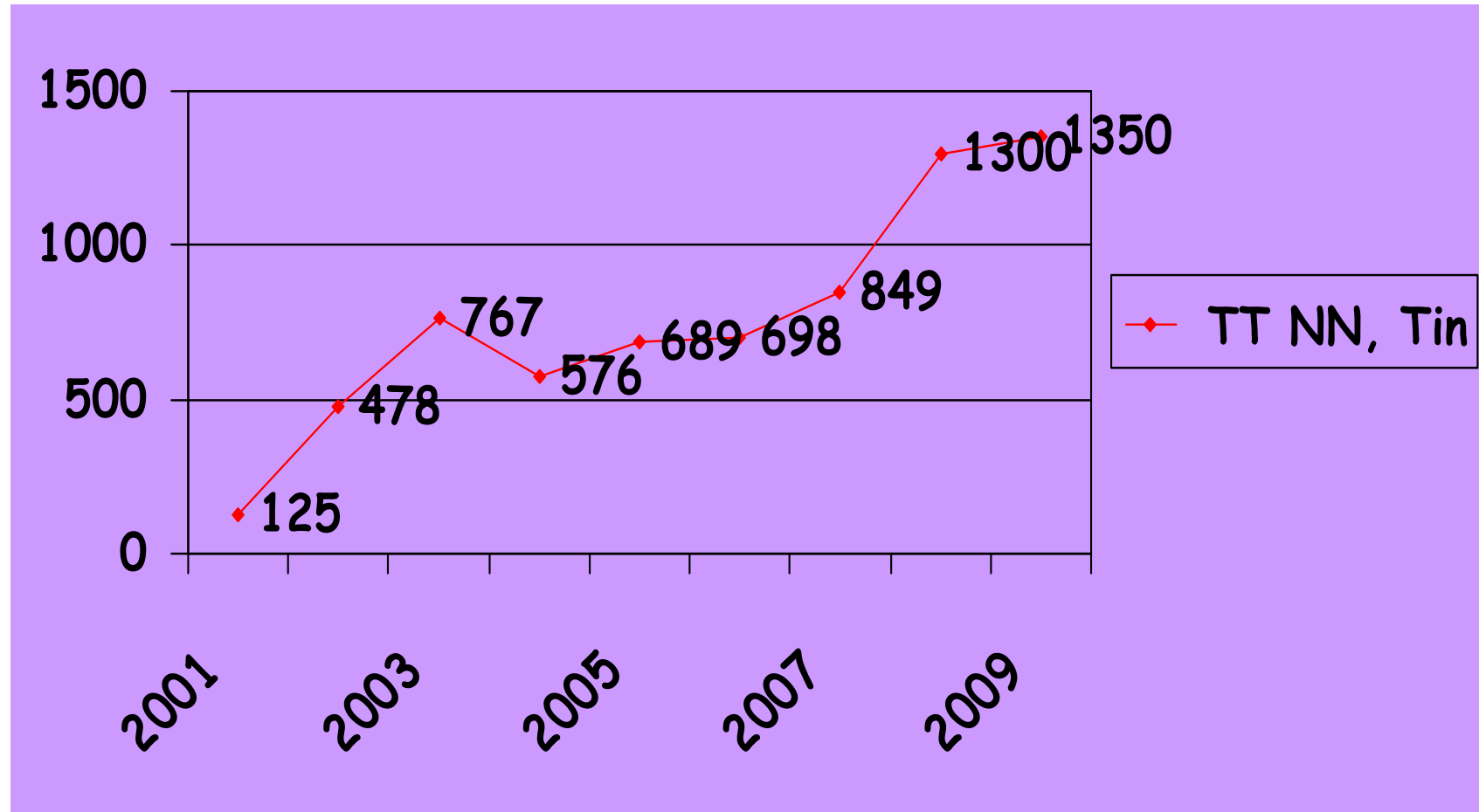
# CECs development 2001-2009



# CLCs development since 2000



# The development of Foreign Language & Informatics Centres since 2010



## 1.2 Learners of CE



- The structure and network of continuing education have been improved to be diversified, flexible and responsive to market economy.



# 1.2 Learners of CE

## Literacy and post-literacy



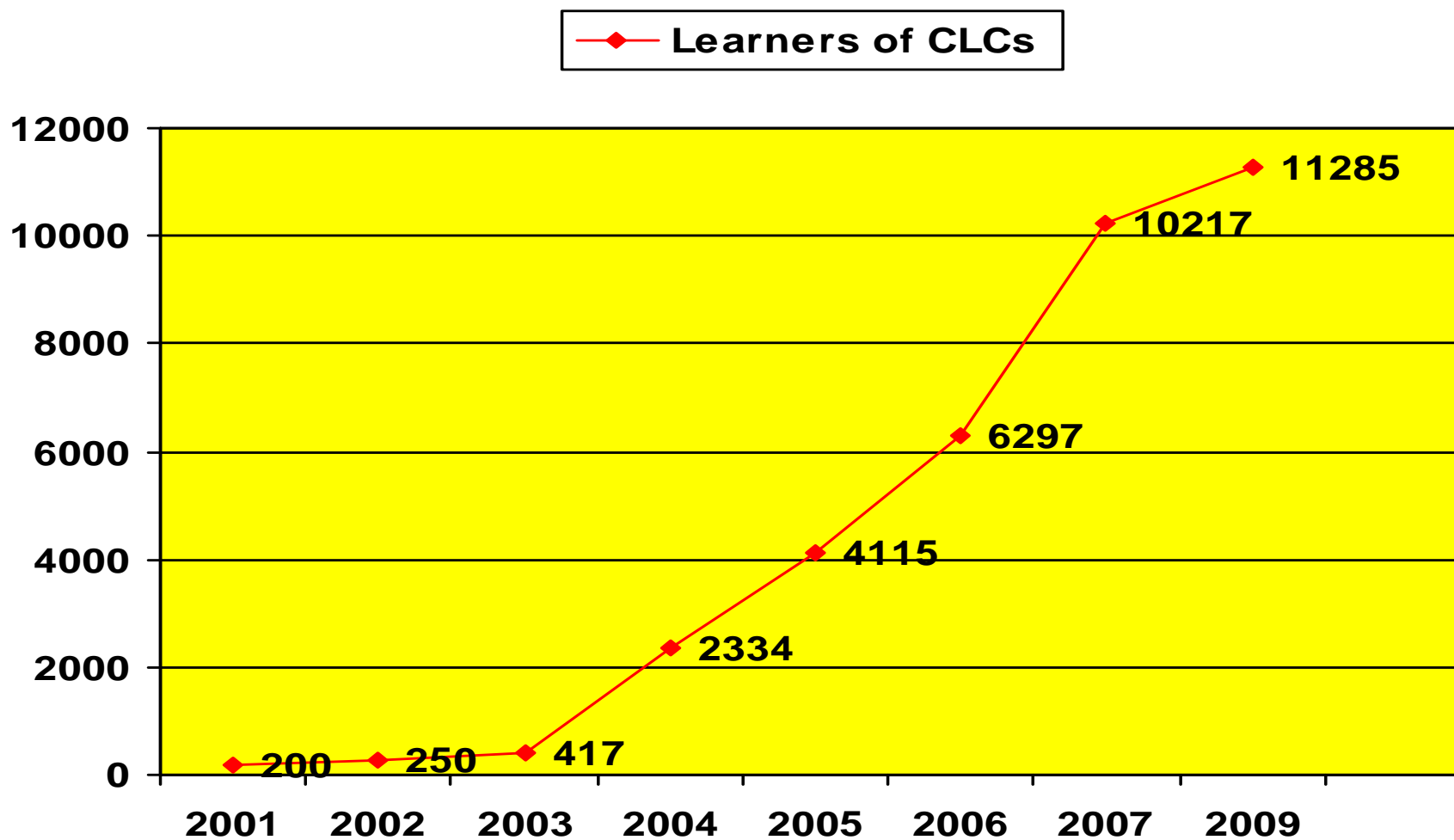
- From 1991-1999, on the yearly basis, some 250,000 people were encouraged to take part in the literacy courses, and some 100,000 in the post-literacy ones
- By 2000, all cities and provinces had been recognized as illiteracy free localities.
- Literacy Rate increased from 94% in 2000 to 97% in 2007

# Learners of CLCs

- The number of those enrolled in various thematic courses at CLCs grows enormously from 200,000 turns of learners in 2000-2001 to as high as 10,217,048 in 2006-2007, an increase of 50 times. In 2008-2009, this figure is 11,285,450.
- The number of learners for Foreign Language and Informatics Centres in 2006-2007 was 4 times higher than that of 2000-2001, and the figure for 2008-2009 is 506,359

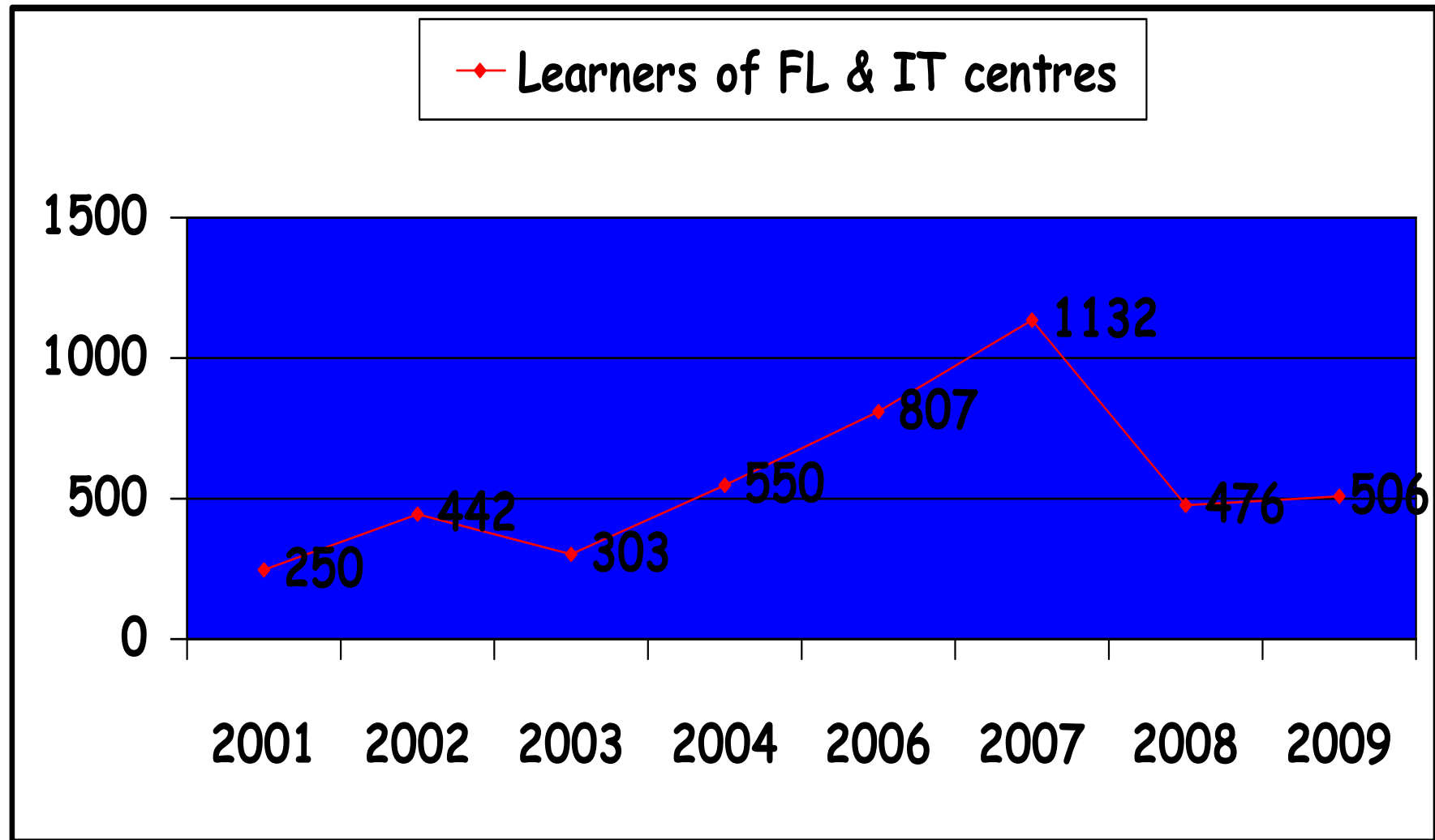
# Learners of CLCs 2001-2009

(Unit: thousand)



# Learners of FL & IT Centres 2001-2009

(Unit: thousand)

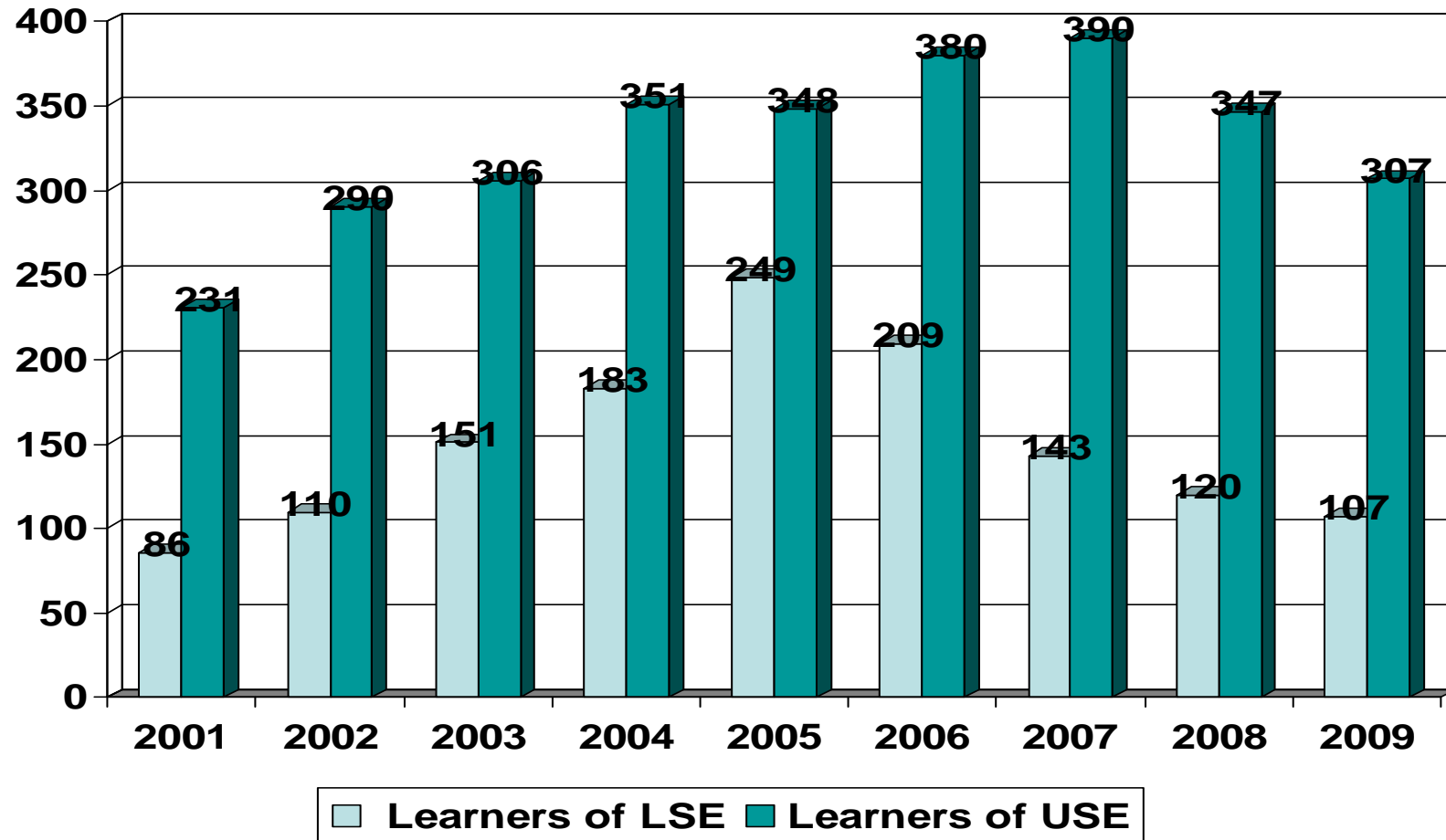


## **Learners of Equivalency programmes**

**Since 2000 up to now, annually, the CE system has been opening non-formal schooling program for 150,000 – 200,000 learners and this contributes a lot in realizing the target of lower-secondary universalization.**

**In 2008-2009, there are 106,612 and 306,939 learners of this mode at the lower-secondary and upper-secondary levels respectively.**

# Learners of Equivalency Programms 2000-2009 (Unit: Thousand)



# **Distant Education**

- **The Government approved the setting up of two open universities (one in Hanoi and one in Hochiminh City) which are mandated with Distant Education programs**
  
- **Up to now, 15 universities also offer Distant Education courses with the total number of 159,947 graduates in the past 15 years (1994-2009) and at present there are as many as 232,781 current students.**

## 2. Difficulties and challenges



1. Limited resources for the development of CE
2. Inability to meet the increasingly learning needs and human resource training for localities, despite recent achievements, limited access to LLL for the disadvantaged groups.
3. Inappropriate contents of the programs, learning materials to the CE learners; Backward teaching, testing and examination methods.
4. There is not yet a system of quality assurance to the quality of CE
5. Shortage of teachers quantitatively and qualitatively.



## **Part III**

# **Targets and priorities for lifelong learning in Vietnam**

# 1. Targets for LLL in Vietnam



1. Enhancing the results of literacy work
2. Improving the quality of CE
3. Encouraging young people, who are unable to attend formal schooling, to pursue NFE
4. 100% of carders at commune, ward and district town levels are trained on Law and socio-economic management

## 2. Targets for LLL in Vietnam



5. 100% of Government Officials attending LLL to upgrade their knowledge, skills, political expertise, informatics, foreign languages
6. 90% of working people in agro-forestry and fisheries to attend professional re-trainings
7. 100% of cities, provinces, and districts have continuing education centers and 100% communes have CLCs
8. Developing and improving the quality of distant education.

# Priorities for LLL in 2011-2020



1. **Develop learning materials and reform teaching methods**
2. **Develop a training curriculum for capacity building of NFE personnel**
3. **Develop Literacy Project for 2010-2020**
4. **Develop Distant Education Project for 2011-2020**

# Priorities for LLL in 2011-2020



5. Initiate a project to set up 3 Resource CECs in the north, central and the south
6. Integrate Equivalency Education and vocational orientation and trainings by merging CECs, technical Orientation and Training Centres and Vocational traing Centres at district level
7. Establish some independent testing and examination centers for self-learning

***Thank you!***

