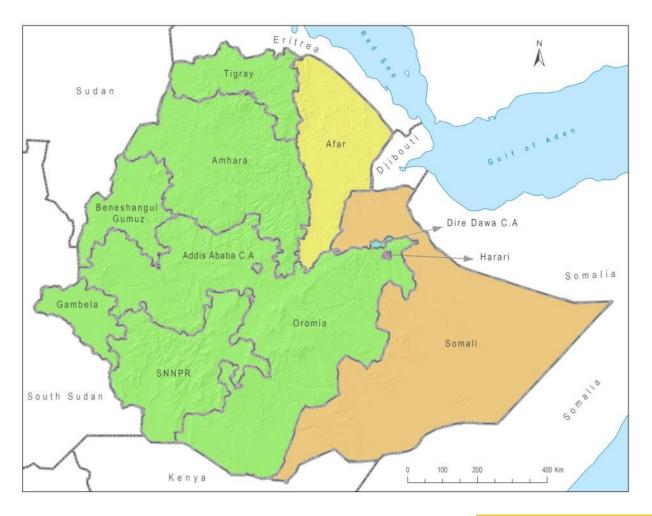


Breadth and depth: strategically scaling up effective literacy programming to nearly one million children

The keystone: Government Ownership



World Vision Ethiopia literacy programme coverage



Government of Ethiopia education policy context

- Education for All (EFA) now transitioning to Sustainable Development Goals
- National Education and Training Policy
- General Education Quality Improvement Programme (GEQIP)
- Ethiopian Growth and Transformation Plan (2010 - 2015)

Ethiopian education system and WV Ethiopia's organisational structure

Ethiopian education system	WV Ethiopia organisational structure		
Federal MOE and Higher Education Institutions	WV Ethiopia National Office		
Regional Education Bureau and Teacher Training Colleges	WV Ethiopia Regional Offices		
Zone Education Departments	WV Ethiopia Cluster program offices		
Woreda Education Offices	WV Ethiopia Area program offices		
Schools	LB Teacher TOTs		
Village Reading Camps	Village LB Youth volunteers		

Education & Life Skills

WV Ethiopia's LB Capacity Building Strategy

National LB Master Trainers

(WV staff + government experts)



Regional Level Partnership with Teacher Training Universities and Colleges



Woreda Level LB TOTS

(WV-staff + government experts)



School Level LB TOTS



School Teachers

Education & Life Skills

Reach (breadth) of the programme

- Implemented in seven of I I regions reaching over 900,000 children
- 76 Master Trainers,4,500 ToTs, and over45,000 teachers trained
- Government and school teachers support 2,407 reading camps and 9,000 volunteers





Key factors for horizontal scale up (breadth)





- Training toolkits aligned with curriculum and translated to local language
- Synergy between schools and community action components
- Teachers' engagement with LB became a key performance objective

Depth of the programme

- Strengthened the capacity of existing government structure to deliver effective literacy instruction
- Leveraged partnerships with teacher training universities and colleges influencing their curriculum
- Made reading outcomes a key performance objective for teachers
- Strengthened collaborative mechanisms between schools and communities

Key factors for vertical scale up (depth)

- 2010 EGRA results raised national awareness on poor reading comprehension results
- Strong relationships between government and WV offices across all the levels
- Comprehensive Capacity Building Strategy targeting national to grassroots level
- Systematic programme review and learning forums conducted quarterly/ biannually with key stakeholders

Gaps in breadth and depth

- Support/motivate the formation of a national level reading partners consortium for coordination/ collaboration
- Strengthen sustainability of in-classroom support/monitoring and remedial training



Next steps to strengthen breadth and depth





- Cost analysis of the literacy programme for further refinement and government budget allocation
- Explore the use of technology to increase the reach and depth of training for teachers and volunteers
- Strengthen national level engagement and coordination with the federal government



Blended learning programme



World Vision Ethiopia capacity building pilot for teaching and learning materials

Education & Life Skills

Blended learning programme

- Staff capacity building programme addressing the need to train more effectively on a large scale
- Combination of interactive online learning, face-to-face coaching and practical implementation



Blended learning programme

What is blended learning?



e-learning



discussion forums



self-paced



face-to-face



reading and writing



logical and critical thinking



visual and auditory



kinesthetic

Phase I

- Time frame: Five weeks of online sessions (asynchronous)
- Focus: Theory of teaching and learning materials
- Content: Reading materials, discussion groups, games, videos and quizzes
- Incentive for Completion: Participation in Phase 2 (in a desirable location)

10% of learning happens in a formal learning environment





Phase I

Introduction to Literacy Development				
Week 1 - Learning Resources and Assignment	93	-	Saturday, 21 November 2015, 1:39 PM (66 days 7 hours)	
Video: How the Brain Learns to Read	110	-	Saturday, 21 November 2015, 1:41 PM (66 days 7 hours)	
Making It Stick: Memorable Strategies to Enhance Learning	96	-	Saturday, 21 November 2015, 1:45 PM (66 days 7 hours)	
✓ Literacy Development Quiz	476	-	Saturday, 21 November 2015, 2:02 PM (66 days 7 hours)	
Surprise!	44	-	Wednesday, 13 January 2016, 9:46 AM (13 days 11 hours)	
Week 1 Cohort Discussion Forum	136	-	Thursday, 17 December 2015, 7:32 PM (40 days 1 hour)	
Week 1 Cohort Discussion Forum	149	-	Tuesday, 9 June 2015, 9:28 AM (231 days 11 hours)	
₩eek 1 Cohort Discussion Forum	123	-	Monday, 8 June 2015, 2:52 PM (232 days 6 hours)	
Video on the Importance of Early Brain Stimulation Through Oral Language	62	-	Wednesday, 13 January 2016, 8:42 AM (13 days 12 hours)	
and Writing Fun - Reading Rockets	66	-	Wednesday, 13 January 2016, 9:31 AM (13 days 11 hours)	

Screen shot of Week 1's assignments, total number of views and date of last access

Education & Life Skills

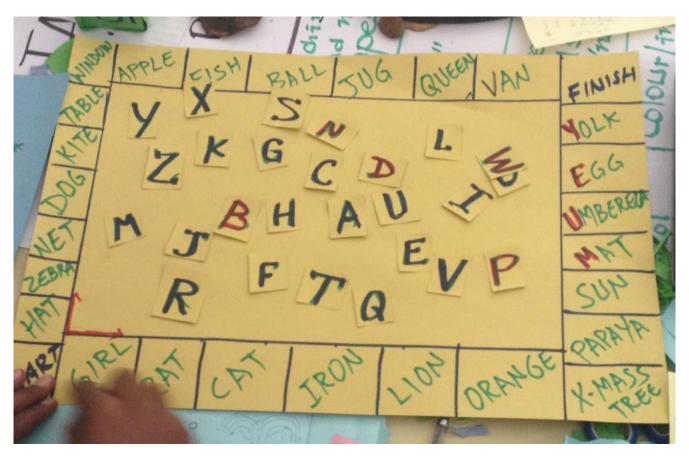
Phase 2



- Time frame: 4.5 day face-to-face workshop
- Focus: Practical implementation of theory supported by coaching
- Content: Short review of Phase I theory, practical development of materials supported by coaching
- Incentive for Completion:
 Identified as Master Trainer

20% of learning happens through coaching

Phase 2



Participants developed games targeting specific reading skills

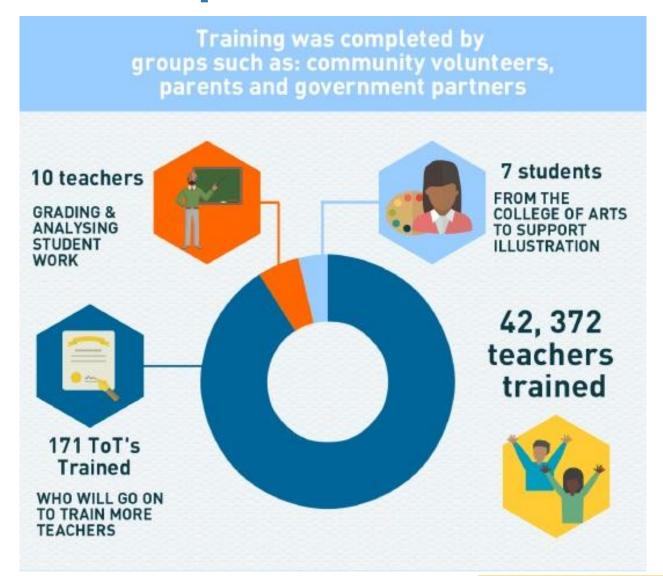
Phase 3

- Time Frame: About four weeks
- Focus: Demonstration of skill and knowledge by training others on the same content
- Content: Traditional face-to-face roll-out trainings throughout the country
- Incentive for Completion:
 Certification

70% of learning happens through participation



Structure: depth



Structure: breadth

Materials created



105 15 community generated stories in seven languages



140 20 make-and-takes in seven language groups



140 20 games in seven language groups

Lessons learned

Participation

- Participants' contribution to stories leads to ownership of the programme
- Participants developed a higher level of skill in Phase 2 which was more hands-on than traditional face-to-face workshops

Creating learning materials

- Rigorous process: collecting stories, validating, illustrating and publishing
- Some stories were censored
- Lack of artist in some regions

Successes

- Capacity building using government structures
- Working with college arts students at a subsidised cost

Implications and future plans

Implications

- First time development requires a significant amount of planning time to develop the site and adapt content
- Needs assessment for future iterations may require adaptation to the content and therefore time to edit
- Solidify plan for scaling prior to programme commencement

Future plans

- Regional blended learning programmes comprising seven to nine national offices
- Phase 2 participation will be based on participation in Phase I
- Will develop regional point people for Teaching and Learning Materials based on participants from Phase 2
- Blended Learning programmes are being developed for teacher training and M&E

Thank you!



For additional questions, please contact:

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Learning Materials Coordinator

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Education & Life Skills

Sustained community and youth vounteerism



Volunteerism





Contextual enabling factors for volunteerism

- Deeply embedded culture of valuing and supporting education
- High youth unemployment
- Government (including teachers, parentteachers, and association members)
 commitment to support reading activities in communities

World Vision strategies enabling volunteerism

- Application of comprehensive and evidence-based community mobilisation process
- Long term and sustained capacity building process with incentives



Community mobilisation process

Intensive

At least three months to reach out every sector of the community and other key stakeholders

Leverage evidence

Present reading research/ study findings such as EGRA and literacy pilot results

Parent testimonials

On their children's inability to read

Focused on outputs

By the end of the process: volunteers selected, reading camp (RC) sites identified and constructed, etc.

Capacity building strategy



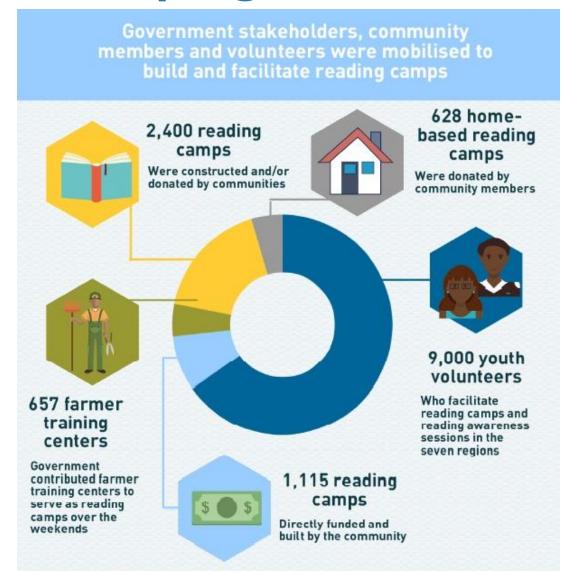
- Selection criteria established
- Child Protection training and agreement signed
- Continuous training every two months for one year
- Mentoring system

Incentives for sustained volunteerism

- Connecting volunteers with professional development opportunities
- Membership in WVEthiopia savings groups
- Certificate provided by the government and WV Ethiopia



Reach of the programme



Monetising community contributions

Community contributions

\$1,000

\$2,400,000

\$2,700,000

The cost of building one reading camp

Community contribution in USD

Volunteer salary savings in USD (annual)

Depth of the programme



 Teachers and government officials support and monitor the reading camps



- Special school holiday reading camp sessions facilitated by university students
- Annual reading competitions are celebrated

Next steps to strengthen breadth and depth

- Document innovations and operations
- Strengthen strategy to increase reading materials
- Ensure continuous capacity building for existing and new volunteers
- Strengthen the link between literacy in schools and community
- Establish resource mobilisation strategy to sustain community literacy activities

Program monitoring and assessment at scale





Why and How?

Pilot: 2012-2013

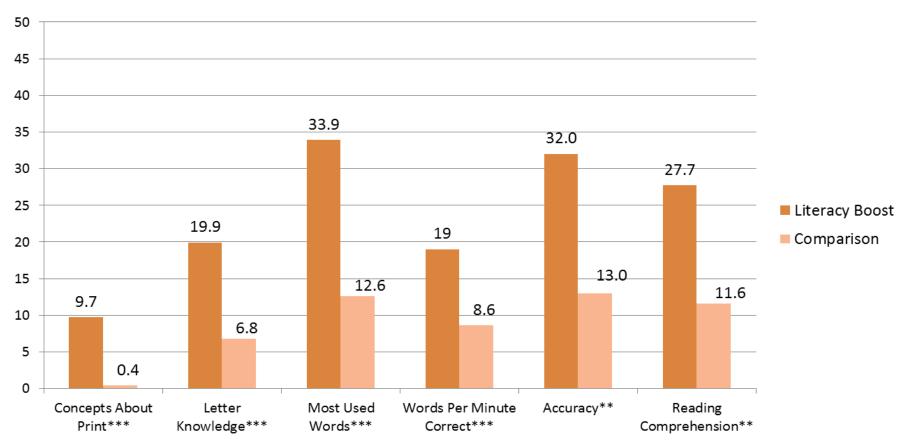
- Randomized control trial
 - I5 Phase I schools
 - 21 Phase 2 schools
- April 2012: Baseline
 - 720 Grade 2 Students
- April 2013: Endline
 - 599 Grade 2/3 Students





Pilot: 2012-2013

Emergent Literacy Skills Gain Scores



~p<0.1, *p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Pilot: 2012-2013



Literacy Boost students achieved significantly greater gains in reading sub-skills from baseline to endline than comparison students

Literacy Boost schools had a significantly lower rate of attrition than comparison schools.





65% of LB students could read at endline, significantly more than the 50% of comparison students

Outcomes

Pilot 2012-2013

- Strong Evidence for Scale Up: In depth research shows promise for breadth
- Advocacy: Evidence of impact informed conversations with government

Can we keep making an impact if programming goes to scale?



World Vision

Ethiopia

14 Other Countries

900,000



120,000

45,000



4,500

9,000



7,300

RCT 2014-2015

- ADPs in the Oromiya Region
 - Bosset ADP
 - Goro ADP
 - Lalo Asabi ADP
 - Habro ADP
- I 412 students sampled from 63 schools



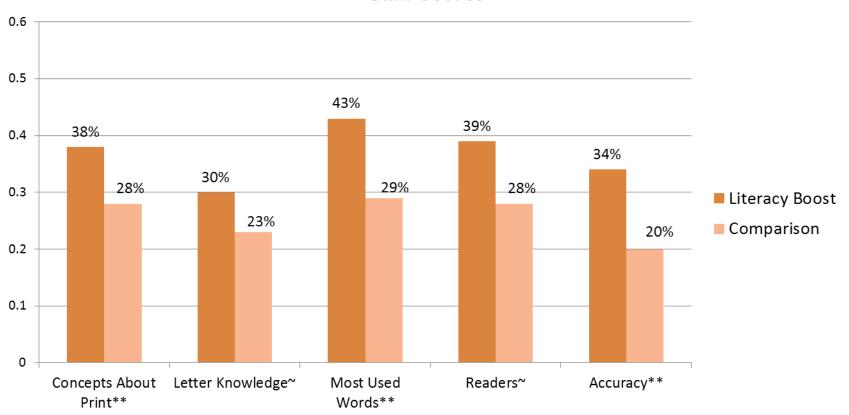
Participation in LB activities

- In the last week...
 - 60.9% of LB students attended Reading Camp
 - 35.7% of LB students created Reading Materials
 - 58.2% of LB students borrowed a book from the Book Bank
 - 66.8% of LB students met with their Reading Buddy



Results: RCT 2014-2015

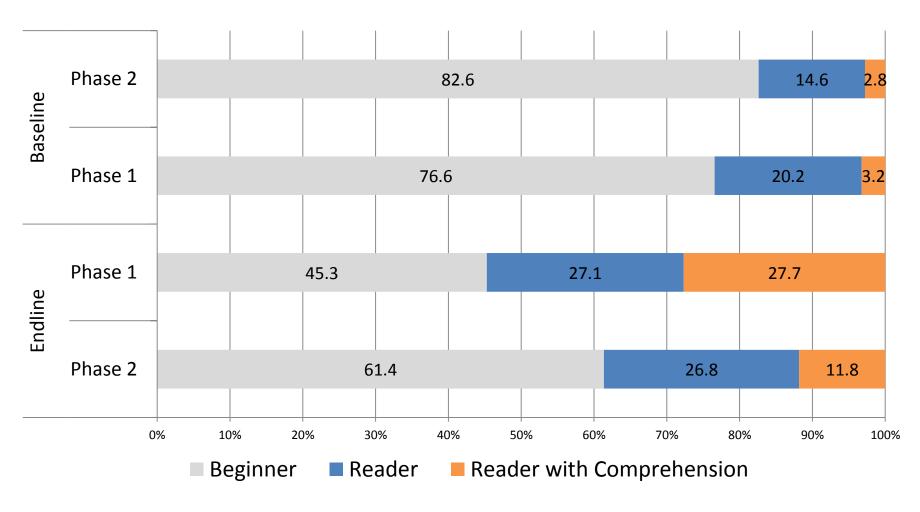
Emergent Literacy Skills Gain Scores



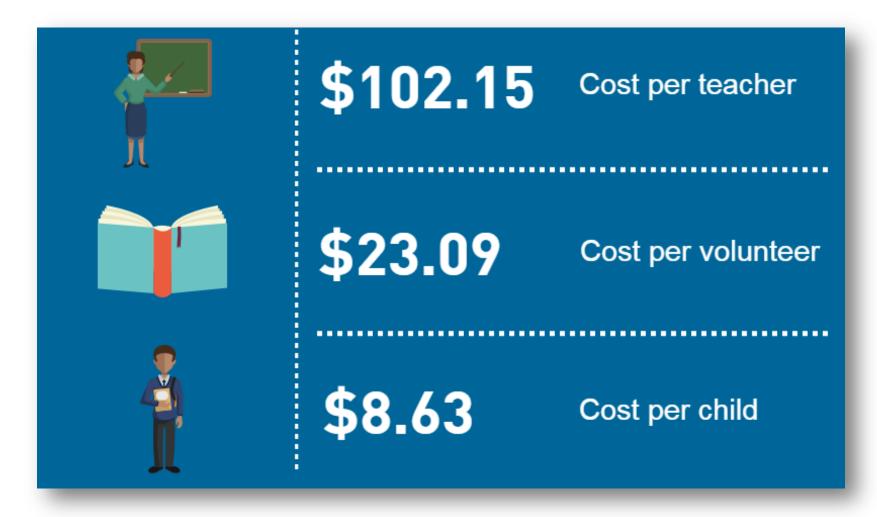
~p<0.1, *p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

World Vision

Reader with comprehension tiers



Initial cost-analysis





Accomplishments

Evidence

- Evidence of programme impact during pilot and also during scale up
 - Depth
 - Breadth
- Advocacy
 - Gained governmental support





Moving forward

- Possibility of Research Initiatives:
 - Cost-Benefit analysis
 - Examines programme build outs
 - Technology for Training and Teachers and Volunteers
 - Builds evidence for other regions / languages





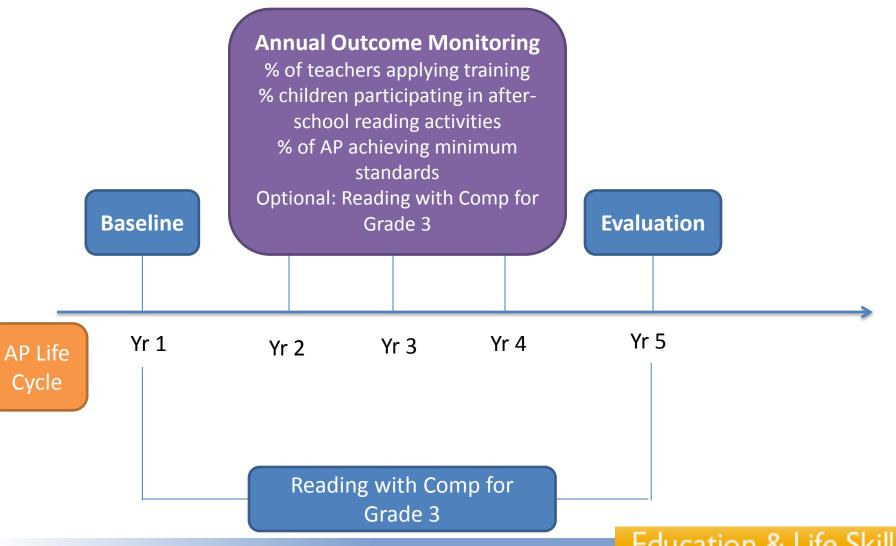
Moving forward

- How do we create an M&E framework that:
 - Ensures quality is upheld during scale up
 - Informs programming decisions
 - Ensures sustainability and accountability
 - Gathers enough information for reporting and transparency
 - Contributes to National Consortium Read M&E





Proposed M&E framework



Education & Life Skills

Discussions

Questions

- How often do we assess reading outcomes?
- Sampling at scale
- How heavily do we rely on child-reported data vs. observation?
- Using EGRA and integrating with governmental data collection

Challenges

- Constraints at the local level
 - Capacity
 - Resources
- Aggregating data at national, regional, global level

Contact

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