

Adult Literacy Program

Progress Report 2012-13



“SHAPING THE LIVES”



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Message from Leadership:



“Literacy is a fundamental human right. Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) recognizes free and compulsory elementary education a right of all human beings, irrespective of their age, gender, or social status.

It will be correct to say that the status of literacy/education of a nation is directly proportional to its poverty and vice-versa. A literate environment not only improves socio economic indicators in a society, it positively influences systems of governance also.

Unfortunately the situation of literacy in Pakistan is very grim. It is estimated that over 55 million Pakistanis cannot read and write. In rural areas less than one third women are literate. Owing to this dismal situation of the country, NCHD launched its literacy program in the year 2002. During the period of 10 years NCHD has established 164,190 Adult Literacy Centers in 134 districts of Pakistan and enrolled more than 3.8 million illiterate people.

The year 2012-13 was an exciting yet challenging year for NCHD. New initiatives were successfully piloted and introduced in Literacy Program. The most popular ones were the Mobile Based Literacy and Microbe Literacy program. Among other very innovative programs Women Youth Empowerment Project in Sindh was also an exceptional project. This project was implemented in 23 districts of Sindh where 13,750 learners (women aged 18-35) were provided literacy and stitching/sewing skills successfully. The link of these women with private schools was also established for uniform stitching and the women are now earning Rs. 5,000 to 6,000 monthly. Currently the project is targeting 42,000 women in all districts of Sindh.

I would affirm that, overall progress of literacy program also remained outstanding in the year 2012-13 and NCHD established 16,016 literacy centers in which 390,123 learners were enrolled. In addition, more than 16,000 Literacy teachers and 1,600 literacy supervisors were trained on Androgoy skills (teaching adults).

I would also like to take this opportunity to congratulate NCHD Provincial, Head Office and district teams, for their hard work and commitment to the cause of literacy in Pakistan. I would also invite people from all walks of life to join us in the noble cause to eradicate illiteracy from the country.

Khusro Pervaiz Khan
Director General

Our Mission



“The mission of NCHD Literacy Program is to help adults in achieving functional levels of reading, writing, and speaking so that they may improve their quality of life and participate in development of the county”

Our Vision



“A fully literate society where quality education is ensured for all children of Pakistan up to secondary level”

Section 1: Literacy in Pakistan

I. Situation analysis:

Although literacy rate has been slowly rising in Pakistan over the time, but due to rapid population growth, the increasing number of out of school and dropped out children have led to an increase in the absolute number of illiterates in the country. The following table shows this trend which deserves serious consideration.

Year	Pop 10 + (Millions)	Literacy Rate (10+)	Illiterate Pop (10+)
1961	26	16.70%	22.08
1972	42	21.70%	33.59
1981	57	26.20%	42.69
1998	89	43.90%	50.38
2007	112	55.00%	50.4
2010	120	56.00%	51.3
2012	137	58.00%	57.3

(Source: Census Reports, and projections for 2013)

Despite the gradual increase in literacy rate in the country, the rising number of illiterates indicates the failure of formal education system to cover all school aged children or its inability to retain them in schools. This justifies the provision of alternate forms of basic education to reach out of school and dropped out children in the form of non-formal education.

Pakistan has not been able to accelerate its literacy rate at the desired pace. According to an analysis carried out by UNESCO (GMR 2010), Pakistan is among 30 countries which are not likely to achieve EFA targets by 2015.

In its National Plan of Action (NPA) for EFA, Pakistan set a target of achieving 75% literacy by 2015. The traditional strategy of focusing on formal primary schooling alone is clearly not enough to achieve EFA goals and MDGs.

Analysis indicates that Pakistan will not be able to achieve the NPA target of 75% as current increase in literacy rate is just 1.08%.

In order to achieve NPA targets an additional 3.92% literacy rate every year is required to achieve EFA goals by 2015. Alternate strategies required to meet the challenge which may include universalization of primary education with 100% enrollment. To further augment this effort dropout shall be reduced to zero percent. Moreover, grade repetition in primary education has to be effectively addressed.

II. Pakistan's Commitment to EFA and MDGs:

Pakistan is a signatory to the World Declaration on Education for All (1990), Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and Dakar Framework of Action for EFA (2001-2015). An important indicator for achievement of MDG 2, set by the world community, is the rate of literacy. One of the six goals of Dakar Framework of Action reflects commitment of the governments to "achieving a 50 percent improvement in levels of adult literacy by 2015, especially for women, and equitable access to basic and continuing education for all adults".

With a view to achieve EFA goals by 2015, Ministry of Education Government of Pakistan prepared its National Plan of Action for EFA which was approved and launched during 2003. National Plan of Action focuses on achieving 75% (revised target from 86%) literacy rate by 2015.

Section 2: Policy Framework:

I. National Education Policy 2009:

The new National Education Policy (2009) gives due importance to promotion of literacy and non-formal education. In order to achieve literacy goals and targets, a number of policy measures have been outlined in the Education Policy 2009.

II. National Plan of Action on EFA 2001-2015

The National Plan of Action on Education for All (NPA-EFA 2001-2015) formulated by the Ex-Federal Education Ministry has defined national-level targets for key education indicators in three Education sectors: (1) early childhood education; (2) elementary education; and (3) adult literacy; and identified the corresponding physical infrastructure required to achieve these respective targets

III. MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF), 2013

MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF) (2013-15) provides a composite measure of progress, encompassing access, equity and quality. The key objective of the MAF National Plan of Action is to accelerate the progress towards achievement of the MDGs related to education in the next three years.

IV. Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)

The PRSP recognizes the challenges faced by the education service delivery i.e. lack of infrastructure, severe shortage of qualified and trained teachers, under-investment in quality, lack of accountability, shortage of resources, and standardized data collection and dissemination. In pursuance of the goals for Education for All, the PRSP aims at improving the access and quality of primary education.

V. Constitution of Pakistan:

i. Article 37-B, Constitution of Pakistan:

The constitution of Pakistan recognizes the importance of literacy and need to eradicate illiteracy within minimum possible time. The said article of the constitution says:

State shall be “*Responsible for eradication of illiteracy and provision of free and compulsory education up-to secondary level, within minimum possible time*”

ii. Literacy Act 1987 (Salient Features)

Literacy Act was enacted in 1987 but implementation is still pending because the enforcement date could not be announced yet by the Federal Government. The salient features of literacy Act are as follows:-

- A passport other than a Hajj passport, a driving license or an arms license shall be issued only to literate person; and
- Only literate person shall be eligible for employment under a local body or an establishment or institution under the control of the Federal Government.

iii. Article 25 A

Through 18th amendment in the constitution of Pakistan, Education has been made Fundamental Right of each and every individual. Article 25 A of constitution states ; The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of five to sixteen years in such manner as may be determined by law.

Section 3: NCHD and its literacy

Program:

I. National Commission for Human Development (NCHD)

The National Commission for Human Development (NCHD) was established by the Government of Pakistan in July 2002, under the Ordinance No. XXIX of 2002 and is attached to the Ministry of Education Trainings and Standards in Higher Education as a statutory autonomous body. It is funded by the Government of Pakistan, private donors and International Development Partners.

II. Adult Literacy Program of NCHD:

NCHD has been implementing the Adult Literacy program with the mission to help provincial and area governments to increase literacy rate to 75% by the year 2015.



NCHD sets up Adult Literacy Centers in local communities for providing basic literacy skills to the individuals (especially women) in the age group of 11-45, who were either never enrolled

before or dropped out of school before acquiring literacy skills.

The syllabus and textbooks are designed for easy learning and functionality, thereby enhancing retention. The total course is of six months duration that aims to provide learners with following skill;

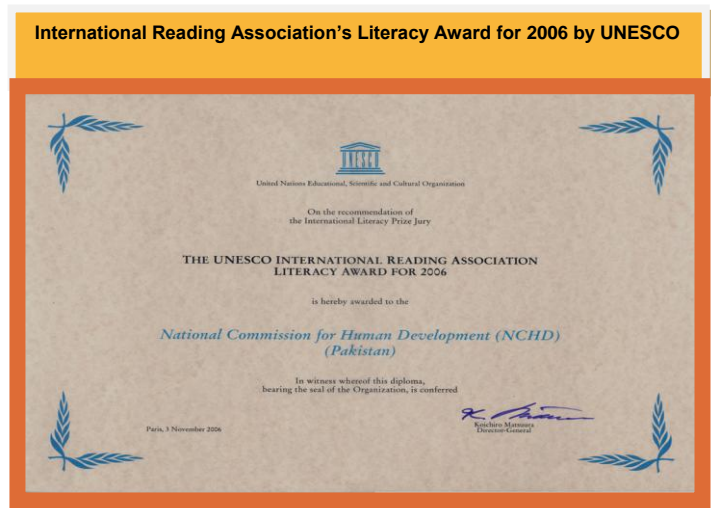
- I. Achieve the basic literacy skills equivalent to grade three
- II. Read simple text of Urdu/Sindhi
- III. Write a simple letter
- IV. Manage figures up to four digits able to add, subtract, multiply and divide



III. Achievements of NCHD in Literacy

- i. Established 164,190 Adult Literacy Centers in 134 districts of Pakistan
- ii. Enrolled more than 3.8 million Adults who became literate, out of which 90% were females.
- iii. Trained more than 164,000 teachers on literacy teaching techniques
- iv. Trained 2000 professional staff and 120 civil society organizations in the implementation of program and its management
- v. Implemented Post Literacy program, by establishing 3750 Centers, that included an enhanced level of Urdu / Sindhi language proficiency, and teaching English to neo literates, as a pilot project

- vi. Developed computer based ICT- Kit for imparting literacy by using computer.
- vii. Developed model of Community Learning Centers (CLCs) in collaboration with UNESCO.
- viii. Developed more than 200 titles of functional literacy books.
- ix. Literacy syllabus of NCHD is the only approved Literacy syllabus in Pakistan by the Ministry of Education.
- x. NCHD Literacy program has been recognized internationally by conferring the International Reading Association's Literacy Award for 2006 by UNESCO



Over the period of last ten years NCHD has contributed 2.95% literacy rate in the overall literacy rate of country. Province wise detail is given in bellow table:

Sr.	Province/Area	No of ALCs Established	Learners	Literacy Rate 2011	10 + Population 2013 (NIPS)	Literacy rate Increased
1	Punjab	68,957	1716596	60	69,229,846	2.48
2	Sindh	35,132	827717	59	28,771,403	2.88
3	Khyber PK	33,853	732289	50	17,702,675	4.14
4	Balochistan	18,228	390638	41	6,706,454	5.82
5	FATA	2,881	60765	25	3,043,886	2.00
6	AJK	3,453	77829	62	2,904,503	2.68
7	GB	1,656	36401	55	1,728,000	2.11
Total		164,160	3,842,235		130,086,767	2.95

Source 10+ population (NIPS Projections) Literacy rate (PSLM 2010-11)

Section 4: Progress 2012-13

I. Establishment of Literacy Centers

NCHD launched its literacy program in the month of April 2012. NCHD after a comprehensive rationalization exercise selected 59 districts and 18 tehsils with literacy rate less than 50%. The reported period was divided into two phases owing to the two cycles of literacy centers. First Phase was started in the month of April 2012 and ended in October, 2012. Similarly, the second phase was implemented from December to May, 2013.



Following is the province wise detail of centers established.

Sr.	Province	Target	Achievements	%
1	Punjab	6,730	6,727	99.955
2	Sindh	2,070	2,060	99.517
3	KPK	4,220	4,220	100
4	Balochistan	2,160	2,160	100
5	FATA	190	184	96.842
6	AJK	600	602	100.33
7	GB	240	240	100
Total		16,210	16,193	696.65

During the reported period NCHD established 16,193 literacy centers in selected districts. The intervention added 1.03% literacy rate in the literacy rate of 59 selected districts. Owing to the illiterate population, share of the Punjab was more than the other provinces (6,727) ALCs followed by KPK (4,220) and Balochistan (2,160)



II. Learners:

During the report period 402,205 learners were enrolled and 390,123 learners successfully completed the course and passed the final assessment.

Sr.	Province	Target Learners	Achievements	%
1	Punjab	168,250	168,069	99.892
2	Sindh	51,750	51,439	99.399
3	KPK	105,500	101,204	95.928
4	Balochistan	54,000	41,924	77.637
5	FATA	4,750	4,232	89.095
6	AJK	15,000	14,072	93.813
7	GB	6,000	5,741	95.683
Total		405,250	386,681	95.418

Owing to the situation of female literacy in the country, NCHD focuses on female literacy and it is ensured that majority of centers are female centers. In the preceding year only 395 male centers were opened and majority of them were in KP. Province wise detail is given below:

Sr.	Province	Female centers	Male centers	% of female centers
1	Punjab	6,727	3	0.04
2	Sindh	2,060	0	0.00
3	KPK	4,220	303	7.18
4	Balochistan	2,160	74	3.43
5	FATA	184	10	5.43
6	AJK	602	0	0.00
7	GB	240	5	2.08
Total		16,193	395	2.44

Correspondingly, percentage of the female learners more than male learners with marked difference. Percentage of female learners enrolled during the reported period was 97.6% while the parentage of male learners was as low as 2.4%.

III. Capacity Development and Trainings

NCHD believes that continuous capacity development of staff is imperative for the success of programs. NCHD provides capacity development opportunities to its staff on continuous basis. During the reported period following capacity building trainings have been carried out.



i. Training of teachers and supervisors

During the FY 2012-13 NCHD provided training opportunity to 16,200 literacy teachers and 1,600 literacy supervisors on teaching adults and center management techniques. Major components of the training were:

- Teaching methodology of Urdu & Riazi
- Androgogy
- Adult psychology
- Record keeping
- Literacy centers management
- Use of low cost/ no cost material & preparation of SRM
- Assessments



ii. Training of District Mangers and Literacy Coordinators:

District Program Mangers (DPMs) are responsible for the implementation of literacy program at district level under the supervision of District General Managers. Literacy Coordinator runs 30 Literacy Centers in a cluster. Literacy Coordinators also serve as master trainers for teachers. Thus, the capacity of these two tiers is the backbone of literacy program. NCHD gives immense importance to the capacity building of these core staff members. During the reported period NCHD has conducted Training of 88 and 318 Literacy Coordinators, detail is given in the proceeding table:

Sr.	Province	No of DPMs	No. of LCs
1	Punjab	16	72
2	Sindh	20	120
3	KPK	22	74
4	Balochistan	15	33
5	FATA	5	6
6	AJK	5	10
7	GB	5	3
Total		88	318

The main topics of the training included but not limited to: Social mobilization, Monitoring, Implementation strategy of literacy program, Literacy centers management, Teaching methodology, assessments of achievements of learners:

IV. Volunteers and Volunteer Services:

Volunteers have always been at the heart of the Literacy Program. In the fiscal 2012-13, over 42000 volunteers participated in the establishment and smooth functioning of literacy centers. Our volunteers are local community

member from all walks of life with a common desire to help members of their community to be able to read and write.

Besides community volunteers, literacy teachers are also volunteer teachers and these volunteer teachers donated 5.78 million hours to the literacy centers during the corresponding period.

Province wise detail of community volunteers and volunteer teachers is given bellow:

Sr.	Province	Community Volunteers	Volunteers Teachers
1	Punjab	26,908	6,727
2	Sindh	12,228	2,060
3	KPK	6,245	4,220
4	Balochistan	2,328	2,160
5	FATA		184
6	AJK	858	602
7	GB	490	240
	Total	49,057	16,193

V. Formation of Literacy Community Committees:

NCHD believes that participation of communities in any human development initiative is imperative and pre-request for the sustainability of any project. . NCHD in all locations forms community committees to enhance community participation in the program.



During the reported period NCHD formed 4,635 Community Committees with 34,209 community members. Following is the detail of community committees:

Sr.	Province	No. of Committees	No. of members
1	Punjab	2241	17773
2	Sindh	1,288	9,964
3	KPK	368	2,653
4	Balochistan	343	2,289
5	FATA	61	472
6	AJK	136	816
7	GB	198	242
	Total	4,635	34,209

VI. Awareness Sessions:

Literacy is, undoubtedly, the first step towards development of people but it is not an end. NCHD believes that literacy efforts can only become sustainable if they correspond to the real life problems of people.

Keeping in view the importance of functional literacy, NCHD also organizes awareness sessions on different topics and for this existing knowledge base is used. NCHD invites local experts to deliver lectures in literacy centers.

Table: No of awareness sessions

Province	Agriculture	Health	Live Stock	Other
Punjab	1376	1223	1371	719
Sindh	1553	2857	-	-
KPK	2870	4798	2694	-
Balochistan	1031	663	304	-
FATA	20	34	5	11
AJK	20	52	4	20
GB	180	315	70	253
Total	7,050	9,942	4,448	1,003

During the year 2012-13 total 22,444 sessions were delivered in the literacy centers. Owing to the localities of centers in the rural areas majority of sessions were on health followed by agriculture, Live Stock, and other local issues.

Section 5: Innovative and Special Projects

I. Women Economic Development Program:

NCHD in collaboration with Sindh Government implemented a very innovative program for the empowerment of women in 23 districts of Sindh. A total of 13,750 learners (women aged 18-35) were enrolled in these centers. These enrolled



women acquired literacy and stitching/sewing skills successfully. One of the major achievements of the said project was

establishment of link of these neo- entrepreneurs with the market. The link of these women with private schools was established and the women are now earning 5,000 to 6,000 monthly.



After the successful implementation of the project NCHD has launched its second phase. In this project 42,000 women will be provided literacy skill along with income generation skill that includes ICT, Stitching & Tailoring, Livestock and fishery. The project cost is 439 million and Sindh Government will bear the cost of the project.

II. Mobile Based Community Learning Centers :

NCHD in collaboration with UNESCO has established 20 Mobile Based centers in FATA where learners are being taught through the use of mobiles. The project has three components:

a. Mobile based literacy centers:

Under this project 20 literacy centers have been established in which literacy skill are being imparted through mobile phones: The centers have been established in two tehsils of Khyber agency. The detail is given in bellow table:

Sr.	Area	Target ALC	ALCs established	Learners enrolled
1	Landi Kotal	10	10	250
2	Jamrud	10	10	250
	Total	20	20	500

b. Skill trainings for youth:

Under this project 300 young people have been provided skill training on different income generation skills.

c. Non Formal Basic Education:

Under this component 30 NFBE schools established in which 750 children of age 5-10 years area enrolled. The main purpose of these centers will be to mainstream these children in government schools after acquiring literacy skill up to the level of grade III.

IV. Microbe Literacy Program:

NCHD also lunched a very innovative Microbe Literacy Program in south program. The project commenced in the month of May, 2013 in three districts of southern

Punjab, namely, MuzaffarGharr, Lodhran and Rahim Yar Khan. In the first phase Research Sample has been collected from the rural women. In the second phase the Research team will again collect the samples for comparison.

The main objective of the project is to raise awareness level on health and hygiene among rural women through the demonstration of Microbes in the daily life environment.



i) Hand wash

Thirteen Learners from each ALC were selected for this activity. Data from 2,821 Learners was collected.

ii) Sample of Drinking Water

Houses of 2 Learners from each ALC were selected for sample of drinking water. Sample from 434 houses of Learners was collected.

iii) Interviews of Learners

Interviews have been taken from 4240 Learners having age 16-45 Year

iv) Microscope Workshops

In these four districts training of 1,800Learners from 72 selected was carried out. The sessions mainly covered awareness about germs which causes general health issues. In these sessions microscope was utilized for demonstration.

v) Lectures on Infection Preventions (without microscope)

Besides the centers in project area lectures were also delivered in 143 other ALCs in which 3,575



learners attended lectures. The parallel activity was carried out for the comparison of results with centers mentioned in preceding paragraphs.

PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



Learners are busy during Final Assessment ALC fiteh Brohi





Khyber Pakhtoonkha



“A tale of willpower”

Rahima, D/O Late Gul Muhammad is an eighteen year old physically handicapped girl. She is polio affected and walk with the use crutches. She joined NCHD's literacy center in March, 2012 and completed course in July 2012. She is an orphan girl and she lives with her maternal uncles in Madyan (Swat).

After being a literate person, now she's an example for her family and friends that it's never too late to learn. She expresses her feelings and says “I never went to school but I had always been keen to learn read and write. With the blessings of God I got a chance to learn and it was near my home. My teacher was very kind and she used to make me feel so good. She gave me the confidence I needed. It is because of my teacher that I woke up, my brain woke up!”

She also knows stitching and NCHD Swat team has promised to provide her a sewing machine. This will open many other doors of progress for her.

1. Khyber Pakhtoonkhaw

I. Introduction:

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is one of the four provinces of Pakistan, located in the north-west of the country. It borders the Federally Administered Tribal Areas to the west and south, Gilgit–Baltistan to the north-east, Azad Kashmir to the east, Punjab and the Islamabad Capital Territory to the south-east, and Afghanistan to the north-west. The province of Balochistan is located southwards.

Total population of **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa** is 24.58 million according to the NIPs population projections. Male population constitutes 51% of the total population (12.53 million).

According to the PSLM survey 2010-11 literacy rate is 50% where female literacy rate is only 33%. People living in certain under developed districts such as Kohistan have literacy rate as low as 26%.

II. NCHD Literacy Program:

NCHD started its Literacy Program in Khyber Pakhtoonkhaw in 2002 in two districts. Subsequently in following years the program was expanded to all 23 districts of KP. NCHD during the period of 2002-13 has established 33,853 Literacy centers in KP and as a result of this 732,289 people got literate. Through this intervention NCHD has increased 4.14% Literacy rate in the overall literacy rate of KPK.

III. Progress 2012-13:

During the corresponding period NCHD has established 4,220 in which 101,204 learners were made literate. District wise detail is as under: Overwhelming majority of the centers of females hence the percentage of the female learners remained higher than the male centers.

Out of the total learners 94% were the female learners.

Sr.	District	No of ALCs established	No of Learners
1	Hangu	60	1,329
2	Karak	120	2,415
3	DI Khan	210	5,091
4	Kohat	180	3,861
5	Mansehra	410	10,250
6	Bannu	270	6,677
7	Tank	180	4,055
8	Mardan	240	5,786
9	Batagram	240	6,000
10	Swat	330	8,334
11	Shangla	240	6,000
12	Buner	300	7,491
13	Kohistan	180	3,720
14	Tor Ghar	90	2,202
15	Lakki Marwat	240	5,495
16	Swabi	300	7,500
17	Charsadda	390	9,307
18	Upper Dir	240	5,691
	KP Total	4,220	101,204

IV. CATARACT Operations of Learners funded by IGMG-Hasene (Turkish INGO)

Blindness is one of the major public health problems in the world. The resources available to combat the blindness problem are limited in most of the nations. IGMG-HASENE an international NGO based and located in Germany collaborated with NCHD for the **CATARACT** operations of 2000 learners. The project was implemented in 11 districts along with

three agencies namely; Tank, DIK, Lakki, Fr Lakki, FR Bannu, Bannu, Karak, Swabi, Charsadda, Mardan, Peshawar, Malakand, Shangla and Lower Dir.

V. CESSD-CIDA & AUSAID Project:

NCHD in collaboration with CESSD-CIA and USAID established 141 literacy centers in 11 districts of KPK. The main purpose of these centers was empowerment of the rural people through the provision of literacy skill. The project was implemented in 11 districts of KP namely, Abbottabad, Charsada, Chitral, Haripur, Kohat, Kohistan, Mansehra, Mardan, Nowshera, Peshawar and Swabi. Total enrollment of these centers was 2803.

VI. NCHD - SRSP joint venture in 07 Districts of Malakand Division:

NCHD in collaboration with SRSP and Technical / Financial Assistance of European Union (EU) has initiated an integrated program in seven Districts of Malakand Division namely; Swat, Shangla, Buner, Lower Dir, Upper Dir, Chitral and Malakand Agency. NCHD and SRSP have signed Letter of Understanding to cooperate with each other for the establishment of Adult Literacy Centers in 07 Districts of Malakand Division. The project will continue for four years covering eight literacy phases. During the reported period 53 centers have been established with 1,320 enrollment.



Punjab

Dreams can come true

“Zulaikha Ameer” 13 year old girl lived in “Basti Ramzan Sayal” district Bahawal Nagar. She belongs to a very poor family. Zulaikha’s mother shared that she has 5 children and they spend their life hand to mouth. Due to the poverty none of her child was in a position to join formal schooling. However Zulaikha was very fond of acquiring reading and writing skills and wanted to go to school.

When NCHD opened a Literacy center near her home, she got enrolled in literacy center. She remained the most regular and punctual learner of the centre.

After four months she was able to read and write. Her mentor Miss Maria (LC) saw her keenness of learning and decided to enroll her in private school. Maria (LC) met with the principal of Pvt. School and shared with him about the girl. The principal of the school promised Ms. Maria that if the girl passed the entry level test, the school would bear the educational expense of Zulaikha. Zulaikha passed the entry level test and the principal visited her home along with NCHD team and gave them the good news that school will bear all the expenses of their girl. Zulaikha joined the school and this way she will not only get herself educated but will try to educate her brothers & sisters.



Zulaikha’s Home



Zulaikha in literacy center



Zulaikha in formal school

2. Punjab

I. Introduction:

Punjab is the most populous province of Pakistan with approximately 55% of the country's total population.

Total population of **Punjab** is 96.12 million according to the NIPs population projections. Male population constitutes 52% of the total population (49.65 million).

According to the PSLM survey 2010-11 is literacy rate of Punjab is 60% whereas female literacy rate is 50%. People living in certain under developed districts such as Rajan pur have literacy rate as low as less than 34%. Sharp divide between rural and urban literacy rate can also be observed where rural literacy rate is only 53% as compared to the urban literacy rate of 74%.

II. NCHD Literacy Program:

NCHD started its Literacy Program in Punjab in 2002 starting with only four districts. Subsequently in following years the program was expanded to 28 districts of Punjab. NCHD during the period of 2002-13 has established 68,957 Literacy centers in Punjab and made 1,716,596 people literate. Through this intervention NCHD has contributed 2.48% Literacy rate in the overall literacy rate of Punjab.

III. Progress 2012-13:

During the corresponding period NCHD has established 6,727 in which 168,069 learners were made literate. Overwhelming majority of the centers were female centers where on 1% (78) male centers were established. District wise detail is as under:

Sr.	District	No of ALCs established	No of Learners enrolled
1	Bhakkar	590	14,708
2	BWP	630	15,592
3	BWN	590	14,614
4	Chiniot	360	9,050
5	DG Khan	540	13,512
6	Jhang	270	6,788
7	Lodhran	460	11,639
8	Pakpattan	450	11,188
9	Multan	170	4,331
10	RY Khan	490	12,202
11	Vehari	200	5,016
12	M.Garh	590	14,801
13	Okara	560	14,010
14	Rajanpur	475	11,729
15		2	128
16	Kasur	200	5,006
17	khushab	60	1,512
18	Layyah	60	1,493
19	Sargodha	30	750
	Total	6,727	168,069

V. Microbe Literacy Project:

In Punjab NCHD also launched a very innovative project in southern area of Punjab which is called Microprobe Literacy Program.

The project commenced in the month of May, 2013 in three districts of southern Punjab namely, Muzagharr, Lodhran and Rahimyar Khan. In the first phase Research Samples has been collected from the rural women. In the second phase team will again collect the samples for comparison.

The main outcome of the project is to raise awareness level on health and hygiene among rural women through the demonstration of Microbes in the daily life items.

VI. Linkages development with Govt. &NGOs

Meetings with Social welfare, Agriculture/Live stock, Health and Education departments were conducted and the current status of literacy program was shared with them in all literacy districts.



Islamic, ethic and health lectures were delivered in all ALCs by utilizing local resources. Detail of lectures delivered is given in the table below.

Province	Agriculture	Health	Live Stock	any other
Punjab	1,376	1,223	1,371	719

VII. Model Literacy Centers:

Model literacy centers were established in all districts of Punjab as a pilot project.

All the districts established the model ALCs @ 4/district. In Jhang skill development center was also established and DGM provided the sewing machines in this center. This center is named as “Zeena Center”. DOP visited the Model centers in Kasur to analyze the difference





Balochistan



Noor Bibi is 18-years old girl lives in a rural village of tehsil Bori District Loralai along with her 2 brothers, one sister and parents. She belongs to a small village having a population around 160-170 people but are deprived from the basic facilities of life like heath, drinking water, electricity and education. Noor Bibi talks about her village life and says “I remained engage all the day in grazing the goats and sheep in the green area about 2 Kilometers away from my house and I walk all the way daily. She further shared that besides this cleanness of house and fetching water from the nearby well was also her duty.

She shared that a community meeting of females was held for the establishment adult literacy centre. She got admission in literacy centers and successfully completed literacy course in almost five months. Now she can read and write and has become independent learner. She expresses her feelings in following way:

“She said before my enrollment in the center I rarely paid attention on my cleanness but during the literacy classes the supplementary reading material on health shared by the teacher raised her level of understanding about personal health so as a result now I daily take bath.

She also says I found a lot of positive changes in my life after became literate and well known to the need of education”

3. Balochistan:

I. Introduction:

Balochistan is the largest province by area of Pakistan, constituting approximately 44% of the total area of Pakistan. The population density of Balochistan is very low due to the mountainous terrain and scarcity of water. The economy is largely dependent upon the production of natural gas, coal and minerals. Livestock, limited farming and fishing along the Arabian Sea coastline are main forms of food for the local populations.

Based on NIPS projections, the population in 2010 has increased to 9.771 million. By 2015, it is expected to rise to over 11.257 million. There are only 88 females for every 100 males in 2013. According to PSLM survey 2010-11 the overall literacy rate is 41.7% with marked difference in male and female literacy rates that are 61% and 19% respectively. Urban rural divide is also evident with 61% and 35% literacy rate respectively. In rural Balochistan female literacy rate is as low as 13%.

II. NCHD Literacy Program:

NCHD started its Literacy Program in Balochistan in 2002. NCHD during the period of 2002-13 has established 18,228 Literacy centers in Balochistan and made 390,624 people literate. Through this intervention NCHD has significantly contributed 5% Literacy rate in the overall literacy rate of Balochistan.

III. Progress 2012-13:

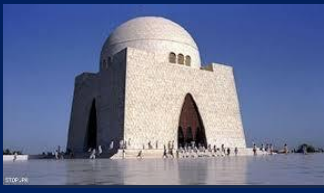
During the corresponding period NCHD has established 2,160 literacy centers in which 47,865 learners were made literate. Overwhelming majority of the centers were female centers. District wise detail is as under:

Sr.	District	No of ALCs established	No of Learners enrolled
1	Musakhel	90	2,154
2	Sibi	150	3,537
3	Pishin	150	3,519
4	Kech	240	4,965
5	Noushki	120	2,488
6	Zhob	240	4,966
7	Kharan	120	2,921
8	Loralai	180	3,615
9	Kalat	180	4,065
10	Ziarat	120	2,452
11	Jaffar Abad	210	4,950
12	Lasbella	240	5,492
13	Barkhan	60	1,215
14	Gawader	60	1,526
Total		2,160	47,865

IV. Celebration of World Literacy Day:

On the occasion of World literacy day September 08, 2012 NCHD in collaboration with Non Formal Education Department organized a seminar on Literacy. Over 500 participants from different districts of Balochistan participated. Chief Guest of the event was Minister Education Tahir Mahmood.





Sindh

Campaign against Measles in Tando Muhammad Khan

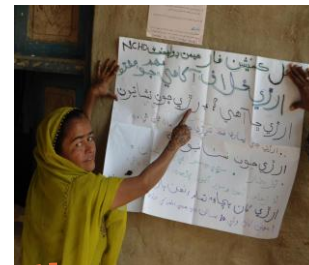
As the news came on surface that measles broke out in different villages of the district Tando Muhammad Khan. NCHD TM Khan Office launched a campaign against measles.

In the first phase awareness week against measles was celebrated from 7th to 12th January 2013, in the adult literacy centers of District Tando Muhammad Khan. The NCHD-TM Khan carried out awareness campaigns in the literacy centers to highlight the importance of routine immunization and to get the children vaccinated.

The Literacy team of NCHD TM Khan demonstrated to the members of Literacy Management Committee and female adult learners of the Literacy centers regarding signs and symptoms of measles, its causes of outbreak and what measures can be taken to prevent as well as eradicate it from the village. Such campaign was carried out with the help of Local Lady Health Workers and vaccinators available in the village.

In the second phase of the campaign, the Literacy team in collaboration with EPI field staff, Health Department and Literacy Management Committees organized vaccination camps in literacy centers. During this vaccination camping 612 children were vaccinated.

NCHD Literacy team also developed Supplementary Material on measles and distributed the material in Adult Literacy Centers



4. Sindh:

I. Introduction:

Sindh is one of the four provinces of Pakistan. The name of Sindh is derived from the Indus River that separates it from Balochistan and the greater Iranian Plateau. The capital of the province is Karachi, Pakistan's largest city and financial hub.

Based on NIPS projections, the population in 2013 has increased to 39.96 million. There are only 91 females for every 100 males in 2013. According to PSLM 2010-11, the overall literacy rate is 59% with marked difference in male and female literacy rates that are 71% and 46% respectively. Urban rural divide is also evident with 70% and 42% literacy rate respectively. In rural Sindh Female literacy rate is as low as 20%

II. NCHD Literacy Program:

NCHD started its Literacy Program in Punjab in 2002. NCHD during the period of 2002-13 has established 35132 Literacy centers in Sindh and made 827,717 people literate. Through this intervention NCHD has significantly contributed 2.9% Literacy rate in the overall literacy rate of Sindh Province.

III. Progress 2012-13:

During the corresponding period NCHD established 2, 60 in which 51,439 learners were enrolled. District wise detail is as under:

Sr.	District	No of ALCs established	No of Learners enrolled
1	Badin	150	3,750
2	Dadu	130	3,227
3	Ghotki	100	2,491
4	Jacobabad	40	1,000
5	Jamshoro	150	3,750
6	Kamber	120	2,996
7	Kashmore	50	1,250
8	Khairpur	180	4,507
9	Matiari	120	3,000
10	Mirpurkhas	120	2,978
11	N-feroze	100	2,503
12	Sanghar	120	2,984
13	SBA	100	2,487
14	TAYAR	120	3,000
15	TM- Khan	120	3,014
16	Tharparkar	120	3,000
17	Thatta	120	3,032
18	Umerkot	100	2,470
Total		2,060	51,439

VII. Women Empowerment Project:

NCHD in collaboration with Sindh Government implemented a very innovative program for the empowerment of women in 23 districts of Sindh. A total of 13,750 learners (women aged 18-35) were enrolled in these centers. These enrolled women acquired literacy and stitching/sewing skills successfully. One of the major achievements of the said project was



establishment of link of these neo-entrepreneurs with the market. The link of these women with private schools was established and the women are now earning 5,000 to 6,000 monthly.

NCHD is going to launch the second phase of the project in the month of March, 2014 in which 42,000 women will be provided literacy skill along with income generation skill including ICT, Stitching & Tailoring, Livestock and fishery. The project cost is 439 million and Sindh government will bear the cost of the project

District wise detail is given bellow:

Sr.	Districts	No. of centers	No. of trainees
1	Badin	20	500
2	Dadu	22	550
3	Ghotki	20	500
4	Hyderabad	5	125
5	Jacobabad	11	275
6	Jamshoro	12	300
7	Kambar	15	375
8	Karachi	20	500
9	Kashmor	10	250
10	Khairpur	35	875
11	Larkana	25	625
12	Matiari	7	175
13	Mirpurkhas	15	375
14	N Feroze	19	475
15	Sanghar	24	600
16	S. Benazirabad	25	625
17	Shikarpur	18	450
18	Sukkar	15	375
19	T Allahyar	7	175
20	T M Khan	7	175
21	Tharparkar	14	350
22	Thatta	40	1000
23	Umerkot	14	350
Total		400	10,000

Ms. Mashoo (a learners' tale)

Ms Mashoo wife of Sham Jee lives with her 2 sons in Abdeen Farm Taluka Mirpurkhas She belongs to a very poor family. Her husband is a daily wager labor and has very low income. She wanted to change this dismal situation and wanted to enroll her children in school but poverty and low household income were the major stumbling blocks.



She got admission in a literacy centers in 2012 and completed her course. In the literacy center she was also provided training on stitching cloths under BBSYDP project. She leaned it with the core of her heart and now she is earning Rs. 2000 per month. Now she is able to send her children to school. She expresses her felling in the following way. "After getting literacy and stitching skill in literacy center I am now able to earn about 2000 per month. Because of increase in the household income now I send my children to school. Literacy skills also help me in guiding my children.



AJ&K

Literacy in context: Literacy in war affected areas

Leepa valley is situated at LOC in District Hattian Bala AJK. In the reported period NHCD established 30 ALCs in Leepa valley. Firing across LOC, bomb blasts and shelling of small bombs from neighbouring country is a common problem in this valley. Sometimes toy bomb are also planted to trap innocent children.

NCHD AJK team negotiated with Qatar Charity (QC) and Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) who are already working in the rehabilitation of war affected people in this area.

During the training of teachers PRCS conducted introductory session to literacy teachers and Local supervisors on safety from Mines, Shells, and toys bombs and other hazardous.

After seeing the great interest of teachers and their demand for the sessions to be held in literacy classes PRCS held similar session directly to learners.



Trainers from PRCS delivering session



Training during session and group work

5. Azad Jammu & Kashmir:

I. Introduction:

Azad Jammu and Kashmir is mainly a hilly and mountainous area with thick forests. About 13% of the total area is under cultivation most of which is rain fed. About 86% households have small land holdings with maize, wheat and rice being the main crops. Agriculture and livestock income makes up 30-40% of household earnings. The remaining share comes from employment, businesses and foreign remittances.

AJK had a total population of over 2.958 million according to the Census 1998. Based on NIPS projections, the population has increased to 3.938 in 2010. By 2015, it is expected to rise to over 4.440 million. Female population outnumbers male as there are 97 males for every 100 females in 2010.

According to the EFA Plan of Govt of AJK the current adult literacy rate in AJK is 66.9%.

II. NCHD Literacy Program:

NCHD so far has established 3,453 literacy centers in AJK and made 77,829 people literate. Through this intervention NCHD has contributed 3.6% Literacy rate in the overall literacy rate of AJK over the period of 10 years.

III. Progress 2012-13:

During the corresponding period NCHD has established 301 ALCs in which 7,036 learners were made literate. District wise detail is as under:

Sr.	District	No of ALCs established	No of Learners enrolled
1	Kotli A.K	61	1,367
2	Haveli Khauta	61	1,367
3	Neelam AJK	60	1,377
4	Muzaffarabad	89	2,186
5	Hattian	30	7,39
Total		301	7,036



Gilgit Baltistan

6. Gilgit Baltistan:

I. Introduction:

Gilgit–Baltistan formerly known as the **Northern Areas** is the northernmost territory of Pakistan. It borders the territory of Azad Kashmir to the south, the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to the west, the Wakhan Corridor of Afghanistan to the north, the Xinjiang autonomous region of China to the east and northeast and Indian controlled Jammu and Kashmir the southeast.

It covers an area of 72,971 km² (28,174 mi²) and is highly mountainous. It has an estimated population approaching 1,000,000. Its capital city is Gilgit (population 216,760)

At the last census (1998), the population of Gilgit–Baltistan was 870,347. Approximately 14% of the population was urban. The estimated population Gilgit–Baltistan in 2013 is over 2 million. Literacy rate of Gilgit baltistan is 55%.

II. NCHD Literacy Program:

NCHD has established 16, 56 literacy centers and enrolled 36,401 illiterates. Through this intervention NCHD has significantly contributed 2.6% Literacy rate in the overall literacy rate of GB.

III. Progress 2012-13:

During the corresponding period NCHD has established 240 ALCs in which 5,774 learners were made literate. Overwhelming majority of the centers of learners was female. Only 7%

learners were male (107). District wise detail is as under:

Sr.	District	No of ALCs established	No of Learners enrolled
1	Ghizer	90	1,852
2	Daimer	60	1,426
3	Ghanche	90	2,463
4	Ghizer	240	5,741

Success Story of learner from Gupis Bala

Ms Barat learner of ALC Gupis Bala Says; I am a member of Women Organization initiated by Local Support Organization for the saving purpose and micro credit provision for women, I got membership in the WO in 2007 since that I used to get my savings and profit counted by my brother or any other literate person.

But after completing course in NCHD now I can read, right and count my savings and profit. This emanates sense of empowerment in me.





FATA

7. FATA:

I. Introduction:

The **Federally Administered Tribal Areas** are a semi-autonomous tribal region in northwestern Pakistan. The Federally Administered Tribal Areas comprise seven tribal agencies (districts) and six frontier regions, and are directly governed by Pakistan's federal government through a special set of laws called the Frontier Crimes Regulations (FCR).

Based on NIPS projections, the population in 2013 is 4.22 million. The analysis of the population data elucidates that, there are only 88 females for every 100 males in 2013. According to estimates the overall literacy rate is 37% with marked difference in male and female literacy rates that are 51% and 11% respectively.

II. NCHD Literacy Program:

NCHD has established 2,881 literacy centers and enrolled 60,765 illiterates. Through this intervention NCHD has significantly contributed 1.4% Literacy rate in the overall literacy rate of FATA.

VIII. Progress 2012-13:

During the corresponding period NCHD has established 156 in which 2,774 learners were made literate. Agency wise detail is as under:

Sr.	District	No of ALCs established	No of Learners enrolled
1	FR Peshawar	10	200
2	FR Bannu	20	500
3	Mohmand Agency	20	483
4	Khyber Agency	66	600
5	FR-D.I.Khan	20	491
6	Bajaur Agency	20	500
Total		156	2,774

IX. Mobile Literacy Project:

i. Mobile Based Community Learning Centers :

NCHD in collaboration with UNESCO has established 20 Mobile Based centers in Khyber agency of FATA where learners were taught through the use of mobiles. The centers were established in two tehsils of Khyber agency. The detail is given in bellow table:

Sr.	Area	Target ALC	ALCs established	Learners enrolled
1	Landi Kotal	10	10	250
2	Jamrud	10	10	250
Total		20	20	500

ii. Skill trainings for youth:

Under this project 300 Young people provided opportunity to learn income generation skills.

iv. Non Formal Basic Schools:

NCHD also established 30 NFBE Schools in which 750 Learners were enrolled.

NCHD Literacy Program 2013-16:

NCHD as lead agency in the field of adult literacy has planned a country wide national literacy program. During the period 2013-16 NCHD has planned to establish 90,000 literacy centers in which 2.25 million learners will be enrolled.

Province/ Area	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
National	30,000	30,000	30,000	90,000
Punjab	11,420	11,420	11,420	34,260
Sindh	7,280	7,280	7,280	21,840
KPK	5,940	5,940	5,940	17,820
Balochistan	2,880	2,880	2,880	8,640
AJK	1,080	1,080	1,080	3,240
GB	1,040	1,040	1,040	3,120
FATA	360	360	360	1,080

Through this literacy campaign NCHD envisages to increase 9% per cent literacy in 59 lowest literacy districts. The intervention will add 3 percent literacy rate per year in the literacy rate of 59 focused districts.

i. Adult literacy program Focus on Early Child Care and Development, ECCD (role of mothers)

Teaching a mother how to “read” her baby, even at such an early age is the fundamental characteristic of NCHD Literacy Program. The program focuses to help mothers to play their role in the lives of their children and help their children to achieve their full potential. NCHD for this purpose has developed a guide for mothers which is taught in the literacy centers. The focus of the program remains on the following:

- a) Cognitive abilities
- b) Social skills and behavior problems
- c) Quality of mother-child relationship
- d) Quality of home environment
- e) Immunization and
- f) Education of children: How to check home work of their children
- g) Global Citizenship and character building



NCHD Literacy Program Coverage 2013-16		
Punjab	Sindh	Balochistan
Rahim Yar Khan	Badin	Quetta Office
Rajanpur	Thatta	Jafferabad
Dera Ghazi Khan	Ghotki	Pishin
Muzaffargarh	Jacobabad	Kech-Turbat
Lodhran	Kamber	Lasbela
Pakpattan	Tharparker	Loralai
Bhakkar	Umerkot	Zhob
Bahawalnagar	Nawab Shah	Noshki
Bahawalpur	Kashmor	Kalat
Okara	Jamshoro	Kharan
Chiniot	Matiari	Sibbi
Tehsils	Tando Allah Yar	Ziarat
Shorkot (Jhang)	Tando M. Khan	Musakhel
Jalalpur Pirwala (Multan)	Tehsils	GB
Mailsi (Vehari)	Mehrabpur	Ghanche
KPK	Thari Mirwah	Gilgit
Bannu	Nara	Skardu
Lakki Marwat	Sobo Dero	Diamir
Dera Ismail Khan	Jhudo	Astore
Shangla	Kot G Muhammad	
Charsadda	Joohi	
Battagram	Khipro	
Tank	Sinjhero	
Kohistan	AJK	
Hangu	Kotli	
Swabi	Haveli Kota	
Mansehra	Neelum	
Swat	Muzafarabad	
Upper Dir		

Buner		
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