

Masahiro HARA is an education sector consultant currently working as Chief Advisor to School Management Projects in Madagascar and Niger. He served as Chief Advisor in JICA's School For All Project in Niger from 2003 to 2015. He is an author of the book "School For All - A Successful Japanese Technical Cooperation Project That Has Changed Education in West Africa" published in 2009.

Prior to working with JICA, he studied in France and worked at the Permanent Mission of Japan to the International Organizations in Geneva and at the Japanese Embassy in Zaire. In addition, he has a unique work experience in managing restaurants. He graduated from the Faculty of Sociology of Rikkyo University, Japan in 1980 and also studied at Cuttington University, Liberia.

How does community-teacher collaboration improve the quality of learning?

Improving schooling and learning for all children in Africa through community-wide collaboration

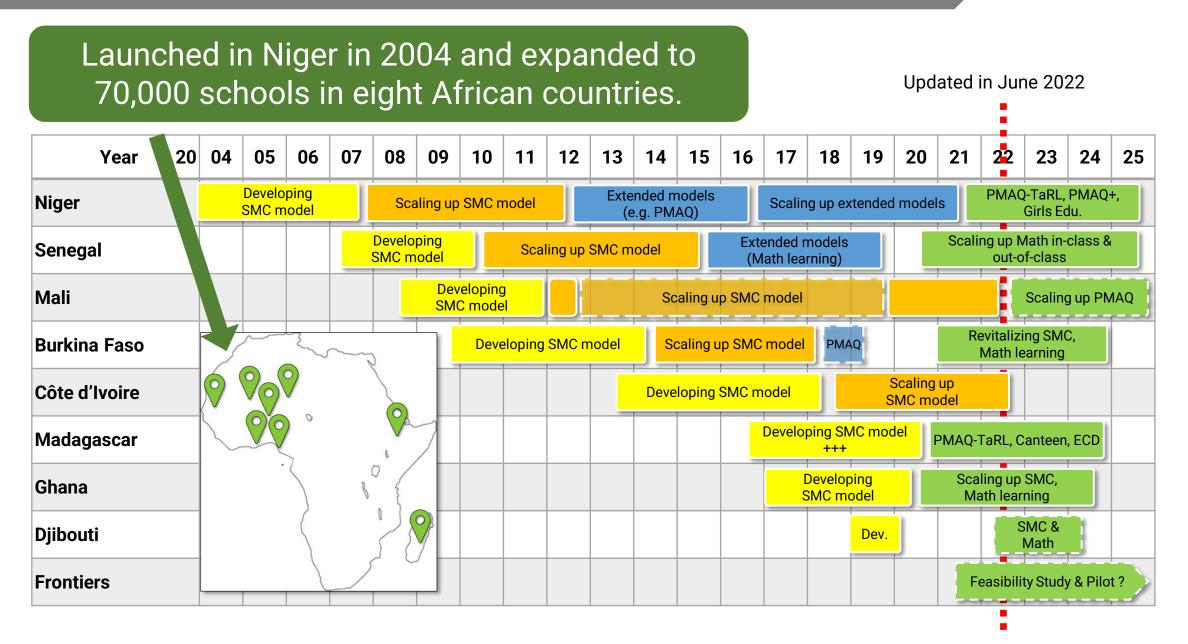
TICAD8 side event August 25 in Madagascar

Masahiro HARA

Presentation Outline

- The JICA "School For All" Program
- Explanation of the PDCA cycle and PMAQ (Minimum Package for Quality Learning)
- Conclusions and recommendations

Development of the JICA "School for All" program



School Management Improvement Model (Foundational Model)

Problem and cause

Solutions

Results

Poorly functioning school management

School Management Improvement Model

Well-functioning school management

Lack of leadership

Lack of communication between the parties

Lack of external support/stimulation

Democratic election

School Action Plan

SMC Network

- 1. Emergence of capable and motivated leaders
- 2. Sharing of information on education issues among school-level stakeholders
- 3. Sharing of experience and information between SMCs

Structure of "School for All" Models

Extended model

Learning improvement

Prevention of school dropouts

Self-supporting school canteen

Early childhood development

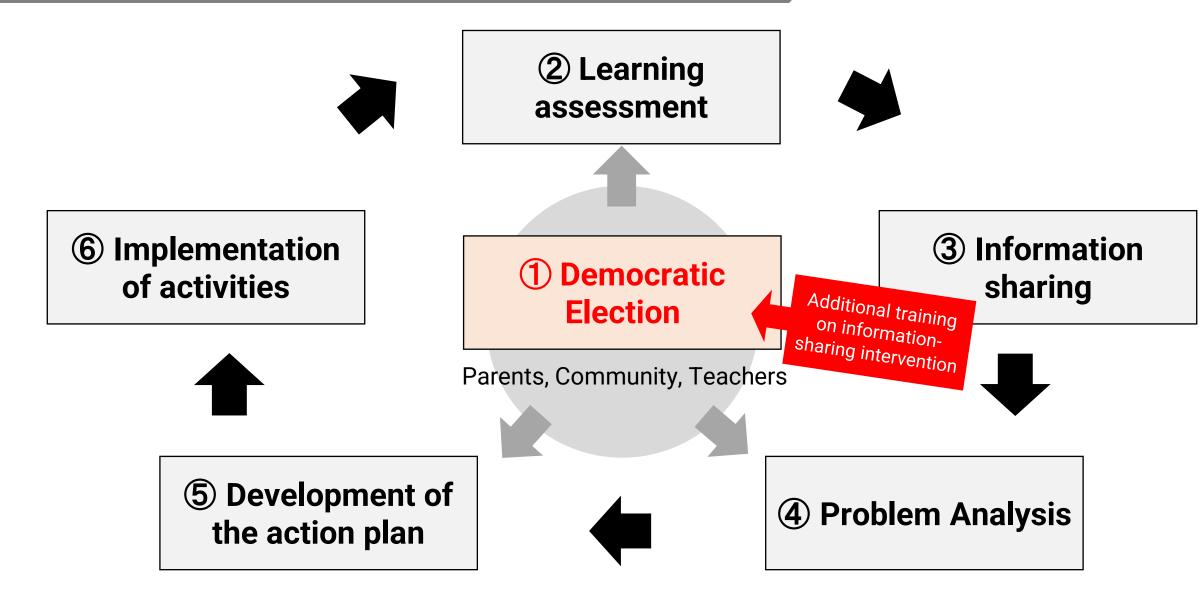
School Management Improvement Model (Foundational model)

Democratic election

School Action Plan

SMC Federation

Good communication and trust among actors, readiness for collaboration to solve educational problems



1 Democratic election



Madagascar (2016)



Ghana (2021)



Niger (2008)

Advantages of secret voting:

- Candidates with strong motivation for school improvement are likely to be selected.
- Enhance the legitimacy of elected committee members by choosing those who they believe are qualified to serve



2 Learning assessment



6 Implementation of activities



1 Democratic Election

Parents, Community, Teachers

③ Information sharing



5 Development of the action plan

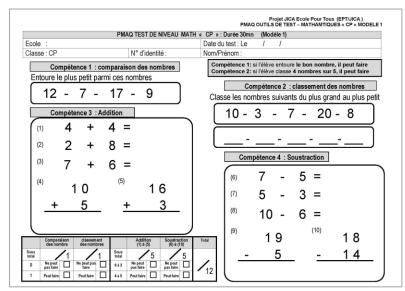


4 Problem Analysis

2 Learning Assessment



Madagascar (2018)



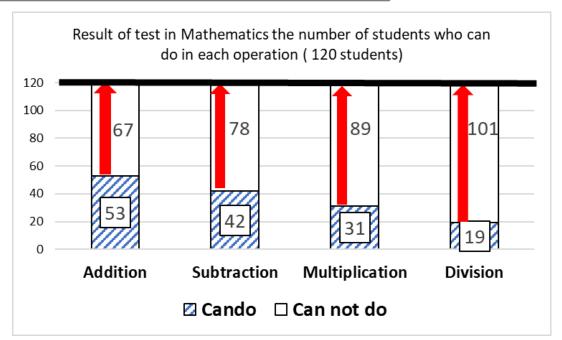
Assessment tool (Math)

 Learning assessment is conducted for all students of the school in principle, with ASER-based assessment tools.



Assessment tool (Language)

(3) Information sharing

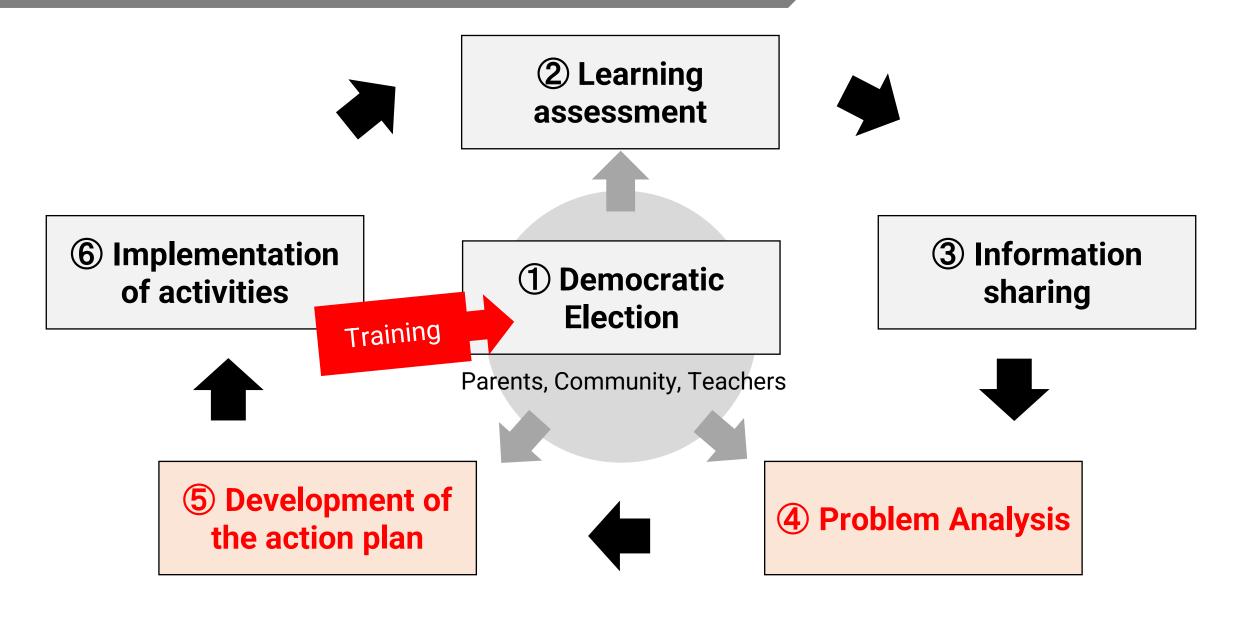


Niger (2019)

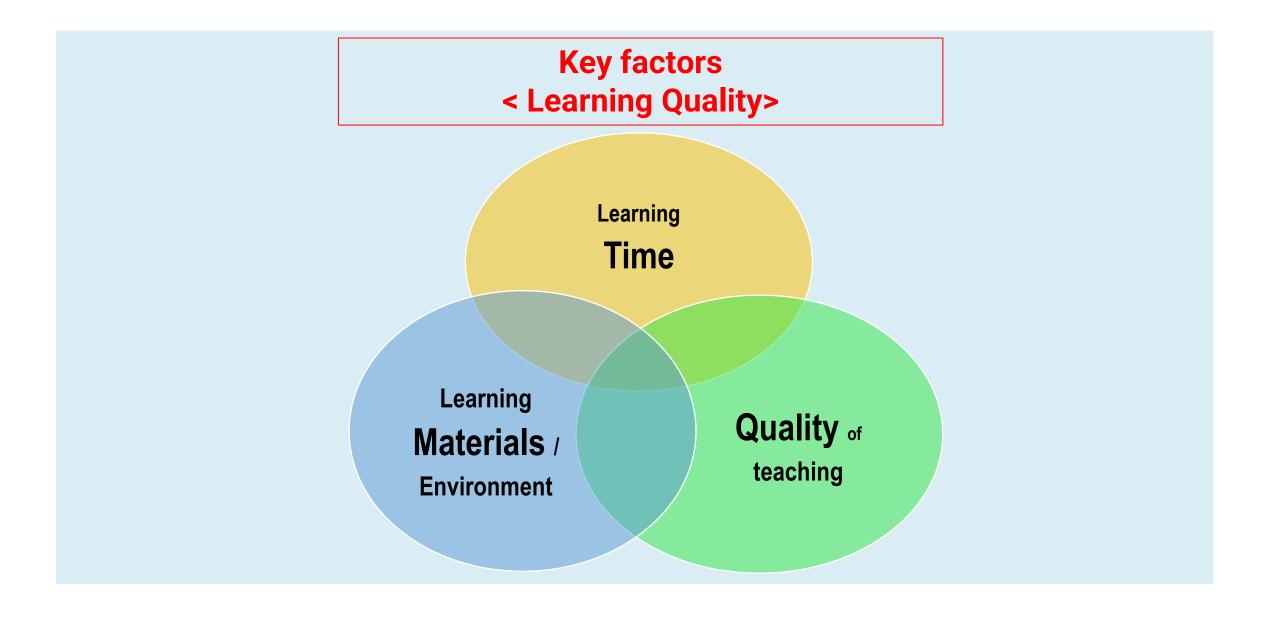


Niger (2008)





Three key factors influencing the quality of education



4 Example of solutions by 3 key factors

Factors	Challenges	Solutions/Activities realizable and relevant at local level
Learning Time	 Lack of learning time due to absenteeism Some students are always late for school Teachers are sometimes absent or late School is sometimes closed because of striking teachers Students do not study at home 	 Organize remedial activities for all students Homework assignment Tracking student attendance Follow-up by the head teacher
Learning Materials / Environment	 Lack of a classroom building Lack of learning materials (books, notebooks, etc.) Inappropriate learning content for students 	 Purchase of additional school supplies Purchase of textbooks and teachers' guides
Quality of teaching	 Ineffective learning approach Lack of teacher monitoring/coaching 	 Remedial learning activities with workbooks Periodic assessment Class follow-up/coaching by senior teacher

6 External technical support TaRL, math exercises, etc.



2 Learning assessment



6 Impleme

6 Implementation of activities



1 Democratic Election

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③ Information sharing

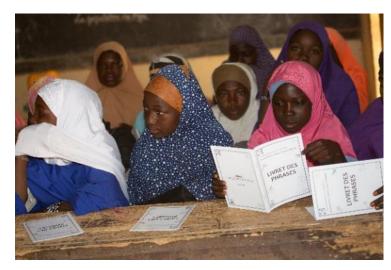


5 Development of the action plan



4 Problem Analysis

Realization of PMAQ (remedial class)



Remedial class in Niger



Remedial class in Niger



Remedial class in Madagascar



Remedial class in Madagascar

Realization of activities by SMC



Construction of classrooms in Madagascar



Housing construction for teachers in Mali



Repair of a chair of staff room in Madagascar



Repair of desks and chairs in Mali



Tree planting and cleaning in Madagascar



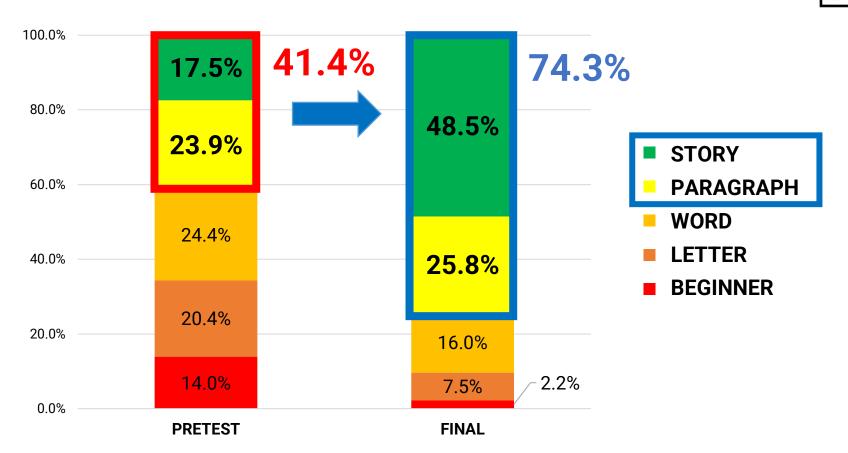
Tree planting activities in Mali

Results of the TAFITA/JICA project

Reading: Overall Results in 7 regions

(Vakinankaratra, Haute Matsiatra, Ihrombe, Betsiboka, Bongolava, Itasy, and Atsinanana)

Percentage of students who are proficient in Reading 640,288 students (Grade 2 to 5), in 6,714 schools (3-4 months in the 2021-2022 school year)



Tonga ny fahavaratra. Revo mamboly ny tantsaha. Asaina ny tany ary asiana zezika. Volena avokoa na katsaka na tsaramaso. Avaina ny voly rehefa lehibebe. Maitso ny tanimboly. Mahafinaritra ny mitazana azy.

HISTOIRE

Nomena fanafody izy.
Sitrana ny aretiny.

n v hazo maro jono daomy fito neny vola saka paiso hena

PARAGRAPHE

Marary i Naivo. Miakatra ny hafanany.

On average

33 points
improvement

MEN - Outil test 1

On average

83 hours

remedial classes conducted by FEFFI (SMC)

Conclusion and recommendation

- School for All Model (PMAQ) is a universal model applicable to any schools in any countries.
 It has a cycle of transforming the needs for education improvements that generally exist among people into appropriate improvement activities that produce results.
- School for All Model (PMAQ) assures quality learning through collaboration among stakeholders, even in a difficult environment where the conditions for quality learning are not adequate.
- PMAQ has a self-sustaining system in which parents and community members continue to work together to improve academic performances. It is also compatible with different approaches and create synergy.
- School for All Model is easy to introduce, adapt, develop and scale up in different countries as
 it builds upon the SMC system already existing in many countries.
- School for All Model is cost-effective, efficient and applicable to different needs for learning improvement and should be introduced to all countries as a school organizational base.