

# AGENDA

## WEBINAR OF ETF FORUM FOR QUALITY ASSURANCE IN VET: QUALITY ASSURANCE IN CONTINUING VOCATIONAL TRAINING

ZOOM PLATFORM

19 NOVEMBER 2021, 10:00 – 12:00 (TURIN / CET)

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### SUMMARY

CVET is an essential component of lifelong learning directly oriented towards professional development. It is key to addressing economic, technological, social and environmental challenges and in equipping citizens with knowledge, skills and competences required in the labour force.

Not only all adults, whether they are employed or unemployed, need to have the opportunity to develop, update and upgrade their skills, or reskill, but businesses as well need to invest in training of their workers if they wish to remain competitive.

However, participation in CVET, and lifelong learning more generally, remains too low: Cedefop's evidence indicates that a large majority of adults in the EU does not even look for learning opportunities. EU 2019 LFS shows that adult participation in education and training is uneven across

the EU. It ranged from 34.3% in Sweden to 1.3% in Romania, with EU-27 at 10.8%<sup>1</sup>, while the EU benchmark for 2020 stood at 15% (2021, Adult education & training in Europe, Eurydice).

One of the main reasons for this is the low attractiveness of CVET among groups largely under-represented in the labour market. There is also a link to the level of educational attainment - the EU 2019 LFS demonstrates that low-qualified adults are least likely to participate in education and training (2021, Adult education & training in Europe, Eurydice).

A CEDEFOP-ETF paper on “The importance of being vocational: challenges and opportunities for VET in the next decade” found out that “in spite of the progresses that can be observed in some countries, where falling student numbers have led VET schools to focus on CVET and to broaden their offer to adult learners, the existence of well-functioning CVET systems remains the missing piece of integrated lifelong learning systems in many EU and SEET countries”. The paper considered that the larger complexity of organising and governing learning provision for adults is one of the biggest issues facing building up CVET systems.

CVET falls usually under the responsibility of various ministries, is largely related to non-formal and informal learning, which takes place using a variety of modes of delivery and includes a wide range of target groups.

ETF defines quality assurance (QA) in vocational education and training as the composite measures established to verify that processes and procedures are in place, which aim to ensure the quality and quality improvement of VET. The measures often have a regulatory or legislative underpinning and status. In initial VET, indicators (employment, satisfaction, etc.), self-assessment, external assessment and others can inform about VET processes and design corrective measures. Do they hold for CVET?

At EU level, the European Quality Assurance for VET 2018 Secretariat Survey indicates that there are differences in implementing EQAVET in IVET and CVET. The general perception is that EQAVET was mostly applied in school-based IVET and to a much lesser extent in CVET and adult learning. Moreover, in the majority of EU-countries, there is no overarching system-level quality assurance framework for CVET.

What about the ETF partner countries?

This is what we would like to explore during this webinar. How is CVET quality assured?

The webinar is structured around 3 presentations from the ETF QA forum members which are Republic of Moldova, Montenegro and Tunisia. A presentation from the EQAVET will give a broader perspective about how QA in CVET is being addressed at the EU level.

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<sup>1</sup> EU LFS 2019 (aged 25-64) who participated in education and training in the four weeks prior to the survey (%), 2019

# FRIDAY, 19 NOVEMBER 2021

**Chairperson:** *Nadezda Solodjankina, Human Capital Development Expert, ETF*

<b>10:00-10:05</b>	<b>Welcome</b> <i>Hugues Moussy, Head of Systems Performance and Assessment Unit, ETF</i>
<b>10:05-10:15</b>	<b>Quality assurance in CVET: importance and challenges</b> <i>Mounir Baati, Senior Human Capital Development Expert - VET Quality Assurance, ETF</i>
<b>10:15-10:30</b>	<b>Quality assurance in CVET experience of Moldova</b> <i>Stela Guvir, Head of the Public Relations and International Cooperation Office, National Agency for Quality Assurance in Education and Research National contact person in the ETF QA forum</i>
<b>10:30-10:45</b>	<b>Quality assurance in CVET experience of Montenegro</b> <i>Ivan Marković, Senior Advisor for Quality Assurance in VET, Centre for Vocational Education and Training National contact person in the ETF QA forum</i>
<b>10:45-10:55</b>	<b>Q&amp;A</b>
<b>10:55-11:00</b>	<b>Break</b>
<b>11:00-11:05</b>	<b>Poll on CVET</b>
<b>11:05-11:25</b>	<b>Quality assurance in CVET experience of Tunisia</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Sami Romdhani, Project leader 'Development of continuing training', Head of evaluation and training division in the Business assistance department, National Center for Continuing Education and Professional Promotion</i></li><li>• <i>Adel Lakhal, Business assistance department, National Center for Continuing Education and Professional Promotion</i></li></ul>
<b>11:25-11:40</b>	<b>Quality assurance in CVET an EU perspective</b> <i>Anette Curth, Senior Technical Expert Education and Training (Public Policy), Project manager of the EQAVET Secretariat</i>
<b>11:40-11:55</b>	<b>Q&amp;A</b>
<b>11:55-12:00</b>	<b>Concluding remarks</b>