

TORINO PROCESS 2022-24

TOWARDS LIFELONG LEARNING

REVIEWS OF POLICIES FOR LIFELONG LEARNING

ARMENIA

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REVIEW OF POLICIES FOR LIFELONG LEARNING

RATIONALE

Contextualise, analyse and discuss the results of system performance (level 1) to improve the achievement of policy commitments and **expand learning opportunities** and flexible pathways.

Level 1 (monitoring system performance for lifelong learning)

What do education and training systems achieve?

(System Performance Indicators - SPI)

Level 2 (explaining and adjusting performance)

How do these systems deliver?

(Policy Review Mechanism - PRM)



REVIEW OF POLICIES FOR LIFELONG LEARNING

OBJECTIVES



Support the **operationalisation of lifelong learning** policies by tracking and analysing system performance on skills development



Foster **policy learning on lifelong learning** through peer exchange and exploring options



Improve **data collection on lifelong learning** and reinforce monitoring and evaluation culture in ETF partner countries



REVIEW OF POLICIES FOR LIFELONG LEARNING

SCOPE

- **Key thematic areas of the lifelong learning system** with a focus on those of relevance for the country
- **External efficiency** of skills policies and systems as per socio-economic and demographic demand and developments.



EXAMPLES OF KEY THEMATIC AREAS FOR LLL

Career orientation and responsiveness of skills provision

- Skills anticipation and feedback loops
- Guidance system and labour market orientation
- Adult learning, re-skilling and up-skilling

Access to and flexibility of skills provision

- Modularisation of skills provision/ micro-credentials
- Horizontal and vertical permeability/Pathways
- Work-based learning
- Digitalization

Recognition of (the value of) skills

- Qualifications
- Validation and recognition of prior learning
- Key competences, soft skills and greening

Quality of skills provision

- Teaching and learning
- Quality assurance
- Monitoring and evaluating

Governance and financing

- Multi-level and multi-actor governance, local skills ecosystems and partnerships
- Sustainable funding system (mobilisation, allocation, costing etc.)



REVIEW OF POLICIES FOR LIFELONG LEARNING

PROCESS

- **Highly participatory:** Ensure further ownership by the country stakeholders through co-creation of policy insights and actions – site visits, consultations, other types of dialogue.
- **Demand driven:** participation on a voluntary basis. Thematic areas selected by the country (**VET access and attractiveness**)
- **Anchored in critical analysis and interactions:** **1)** Preparation and desk research; **2)** Field visit and dialogue (**ongoing**); **3)** discussion and validation of findings (**November**).



THEMATIC AREA SELECTED BY ARMENIA

VET access and attractiveness: Key Concepts

- Refers to the **availability** and **appeal** of VET programs and outcomes:
 - **Access**: includes factors such **eligibility** criteria, **admission** processes, **availability and equal** opportunities, etc.
 - **Attractiveness**: **relevance** to labour market and personal needs, **reputation and quality**, potential **for career development**, availability of **financial support or other incentives**, **value of qualifications** etc.
- VET includes both **initial and continuing** training (IVET and CVT)
- IVET and CVT access and attractiveness **key for promoting skill development**, and **fostering lifelong learning**



VET ACCESS AND ATTRACTIVENESS

Common issues

- **Social Stigma, low Prestige and recognition:** VET inferior to traditional academic education.
- **Inadequate Funding and Resources:** lack of equipment, outdated curricula, inadequate infrastructure and technology, lack of incentives and time constraints for adults learning etc.
- **Limited flexibility and permeability:** for horizontal and vertical transition, Dead-End for graduates
- **Absence of micro-credentials and recognition of prior learning/experience** mechanisms.
- **Weak Orientation and Guidance** services: VET streams as viable option for careers.
- **Some economic sectors more attractive than others: Weak involvement of employers** in promoting some professions, **lack of PPPs**
- **Lack of a comprehensive and learner-centred approach** (LLL reference framework)
- **Etc....**





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MAKING VET MORE ACCESSIBLE AND ATTRACTIVE

Guiding questions:

- From your institutional and personal perspective, what are the **main issues** hampering access to and attractiveness of IVET and CVT?
- Are you aware of **ongoing initiatives addressing the issue** ? How about their **relevance**?
- What would you recommend as **actions to improve** access to and attractiveness of VET?
- How would these actions fit in a possible **national framework for LLL**

