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Establishment of the Israeli National Qualifications Framework (NQF) as a mechanism to fostering the development of Israeli human capital



Israel, February 2019

National Qualifications Framework NQF
Good reasons to use NQF



Envisaged Israeli NQF

Twinning on the establishment of the Israeli NQF envisage to:

- provide a stronger basis for the understanding, comparison and recognition of national and foreign qualifications, thereby improving the understanding of employers, parents and learners of the value of qualifications
- develop fit-for-purpose qualifications that have stronger links with labour market and learner needs
- increase the accountability of education and training institutions towards maintaining high quality standards in their provisions
- improve the opportunities for mobility and progression of learners within and across higher education, vocational and general education sectors promote the concept of lifelong learning through the recognition of all types of learning: formal, non-formal and informal.



Rationale on designing the Israeli NQF/1:

Internal rationale

- Demand of labour market
- Development of human capital
- Equal opportunities with no difference of geographic area, gender, sectorial and religious belonging
- Internal and international mobility
- Transparency of qualifications
- Common quality assurance criteria
- Validation of non formal and informal education (i.e.IDF)
- Creation of a harmonious link between all national qualifications



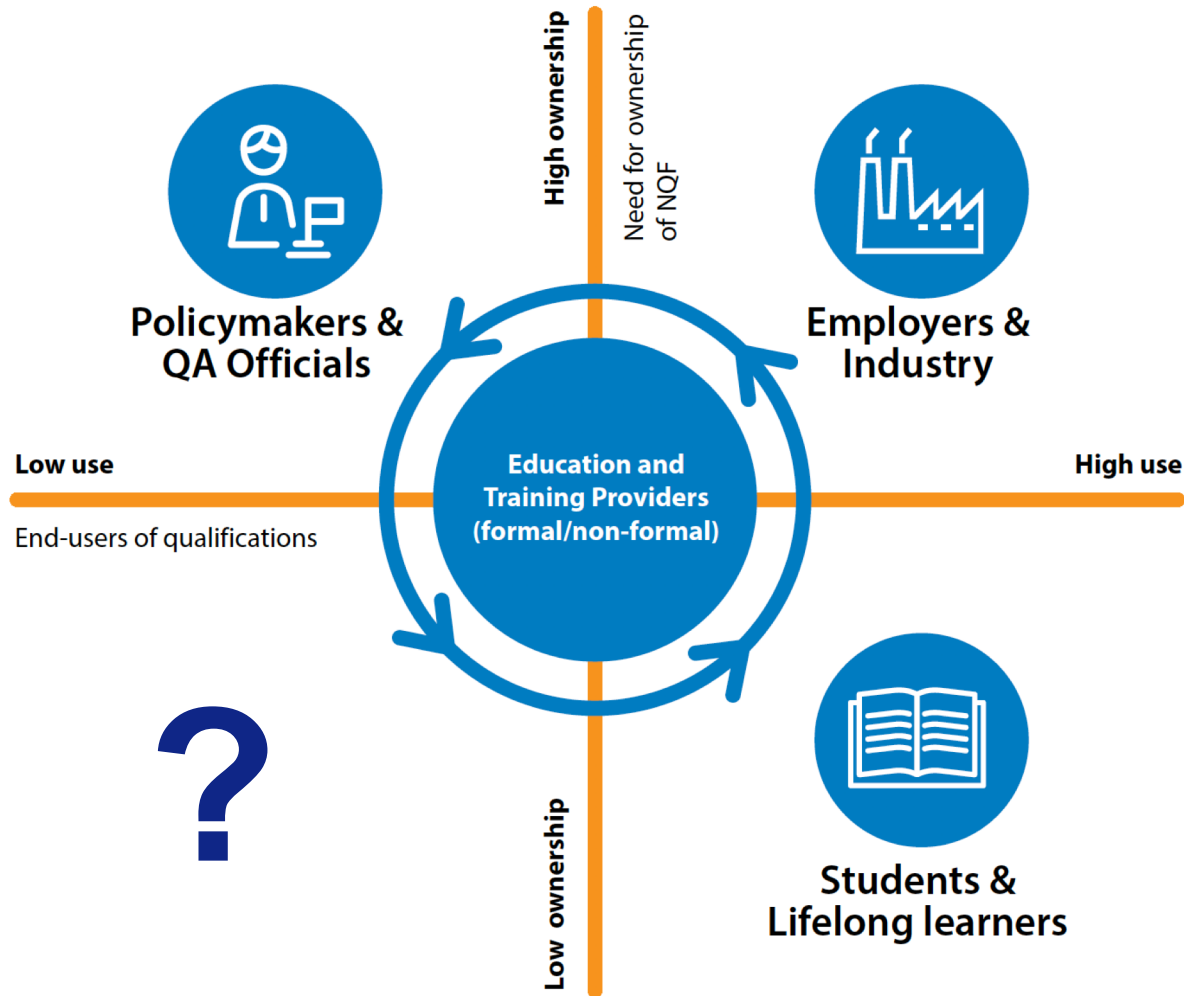
Rationale on designing the Israeli NQF/2:

External rationale

- Israel signed(1997) and ratified (2007) the Lisbon Recognition Convention (LRC), requiring qualifications framework
- Israel receives newcomers from all over the world
- International mobility
- Meta-frame qualifications frameworks (EQF) is a sample to develop NQFs
- Over 150 countries implemented NQF or other sectorial QF
- Almost all OECD countries developed NQF/sectorial QFs



The role of Stakeholders



Key points

- The process of developing a framework of qualifications must take into account the need to foster **trust** among the various stakeholders so that they can have confidence in the integrity of the resultant framework.
- It is vital to identify the stakeholders and advance **consensus-building mechanisms** in framework development through dialogue.
- An important way to build trust and acceptance is to ensure that any top-down approach is fused with a bottom-up process.
- It is possible to design different ways to consult but, in general, the approach should be as transparent as possible. Formats of dialogue or stakeholder engagement: informative, consultative, cooperative, and decisional.
- Engagement of stakeholders is a marathon, not a sprint. It is important to be in it since the very beginning for the long-run.

7 good reasons for NQF

1. **To improve transparency, comparability and portability of people's qualifications**
2. **To give the right value to qualifications.** Qualifications express what people know, understand and are able to do. Transparency about what people actually learned in order to obtain a qualification ('learning outcomes') is a key to ensuring that individuals, employers and education and training providers give the appropriate economic, social and academic value to qualifications.
3. **To support careers in the labour market:** getting a job, or moving between jobs, requires qualifications to be understood, fairly judged and correctly valued by employers and other labour market stakeholders.
4. **To make the recognition of qualifications easier.** It is a useful tool for employers and educational/training institutions to better understand the level of a national and foreign qualification, in particular regarding further study opportunities and occupational/professional outcomes.

7 good reasons for NQF

5. **To have a common language for education, training and labour market.** NQFs introduce a common language of levels, outcomes, credits, award types
6. **To illustrate** potential learning pathways, enabling learners to **choose and move within different types of qualifications at the same level** (horizontal mobility)
7. **To enable** learners to **progress to higher-level qualifications** in the same field (vertical mobility)



Some questions

- Are the goals of the NQF clearly and formally established and shared?
- Can you share the **needs** that a NQF could address in your experience?
- What are the **challenges**?
- According your experience, the need of NQF is more related to domestic qualifications to be recognised abroad, foreign qualifications to be recognised in Israel or domestic qualifications belonging to different sectors to be recognised in Israel?
- How do you as a stakeholder can **benefit from the NQF**?
- Once the NQF is implemented, would you be interested in being more involved and become a trainer of trainers?



*Thank You
Todà*



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