

Establishment of the Israeli National Qualifications
Framework (NQF) as a mechanism to fostering
the development of Israeli Human Capital
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The Establishment of the Israeli Qualifications Framework as a mechanism to fostering the development of Israeli Human Capital

### **Achievments of the Twinning project in Israel**

Twinning Final Event
March 2<sup>nd</sup> 2022

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Chair of the Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee
Prime Minister's Office













### Goals of the Israeli NQF

- Enhancing human capital by increasing mobility between professional, technological and academic paths among the various training routes and between the training systems and the labor market
- Mapping and levelling all the formal qualifications
- Adopting and implementing Learning outcomes approach
- Enhancing dialogue among training, education, technology and academic institutions, employers, unions and organizations
- Development of Life Long Learning mechanisms
- Transparency of all the information on the Israeli NQF

### Members of The Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee

- Prime Minister's Office- Chair
- Ministry of Education
- Council for Higher Education
- Ministry Of Economy and Industry
- Ministry of Defense- IDF-Personnel Directorate

- Ministry of Justice
- The Ministry of Finance
- Civil Service Commission
  - The National Economic Council
- The Central Bureau of Statistics



















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### Main Challenges

- Creating common language among all bodies involved
- Understanding NQFs in the world
- Creating the **knowledge infrastructure**: What is the meaning of the NQF and what are the needs, goals and benefits for Israel?
- Creating dialogue among the Ministries/bodies/sectors involved in the

process

### Main Challenges

Structure and nature of the Israeli NQF (# of levels, split/not split)

#### 3 possible models:

- > 8 levels unified
- > 8 split levels
- > 11 levels
- Level Descriptors: Those of the EQF or special Israeli level Descriptors?
- IDF- special framework

### Structure and nature of the Israeli NQF - Main considerations

- NQF ongoing process.
- Coordination with reforms, policies and actions in the labor, education and training market.
- Ladder should reflect the unique characteristics of Israeli reality.
- Flexible
- Similarity to other countries, especially those of the EQF (Referencing)
- The vertical and horizontal mobility should be taken into account.

### Structure and nature of the Israeli NQF - Main considerations

#### Form of Ladder:

- Most European countries have 8 levels
- Any number other than 8, will make it difficult to align the Israeli NQF to the EQF.
- Any number higher than 8 will make it hard on us to write level descriptors which are clearly different from one another.

### Main Achievements

### Data foundation: Mapping of more than 5,500 qualifications

### **Recommendations:**

- #1: 8 Level Ladder
- #2: Unified Ladder
- #3: Level Descriptors will be based on the EQF with some amendments

### **Mobility and pathways:**

➤ Inter-Ministerial dialogue & recognition: 2 steps regarding recognition of qualifications: between Ministry of Education & Ministry of Labor

# Recognition of the Ministry of Labor in the Ministry of Education's technological qualifications

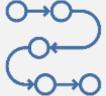
Upcoming agreement is going to be signed in a few days between the 2 Ministries:

### Ministry of Labor's recognition in:

- Chef level 1
- Pastry-cook level 1
- Autotech
- Certified electrician
- Hair designer level 1

### Opening of new pathways

Students could attend technician practical engineer studies (MOE) upon completion of Bagrut ('יג'-יד')



### The Database

ETF+Italian experts meetings

 Initial characterization and mapping of database fields

AvoData

### The Apex Body

#### Questions at stake:

- Form of body for Israel? (unit in a Ministry, separate authority)
- Authorities and responsibilities
- QA
- Mechanisms for relations with stakeholders
- Legal framework

### Statistical Data

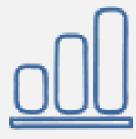
### Opportunity to create new data!

### **Existing data:**

Number of students studying in various programs (MOE, MOL, Academia)

### Required data in order to monitor the NQF impacts:

- Number of actual graduates with each type of qualification and their integration in the labor market
- Army data
- "Following" citizens from high school, through the army, academia/vocational studies and the labor market



### Knowledge Infrastructure and initial implementation

#### **QA** mechanisms

#### Overview of QA mechanisms from:

- Other countries: Italy, Ireland, Australia, Estonia, Germany
- Partner Ministries and bodies

### Life Long Learning

#### Inputs from:

 CEDEFOP, ETF, The National Council for Civilian Research and Development-Israel (MOLMOP)

#### **Learning Outcomes**

- Activities with Italy and SQF-MILOF (European military)
- Workshops with the working group
- Workshops with the IDF and Ministry of Labor representatives



## Thank You!