



Session 3: **Gouvernance du CNC** **République Démocratique** **du Congo**

Gouvernance des CNC – différents modèles

Comment le CNC sera-t-il mis en pratique ? Quelles sont les institutions, les parties prenantes et les partenaires qui doivent être impliqués et quels sont leurs rôles ? Qui coordonne, oriente et soutient la mise en œuvre du CNC ?

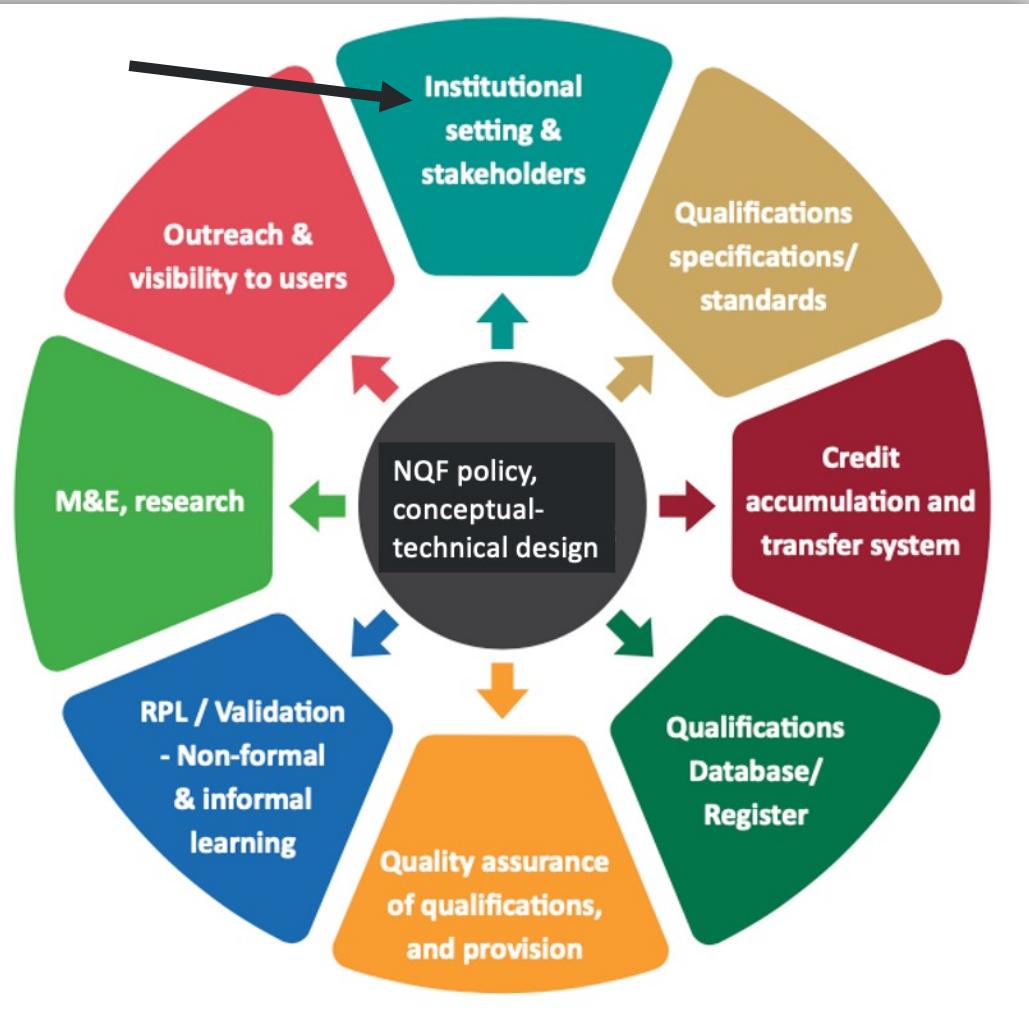
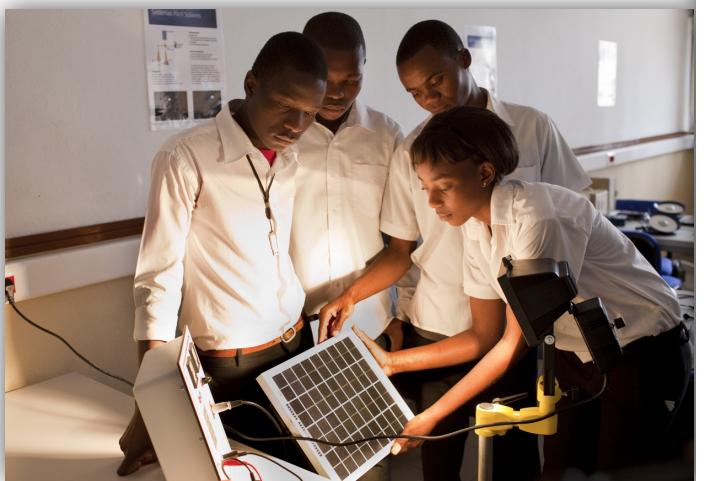
Comment promouvoir le dialogue, les interactions et les synergies adéquats au sein du système de certification ?
Eduarda Castel-Branco

Thèmes de la présentation

Gouvernance du CNC :
des idées aux actions

Gouvernance du CNC :
benchmarking
international

Gouvernance des CNC
africains : aperçu et
développements
récents ; enquête ACQF



Le CNC est un élément majeur de l'écosystème plus large de l'apprentissage et du travail tout au long de la vie et tout au long de la vie. La gouvernance du CNC doit travailler en dialogue avec les parties prenantes de l'éducation, de l'emploi et de l'innovation



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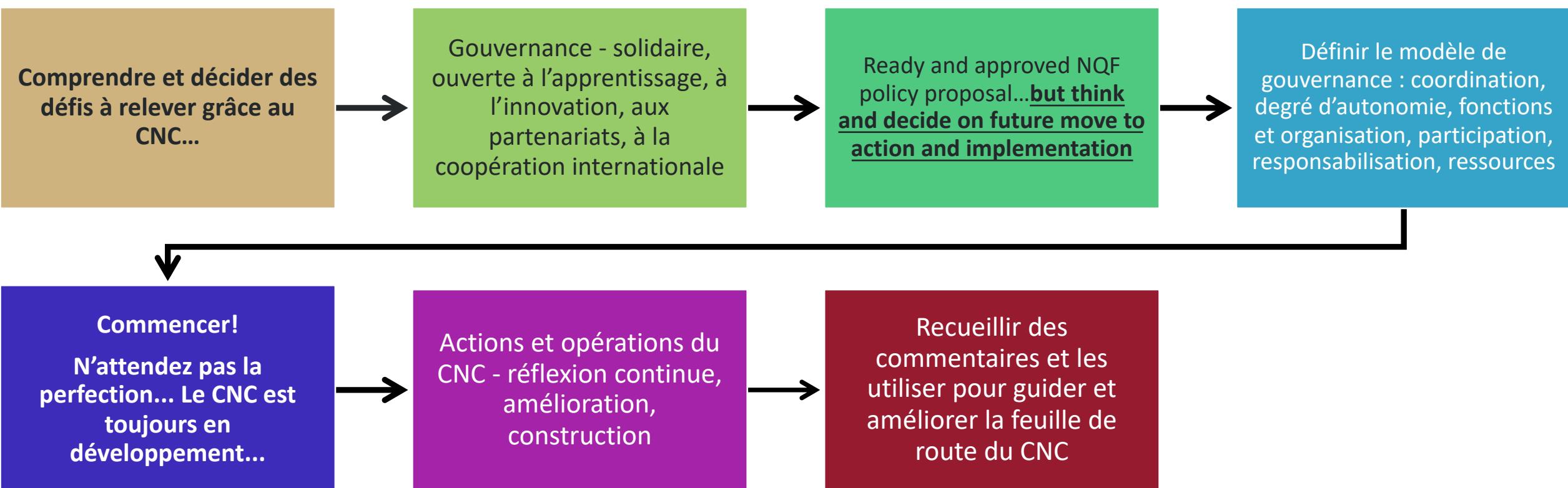
CNC : des idées aux actions

Gouvernance - définition

- La gouvernance est l'ensemble des processus d'interactions, que ce soit par le biais des lois, des normes, du pouvoir ou du langage d'une société organisée sur un système social. C'est le gouvernement d'un État, d'un marché ou d'un réseau.
- La gouvernance a été définie comme faisant référence aux structures et aux processus conçus pour assurer la responsabilisation, la transparence, la réactivité, la primauté du droit, la stabilité, l'équité et l'inclusion, l'autonomisation et la participation à grande échelle. La gouvernance représente également les normes, les valeurs et les règles du jeu qui permettent de gérer les affaires publiques de manière transparente, participative, inclusive et réceptive. La gouvernance peut donc être subtile et difficilement observable. Au sens large, la gouvernance concerne la culture et l'environnement institutionnel dans lesquels les citoyens et les parties prenantes interagissent entre eux et participent aux affaires publiques. C'est plus que les organes du gouvernement. (*UNESCO, International Bureau of Education*).



CNC : des idées à la construction et à la mise en oeuvre



02

Modèles de gouvernance
du CNC – benchmarking
international (2021, 6 pays)

Gouvernance du CNC : un exercice d'équilibre



- **Diversité** dans l'écosystème d'éducation et formation
- **Différents acteurs**
- CNC: changement, réforme
- Rôles, fonctions, responsabilités – ajustements?

Chaîne de développement des qualifications...



- Plusieurs institutions à différents niveaux sont responsables, impliquées – une chaîne
 - La gouvernance du CNC doit tenir compte de cette « chaîne d'approvisionnement » et favoriser une interaction cohérente et constructive

Les conditions d'une gouvernance efficace du CNC

Le CNC fait partie intégrante du système de certification, il fonctionne donc de manière durable s'il est soutenu par un ensemble d'éléments :

1. **Cadre stratégique et politique** : « pourquoi » - quels objectifs et avantages, champ d'application du CNC, structure (niveaux et descripteurs), bénéficiaires, utilisateurs
2. **Cadre juridique** : différents types de textes - Lois, décrets, règlements, décisions, lignes directrices
3. **Cadre de gestion** : organe responsable de la planification, de la mise en œuvre des activités et services spécifiques du CNC ; du personnel formé ; gouvernance - parties prenantes, partenaires ; financement;
4. **Boîte à outils de mise en œuvre** : a) Registres/Catalogue numérique des qualifications ; b) Processus numérisés - demandes d'enregistrement ; c) Guides, méthodologies ; d) Site Web ; e) Aide, communication, information des utilisateurs finaux
5. **Cadre de communication** : pour tendre la main, mobiliser différents groupes et publics
6. **Cadre d'analyse, suivi et évaluation** : données, recherches, analyses, tableaux de bord, évaluation d'impact, retour d'information (p. ex. parties prenantes, utilisateurs)

- La nature de tout CNC exige la participation d'une large base de partenaires issus de différents secteurs de l'éducation et de la formation, de l'emploi, de l'économie et de la société.
 - D'après un benchmarking international (2021) : la France, le Portugal et le Kenya fournissent des exemples et des pratiques sur l'implication des partenaires et des parties prenantes dans la gouvernance, le développement des certifications et la prise de décision sur la localisation / le positionnement des certifications dans le CNC.
- L'attention croissante portée aux bénéficiaires et aux utilisateurs fait partie des fonctions des organes de gestion du CNC (et des partenaires) : communication, services en ligne/canaux numériques, guides techniques et méthodologiques, brochures d'information et vidéos sur les avantages et les opportunités offerts par le CNC pour différents groupes cibles, reconnaissance sur le marché du travail des niveaux du CNC (postes vacants), entre autres.

Principaux modèles de gouvernance du CNC en Afrique

- **Autorités nationales de certifications** – prédominant
 - Afrique du Sud, Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Maurice, Namibie, Seychelles, Zambie, Kenya
- **Commissions techniques du CNC** avec des feuilles de route pour une certaine période (transition)
- **Unités de Coordination du SNC**: Cabo Verde
- **CNC géré par un organisme existant**, tel que le Conseil de l'enseignement supérieur (Lesotho)

ACQF NOUVEAU! CNC Autorités SADC : top 10 des fonctions

Liste créée par AI –
LLM – documents
de 12 pays

1. **Développement et mise à jour du CNC:** Establish, implement, and maintain the National Qualifications Framework (NQF) for qualifications within a unified system.
2. **Assurance qualité:** Coordinate and implement quality assurance mechanisms to ensure standards and compliance across education and training programs.
3. **Alignement avec les besoins de l'industrie / économie:** Ensure qualifications are aligned with industry requirements and standards to enhance relevance and employability.
4. **Reconnaissance des acquis:** Recognize and evaluate competencies acquired through formal, informal, and non-formal learning experiences to provide credit where it's due.
5. **Transparence et comparabilité :** Improve transparency, quality, and comparability of qualifications to facilitate understanding and comparison.
6. **Tenir à jour une base de données nationale des qualifications:** This provides transparency and accessibility to information about qualifications.
7. **Conseiller le gouvernement et les parties prenantes:** The lead body provides expertise and guidance on qualifications and NQF development.
8. **Promouvoir l'apprentissage tout au long de la vie:** This involves encouraging continuous skill development and recognizing diverse learning pathways.
9. **Recueillir et diffuser l'information:** Sharing information about qualifications and the NQF is crucial for stakeholders.
10. **International Recognition and Cooperation:** Establish equivalence of foreign qualifications, promote international recognition of national qualifications, and collaborate with other NQFs and recognition systems globally.

Modèles : basés sur un benchmarking international(2021)

6 pays : France, Bahreïn,
Namibie, Irlande, Portugal,
Kenya)

- Gouvernance et management - différents modèles organisationnels.
 1. **Modèle 1 : Autorité nationale des qualifications (Namibie, Kenya)**
 2. **Modèle 2 : Autorité nationale des certifications + domaines supplémentaires (Irlande, Portugal)**
 3. **Modèle 3 : gestion du CNC – au sein de la structure d'une institution existante (France, Bahreïn).**
- Quelques caractéristiques communes:
 - ✓ Statut : Entités autonomes (administrative, décisionnelle, financière)
 - Non intégré dans la structure des ministères (pas d'exemple de notre échantillon)
 - Compétences spécifiques dans les domaines thématiques de responsabilités : personnel propre ; Experts thématiques/spécialistes pour certains domaines/missions.
 - ✓ Parties prenantes associées : conseils sectoriels, associations professionnelles, chambres de commerce et d'industrie, partenaires sociaux.
 - Rôles : Consultation ; l'approbation des normes et des qualifications ; membres des instances de décision (ex : Commission de Certification - France).
 - ✓ Sites Web – un large éventail d'informations pour le public

Institutional arrangements and stakeholder's engagement

Europe

- ✓ Overall responsibility for NQFs assigned to ministries (24 NQFs)
- ✓ Agencies/ institutions are responsible for the day-to-day NQF implementation (25 NQFs)
- ✓ Stakeholder involvement is usually achieved through two formal structures:
 - ✓ sector (skills) councils (16 countries) and
 - ✓ inter-stakeholder committees or councils (13 countries).



 CEDEFOP

NQF governance models: benchmarking

Country	Lead NQF institution	Main functions
France	<u>Directorate of Professional Qualifications</u> - one of the 5 operational directorates of <u>France Compétences</u> NQF: 8 levels History of NQF: since 1972; new NQF enacted by Decree Jan 2019	Ensures management and maintenance of the 2 national registers of qualifications: RNCP and Specific Register Elaborates the list of emerging and quickly developing occupations. Works / supports the Certification Commission – independent organ: analysis of applications and recommendation on inclusion of qualifications in NQF
Bahrein	<u>General Directorate of NQF and Examinations</u> : within the structure of the Education and Training Quality Authority - <u>BQA</u> NQF: 10 niveis	2 functions (2 directorates): a) National examinations; b) NQF Operations
Namibia	Namibia Qualifications Authority (<u>NQA</u>) – NQA Council and its Committees Established by the Namibia Qualifications Authority Act (Act 29 of 1996) NQF: 10 levels	Develop and manage NQF; be a forum for qualifications issues; professional standards; curriculum standards required to achieve professional standards; provider accreditation; register qualifications; RPL; data collection and analysis.

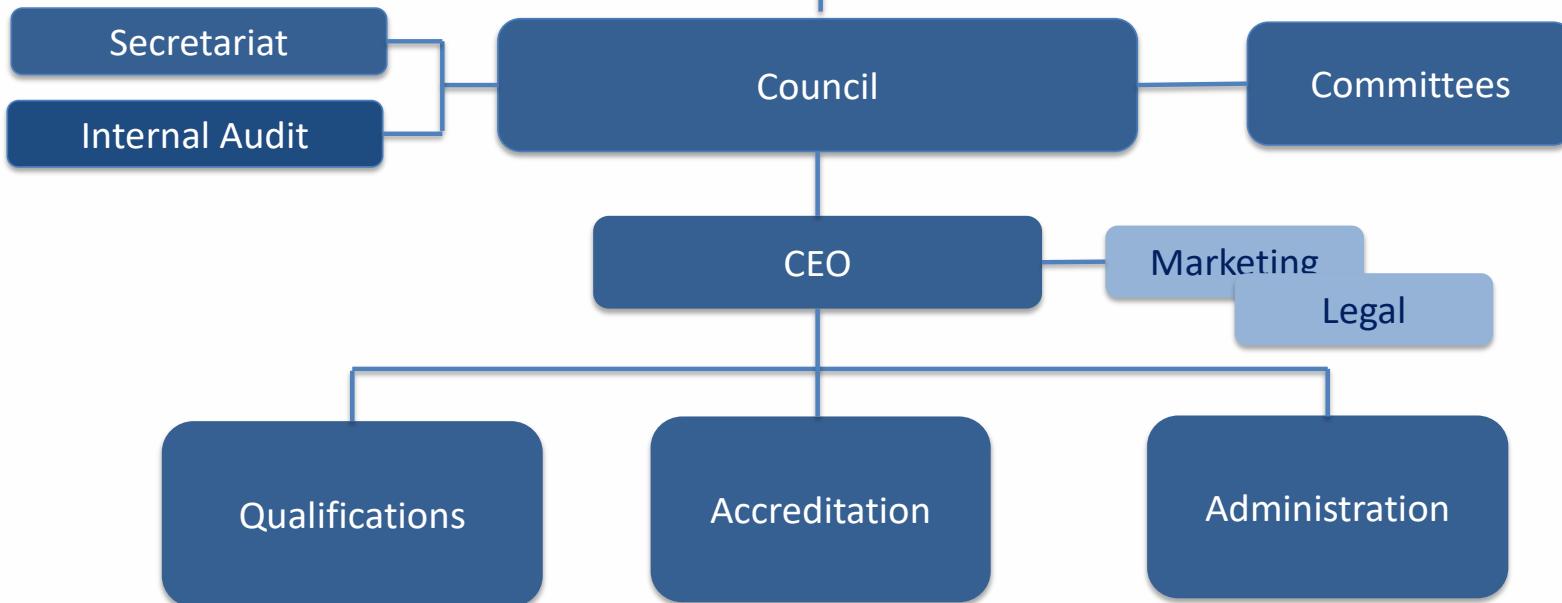
NQF governance models: benchmarking

Country	Lead NQF institution	Abrangência
Ireland	1. National Qualifications Authority (2001-2012) – first format 2. QQI (Quality Qualifications Ireland) – since 2012 Law 2012 (Qualifications and QA) NQF: 10 levels	"Swiss Army Knife" - many functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality assurance (post-secondary, not higher) • NQF- registration qualifications, integrity of NQF, referencing other QF; impact analysis and review of the NQF • Recognition of diplomas, qualifications • Promotion of Irish qualifications • National coordination point for relations with EQF
Kenya	Kenya National Qualifications Authority (KNQA) Law 2014 + regulation 2018 NQF: 10 levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equation of qualifications • Registration of qualifications • RPL • Foreign qualifications: Certificates of equivalence • Credit accumulation and transfer
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ANQ - first format • National Agency for Qualification and Professional Education (ANQEP) – revised & current structure • NQF: 8 levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Qualifications Catalogue (CNQ): registration, update, integrity • RPL: RVCC System - develop and manage, coordinate RPL Centers ("Qualifica") • Monitoring, evaluation, regulation of TVET offer (for young people and adults) • Design of learning pathways, programs, methodologies, standards • National coordination point for relations with European Qualifications Framework (EQF)

ACQF Système de gouvernance du CNC - Namibie



Structure

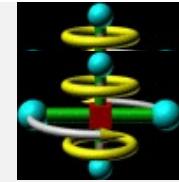


Les comités du Conseil de l'AQN:

- Conseil d'administration
- Comité de qualification
- Comité d'accréditation, d'évaluation et de vérification
- Comité des ressources humaines
- Comité des finances
- Comité des risques et de l'audit



Our Qualifications Ecosystem



Professional Bodies

Nursing council;
Council for legal
education etc.

TVET:

TVETA, CDACC,
KNEC, KICD,
NITA and
Industry

Steering Committees

1. For NQF; and
2. KNLRD
3. CATs
4. RPL

Basic Education:
Directorate of
Educational
Standards and
Quality Assurance
(ESQAC)

KNQA

**University
Education:**
Commission for
University
Education;
Universities

Chapters in a Book; Important Building Block

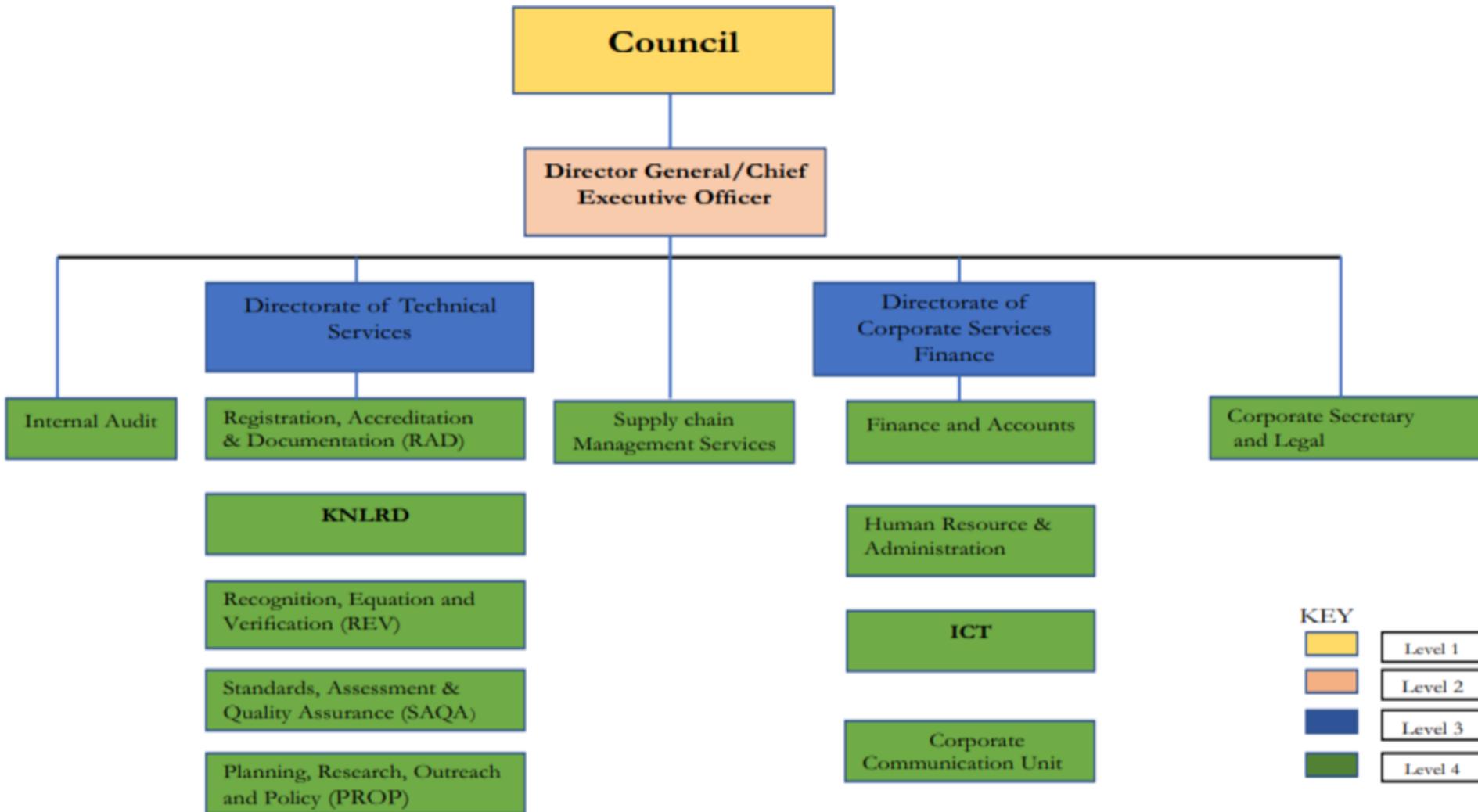
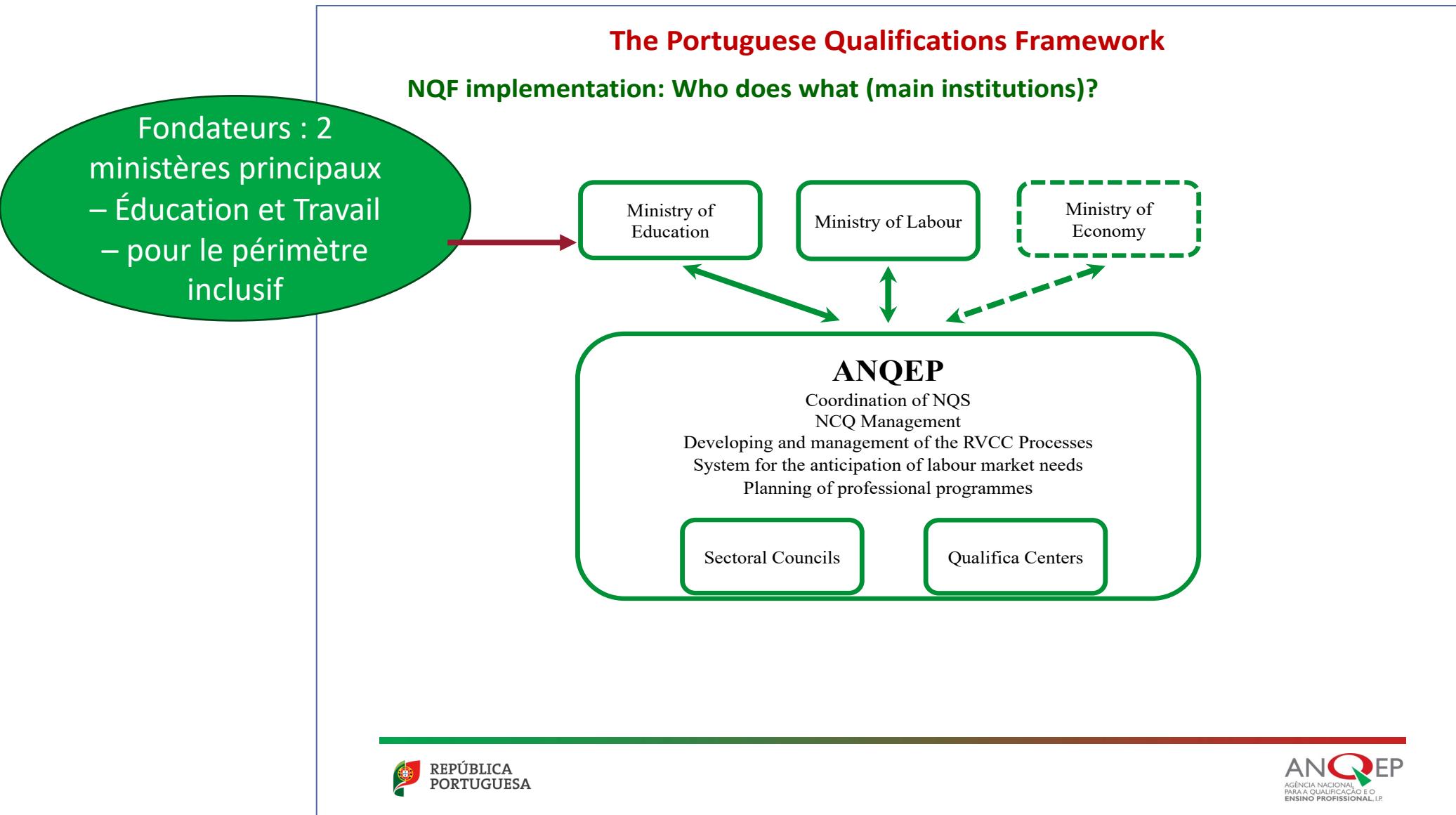


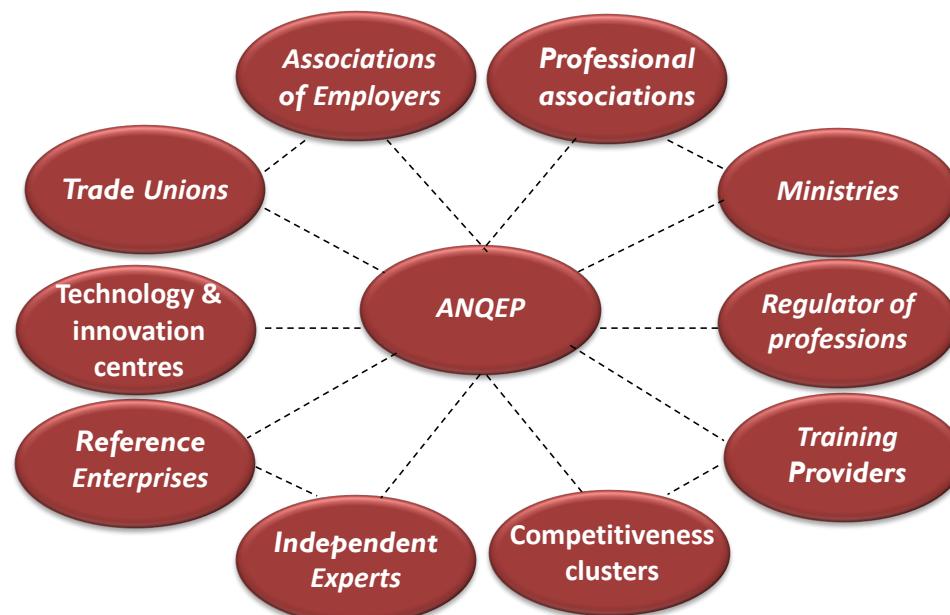
Schéma de gouvernance du CNC - Portugal



Conseils sectoriels des qualifications – CNC Portugal

The Portuguese Qualifications Framework

Who are the main partners and stakeholders involved?



18 sector councils for qualifications

https://www.anqep.gov.pt/np4/indicadores_n3

NQF governance: overview and recent developments in Africa

1. NQF Authorities (National Qualifications Agency, Authority, Institute)

Legal entities of public law with managerial and financial autonomy. Established by legal acts. Purpose: to develop and implement the NQF; wide scope of functions and areas of work; registration and database of qualifications; multiple sources of financing (public budget, service fees, projects)

Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Kenya, Mauritius, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Zambia

New: D R Congo! Oct 2023

2. Coordination Units NQF

Independent legal entities, NQF focused scope of work, registration and database of qualifications.Quality assurance. RPL. Established by legal acts. Inter-stakeholder coordination functions.

Cape Verde

3. NQF management as one of the functions of existing agencies and councils

Legal entities with governance and financial independence: Higher education councils; quality assurance and accreditation agencies (tertiary and higher education); TVET authorities

Egypt, The Gambia, Ghana, Lesotho, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda

4. NQF coordination as part of the functions of ministerial departments, or other government instances (such as technical coordination units; national alignment committees). Often – temporary functions in respect to NQF

Ministerial departments / structures tasked with coordination and development of NQFs. Most frequent ministries: labour and TVET; education; higher education. Technical coordination units accountable to Presidency of the country. Provisional inter-ministerial coordination commissions for NQF development

Cameroon, Malawi, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal, Tunisia, Zimbabwe

Ghana TVET QF?

5. Inter-ministerial, inter-stakeholder technical commissions / councils focused on NQF development and consultation, initial implementation stages

Councils, commissions, working groups – often of temporary nature – until stable NQF governance setting is put in place

Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Ghana (towards comprehensive NQF?)

Morocco (National Permanent Commission working with the coordinating Ministry);

De nouveaux développements dans le domaine des CNQC - 2021-2023

Democratic Republic of Congo: Oct 2023 –
Cabinet Ministers approved Decree
establishing NQF Authority (called: ACRCQP)

- **Seychelles**

Nouvelle loi 57/2021 sur l'Autorité des qualifications des Seychelles (SQA), entrée en vigueur le 1er mai 2022

- **RD Congo**

Decret portant création de l'ACRCQP
11/2023

- **Angola**

Nouveau décret n° 208/2022 du 23/07/2022 : instituant l'Institut national des qualifications et définissant son statut organique

- **Mozambique**

Nouveau décret n° 61/2022 du 23/11/2022 : établit un nouveau CNC intégré et le cadre de coordination du CNC (basé sur une Commission technique)

Données les plus récentes de l'enquête ACQF-II NQF (09-10/2023) – analyse en cours

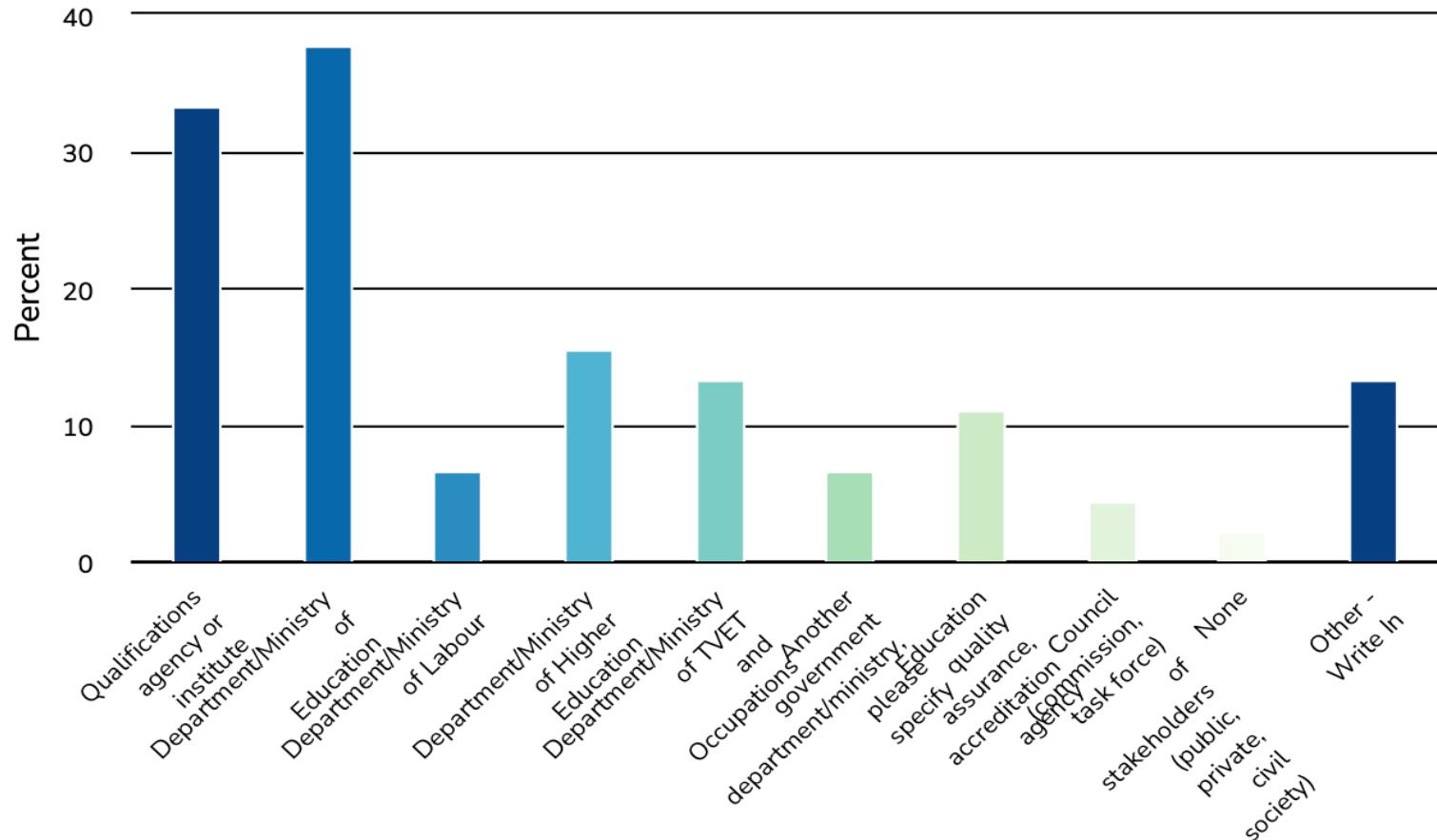
29 pays ont participé!
MERCI!

Angola, Eswatini, Ghana, Guinée-Bissau, Kenya, Mozambique, Sénégal, Sierra Leone, Afrique du Sud, Soudan du Sud, Zambie, Burkina Faso, Cap-Vert, Cameroun, RD Congo, Djibouti, Éthiopie, Gambie, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibie, Nigeria, Seychelles, Somalie, Soudan, Tanzanie, Tunisie, Ouganda, Zimbabwe

Some survey results on governance (1)

11. Who is responsible for the overall coordination and oversight of the NQF development/implementation?

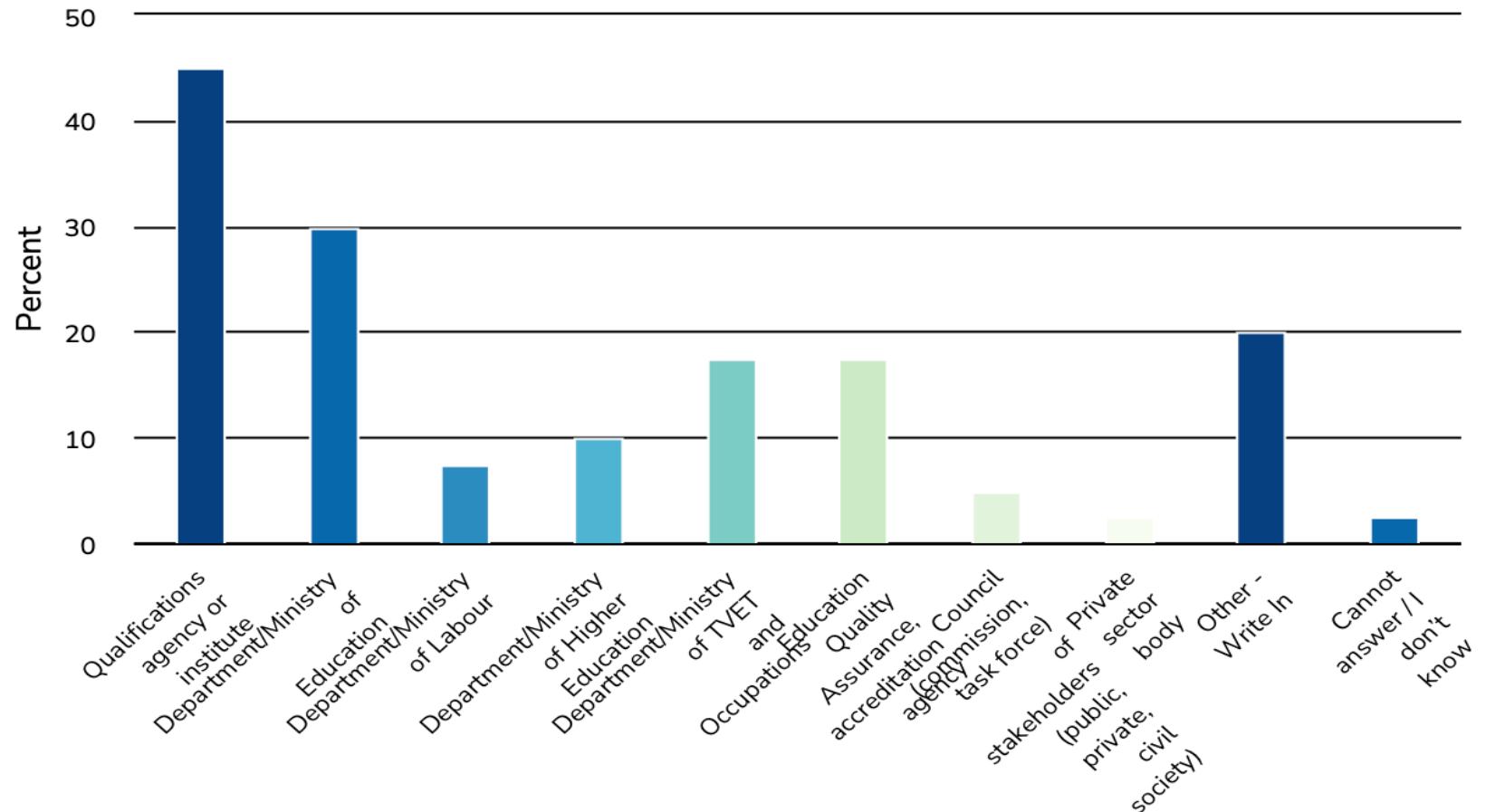
ACQF-II National Qualifications Frameworks (NQF) Survey



Some survey results on governance (2)

12. Who is responsible for the implementation and day-to-day running of the NQF?

ACQF-II National Qualifications Frameworks (NQF) Survey

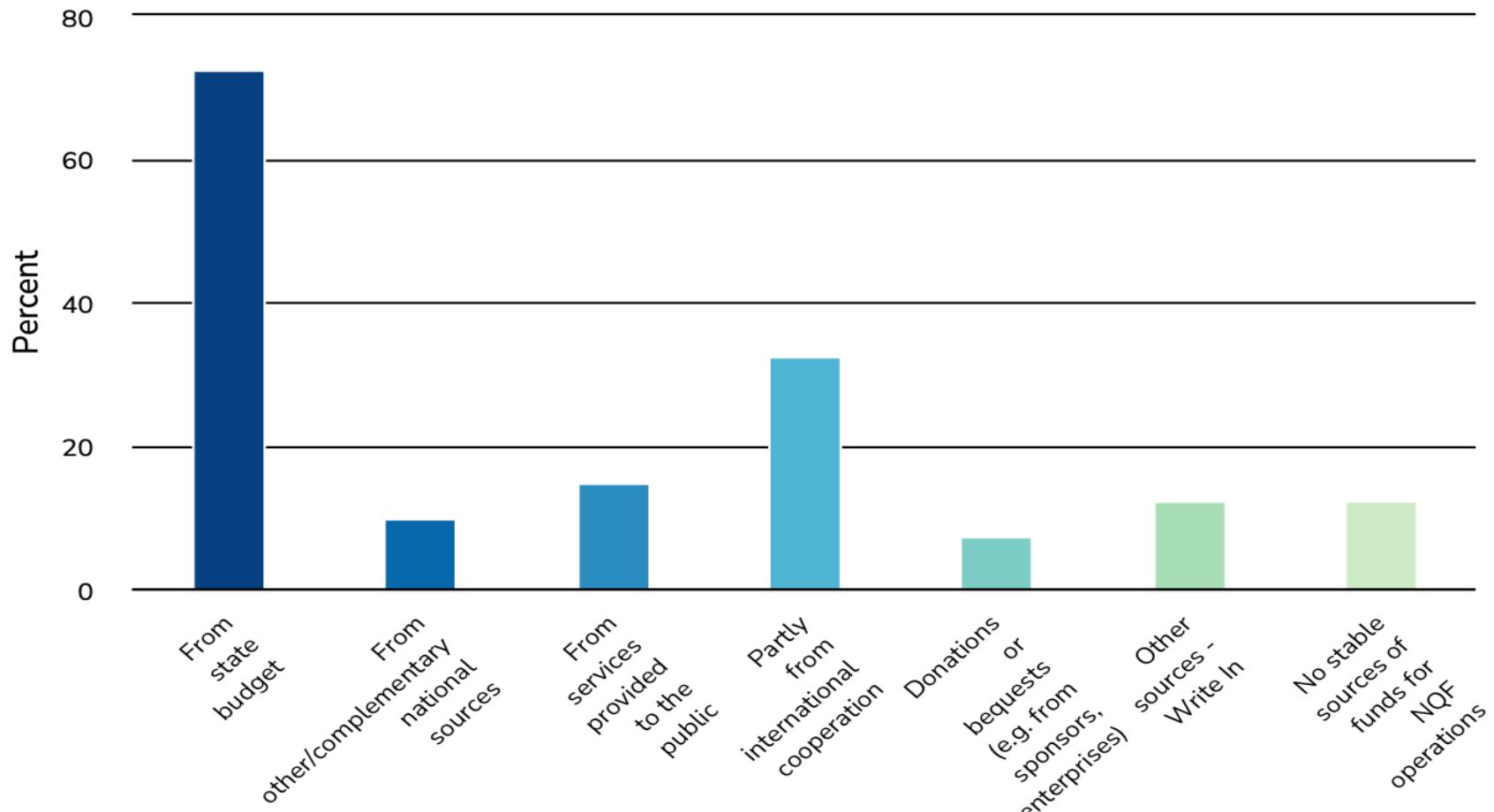


Some survey results on governance (3)

13. Are the resources (financial, human) for the NQF operations (development, implementation, operation) supported:



ACQF-II National Qualifications Frameworks (NQF) Survey

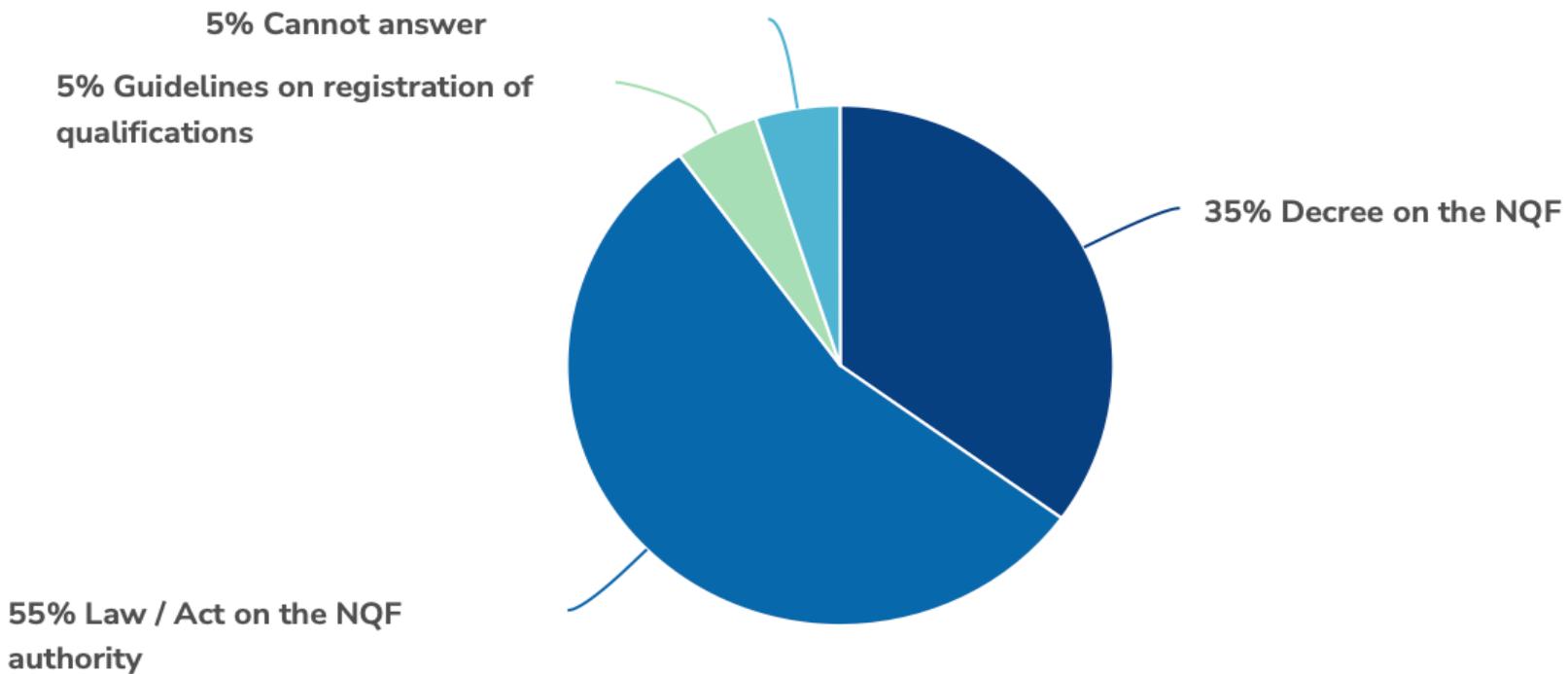


Some survey results on governance (4)

19. What is the legal basis of your NQF?



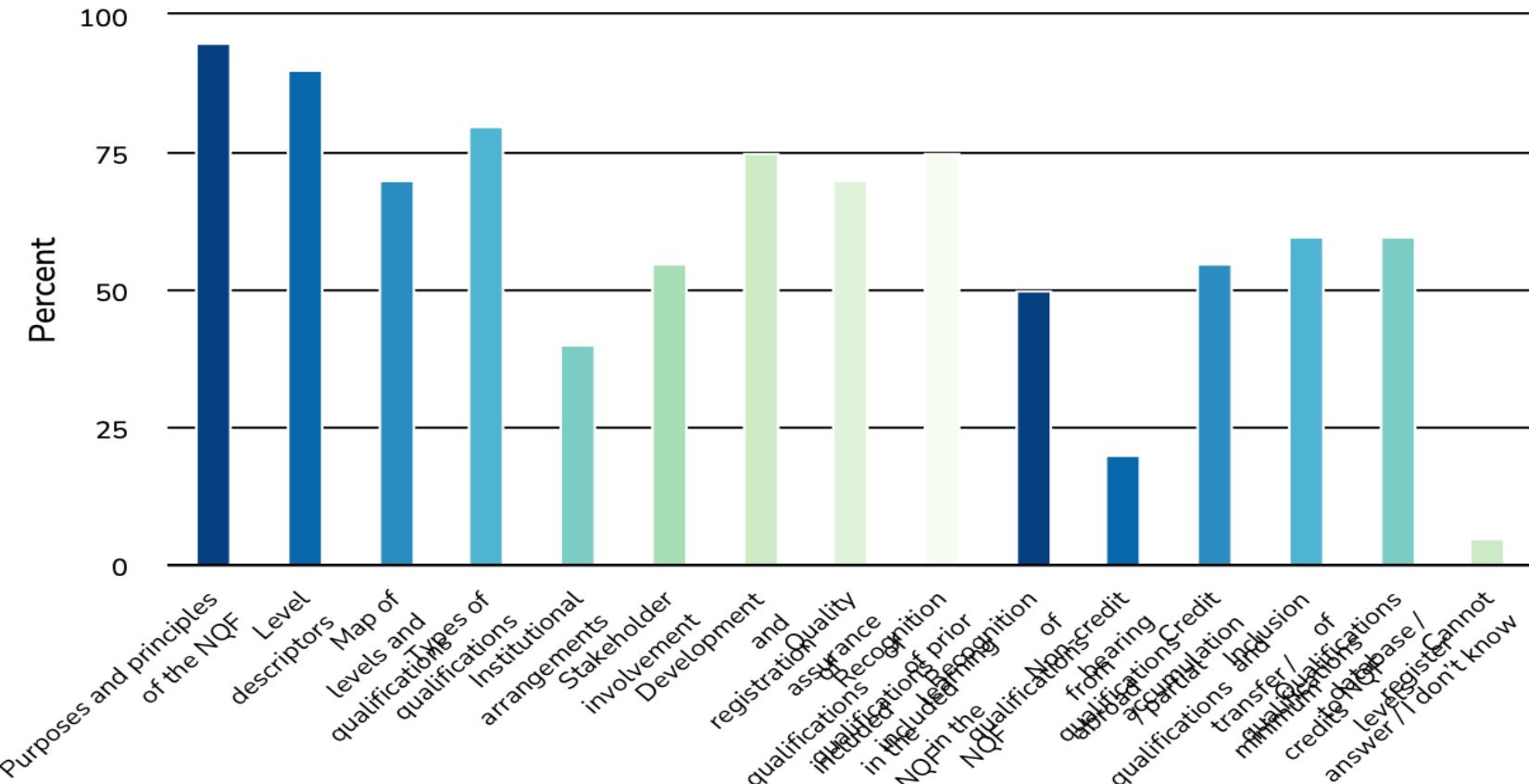
ACQF-II National Qualifications Frameworks (NQF) Survey

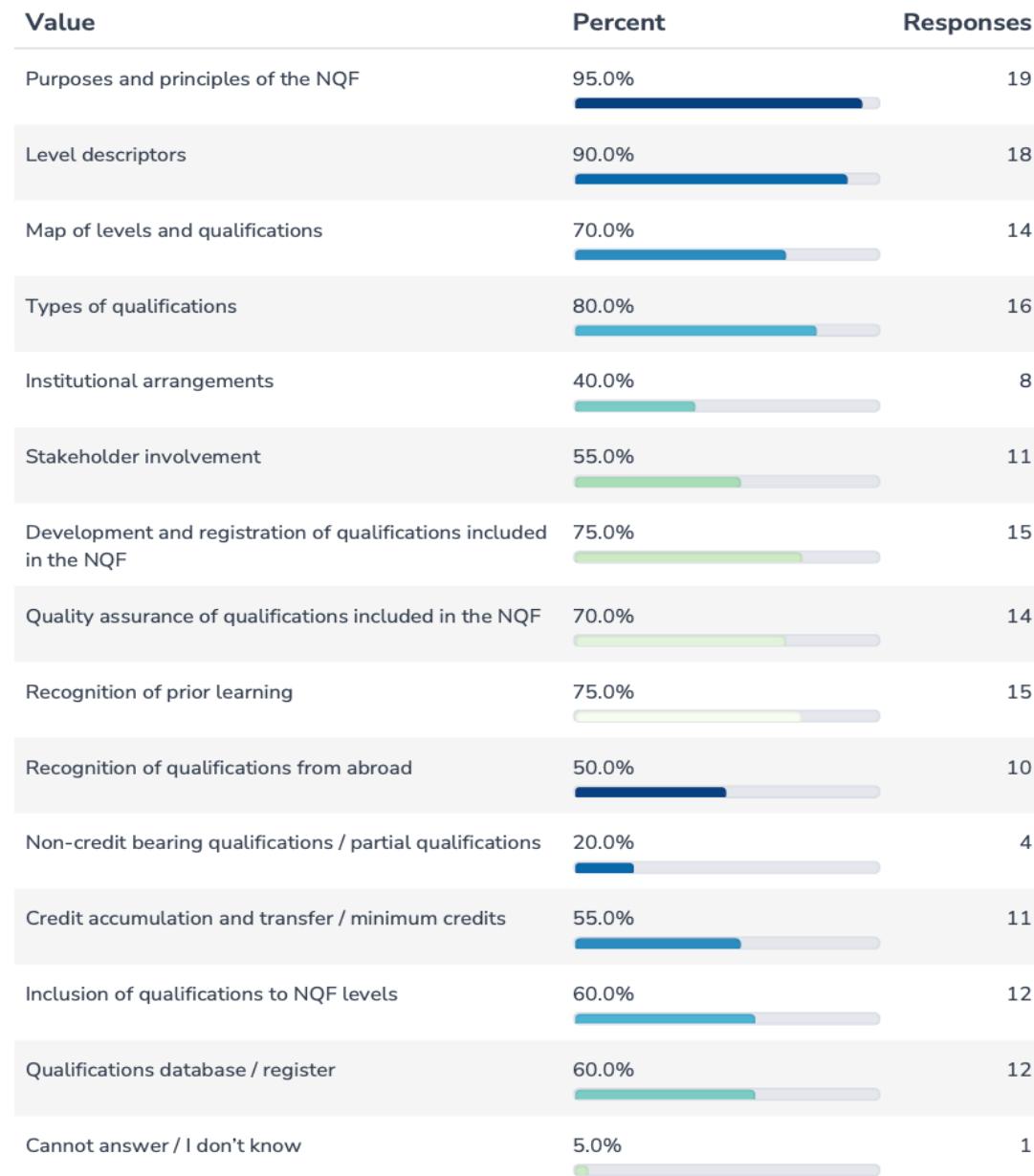


Some survey results on governance (5-1)

21. What areas does the legal basis for NQF regulate? Please select all that apply.

ACQF-II National Qualifications Frameworks (NQF) Survey





Mission of SQA:

- To develop and enhance a national qualifications framework that elevates and recognizes competencies whilst promoting quality education and training.

Functions of SQA

According to new SQA Act № 57/2021 (full list included in chapter 5.4 of this report):

- (a) recognise, evaluate and register national qualifications and part qualifications on NQF
- (b) generate and register national unit standards and qualifications for occupations and professions and ensure their relevance to social and economic needs;
- (c) maintain a national database of registered and accredited providers, programmes, qualifications and part qualifications, as prescribed;
- (d) design, develop and implement a common quality assurance system, and regulate compliance therewith;
- (e) develop and review quality standards and ensure compliance by providers through a monitoring system;
- (f) accredit tertiary education and training providers and other providers of post compulsory education and training and monitor that such providers continue to comply with prescribed standards and criteria;
- (g) accredit programmes and courses of education and training and monitor that such programmes and courses continue to comply with prescribed standards and criteria;
- (h) conduct inspection of established and registered schools to ensure national education quality and standards are maintained;
- (i) review the policies and criteria on which the National Qualifications Framework is based;
- (j) establish policy, criteria and procedures for, and monitor the process of evaluation and recognition of competencies acquired formally , informally and non-formally through Recognition of Prior Learning;
- (k) establish policy and criteria for credit accumulation and credit transfer;
- (l) recognise, evaluate and establish equivalence of foreign qualifications to the levels of the National Qualifications Framework and record the decisions made;
- (m) develop a policy and criteria for the recognition of foreign programmes leading to the award of qualifications and part qualifications delivered by or through local tertiary education and training providers;
- (n) develop a policy for recognition by the Authority of any foreign qualification before the qualification bearer may be entitled to enter into an occupation or a profession;
- (o) promote international recognition of the national qualifications and the international comparability of national qualifications;
- (p) register tertiary education and training providers and other providers of post compulsory education and training and maintain a register to this effect;

ACQF New National Qualifications Institute Angola - functions

- Manage the NQF and National Catalogue of Qualifications (CNQ)
- Update the CNQ with support of Sector Qualifications Councils (CSQ) and Technical CSQ (CTSQ)
- Coordinate CSQ and CTSQ, assure participation of socio-economic partners
- Coordinate and support development of national education and training policies
- Promote national qualifications
- Promote mechanisms for efficient articulation between systems of education and vocational training
- Identify and elaborate occupational profiles - basis for training standards
- Contribute to approximation between professional and academic qualifications
- Define the methodology for elaboration of qualifications and develop models of occupational profiles, and competency and training standards
- Publish guides and reports about professional qualifications, technical glossaries and procedures manuals for the National Qualifications System
- Support recognition of qualifications acquired abroad
- Develop analyses related to social, labour market and technological developments and impact on qualifications
- Contribute to develop system of accreditation and certification of training providers
- Propose and support development of monitoring and evaluation and quality assurance of the National Qualifications System
- Develop the action plans and programmes for implementation of the National Qualifications System and its instruments
- **Build and maintain the National Qualifications System and develop relations with NQF / NQS of other countries and regions**

En savoir plus sur la gouvernance du CNC

- ACQF capacity development - 6 governance models:
<https://acqf.africa/capacity-development-programme/nqfs-learning-materials/6-nqfs-governance-models>
- ACQF Mapping study collection:
<https://acqf.africa/resources/mapping-study>
- Mapping SADC NQF for Review of SADCQF implementation. Annex.

Questions



Thank you

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