

GUIDELINE >

08

Communication and outreach in the context of qualifications frameworks and ACQF













Session 20: Communication

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"Validation of ACQF Policy Document and Inaugural event ACQF-II"

Addis, 11-13 July 2023



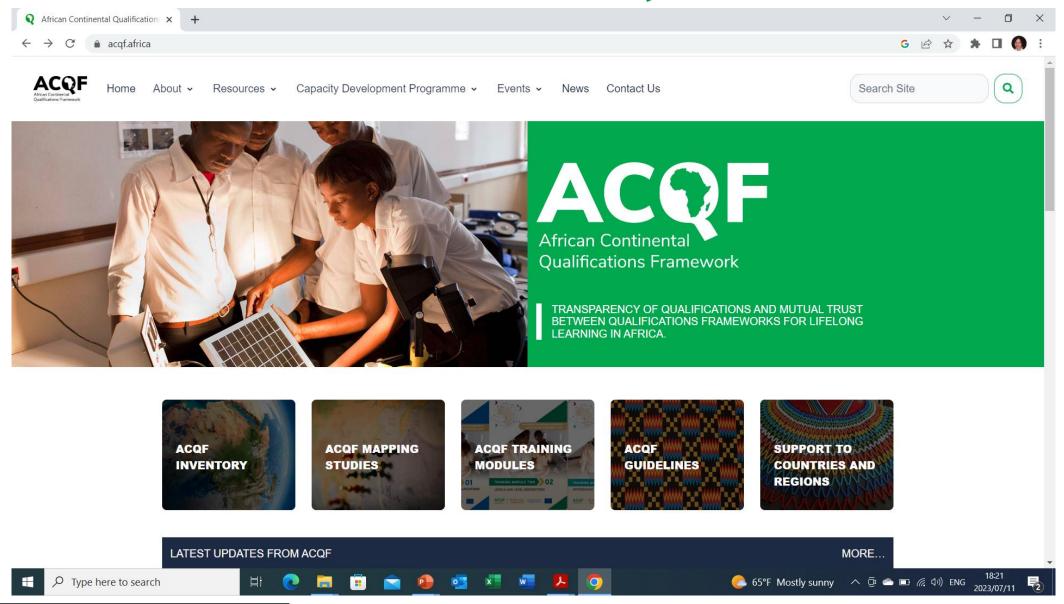








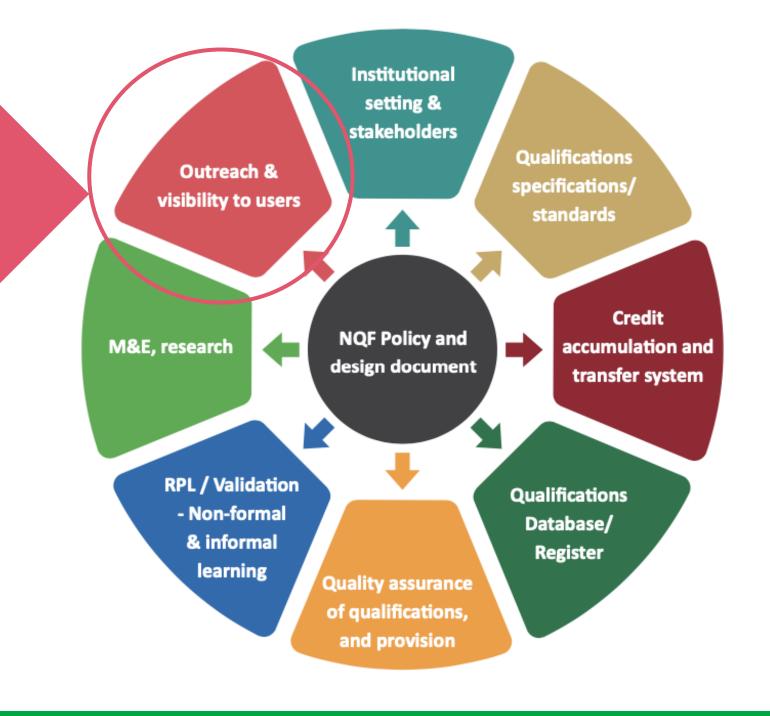
Screenshot from ACQF website



User outreach and communication part of the NQF/ ACQF system



Communication is one of the pillars of the NQF system



What is NQF/ ACQF communication?

Mutual trust between qualifications frameworks and systems of countries and regions depends on reliable, accessible and free information on the different aspects that contribute to comparability of qualifications of all levels and types, and to validation of learning of individuals across the lifelong learning continuum.

- ➤ User outreach and communication is a **key component** of NQF/ ACQF development and governance.
- > It is a means of ensuring that the message reaches the people.
- Communication raises visibility and creates awareness, but also ensures that useful information is available to drive policy, decision-making and training.
- It is also a way to harness the <u>available yet most suitable instruments</u> to engage stakeholders including policy makers and the general public.



What is the value-add of the NQF system?



VALUE

Communicate the value of NQFs to attract stakeholders and get them involved.

What are the benefits?

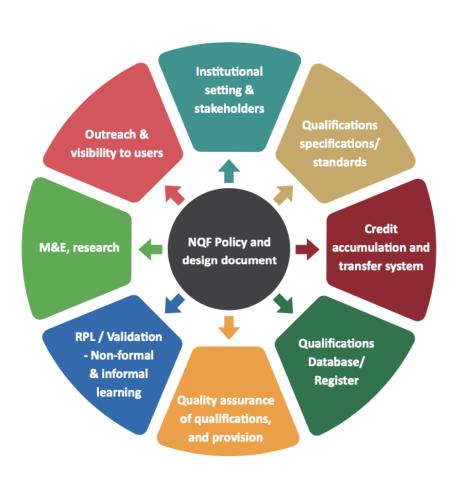
What is the change that NQFs bring?



COMMON LANGUAGE AND UNDERSTANDING

To make NQFs clearer for all stakeholders and users.

Variety of tools explaining and unpacking what the NQF is about (all dimensions of the NQF) e.g. leaflets, short information booklets, etc

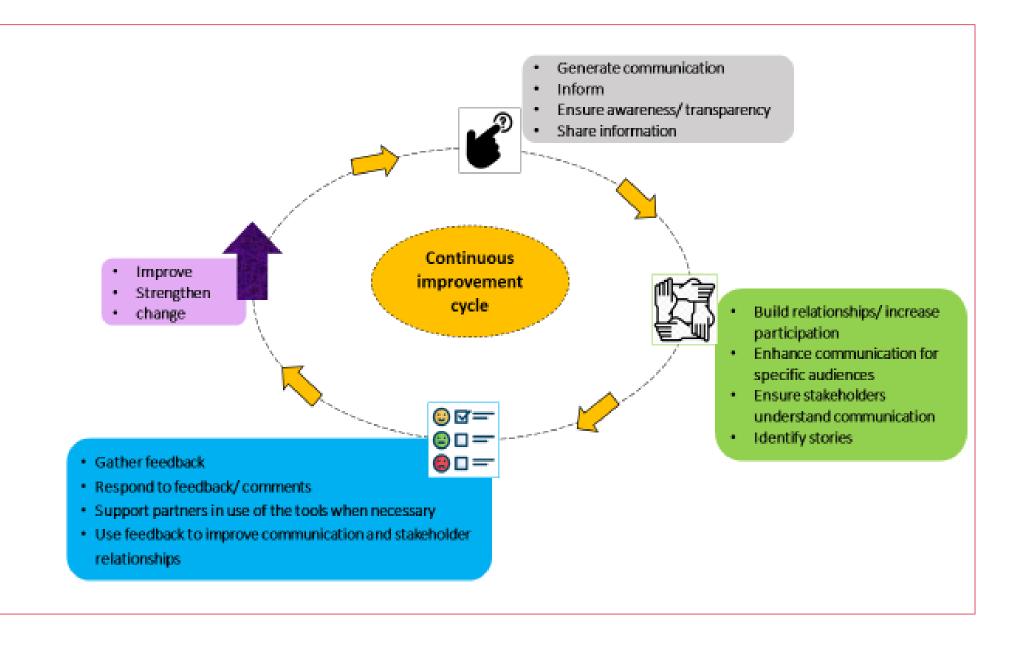


ACQF



visibility and

communication



Examples: Communication for different stages of NQF development

ACQF

No	Stage of NQF development	Countries (44)
1	NQF development to be started	Chad, Republic of Congo (2 countries)
2	NQF in early thinking	Burkina Faso, Union of Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, São Tomé e Príncipe, South Sudan, Togo (9 countries)
3	NQF in development and consultation	Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar, Malawi, Morocco, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan (8 countries)
4	NQF legal act approved, implementation started	Angola, Burundi, Djibouti, Egypt, Eswatini, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Zimbabwe (18 countries)
5	NQF in advanced implementation and reviewed	Botswana, Cape Verde, Mauritius, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Zambia (7 countries)



Burkina Faso,
Union of Comoros,
DRC,
Guinea,
Guinea-Bissau,
Mali,
São Tomé e Príncipe,
South Sudan,
Togo

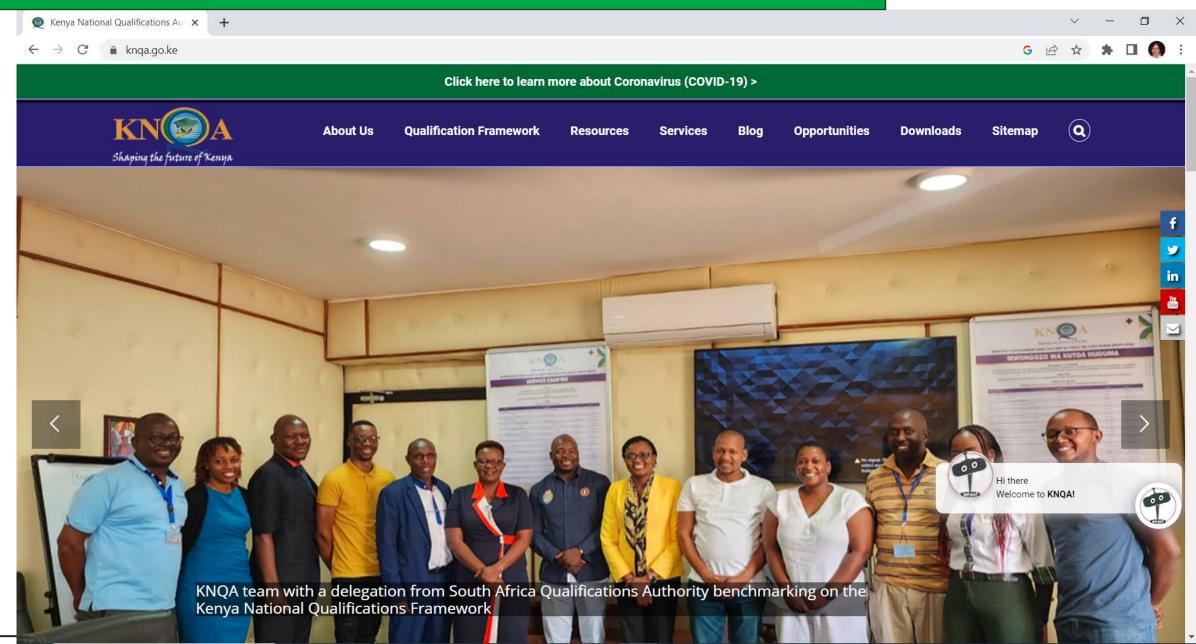
Stage 2: NQF in early thinking										
Main goals	Main tools and approaches	Stakeholders involved	Challenges							
communication - To gain clarity around the purpose and benefits of the NQF - To discuss and draft proposals for the NQF concept and structure (objectives, principles, actions, learning outcomes approach, level descriptors, etc) - To bring together stakeholders from the various NQF elements including to discuss the coordination and responsibilities of	 Broadcasts and short news items to inform the public about the NQF system in early thinking, what it means and who is involved Peer exchanges Stakeholder meetings and webinars to consolidate NQF concepts Websites and social media of different NQF actors Research to support NQF concept proposals Frequently asked questions (FAQs) on the country's NQF concept and what it will mean 	 Relevant Ministries Sector councils/ authorities Stakeholders in charge of qualifications and databases relating to higher education, TVET and general education Quality assurance and RPL agencies/ authorities End-users including the public, learners and workers 	 Teams may require technical support and training Communication support needs may not yet be identified Resources may not be available to conduct research and develop FAQs End-users may be difficult to reach given that NQF communication can be very technical 							
the NQF sub-sector										



Angola, Burundi, Djibouti, Egypt, Eswatini, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Zimbabwe

Stage 4: NQF legal act approved, implementation started								
Main goals of communication		Main tools and approaches		Stakeholders involved		Challenges		
on the N To devel policies operation To devel and guid NQF use To ensu element quality a RPL are To ensu qualifica are read qualifica are read qualifica commu	onalise the NQF elop manuals delines to assist element that its such as assurance and operationalised are that ations databases dy to records ation profiles	 Seminars/ workshops/ conferences on the NQF legislation and what it means for employers, companies, students, etc Relevant training and support materials to assist implementation Webinars Radio broadcasts Short videos on the NQF Frequently asked questions (FAQs) on the country's NQF concept and necessary actions An NQF helpline to assist users to navigate the NQF system Peer exchanges and PLWs Websites and social media of different NQF actors 		Relevant Ministries Sector councils/ authorities Stakeholders in charge of qualifications and databases relating to higher education, TVET and general education Quality assurance and RPL agencies/ authorities The public including learners and workers		Implementation may be delayed due to lack of resources and support Communication and outreach may not yet be adequate		

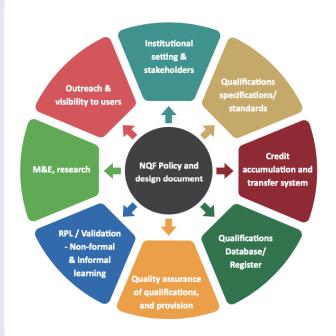
Example from the website of the Kenya National Qualifications Authority (KNQA)



Key elements of communication

Communication and outreach must fit the purpose of NQFs/ ACQF and its evolving nature

- adapt to different stages of development
- fit with the evolving nature and priorities of the NQF / ACQF
- fit purposes of NQFs / ACQF and their evolution, and details on the objectives, target audiences, key messages and communication approach
- shift to online and digital modalities (in key thematic areas of the NQF), permitting a much wider outreach





Communication objectives

Purpose:

- Information/ awareness
- Offer support/ build relationships
- Feedback (send and receive)

Network including stakeholder directories and distribution lists

- Target audiences:
 - ✓ Internal
 - ✓ External (local, international): audience type

NQF/ ACQF communication elements

Frequency of communication

Principles

Visual identity

Key messages

Channels and resources (people and costs):

- Website
- Social media (of all stakeholders)
- NQF helpline
- Videos and infographics
- Events
- email correspondence
- Publications
- Media coverage

Challenges

Monitoring and evaluation



ACQF II is... implementation

ACQF Policy Document

ACQF Level descriptors

10 Guidelines

10 training modules

5 ACQF Advisory Group meetings

ACQF Website

Research, analyses

Capacity Development
Programme and
Learning Management
System

15 Peer Learning webinars (PLWs)

2 Training weeks

Working with Regional Economic Communities (RECs)

Support to countries in NQF development path

International conferences and experts' meetings

Thank you