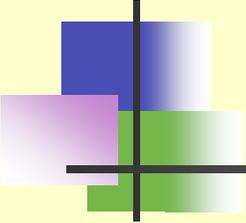


The French approach of the validation and recognition of non formal and informal learning outcomes

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Turku 20 May 2011

le **cnam**



Two main principles:

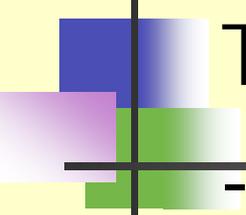
- It is possible to learn out of school
- Non formal and informal learning can be recognised and validated through formal awards

So in France RPL is used as a recognition of personal or professional non formal and informal learning outcomes which can be validated and ceretified by a formal award.

It is called in French:

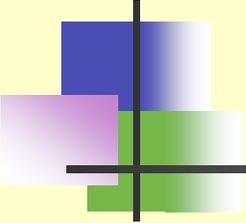
validation des acquis d'expérience (VAE)

The French awards



Three main characteristics:

- They are built with the labour market stakeholders consultation to be real references for employers and guidance counsellors
- They are described in terms of learning outcomes to be used as references for awarding assessors
- They can be used to recognise, validate and certify as well formal as non formal and informal learning outcomes



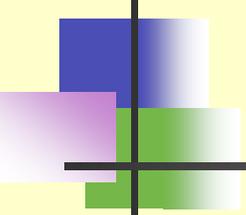
The main types of French awards

- National diplomas and HE degrees delivered by the ministry of Education
- Titles awards delivered by other ministries and private institutions accredited by the CNCPE after a specific quality expertise
- Certificates delivered by social partners
- related to various branches or sectors

They are all registered in the French NQF and available for formal, non formal and informal learning outcomes validation and certification

Two kinds of qualifications are registered

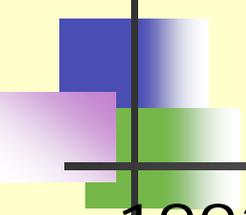
Uses	Authorities	Public	Type of awards
Social Qualification	Ministries	Pupils, students, adults LLL and VAE	Diplômes and degrees registered in RNCP/NQF
Vocational Qualification	Ministries Branches Training Centres	Yong people and adults LLL and VAE	Diplomas, titles CQP registered in RNCP (/NQF
Licenses for regulates activities	Organisms agreed par a ministry	Skilled workers and salaries	Habilitation, licenses, certification Qualification
Firms awards	Lobbies and Firms organisations	Wide public	Certification given by firms or labels



Main historical steps of the French system

1934 ; Law permitting the award of an engineering diploma « diplôme d'ingénieur » (Master degree) for workers with 10 years working experience in a high hierarchical position in an enterprise

1985 : Law allowing the entrance at an university cycle without the degree expected (the prerequisite) for people with 3 years working experience



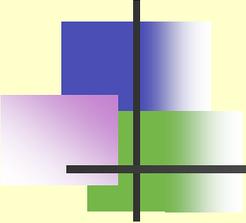
Historical Steps

(2)

1992 : Law allowing the validation of 5 years experiential learning outcomes to get an official Ministry of Education (secondary level) diploma – all components except one (VAP)

2002 : Law enlarging the previous Law to all the official qualifications registered in the RNCP for all the components of the awards for 3 years experiential learning outcomes (VAE)

2009 : New Law November stressing an individual support, guidance and counselling

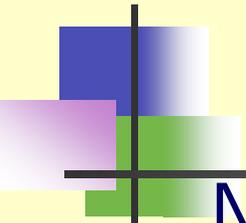


The reasons for the 2002 law

Acknowledgement of life-long experience is one of the corner stones of the individual right to training throughout life.

It concerns :

The value of the diploma in France (35% of actives are unqualified) which promotes professional mobility, that is the best weapon against unemployment and encourages women's employment.



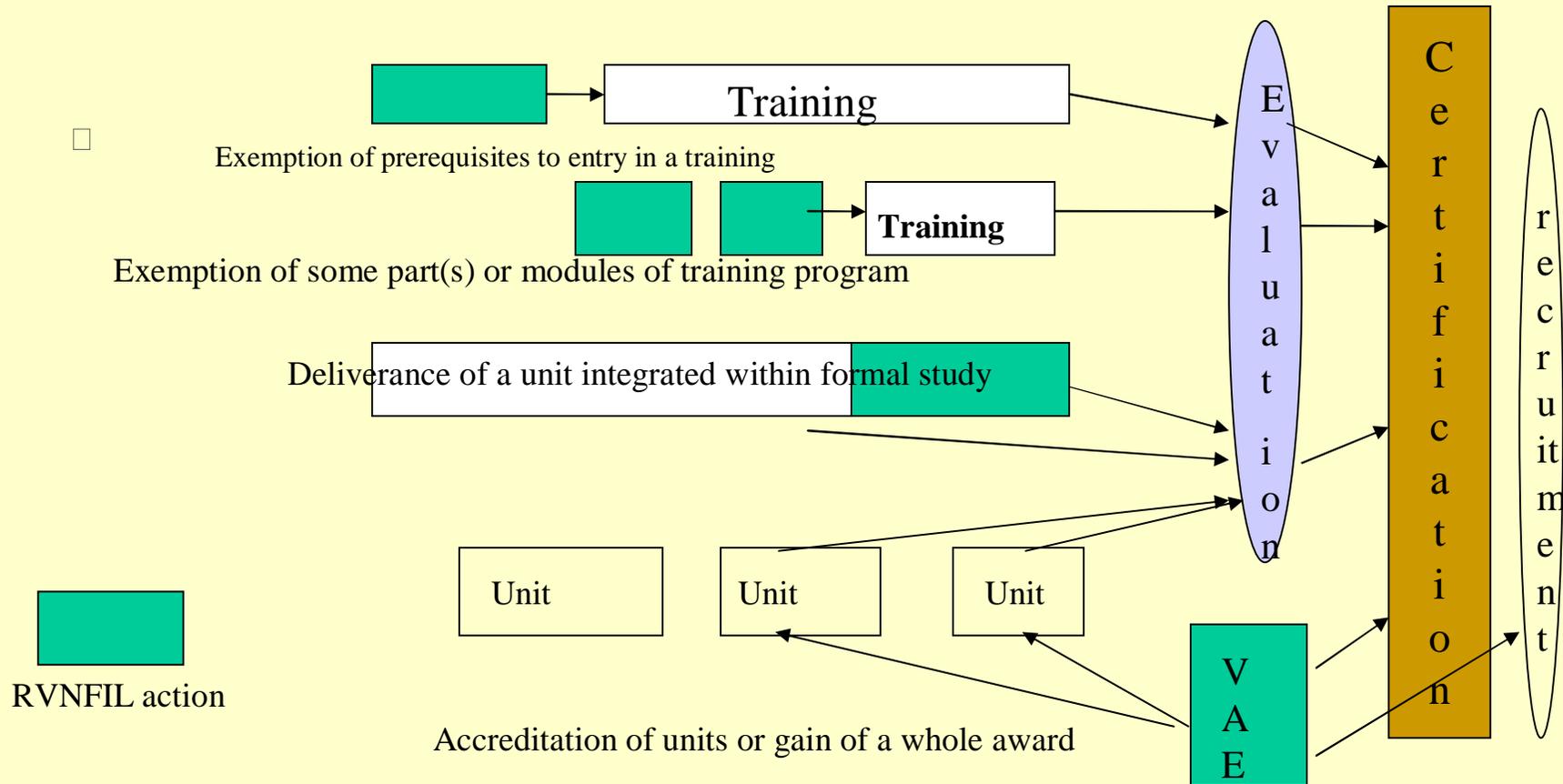
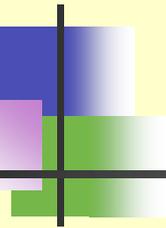
The non formal learning outcomes recognition practices

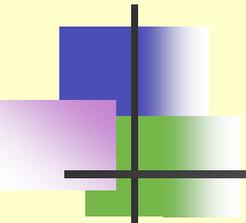
Non formal and informal Learning

Outcomes are recognised or validated

- to reduce the training scope and process by taking account of prior learning
- to provide the whole or a part of an award

Recognition and validation of non formal and informal learning

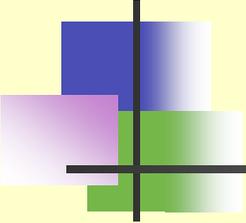




The LO validation process

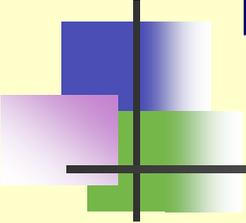
A common approach

- Information and counselling to identify the most convenient qualification for the applicant
- Establishment of a validation demand and acceptance of the award provider according to the regulation
- Establishment of a proof or evidence of LO through a dossier or portfolio. The development of a portfolio can be supported by an advisor/counsellor



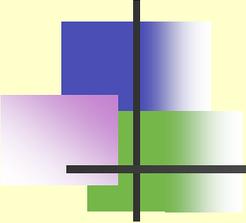
LO validation process (2)

- Examination of the dossier or portfolio by a jury
- This examination may be completed by the applicant interview if the jury deem relevant
- Jury's deliberation to decide the validation of the award
- Award of a full qualification or components of it by the official representative of the authority in charge of the award



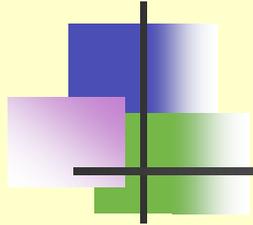
How LO are evaluated ?

- Evaluation is provided through different kinds of proofs according to the nature of the LO or competence expected
- Jurys are composed with professionals who can appreciate the vocational dimensions
- They are accompanied with teachers who appreciate knowledge and theoretical dimension
- Criteria used concern the capability to transfer of KSC to different contexts.



What happens after

- If the whole award is not obtained, the applicant have generally 5 years to get the missing components
- The complete award has the same currency as the award obtained after formal learning. It gives the same rights and issues to access to a formal training action or to access to a job. It does not contain any reference to the process of validation



Thank you for your
attention

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