A BEAR Story



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BEAR (Better Education for Africa's Rising)



TVET in SDG 4

By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations



The BEAR project begins from Ambassador Kiwon Jang's appointment, 2011







The Backdrops of BEAR The Time is Ripe...

African economy is rising

TVET revitalization/renaissance underway

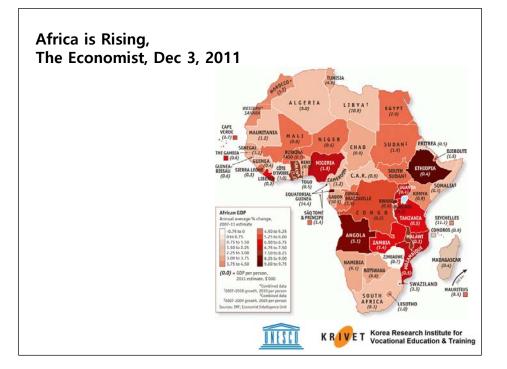
SADC survey on TVET done timely at that moment

Korean secondees to UNESCO HQ planning new projects





TVET Revitalization - UNEVOC ← → C fi portal.unesco.org/education/en/ev.php+URL_ID=34362&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html 🎹 업 🚺 추천 사이트 🕒 무료 Hotmail 💶 연결 사용자 정의 🕒 월 조작 걸려리 🔿 Search 🗀 FO에서 가져온 삐마크 🗀 정부, 공공기간 🦲 운행 👚 🗀 기타 삐마크 EDUCATION Technical and Vocational Education Home T Contacts & Print T Send @ Subscribe Revitalization of TVET Systems "In an era characterized by the challenge of rapid technological change, globalization, economic uncertainty and diminishing resources, it is imperative that all stakeholders work together to develop legislation and podicies, establish in the institutional structures and residency curricula to ensure that TVE caters adequately to the varied needs of all members of society to enter or re-enter the world of Access and Equity People with Disabilitie War Affected Individuals (Main Working Document of the Second International Congress on Technical and Vocational Education, organized by UNESCO, Seod, Republic of Korea, April 1999). . Revitalizing TVET in Niger In order to assist the Member States to achieve these objectives, UNESCO plays a key role as a laboratory Relevance and Quality Integrating Skills of data and administration of the production of the second Environmental Training . Normative instrument (3) (3) (5) (4) [M] Korea Research Institute for **Vocational Education & Training**







"The Planners" in the UNESCO HQ, Designers of the BEAR project







Kyutae Kim

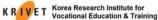


Borhene Chakroun

Nationalistic , dedicated gov't officials, eager to share Korean TVET experiences

For UNESCO's role in TVET





BEAR, small sized teddy bear

 Project Title: Better Education for Africa's Rise (BEAR)

Beneficiary: 5 SADC countriesDonor: The Republic of Korea

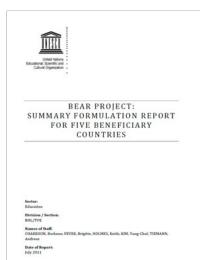
Duration: 5 years (2011 – 2015)

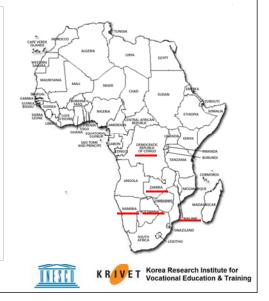
Budget: 10,000,000 USD (overall)





Selection inside UNESCO, Competitive





Three Result Areas(Targets) of BEAR, Aiming High

Result 1:

Curriculum Development Capacity Building

Result 2:

Training of Trainers at Training Institutes

Result 3:

Computer network system for TVET management





Due to small budget, target subjects chosen, Leveraging the CD capacity built, moving others

Participants	Sectors		
Botswana	Tourism		
DR Congo	Agriculture, Construction		
Malawi	Agro-food, Construction		
Namibia	Construction		
Zambia	Construction, Tourism		

Hard to find implementing agency Delaying the launch



It took more than a year to find the implementing agency due to the un-tied rule of UNESCO and the reluctance of the KRIVET.

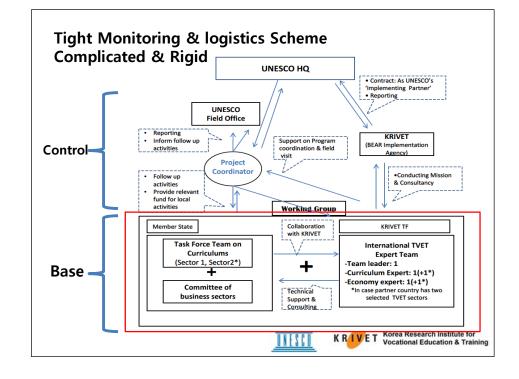
KRVET researchers are over-burdened, in-experienced in ODA type of work

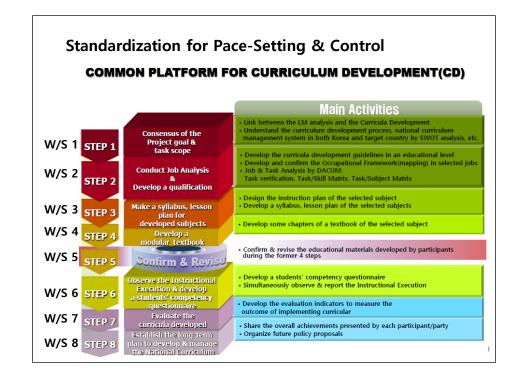
Finally, on Aug 27, 2013, the 1.67 mil USD contract for the result 1, CD only, was signed between KRIVET and UNESCO.

The Result 2 and 3 are not assigned to KRIVET, to be on bidding later.









Workshops and Interim Activities A Cost Saving Implementation Method

Eight One-week Work shops with visiting KRIVET team
Eight Interim Activities among the locals between the workshops

The interim home works, Some were doing fine, but others.. How to grade them?



The Tool Kits

KRIVET's Manual series for Best Practice/ Example

Originally
Prepared for
Vocational
High schools
Based on
NCS
(National
Competency
Standards)

List of Manuals and Worksheets from KRIVET Toolkit

- Task 2: Manual and worksheets to develop the curriculum after implementing the job analysis
- Task 3: anual and worksheets to establish the evaluation criterion per task elements and make a test items for measuring the students' achievement
- Task 4: Manual and worksheets to make a syllabus, lesson Plan, and modular textbook
- Task 5: Manual and worksheets to develop the 'Instruction Plan'
- Task 6: Manual and worksheets to analyze the effectiveness of teaching and to make the questionnaire of students' core competency and job performance competency
- Task 7: Manual and worksheets to evaluate the outcome and effects of the developed curriculum





Korea Research Institute for Vocational Education & Training

Botswana





Republic of Botswana





On the Oldest Land on Earth



Botswana: WB's model country

Population		
-	2014 estimate	2,155,784 ^[1] (<u>145</u> <u>th</u>)
-	2011 census	2,038,228 ^[2]
-	Density	3.4/km ² (<u>231st</u>) 8.9/sq mi
GDP (PPP)		2014 estimate
-	Total	\$35.989 billion ^[3]
-	Per capita	\$17,106 ^[3]
GDP (nomina	l)	2014 estimate
-	Total	\$15.112 billion ^[3]
-	Per capita	\$7,704 ^[3]

Excerpted from wikipedia





Three Prides of Botswana



Three Dikgosi





Okavango Delta



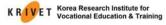


Panne: Hidden Pride



1 pula = 10 yen approx.





TVET in Botswana

Education vs Labor Ministry
Technical Colleges expanding replacing Brigades
BTEP provided by Scottish Qualification Authority(SQA)

	Vocational Area	
	Foundation	Certificate
l.	Agro-based Industry	2. Agro-based Industry
3.	Building Construction	4. Building Construction
5.	Business	6. Business
7.	Clothing, Design and Textiles	8. Clothing, Design and Textiles
9.	Electrical and Mechanical Engineering	10. Electrical and Mechanical Engineering
11.	Hairdressing and Beauty Therapy	12. Hairdressing
		13. Beauty Therapy
14.	Hospitality and Tourism	15. Hospitality Operations
16.		17. Travel and Tourism
18.	Information and Communications	19. Information and Communications
	Technology	Technology
		20. Laboratory Science
		21. Multimedia
22.	Sport, Leisure and Recreation	23. Sport, Leisure and Recreation
24.	Health and Social Care	25. Health and Social Care





Technical Colleges with Module System

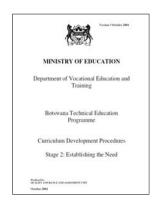




Manuals of CD Validation, Re-validation, and Assessment











City and Guilds of London Institute



Teaching & Learning in Tech Colleges Based on Learning Units

Learning Outcomes	Performance Criteria
1. Apply a computerised	(a) Establish suppliers' and customers' personal accounts
accounting package to	(b) Record cash and credit purchases and sales
produce final	(c) Process 'payments to suppliers' and 'from customers'
accounts in accordance	(d) Extract Trial Balance, Trading, Profit and Loss
with standard practice	accounts and Balance Sheet
	(a) Determine the reasons for preparation of a variety of
2. Prepare a cash budget	budgets
for a hospitality	(b) Prepare a budget for a 3 month period for a
operation	hospitality operation
	(c) Prepare a cash flow forecast for a given period
	(a) Distinguish between revenue based and cost based
3. Prepare a statement	variances
reconciling budgeted	(b) Calculate revenue variances
and actual net profit	(c) Calculate cost variances
using variance analysis	(d) Prepare a statement reconciling budget with actual
to improve	net profits achieved using the results of the analysis
performance	(e) Analyse the results and propose changes to improve
	the situation
	(a) Analyse the variety of methods of pricing commonly
	applied in the hospitality industry, emphasising their
4. Apply various pricing	advantages and disadvantages
methods for a	(b) Calculate accommodation tariffs using the "bottom-
hospitality operation	up" approach
- · ·	(c) Calculate overall menu prices for food and beverage
	using differential profit margins and cost plus method
	of pricing

The National Development Plans point out Something wrong in manpower preparation



Place of Botswana Tourism Competitiveness, **Problematized**

Table 5.1: A comparison of performance amongst a selection of tourism dependent economies using the Travel and Tourism Competitiveness report for 2013

Country	Overall ranking	Ranking for human resources	Education & Training levels	Availability of qualified labour
South Africa	64	132	79	139
Namibia	91	130	118	134
Mauritius	58	49	47	68
Botswana	94	128	78	138
Srl Lanka	74	78	51	112
Vietnam	80	77	99	48





Powerful Support from the Government



Deputy Permanent Secretary, Mogotsa Kewagamang





Project Coordinator, A localized dedicated interlocutor



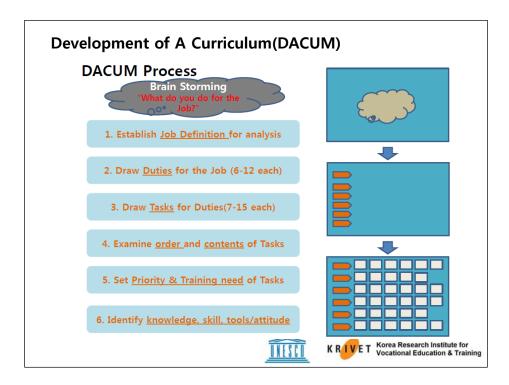
Raymond Doherty





K RIVET Korea Research Institute for Vocational Education & Training





DACUM, an international best practice, practiced by themselves



K RIVE T Korea Research Institute for Vocational Education & Training



Build on What already Exist,

BTEP - Botswana	DACUM	NCS - Korea
(N/A)	Occupation	Occupation (High, Middle Level)
BTEP Vocational areas	Job definition	Job (Sub-level classification)
Learning Unit	Duty	Competency Unit
Learning Outcome	Task	Competency Elements
Performance Criteria	Element	Performance Criteria
Evidence/Application Range	K.S.T	K.S.A/Application Range





Common Platform vis-à-vis Botswana National Platform Request to reflect local concerns

Details	Outputs	Input from KRIVET	Equivalent Common Platform	Interim Activity
Workshop 2 - DACUM New approach in Botswana Staff require training and practice	Job Definition and Skills Matrix relating to: Chefing Travel Consultancy	Training on the DACUM Method Advice on Skills for each area	Task 2	Finalising matrix and templates Presentation to Sector and Steering Committees
Workshop 3 - Programme structure and curriculum Programme structure must met entional OBE standards Standards - Standards Assurance and Assurance and Assurance with of the Not B 50 and the NOCF Emphasio on ougle year deficiency Emphasio on independent Learner philosophy	2 year Diplome programmes with emphasis on efficiency in delivery, recurrent budget, staffing etc. Blusprint (Mandatony) Elective) Key Sikir Integration Compliance with NACS Compliance with QAA Emphasis on Independent Learner Philosophy	Advice and support in formulating Outcomes and Performance Charles Relate to efficiencies in designing curricula Training on they Shift integration (see below) Advice and support for compliance	Tesk 3 Pages 1-3	Finalizing of specifications to suit QAA
Workshop 4 - Assessments Current assessment model is not feasible and requires complete revision KRNET practices minor flotwards desired assessment model in TVET Requirement to completely define grading systems which are understood by industry and allow for articulation to injere education Requirement to define assessment models and methods for use in TVET environments	Assessments for each curriculum seres: Grading system Assessment models and methods for each curriculum ares Portorio Based Assessment Practical Assessments Essminations Actual assessments plus marking rubric	Training on designing grading systems Training on assessment models, methods and their implementation Training on writing assessments and marking rubrics	Task 6 (PBL) PBL is similar to Portfolio based learning/assessment currently in use at Technical Colleges. This method is related to philosophy of Independent learner	Completion of Assessment Instruments and marking rubrics
Workshop 5 - Tutor's Pack (text book) Bottween system encourages the use of Tutor pads to encourage independent Learning Tutor pads include Learning and Assessment Plans, Session Plans and rested material for the curriculum techniques Leg. "Couch the Learner" Student profiling Student profiling	Completed tutor's peaks for each unit within the structure. Session Plans LAPS Tutors pack Formative assessments plus marking guides Student profiling methods – learning styles	Training on skills transfer techniques within TVET Training on the application of skills transfer techniques through the tutor's pack Training on how to measure the success of skills transfer techniques is, formative assessment Training on how to establish learning styles for students	Task 4 Task 5 Task 6 Less emphasis needed on syllabus/lesson planning More emphasis on skills transfer techniques	Completion of tutor packs (text books)
**Workshop - Curriculum Management Developed implemented to maximize student throughput and utilization of resources **Timetabiling throughput and utilization of **Workshop of the Committee of **Workshop of the Committee of **Workshop of the Committee of **Workshop of	Curriculum Management plans which provides: Objectives of the implemented curriculum in terms of outputs Timetable related to resources valiable – staff, rooms, budget etc. Commercial business plan for operating a training Hotel:	Training on setting objectives related to utilisation and throughput Training on bimetabiling for modern terriary institutions related to objectives Training on resource management Training on commercial business planning Training on how to evaluate the outcomes curriculum implementation	Task 7 Relates to evaluation however implementation framework needs to be deviced first and objectives set for measurement.	Implementation of management plan

8 Work Shops and	Interim	Assignments
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no	subject	period
1	Introduction	Apr 1-5, 2013
2	DACUM	Aug 5-13, 2013
3	Performance Criteria	Dec 2-6
4	Learning Module	Apr 7-11, 2014
5	Lesson Plan	Aug 11-15, 2014
6	Work Placement	Dec 1-5, 2014
7	Quality Assurance	Feb 9-13, 2015
8	Wrap Up	July 13-22, 2015





TWorkshop – Integration of Key Salits Currently key salits unlices 1/3 of the currently key salits unlices 1/3 of the Covers Numeracy, ICT, Personal interpersonal Salits, Communication, Problem Solving, Entrepreneurship Demed important but emphasized over vocational salits Strategy is required for possibly integrating key abits Strategy is required for possibly integrating key abits Strategy in the development of the salits are Entrepreneursial salits must also be considered	Key Salls integration (possible) plan including: Stendinable key salls for the curriculum area Aspects of the curriculum which relate to key salls Assessment strategy for key salls	Training on how to integrate Key Skilts to suit curriculum eress Training on how to manage Key Skilts within Training on how they Skilts swould be assessed i.e. personal interpersonal skilts Training on how they Skilts should be
Could other Key Sills be considered *Workplacement seen as important element of vocation programmes Employers complain of tack of direction and involvement from colleges How to build relationship with industry to train or allow students to perform? Could entrepreneural skills be used for Work Placement	Work Flacement Guide Propers industry to accept students of work placement Propers colleges to manage work placement in a found in real-to-industry with placement and build real-to-industry with the propers conditioned from work placement Proposite to condition conditioned setting up their own businesses as part of work.	Training on the modalities of work placement placement Design of work placement log books, assessment orders, portrolice etc Design of policients for industry forlinge collaboration for work placement order orders.





Time Schedule at the WS 3



UNESCO BEAR Project



BOTSWANA Better Education for Africa's Rise

Workshop 3 DACUM Schedule

Time	Activities	Performed By
	Day 1 (2 nd December 2013)	
0800-0830	Registration	Attendees
0830-0845	Opening Remarks	Mr. Kewagamang DPS MoE & SD
0845-0930	BEAR Project progress - BTEP/BEAR Integration Overview	Mr. Doherty - BEAR Coordinator
0930-1000	Orientation for WS3 schedule and activities	Professor Bong
1000-1030	Coffee break	
1030-1230	Review of DACUM Matrices (ref. Performance Criteria)	Groups
1230-1400	Lunch	
1400-1600	Review of DACUM Matrices(ref. Performance Criteria)	Groups
1600-1630	Reporting back to the plenary	Facilitator
	Day 2 (3 rd December 2013)	•
0800-1000	The Role and Importance of Performance Criteria	Professor Bong
1000-1030	Coffee break	1
1030-1230	Writing Performance Criteria (+ fine tuning DACUM Matrices)	Groups
1230-1400	Lunch	
1400-1600	Writing Performance Criteria (+ fine tuning DACUM Matrices)	Groups
1600-1630	Reporting back to the plenary	Group Leaders
	Day 3 (4th December 2013)	•
0800-1000	Writing Performance Criteria(+ fine tuning DACUM Matrices)	2 Groups
1000-1030	Coffee break	1
1030-1230	Writing Performance Criteria(+ fine tuning DACUM Matrices)	2 Groups
1230-1400	Lunch	
1400-1600	Writing Performance Criteria(+ fine tuning DACUM Matrices)	2 groups
1600-1630	Reporting back to the plenary	Group Leaders
	Day 4 (5th December 2013)	
0800-1000	Writing Performance Criteria(+ fine tuning DACUM Matrices)	Professor Bong
1000-1030	1000-1030	1000-1030
1030-1230	Writing Performance Criteria(+ fine tuning DACUM Matrices)	2 Groups
1230-1400	Lunch	
1400-1600	Review of Specifications	2 groups
1600-1630	Reporting back to the plenary	Group Leaders
	Day 5 (6 th December 2013	
0800-1000	Establishing Curriculum Structure (ref. Syllabus, LP, IP, Texts)	Professor Bong
1000-1030	Coffee break	1
1030-1230	Draft Botswana BEAR Structure	Groups
1230-1400	Lunch	
1400-1600	Presentation of Structure and Units	Group Leaders
1600-1630	Close and way forward	Professor Bong



UNESCO BEAR (Better Education for Africa's Rise)



Progress

Programmes Validated July 2014: Culinary Arts Hospitality Management Travel Management

Portfolio Assessments Vetted August 2014 Culinary Arts Hospitality Management Travel Management

End of Year/Semester Examinations Submitted for Vetting November 2014
Culinary Arts
Hospitality Management
Travel Management

Outstanding Issues

College Approval (Submitted to QAA)
Certification (Submitted to DTVET)





Semester System Attempted Inserted into the Learning Module System



UNESCO
BEAR (Better Education for Africa's Rise)



Semester Structure

Yea	ar 1	Ye	ar 2
Semester 1	Semester 2	Semester 3	Semester 4
60 Credits	60 Credits	60 Credits	60 Credits
Unit 1 (12 credits)	Unit 6 (20 credits)	Work Placement	Unit 11 (10 credits)
Unit 2 (20 credits)	Unit 7 (20 credits)		Unit 12 (15 credits)
Unit 3 (10 credits)	Unit 8 (12 credits)		Unit 13 (15 credits)
Unit 4 (15 credits)	Unit 9 (10 credits)		Integrated Project (20 credits)
Unit 5 (13 credits)	Unit 10 (7 credits)		,







UNESCO BEAR (Better Education for Africa's Rise)



142 Students on BEAR Programmes in Gaborone Technical College and Francistown College of Technical and Vocational Education

Gaborone Technical College Culinary Arts 23 Hospitality Management 24 Travel Management 58 Francistown College of Technical & Vocational Education Travel Management 37





Lessons Learned from the BEAR Botswana

Analytical Aspects

Contingency: Korea's rise to donor, TVET revitalization

Structure: Policy transfer/borrowing mechanism and practices System: Curriculum development by NCS (Nat'l Competency Std)

Actors: UNESCO, MOE, KRIVET, DTVET of Botswana

Ideology: Knowledge Sharing Program(KSP) for development

Unique Aspects

Build on what already exists/Grafting vs New wine new bags
Role of local team leader vs Foreign experts
Strong local Ownership vs. Control from the Donor
Political Support vs One of routine aid projects
Participation of demand side employers vs gov't officials
Hands-on practices by locals vs Packaged delivery from vendor
Limits on resources & expertise vs aiming too high, much, & broad
"Planner vs Searchers" problems as found in development cooperation





A Theoretical review of the BEAR Botswana, from Policy Borrowing Perspectives

Key figures:

D. Phillips, K. Ochs, J. Schriewer, J. Meyer, F. Ramirez, G. Steiner-Khamsi, A. Verger

Core concepts, terminologies, jargons, & metaphors reception and translation, externalization, political mobilization, globalization optique, deterritorialization, externalized(borrowed), recontextualized, internalized, socio-logic, local speak vs global speak, loose coupling between a policy and its implementation, discourse semantics of globalization, global education policy, policy brokers, comparison over time, across contexts, against standards, retroactive indigenization or reframing techniques, talk of crisis, cross national attraction, decision, implementation, internalization/indigenization, policy adoption and the role of ideas, ideation in the context, semiotic, institutionalism, rationalism, and constructivism & many more.....

The Issues of Context in Policy Borrowing, On local vs global confrontation

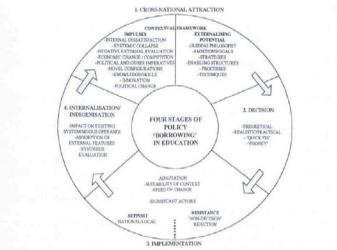
Emphasis on the local context in policy borrowing process adaptation & internalization/indigenization, socio-logic

Globalization & de-contextualization

best practices, standardization, world education policy, policy brokers/vendors, travelling reforms, rank, role of ideas in borrowing

Reception & translation of reforms in developing countries crisis talk, political mobilization for reform, loose coupling, recontextualization, conditions of aid vs ownership

Policy Borrowing in Comparative Education Studies



David Phillips and Kimberly Ochs (2004). Researching policy borrowing: some methodological challenges in comparative education, *British Educational Research Journal, Vol. 30, No. 6.*

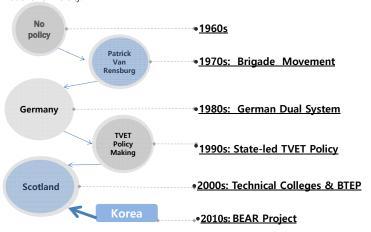
BEAR Botswana and The Case Selection Typology in policy borrowing study : Which quadrant does it belong to?

		Outcomes	
		Similar	Different
Systems	Similar	SS-SO Similar Systems with Similar Outcomes	SS-DO Similar Systems with Different Outcomes
	Different	DS-SO Different Systems with Similar Outcomes	DS-DO Different Systems with Different Outcomes

GITA STEINER-KHAMSI (2013). What is Wrong with the 'What-Went-Right' Approach in Educational Policy? *European Educational Research Journal*, Volume 12, Number 1.

TVET Policy Borrowing Stream in Botswana, From now to elsewhere?

Byoung-gyu Gong(2014). Borrowing from Elsewhere: From Cross-national Attraction to Internalization of the BTEP(Botswana Technical Education Program) in Botswana, MA Thesis, Seoul National University.



Research Questions for BEAR Botswana, inspired by the Reception & Translation metaphor of Gita S-K

Is the BEAR Botswana a contextualized or a de-contextualized project? What are the global aspects and influences in BEAR Botswana? What is the role of the IO (UNESCO) and how did they play the role? What is the role of Korean government and why & how did they play it? What is the rationale for the "reception" by Botswana government?

How & why did Botswana "translate" the Korea's best practice?
How did they translate the Korean practice into their existing system?
Is Korea's TVET CD method an int'l standard as a travelling reform?
How does the ownership in the process of policy borrowing appear?

Is the BEAR Botswana viable in the future?

Do SQA-BTEP, City & Guilders, KRIVET cause confusion & inefficiency?

Will the "grafted" Korean practice to BTEP survive on what condition?

How does Botswana eventually invent their own TVET system/practice?

"Policy Grafting" in Botswana as a Policy Borrowing

Tentative Conclusions:

Botswana re-contextualized the de-contextualized practice of TVET CD suggested by the donors of UNESCO & Korea.

It was attributable to Botswana's policy borrowing tradition of exerting the ownership.

The re-contextualization was made in a form of grafting the KRIVET method into the existing BTEP formerly provided by SQA.

The viability of the grafting is not certain, if the stem of the BTEP rejects it.

A BEAR baby was born



Korea, Keolebile Banyatsang's daughter





