

Competence-Based Approach

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GreenVETAfrica mission is to offer an innovative capacity building programme on Green Waste Management in Nigeria and Ghana

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Competence has assumed an important role in the social debate, starting in Europe and North America since the 1970s.

Nowadays skills have a central role all over the world.







Increasing professionalisation of workers

Communication

between machines







Robotics

Increased complexity of production processes









Increased competitiveness between companies and the search for optimal/flexible use of resources.





SKILLS

- ✓ It is the actual object of 'exchange' in the labour market
- ✓ It is the 'common language' between labour demand/supply, the education/training system and the labour market.









Some classifications of competencies









Institute for the Development of Vocational Training for Workers





Basic skills

 'Minimum knowledge' for citizenship and employability (languages, IT, economics, labour legislation,..)

Transversal competences

 Non-specific, highly transferable modes of cognitive, affective, motor functioning.

Technical and professional skills

 Set of knowledge and skills related to the effective exercise of certain professional activities in different economic fields









Decision No. 2241/2004/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 December

Unique Community framework for the transparency of qualifications and competences: Europass model.







Greater transparency of qualifications and competences

Contribution to the development of quality education and training

Facilitating mobility for lifelong learning

Facilitating mobility between countries and sectors by fostering employment

Personal skills and competences

Acquired in the course of life and career but not necessarily recognised by official certificates and diplomas





Relational skills and competences

Living and working with other people, in a multicultural environment, in positions where communication is important and in situations where teamwork is essential

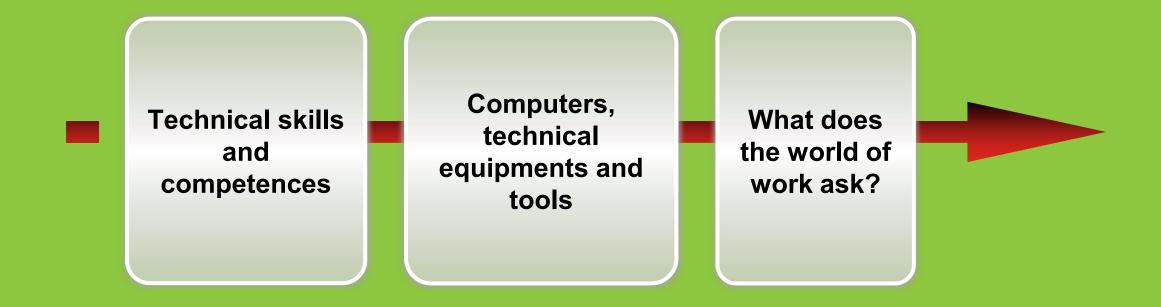












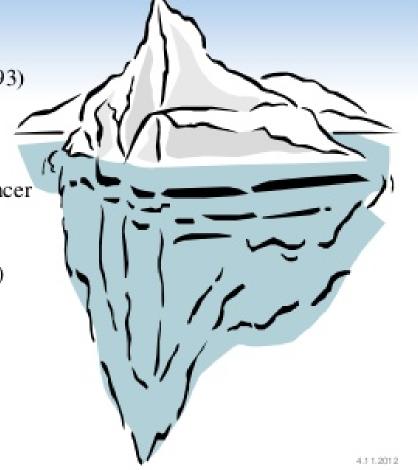




Individual's innovation competence (iceberg model, Spencer and Spencer 1993; Kets de Vries 2001)

Skills (Spencer and Spencer 1993) Knowledge (Spencer and Spencer 1993)

Self-concept, Attitudes (Spencer and Spencer 1993)
Traits (Spencer and Spencer 1993)
Motives (Spencer and Spencer 1993)
Emotions (Kets de Vries 2001)
Defenses (Kets de Vries 2001)

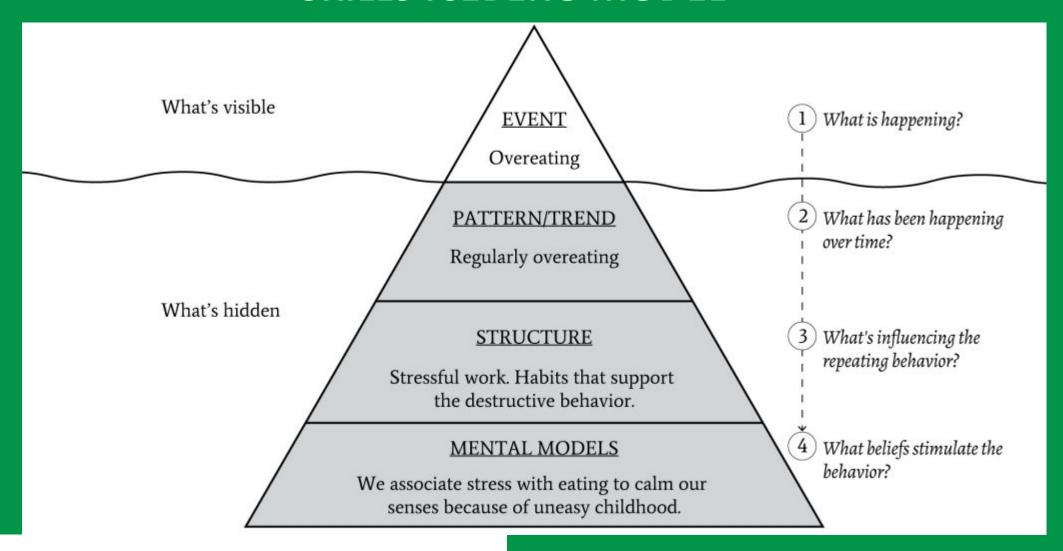








SKILLS ICEBERG MODEL



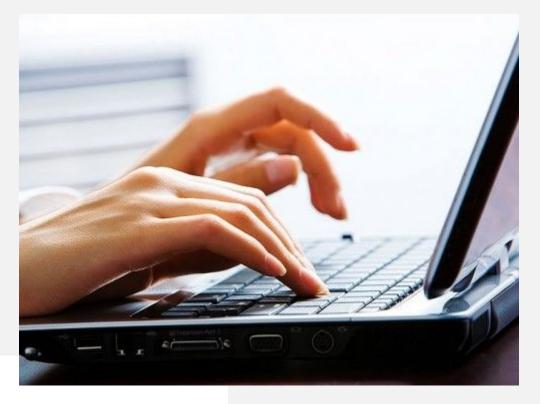




VISIBLE SKILLS



Abilities: the ability to perform a given task







VISIBLE SKILLS



Knowledge: of specific disciplines or topics







VISIBLE SKILLS

Organisational behaviour: the way we relate to each other in the world of work.



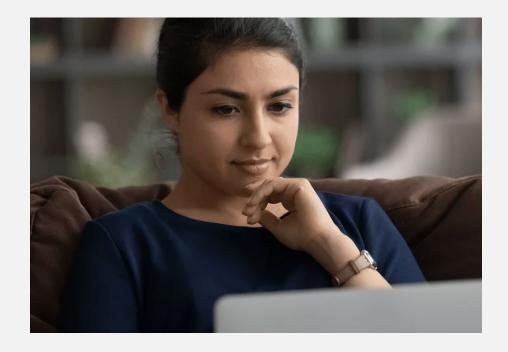




SKILLS NOT VISIBLE



Motivation: the ability to concentrate one's efforts in the achievement of one's priority objectives and not to respond to deviant impulses.



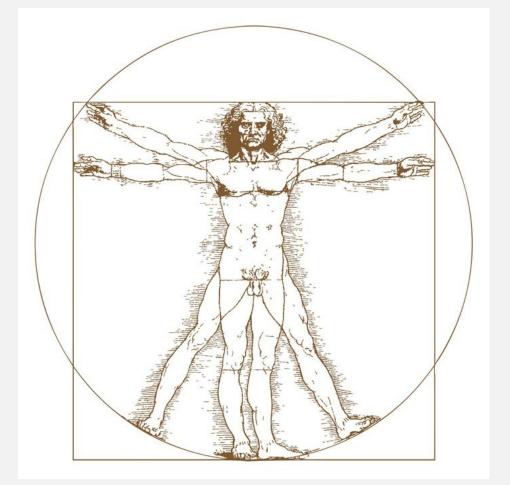




SKILLS NOT VISIBLE

Traits: characteristics and propensity (physical, mental, innate and the result of education) to react and behave in a certain way in a certain situation.









SKILLS NOT VISIBLE

Self-image: Values, attitudes, concepts and evaluations of oneself, one's role and social norms, which induce self-confidence.







Based on the performance measure for the role:



1.threshold skills: these are the essential and basic characteristics needed to be effective in the role;

2.distinctive competencies: our strengths







The European Competency Framework

Recommendation of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 on Key Competences for Lifelong Learning (2006/962/EC)





COMMUNICATING IN THE MOTHER TONGUE



The ability to express and interpret concepts, thoughts, feelings, facts and opinions in both oral and written form (listening, speaking, reading and writing), and to interact linguistically with people.

Centrality of language in learning

At school, in working situations, in everyday life

Communication skills

Build trust and respect, understand people and situations, create conditions for sharing creative ideas and solving problems





LEARNING TO LEARN

The ability to pursue and persist in learning, to organise one's own learning, including through effective management of time and information, both individually and in groups.

THE 4'S C

- CRITICAL THINKING
- CREATIVE THINKING
- COMMUNICATING
- COLLABORATING





SOCIAL AND CIVIC COMPETENCIES

Social and civic competences include personal, interpersonal and intercultural competence and cover all forms of behaviour that equip individuals to participate in an effective and constructive way in social and working life, and particularly in increasingly diverse societies, and to resolve conflicts where necessary.



Civic Learning





Civic Competency

Civic Engagement

Civic Knowledge

Knowledge of facts, concepts, and principles (e.g., democratic processes, government structures, voting, etc.) across various contexts (local, national, international, past or present).

Civic Attitudes

Efficacy (i.e., belief that one can understand and influence government and political affairs), and democratic norms and values (i.e., one's belief in basic principles of a democratic and diverse society, with a sense of responsibility to take civic action).

Civic Skills

Analytic skills (i.e., the ability to apply political and civic knowledge to systematically analyze civic-related issues/scenarios) and participatory and involvement skills (i.e., the ability to make reasoned judgments about political and civic situations or problem-solving processes, especially in group and/or community contexts).

Civic Participation

Civic and political behavior and actions in face-toface or online contexts.

ResearchGate





SPIRIT OF INITIATIVE AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

The ability to turn ideas into action through creativity, innovation, and risk-taking, as well as the ability to plan and manage projects.

CORE COMPETENCIES IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP

- RISK-TAKING ABILITIES.
- OUT-OF-THE-BOX THINKING AND CREATIVITY.
- PROBLEM-SOLVING ABILITIES.
- TAKING INITIATIVE.
- PERSISTENCE.
- PERSUASION AND SOCIAL SKILLS.
- BUSINESS MANAGEMENT SKILLS.
- CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS.







MEANINGFUL TASKS TO MOBILIZE SKILLS





MEANINGFUL TASKS

WORK BASED LEARNING

Work-based learning (WBL) refers to training that provides learners with real work experiences during which they can apply and develop their theoretical knowledge and practical, social and soft skills, thereby enhancing their professional skills and employability.





DEFINITION OF EVIDENCES



Related to the competencies framework in work based learning

COMMUNICATING IN THE MOTHER TONGUE

For example:

- improving knowledge of technical language
- communicating in a new environment in all situations of work and daily life, as well as applying technical terms in the mother tongue language

- understand written instructions
- listen to and understand a description of a work procedure
- write an email describing a work situation
- write a CV





DEFINITION OF EVIDENCES



Related to the competencies framework in work based learning

LEARNING TO LEARN

For Example:

- Ability to use the knowledge acquired and link it together
- Ability to argue critically while maintaining emotional control and effectively synthesizing one's arguments

- Collaborate with the team by understanding roles and hierarchy
- Propose solutions to business problems using a correct and respectful mode of communication





DEFINITION OF EVIDENCES



Related to the competencies framework in work based learning

SOCIAL AND CIVIC COMPETENCIES

For example:

- Ability to analyze and understand reality in terms of active citizenship from reflection on personal experiences
- Present yourself in time and in a manner appropriate to the context

- Set up and care workspaces in order to ensure compliance with hygiene standards and to combat fatigue and occupational diseases
- Operate according to the quality criteria established by company protocol, recognizing and interpreting the needs of the customers, internal and external user to the organizational structure or function.





DEFINITION OF EVIDENCES



Related to the competencies framework in work based learning

SPIRIT OF INITIATIVE AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

For example:

- Taking the floor in a meeting by clearly and pertinently stating one's point of view
- Continuing to pursue one's goals and objectives in the face of challenges and obstacles

- Overcome setbacks and failures in a positive way
- Ability to turn ideas into action through creativity
- Ensure to be up to date with what's going on in one's career sector







MEASURING WORK SKILLS





performanse soft skills for good









1 MISSION

Study and create methods and tools for the assessment of behavioural and motivational competences.

1 FOCUS

Transferring operational experience to enable School counselors to be independent in planning and managing their action of career guidance and orientation.





THE THEORETICAL MODEL

Behavioural approach

Understanding personality through behavioural responses

Motivation Theory

Motivation is a permanent dimension of behaviour

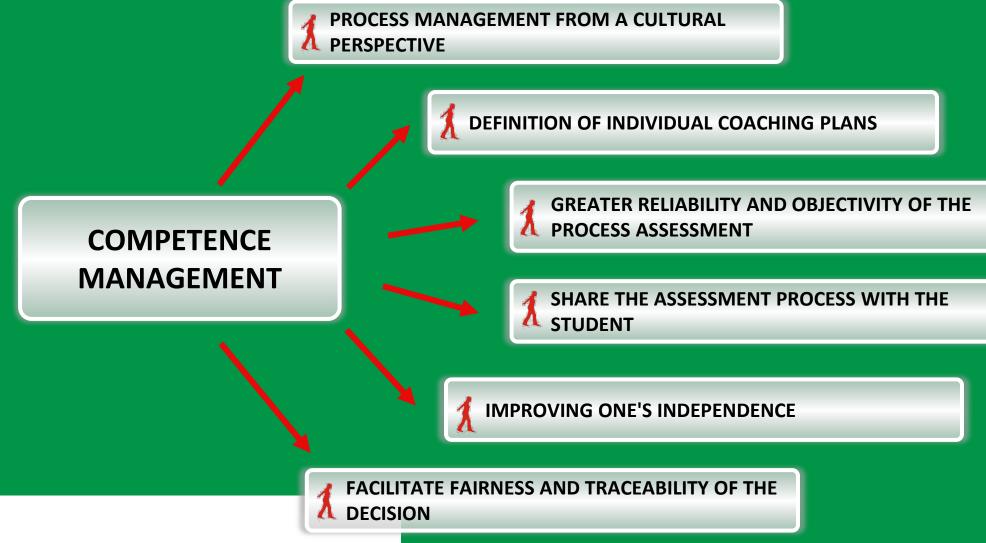
Systemic Approach

Learning about human behaviour in its entirety as a system of communication and interaction with the environment





THE ADDED VALUE







SKILLS DEVELOPMENT TOOLS



Individual evaluation

Perf-ECHO

Integrate and objectively validate specific expectations: tailor-made referencing

Perf-TALENT





Perf-ECHO

Behavioural skills and motivation test









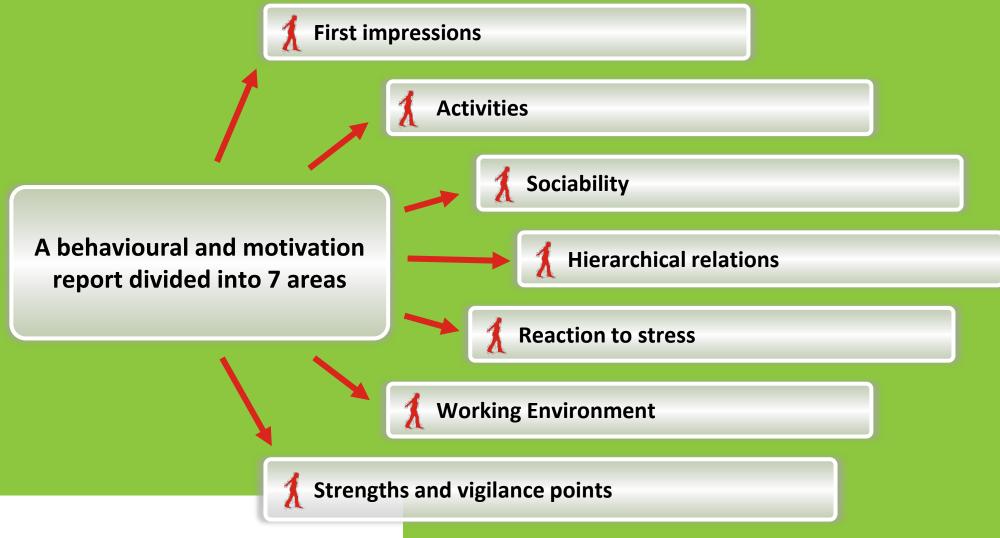


Interview with the student supported by the report





THE REPORT ON BEHAVIOURAL AND MOTIVATIONAL COMPETENCES









The customised skills profile

Descriptive report for the student

PUNTI DI FORZA

- Può ispirare simpatia
- Protegge l'interesse generale
- Pensa in modo inventivo
- Fa dei progetti ponderati
- · Risparmia i suoi sforzi
- Sceglie la via più agevole
- Si interessa di argomenti svariati
- · Adatta le sue azioni alle sue mete
- Evita le idee preconfezionate
- · Conserva una grande flessibilità

PUNTI DI VIGILANZA

- Tollera male la solitudine
- · Ha bisogno di un mezzo di ev
- Desidera stupirsi
- Manca di continuità nella sua
- Vede soprattutto nel breve te
- · Ha bisogno di un ambiente ch
- Non ama le condizioni predef
- Non ama le persone intellettu

PRIME IMPRESSIONI

Anche durante un primo incontro, date spesso l'impressione di aver raggiunto un equilibrio personale e di aver realizzato un buon compromesso nell'insieme delle vostre capacità. Le idee che avete potuto sviluppare in modo realistico sembrano soddisfarvi. I vostri interlocutori noteranno inoltre curiosità e flessibilità di spirito nei vostri discorsi.

Non vi piace probabilmente esprimervi inizialmente a proposito dei vostri sforzi o delle difficoltà di ciò che realizzate. Secondo voi è più saggio e vi valorizza maggiormente risparmiarsi pene e fastidi ogni volta che è possibile.

ATTIVITÀ

Un ambiente innovativo e intellettualmente stimolante vi incita ad attivarvi sui vostri compiti. La curiosità e la flessibilità dell'approccio costituiscono indubbiamente dei punti di forza nel vostro modo di procedere, e non amate molto ciò che è previsto e programmato in modo definitivo.

La vostra motivazione ha bisogno di essere sostenuta dalla speranza di varietà e di risultati rapidi, in mancanza dei quali potreste perdere la vostra efficacia.

Non siete pronto ad assumervi, senza qualche cautela, dei progetti ambiziosi, o che presentino dei rischi, a meno che possiate sentirvi appoggiato da un gruppo. D'altra parte, in questo caso, è probabile che diate il meglio delle vostre possibilità, soprattutto per essere riconosciuto e integrato.

Non amate essere sottomesso in modo permanente o a lungo a rigidi obblighi di lavoro; preferite modificare il vostro ritmo.





School counselor Confidential Report



Istogramma di rappresentazione delle dieci dimensioni comportamentali

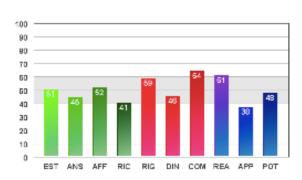
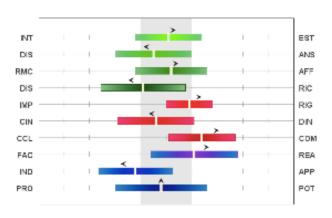


Grafico rappresentazione delle dieci dimensioni comportamentali bipolarizzate







- To ensure transparency in the evaluation, PerformanSe tools return rich and nuanced reports accessible to the evaluated person.
- These reports are the fruit of PerformanSe's expertise: a
 3500-page text base allows us to transcribe every
 observed behaviour with great precision.

- The report is returned to the student to be read and validated: it will serve as the basis for the return interview.
- This methodology creates a climate of objectivity and trust and actively involves the student.





THE RESTITUTION INTERVIEW

It is at the center of the evaluation process



It allows:

- the students to express themselves and react freely on their results.
- the school counselor to:
 - focus the interview on the key points of the person
 - assess adaptability and potential





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