

# The RISE of micro-credentials... Key trends and persistent challenges

**South African Qualifications Authority - SAQA Talks** 

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# The RISE of micro-credentials... Key trends and persistent challenges

- I. Growing demand from learners and industry
- II. Definitions and diversity
- III. Strategic leadership and revenue generation
- IV. Digital transformation gaps and interoperability
- V. Recognition and the Global Convention on Higher Education
- VI. Micro-credentials for lifelong learning with agentic Al's

## O. Transforming education: Why it matters

#### Macro-level view

"We need to take **urgent action to change course**, because the future of people depends on the future of the planet, and both are at risk."

**Audrey Azoulay**Director-General of UNESCO

## 0. Historic reductions in poverty lead to gains in quality of life

#### **Macro-level view**





Source: World Bank



## I. Growing demand from learners and industry

#### Micro-credentials as an all-purpose solution?

















Considering the relative novelty and growing use of micro-credentials, evidence of their value and impact is still scarce.

Source: OECD, March 2023





Traditional Higher Ed

**Expansion via depth and breadth** 

Microcredentials

Precision via acquisition or validation

Source: Lena Patterson, 22 March 2023

Micro-credentials Summit





#### II. Definitions and diversity

#### **Working definition of micro-credentials**

- 1. A record of **focused learning achievement** verifying what the learner knows, understands or can do.
- 2. Includes **assessment** based on clearly defined standards and is awarded by a trusted provider.
- 3. Has **standalone value** and may also contribute to or complement other microcredentials or macro-credentials, including through recognition of prior learning.
- 4. Meets the standards required by **relevant** quality assurance.



Source: UNESCO, 2022

Towards a common definition of micro-credentials





#### III. Strategic leadership and revenue generation

#### Top-down change initiatives are "doomed to fail"

Institutional leaders are called to:

- 1. Massively increase their roll-out of micro-credentialing through an appropriate strategy
- 2. Contribute to closing the knowledge and skills gaps through **cross-sector collaboration**



3. Access and financial sustainability: How to widen access to education systems and standards (such as, but not only through, entrance-level micro-credential courses) to drive the relevance of formal education and the transformation of our economies.

#### IV. Digital transformation gaps and interoperability

# Avoid silos that limit interoperability, portability and the ability to stack credentials from various issuers



- 1. Provide transparent information on micro-credentials
- 2. Award digital credentials to learners using open standards based on W3C Verifiable Credentials
- 3. Support interoperability by enabling the learner to share micro-credentials and programmes between different micro-credential platforms as well as job platforms

#### Education, training and learning providers are called to:

- 1. Design micro-credentials with learning outcomes described with **skill and competency taxonomies**, aligned with qualification frameworks, as well as appropriate learning design and valid assessment methods
- 2. Share data on quality assurance, learner-evaluation procedures and criteria publicly.
- 3. Make micro-credential quality standards as well as recognition and validation procedures accessible for non-experts
- 4. Implement semi-automated, transparent, fit for purpose, fair and fast recognition procedures in line with international standards and UNESCO recognition conventions
  - 5. Embrace recognition practices that enable learners to share credentials from their digital wallets







The first global UN treaty on higher education (adopted in 2019)



Entered into force in March 2023



Establishes **universal principles** for the recognition of qualifications - Fair, transparent, and non-discriminatory practices



Open to UNESCO Member States and the Holy See



#### 2 million (29%)

of the world's 6.9M mobile students are hosted by the **States Parties** 



#### 20+ Member States

Are reported to be well-advanced with ratification procedures, including countries in all UNESCO regions



#### **Regional conventions**

35 out of 38 countries that ratified the Global Convention are States Parties to one or more regional conventions

#### **Africa**







Cabo Verde Côte d'Ivoire Diibouti



Senegal



#### Asia and the Pacific





Japan



Mongolia





New Zealand Rep. of Korea

Latin America and the Caribbean

#### **Europe**







Bosnia & Herzegovina



Croatia



Estonia













Iceland Hungary



Finland









Lithuania Luxembourg Norway Rep. of Moldova Romania

#### **Arab States**











Cuba







San Marino Nicaragua Uruguay



Slovakia



Sweden



UK

**Tunisia Palestine** 





Improving lives through equitable access to higher education

fair recognition of qualifications

## VI. Micro-credentials for lifelong learning with agentic Al's

Education, training and learning providers are called to:

- 1. Provide **open-source micro-credentials**, e.g. by developing openly licensed or OER-based micro-credentials
- 2. Support **trials to unbundle** existing programmes to widen access to education and training opportunities to lifelong learners
- 3. Ensure that micro-credentials are **inclusive** and do not further reinforce the digital divide



**4.** How to enable learner choice must be at the centre of micro-credential strategies – agentic Al's are being used to help learners decide which micro-credentials are most appropriate for their strategies

Source: Adapted from the 2023 International Micro-Credentials Summit Declaration



## VI. Micro-credentials for lifelong learning with agentic Al's

Education, training and learning providers are called to:



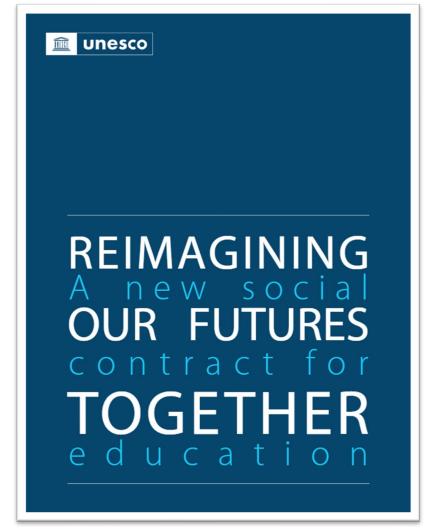
- 1. Fund open-source and inclusive micro-credentials
- 2. Mainstream micro-credentials in policy as a tool to increase efficiencies of public educational systems and increase access to quality education for all

#### Transforming Education: An urgent political imperative for our collective future

# Two points of departure

 Assure the right to quality education throughout life

Strengthen education as a public endeavor and a common good



Source: UNESCO, 2021



# **Upcoming Session**

Putting the Global Convention on Higher Education into practice



14:00-15:00 CET



Online | **18 September**, 14:00 – 15:00 CET



English & French



Registration required



# Thank you

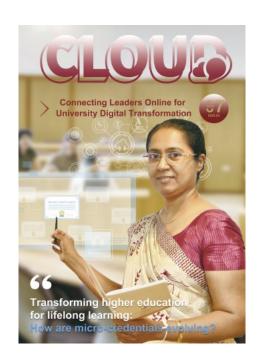
Learn more: <u>www.unesco.org/en/higher-education</u>

**X** @UNESCO



# ANNEX

#### Pathways for lifelong learning



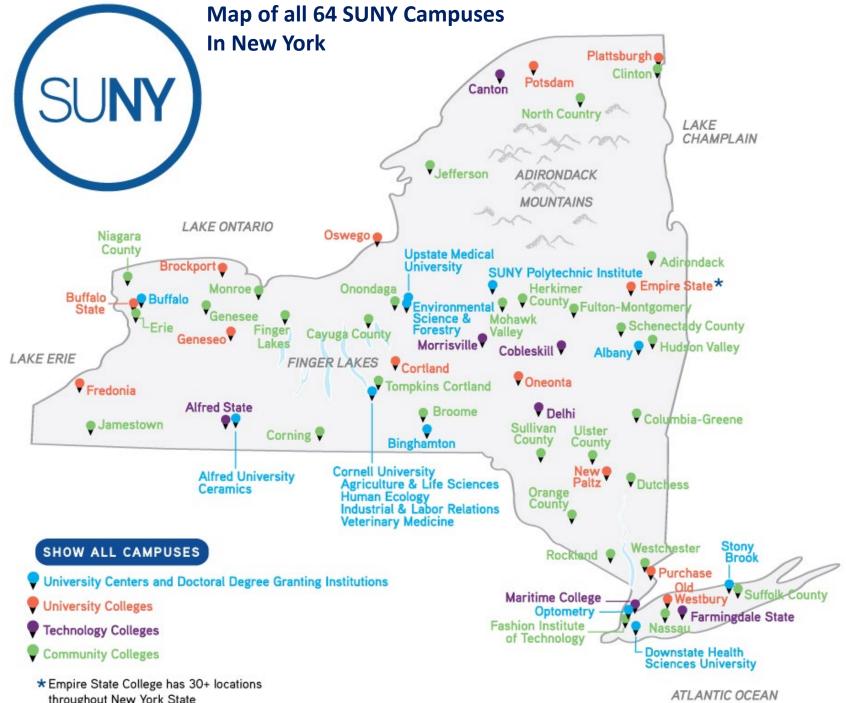
"To add to the complexity, the interface between formal recognition schemas (such as qualifications frameworks) and the non-formal sector can be difficult to navigate, and mostly reliant on some form of 'translation' process, such as the recognition of prior learning (RPL). To move beyond these constraints, the trend we have observed is towards national initiatives to develop micro-credential frameworks that map out the complementarities and pathways to formal systems."

Source: Keevy, et al, 2023

In CLOUD magazine edited by UNESCO Bangkok

https://en.ichei.org/dist/index.html#/reader?id=1593&qk\_qishu=7&lang=1





throughout New York State

#### A Policy-Based Approach to Scaling Micro-credentials Across Different Institution Types

# SUNY Micro-Credentialing Task Force

Report and Recommendations

January 2018



#### Office of the Chancellor

State University Plaza Albany, New York 12246

www.suny.edu

#### MEMORANDUM

January 23, 2018

TO: Members of the Board of Trustees

FROM: Kristina M. Johnson, Chancellor

SUBJECT: SUNY Micro-Credentialing Implementation

#### **Action Requested**

The proposed resolution commends the SUNY-wide Micro-Credentialing Task Force ("Task Force") for its report and directs the University Provost to work collaboratively with campuses to develop strategies over the next year to support implementation of the Task Force's recommendations and to keep the Board apprised of progress.

#### Resolution

I recommend that the Board of Trustees adopt the following resolution:

Source: Cynthia Proctor, 23 March 2023, <u>Micro-credentials Summit https://system.suny.edu/academic-affairs/microcredentials/suny-launches-new-micro-credential-policy/</u>

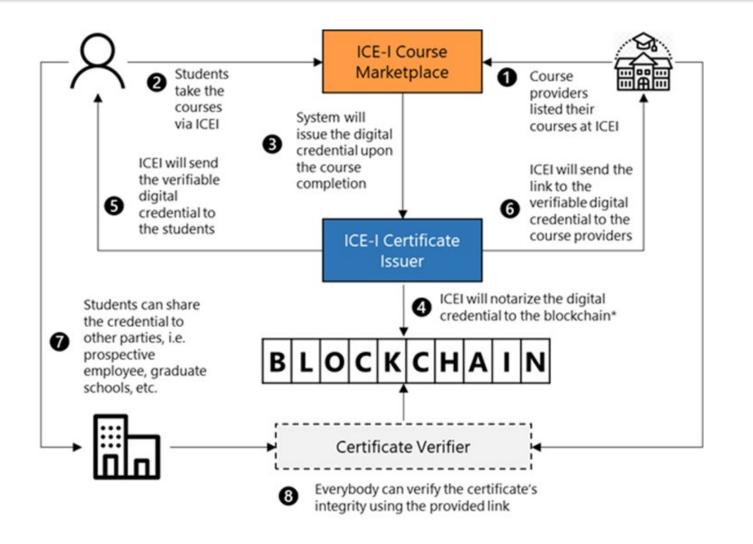


## SUNY's Policy-driven Approach to Developing Micro-credentials

- ✓ High quality approved by faculty governance
- ✓ Industry specific provide in-demand skills
- ✓ Stackable pathways for learning
- ✓ Portable seamless transfer policies and digital badges
- ✓ Multiple audiences lifelong learning for diverse groups

Source: Cynthia Proctor, 23 March 2023, Micro-credentials Summit <a href="https://system.suny.edu/academic-affairs/microcredentials/suny-launches-new-micro-credential-policy/">https://system.suny.edu/academic-affairs/microcredentials/suny-launches-new-micro-credential-policy/</a>

#### Use Case: Micro-credentials and online learning in Indonesia





# **Collaboration between local and international providers**



See also ICE-I's Micro-credential for Game Developers: https://gamedev.icei.ac.id/

Source: Fathony, H. (23 June 2021). Blockchain for Education: Learner Centered Credentials

#### **Use Case: BMW Service Apprenticeship in Thailand**

#### **DIHK Quality Categories and Certificates**



German dual VET in foreign countries



"A" Certificate

Zertifikat

"C" Certificate

Local dual VET closely related to German Standards



Local dual Qualifications with elements of German VET

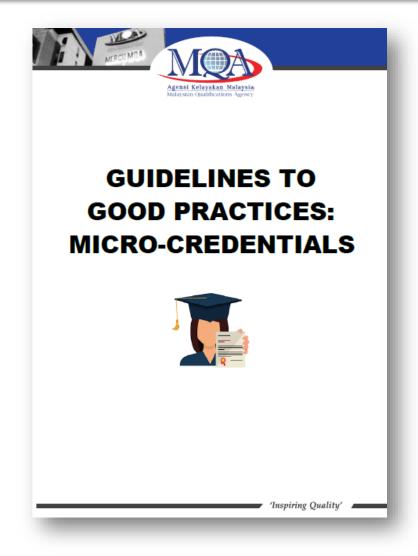


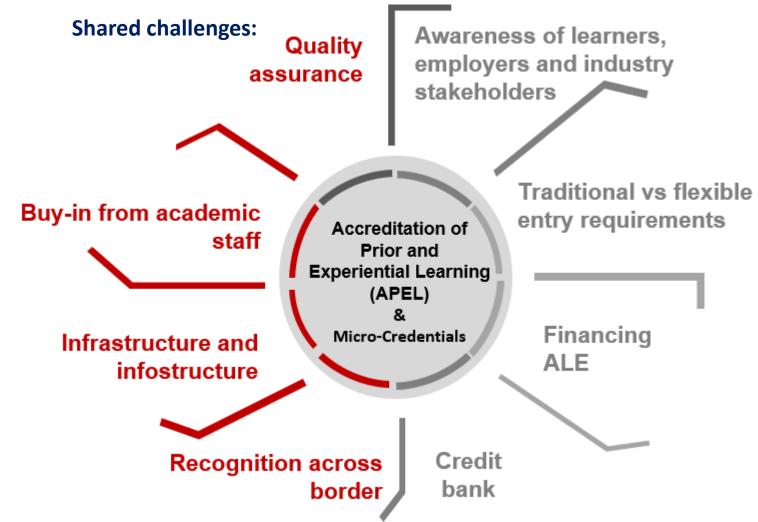
Source: Corporate Communications BMW Group Thailand





#### Use Case: Widening the scope of Micro-credentials in Malaysia



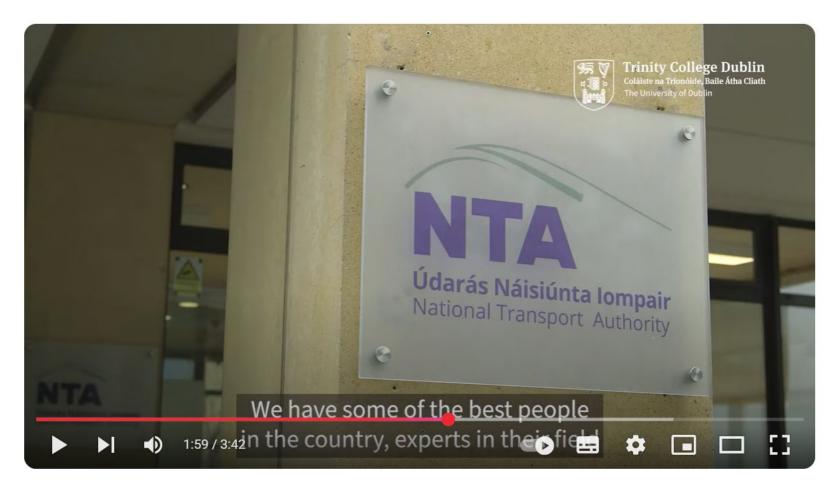


Source: Dr Eddy Chong, 5 June 2022. Asia-Pacific Regional Education Minister's Conference (APREMC-II)





# Ireland: National transport authority- an employer perspective



Source: <u>Trinity micro-credentials</u>



## The value of micro-credentials - an employer perspective

Opportunities

Making learning more flexible, adaptable and relevant

Providing better lifelong and life-wide learning opportunities

Better responding to the needs of the labour market and individuals

Oversupply of microcredentials can cause devaluation and confuse stakeholders

Microcredentials that are part of the formal system need to adhere to the same standards

Shifting the preference for short-duration learning over full qualifications Challenges

Source: Adapted from

CEDEFOP, 2023





