International Network of Raw Materials Training Centres (INTERMIN)

WP 3: Towards enhanced training programmes

Response
Response

Map skills and knowledge in the EU and in mining advanced countries
Effective knowledge of European and international context

Identify key knowledge gaps and emerging needs
Effective knowledge of professionals’ skills, employers needs and training offers

Develop roadmap for improving skills and knowledge
Global expertise in continuing professional development

Establish common training programmes in the raw materials sectors

Create a self-sustainable long-term lasting international network of training centres for professionals
Response

Aim: Accelerate the adaptation of existing training programmes and the development of new training modules addressing immediate and emerging industry needs

Duration: Nov 2018 - Jul 2021

WP Leader: EFG

Other beneficiaries: 12 (IGME, EGS, BRGM, ASGMI, LPRC, UPM, MUL, CCOP, AGI, UQ, PGI-NRI, SGU)

Tasks/Deliverables: 3/5
Task 3.1: Definition of reference points and best practices

Beneficiaries: EFG, BRGM, UPM, UQ

Context
• Hybrid, more complex carrier pathways are emerging, driven by changes in technology and social systems
• Increasing importance of vocational training programs and CPD

Objective
• Setting an international qualification framework for the raw materials sector (D3.1)

Approach
• Combination of the two European Qualifications Frameworks, advancing tailored metrics and reference points for quality assurance and international recognition of training on raw materials topics (D3.2)
• Definition of best practice guidelines for training in the raw materials sector (D3.3)
QF-EHEA
• Higher education • May 2005 • Agreement between national ministers of higher education • 47 countries • 3 cycles • End-of-cycle descriptors • Verification of compatibility (self-certification)

EQF-LLL
• Lifelong learning • April 2008 • Recommendation of EU Parliament & Council • 37 countries • 8 levels • Level descriptors • Referencing report (& peer commentary by EQF advisory group)
5 strengths of the EQF referencing process

1. the information is public
2. it is validated by competent authorities
3. it is relevant and transparent
4. it can be compared
5. it generates trust
EQF and the world

• EQF technical comparability project with Australia, New Zealand and Hong Kong, 2014-16
• QFs in the Lisbon Recognition Convention
• European and Asian Recognition conventions bridging declaration 2013
• UNESCO global reference levels following the Shanghai consensus 2012
• Setting an international qualification framework for the raw materials sector (D3.1)
• Advancing tailored metrics and reference points for quality assurance and international recognition of training on raw materials topics (D3.2)
• Best practice guidelines for training in the raw materials sector (D3.3)
Task 3.2: Driving knowledge transfer and adaptation of existing training program practices

Beneficiaries: **BRGM, UPM, EFG, AGI, UQ, SGU**

**Context**
- Introduction of new topics into existing training programs required
- Based on the results of WP2

**Objective**
- Close skill-gaps and enhance existing education and training programs

**Approach**
- Action Plan to close skill gaps and enhance existing education and training programmes (D3.4).
EIGHTYBY2018 ACTION PLAN

ARIZONA

EBI: PARTNERSHIP DEVELOPMENT / COALITION BUILDING

ACTIONS
- Assemble planning team
- Identify stakeholders
- Plan for those who need to participate, but may be reluctant
- Obtain ACS elements of a roundtable
- Create timeline
- Assign responsibilities

RESOURCES
- Funding (currently available)
- Engaged coalition
- Other state roundtables / peers
- ACS
- Colon Cancer Alliance

RESPONSIBILITIES
- Health department
  - Contact, stakeholders, timeline, resources
- ACS
  - Contact, stakeholders, timeline, resources
- Dana
  - IHS

COMMUNICATIONS
- Stakeholders
- SMEs / speakers
- Develop communication plan / meeting promotion
- Tribal leaders / IHS / Urban Indian Health

SUCCESS
- Roundtable convened
  - # of partners
  - Diversity of participants
  - Sustainability

GOALS/OUTCOMES
- Increase UDS CRC screening rate
- Establish functional state roundtable
- Establish sustainable PN program

EXPLORE different PN models
- Explore different PN financing mechanisms
- Seek different external funding sources
- Expand partnerships
- Expand use of technology to assume some PN functions (e.g., client reminders)
- Joint grant planning ACS

RESOURCES
- Trained PNs
- Funding
- SME / technical support
- Policy support

RESPONSIBILITIES
- CHC QI committee
- Health department
  - Funding
- ACS
  - Current PN capacity policy
- Dana
  - IHS

COMMUNICATIONS
- C-Suite FCHOs / IHS
- QI staff
- Providers / champion
- Cancer coalition
- Tribal programs / leadership

SUCCESS
- Established PN program
- Sustainable funding
- Policies to support PN

EBI: PATIENT NAVIGATION

Task 3.3: Advancing joint international technical and vocational training programs

Beneficiaries: EFG, IGME, EGS, BRGM, ASGMI, UPM, MUL, CCOP, AGI, UQ, PGI, SGU

Objective

• Develop cooperation strategies between training centres

Approach

• Mutual recognition of training programmes, assisting the development of interchangeable training modules
• Creation of international joint training programmes for the raw materials sector (D3.5)
Response

5 deliverables:

D3.1 International qualification framework for the raw materials sector (M16, EFG);

D3.2 Report on tailored metrics and reference points for quality assurance and international recognition of training on raw materials related topics (M18, EFG);

D3.3 Best practice guidelines for training in the raw materials sector (M18, EFG);

D3.4 Action Plan to close skill gaps and enhance existing education and training programmes (M28, BRGM);

D3.5 Joint training programmes for the raw materials sector (M36, EFG).