



កិច្ចសហប្រតិបត្តិការ
អាល្លឺម៉ង់
DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT



អនុវត្តដោយ:

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
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Living with disability in Cambodia





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EQUAL <-> FAIR = Equity





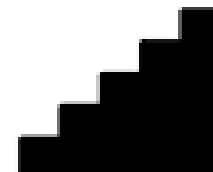
What barriers to health?



Cost / debt



Transport



Infrastructure



Communication



Participation



Knowledge



Providers



Discrimination & stigma



Appropriate services



កិច្ចសហប្រតិបត្តិការ
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What can we do?





What can we do?





What can we do more?



- Social health insurance,
- Free health care
- Community transport support



Awareness raising

- Disability rights
- Patient rights
- Health knowledge



Facilitate participation in
health events, and
annual plan development



DAAD

Deutscher Akademischer Austausch Dienst
German Academic Exchange Service

**Regional DAAD Alumni Meeting “Environment and Health.
Challenges and Prospects for South-East Asia”, 26th to 28th of May
2017 in Hanoi, Vietnam.**

Organic Farming, environment and health

Dr. Nghia K. Nguyen

Soil microbiology laboratory

Department of Soil Science

College of Agriculture & Applied Biology

Cantho University, Cantho City, Vietnam

Email: nknghia@ctu.edu.vn

Hanoi, 27/05/2017



What Is Organic Farming?

Organic farming is a production system that sustains the health of soils, ecosystems and people. It relies on ecological processes, biodiversity and cycles adapted to local conditions, rather than the use of inputs with adverse effects. Organic farming combines tradition, innovation and science to benefit the shared environment and promote fair relationships and a good quality of life for all involved..." (IFOAM, 1972).



In Organic Farming:

NO:

- Chemical fertilizers
- Synthetic pesticides
- GMO
- Growth regulators
- Artificial feed additives
- Antibiotics are not preventively used on animals



Why Organic farming?

The mission of agriculture is not only to produce enough food, but also to take account the effects to the:

- Environment;
- Human health;
- Animal welfare;
- Social and regional development.

Benefits

- Positive effect to biodiversity;
- Fewer contaminants (such as pesticides, antibiotics and nitrates);
- Scientific studies have shown, there are more vitamins and minerals in organically produced food:
 - In organic milk, more antioxydants, 50% more of vitamine E, beta-carotene.



Problems of Intensive Farming

- Pesticide residues in products, soil, water;
- Fertilizers (eutrophication);
- Loss of biodiversity- kills both harmful and beneficial organisms, destroys habitations of species;
- Degradation of soils (erosion);
- Landscape changes.



Environmental Benefits of Organic Farming

- 1/ Organic Farming Discourages Environmental Exposure to Pesticides and Chemicals
- 2/ Organic Farming Builds Healthy Soil
- 3/ Organic Farming Helps Combat Erosion
- 4/ Organic Farming Fights the Effects of Global Warming
- 5/ Organic Farming Supports Water Conservation and Water Health
- 6/ Organic Farming Discourages Algae Blooms
- 7/ Organic Farming Supports Animal Health and Welfare
- 8/ Organic Farming Encourages Biodiversity



organic faming.
Hope for Our Planet



Are Organic Foods More Nutritious?

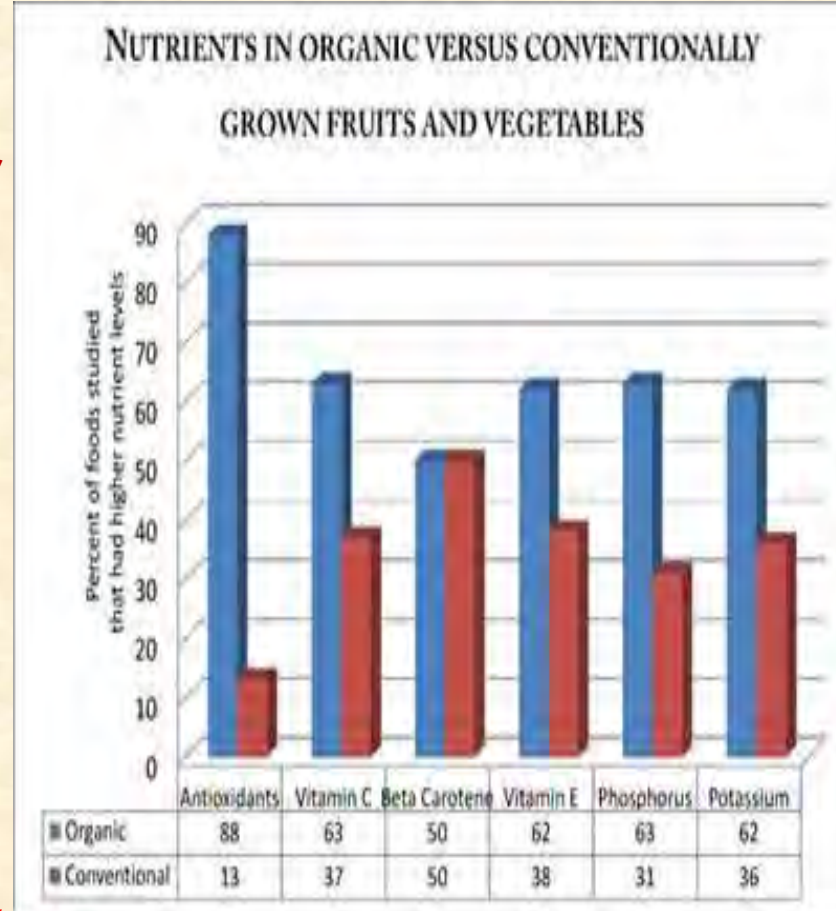
1/ More Vitamins and Minerals

More nutrients and fewer nitrates; **organic crops were higher in essential minerals, phytonutrients (enzymes, antioxidants, bioflavonoids), vitamin C, E, and other antioxidants.**

Organically grown fruit and vegetables as much as **27 % more vitamin C, 21.1 % more iron, 29.3 % more magnesium, 13.6 % more phosphorus, and 18 % more polyphenols (bioflavonoids, flavanols, pycnogenols, salicylic acid)**, anti-inflammatory and have a wide range of health benefits, including protection against allergies, arthritis, heart disease, cancer and rheumatism, hardening of the arteries, and colon cancer and reduces the death rate from heart attacks. **The organics also showed 15.1 percent fewer nitrates and heavy metals than the conventional foods** (Aubrey, 2016).

2/ Lower Fats in Meats

Cattle, sheep, and pigs and found that the organically raised animals had fewer health problems, better growth and fertility, and lower fat content than animals fed conventional feed.



Question: Could the extra pennies spent on organic foods possibly save us dollars later by helping us avoid the drugstore or the doctor's office? That is a question each of us must answer for ourselves.

**Thanks you very much for your
kind attention!**





Environment and Health Related with Rural Development in Dry Zone, Myanmar

(Case Study of Livelihood Project Areas in Yenanchaung and Chauk Township)

Moe Moe
Myanmar

26-28 May, 2017; Hanoi



- Community Based Organization Project in Dry Zone, World Vision Myanmar

- Approximately 80 to 90 percent of people in villages in Yenanchaung and Chauk can be classified as the poor and the poorest of the poor.
- One family of the poorest of the poor stratum earns less than 1,500 kyats per day (1.5 USD), owns no land and has to engage in odd jobs that are available for only 10 to 20 days per month for 6 to 9 months per year.
- One Community Based Organization each in 8 villages of Chauk and 8 villages of Yenanchaung has been conducted for more than 2 years in the current Community Based Organization (CBO) development project based on the need assessment regarding livelihood and health issues and prioritized needs identified.



- Environment

- High Temperature (Max. $> 40^{\circ}\text{C}$), Low Rainfall (200 mm)
- Soil Erosion, Degraded Soil Fertility, Nearly Desertification,
- Deforestation
- Decrease Biodiversity
- Low Crop Yield
- Poor Livelihood



• Health Status

- Less Knowledge on Reproductive Health, Family Planning, Mother and Child Health Care
- Department of Health has successfully done the coverage for vaccination (e.g. Measles), could control Plague, Leprosy but weak on Public Health Education
- Low Health Knowledge in community – Early marriage, less awareness on family planning, HIV/AIDS, high mortality rate of mother and child and malnutrition of children because of using traditional ways and thinking [e.g. Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) in children, Diarrhea]
- Difficult to get reach the hospitals and health service centers (e.g. transportation)
- Water scarcity and drinking water from pond and shallow pump well and water borne diseases occur occasionally
- High expenses on health issues and taking treatments deducted from their income and lost of labors



• Development Approach

- The Community Based project intervened not only Health Awareness but also Development of Sustainable agriculture in 16 villages in two townships
- Community Based Organization was facilitated to form and work for village development with respective committee
- Most of the community are farmers (oil seeds and pigeon pea growers) and sustainable agriculture was introduced with farmer field school approach with evidence based trails and research plots and practiced quality seed production and home gardening and animals (pig, rural chicken and goat) raising for nutrition and extra income
- Production and utilization of organic fertilizers and natural pesticides and biological control of insect pests and Integrated Pest Management and soil moisture control practices like mulching and reduced burning
- “Prevention is more effective than cure” so that Health Awareness was conducted in community with Behavior Change Communication (BCC) approach by Behavior Change Facilitator (BCF) selected from community as project staff and village volunteers
- Awareness raising on Mother and Child Health Care, Family Planning, Nutrition, HIV/AIDS to community targeted 3 different age groups to change their behaviors by conducting BCC sessions in target villages
- Conservation of the Environment, Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) was introduced and practiced for reforestation in target villages for sustainable development of rural areas



- # Achievement

- After ended 2 Year Project, community from target villages has some improvements on health awareness and practises, and farmers gained knowledge and practises on sustainable agriculture and environmental conservation
- Members of CBO have capacities to manage and participate village development programme
- This diffusion of innovation will enable target populations of new target villages to reap benefits without having necessary to go through a trial and error process.
- Sharing and learning from the existing CBOs and coaching by experienced staff will help new target populations to start their development process in relatively shorter period.
- Area Development Programme of these two townships (Dry Zone)of World Vision Myanmar could replicate those experiences from that pilot project for the rural development process



Thank You



“Young Smart Farmers and Their Environmental Concerns”

Dr. Juangjun Jumpathong

Faculty of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment,
Naresuan University, Phitsanulok THAILAND

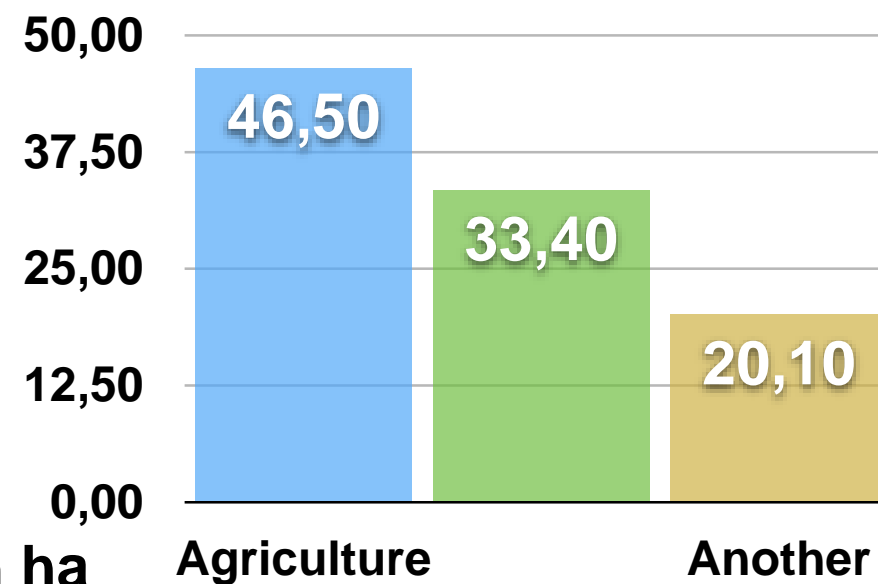


KINGDOM OF THAILAND

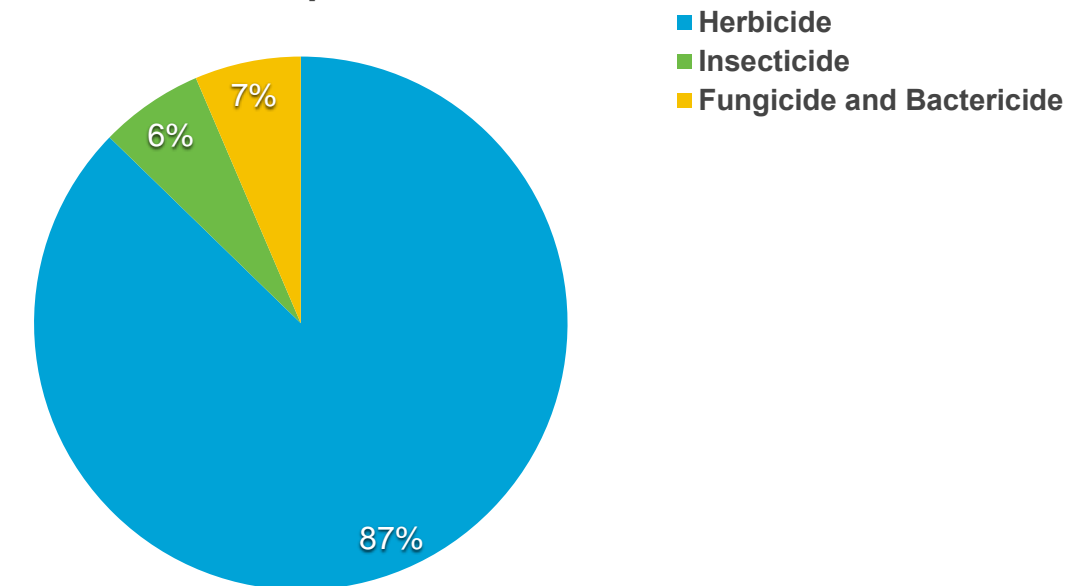


Total area 51.31 million ha

Land use in Thailand



Pesticide Import in 2016



source: Department of Agriculture, 2016

- The world 14th largest agricultural and food exporter.



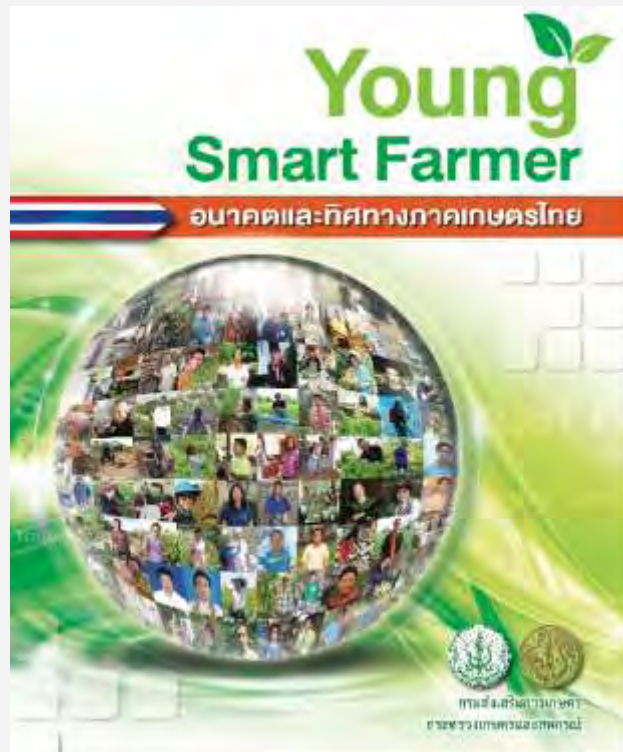
source: LDD

Picture: <http://www.komchadluek.net/news/agricultural/234559>

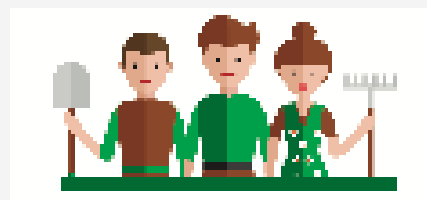


THAILAND 4.0

Prosperity, Security, Sustainability



Young smart farmer program



1. Open minds
2. Knowledge sharing
3. Network participation
4. Monitoring process



MRCF

- Mapping
- Remote sensing
- Community participation
- Specific field service

The environmental concerns: Young smart farmer network

“Less chemicals use but more biologicals apply.”

“*Trichoderma*, *Metarhizium* and *Beauveria* are applied in farm as biocontrol agents.”

“Home made biofertilizer from agricultural wastes is good for soil microbes.”

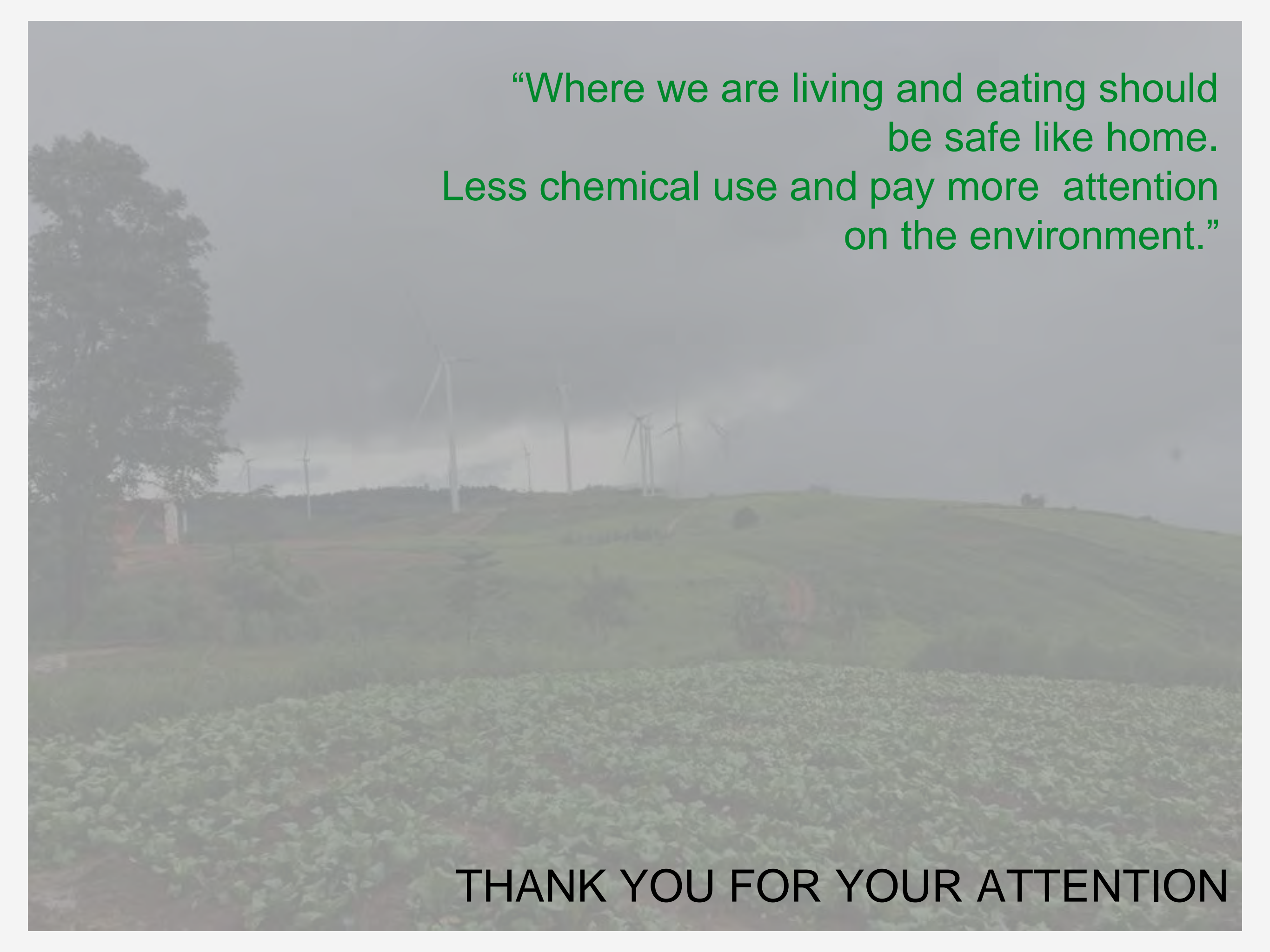
“Not burning! Biomass utilisation in farm can reduce agricultural pollution.”



The environmental concerns: Ban rai-I-oon Strawberry farm



“It’s time to say No to farm chemicals. Instead of applying chemical, we should apply biologicals for safety food and eco-friendly, no harm to living things and the environment.”

A landscape photograph showing a green field in the foreground, a grassy hill in the middle ground with several wind turbines, and a cloudy sky. The image is slightly faded to allow text to be overlaid.

“Where we are living and eating should
be safe like home.
Less chemical use and pay more attention
on the environment.”

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

“Contribution of German Alumni towards sustainable education in Myanmar”

Win Maung

German Alumni Association Myanmar

Sustainable Development And Education

- Education is not preparation for life; education is life itself (John Dewey)
- Development meet needs of **present**
- Without compromising ability of **future generations** to meet own needs
- Education is most important for the needs of present and for future generation as well

**Alumni meeting “Transformation of Education Management
towards Sustainable Development in Myanmar”**

Yangon, 18-19 .10.2014

(21 presentations)

**“Quality Assurance in Education towards Sustainable
Development in Myanmar”**

Yangon, 30th October– 1st November 2015

(11 presentations)



**Alumni as partners of the DAAD's international network-
Anke Stahl, DAAD**

**National Education Law- Dr Maung Thin, Rector, Mandalay
University**

**Higher Education Reforms and the Framework Act for Higher
Education in Germany after 1999- Prof. Dr Frauke Kraas,
Cologne University, Germany**

-“Education for Sustainable Development”, ***Prof. Dr. Aung Tun Thet, Head of President’s Economic Advisors***

“Nation Education Strategic Plan; Higher Education” ***Dr. Myo Thein Gyi, Currently Minister for Education***

“Quality Assurance and Education” ***Prof. Dr. Frauke Kraas, Institute of Geography, University of Cologne and University of Yangon***

“Recent development in University of Yangon: structure, programmes and international relation” ***Prof. Dr. Kyaw Naing, Pro-Rector, Yangon University***



"Education is the most powerful weapon
which you can use to change the world."

Nelson Mandela

www.101motivation.com



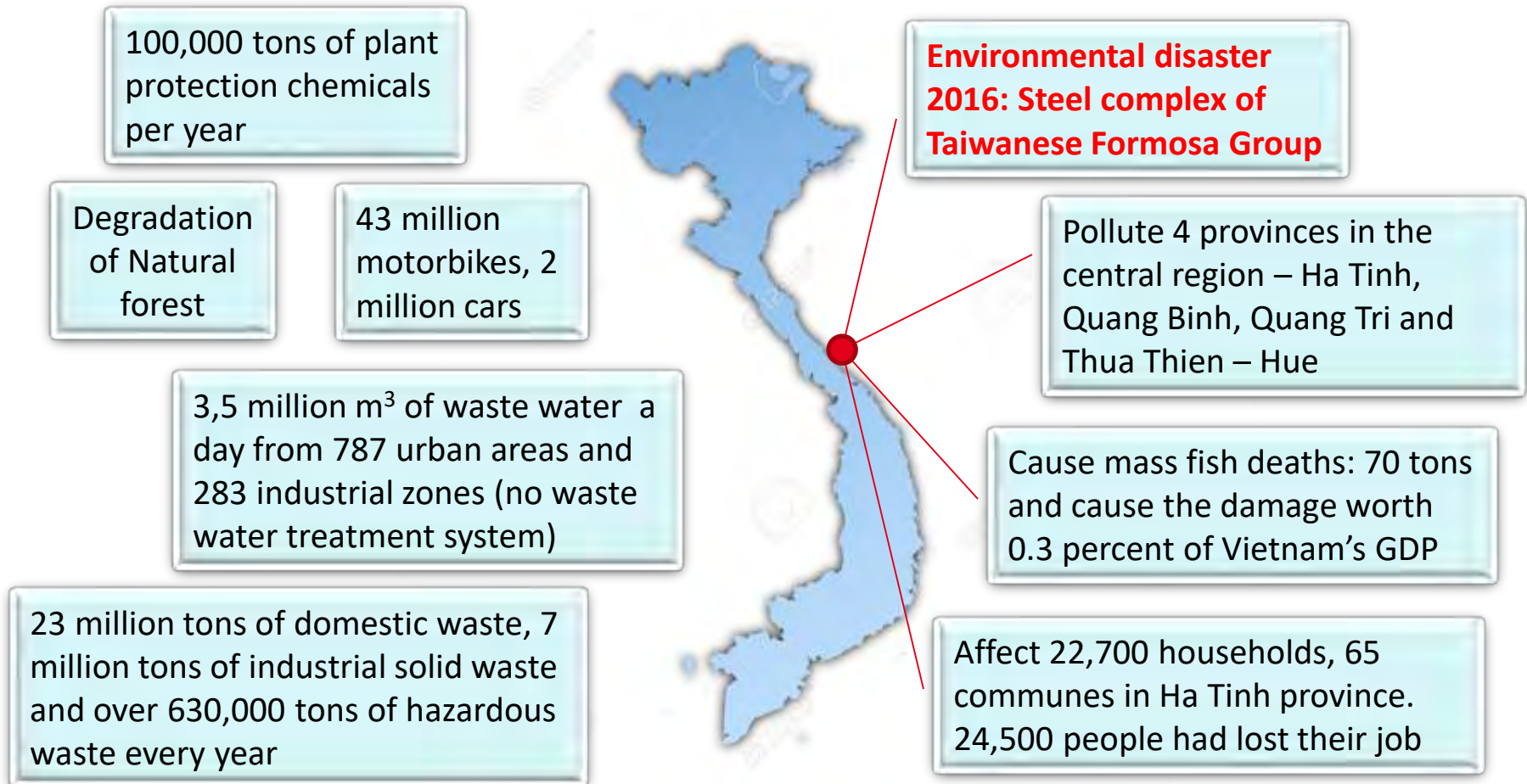
PROJECT IDEA

“Raising Youth Awareness on Environment and Biodiversity”





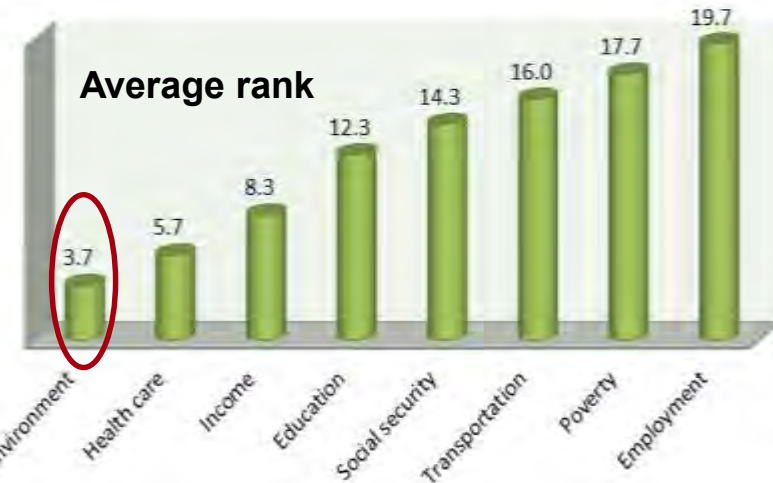
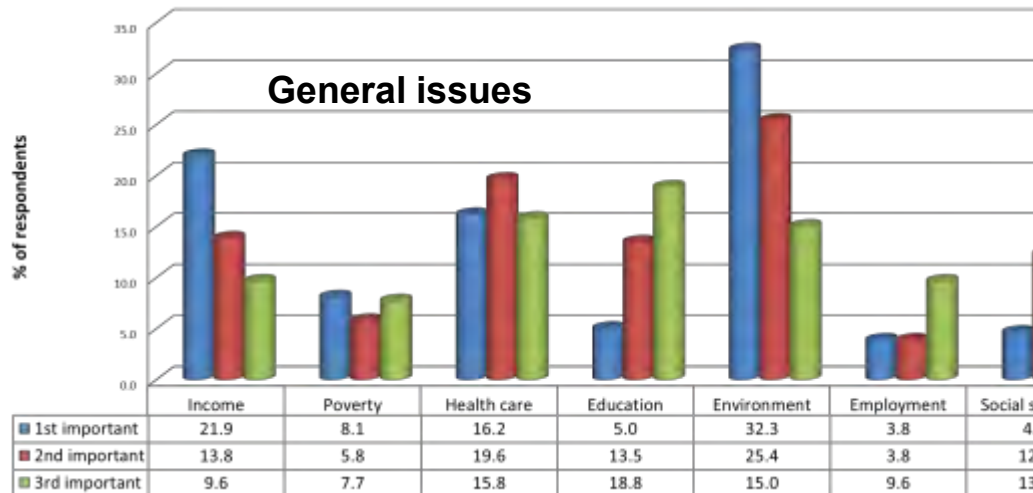
Why Awareness on Environment & Biodiversity needed?



Source: MONRE (2016)



“People’s Perception towards Environment” surveyed in Thai Nguyen province (300 households involved) in 2012



- 1) Who has to protect environment and biodiversity?
- 2) Who should be responsible for environment problem and biodiversity loss?
- 3) Who should pay for environment and biodiversity protection?

- The government, social organization (67% of responses)
- The government , social organizations, and enterprises (83% of responses)
- The government, social organizations, enterprises (89% of responses)

Lowest rank: most important
Highest rank: least important



Raising Awareness by Competition/ Green Festival

Objectives:

1. To bring young generation towards positive activities
2. To make them become active members of the social fabric of society
3. To motivate them play their role in collective social life
4. To give them chance to get direct look at various environmental issues
5. To prompt them share their views on various environmental problems





Main Activities



- Poster competition



- Recycling products competition



- App for smart-phone competition



- Debate competition



- Song/Poem competition
- Musical show
- Comedy show



What has been done so far?

Students' Project: Tree Identify with “TREEVIEW” App
(Start-up competition in March 2017 at Thai Nguyen University)





Potential Project?

Scale:	School → Commune/town/city → Province → Nationwide → SEA Region
Partner:	Primary, Secondary, Higher School, College/University, Ministry of Education and Training (MOET), UNEP, DAAD, ?????
Fund:	MOET, UNEP, Donation, DAAD, ???

Ecological base assessment: sand dune protection forest restoration

Dr. Ho Dac Thai Hoang
IREN-Hue University



About ...

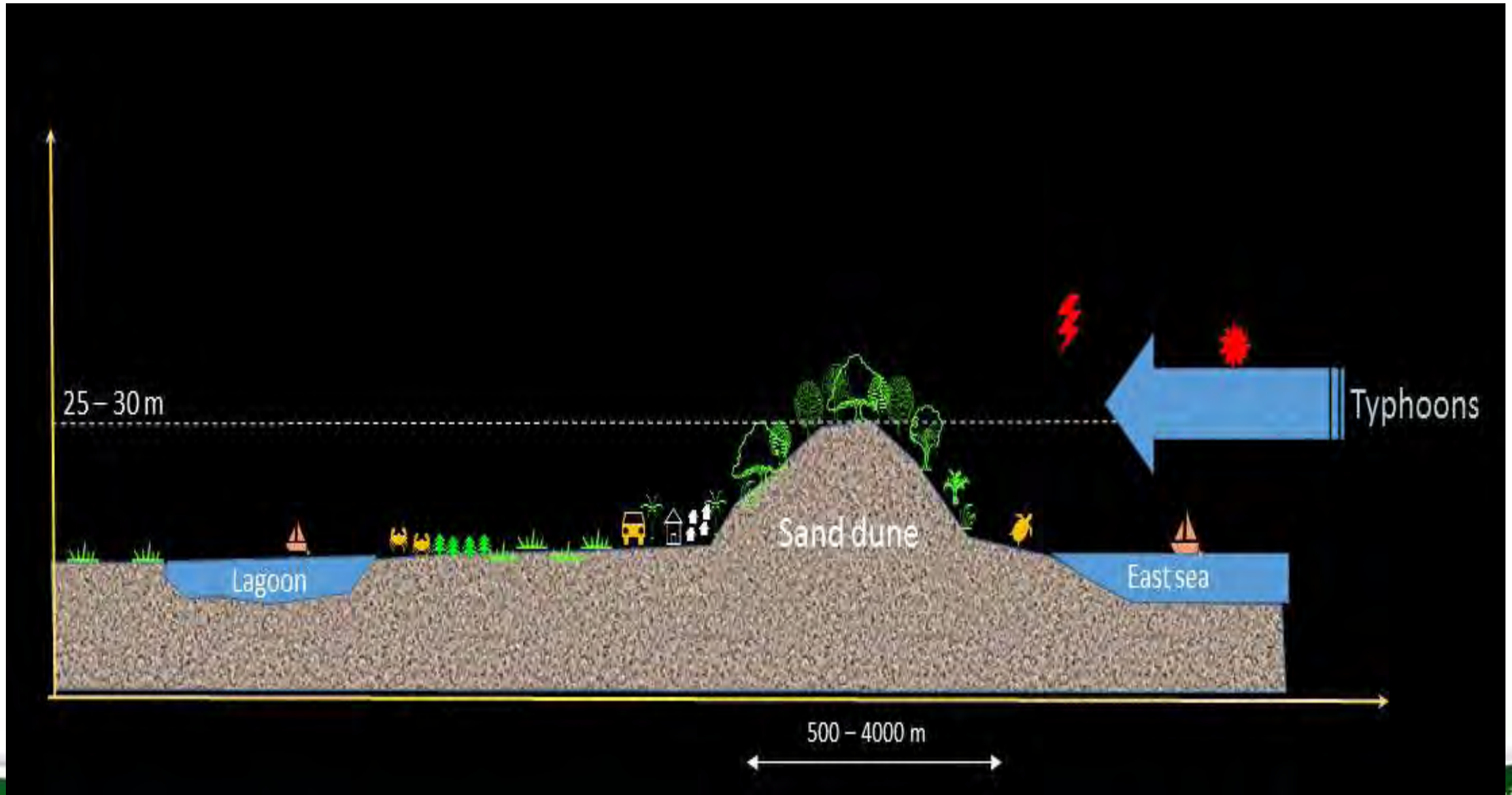
- Coastal sand dune play the role of protection forest and environment
- Degradation of coastal sand dune areas
- Ecological base assessment: restoration coastal sandy protection forest



Track of typhoons that hit Vietnam 1945 - 2013

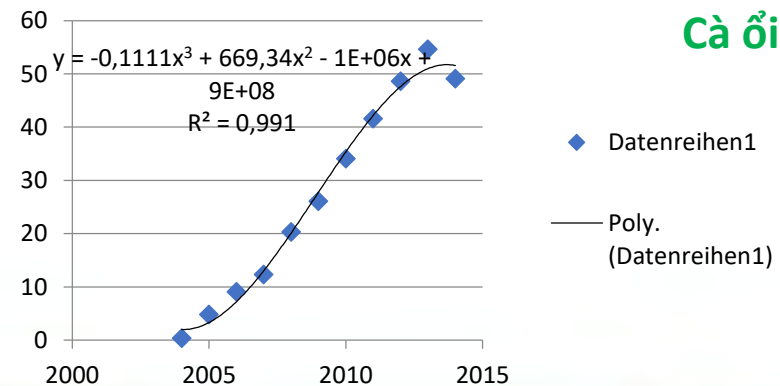
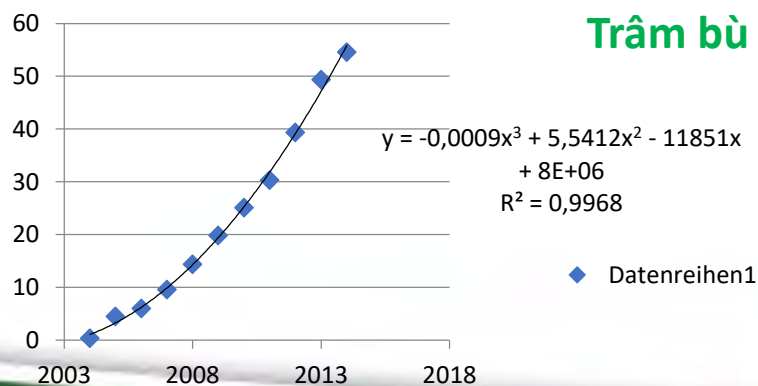
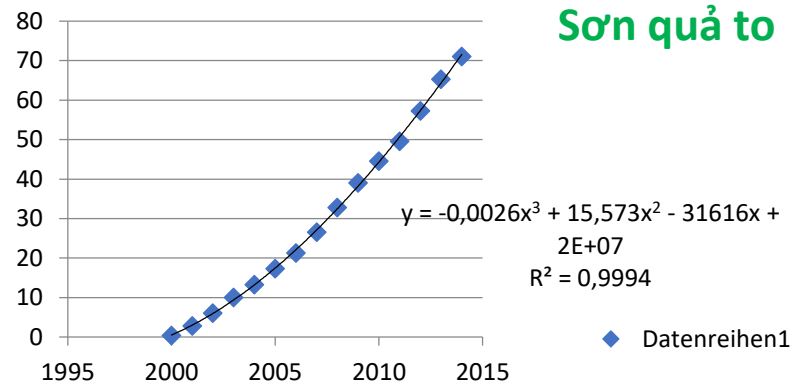
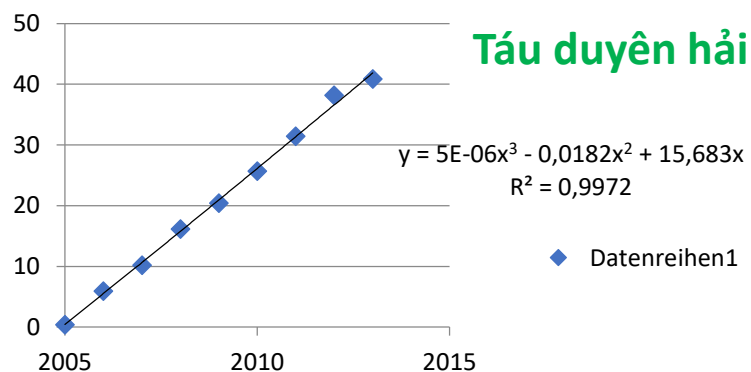
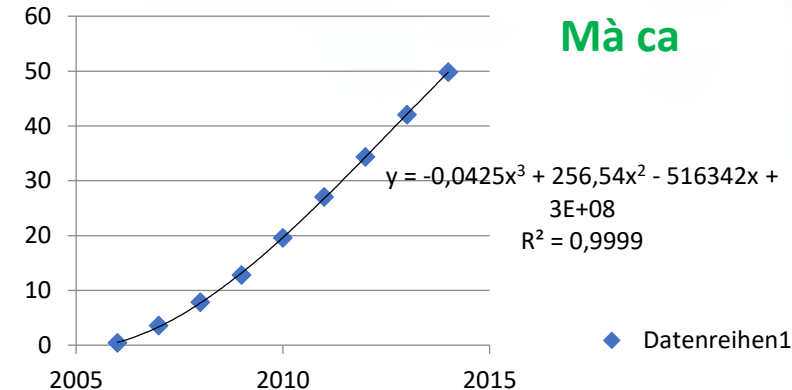
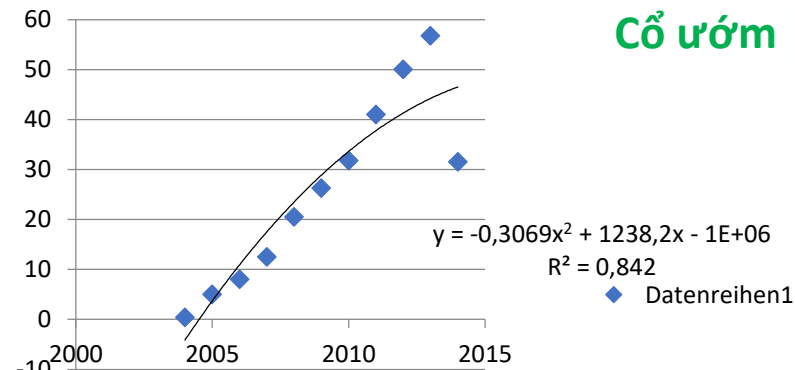
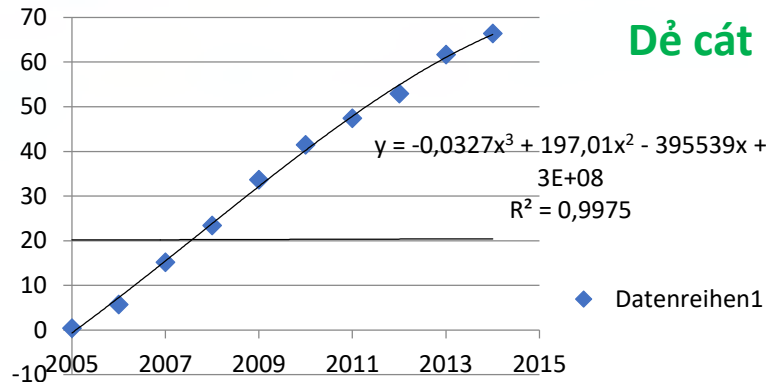


Sand dune: the natural sea wall in Central





Basal areas growth of sandy tree species



Source: Trương Thị Hieu Thao,
 Hồ Đắc Thái Hoàng, 2015

LIÊN LAC
CONTACT
KONTAKT
CONTACTO
접촉
JEOBCHO
G



Dr. Hồ Đắc Thái Hoàng
Director

Institute of Resources and Environment
Hue University
Tel: 054. 3826510 - 3820438;
Fax: 054. 3820438
Handy: 090 534 2929
Add: 07 Hà Nội, tp Huế
E-mail: hoanghdt@hueuni.edu.vn.
Website: <http://iren.hueuni.edu.vn>.

Regional DAAD Alumni Meeting “Environment and Health, Challenges and Prospects for South-East Asia”



Distance Education in Myanmar: Opportunities and Challenges

Kyaw Naing, Pro-Rector
Yangon University of Distance Education

27 May 2017, Hanoi, Vietnam

History Background of Distance Education in Myanmar

- DE in Higher Education level in Myanmar - 1970s
- To provide access to higher education to those who are unable to pursue it at day institutions for various reasons
- 1975-76 - University Correspondence Courses affiliated to University of Yangon (YU)
- 1980 - under the direct control of the Ministry of Education.
- 1992 - Upgraded to University of Distance Education (Yangon)
- 1998 - Separated two universities of Distance Education, YUDE and MUDE
- YUDE - 15 regional learning centres in day universities and MUDE - 20 centres,
- Degrees offered: Myanmar, English, Geography, History, Psychology, Philosophy, Oriental Studies, Myanmar Studies, Law, Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, Zoology, Botany, Economics, Business Management
- YUDE - Online Diploma in Law (ten-month course), Online LL.B Course (5 years)
- YUDE - Public Private Partnership (Diploma in Web Development, Network Communication, Business Information System) 9 months courses

The Advantage of Current DE System in Myanmar

- About 60 % of matriculated students: DE students in 2016, total HE students: 675,000
- YUDE: 1st year student admission increase steadily (**2013** – 29,883; **2014** – 31,047; **2015** – 46,096; **2016** – 56,838)
- Provision of higher education to students at cheaper prices
- Flexibility of learning model – time and place, not constrained by physical campus
- Access and equal opportunity – age, gender, those in remote and border areas
- Learning opportunities for those already working in government and private sector
- Career development - employment, better salaries and promotion to higher position
- Supports life-long learning (no time frame)
- Delivery Methods: printed textbooks, study guides and assignments; DVDs; broadcasting from state radio and television channel; video and audio clips from YUDE homepages around the clock
- Blended model providing some face to face and science lab support at learning centres in day campuses

Weakness of Current DE System in Myanmar

- Lack of effective use of IT (still necessary for trained IT staff and infrastructure)
- Weak in e-learning mode (limitation of Internet connectivity in countryside)
- Language barriers (e.g. most text books are in English)
- Efficiency of supporting staff (administration to learning centres in day universities)
- Some students lack motivation, don't put sufficient effort or self-study

Opportunities to Distance Education in Myanmar

- New elected civil government in 2016 in last 50 years
- Education Reforms: education budget increase significantly
- Demand for HE in Myanmar is growing exponentially
- DE: important for expansion of HE system,
- DE: highly scalable and can reach large numbers of people

Opportunities to Distance Education in Myanmar

- DE can deliver with the scale and urgency required
- DE: a route towards further study (diploma, Master, and PhD in local and abroad)
- International collaboration - International Council for the Open and Distance Education (ICDE), Asian Association of Open University (AAOU)
- Open University

Challenges faced by Distance Education in Myanmar

- QA most important challenge - the relationship among teachers, students or learners, and educational resources is a major challenge
- Distance learning environment: self-regulated students
- Differences in infrastructure between cities and countryside
- Lack of reliable internet or electricity supply in countryside

CONCLUSION

To upgrade the standard of DE to the ASEAN universities' level and to international level

- to conduct high quality teaching -learning process, to develop teaching -learning process systematically, to generate and disseminate new knowledge
- to strive towards academic excellence
- to produce competent graduates (who are able to make use of knowledge and skills gained from distance learning)
- to shape our students into independent-minded graduates (free and vibrant academic culture)
- to take responsibility for both business sector and civil society
- to equip the students with adequate teaching aids and supervise them for effective use

Regional DAAD meeting

Environment & Health – Challenges & Prospects

**RAISING AWARENESS –
A CRUCIAL KEY TO MITIGATE NEGATIVE
IMPACTS ON ENVIRONMENT!**

Dr. Hoang Thi Ha
Hong Duc University
Thanh Hoa, Vietnam



Situation in Vietnam



What makes a so big difference between the environment in Vietnam and in Germany??

Such wonderful environment in Germany does not exist automatically!

...each individual there **aware** of that and fighting for their environment

.....witnessing they way people treat the environment and the way they respect the wild life had great impacts on me then.

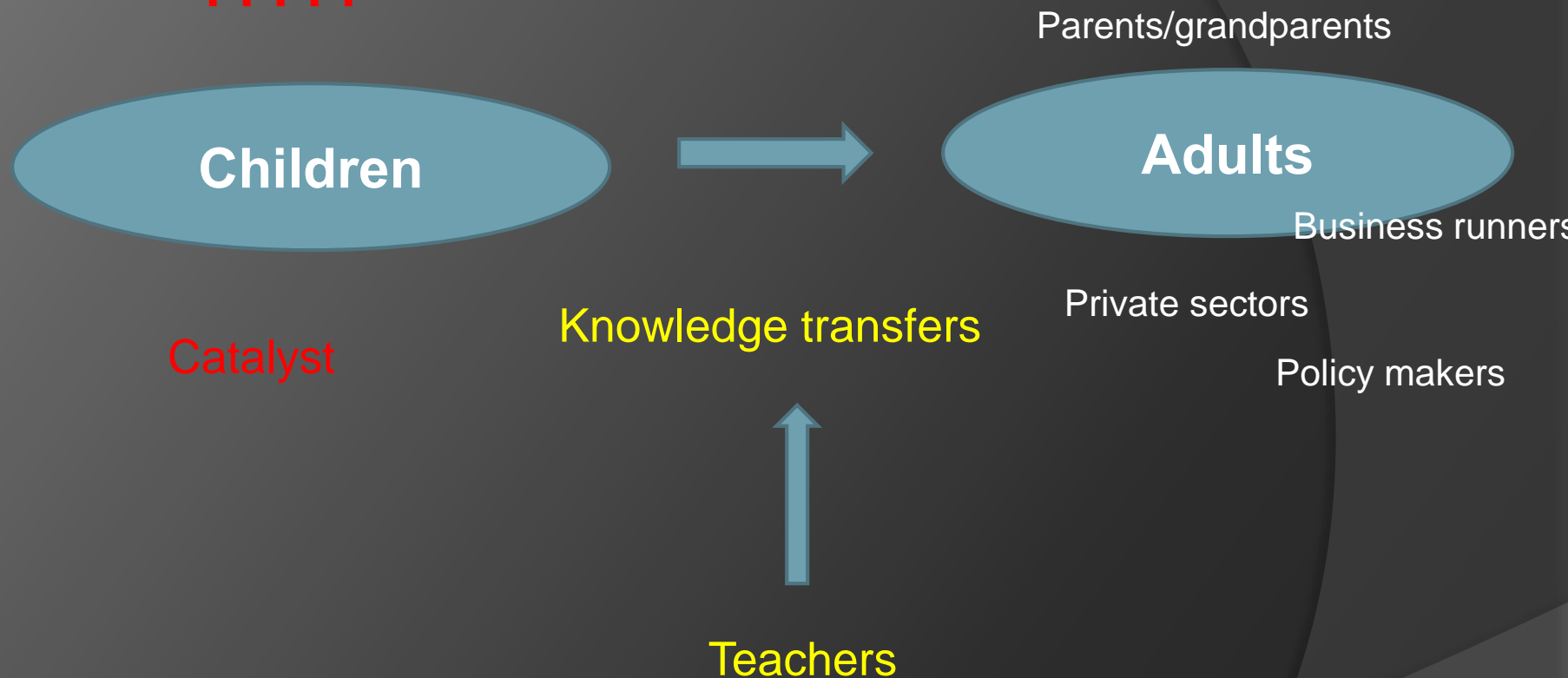
.....changed they way I think and shaped the way I act for the environment!!!

Turning point!!!

Since then I've had so strong desire of raising public awareness of environment (!!) that I myself could not imagine!!!

Where/How to start with “Environmental Education?” in Vietnam

??????



Only one of solutions we could use to raise awareness of people in Vietnam!
But very promising!

Some successful Initiatives to share/learn!

Continue developing programs with students, for students but also involve local communities

Such as: Green school network; Annual Art festival for schools with Environment Protection Messages

First of all in Thanh Hoa, then expand to other provinces and partner with international schools/organizations!

Raising awareness is a long term process!

If we failed with this, our dream of a healthy environment would be forever just a dream!

When we are together things will be solved!!!

All citizens play a decisive role in the prevention of environmental pollution! (Pro Europe)

Thank you very much for listening!



Qualified personnel for the Vietnamese wastewater sector



Mai Phan – Alumni TU Dresden

Ngoc Ho – Alumni FH Gelsenkirchen

Field of Activity 3: Vocational Training of Skilled Workforce in the
Wastewater Sector

Programme Reform of TVET in Vietnam

Đột phá Chất lượng Đào tạo nghề
TVET Quality Breakthrough



Vietnamese-German Development Cooperation in TVET with Focus on the Green Growth Strategy

- "Green Growth Strategy 2012-2020" and its Action Plan
 - Reducing the intensity of greenhouse gas emissions and promoting clean and renewable energy
 - Greening production
 - Promoting sustainable consumption
- Human resource development as a crucial element for the provision of qualified professionals who able to implement adapted sustainable production processes and use new technologies
 - Key role of TVET for green economic development
 - Piloting of a new cooperative training programme for the wastewater sector



Wastewater Drainage and Treatment in Viet Nam – A Growing Sector

- Ambitious objectives until 2020:
 - Increase in the treated wastewater from 10% to 60%
 - Increase in the connection of municipal households to sewerage system to 80%
 - Communal wastewater treatment plants: 17 existing, 32 under construction, 68 planned
 - 80 industrial wastewater treatment plants (50% not in use or insufficiently equipped)
- **Need for 8,230 qualified workers until 2020**
(Estimation of the responsible government body)





Piloting Cooperative Training

- Development of a demand- and practice-oriented occupational standard and derived training programme reflecting the needs of the Vietnamese companies and using experiences of Germany
- Cooperation of all relevant actors throughout the process (MoLISA, line ministry (MoC), TVET institute, sector association (VWSA) and enterprises)
- Further training of teaching staff in college and companies
- Development of teaching and learning materials





Piloting Cooperative Training

- Structured and interlinked in-company training phases and training phases in the TVET institute

- Training phases at the TVET institute: Theoretical introduction and exercises in laboratory and workshop
- In-company training phases: Practical analysing of wastewater and sludge, hands-on practice at pumping station, wastewater treatment plants and sewer channel
- Active participation in the work process with defined learning outcomes
- Fast and comprehensive acquisition of practical skills at the work place
- Increase in motivation and self-confidence of teachers, in-company trainers and trainees





Results – Contributing to Clean Water in Viet Nam



- Successful piloting of the cooperative training programme achieved due to commitment, improvement of capacities and dedication of resources of all stakeholders
- 5 companies receive skilled workers with the required green skills
- 6 companies requested to participate, more are interested
- Nationwide upscaling of the experience foreseen due to acceptance of standard and training delivery mode

Thank you for your attention!

More Information: www.tvet-vietnam.org

Đột phá Chất lượng Đào tạo nghề
TVET Quality Breakthrough



ARE WE LIVING IN A HEALTHY CITY?

DR. FINA TAMS, MSCIH
DAAD ALUMNI, MSCIH CHARITE UNIVERSITAT MEDIZINE, BERLIN, GERMANY

LET'S HAVE A LOOK ON THIS PICTURE



<https://energy.gov/eere/articles/hawaii-makes-progress-toward-clean-energy-goals-energy-department-assistance>



<http://neha-dixit.blogspot.co.id/2015/08/love-liberty-and-pursuit-of-happiness.html>



<http://www.globalindonesianvoices.com/5687/solving-jakartas-traffic-congestion/>



<http://www.holland.com/id/pariwisata/tentang-belanda/belanda-sebagai-negara-bersepeda-terbaik.htm>

11 CRITERIA AS HEALTHY CITY*

**Based on WHO/Europe Healthy Cities Network, 1997*

1. A clean, safe physical environment of high quality (including housing quality)
2. An ecosystem that is stable now and sustainable in the long term
3. A strong, mutually supportive and non-exploitive community
4. A high degree of participation and control by public over the decisions affecting their lives, health and wellbeing
5. The meeting of basic needs (for food, water, shelter, income, safety and work) for all the city's people
6. Access to a wide variety of experiences and resources, with the chance for a wide variety of contact, interactions, and communication
7. A diverse, vital and innovative city economy
8. the encouragement of connectedness with the past, with the cultural and biological other groups and individuals
9. A form that is compatible with and enhances the preceding characteristics
10. An optimum level of appropriate public health and sick care services accessible to all
11. High health status (high levels of positive health and low levels of diseases)



Health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.



INITIATIVES OF HEALTHY CITY AND ITS REVIEW

- WHO/Europe Healthy Cities network
- National Healthy Cities networks on 25 European countries
- Health Cities Initiatives in SEA
- Alliance for Healthy Cities

YOUR PERSONAL CONTRIBUTION

Start Small Action

Such as :

- solid waste management
- drainage and sanitation
- community based water supply
- advocacy and awareness bung on healthy behaviors
- social development programs : mental health, work safety, street children, support to elderly, crime and violence
- quality health services to vulnerable groups



CONCLUSION

- We are not living in ideal world but indeed there is positive changing towards healthy city.
- Healthy environment toward healthy people.
- You can contribute to build a healthy city
- **Health for All**

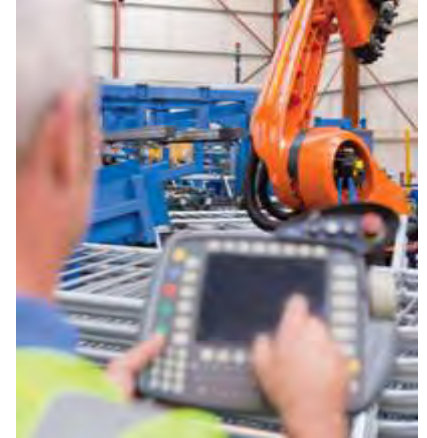


Relevant of Continuous Education in Institute of Higher Learning

Prof. Dr. Lim Kok Hwa

27 May 2017

THE CASE OF THE **vanishing** mid-level skilled worker



*Source: The Straits Times
(29 Mar 2014)*

As automation advances, jobs for middle-skilled workers are disappearing. Insight looks at the issue of job polarisation and what might lie ahead for Singapore's labour force.

Jobs that are routine and predictable will disappear

- **Jobs more specialised or need better people skills or both**



Working with employers to create industry-ready graduates

At Pearson College London, we have a clear mission; to become the UK's leading provider of industry-focused university education, enabling students to develop the knowledge, intellectual capacity and professional experience they need for their long-term careers, so that they graduate job-ready.

We work with some of the world's leading companies and partner with academic institutions

ENGINEERING NEWS

Manufacturers want more industry-ready graduates

30 Apr 2014
15



EEF survey shows high level of dissatisfaction with standard of engineering recruits

Quality and relevance in higher education

Overview

Attainment

Quality and Relevance

Mobility and Cooperation

Knowledge Triangle and Innovation

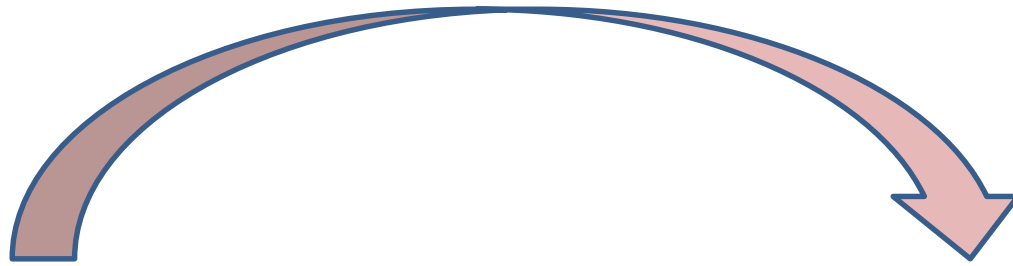
What is it?

High quality and relevant higher education is able to **equip students with the knowledge, skills and core transferable competences** they need to succeed after graduation, within a high quality learning environment which recognises and supports good teaching.

Quality assurance allows people to have confidence in the quality of higher education. Every higher education institution should have a rigorous system of internal quality assurance, assessed by Quality Assurance Agencies which make external checks.

To Stay Relevant

Meet industry needs through
applied learning pedagogy of
niche UG programmes



Undergraduates courses

Continuous Education



Reinforce Undergraduates programmes
by incorporating learning from
continuous education for industry

Thank you