What does competency-based training and assessment means for the Licensing Authority inspectors

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Outline

- Differences between traditional training and competencybased training and assessment (CBTA)
- CAA safety oversight of CBTA
- Conclusions



Differences between Traditional Training & CBTA

Traditional training – qualification-based:





- expressed in quantitative terms that prescribe training programme "inputs"
 (e.g. required hours of study, hours of practice, etc.)
- programme design and content are also influenced by the CAA's testing criteria and methods

• Competency-based training programme:



- an integrated and "outcomes-focused" training programme aimed at providing the graduates with the competencies to be safe, highly effective and efficient in the performance of their duties
- Programme design requirements: training needs analysis; adapted competency model; training and assessment plans; LMS
- Feedback on training & graduate's performance is critical for evaluation of course

COMPETENCY-BASED

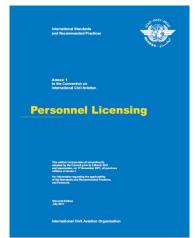
Differences between CBTA & Traditional Training

Training designed to ensure that graduates possess the required competencies to safely, efficiently and effectively carry out their assigned duties and responsibilities at the workplace

Training designed to ensure that graduates demonstrate the necessary minimum skill, knowledge and experience levels to meet the qualification requirements of the licence, rating or privilege

CAA Oversight of CBTA for RPL

- Establish a regulatory framework for the RPL, the related CBTA to be conducted in an ATO, including the ATO's duties and role
- Guidance material to cover:
 - RPL
 - CBTA for RPL
 - conduct of CBTA and final assessment
 - **CBTA** instructor qualifications, including assessment
 - CBTA designated examiner qualifications
 - CBTA inspector qualifications
 - inspector procedures for CBTA oversight (approval/surveillance)
 - Flight simulation training device qualification criteria





CAA Oversight of CBTA for RPL

Qualifying inspectors for approving ATO's RPL training programmes: specific training



- Understanding of RPL and RPAS operations for examiners qualification on RPAS
- CBTA principles in PANS-TRG: generic methodology, ICAO Competency Framework for RPL, adapted competency model - including performance criteria
- Regulations on RPL and CBTA for RPL
- Understanding and use of CAA guidance material



- Approval of CBTA training programme: adapted competency model, training and assessment plans, training conduct and course evaluation

 Approval of qualifications for the CBTA instructors and ATO designated examiners
- Duties: conduct a normal ATO approval process (as for traditional ATOs) PLUS



- Approve RPL CBTA training, including the adapted competency model and the training and assessment plans, and inspection of actual conduct of CBTA
- Approve qualifications programmes for CBTA instructors & designated examiners
- Qualify FSTDs and approve RPA/RPS used for training, if applicable
- Conduct surveillance of the ATO and its training programme + graduates perfo

Conclusions

- A new CBTA approach has been created for the RPL
- The burden for the CAA is high in terms of new regulations and producing guidance material
- Inspector training is paramount and significant CBTA is a new domain
- The inspector job is more complex than for traditional training:
 - No tick box approach
 - Each ATO adapted competency model is different → there is no one-size fits all – and performance criteria are different for each training programme
 - No ICAO criteria for the qualification of the flight simulation training devices
 - On-going surveillance implies good understanding of the adapted competency model developed and used by each individual ATO



