

SESSION 1: COMPETENCY BASED ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK





The Kenya National Examinations Council



1.1 Overview of CBC and CBA

By the end of the session, the participant should be able to

a)explain the meaning of CBC and CBAb)explain the linkage between CBC and CBA

c)discuss the purpose of assessment



d)explain the CBA Frameworke)discuss the Paradigm shifts in CBAf)discus types of assessment





What do you expect to learn from the CBA Framework? menti.com 8276 4157





Basic Education Curriculum Framework

BECF		Grades	Age	Years
a)	Early years Education - Pre-primary	PP1 - PP2	4 - 5	2
b)	Early years Education - Lower Primary	1-3	6-8	3
c)	Middle school Education-Upper Primary	4-6	9-11	3
d)	Middle School Education-Junior Secondary	7-9	12-14	3
e)	Senior School	10-12	15-17	3
f)	University	-	18-20	3



THE BIG SHIFT

PREVIOUS SYSTEM

From 7-4-2-3 in 1963, to 8-4-4 in 1985 – over time the system became academic and examination oriented leading to three key problems:

NEW SYSTEM

In response to the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and to achieve Kenya Vision 2030, we need to transform our education system towards developing three key components:



Problem 1

DISCONNECT between school contentpossibilities. The 21st Century demandsand the world of work. Youthcitizens who are multi skilled. The newunemployment is on the increase. Manysystem seeks to produce a child withLearners exit school without skills forrel-evant COMPETENCIES to thrive inwork and skills for life.a rapidly changing world.

COMPETENCIES: Kenya's economy is rapidly changing. Some of the jobs will be transformed by 2030.

We need to prepare our children for new



Problem 2

DISCONNECT in realizing the national goals of education which emphasis core values and principles such as nationalism, social equality and responsibility.

CHARACTER: The school system need to mold learners to acquire values that support peace and national unity. Value Based Education and parental involvement are core pillars in the new curriculum. The new system seeks to produce a child who has good CHARACTER.



Problem 3

DISCONNECT with the needs of the 21st century which has been dubbed as a knowledge and skill age that demands a new set of competencies. CREATIVITY : The 21st Century is a society in which knowledge and well thought out ideas are key source of economic growth. The school system needs to develop Kenyans who are able to creatively solve problems.



Shift in assessment

Object assessment

- 1. Assessment of learning (summative assessment)
- 2. Assessment of knowledge acquired through rote learning
- 3. Norm referenced
- 4. Encourages competition
- 5. Rigid (prescribed duration)
- 6. Teacher and national

assessment

1. Assessment for and as learning

(formative assessment)

- 2. Assessment of competencies development
- 3. Criterion referenced
- 4. Encourages collaboration and cooperation
- 5. Flexible based on the pace of the learner
- 6. Includes self and peer



Shift in assessment ...cont'd

Object assessment

- 7. Quantitive reporting based on ' position and marks
- 8. Memorization and reproduction
- 9. Assessment of lower order skills
- 10. Authentic assessment tasks

Competency Based Assessment

- 7. Both quantitative and qualitative (description of the competency demonstrated)
- 8. Demonstration of creativity and talents (Performance Based)
- 9. Assessment of higher order skill
- 10. Authentic assessment tasks



Meaning of CBC

What is a competency?

Is the ability to apply appropriate knowledge, skills, values and attitude to successfully perform a reallife task.

Competency Based Curriculum (CBC)

An education programme focused on the learner's ability to apply the knowledge, skills, values and attitude to successfully perform a real-life task.



Meaning of CBA

Competency Based Assessment (CBA)

✤Is the process of determining the learner's ability to apply a set of knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to successfully perform a real-life task.

✤Is the process of gathering and interpreting information on what the learner knows and can do on the specified learning outcomes.

This is done using a variety of assessment tools such as written tests, checklists, questionnaires, observation schedules, journals, portfolios, rubrics,



Objectives of Competency Based Assessment Framework

Evidence for Accountability **Identifying** and **Nurturing** Learner Potential **Determine acquisition** of competencies and values

Improving Learning, Instruction & Assessment

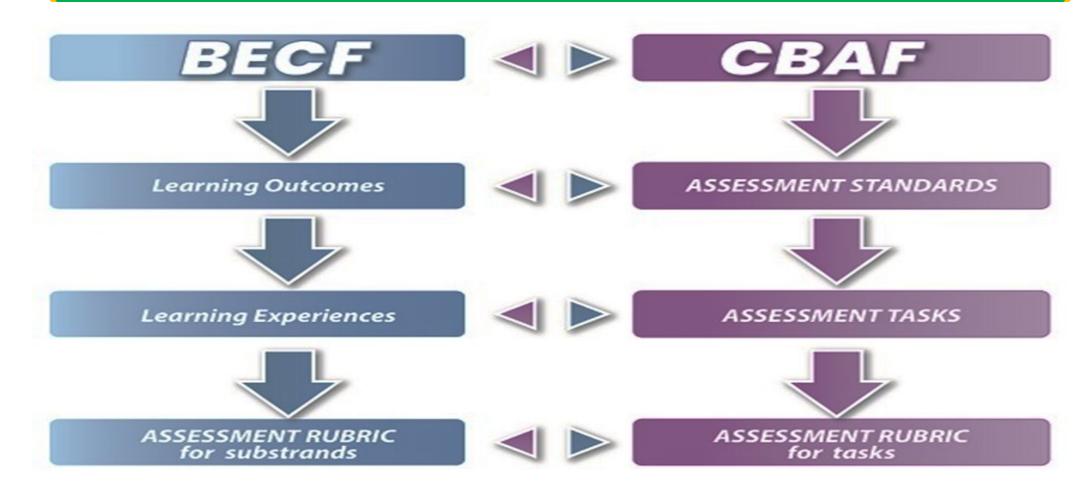
Measuring Learner Participation in CSL & Acquisition of Values

For certification after grade 12

Feedback to Stakeholders



The linkage between various components of CBC and CBA





Acronyms used in the Competency Based Assessment Framework

- **1. CA**
- **2. SBA**
- 3. KEYA
- 4. SYR
- 5. KPSEA
- 6. KMYA
- **7. KCBE**
- **8.** LEP

Give the meaning of the acronyms: https://forms.gle/6JXLMMQ1M5oG1Fgf7



Acronyms used in the Competency Based Assessment Framework

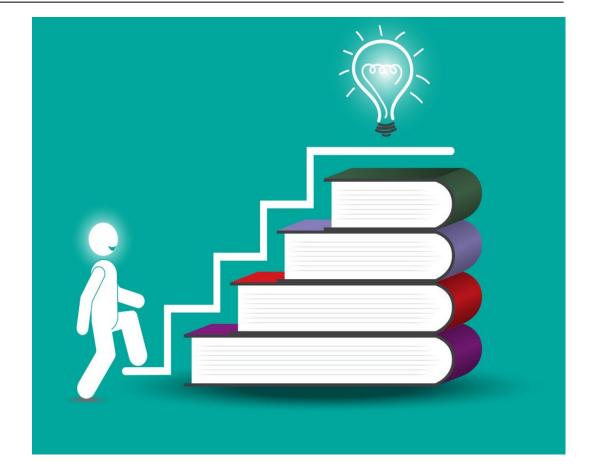
- **CA** Classroom Assessment
- **SBA** School Based Assessment
- **KEYA** Kenya Early Years Assessment
- **SYR** School Year Report
- **KPSEA** Kenya Primary School Education Assessment
- **KMYA** Kenya Middle Years Assessment
- **KCBE** Kenya Certificate of Basic Education
- **LEP** Learner Exit Profile



Levels of Competency Based Assessment

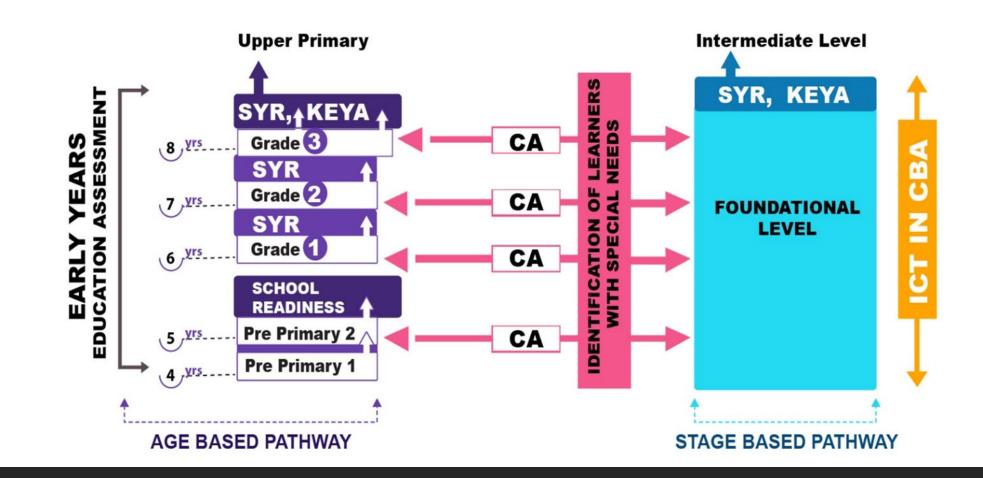
CBA is divided into three levels

- a) Early Years Education Assessment
- b) Middle School Education Assessment
- c) Senior School Education Assessment



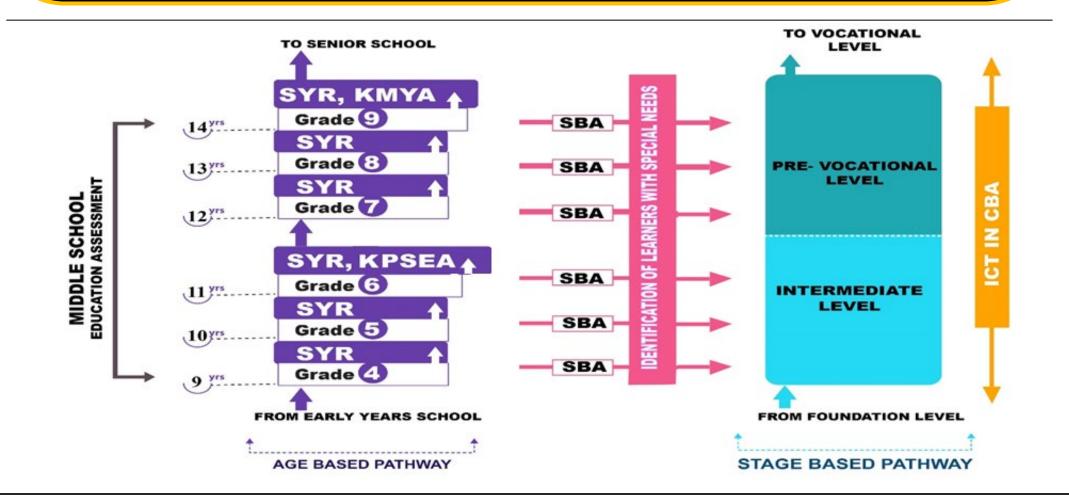


STRUCTURE OF EARLY YEARS EDUCATION ASSESSMENT



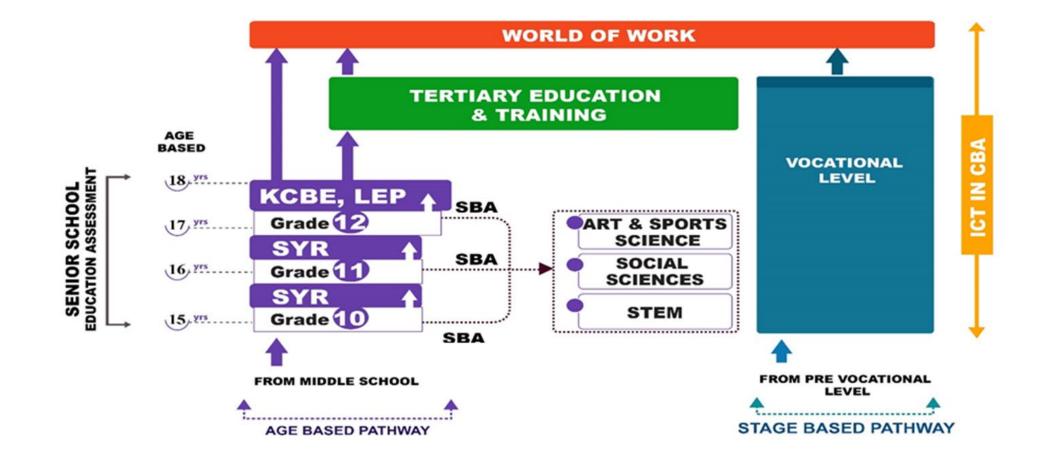


STRUCTURE OF MIDDLE SCHOOL EDUCATION ASSESSMENT





STRUCTURE OF SENIOR SCHOOL EDUCATION ASSESSMENT





PRINCIPLES GUIDING ASSESSMENT

Validity

accurately measures what it intends to measure

Reliability

consistency in producing identical results

Fairness

equality, equity and justice

Flexibility

responsive to the needs of the situation and learner

Accessibility

accommodates all learners

- Practicability
- economy of time, effort and cost
- Authenticity
 - assessment tasks relate to real-life experiences
- Sufficiency
 - sufficient evidence to reach an assessment decision
- Timely Feedback
- immediate
- Collaboration
- involves self, peer and teacher assessment
- Currency
- recognition of current competencies



TYPES OF ASSESSMENT

Formative Assessment

Assessment *for* learning – designed and administered during the learning process

Assessment *as* learning – learners evaluate their work against learning outcomes

For example, Classroom Assessment And school Based Assessment

Summative Assessment

Assessment *of* learning – undertaken at the end of a learning period

For example, National Assessment



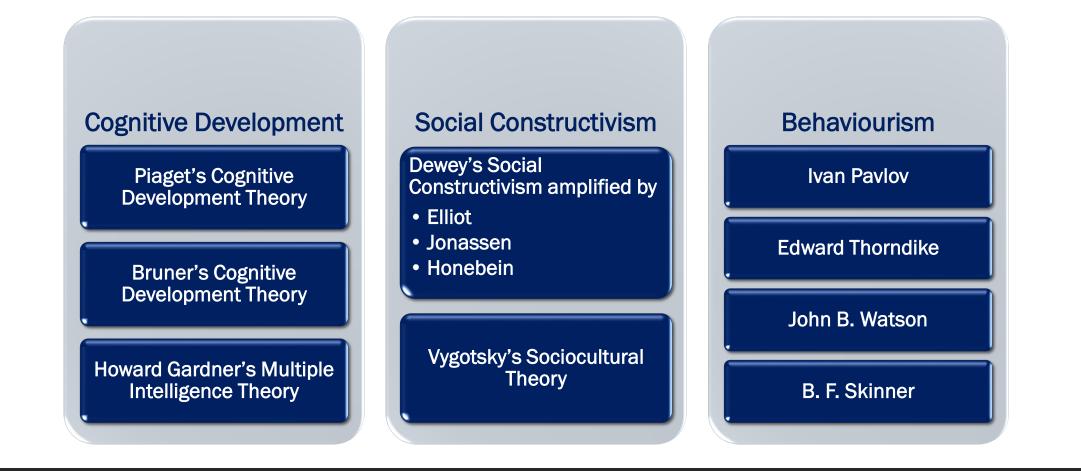
STAKEHOLDERS IN CBA

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Participants brainstorm on the role of the various educational stakeholders in Assessment



Theories of learning and Assessment





EDUCATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS IN THE CBAF

			Ay's LESSON			ties of anya ts Base Map	
Learners	Parents/Guar dians	Headteachers	Teachers	MoE (Quality Assurance and Standards)	Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development (KICD)	Sub-County Directors (MoE & TSC)	Curriculum Support Officers







CBA REPORTING TOOLS



ASSESSMENT FEEDBACK

Session outcomes

By the end of the session the participant should be able to: a) explain the meaning of feedback in assessment; b) use two approaches of feedback in assessment; c) describe the qualities of a good feedback; d)explain benefits of feedback in learning; e) describe tools for reporting feedback in CBA f) Give appropriate feedback



Suggested learning activities

In groups, participants share their understanding on the following:

- a) meaning of assessment feedback;
- b)approaches they use to provide feedback to learners;
- c)qualities of a good feedback;
- d)benefits of feedback;
- e)tools for reporting feedback on classroom assessment



What is assessment feedback?



- Feedback is the helpful information or criticism given about a learner's performance in relation to learning goals, outcomes or tasks. The information is used to adjust and improve the current and future actions.
- Feedback is effective when it aims at improving in learning.



Approaches of feedback

(a) Informal Feedback

Informal feedback is unstructured and can occur at any time as it is something that emerges spontaneously in the moment or during action. Therefore, informal feedback requires the teacher to build rapport with learners to effectively encourage, coach or guide them in daily activities for learning. This might occur in the classroom, over the phone, in an online forum or virtual classroom.





Approaches of feedback



Teacher co

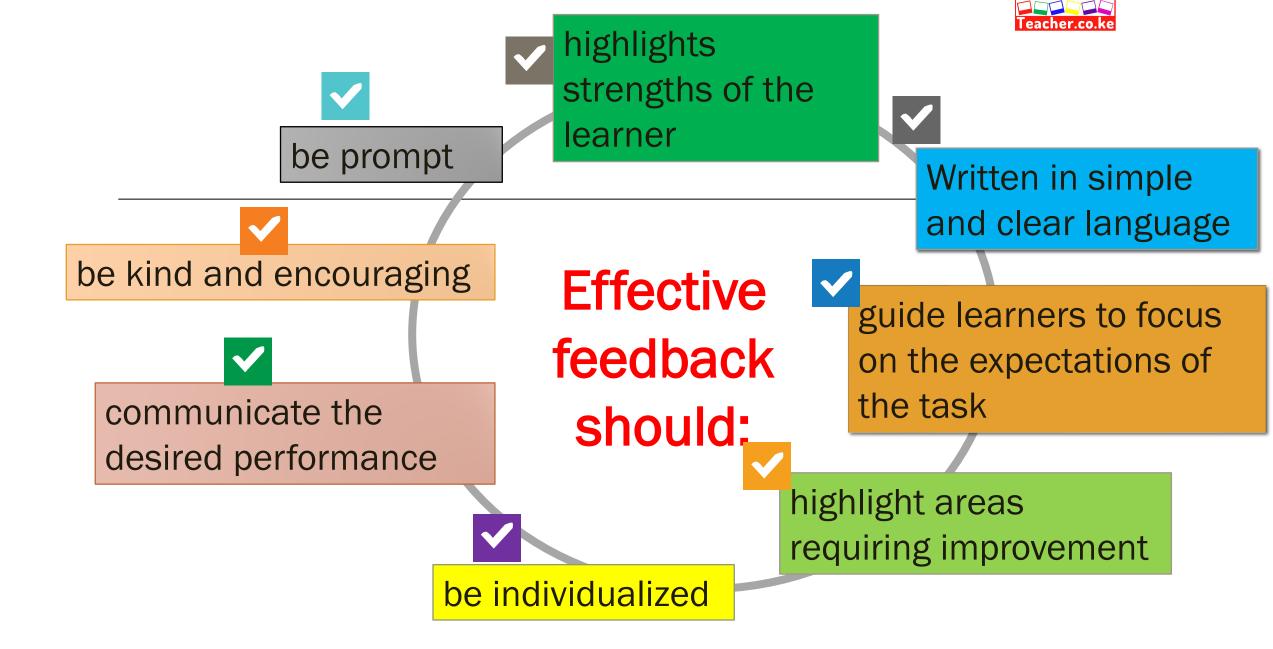
(b) Formal Feedback

Formal feedback is planned and systematically scheduled within the assessment process. Usually, it is associated with assessment tasks. Formal feedback includes school year reports and assessment sheets, which should inform stakeholders on learner's competencies, performance levels, acquisition of values, pertinent and contemporary issues.



Qualities of good feedback

 SMART	(Specific, Measurable, Attainable/Achievable, Realistic, Timely)	
Constructive	i.e. positive, optimistic, genuine and appreciative.	
Meaningful	i.e. linked to a specific observable outcome.	





In feedback, avoid:

bias and stereotypes \checkmark



criticism and fault-finding



ambiguity



comparisons and ranking



use of discouraging comments

Benefits of Feedback

Guides learners to adapt and adjust their learning strategies;

Guides teachers to adapt and adjust learning strategies to accommodate students' learning needs;

Guides learners to become independent and selfreflective learners, and better critics of their own work;

Stimulates reflection, interaction and dialogue about learning improvement

Makes learners feel encouraged and motivated to improve;

Engages learners by requiring them to attend to the report as part of the assessment.





Tools for Reporting Feedback on Classroom Assessment

Tools for reporting feedback on classroom assessment include:

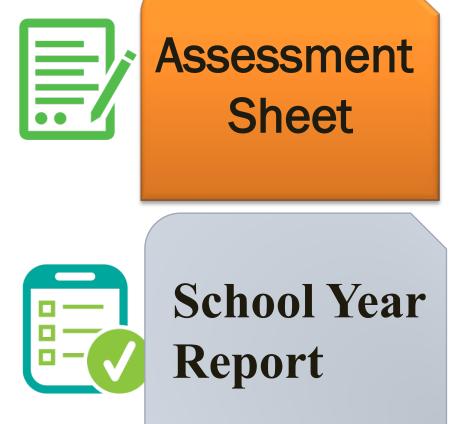
School Readiness Report
School Year Report
Assessment sheet





Tools for Reporting Learner's Performance

Kenya School Readiness Assessment Tool





Classroom assessment tools that have been administered and scored



Tools for Reporting Feedback in CBA

1. School Readiness Report This is a report to be issued by the school at the end of preprimary education for informing learners and other stakeholders on learning achievement and areas requiring improvement. The report can also be used to initiate dialogue on teacher training needs at the lower levels.

2. School Year Report

This is a report to be issued by the school to every learner in each grade for informing the learner and parents/guardians on the child's learning progress as well as areas requiring improvement. The report should contain both qualitative and quantitative grades for each learning area undertaken by the learner.



Issued by the pre-primary school at the end of pre-primary education.

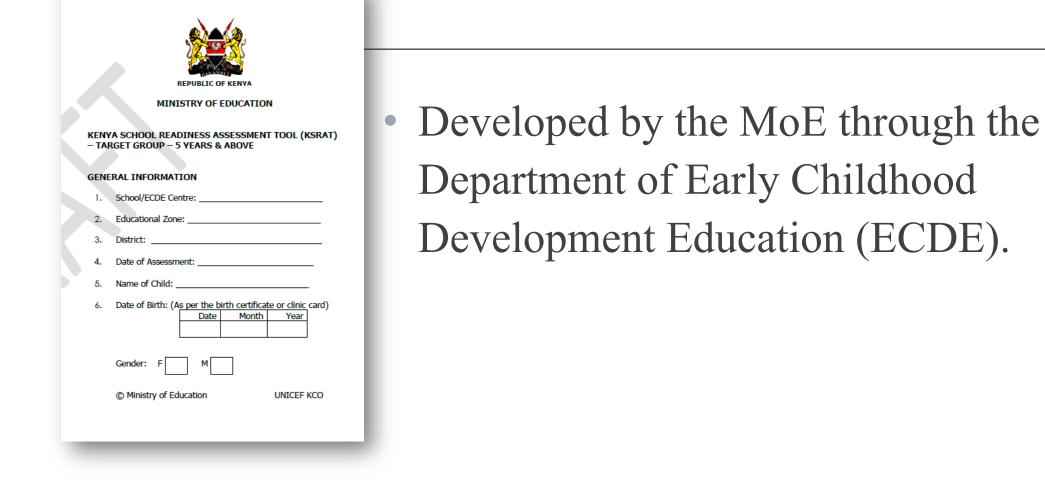
Informs learners and other stakeholders on learning achievements and areas for improvement.

Can also be used to initiate dialogue on teacher training needs at the lower levels.

School Readiness Report



Example of a School Readiness Report





School Year Report

This is an annual report giving an account of learners:

progress in achievement of core competencies and core values

School Year Report

participation in community service learning

awareness of Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs).



Components of a School Year Report

- General information which includes; year, learner's name, date of birth, gender, grade and NEMIS number
 - Attendance
- Learner's performance level in the various learning areas.
- Learner's conduct and behaviour
- Achievement of core competencies and acquisition of core values
- Evidence of learner's participation in community service learning program(s).
- Validation by the school.

3. Assessment Sheet

Assessment sheet is a tool used to record the learner's performance on each task/criteria using the four performance levels:

It also includes a statement on the learner's performance citing the strengths and strategies for improvement.



Exceeding expectation (Level 4);

Meeting Expectation (Level 3);

Approaching Expectation (Level 2);

Below Expectation (Level 1).

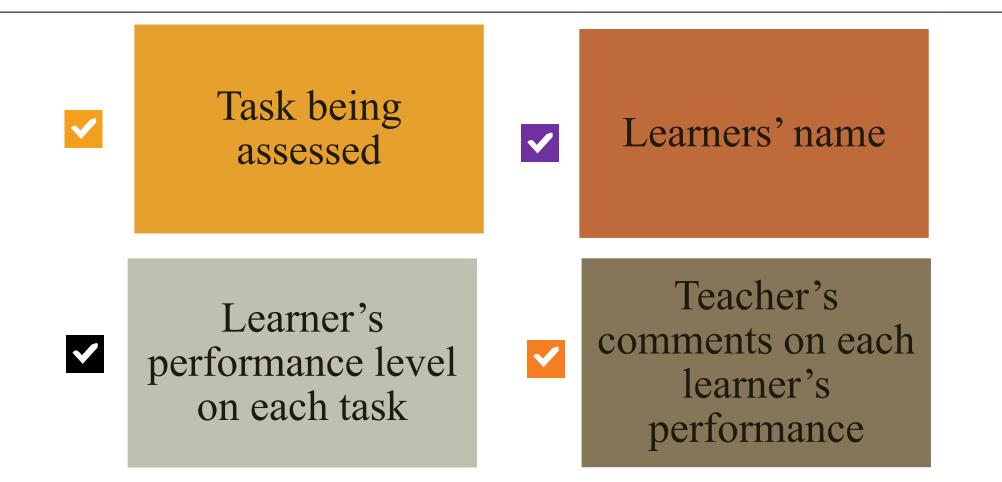


Assessment Sheet

- ✓ This is developed by KNEC and uploaded in the KNEC CBA portal.
- Schools download the sheet alongside other assessment tools.
- ✓ It is used to summarize the performance of learners in various learning areas.
- ✓ After administration and filling in the sheet, schools will immediately upload the content of the assessment sheet in the KNEC CBA portal



Components of Assessment Sheet





70	TASK	Task 1		Task 2			Task 3			Task 4			CORE COMPETENC Y				Teacher comments on learner's performance (strengths,				
	PERFORMANCE LEVEL LEARNERS	3	2	1	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1	weaknesses, and strategies for improvement)
	Learner 1																				
	Learner 2																				
	Learner 3 Learner 4																				





THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL

SCHOOL BASED ASSESSMENT

HOME SCIENCE SCORE SHEET

S.N	Name of the Learner	Task 1 Healthy practices	Task 2 Healthy Living	Task 3 Consumer Education	Task 4 Food and Nutrition	Task 5 Clothing	Task 6 (Practical)	Teacher's comment
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								Windows ings to activate V



