# Building on what we Know

Eusebius J. Mukhwana, PhD
Kenya National Qualifications Authority

1st ACQF Peer Learning Webinar
2 July 2020

Shaping the Future of Kenya

The Origins of the KNQF
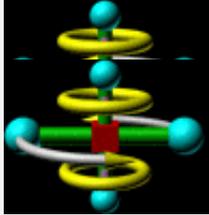
- ❑ The KNQA was established under the KNQF Act of 2014 & the KNQF Regulations 2018;
- ❑ It's the Custodian of all Kenyan qualifications;
- ❑ Inter-relationships between them;
- ❑ And creates International comparability;
- ❑ KNQA defines various qualifications offered in Kenya by:-
  - ✓ The Levels of Qualifications;
  - ✓ The Volume of learning,
  - ✓ Learning outcomes, and
  - ✓ Admission Requirements

Why KNQA ?
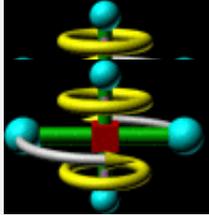
KNQA was established to address the following:-

- Fragmented qualifications awarded in Kenya;

- Skills' mismatch/skill gaps/relevance;

- Rigidity/Lack of clear and standardized progression pathways within & between levels of education;

- Failure to recognize other forms of learning;

- Need for a transparent, fair, equitable and standardized way of acquiring qualifications;

- Increasing rate of fraudulently acquired academic credentials;

- Deteriorating quality of qualifications;

- Lack of a clear way of regulating foreign qualifications awarded in the country;

Mandate of KNQA
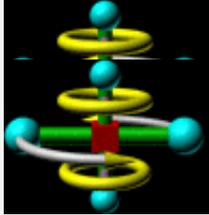
- Establish and Maintains the KNQF;
- Register Institutions;
  - National Qualifications Awarding Institutions (NQAIs);
  - Foreign Qualifications Awarding Institutions (FQAIs);
  - Recognizing and working with Professional Bodies;
- Register Qualifications;
- Certificates of qualifications Equivalence (CoQE);
- Register Learners;
- Policies on Recognition of Prior Learning;
- Credit Accumulation and Transfer Systems;
- Recognition, Equation & Verification of Local & Foreign Qualifications.

Curriculum & Learning outcomes
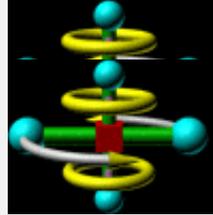
- ❑ Coding and classifying Qualifications and QAIs;
- ❑ Mapping Qs into the KNQF;
- ❑ Developing standards and regulations on Mgt of Qs;
- ❑ Setting up a National Accreditation system;
- ❑ Establishment and mgt of national and sector skills councils;
- ❑ National Quality Assurance Standards and guidelines;
- ❑ Policies on National Assessment and Examination system;
- ❑ Guidelines for developing National Occupational Standards;
- ❑ Linking with industry to ensure relevance of national Qs;

The KNQA Team After Launching of KNQF Regulations, 2018

Enablers of the KNQF
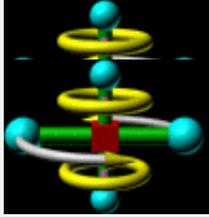
- Policies, Regulations, Standards and guidelines;
- Legislation; (KNQF Act 2014, KNQF Regulations)
- Goodwill from the government & the stakeholders;
- Enabling ICT environment- automation of services;
- An accepted international growing practice (ACQF, RQFs;
- Realization and producing quality and consistent Qs requires many players, processes and systems;
- Growing need for relevant and Quality Qs;
- Increased mobility of learners and workers;;

Consultations…and More Consultations
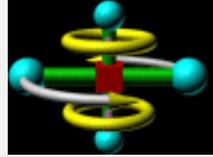
KNQF Level	General and Further Education and Training Sub-Framework			Notional hours (minimum)
10	**Doctorate Degree**			3600 after KNQA level 9
9	**Master's degree**			2400 after KNQA level 7
8	**Post-Graduate Diploma**	**Professional Bachelor's Degree**	**Professional Master Craft Person**	1200 after KNQA level 7 or 6000 after KNQA level 2
7	**Bachelor's Degree**		**Master Crafts Person –I or Management Professional or HND or CPA III**	4800 after KNQA 2 or 2400 after KNQA level 6
6		**National Diploma**	**Master Crafts Person –II/ Professional Diploma or CPA II**	2400 after level 2 or 1200 after KNQA level 5
5		**National Craft Certificate National Vocational Certificate-IV**	**Master Craft Person III or CPA I**	1200 after KNQA level 2 or 600 after level 4
4		**National Vocational Certificate- III/Artisan Certificate**	**National Skills Certificate –I GTT-I**	600 after KNQA level 2 or 300 after level 3
3		**National Vocational Certificate-II**	**National Skills Certificate -II /(GTT – II)**	300 after KNQA level 2
2	**Secondary Certificate**	**National Vocational Certificate- I**	**National Skills Certificate -III /Government Trade Test (GTT-III)**	Depending to skills acquisition or Level 1
1	**Primary Certificate**		Basic Skills/Skills for Life	Birth Certificate

Our Qualifications Ecosystem

Professional Bodies
Nursing council; Council for legal education etc.

TVET:
TVETA, CDACC, KNEC, KICD, NITA and Industry

Steering Committees
1. For NQF; and
2. KNLRD
3. CATs
4. RPL

Basic Education: Directorate of Educational Standards and Quality Assurance (ESQAC)

KNQA

University Education: Commission for University Education; Universities
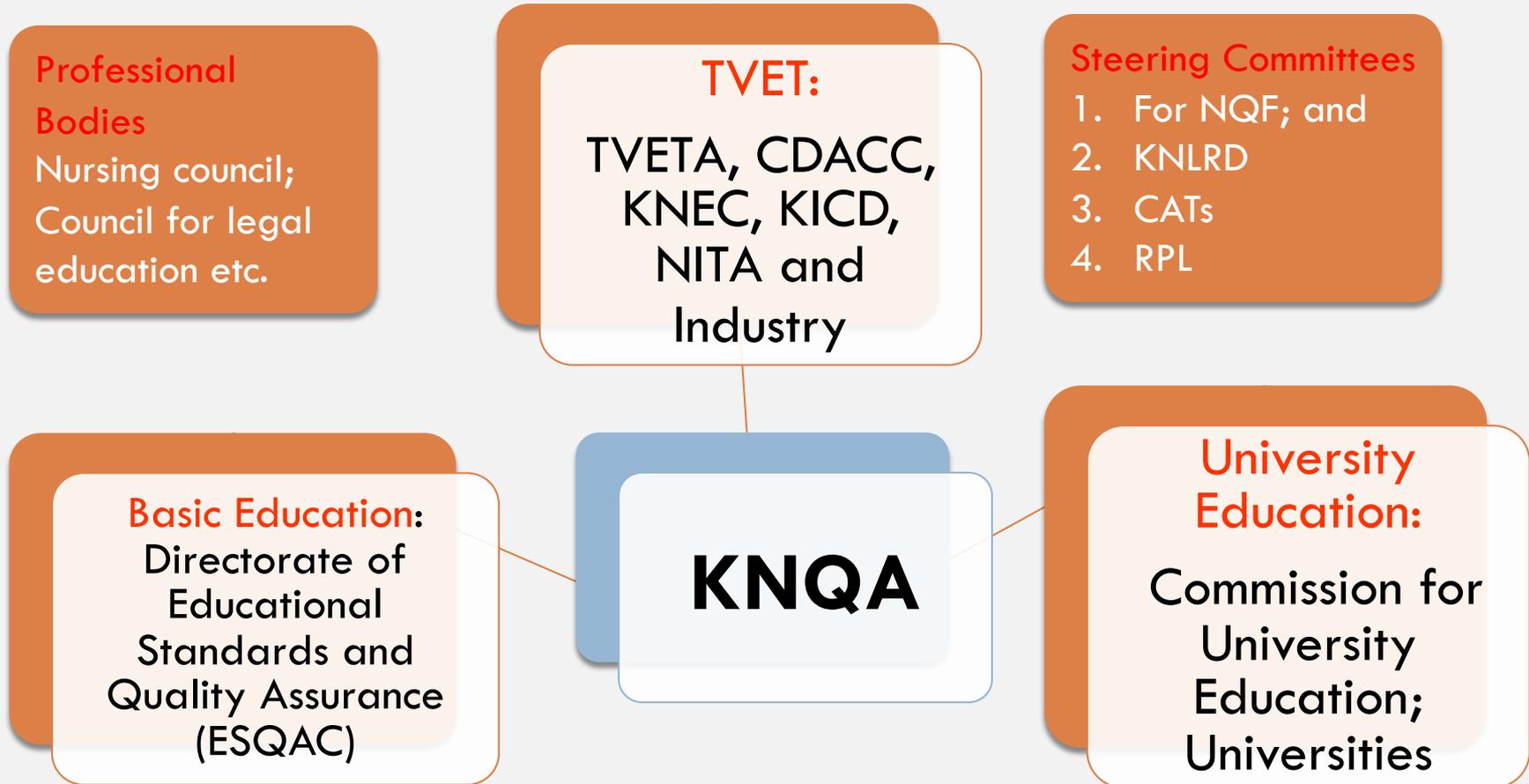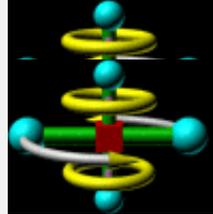
Chapters in a Book; Important Building Block

TRAINING AND QUALIFICATION FRAMEWORK IN KENYA

| Level of Education	Players	Teach/Train	Examine/ Assessment	Awarding Qualifications (Certification)	Curriculum Development	Quality Assurance	Policy	Role/ Comments
A. UNIVERSITY	University (Public & Private)	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		All Universities allowed to teach, examine and award Qs by law.
	Constituent College	✔	✔	✗	✗	✔	✗	Mentoring University to examine and Award; Constituent college to teach only.
	Professional Bodies	Accredit	✗ ✔	✗ ✔	✗ ✔	✔	✗	Legal mandates for Prof Bodies vary.
	CUE	Accredit	✗	✗	Approve for Training	✔	Advise on policies on University Education	Institutional & Program accreditation, QA, Research, outreach and Innovation.
	KNQA	✗	Regsiter QAIs/ National Assess Framework	Regsiter/National Accreditation Framework	✗	National QA Framework	Policy on National Qs	Register QAIs, Q and Learners; Dev and Implement KNQF; National Accreditation, QA and Assess Framework.
B. TVET	College	✔	✗ ✔	✗ ✔	✗ ✔	✔	✔	Depends on Legal Mandate that establishes the college. Most only teach.
	Curriculum Development	✗	✗	✗	✗ ✔	✗	✗	KICD, CDACC, College (where law allows), Professional Bodies
	Examination Body	✗	✔	✔	✗ ✔	✗	✗	KNEC, KASNEB, CDACC, Colleges & Prof Bodies (where law allows), foreign bodies.
	TVETA	Accredit	✗	✗	Approve for Training	✔	Advise on TVET policy	Accreditation, Quality Assurance, Approve Curriculum, License Trainers, Training Stds.
	Professional Body	Accredit	✗ ✔	✗ ✔	✗ ✔	✔	✗	Accreditation, Quality Assurance, examine (where law allows), License
	KNQA	✗	Accredit QAIs/ National Assess Framework	Accredit/National Accreditation Framework	Approve for KNQF	National QA Framework	Policy on National Qs	Register QAIs, Q and Learners; Dev and Implement KNQF; National Accreditation, QA and Assess Framework.
C. BASIC	Schools	✔	✔	✗		✔		Teaching & Learning
	KICD	✗	✗	✗	✔	✗	✗	Curriculum Development

KNQA Achievements
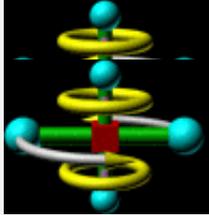
- Standardized Qualifications in Kenya across disciplines and levels;
- Provided a level playing ground for all;
- Made is easier to recognize, equate and verify qualifications;
- National accreditation, QA standards;
- Promoted internationalization of Kenyan Qualifications;
- Provided a framework for engaging with industry and all other stakeholders;
- Made it easier for learners to progress;
- Portability of Qs;
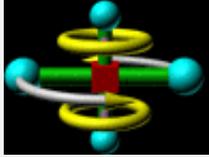
Local

- Training providers are accredited (CUE, ESQAC, TVETA);

- Program accredited in the institutions training for the Q (CUE, TVETA, ESQAC);

- The Student meets the minimum entry requirement (KNQA);

- Awarding institution has legal mandate to award Q;

- Awarding Institution (and Q) Accredited by KNQA (KNQA);

- Volume of learning is sufficient for the level (KNQA);

- List of Graduates submitted to KNQA;

Foreign

- Registered on home NQF;

- Certificate of Q Equivalence (KNQA);

- Training Providers are accredited to train the Q (CUE, TVETA, ESQAC);

- Program is accredited to the training providers (CUE, TVETA, ESQAC);

- List of graduates submitted to KNQA;

THE MEDIAN AGE OF CONTINENTS

Africa has the world's youngest population, with a median age in the teens

MEDIAN AGE

18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54

Monaco, in Europe, is the world's oldest country.
53.1

Afghanistan is the world's youngest, non-African country.
18.8

42

31

35

In North America, major economies have different age profiles

Canada 42.2
U.S.A. 38.1
Mexico 28.3

Japan's population is significantly older than the rest of Asia.
47.3

18

31

33

22.7   22.1

Belize and **Guatemala** are the youngest countries in the Americas.

By 2100, close to half of the world's kids (age 0-4) will live in Africa.

| | 173M | 506M |
2020

| | 293M | 377M |
2100

Sub-Saharan Africa   Rest of World

KENYA NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY

		Inbound students (2017)	Increase over 2016 (%)
1	United States	1,078,822	3.4%
2	United Kingdom	501,045	0.9%
3	China	442,773	11.4%
4	Australia	327,606	12.1%
5	France	323,933	4.6%
6	Canada	312,100	18.3%
7	Russia	296,178	4.7%
8	Germany	251,542	6.6%
9	Japan	171,122	12.5%
10	Spain	94,962	24.9%

Currently the most popular countries African students are:
- France (29,2%)
- South Africa (15,1%)
- Britain (9,7%)
- United Stated (9,7%)
- Germany (4,7%)
- Malaysia (3,9%)
- Canada (2,9%)
- Italy (2,0%)
- Australia (2,0%)
- Morocco (1,8%)
- Angola (1,7%)

The top countries of origin for African students studying abroad are:

Morocco (11,3%)
Nigeria (10,2%)
Algeria (5,9%)
Cameroon (5,3%)
Zimbabwe (5,2%)
Tunisia (5,1%)
Kenya (3,5%)
Senegal (3,1%)
Egypt (3,1%)
Botswana (2,3%

Travelling in Different directions

| Popular programs at Universities	Highest growth economic sectors in 2013*
1. Business/Administration- 17.1%	1. Construction – 13.5%
2. Education (arts)-16.8%	2. Finance and insurance – 9.9%
3. Humanities and Arts-9.2%	3. Human health / Social work – 8.9%
4. Teacher Education/ Edu science- 9.1%	4. ICT – 8.3%
5. Health and welfare-5.3%	5. Water supply, sewer treatment – 7.7%

Education Systems in East Africa

Country	Structure	Primary	Secondary				Total Before University	Minimum University	Total Education
			Lower	Upper	Advanced	Total			
1. Burundi	9-3-3	9	-	-	-	3	12	3	15
2. Kenya	8-4-4 (2-6-6-3)	8 (6)	- (3)	- (3)	- -	4 (6)	12 (12)	4 (3)	16 (15)
3. Rwanda	6-3-3-4	6	3	3	-	6	12	4	16
4. Tanzania	7-4-2-3	7	-	-	2	6	13	3	16
5. Uganda	7-4-2-3	7	-	-	2	6	13	3	16

In Country goodwill

Networking and Collaboration

Alignment with Regional QFs

Appropriate laws and policies

Matching Forward

Thanks for Listening

"*Yes we will get there*"

**AQVN Workshop
26 to 28th October 2020
Kenya**
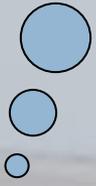
www.knqa.go.ke

Knqa.go.ke@gmail.com