

# Feasibility of Uganda's National Qualifications Framework in facilitating cross-border student mobility.

Presented at the he 41<sup>st</sup> Association for Education Assessment in Africa (AEAA) 25<sup>th</sup>-29<sup>th</sup> August 2025. Skylight Hotel Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Kanyesigye Rullonga Monicah (PhD)

Office of the Academic Registrar, Kabale University – Uganda. Template designed by the eLearning Unit @Kab

### Introduction

- A qualifications frameworks is a global response for quality assurance and ease of student mobility (Young, 2003).
- Improves the relationship between education and training system and labour markets (Young , 2003; Allias, 2011).
- There are national and regional qualifications
  Frameworks all aim to provide learning recognition, ease student mobility through equating of learning achievements



### Study objectives

- To highlight experiential regulatory, institutional or technical challenges that limit or promote student mobility
- To suggest practical improvements how the framework would better support international student mobility and mutual recognition of qualifications.



### Methodology

- Systematic desk review of documents
  - Comparative review of East African qualifications frameworks and how they facilitate students' mobility
  - Publications on qualifications frameworks in Africa and beyond.



#### Kenya (8-4-4- New curriculum of 2-6-6-3)

- Recognition of prior learning
- Highly recognises the skills from TVET
- Challenge of qualification accreditation in neighbouring countries (based on the assessment criteria- credits/distinctions vs points)



#### **Tanzania (7-4-2-3/5)**

- Tanzania National Qualifications Framework (TNQF)
- Coordinated by the National Council for Technical Education (NACTE) and Tanzania Commission for Universities (TCU).
- Better linkages between technical, vocational, and university pathways.
- Limited awareness and inconsistent enforcement across regions.



#### Rwanda (7-2-3-4)

- Higher Education Council & Workforce Development Authority
- The emphasis is on Competence based education and qualifications
- Close industry and education collaborations
- Challenged by the language transition (from French to English)
- Policy restrictions on students mobility-political
- Challenges of equating of qualifications



#### **Uganda (7-4-2-3/5)**

UNEB for primary and secondary education

- UNCHE for supervision of Higher Education institutions and
- TVET Council for Technical Institutions



## Why UNQF

- Is it another policy importation strategy?
- Is it a bureaucratic checklist
- Does Uganda have the capacity to implement and overhaul the education processes?

#### **Challenges**

- Lack of curriculum uniformity across institutions
- Different admission requirements (Public and Private Universities- not regulated)

#### **Anticipated benefits**

- <u>Recognition</u> of prior learning at University level
- Harmonization of TVET and University education-
- Introduction of TVET University –in offing



# Is UNQF a feasible facilitator of student mobility

Yes and No.



### Student mobility challenges

- Challenges of assessment qualifications framework- each country has its own assessment criteria
- Many education institutions that have duplicated roles under education assessment. No one institution that is in charge of assessment at all levels- in all the countries
- Equating education papers is a challenge in the region- (or is it a money making venture?)



### Recommendations

- Creating a single integrated qualifications framework for the region.
- A single shared/ harmonized education assessment framework across the region— (we need a policy and political buy in)
- Address unfair discrimination in education access
- Agree on pointers of what reflects learning (competence level)



### Recommendations

- Phased implementation with pilot programs.
- Capacity building for institutions and educators.
- Clear policy and regulatory frameworks for students mobility in region.
- Integration of Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) as a mobility enabler for students
- Monitoring and evaluation frameworks for regional accountability.



### Some key references

- Allais, S. (2011). What is a National Qualifications Framework?. Journal of Contemporary Educational Studies/Sodobna Pedagogika, 62(5).
- Allias, M. (2011). The impact and implementation of National Qualifications Frameworks: A comparison of 16 countries. *Journal of Education and Work, 24*(3-4), 233-258.
- Atukunda, A. (2024, Novermber 11). Uganda National Commission for UNESCO. Retrieved from Uganda National Qualifications Framework: https://unesco-uganda.ug/uganda-national-qualifications-framework
- Geok, B. T., Siew, C. C., & (Eds). (2016). Empowering 21st Centruty Learners Through Holistic and Enterprising Learning. Selected oaoers from Tunku Abdul Rahman. University College International Conference: Springer.
- Heidi, B., Yuraisha, C., Omotola, A., Tshepho, M., & Charmaine, L. (2023, November). National Qualifications Frameworks Globally. South African Qualification Framework (SAQA Bulletin), 23(1), pp. 126-152.
- International University of East Africa. (2018, May 23). Uganda Higher Education Qualitifications Framework. Retrieved from The Uganda Higher Education Qualificiatins Framework: https://iuea.ac.ug/sitepad-data/uploads/2021/03/Uganda-Higher-Education-Qualifications-Framework
- Johanna, P. (2006). The ideal of an integrated national qualifications framework. University of Pretoria,
  Department of Education Management and Policy Studies. Pretoria
- Tuck, R. (2007). An Introductory Guide to National Qualifications Frameworks: Conceptual and Practical Issues for Policy Makers. Geneva: International Labour Organization.