

National RPL System in South Africa LEGAL FOUNDATIONS

Presentation to the 3rd VPL Biennale, Berlin, 7-8 May 2019

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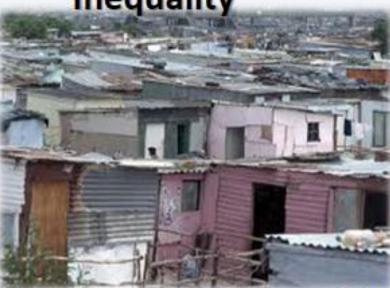
- 1. Background and demographics
- 2. Legislation and policy governing RPL in SA
- 3. Questions







Inequality





Poverty



South Africa population: 55 million (44% in two provinces) Gauteng (13 million) Kwa Zulu-Natal (19 million)



POPULATION

55 Million



YOUNG BLACK PEOPLE 51% below 21 yrs



LIFE EXPECTANCY

56 years

PERCENTAGE BELOW NATIONAL POVERTY LINE

48%



UNEMPLOYMENT

26%

NOT IN EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION, TRAINING 15-24 yrs

3,4 Million

NQF Objectives/ purpose



Single, Integrated Framework







Access, Mobility, Progression

Redress



Personal/ Social/
Economic development
of lifelong learner and
nation







National Qualifications Framework

SAQA

QCTO

QUALIFICATIONS SUB-FRAMEWORK

OCCUPATIONAL

SUB-FRAMEWORKS AND QUALIFICATION TYPES

LEVELS

10





HEQSF

umalusi 🔊

GFETQSF





DOCTORAL DEGREE (PROFESSIONAL) MASTER'S DEGREE MASTER'S DEGREE (PROFESSIONAL) BACHELOR HONOURS DEGREE POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA BACHELOR'S DEGREE BACHELOR'S DEGREE ADVANCED DIPLOMA DIPLOMA ADVANCED CERTIFICATE HIGHER CERTIFICATE

DOCTORAL DEGREE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE INTERMEDIATE CERTIFICATE

ELEMENTARY CERTIFICATE

GENERAL CERTIFICATE

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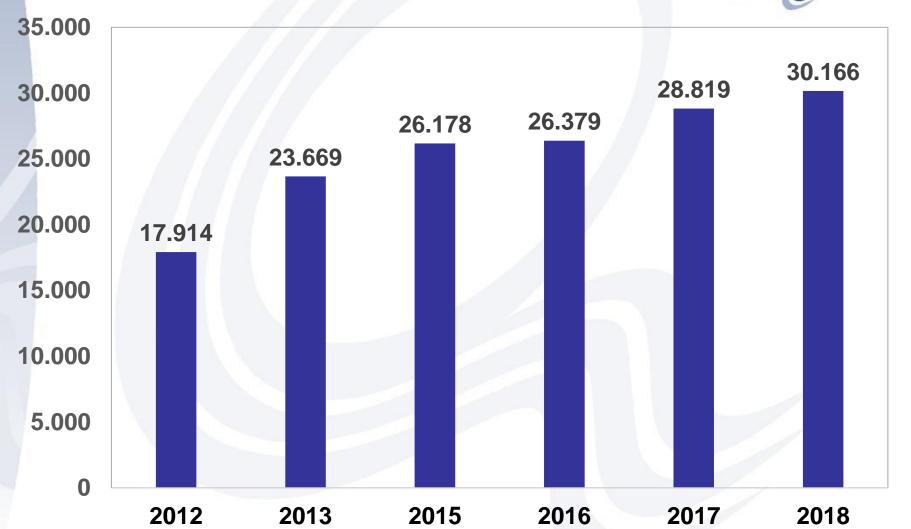




Where there is an occupational qualification needed at levels 9 and 10. The developers should contact SAQA and the quality councils

Number of learners with achievements through RPL: 2012 to 2018







Policy Relationships



Minister

Overall guidance

Sets guidelines

Demarcat es the NQF

SAQA

Subject to Ministerial policy, develops policy on:
Registration, publication, assessment, RPL, CAT of qualifications;
Recognition of professional bodies.

Quality Councils

Subject to Ministerial & SAQA policy, develops and manages sub-framework functions through required policy

RPL Legislation and Policy



SAQA Act 1995

SAQA's Other Policies Containing RPL Clauses

QCs RPL Policies

NSB Regulations 1998 SAQA's RPL Policy amended ____2019

Institutional RPL Policies

NQF Act 2008

Minister's RPL Policy 2016

SAQA Act and NSB Regulations



SAQA Act

 Allows SAQA to Make Regulations with Ministerial Permission.

NSB Regulations (1998)

- Define RPL: "means the comparison of the previous learning and experience of a learner howsoever obtained against the learning outcomes required for a specified qualification"
- Qualification maybe achieved in whole or in part through RPL

Why, What, & Forms of RPL?



RECOGNITION OF PRIOR LEARNING (RPL)

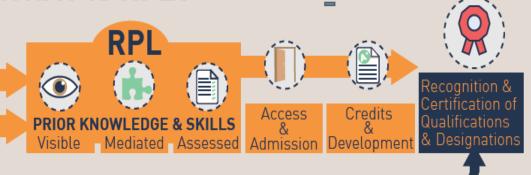
WHAT IS RPL?

WAYS OF ACQUIRING KNOWLEDGE & SKILLS

Non-formal - planned educational interventions that are not intended to lead to a qualification/part-qualification.

Informal - learning that results fom daily activities related to paid/unpaid work, including incidental learning.

Formal - learning that occurs in an organised & structured education and training environment.







Personal Development



Workplace Advancement





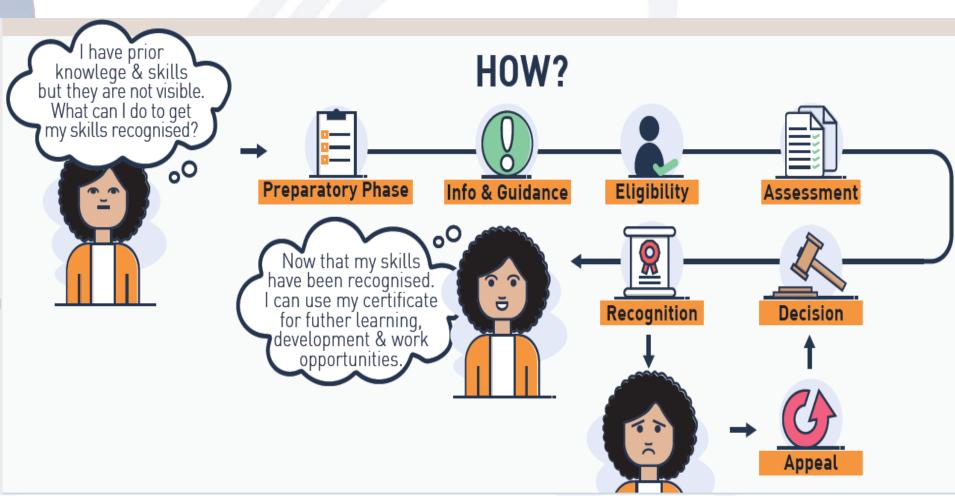
For Access - provide an alternative access route into a programme of learning for those who do not meet the formal entry requirements for admission.



For Credits - provide for the awarding of credits for, or towards, a qualification or part-qualification registered on the NQF.

How of RPL?





Who of RPL?





www.dhet.gov.za 086 999 0123

POLICY MAKERS

MINISTER

•Ensure the development of legislation.

DHET

- Establish the national RPL co-ordinating mechanism.
- Monitor & evaluate RPL implementation.
- Establish a funding mechanism for RPL implementation.

SAQA

- Develop national policy & criteria.
- Receive RPL data uploads from Quality Councils for recording on the NLRD.
- Co-ordinate the alignment of NQF sub-framework policies on RPL.

www.saqa.org.za 086 0111 673

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

CO-ORDINATING MECHANISM

- Manage RPL Fund.
- Establish forum of RPL practitioners.
- Monitor learner referrals to institutions dealing with knowledge and skills gaps.
- Monitor and evaluate RPL implementation.
- Provide support & advice to implement RPL.

RECOGNISED PROFESSIONAL **BODIES**

- Comply with national & SAQA RPL policies.
- Include an RPL route towards attainment of professional designations.
- Collaborate with SAQA. QCs & Service Providers to support RPL.

QUALITY COUNCILS (QCs)

- Develop & maintain an NLRD-compatible information management system.
- Work with professional bodies & accredited providers to facilitate RPL.
- Monitor the implementation of RPL within own NQF sub-frameworks
- Collaborate with SAQA, NAMB, SETAs and other role players to advance RPL.





RPL PRACTITIONERS

- Adhere to RPL policy requirements.
- Meet professional requirements.

SERVICE PROVIDERS

- Provide advice, counseling & support to assist RPL candidates before, during & after RPL processes.
- Establish an appeal process for RPI candidates to engage with RPL judgements.
- Provide data to QCs & NLRD about RPL students within institutions.
- Seek QC accreditation.

RPL CANDIDATES

- Accept co-responsibility as an equal partner in the RPL process.
- Expect to be treated with fairness
- Respect the processes and procedures of institutions & workplaces.

Funding



Use Existing Contributions from Fiscus

Primary Funds – State Funds

Funding Differentiated

Allocations Published Annually

National RPL Strategy



Implementation

Coordinating Mechanism

Roles: DHET, SAQA, QCs, Providers

Funding

RPL Policy Implementation Plan



2019-20

Launch and advocate amended and aligned RPL Policy

Seek Funding

2021-25

Deepen understanding of amended and aligned RPL Policy 2023-25

Professional development of practitioners and practices consolidated 2025: RPL System Est.







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