

3MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

No 125

2006

REGULATIONS SETTING-UP THE NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS FRAMEWORK FOR NAMIBIA:

NAMIBIA QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY ACT, 1996

The Minister has, under section 14 of the Namibia Qualifications Authority Act, 1996 (Act No. 29 of 1996) and on the recommendation of the Council, made the regulations set out in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE **ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS**

1. Definitions
2. Establishment of the NQF
3. Components of the NQF
4. The NQF Classification System
5. NQF credits
6. Use of "National" and "Namibia"
7. Registration on the NQF
8. Application for registration
9. Registration
10. Appeals to the Minister

Definitions

1. In these regulations a word or expression to which a meaning has been given in the Act bears that meaning, and unless the context otherwise indicates -

"accredited body" means any person, organisation or institution accredited by the Namibia Qualifications Authority (NQA) pursuant to Regulations for the Accreditation of Persons, Institutions or Organisations published in Government Notice No. 124 of 28 August 2006;

"NQF" means the Namibia Qualifications Framework established in terms of regulation 2;

"NQF Classification System" means the classification system set out in Annexure B;

"outcome of learning" means an ability of an individual in terms of specific knowledge, understanding, skills and attributes attained as a result of a period of formal or non-formal learning;

“qualification” means any award which represents the attainment, following robust assessment processes, of a coherent cluster of specified outcomes of learning to prescribed standards of performance;

“recognised national body” means any body recognised by the NQA as meeting the criteria specified in regulation 7(2);

“registration quality” means full compliance with criteria established by the NQA under these regulations for the registration of qualifications and unit standards on the NQF;

“the Act” means the Namibia Qualifications Authority Act, 1996 (Act No 29 of 1996); and

“unit standard” means a qualification component that may be formally recognised as an award independently of the award of the qualification and which qualification meets the criteria specified in Annexure H.

Establishment of NQF

2. The National Qualifications Framework is established and it shall consist of the components specified in regulations 3 and 4.

Components of the NQF

3. (1) The NQF shall consist of 10 levels each defined by a set of descriptors as described in Annexure A.

(2) The NQF shall consist of qualifications duly recognised by the NQA as being of registration quality and that meet the criteria for any one of the following qualification types as defined and elaborated in Annexure C:

- (a) certificates;
- (b) diplomas;
- (c) bachelor degree;
- (d) bachelor honours degree;
- (e) professional bachelor degree;
- (f) masters degree; and
- (g) doctoral degree.

(4) The National Qualifications Framework shall further consist of unit standards duly recognised by the NQA as being of registration quality.

The NQF Classification System

4. (1) The NQF shall consist of a number of fields of learning as determined by the Council and subfields and domains known as the NQF Classification System.

(2) Qualifications and unit standards shall be placed on the NQF according to their level and an approved item from the NQF Classification System.

NQF credits

5. The quantum of learning recognised through qualifications and unit standards registered on the NQF shall be measured in terms of NQF credits where one credit equates to 10 hours of notional learning time which is inclusive of directed and self-directed learning and assessment.

Use of “National” and “Namibia”

6. The terms ‘National’ and ‘Namibia’ when used in conjunction with the name of a qualification or unit standard are protected NQF terms and may only be used in naming a qualification or unit standard developed in and for a context that meets the criteria specified in Annexure D.

Registration on the NQF

7. (1) An accredited body or a recognised national body may develop a qualification or qualifications or any associated unit standards and have such qualification or unit standards registered on the NQF.

(2) A body not an accredited body may be recognised by the NQA as able to submit national qualifications or unit standards where such a body may readily be acknowledged as having standing in the relevant economic sector or discipline area, such standing being indicated by any or all of the following:

- (a) a legislative authority to act within the sphere of competence, perhaps in a governance, registration or other regulatory role;
- (b) an electoral system for representation of the body that includes principal participants in the sector or discipline area;
- (c) the existence of sufficient evidence that the group is a reflection of, or has the potential to reflect, the interests of significant stakeholders including

workers, learners, employers, professional bodies, educators, trainers or the State in qualifications and unit standards setting;

- (d) the group is purposely convened by the NQA to develop unit standards or qualifications for a sector or discipline area.

(3) Any body so recognised under subregulation (2) must have or have access to sufficient and sustainable means to co-ordinate qualification and unit standard setting, consultation and endorsement.

(4) Any body so recognised in subregulation (2) must have or have access to sufficient and sustainable means to co-ordinate and facilitate quality assurance of assessment and participation in accreditation.

Application for registration

8. (1) An accredited body or a recognised national body that wishes to register –

- (a) a qualification on the NQF shall make an application on the form Annexure E.
- (b) a unit standard on the NQF shall make an application on the form Annexure F.

(2) An application referred to in subregulation (1) shall be submitted to the Director.

(3) A qualification submitted for registration shall be in compliance with technical criteria set out in the Criteria for the Registration of Qualifications set out in Annexure G.

(3) Any unit standard submitted for registration shall be in compliance with technical criteria set out in Criteria for the Registration of Unit Standards set out in Annexure H.

Registration

9. (1) The Director shall consider the application made in terms of regulation 8 and shall carry out any such investigation as may be directed by the Council and it shall advise the Council on the suitability of the application.

- (2) The Council may, on receipt of advice from the Director –

- (a) approve, subject to any conditions which it considers necessary, the registration of all qualifications and unit standards on the NQF; or
- (b) refuse the application and provide reasons for the refusal to the applicant.

(2) The NQA shall manage any additions, alterations or deletions to or from the NQF Classification System.

Appeals to Minister

10. (1) An accredited body or body aggrieved by the decision of the NQA made in terms of these regulations may, within 14 days of receipt of a decision of the NQA and in writing, appeal against that decision to the Minister.

(2) An appeal shall contain the grounds for the appeal as well as any supporting documentation on which such an appeal is based.

(3) The person appealing shall serve copies of the appeal on the NQA and on any other interested person and both shall have the right to reply to each ground of appeal raised and such reply shall also be served on the appellant.

(4) The Minister shall consider the appeal as well as the reply and make a decision which is just and appropriate in the circumstances.

ANNEXURES

Annexure A – Level Descriptors for the National Qualifications Framework

Annexure B NQF Classification System

Annexure C – Qualification types

Annexure D Criteria for the Use of ‘National’ and ‘Namibia’

Annexure E Application for registration of qualification

Annexure F Application for registration of unit standard

Annexure G Criteria for the Registration of Qualifications

Annexure H Criteria for the Registration of Unit Standards

Annexure A

Level Descriptors for the National Qualifications Framework

Level	Descriptor
10	<p>Comprehensive, systematic and in-depth mastery of a discipline/field's knowledge, research, analytical and/or creative requirements. Able to contribute ideas and to debate at the cutting edge of an area of specialisation.</p> <p>Highest level of research capabilities and/or in the creation of new knowledge, art or work.</p> <p>Provide through publication and/or presentation an original contribution to knowledge through research or scholarship, as judged by independent experts and peers applying international standards.</p>
9	<p>Comprehensive and systematic knowledge in a discipline or field with specialist knowledge in an area at the forefront of that discipline or field.</p> <p>Capacity for self-directed study and the ability to work independently. Planning and carrying out of a substantial piece of original research or scholarship to internationally recognised standards and involving a high order of skill in analysis and critical evaluation.</p> <p>Identification, analysis and proposed responses to real world or complex issues and problems drawing systematically and creatively on the principles, theories and methodologies of a particular discipline.</p> <p>Advanced information retrieval, processing, analytical, synthesising and independent evaluation of quantitative and qualitative data.</p> <p>Able to present and communicate academic or professional work effectively, catering for a wide range of specialist and non specialist audiences and/or in diverse genres.</p>
8	<p>Deepened, comprehensive and systematic expertise in a particular discipline. Developed research capacity using a coherent and critical understanding of the principles, theories and methodologies of a particular discipline.</p> <p>Selects research methods, techniques and technologies appropriate to a particular problem.</p> <p>Efficient and effective information retrieval and processing skills, involving critical analysis and independent evaluation of quantitative and qualitative data.</p> <p>Engages with current research and scholarly or professional literature. Able to present and communicate academic or professional work effectively, catering for a wide range of audiences and/or in diverse genres.</p>
7	<p>Knowledge of a major discipline with areas of specialisation in depth. Analysis, transformation and evaluation of abstract data and concepts in the creation of appropriate responses to resolve given or contextual abstract problems.</p> <p>Carry out processes that require a command of highly specialised technical or scholastic and basic research skills across a major discipline and which involve the full range of procedures in a major discipline. Application in complex, variable and specialised contexts.</p> <p>Planning, resourcing and managing processes within broad parameters and functions with complete accountability for determining, achieving and evaluating personal and/or group outcomes.</p>

Level	Descriptor
6	<p>Demonstrates focussed knowledge and skills in a particular field using general principles and application and/or some specialised knowledge with depth in more than one area. Analysis, reformatting and evaluation of a wide range of information used in the formulation of appropriate responses to resolve both concrete and abstract problems.</p> <p>Carry out processes that require a command of wide-ranging highly specialised technical or scholastic skills and/or which involve a wide choice of standard and non-standard procedures, often in non-standard combinations, often in highly variable routine and non-routine contexts.</p> <p>Manages processes within broad parameters for defined activities. Complete accountability for determining and achieving personal and/or group outcomes.</p>
5	<p>Broad, general knowledge based on general principle in a specific area with substantial depth in some aspects. Analytical interpretation of a wide range of data and the determination of appropriate methods and procedures in response to a range of concrete problems with some theoretical elements.</p> <p>Carry out processes that require a wide range of specialised technical or scholastic skills involving a wide choice of standard and non-standard procedures. Employed in a variety of routine and non-routine contexts.</p> <p>Self-directed and sometimes directive activity within broad general guidelines or functions. Full responsibility for the nature, quantity and quality of outcomes, with possible responsibility for the achievement of group outcome.</p>
4	<p>Employing a broad knowledge base incorporating some theoretical concepts or in-depth applied knowledge and skills in a specific area. Analytical interpretation of information. Making informed judgement and offers a range of sometimes innovative responses to concrete but often unfamiliar problems.</p> <p>Carry out processes that require a wide range of technical or scholastic skills and/or that offer a considerable choice of procedures. Often employed in a variety of familiar and unfamiliar contexts.</p> <p>Applied in self-directed activity under broad guidance and evaluation. Complete responsibility for quantity and quality of output, with possible responsibility for the quantity and quality of the output of others.</p>
3	<p>Employing some relevant theoretical knowledge and interpretation of available information. Uses discretion and judgement over a range of known responses to familiar problems.</p> <p>Carry out processes that require a range of well-developed skills and offer a significant choice of procedures within a range of familiar contexts.</p> <p>Applied in directed activity with some autonomy. Under general supervision and quality checking, though with significant responsibility for the quantity and quality of output, with possible responsibility for the output of others.</p>

Level	Descriptor
2	<p>Employs basic operational knowledge using readily available information. Uses known solutions to familiar problems with little generation of new ideas.</p> <p>Carry out processes that are moderate in range, are established and familiar and offer a clear choice of routine responses.</p> <p>Applied in directed activity under general supervision and quality control. Some responsibility for quantity and quality, with possible responsibility for guiding others.</p>
1	<p>Employs recall and a narrow range of knowledge and cognitive skills. No generation of new ideas.</p> <p>Carry out processes that are limited in range, repetitive and familiar, and employed within closely defined contexts.</p> <p>Applied in directed activity under close supervision with no responsibility for the work or learning of others.</p>

Annexure B

The Classification System for the Registration of Unit Standards and Naming of National Qualifications on the National Qualifications Framework of Namibia

Introduction

Purpose of this document This document presents information on the structure and management of a NQF Classification System. This system is a key structural dimension of the National Qualifications System in Namibia.

Adoption of the NQF Classification System The NQF Classification System was approved by the Council of the Namibia Qualifications Authority 14 April 2005.

The Need for a Classification System

Placement of qualifications Qualifications will be placed on the NQF according to their level of certification and principal subject area. The scope of subject areas covered by a comprehensive NQF requires a mechanism to:

- establish some consistency in the understanding of what is included within each subject area, and
- to enable people to readily locate qualifications that may be of interest to them.

The proposed NQF Classification System will enable such consistency and accession capabilities.

Naming of national qualifications Consistency of understanding of the scope of learning outcomes recognised by a qualification will be further enhanced by requiring the naming of national qualifications to include an approved item from the NQF Classification System. Registration criteria for national qualifications require qualifications to be named according to the following convention:

<Qualification Type> in/of <Classification System Item>

There may be free text preceding and following the above format so long as the free text does not diminish or mislead as to the meaningfulness of the qualification title.

Defining scope Education and training institutions or organisations may wish to express the scope of services for which they seek accreditation in broad terms

of accreditation

rather than by specific courses. The NQF Classification System offers a coherent mechanism through which a scope of accreditation could be expressed in terms of learning outcomes rather than course delivery. For example, a provider may apply for accreditation for:

All unit standards in the Subfield of Livestock Farming up to Level 5.

or

Programmes associated with the Subfield of Horticulture to Level 5 and the Domain Sports Turf to Level 3.

Such specification may limit the need for continual application for expansions of accreditation. The NQA will have been assured that the quality management systems had sufficient capacity to cope with any programme within the scope defined.

Expressing qualification requirements

Qualification developers may wish to enable their qualifications to recognise diverse attainment contexts through elective sets of required outcomes of learning. The NQF Classification System provides a coherent mechanism to express such elective requirements. For example, the qualification requirements might include the following statement:

To gain this qualification:

- Credit is required for *all* unit standards in the Compulsory List A; and
- a *minimum* of 15 credits up to Level 4 are required from the Subfields in Elective List B.

-

Data sharing and comparison

A NQF Classification System that provides clarity regarding the scope of subject coverage of qualifications will be able to be used, particularly at the broadest level of the System, to share and/or compare learning and qualification attainment data with other agencies within Namibia (the Department of Statistics for Census purposes, for example) and with other countries.

A need for such comparison may be amplified with the actualisation of a Regional Qualifications Framework envisaged by the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

The NQF Classification System**Three tiered system**

The NQF Classification System shall have three tiers:

1. FIELDS of learning, being the broadest aggregation of learning outcomes with a coherent alignment
2. Subfields of learning, being logical sub categorisations of

FIELDS, and

3. Domains of learning, being the smallest coherent aggregation of learning outcomes, having a more narrow and specific alignment.

Unit standards will be registered in a Domain.

To illustrate the three tiers described above, the following, hypothetical example is given.

***Illustrative
example of
tiers***

The FIELD of *Agriculture and Nature Conservation* could be divided into Subfields such as:

Horticulture
Forestry and Wood Technology
Livestock
Arable Farming
Fisheries
Wildlife Management

The Subfield of *Livestock* could be divided into domains such as:

cattle raising
dairying
sheep farming
shearing
pig raising
goat farming
animal husbandry
etc.

A unit standard, *Milk cattle by hand* would be registered on the NQF in the domain of cattle raising. This domain would be a logical place for people to search for such a unit standard.

***Control of
FIELDS of
learning***

Fields of learning have been determined by the Council of the NQA and may only be amended by them. This tight control is to protect the viability of the NQF Classification System to act as a mechanism for data sharing between agencies and countries. Such sharing is generally viable at the broadest categorisation of any taxonomy.

FIELDS of learning

The following twelve FIELDS have been approved as the broadest categorisation of learning outcomes on the NQF in Namibia:

FIELDS of Learning

- | | |
|---|--|
| • Agriculture and Nature Conservation | • Human and Social Studies |
| • Business, Commerce and Management Studies | • Law, Military Science and Security |
| • Communication Studies and Language | • Health Sciences and Social Services |
| • Culture and the Arts | • Physical, Mathematical and Computer Sciences |
| • Education, Training and Development | • Physical Planning and Construction |
| • Manufacturing, Engineering and Technology | • Services and Life Sciences |

Note: The above FIELDS have a nomenclature that closely aligns with those used in Botswana and South African qualification systems.

Subfields and domains

Subfields and domains shall be nominated by qualification developers and/or recognised national bodies developing unit standards. The approval and subsequent management of the NQF Classification System shall be the responsibility of the Standard Setting section of the NQA.

Management of Subfields and domains

The Standard Setting section of the NQA shall ensure that nominated Subfields and/or domains retain high levels of obvious coherence with higher tiers of the NQF Classification System. They will also look to ensure that the nominated nomenclature is likely to be understood by the wider public and that there is no unnecessary duplication of terms.

Management of the NQF Classification System shall be guided by the rules shown in Appendix A.

Subject Nomenclature in Higher Education Qualifications***Designators and qualifiers***

It is common for higher education qualifications to include, in their titles, a:

Designator – the broad area of learning recognised by the qualification, eg, a Bachelor ***of Arts*** ;

Qualifier – the specialist area of learning recognised by the qualification, eg, a Bachelor of Arts ***in Anthropology***.

It is common for the Designator to be prefixed by 'of' and for the Qualifier to be prefixed by 'in'. Additional sub-qualifiers may be added to show increasing subdivisions.

Naming aligns

The qualifier used must have a coherent alignment with the outcomes of learning covered by the qualification, especially those making up a

<i>with outcomes of learning</i>	<p>sizeable part of the highest level of outcomes in the qualification.</p> <p>In general, the minimum volume associated with this subject area is 50 - 66% of the outcomes of learning at the highest level.</p>
<i>Control of naming</i>	<p>As the use of Designators and Qualifiers assist commonality of understanding of qualification coverage across institutions, the assignment of allowable names is usually controlled by a central body.</p>
<i>Unified system</i>	<p>The NQF is a unifying tool for qualifications in Namibia. As the NQF Classification System is to be used to describe learning areas covered by the NQF, the existing system of Designators and Qualifiers will be incorporated within the Classification System.</p> <p>As the trends of globalisation and internationalisation of qualifications and associated delivery seems greatest in higher education, it is important for the Designators and Qualifiers to be a transparent feature within the NQF Classification System.</p>
<i>Designators as special Subfields</i>	<p>Designators shall be treated as special cases of Subfields – <i>Designator Subfields</i> and will be grouped independently of other Subfields within a FIELD.</p> <p>The Council of the NQA shall, following a submission from a higher education qualification developer and following consultation with relevant stakeholders, approve <i>Designator Subfields</i> and place these within or across relevant FIELDS of the NQF Classification System.</p> <p>Care will be taken to ensure there is no unnecessary duplication of names with existing Subfields and that the name represents a meaningful description of the relevant outcomes of learning.</p>
<i>Qualifiers as special domains</i>	<p>Qualification developers may submit a name for a Qualifier when lodging a qualification for registration on the NQF. The NQA Council will approve such a Qualifier so long as there was a coherent and meaningful alignment with one of the approved Designator Subfields, and unnecessary duplication with any existing domains was avoided.</p> <p>The Qualifier will be treated as a domain of a Subfield – a <i>qualifier domain</i>, and would be grouped independently of other domains within a Subfield.</p>

Appendix A – Management of the NQF Classification System

Need for management

The Broad FIELDS of the NQF Classification System have been determined by the Council of the NQA in establishing the NQF. These FIELDS may only be altered with the approval of the Council.

Subfields and domains will be added and amended as the NQF grows and evolves. The following criteria shall guide the management of additions, deletions and alterations to the NQF Classification System.

Making change requests

Change requests shall be made using the prescribed form (attached).

Adding items to the Classification System

Reasons for adding items

The addition of a new item(s) on the NQF Classification System may be required when a new category of learning or work performance is:

- identified in the unit standards analysis process
- identified in the qualification design process
- requested by an industry sector as existing items are no longer fit for all purposes
- identified through a review of unit standards or qualifications, and/or
- proposed by the NQA to eliminate duplications and overlaps.

Requirements for adding items

Before submitting a new item(s), there must be a check that the proposed category:

- conforms to the definitions of one of the two relevant levels of the classification system
- contains more than one domain or coherent subject division if a Subfield is proposed
- contains more than one unit standard (usually 10 - 30) if a domain is proposed
- is unique, i.e., it doesn't duplicate an existing category name
- is specific to the higher category (ie, the relationship is obvious) in which it will be placed (applies also to unit standards), and
- is meaningful to the industry sector or qualification developer as a descriptor for the cluster of unit standards or domains.

Deleting items from the Classification System

Reasons for deleting an item

The deletion of an existing item(s) from the NQF Classification System may be required when the category of learning or work performance is:

- identified in the unit standards analysis or qualification design process as no longer being needed
- identified by an industry sector or qualification developer as an existing

Impact of deleting an item

- item no longer fit for purpose
 - identified as no longer required through a review of unit standards or qualifications, and
 - proposed by the NQA section to eliminate duplications and overlaps.
- Deleting an item will have an impact as the classification item may have a number of uses. Before submitting a request for a deletion of an existing item an Impact Report should be completed. This report must detail:
- the likely consequences on unit standard registrations, qualification structures, and institutions' accreditations, and
 - suggested actions to deal with any consequences.

Impact on unit standards

A check must be made to see if any registered or draft unit standards and qualifications are in the category that is proposed to be deleted. If the category is empty, then the recommendation to delete will likely be able to be actioned quickly.

If the category is not empty, then a new home for any unit standards or qualifications in the category proposed for deletion must be suggested. A timeframe for moving the unit standards or qualifications into their new 'home' must also be provided.

Impact on Qualifications

A check must be made to see if any qualifications are affected by the proposed deletion. Alterations to the existence or placement of classification items may affect the integrity of a qualification; particularly where the qualification specifies required credits by a NQF Classification System category (ie x credits from domain Y. Deleting Y will affect learner ability to meet the requirements of the qualification).

If the integrity of any qualification is not affected by the proposed deletion, the recommendation to delete can likely be actioned quickly.

If the integrity of any qualification is likely to be affected, then a plan to restore the integrity of affected qualifications must be suggested by the group suggesting the deletion. The feasibility of the plan must be checked by the NQA before the deletion could be approved.

Impact on provider accreditation

A check must be made with the NQA to determine the number of current accreditations that include the category proposed for deletion.

If there are no current accreditations inclusive of the category, then the recommendation to delete can likely be actioned quickly.

If accreditations exist for the category proposed for deletion, then a plan to protect the accreditation status of institutions and individuals must be attached to or included in the Impact Report. The NQA must check the feasibility of managing any accreditation transfers before changing the classification item.

Moving existing classification items

<i>Reasons for moving items</i>	As the NQF develops, an industry sector or qualification developer will perhaps gain a better appreciation of its own sector. They may find that some classifications (probably domains) are better placed under a different Subfield.
<i>Actions needed</i>	The actions are the same as for deletions of Subfields or domains. A key requirement is the assurance that any accreditations are shifted as well and that the integrity of any affected qualifications is upheld.

Renaming an existing classification

<i>Reasons for renaming items</i>	<p>The triggers for renaming Subfields or domains are similar to those outlined for adding items.</p> <p>Any renaming of Subfields or domains must meet the general requirements for classification categories.</p>
<i>Consequence of renaming</i>	<p>It is unclear if any NQF-related database systems will likely be able to readily action the effects of any renaming. There should, therefore, be some consideration of the complexity of any renaming in documentation related to qualifications, unit standards, accreditations, assessment guides and other unit standard support documents. These documents may have to be amended immediately or, preferably, at the next scheduled review of the affected unit standards or qualifications. This comment must be made in the impact report.</p>

Appendix B - Application Form: Change Request for the NQF Classification System

Name of Group	_____
Submitting Change Request:	_____
Contact Person:	_____
Contact Address:	_____

Contact Phone:	_____
Contact Email	_____
Date:	_____

SECTION 1 – The new or changed classification required

Subfield

No change	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Add new subfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	New subfield name: _____
Designate existing subfield <i>Lapsing</i> and create a new subfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Existing subfield name: _____ New subfield name: _____

Domains

Add new domain	<input type="checkbox"/>	New domain name: _____
Designate existing domain <i>Lapsing</i> and create a new domain	<input type="checkbox"/>	Existing domain name: _____ New domain name: _____
Designate existing domain <i>Lapsing</i> and move domain name to a different subfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Existing subfield location: _____ New subfield location: _____

Rationale for the new or changed classification

Please provide a brief rationale for the addition or change. For example, a new category of learning or training has been identified; industry terminology has changed; rationalisation or expansion of existing classification categories is required.

For a new classification, list the draft titles of the new unit standards that will be classified in each new domain (or attach the list to this form)

SECTION 2**Impact of the change on existing unit standards, accreditations, and qualifications**

Please complete the three impact sections below

Impact on existing unit standards

List the registered unit standards affected by the change to the classification system.

Existing classification

Subfield	Domain	Id

New classification

Subfield	Domain	Id

Impact on existing provider accreditations

List the domains and/or subfields for which providers currently hold accreditation and indicate how accreditation will be extended to take account of the change to the classification system.

Current Accreditation for			Accreditation will be extended to		
Nature of accreditation	Classification	Level	Nature of accreditation	Classification	Level
Field			Subfield/Domain Id		
Subfield			Subfield/Domain Id		
Domain			Domain/Id		

Impact on existing qualifications

List the registered qualifications that contain a changed classification (domain or subfield) in an elective set.

Qualification title	Subfield or Domain
National Certificate/Diploma in [Ref: xxxx]	

Other comments

(Optional)

Annexure C

Definitions of Qualification Types on the National Qualifications Framework

Broad characteristics

Three broad types of qualifications are able to be placed on the NQF:

- Degree
- Diplomas
- Certificates

Each type is distinguished by the following, broad characteristics:

Degrees

A *degree* is generally awarded on the basis of the satisfactory completion of a course of advanced learning that is taught mainly by people engaged in research and that gives an emphasis to general principles and basic knowledge as the basis for self-directed work and learning.

Five broad types of degrees are available:

Doctoral
 Masters
 Bachelor Honours
 Professional Bachelor
 Bachelors

The distinguishing features that characterise each and which may represent a standard to be met for any qualification to carry any of the above terms are provided and in some aspects discussed in the following sections.

The distinguishing features of these *broad categories* only have been described.

Often such degrees are represented as a number of subject specialisms of the broad category, ie, a Bachelor of <Specialism>. Any specialism must firstly, however, meet the agreed standard for the relevant broad type of degree.

Diplomas A *diploma* is generally awarded following the satisfactory attainment of a sizeable, coherent cluster of outcomes of learning requiring a high level of demand and aligned with one or more learning areas. Diplomas generally require the attainment of a volume of learning smaller than that required for the award of a degree.

Diplomas may be an integral component of a degree and/or standalone from any other qualification.

Diplomas may be awarded across more than one level of the NQF between Levels 5 and 8 inclusive. Distinguishing between diplomas certificated at different levels may be achieved by the inclusion in the Level in the title.

Certificates The award of a *certificate* generally follows the attainment of a meaningful and coherent cluster of outcomes of learning associated with one or more areas of learning. The volume of attainment recognised by a Certificate is generally less than that required for the award of a diploma.

Certificates may be an integral component of a degree and/or diploma and/or may be a stand alone qualification.

Certificates may be awarded at more than one level of the NQF between Levels 1 and 8 inclusive. Distinguishing between Certificates at different awarding levels may be achieved by the inclusion in the Level in the title.

Specific characteristics

Each qualification type is further characterised by specific criteria representing a standard that must be complied with if any qualification is to be specified as a particular type. These specific criteria are as on the following pages.

Certificates

Characteristics and purpose

Qualifications carrying the name *Certificate* generally recognise ability or preparedness for both employment and further education and training.

Such qualifications recognise proven ability in a coherent cluster of outcomes of learning pertinent to a work role or a recognisable and meaningful milestone on an education and training pathway.

Where Certificates are awardable at a level in advance of the level of certification of a Bachelor degree - *Post Graduate Certificate* – such qualifications often recognise ongoing professional development or continuing professional development in the same subject as an earlier degree. Such qualifications broaden, extend and/or deepen currently recognised knowledge and skills.

Level of certification

Certificates may be awarded at Levels 1 to 8.

Size of qualification

A *minimum* of 40 NQF credits of which a *minimum* of 40 must be at or above the level of certification.

Diplomas

Characteristics and purpose

Qualifications carrying the name *Diploma* recognise:

- preparedness of learners for self-directed application of skills and knowledge
- capacity for initiative and judgement across a broad range of educational and vocational areas, and
- capacity for initiative and judgement in technical, professional, and/or management roles.

The knowledge, understanding and skills recognised in a diploma qualification are generally an extension of that recognised in prior qualifications or experience.

Diploma qualifications issued in advance of the level of certification of a Bachelor Degree – a *Post Graduate Diploma* - recognise:

- an extended and deepened level of knowledge and skills that build on those developed in the principal subjects of an earlier degree (or other degree)
- awareness and familiarity, through a systematic and current survey, of current thinking and research in a particular body of knowledge, and
- instruction in relevant research methodologies.

A lower qualification may not be awarded for early exit from a Diploma programme except where exit represents the attainment of another qualification.

Level of certification

Diplomas may be registered at Levels 5 to 8.

Size of qualification

A *minimum* of 120 NQF credits are required of which a *minimum* of 72 must be at or above the level of certification.

Bachelor Degree

Characteristics and purpose

A Bachelor's degree represents a systematic, well-rounded and coherent introduction to the broad knowledge, ideas, principles, concepts, chief research methods and problem-solving techniques of a recognised major subject (or subjects, in the case of a double degree or a double major).

It generally involves at least one sequential study programme in which content is progressively developed to the point where a candidate is prepared for postgraduate study and supervised research. It prepares a candidate for advanced study as well as directed research and scholarship in the major subject(s) of the degree.

A qualification carrying the name *Bachelor* must be taught mainly by people engaged in research.

The qualification must require:

- an emphasis to the general principles, concepts, chief research methods, problem-solving techniques and basic knowledge of an area(s) of learning
- development and use of ability in self-directed work and learning
- the use of skills needed to acquire, understand and assess information from a range of sources
- intellectual independence, critical thinking and analytical rigor, and
- advanced communication and collaborative skills.

A lower qualification may not be awarded for early exit from a Bachelor degree programme except where exit represents the attainment of another qualification.

Level of certification

Bachelor Degrees will be awarded at Level 7.

Qualification size

A minimum of 360 NQF credits is required from Level 4 and above.

A minimum of 72 NQF credits (60% of a full year of study) must come from Level 7.

The number of contributing credits from Level 4 is restricted to a maximum of 40 credits.

Bachelor Honours Degree

Characteristics and purpose

Bachelor Honours degrees represent an initial post graduate specialisation qualification building on a Bachelor degree in the same cognate area, often preparing people for research-based post graduate study.

Bachelor Honours degrees must:

- consolidate and deepen expertise in a particular discipline beyond that recognised in a Bachelor programme
- develop research capacity in the methodology and techniques of that discipline
- demand a high level of theoretical engagement and intellectual independence, and
- require the conduct and reporting of supervised research representing a minimum of 25% of the total credits at the level of certification.

A lower qualification may not be awarded for early exit from a Bachelor Honours degree programme except where exit represents the attainment of another qualification.

Level of certification

Bachelor Honours degrees shall be awarded at Level 8.

Size of qualification

A *minimum* of 120 NQF credits at Level 8 *in addition* to those required to attain a Bachelor Degree.

A *minimum* of 30 of these Level 8 credits must be research related.

Professional Bachelor Degree

Characteristics and purpose

Professional Bachelor degrees represent substantial attainment of a body of outcomes of learning greater than and in advance of a Bachelor degree. Such degrees normally contain a substantial element of 'learning by doing' and often focus on preparation for entry into a professional field of practice.

Professional Bachelor degrees must:

- build to a level of conceptual sophistication, specialised knowledge and intellectual autonomy (similar to that described for Bachelor Honours degrees)
- include a terminal project or other supervised practice-based exercise(s) intended to demonstrate readiness for employment in the professional or occupational field of the qualification, and
- require performance in accordance with a regulatory framework administered by a regulatory or professional body (and thus have the direct recognition and endorsement of that body).

A lower qualification may not be awarded for early exit from a Professional Bachelor degree programme except where exit represents the attainment of another qualification.

Level of certification

A Professional Bachelor Degree shall be awarded at Level 8.

Size of qualification

A *minimum* of 480 NQF credits at Level 4 and above are required of which a *minimum* of 120 credits must be at level 8.

The number of contributing credits from Level 4 is restricted to a *maximum* of 40 credits.

Masters Degrees

Characteristics and purpose

Degrees at a Masterate level are normally designed to build on the principal subject(s) of a qualifying degree or qualification that itself contains a significant research component or preparation at an advanced level of the National Qualifications Framework. Alternatively, a Masters degree may build on relevant knowledge and skills derived from occupational experience.

Masterate degrees are generally intended to prepare researchers who can contribute to the advancement of knowledge and/or prepare people for advanced and specialised employment.

Typically, Masterate degrees require people to:

- demonstrate mastery of theoretically sophisticated subject matter
- evaluate critically the findings and discussions in the literature
- to research, analyse and argue from evidence; to apply knowledge to new situations, and
- engage in rigorous intellectual analysis, criticism and problem-solving.

Masterate degrees must contain a significant element of supervised research. The results of this research would normally be embodied in a thesis, dissertation or substantial research paper, but in some cases be incorporated in a series of papers. Where a number of papers are involved, the research component must be a *minimum* of 25% of the credits required for the award of the qualification.

The research component must be at the level of certification.

The research should demonstrate a capacity in the candidate for independent thinking. Creative work may also contribute to the research output.

A lower qualification may not be awarded for early exit from a Masters degree programme except where exit represents the attainment of another qualification.

Level of certification

Masters degrees shall be awarded at Level 9.

Size of qualification

A *minimum* of 240 NQF credits at or above Level 9. A *minimum* of 25% of these credits must be awarded on the basis of a thesis or creative work.

Doctoral Degrees

Characteristics and purpose

A Doctoral degree is the highest qualification awarded within the National Qualifications Framework. Such degrees may be:

- a pure research degree – a Doctor of Philosophy or
- a practice-oriented degree – a Named Doctorate or Professional Doctorate (eg Ed.D, DMus)
- a degree based on coursework, examination and dissertation.

Degrees carrying the term ‘Doctor’ in the title must:

- refer to a research or practice degree that is at a significantly higher level and of significantly higher status than a masterate
- normally represent the culmination of a structured sequence of instruction at educational institutions that starts at bachelor degree level and reaches a stage beyond masterate when the student becomes an increasingly independent scholar and makes a substantial and original contribution to knowledge. Coursework may apply but should:
 - only contribute to the preparation for research, except in the case of a Named Doctorate;
 - be at a level above that of masterate qualifications; and
 - not normally cover more than one full-time academic year (ie, no more than the equivalent of 120 NQF credits).
- require the development of the learner under the guidance of recognised experts in the field of study and under circumstances which allow the student access to appropriate research resources, and
- be awarded on the basis of an original and substantial contribution to knowledge in the form of a thesis as judged by independent experts applying contemporary international standards.

The thesis should constitute the entire body of work that will be assessed (except in the case of a Named Doctorate where it must contribute to a minimum of 2/3rds of the final award – generally a minimum of 240 NQF credits). Learners in the visual or performing arts may present a creative work in place of the thesis.

A lower qualification may not be awarded for early exit from a Doctoral degree programme except where exit represents the attainment of another qualification.

Research Doctoral degrees may not be attained through credit accumulation.

Higher Doctorates and Honorary Doctorates shall not constitute part of the National Qualifications Framework

Level of certification

Level 10.

Size of qualification

In credit terms, a Doctoral degree would carry a value of a *minimum* of 360 NQF credits, all of which would be Level 10.

Annexure D

Criteria for the Use of 'National' and 'Namibia' in the Titles of Qualifications on the National Qualifications Framework

Protected terms	<p>The use of the terms 'Namibia' and 'National' are protected within the National Qualifications Framework when used to name qualifications. Their use may only be included in the following situations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A recognised national body has endorsed the designed qualification as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • representing the combination of outcomes of learning that reflect the economic, social, technological and/or cultural needs of Namibia; • being the only qualification that will be readily recognised by national stakeholders as representing satisfactory attainment, and • being the template against which programmes should be developed by individual education and training providers to build and enhance the abilities of learners towards certification in that area of learning. 2. The qualification is intended for the public domain – it is able to be awarded by any appropriately accredited education and training provider who complies with and meets any national assessment arrangements stipulated for the award of that qualification. 3. The Namibia Qualifications Authority has authorised such use.
Terms are inter-changeable	<p>The terms 'Namibia' and 'National' are deemed to have the same meaning when used in qualification titles.</p>
Limited application	<p>The terms 'Namibia' or 'National' may be only used for one, uniquely titled qualification.</p>

The following documents have been attached to this submission:

Rationale for the qualifications	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> NQA check
Evidence of national support	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> NQA check
Quality assurance checklist	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> NQA check

The preferred review date for these qualifications is

Signature of contact person

Date

Checklist for the Quality Assurance of Qualifications

Name of body responsible:

Qualification Titles

(show Reference Numbers if the qualifications are being reviewed)

Requirement	Checked by		Tick box for compliance, or include explanatory comments and expand in covering letter if required
	Body	NQA	Comments
GENERAL			
There is a clear and justified purpose for the qualification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
The content of the qualification aligns with the rationale and is consistent with the title	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
The contents of the document are internally coherent, make sense and are simply stated	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Broad as well as specific outcomes are included	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Language is clear and does not present potential barriers to access	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Text is free from typographical, grammatical, and punctuation errors (publishable quality) & meets current formatting requirements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
SPECIFICS			
<i>1. Rationale</i>			
The purpose of the qualification is elaborated	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
There is evidence of sector wide support for the qualification and its structure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Requirement	Checked by		Tick box for compliance, or include explanatory comments and expand in covering letter if required
	Body	NQA	Comments
2. Type of Qualification			
The qualification fits the outcome, credit and level requirements for the relevant type of qualification on the NQF.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Qualification Structure			
The total number of credits is shown	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Credits are shown for each Level	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Credits by level are shown for each set (and strand)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
The arithmetic is correct	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other bodies whose unit standards are used are listed (where relevant)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Title			
The title is concise, distinctive, appropriate and indicative of the content	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
The title indicates the qualification type	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
The title includes a Classification category	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
The title does not refer to products, organisations or documentation.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Outcomes			
The outcome(s) represented by attainment of the whole qualification is stated clearly	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Component outcomes that make up the qualification are stated	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
The component outcomes are expressed as specifically as possible	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Details of component outcomes not unit standards are publicly accessible and include criteria for assessment decisions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Component outcomes not unit standards are appropriately assigned Levels and credit values	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

	Checked by		Tick box for compliance, or include explanatory comments and expand in covering letter if required
Requirement	Body	NQA	Comments
6. Purpose			
The purpose statement is consistent with the rationale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Explanation for any strands or optional sets is provided	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Significant relationships with other qualifications are identified	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Entry restrictions are clear and the reason for restricted access given	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Guidance to potential graduates is clear.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Registration or licensing requirements additional to the qualification are stated	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7. Qualification Requirements			
The requirements for the award of the qualification are coherent and simply stated	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Minimum number of credits and/or unit standards and/or outcomes are shown for each set	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other maximum and minimum credit or level requirements are shown	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
The qualification sets are shown in a sensible and logical order	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
The components of each set are shown in a sensible and logical order	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
All listed unit standards are currently registered	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Id, title, credit and level are shown for listed unit standards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Unit standards are grouped by Classification category and listed in numeric order within each category	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Unit standards are listed before non-unit standard components	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Classification categories are listed in alphabetical order	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Credit transfer represents not more than 50% of the qualification requirements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Requirement	Checked by		Tick box for compliance, or include explanatory comments and expand in covering letter if required
	Body	NQA	Comments
8. Special Arrangements			
Special arrangements for assessment are given, and include arrangements for external quality assurance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Special arrangements for delivery of programmes are given	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Special arrangements do not represent unreasonable barriers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9. Transition Arrangements			
Transition arrangements are in place to protect learners currently working towards an existing qualification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Transition arrangements are in place to protect learner interests following the review of the qualification or its component unit standards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
The transition arrangements treat learners fairly	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10. Body Responsible			
Name shown is that recognised by NQA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

**On behalf of
Body**

On behalf of NQA

Checked by _____

Checked by: _____

Date checked _____

Date checked: _____

To be submitted for the Re-registration of qualifications only

	Checked by		Tick box for compliance, or include explanatory comments and expand in covering letter if required
	Body	NQA	Comments
REVIEW REPORT			
Outlines the review process	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Provides rationale for, and summary of, the major changes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Includes a summary of main changes to the content and/or structure of the qualification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Outlines transition arrangements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

**On behalf of
Body**

On behalf of NQA

Checked by _____

Checked by: _____

Date checked _____

Date checked: _____

Annexure F



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

NAMIBIA QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY

Tel: 271083

Fax: 224325

Private Bag 13247

Windhoek

Application for the Registration of Unit Standards on the National Qualifications Framework

This submission covers unit standards in the following areas/classifications

--

This is a submission of

new unit standards unit standards for re-registration

Name of body responsible for developing these unit standards

Name of contact person

Position

Postal address

Email

Telephone

	Fax	

This submission includes customised unit standards from overseas

Yes (List Country(ies) _____) No

The following documents have been attached to this submission:

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A list of Unit Standard Titles | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> NQA check |
| Rationale for the unit standards | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> NQA check |
| Evidence of national support | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> NQA check |
| National Assessment Arrangements | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> NQA check |
| Specialist Accreditation Requirements | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> NQA check |
| Completed Quality Assurance Checklist | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> NQA check |

The preferred review date for these unit standards is

Signature of contact person

Date

Checklist for the Quality Assurance of Unit Standards

Name of body responsible:

Subfield(s) and domain(s):

Number of unit standards:

Batch (For NQA use only):

	Checked by		Tick box for compliance, or include explanatory comments and expand in covering letter if required
	Body	NQA	Comments
GENERAL			
Outcomes do not unnecessarily duplicate existing unit standards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Language is clear and does not present potential barriers to access	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Outcomes are consistent with each other and the title	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Outcomes are consistent with sound assessment practice	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Evidence requirements are achievable, clear, and the assessment load is reasonable	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Text is free from typographical, grammatical, and punctuation errors (publishable quality) & meets current formatting requirements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
SPECIFICS			
1. Classifications			
Subfields and domains are approved	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2. Titles			
Describe meaningful outcomes attributable to the individual	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Use the format Verb - noun - condition/context, and are consistent with the domain	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Do not mislead or over-represent	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Are unique	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Do not include Range items	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

	Checked by		Tick box for compliance, or include explanatory comments and expand in covering letter if required
	Body	NQA	Comments
3. Elements			
Are collectively consistent with level and title	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Express demonstrable and assessable outcomes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Are in a format similar to the title: Verb in the active voice, noun	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Are all compulsory	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Element and title are the same for single element unit standards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Performance Criteria			
Express the essential evidence required to meet the outcomes in the elements (are not tasks or instructions)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Provide informative guidance and sufficient detail for manageable assessment and consistent decisions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Collectively indicate the level or quality of performance required	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Are consistent with the element	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Inclusion of graphics agreed with NQA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Range Statements			
Range notes that apply to the whole unit standard are placed in the special notes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Are immediately below the relevant element, or incorporated into the element text	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Clearly distinguish the items that must be considered	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6. Special Notes			
Full references are confined to special notes and cited as follows: Author, <i>Title of Book</i> (Place: Publisher, year), page no(s).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Glossary items are clearly defined and consistent within unit standard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
References to other unit standards are stated in the form Unit <id no>, <i>title</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Relevant acts, codes, or regulations are included with formal names and date of enactment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

	Checked by		Tick box for compliance, or include explanatory comments and expand in covering letter if required
	Body	NQA	Comments
The purpose of each special note is clear	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7. Level			
The level assigned to the unit standard is a best match with the level descriptors for that Level	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8. Credits			
Are within the range 1-120 (inclusive)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Are consistent with unit standards of comparable outcomes and similar contexts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Are fair in relation to content of the unit standards and aligned with the definition of credit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9. Purpose Statements			
Summarise, and are consistent with, the content of the unit standard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Are consistent with information provided in the Rationale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10. Customised Overseas Unit Standards			
Copyright clearance has been given by the regulatory authority in the country(ies) of origin.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Approval to customise the unit standards has been given by the overseas body responsible for the unit standards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11. Quality Assurance Arrangements			
Documents cited have been sighted by NQA and verified as containing no unnecessary barriers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12. Body Responsible			
Name shown is that recognised by NQA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

**On behalf of
Body**

On behalf of NQA

Checked by _____

Checked by: _____

Date checked _____

Date checked: _____

To be submitted for the Re-registration of unit standards only

	Checked by		Tick box for compliance, or include explanatory comments and expand in covering letter if required
	Body	NQA	Comments
REVIEW REPORT			
Outlines the review process	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Provides rationale for, and summary of, the major changes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Includes table of unit standards, with changes shown in bold, and including review category	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Outlines transition arrangements for replaced or withdrawn unit standards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Includes table showing impact on accreditations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Includes list of affected qualifications	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

**On behalf of
Body**

On behalf of NQA

Checked by _____

Checked by: _____

Date checked _____

Date checked: _____

Annexure G

Criteria for the Registration of Qualifications on the National Qualifications Framework

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document provides information to persons, groups, organisations and institutions wishing to develop qualifications for registration on the Namibia National Qualifications Framework (NQF). More specifically, this document provides the criteria that will be applied by the Namibia Qualifications Authority (NQA) in making registration decisions in relation to qualifications submitted to it.

Scope of criteria in this document

The information and criteria contained in this document refer to the quality assurance of qualifications to be registered on the NQF. These qualifications may either be:

- whole, portal qualifications that are awarded in their entirety when all requirements have been met, or
- qualifications awarded following the accumulation of specified, separately awarded qualification components (unit standards) also registered on the NQF.

These qualifications may be:

- Certificates
- Diplomas, or
- Degrees.

Criteria for unit standards

Unit standards are nationally prescribed qualification components separately registered on the NQF and able to be awarded independently of the award of a qualification. Information on the development of unit standards and the criteria to be met for their registration is contained in Annexure as the *Criteria for the Registration of Unit Standards on the National Qualifications Framework in Namibia*.

Currency of these criteria

These Criteria for the Registration of Qualifications on the National Qualifications Framework in Namibia were approved by the Council of the NQA on 14 April 2005.

The Purpose of Qualifications

<i>Awards at the end of learning</i>	Qualifications are awarded at the end of learning. They are awarded following robust assessment of the abilities of persons who have undertaken formal and/or informal learning in relation to specified knowledge, understanding, skills and personal attributes at a specific level or levels of complexity and demand.
<i>Recognise attainment of end point or milestone outcomes of learning</i>	Qualifications formally recognise attainment of the results or outcomes of learning. In expressing a qualification, a qualification developer and relevant stakeholders and social partners are defining an end point or milestone in a learning or career pathway. This definition is in terms of abilities, and the performances and criteria that must be met in order for those abilities to be formally recognised through certification. The qualification represents a required destination for learning – and proof of having arrived at that destination.
<i>Reward sacrifice</i>	Qualification attainment requires effort and sacrifice. Attainment represents successful completion of a challenging amount of learning required to take the next step in a learning or career pathway.
<i>Avoidance of specifying learning</i>	Qualifications give an emphasis to specifying the relevant and meaningful outcomes of learning that must be attained in order to be deemed ‘qualified’. A qualification does not specify how these required abilities are to be developed. Qualifications represent the award given at the end of a curriculum that sets out the learning pathway and the nature of the learning.
<i>Many pathways to a qualification</i>	There may be many pathways to the attainment of a specific qualification. In many cases, people will have enrolled in formal programmes or courses in education or training institutions and/or in structured workplace learning. These programmes or courses may utilise different teaching and learning methodologies, progression sequences, and learning contexts. Others may have followed less formal pathways, involving self-directed, non-formal, and/or prior learning.
<i>Pathways not registered</i>	Provider programmes and courses will not be registered on the NQF. Programmes and courses are pathways towards the award of a qualification, they are not themselves qualifications.
<i>Quality assurance of formal learning pathways</i>	Formal learning pathways will be quality assured against criteria established by the NQA for the accreditation of people, institutions and organisations wishing to offer specific education and training services. The development, implementation, and review of courses and programmes are given particular attention in those criteria.
<i>Quality assurance of non-formal pathways</i>	Assurance of the quality of non-formal learning will be available through assessment against registered unit standards and national assessment arrangements (Moderation) specified for NQF qualifications and unit standards.

General Requirements for the Registration of Qualifications

Key Principles

Qualifications must fit NQF principles	To become registered, qualifications must fit within the broad principles of the National Qualifications Framework (NQF) and any regulations made in relation to awards placed on the Framework. These broad principles, stated in 1999, include:
Comprehensive-ness	through the recognition of all learning and encompassing all qualifications attained in the country.
Recognition	of the individual's right and desire to access lifelong learning by providing for different pathways to achieve success.
Quality	in education and training through the development of standards-based qualifications that will recognise outcomes, no matter how achieved.
Redress	of past injustices through, amongst other methods, the recognition of prior learning.
Relevance	of education and training by relating standards to the competencies required to fulfil the roles and/or functions of a job on a certain level in a career structure.
Democratisation	of education and training by providing for the stakeholders in education and training to participate in the system in a meaningful manner.
Integration	of the education and training systems to facilitate the movement of learners both horizontally and vertically in the framework and to prevent learners being locked into dead-end programmes.
Good practice	Cognisant of the broad principles above, qualifications in Namibia must demonstrate adherence to good practice principles in the statement and development of qualifications. Qualifications must be:
meaningful, useful and used	<p>They should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accurately report the attainment of required outcomes of learning • make a difference to the lives and opportunities of the holders of each qualification, and • be useful to the diverse applications of qualifications by employers, professional bodies, and education and training providers.

supported	Relevant stakeholders and users of the qualification should give their support, preferably endorsement, to the registration of the qualification.
clearly expressed	Information should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enable people to make informed decisions about the comparability and difference between qualifications of a similar nature • enable people to make informed choices about which qualification they should pursue, and • be described in such a way that they are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accessible to the public in general, and • clear and easy to understand in terms of what is required to attain the qualification.
comparable in value	They must meet agreed standards for qualifications such that each represents demands similar to those of other qualifications of the same, broad type.
challenging	Each qualification should require effort and sacrifice in attainment, yet offer people fair and reasonable opportunities to demonstrate their abilities, including recognition of any prior learning and/or current competence.
accessible	Qualification requirements should optimise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access to those seeking the qualification • progression through the qualification, and • articulation and the transfer of learning to other qualifications, both vertically and horizontally.
awarded following assessment	The award must follow rigorous assessment against transparent awarding criteria and use systems inclusive of measures to ensure fairness, validity and consistency of assessment approach and decisions.
comprehensive	Requirements should recognise the attainment of generic and transferable knowledge and skills as well as industry or discipline area-specific knowledge, understanding, skills and personal attributes.
enabling of innovation	Requirements should allow for creative, flexible, diverse, innovative and evolving approaches to teaching, learning and assessment.
attainable	Requirements must be fair and achievable and not impose or involve unreasonable barriers to access or attainment on the basis of gender, ethnicity, beliefs, orientations, health condition or circumstance.

Expression of Outcomes of Learning

Focus on outcomes rather than inputs

The recognition of outcomes of learning enables the recognition of a person's ability independent of the place, method and time of learning. The emphasis is placed on what the person knows, understands, can do and be rather than the relative merits of a particular mode or place of learning.

Integrated and whole performance

Qualifications will likely consist of the recognition of more than one outcome of learning. However, the sum of parts will not necessarily equal the whole. It is important that the outcomes of learning represented by the whole qualification be considered as important as the accumulation of the parts.

Therefore, a statement of what the wholeness of a qualification represents must be stated.

Detail in expressing outcomes

Outcomes of learning will be expressed in a broad sense through the National Qualifications Framework Level Descriptors

Further, more detailed descriptions of outcomes should be expressed, as specifically as possible, so as to:

- improve understanding about the qualification
- accurately describe achievement and the basis of 'successful completion'
- allow meaningful comparisons to be made with other qualifications, and the identification of any significant difference between similar qualifications, and
- enable the transparent operation of a fair system of credit transfer between qualifications.

Elaborating on details of outcomes

Elaborating on the details of outcomes of learning is achievable through the specification of the criteria that will underpin the basis of any award of the qualification or its components.

The degree of specificity and informative-ness of these awarding criteria will likely enhance understanding, determinations of comparability, and contribution to fair transfer of credit.

Where outcomes are expressed as unit standards, additional specificity is not required to be given in the qualification document other than through listing the relevant unit standards.

Qualification Type

<i>Nomenclature for types of NQF qualifications</i>	<p>Qualifications on the NQF will carry ONE of the following terms as its titles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Certificate 2. Diploma 3. Bachelor 4. Bachelor Honours 5. Professional Bachelor 6. Masters, or 7. Doctor.
--	--

<i>Standards define qualification types</i>	<p>Each of the qualification types listed above is defined by a 'standard'. Identifying and specifying standards for qualification types generally involves reference to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Broad statements of the abilities being recognised. <p style="margin-left: 40px;">These are generally expressed in terms of descriptors for defined levels of a qualifications framework</p> 2. The volume or quantum of learning – the sum of all teaching and learning effort - involved in total and for parts of the qualification where relevant. <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Commonly, the quantum of learning is expressed in a common measurement unit – a qualification credit</p> 3. Specific broad abilities or particular curriculum or assessment features particular to that type of qualification. <p style="margin-left: 40px;">These characteristics are broadly stated, and may make reference to such things as research or work-placement requirements. The purpose of the qualification type may also be indicated.</p>
--	--

<i>Qualification must meet one type</i>	<p>Qualifications submitted must meet the definitions for one of the types of qualifications able to be registered on the NQF.</p>
--	--

Information Required in Qualifications

Minimum information requirements	<p>The public expression of qualifications must be inclusive of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the full title of the qualification • the level(s) and volumes of teaching and learning effort required by the qualification and any component • the broad area(s) of learning covered by the qualification • a clear and informative rationale of the need for and uses of the qualification. Such rationale would normally be inclusive of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ descriptions of any relationships with other qualifications in terms of logical progressions, articulation arrangements, pre or co-requisites ○ the outcome(s) of learning recognised by the qualification as a whole • the outcomes of learning that make up the qualification • rules or regulations pertaining to the attainment of the qualification, particularly where optional or elective components are made available • the awarding criteria that are the basis for awarding the qualification and its components • any reasonable and justified entry restrictions or limitations • any credit transfer, articulation and/or recognition of prior learning arrangements • any national or other assessment and/or moderation requirements • any special requirements for the delivery of programmes related to the qualification, and • the name of the body who developed the qualification.
Clear expression	<p>The public expression of any qualification must be a clear, honest and accurate representation of the value of the qualification and what is required to attain it. The qualification must also be expressed in a manner that complies with any format requirements specified by the NQA where these enable registration on the NQF.</p>
Accessible language	<p>Qualification documents shall be prepared in the English language. Where expertise is readily available and accessibility will be enhanced in doing so, the qualification document may also be written in another language commonly used in Namibia. Any translation must not lessen the qualification requirements stated in the English version.</p>
Registerable quality	<p>Qualifications submitted for registration must be of 'registrable' quality. They must comply fully with the General and Specific Requirements for Qualifications specified by the Namibia Qualifications Authority.</p>
Publishable quality	<p>Qualifications submitted for registration must be of publishable quality - free from spelling, punctuation, and grammatical errors, consistent in their expression, and meet any specified formatting requirements set by the NQA (refer Appendix A).</p>

Availability of information

The Namibia Qualifications Authority will maintain a register or listing of all qualifications approved by it for registration on the National Qualifications Framework. Such a register shall contain the above information and/or direct persons to such publicly accessible information.

Certification of Qualifications**Certificate information**

Qualification certificates should:

- clearly and accurately state:
 - the full name of the qualification
 - the name of the person, inclusive of their date of birth and/or Identity Number, to whom the qualification has been awarded, and
 - the date of the award, and
- refer by name, seal (where applicable), and/or coding identifier to the awarding body and any relevant quality assurance body; and display the signatures of relevant persons from such bodies.

Security of certificates

Qualification certificates must contain sufficient security features to minimise unauthorised duplication and/or aid the identification of false copies of the certificate.

Security features would include such things as the use of watermarks, invisible UV features, embossment, numbering, anti-copying format and colouring, etc.

Transcripts available

Certification should also be accompanied by the provision of an informative transcript of attainments making up the whole qualification.

In the case of national qualifications made up of unit standards, the NQA's Record of Learning shall constitute this transcript.

Development of Qualifications

<i>Inclusiveness</i>	<p>Processes leading to the development of a new or revised qualification must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be inclusive of the meaningful involvement of relevant stakeholders and social partners¹, and • be inclusive of the support for, and preferably endorsement of the qualification's coverage and structure by such stakeholders and social partners.
<i>Responsibility of industry and/or profession</i>	<p>Developing qualifications is an activity that sits firmly as a responsibility of the industry or profession that requires such qualifications for formal recognition and/or selection purposes. Where a provider institution wishes to develop a qualification, it should ensure that the qualification will be accepted by industry or the professions for any entry purposes.</p>
<i>National orientation</i>	<p>Groups submitting qualifications must represent and/or gain the support of national stakeholder interests. Such interests will generally be held by employers, employee organisations, education and training providers relevant to the sector, professional or registration associations and bodies, and relevant government departments and agencies.</p>
<i>National bodies</i>	<p>In many cases, the development of qualifications will be prompted and overseen or managed by a national body recognised by the NQA. Qualifications carrying the term 'National' or 'Namibia' in its title must be submitted by a recognised national body.</p>
<i>Recognition of national bodies</i>	<p>As well as management of qualification development processes each national body will ensure that any unit standards developed for their sphere of responsibility reflect national requirements and remain fit to meet current and future employment trends within the sector.</p> <p>A recognised national body would be one that has explicit credibility as being able to represent the interests of national stakeholders and relevant social partners, such national standing being indicated by any or all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a legislative authority to act within the sphere of competence, perhaps in a governance, registration or other regulatory role; • an electoral system for representation that includes principal participants in the sector and/or discipline area; • the existence of a robust mechanism(s) to determine and reflect the interests of significant stakeholders (particularly workers and/or learners; employers, professional bodies, educators and trainers, and the state) in qualifications (and/or unit standards) setting.

¹ Because of agreed SADC conventions regarding skills recognition and the mobility of labour within the SADC region, groups outside Namibia will likely need to be included as relevant stakeholders. This inclusion may also be necessary where there is substantial trans-national characteristics in a particular industry sector.

***Consultation
necessary***

National consultation is a requirement for the registration of qualifications. This is to ensure that the qualifications reflect and have the general endorsement of all relevant stakeholder interests.

***Submission
documents***

Groups submitting qualifications will need to present:

- a list of identified stakeholder interest
- how these stakeholders were included in the development and/or endorsement process, and
- provide assurances that the views of these interested parties had been taken into account in the development of the qualifications.

***NQA
assistance***

The NQA is able to assist qualification development through the provision of technical advice and guidance. It does not have the subject matter expertise to set specific qualifications on behalf of different sectors.

***Quality
assurance***

Processes leading to the development of a new or revised qualification must involve rigorous internal quality assurance processes by the qualification developer. These internal processes may be inclusive of persons or organisations external to the qualification developer.

***Consistent
with NQF
principles***

Processes leading to the development of a new or revised qualification must be consistent with the broad principles underpinning the National Qualifications Framework.

***Regular
review***

Qualifications must be fit for purpose. Periodic reviews of each qualification will ensure that this is so. The normal registration period is for a maximum of five years, by which time the qualification should have been reviewed.

Credit Recognition and Transfer

Recognition and transfer may be stated

Qualifications may state credit recognition and transfer provisions so long as such arrangements are between:

- other qualifications registered on the NQF, and/or
- qualifications or registered components registered on other national qualification frameworks administered by a national body similar to the NQA, and that use registration criteria comparable to those used by the NQA.

The arrangements must enable a ready determination of the comparability of the features of qualifications in terms of common information points.

Enhancing flexibility

The application of credit recognition and transfer arrangements should provide learners with greater flexibility in meeting qualification requirements. It is possible for such arrangements to offer:

- credit awards, and/or
- credit exemptions.

Retaining quality and relevance

Any credit transfer arrangement must not lower the quality of NQF qualifications. Credit transfer from qualification systems outside of Namibia should retain the relevance of the award of the qualification for the Namibia context.

Restrictions on Use of ‘Namibia’ and ‘National’ in Qualification Titles

Protected terms

The use of the terms ‘Namibia’ and ‘National’ are protected within the National Qualifications Framework when used to name qualifications. Their use may only be included in the following situations:

1. A recognised national body has endorsed the designed qualification as:
 - representing the combination of outcomes of learning that reflect the economic, social, technological and/or cultural needs of Namibia;
 - being the only qualification that will be readily recognised by national stakeholders as representing satisfactory attainment, and
 - being the template against which programmes should be developed by individual education and training providers to build and enhance the abilities of learners towards certification in that area of learning.
2. The qualification is intended for the public domain – it is able to be awarded by any appropriately accredited education and training provider who complies with and meets any national assessment arrangements stipulated for the award of that qualification.
3. The Namibia Qualifications Authority has authorised such use.

Terms are inter-changeable

The terms ‘Namibia’ and ‘National’ are deemed to have the same meaning when used in qualification titles.

Limited application

The terms ‘Namibia’ or ‘National’ may be only used for one, uniquely titled qualification.

Specific Criteria for the Registration of Qualifications

Rationale

<i>Rationale needed</i>	<p>Each qualification submitted for registration has a clear and meaningful purpose. The rationale for each qualification is documented and submitted at the same time as the qualification is submitted.</p> <p>A summary of the rationale appears as a “purpose statement” within the qualification document.</p>
<i>Coverage of rationale</i>	<p>The rationale contains the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ statement of aims and objectives, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - contribution to national economic, social, cultural and/or technological goals - contribution to the quality and coherence of education and training in Namibia, and - identification of target candidates ▪ evidence of demand for the qualification, and ▪ evidence of consultation with and confirmed support from key, national employment and/or interest groups.
<i>Basis for review</i>	<p>The attainment of goals, objectives and targets stated in the rationale will be evaluated as part of the quality assurance processes in the re-registration of the qualification.</p>

Qualification Titles

<i>Distinctive and relevant</i>	<p>The title of a qualification is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • concise • distinctive • appropriate to its subject area • not misleading, and • clearly indicative of the content of the qualification.
<i>Approved type</i>	<p>The qualification title specifies the nomenclature for one of the NQF qualification types in its name.</p>
<i>Subject area clearly stated</i>	<p>The title of a qualification states a NQF Classification System category of where the qualification contents could be found or placed on the NQF, and that clearly states the predominant subject area covered by the qualification.</p>
<i>Level shown</i>	<p>Where the qualification is a Certificate or Diploma, the Level of certification is included in the title.</p>

Additional qualifying text Additional, free text is included as part of the Titles where necessary or useful to enhance people's understanding of the coverage of the qualification. Such additional text may refer to:

- significant discipline area or work area subsets
- a type of Certificate or Diploma
- Strand names recognising specific skill sets.

Strand names are listed in the order in which they appear in the specification of qualification requirements.

Additional or qualifying text is not misleading as to the nature or coverage of the qualification.

Exclusions in titles Names of trademarked products, training and assessment material, provider bodies, or commercial organisations are not permitted in qualification titles.

Qualification Structure

Total credit value The total number of NQF credits required to achieve the qualification is shown.

Credit values across levels Where these NQF credits are from more than one level of the NQF, the numbers of credits at each level are shown.

Credit volumes across sets Where the qualification contains compulsory, elective and/or strand clusters of outcomes, the number and level of credits in each set are shown.

Credits from other qualifications Where the qualification draws upon credits from registered unit standards or outcome statements from more than one national standard setting body or qualification developer recognised by the NQA, the relevant bodies are listed.

Expressions of Outcomes of Learning

Achievement is defined Achievement represented by the qualification is expressed as outcomes of learning and/or work performances or tasks stated as outcomes of learning.

The descriptions of outcomes of learning accurately define achievement and improve the general public's understanding of the qualification and its relationships with other awards.

Outcome statement for whole qualification

What the whole qualification represents in terms of the application of knowledge, skills and attributes encompassed by the qualification is stated, most probably in a Purpose Statement.

Statement of components

The component outcomes of learning of the qualification that, in their combination, make up the wholeness of the qualification are stated in the Qualification Requirements.

Detail of expression of outcomes

Outcomes of learning:

- are expressed as specifically as possible and, unless the components are NQF unit standards, supported by publicly accessible details
- improve understanding about the qualification and accurately describe achievement
- allow meaningful comparisons to be made with other qualifications, and the identification of any significant difference between similar qualifications, and
- are of sufficient detail to enable the transparent operation of a fair system of credit transfer between qualifications.

Expression of outcomes as unit standards

Where registered NQF unit standards are identified as component outcomes, the following information is shown:

- the identification number
- the Subfield and domain in which the unit standard is registered
- unit standard title
- level, and
- NQF credit value.

Other forms of expressing outcomes

Where component outcomes of learning are not expressed as NQF unit standards, each outcome is:

- stated as an outcome of learning (verb in active voice, noun, and, perhaps, context)
- assigned a credit value consistent with similar outcome of learning statements, and
- aligned with a stated NQF Level.

Transparent attainment criteria

The publicly accessible details of the component outcomes of learning, other than when expressed as unit standards, provide an indication of the criteria that represent what must be done by a person to be recognised as having appropriately demonstrated their ability for each outcome of learning.

Statements of Purpose of a Qualification

<i>Clear information</i>	<p>A purpose statement provides clear information about the qualification for potential candidates, users and society in general.</p> <p>The purpose statement may, in doing this, accurately summarise the rationale submitted for the qualification.</p>
<i>Justified structure</i>	<p>The purpose statement gives reasons for any instance where the qualification is structured with strands and/or optional sets.</p>
<i>Explained relationships</i>	<p>Significant relationships with other qualifications are stated in the purpose statement. Any prerequisite qualifications are clearly mentioned.</p>
<i>Justified restrictions</i>	<p>Where there are entry restrictions or guidance notes as to the context in which learning and/or assessment must take place, these are stated in the purpose statement.</p> <p>Any restriction on entry to seeking the award, or in attaining the qualification, is justified and is not unreasonable.</p>
<i>Limitations stated</i>	<p>Any requirements for industry or regulatory registration or licensing that are additional to the award of the qualification are mentioned in the purpose statement.</p>

Requirements for the Award of the Qualification

<i>Transparent statements of what must be done</i>	<p>The qualification requirements transparently describe what a person must do in order to be awarded the qualification.</p> <p>The requirements are coherent, and simply state:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the clear and consistent specification of achievable rules (of combination) • any prerequisite qualification(s) • the minimum number of NQF credits and/or unit standards and/or outcomes required for each elective set, and/or • any other minimum or maximum credit or level requirements.
<i>Logical listing of sets</i>	<p>The qualification sets are listed in the following order:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compulsory requirements Elective requirements Optional requirements (eg, specialisation strands)

Logical listing of strands

For qualifications showing specialist strands, the sets are listed in the following order:

Core Compulsory
Core Elective
Strand Compulsory
Strand Elective

Logical listing of components of sets

The components of each set are listed in detail and in a sensible and logical order.

Lists of unit standards:

- refer only to registered NQF unit standards
- show the current identification number, title, level and NQF credit value
- are grouped according to NQF Classification System category
- are listed in numeric order within a NQF Classification System category, and
- are listed before any outcome statements that are not NQF unit standards.

Lists of outcome statements that are not registered unit standards:

- state each as an outcome of learning, and
- show a level and NQF credit value.

Logical expression of loosely specified credits

Where elective credits are specified as being able to be achieved through gaining credits for un-specified unit standards from named FIELDS, Subfields and/or domains, the NQF Classification System categories are tabled alphabetically in order of their status in the classification hierarchy.

Credit Recognition and Transfer Arrangements

Qualifications are attainable

Unit standard-based qualifications are attainable, regardless of any other credit recognition arrangements, through credit from registered unit standards alone.

Credit transfer from-non unit standards expressed outcomes for registered unit standards, from other national qualification systems, or from other registered qualifications are not more than 50% of the qualification's requirements.

Quality assured credits are used

Recognised credits in any stated arrangements are derived from qualification systems comparable to the NQF.

Alternative credits are comparable

Recognised credits in any stated arrangements represent a clear match with the outcomes of learning and attainment criteria for those outcomes for which credits can be replaced or exempted.

Special Arrangements for Assessment and Delivery

Assessment arrangements are specified

Special arrangements for any assessment of the qualification as a whole and/or its component outcomes are stated (or complementary documents cited).

The assessment arrangements for the qualification and/or its components include provisions for external quality assurance (moderation) or control.

Delivery requirements are specified

Special arrangements for the design and/or delivery of programmes of learning aligned to the qualification and/or its component outcomes are stated (or complementary documents cited).

No unreasonable barriers to other providers

Special arrangements do not represent unreasonable barriers to the assessment of outcomes and/or the provision of learning aligned with the qualification where it is clear that the qualification is intended for multiple providers.

Transition Arrangements

<i>Current learners do not suffer disadvantage</i>	<p>No learner is unreasonably disadvantaged by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the replacement of an existing qualification by a new qualification • the review of a registered qualification and/or its registered components, or • the replacement or discontinuance of a NQF qualification.
<i>Learner interests are protected</i>	<p>Measures are taken to protect the interests of learners and are documented as transition arrangements.</p> <p>As a minimum, these arrangements show:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any time limits for the completion of existing learning programmes or pathways • any credit transfer arrangements • any credit exemption arrangements • an appeals mechanism, and • how the arrangements shall be managed.

Reviews of Qualifications

<i>Regular reviews</i>	<p>NQF qualifications are reviewed regularly. Reviews must, as a minimum, take place at least every five years.</p>
<i>Quality criteria must be met</i>	<p>Reviewed qualifications must meet the same quality criteria as new qualifications if they are to be re-registered.</p>
<i>Involvement of stakeholders</i>	<p>A review of a qualification must include consultation with relevant industry persons and related stakeholders.</p>
<i>Review Report needed</i>	<p>A Review Report for publication must accompany an application for the re-registration of any qualification. The report must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reasons for the review or revision of the qualification(s) • a brief outline of who was involved in the review • a brief outline of how the review was conducted • a summary of the main changes to the structure and/or requirements, and • a statement of any transition arrangements arising from the changes made to any qualification.

Appendix A – Preferred Format for Qualification Documentation

(Note: Alternatives to this format must be discussed with the Namibia Qualifications Authority prior to submitting a qualification for registration)

Qualification Title

level of qualification:

credit total:

level 1 credits:

level 2 credits:

level 3 credits: **etc**

OR

	Compulsory	Elective
level 1 credits:		
level 2 credits:		
level 3 credits: etc		
minimum totals:		

registration date: <entered by the Namibia Qualifications Authority>

scheduled review date: <entered by the Namibia Qualifications Authority>

body responsible for the qualification:

other bodies whose unit standards are included in the qualification:

1 purpose

<include summary of rationale, relationships with other qualifications, entry restrictions (if any), etc.

outcome for whole qualification

Holders of this qualification are able to:

2 regulations for the qualification

2.1 summary of qualification requirements

This qualification will be awarded to people credited with a minimum of *nn* credits, and who have met the requirements of <the compulsory and elective sections>.

2.2 detailed qualification requirements

Compulsory

All the unit standards listed below are required.

FIELD:

Subfield:

domain:

Unit No.	Unit Standard Title	Level	Credit

FIELD:

Subfield:

domain:

Unit No.	Unit Standard Title	Level	Credit

Elective

A minimum of 10 credits is required from the following unit standards.

FIELD:

Subfield:

domain:

Unit No.	Unit Standard Title	Level	Credit

AND/OR

A minimum of 10 credits is required from the following domains.

FIELD:

Subfield	Domain

AND/OR

A minimum of 10 credits is required from the following sub-fields.

FIELD	Subfield

3 Credit recognition and transfer arrangements

<insert any formal arrangements for credit transfer from other qualifications>.

4 Special Arrangements

<insert any special assessment arrangements and quality assurance requirements>

<insert any special delivery requirements>

4 transition arrangements

4.1 non National Qualifications Framework transition

<insert arrangements where an 'old' qualification is being replaced by one being registered on the NQF >.

5.2 National Qualifications Framework transition

Version ?

This qualification was updated and issued as version ? in MMMM yyyy.

<insert text describing major changes and accommodations. Standard text for unit standards-expressed qualifications would be:

This qualification contains unit standards that are replacements of earlier unit standards. For the purposes of this qualification people who have gained credit for any of the expiring unit standards will be exempt from the requirement to gain credit for the replacement unit standard.

Expiring unit standards	Replacement unit standards
1984	18336 or 18337
4099	4098 and 11552

Any version of a unit standard contained within this qualification which retains its original unit standard identification number will continue to

Appendix B – Credit Values

Use of credits A common feature of qualification systems being developed in many countries is the use of an accepted mechanism that recognises the quantum of learning attained or contained in a qualification. This mechanism acts as a form of currency in that it is the medium of exchange when learners transfer their attainment from one qualification to another under 'credit' transfer arrangements. The credits act as forms of tokens or coupons. Collect enough of the right sort of coupons, and you will be awarded a qualification.

The mechanism of credit also acts a store of value, enabling consistent comparisons of qualifications and outcomes of learning that appear similar.

Value of a credit There is growing acceptance of an international credit value where one credit represents about 10 hours of *notional learning time*.

Learning time defined *Learning time* is not a measure of delivery time. It is an estimation of the time it takes a learner typical of the cohort who would normally seek a particular award (a qualification or unit standard) to achieve the performance requirements for that award.

Attainment is generally taken to mean an ability to consistently meet the stated requirements in repeated performances – not the first time they achieve the requirements.

Scope of learning Learning time should include all relevant learning activities that contribute to the attainment of the outcomes of learning. Such activities could include:

- Formal, directed learning including classes, training sessions, coaching, seminars and tutorials
- Practical work in laboratories or at other locations
- Information retrieval, eg from libraries or through the Web
- Self-directed study, such as private study, revision, remedial work
- Work-based activities that lead to formal assessment
- Practice – gaining, applying and refining skills
- Undertaking all forms of assessment, and
- Counselling, mentoring, reflection.

Learning time is notional Learning time is *notional* as it is not linked to any one individual learner. A learner who achieves the required performances in more time than anticipated for the 'average learner' will not receive more credits – they will only receive that number of credits deemed appropriate by the qualification developer or national standard setter. Similarly, a learner who achieves the requirements in less time than the average learner will not be awarded less credit – they will receive the stated credits.

Annexure H

Criteria for the Registration of Unit Standards on the National Qualifications Framework in Namibia

Introduction

Legislative setting for this document

The Namibian Qualifications Authority Act No 29 of 1996 requires the Namibia Qualifications Authority to establish a National Qualifications Framework (section 3 (a)). The Act also requires the Namibia Qualifications Authority (NQA), amongst other objects, to:

- set the occupational standards for any occupation, job, post, or position in any career structure;
- set the curriculum standards required for achieving the occupational standards;
- promote the development of, and to analyse, benchmarks of acceptable performance norms for any occupation, job, or position;
- evaluate and recognise competencies learnt outside of formal learning;
- advise any person, body, institution, organisation or interest group on matters pertaining to qualifications and national standards for qualifications; and
- be a forum for matters pertaining to qualifications.

Legislative definition of occupational standards

In the NQA Act, ‘occupational standards’ are defined as “a statement by the NQA describing the competencies required to fulfil the duties of an occupation, job, post, or position, and the criteria to be used to determine that such competencies have been achieved”.

Alignment with unit standards

Since the promulgation of the Act, statements of required outcomes (competencies) and their associated performance criteria have now assumed a new nomenclature² - the term ‘unit standard’ is now used to refer to such standards.

² There will be some qualifications registered on the NQF that represent the requirements of an occupation, job, post, or position that will not be represented as unit standards-based qualifications. These ‘portal’ qualifications will only be awarded once all requirements have been met. The requirements cannot be awarded separately and independently. It is a NQF requirement that such qualifications clearly express the outcomes to be achieved and the criteria that will represent performance that represent the ‘attainment standard’. Thus, ‘occupational standards’ may be interpreted as being either *unit standards* and/or *national qualifications*.

**Evolving
legislative
definition of
curriculum
standard**

The NQA Act defines ‘curriculum standards’ as “a statement by the NQA describing a course of study leading to a qualification”. Since 1996, there have been considerable advances in understandings of ‘qualification frameworks’ and accreditation practices related to such frameworks:

- the emergent concept of outcomes of learning and assessment based on standards linked to such outcomes of learning. Emphasis now falls on the statement and quality assurance of the outcomes of education and training, often with a greater emphasis than on the inputs to education and training services;
- the grant of accreditation is increasingly focussed on organisational quality management systems that generate good courses rather than approving each separate course.

**Shift to include
outcomes and
inputs**

A consequence of the above trends has been a reduction in the specification of national curriculum documents and/or prescribed learning activities for particular qualifications – rather, the emphasis on outcomes has led to the specification of the *unit standards* for a particular national qualification.

**Specification
of national
arrangements**

Where the registration of any qualification on the NQF is intended to be accessible by more than one institution there is a need for workable and realistic statements of:

- a) Specific details of any accreditation-related requirements – contributing to the consistency of the inputs to learning; and
- b) Mechanisms to ensure consistency in assessment and assessment decisions – contributing to the reported outcomes of learning across all institutions being comparable.

**A new
interpretation
of curriculum
standards**

The term ‘curriculum standards’ can now be interpreted as being the documentation of (a) and (b) above. These supporting and specific quality assurance requirements must be submitted at the time any unit standard or qualification is submitted for registration on the NQF.

**Alignment with
the Act**

Where occupational standards are accompanied by the specification of national accreditation and assessment requirements (curriculum standards), the result will be a ‘national standard’ as defined in the Act.

Use of this Document

Use by Standard Setters

This document details the quality criteria to be met for the registration of *unit standards* on the National Qualifications Framework. National groups wishing to develop unit standards should use these criteria to ensure that the unit standards submitted by them are of registerable quality.

Commence- ment

These Criteria for the Registration of Unit Standards on the National Qualifications Framework in Namibia were approved by the Council of the NQA on 14 April 2005.

The uses of Unit Standards

Registered components of qualifications

Unit standards are registered components of national qualifications. Each represents an outcome of learning and/or a work activity that is a significant part of what a qualification certifies. Unit standards state:

- the outcome(s) of learning and/or work activity needing to be formally assessed;
- the proof of performance a candidate must produce and/or demonstrate if they are to receive formal recognition of their knowledge and skills;
- the quality of this required evidence, representing what national stakeholders consider being acceptable performance;
- the context, parameters and limitations to and/or of any required performance;
- references to quality assurance systems that support the unit standard as a description of the standard of performance needed for certification.

An award given through the NQF

Unit standards represent an ‘award’, signifying that a person has been formally assessed and has attained a nationally agreed standard of performance. They are registered on the National Qualifications Framework (NQF) to enable national recording of their being attained. People are able to receive national recognition for both their whole qualification and what they specifically did to receive the qualification. Should someone not complete a whole qualification, they will gain recognition for the outcomes of learning and/or work activities that they are able to perform.

Basis of assessment decisions

Unit standards provide the basis for the design of assessment activities and the making of assessment decisions. The intended audience are informed assessors – skilled assessors with knowledge, or access to specialist knowledge in the subject area being assessed - and candidates who have completed relevant learning and who wish to self-assess their readiness for formal assessment.

Inform learning programmes

Unit standards are not directly used in the delivery of learning or training. As they describe performance required by national stakeholder groups, unit standards can be used to inform the design of learning and training programmes and activities.

Groups submitting Unit Standards***Responsibility of industry or profession***

Developing unit standards is an activity that sits firmly as a responsibility of the industry or profession that requires national performance benchmarks for certification. The NQA is able to assist through the provision of technical advice and guidance – but it does not have the subject matter expertise to set national standards on behalf of different sectors.

National representation

Groups submitting unit standards must represent and/or gain the support of national stakeholder interests. Such interests will generally be employers, employee organisations, education and training providers relevant to the sector, professional or registration associations and bodies, and relevant government departments and agencies.

As the unit standards must reflect ‘industry’ requirements, representation from employer or professional association groups should be predominant.

National unit standard setting bodies or “steering groups”

In most cases, the development of unit standards will be prompted and overseen or managed by a national body recognised by the NQA. As well as management of standard setting processes each national body will ensure that all unit standards developed for their sphere of responsibility reflect national requirements and remain fit to meet current and future employment trends within the sector.

Roles of national bodies or steering groups

There are a number of functions which the NQA may require of national bodies in relation to qualification development and the setting of standards. The NQA will likely expect each body to:

- a. identify qualification and career progressions within the specified sphere of competence for the particular body;
- b. co-ordinate national qualification design and unit standards generation by fit-for-purpose bodies;
- c. co-ordinate broad stakeholder consultation;
- d. recommend national qualifications and unit standards for registration on the NQF;
- e. co-ordinate the supply of sector experts to participate in accreditation and quality audit actions;
- f. co-ordinate the development and availability of national assessment arrangements and any curriculum guidance;
- g. collaborate with other national standard setting bodies on matters of mutual interest;
- h. liaise with provider organisations within their sphere of competence to inform and become aware of new or emerging matters;
- i. promote the utilisation of NQF structures and systems within their sphere of competence, and encouraging the uptake of the NQF qualifications and unit standards by whatever means is appropriate;
- j. provide policy advice and comment to the NQA on matters pertaining to qualifications and the quality of the provision of associated programmes and courses;
- k. provide information to the NQA on labour market and skills trends and issues that could be relevant to qualifications and the quality of education and training courses and programmes.

Membership of national bodies or steering groups

Bodies promoting and overseeing the development of unit standards should ideally be made up of people who:

- represent those stakeholders and parties who should be represented as they have interest in national standards;
- have credibility within the sector – they have wide acceptance as being able to represent and reflect the needs of the sector;
- have a broad understanding of the current and future skill needs and employment trends in their sector – they have a strategic vision of and for their sector;
- can source, point to, acquire and/or guide others to the means to achieve the objects of the national group;
- have a sound understanding of the BIG PICTURE – how the NQF and the quality assurance arrangements interact and relate to their sector needs;
- have energy, commitment and passion towards the enhancement of the quality of the human resources, both current and future, in their

- sector and who want to see change and enhancement happen;
- have the confidence and competence to make decisions and “sign-off” the unit standards as being what their sector needs and wants.

Recognition of national bodies or steering groups

The NQA will recognise bodies capable of submitting unit standards if:

- 1) They are readily acknowledged as having standing in the economic sector and/or discipline area, such standing being indicated by any or all of the following:
 - a. a legislative authority to act within the sphere of competence, perhaps in a governance, registration or other regulatory role;
 - b. an electoral system for representation that includes principal participants in the sector and/or discipline area;
 - c. the existence of sufficient evidence that the group is a reflection of, or has the potential to reflect, the interests of significant stakeholders (particularly workers and/or learners; employers, professional bodies, educators and trainers, and the state) in qualifications and unit standards setting;
 - d. the group is purposely convened by the NQA to develop unit standards for a particular area.
- 2) The group has or access to sufficient and sustainable means to coordinate qualification and unit standard setting, consultation and endorsement;
- 3) The group has or access to sufficient and sustainable means to coordinate and facilitate quality assurance of assessment and participation in accreditation.

Conferring recognition to national bodies or steering groups

The NQA may extend its recognition to bodies in three ways:

1. proactively recognise existing bodies and invite them to accept the roles associated with unit standard development and implementation;
2. accept and consider letters of application from bodies seeking such recognition; and/or
3. imply recognition through the registration of national qualifications and unit standards from such bodies.

Recognition shall be demonstrated by formal letter to the body concerned and publicly through the updated publication of a list of Recognised National Bodies on the NQA website and/or other media.

Consultation

National consultation is a requirement for the registration of unit standards. This is to ensure that the unit standards reflect and have the general endorsement of all relevant stakeholder interests. Groups submitting unit standards will need to present a list of identified stakeholder interests, how these were included in the development and/or endorsement process, and provide assurances that the views of these interested parties had been taken into account in the development of the unit standards.

General Quality Requirements

Broad principles apply

To become registered, unit standards must fit within the broad principles of the National Qualifications Framework (NQF) and any regulations made in relation to awards placed on the Framework.

Access to learning and certification

Awards on the NQF must encourage people into education and training. Access to having knowledge and skill nationally recognised should be made as easy as possible without compromising the national credibility of the award.

Relevance

Unit standards registered on the NQF must reflect outcomes of learning and/or work activities that are relevant and appropriate to the Namibian context.

International comparability

Unit standards registered on the NQF must demonstrate internationally regarded characteristics of 'good' qualifications or awards. These characteristics include:

- there is a clear purpose – the qualification contributes to the national economic, social, technological, and cultural goals and objectives and represents meaningful attainment for learners and employers, and has been endorsed as such by relevant stakeholders (see Specific Requirements – Rationale and Appendix A);
- the expression of outcomes of learning and/or work performance that are achievable, manageable, coherent, assessable, and consistent with sound assessment practice;
- internal coherence – the composition and contents of the qualification must be simply stated, make sense, and clearly relate to the purpose;
- the recognition of broad, transferable and generic skills as well as requirements specific to an occupation or profession;
- the provision of clear entry and exit points for learners and successful 'graduates';
- the specification of any quality assurance requirements in relation to assessment and the development of programmes and courses;

- the provision of information about relationships with other awards; and
- the clear and open documentation of the above, and statements about what learners must do to attain the qualification.

No unreasonable barriers

The requirements of each unit standard must not prevent someone from seeking assessment because of their gender, ethnic origin, special needs, location, or because of unreasonable cost.

Registrable quality

Unit standards submitted for registration must be of ‘registrable’ quality. They must comply fully with the General and Specific Requirements for unit standards specified by the Namibia Qualifications Authority.

Publishable quality

Unit standards submitted for registration must be of publishable quality - free from spelling, punctuation, and grammatical errors, consistent in their expression, and meet any specified formatting requirements (refer Appendix A).

Fit for purpose

Unit standards must be fit for purpose. Periodic reviews of each unit standard will ensure that this is so. The normal registration period is three years for new unit standards and five years for reviewed ones, although variations on these times are possible.

Language

Unit standards shall be prepared in the English language. Where expertise is available, and accessibility will be enhanced as a result, the unit standards may also be published in another language in common usage in Namibia. Any translation must not, however, diminish the requirements or standards expressed in the English version.

Specific Quality Requirements

Rationale

Clear purpose Unit standards submitted for registration must have a clear and meaningful purpose. The rationale for a unit standard or batch(s) of unit standards must be documented.

Coverage of rationale document

The rationale must contain the following:

- a. statement of aims and objectives, including:
 - i. contribution to national economic, social, cultural and/or technological goals;
 - ii. contribution to the quality and coherence of education and/or training in Namibia;
 - iii. identification of target candidates for the unit standards;
- b. evidence of demand for the unit standards (and any associated qualifications);
- c. evidence of consultation with and confirmed support from key, national employment and/or interest groups.

Attainment of statements in the rationale

The attainment of goals, objectives and targets stated in the rationale will be evaluated as part of the quality assurance processes in the re-registration of the unit standards.

Titles

Describe outcomes

The title of a unit standard accurately and concisely describes an outcome of learning and/or work activity that needs to be achieved and formally recognised for a specific purpose.

Quality features

Titles must:

- describe a meaningful outcome attributable to an individual;
- be unique – the wording must be different from any other unit standard;
- be precise descriptions and not mislead or over-represent the abilities of the person holding credits for the unit standard;
- be written as a Verb in the active voice, noun, and conditions and/or context consistent with the classification category in which the unit standard is located;
- not include items from the Range in which performance of the Title may be demonstrated.

Titles listed

A full list of titles (grouped according to [proposed] classification category) and levels must be provided at the time of submission of the unit standards

for registration.

Elements

Break titles into meaningful or manageable outcomes

Elements break the outcome of learning and/or work activity that will be formally recognised into sub outcomes that assist in explaining the title. When put together, the elements equate with the outcome of learning and/or work activity described in the title. Elements may also make assessment of the title outcome more manageable and valid.

Single elements same as titles

In single element unit standards the element and the title must be the same.

Quality features

Element(s) must:

- represent outcomes of learning and/or work activities that are demonstrable and assessable;
- be in a format similar to the title - Verb in the active voice, noun;
- expand on, and be consistent with, the title;
- be clear and unambiguous, using language which has meaning for those people who will use the unit standard;
- not be optional.

Performance Criteria

Statements of performance for certification

Performance criteria describe the evidence that must be considered in making an assessment decision. How well this evidence must be demonstrated is also stated. Collectively, the performance criteria represent what national stakeholders consider is an informed assessment decision that an element has been achieved.

Quality features

Performance criteria must:

- be expressions of evidence. They are not written as assessment tasks or instructions to assessors about the way to conduct assessment;
- give informative guidance to assessors and candidates as to what evidence is required;
- provide sufficient detail for valid and consistent assessment decisions to be made;
- collectively indicate the level or quality of performance required;
- refer to essential activities and/or results related to the outcome being assessed;
- not introduce new aspects of performance which are not implied by the element.

Style of expression

There is no requirement that performance criteria be limited to single sentences.

Where the desired quality of evidence is better expressed in ways other than the written word, developers of unit standards are invited to contact the Namibia Qualifications Authority to discuss the feasibility of using alternative forms of expression.

Range***Breadth of performance or evidence***

Range statements indicate the breadth or limits of performance contexts applicable to any element or the title. Range statements are limited to the outcomes of learning and/or work activity being assessed (the titles or elements).

Quality features

Range statements must:

- be written in the Special Notes section if they apply to all elements of the unit standard;
- be written immediately below the relevant element or incorporated into the element text;
- clearly distinguish the items that must be considered and the nature of such consideration.

Special Notes***Enhancing clarity and understanding of performance standards***

Special Notes may be used to:

- a. provide additional information that may assist in the interpretation of the unit standard;
- b. give useful assessment and required evidence guidance to learners and assessors;
- c. indicate any pre-requisite or co-requisite unit standards where the holding of such prior credits is essential for such reasons as health and safety (and not merely reflect attainment progression)
- d. provide definitions of any specialist terms or words being used in a special context;
- e. refer to other documentation that could also assist in defining the quality of candidate performance required, such as legislation, codes of practice, national curriculum statements, and texts.

Quality features

The following apply in the expression of Special Notes:

- if there is more than one special note, the notes must be numbered and may be grouped under appropriate headings;
- references must be restricted to publications which clarify the quality of candidate performance, and be accessible (be in the public domain) to candidates, assessors, and providers;
- references must be cited fully showing, as a minimum, author, *title*, publisher, place of publication, date of publication;
- where acts, codes, or regulations are included, formal names and date of enactment must be shown;
- references to other unit standards must specify their identification numbers;
- definitions or translations of terms must be included where the term is being used outside of normal usage or where definitions assist in clarifying the standard;
- terms being defined must be differentiated in some way from ordinary text, for example italics, and be clearly and simply expressed;
- the intended purpose of each special note must be clear.

Absence of material

Where there are no Special Notes, this should be signalled by inserting 'None' alongside the relevant heading on the unit standard.

Purpose statement

Statement of intended use of the unit standard

A Purpose statement indicates the intended uses of the unit standard and may summarise:

- a. what outcomes of learning are formally recognised by the unit standard;
- b. the target group who may find these outcomes useful to attain; and
- c. what qualifications, or other purposes, the attainment of the outcomes could be used for.

Quality features

Any summarised information must:

- be consistent with the content of the unit standard;
- be consistent with the rationale for the unit standard.

Registration number

Unique identifier

Each unit standard will have a unique numeric identifier. The Namibia Qualifications Authority will insert this ID number. (When developing the unit standards, developers should use their own coding system to easily distinguish each unit standard).

Classification

Giving order to placement on the NQF

The classification system for the NQF comprises three tiers: FIELDS, Subfields, and domains. The classification system gives order to the way unit standards are placed on the NQF and the way national qualifications are named. The system also provides a means for institutions to define the scope of their accreditation.

Domains and Subfields

Unit standards are registered within a domain, which in turn is registered within a Subfield of the NQF. These classifications are shown on the unit standard.

Suggesting classifications

FIELDS are approved by the Council of the Namibia Qualifications Authority and may only be changed with their consent. Developers of unit standards may, however, nominate Subfield and domain names and seek approval of these from the Namibia Qualifications Authority.

Quality features

The following apply in relation to classifications:

- the content of the unit standards are transparently aligned with the domain in which they are placed;
- domains and Subfields must be registered as part of the NQF Classification System before unit standards are submitted for registration;
- domains are logical and obvious subdivisions of a specific Subfield and encompass logical clusters of unit standards;
- Subfields are logical and obvious subdivisions of a specific Field and encompass logical clusters of domains.

Level

Alignment with a NQF Level

Unit standards will be registered at one of the levels of the NQF.

Quality

The following apply to the assigning of levels to unit standards:

features

- the level assigned to the unit standard must provide a best match between the descriptors and the outcome and performance requirements of the unit standard.

Credit value**Notional learning time**

NQF Credits allocated to a unit standard must reflect the notional learning time it is expected to take candidates to repeatedly meet the outcome and performance requirements in the unit standard. Notional learning time includes time:

- a. spent in structured tuition and self-directed learning and practice;
- b. taken to gather and provide evidence for assessment purposes; and
- c. taken for assessment in all the outcomes and contexts.

One credit equals 10 hours

One NQF Credit represents a notional 10 hours of learning, practice, and assessment time with respect to the outcomes and contexts of the unit standard.

Quality features

NQF Credits allocated must:

- be whole numbers and no more than 120;
- be consistent with unit standards with comparable outcomes, evidence demands and contexts.

Registration dates**Indication of the currency of each unit standard**

Registration dates give an indication of the currency of the unit standard and when the unit standard is likely to be reviewed.

The Namibia Qualifications Authority will insert the relevant dates at the time of registration.

Registration will be for a period not exceeding five years.

Quality Assurance arrangements**Availability of additional documentation**

This section of the unit standard is available to direct users towards:

- a. the availability of any additional guidance material related to the unit standard(s);
- b. documentation of any national assessment requirements (including national moderation systems);
- c. any special provider/assessment centre accreditation requirements additional to those required by the Namibia Qualifications

Authority.

**Arrangements
for groups of
unit standards**

It is likely that any arrangements will relate to all unit standards within a domain or Subfield, or a national qualification and will be detailed in named, supplementary documentation.

**National
Assessment**

Documentation relating to national assessment arrangements must be provided at the time of submitting the unit standards for registration. The documentation may cover, as relevant:

- a. any external assessment arrangements
- b. any arrangements to ensure the consistency of internal assessments
- c. arrangements for candidates with special assessment requirements
- d. unit standards for which evidence must be derived from actual workplace performance
- e. unit standards for which evidence could be derived from simulated workplace situations, and the characteristics of a “realistic work environment”
- f. opportunities for graded assessment decisions, and the indicators reflecting different bands and that provide the basis for differentiating performance.

**Specific
Accreditation
requirements**

Documentation relating to any **specialised accreditation requirements** must be provided at the time of submitting the unit standards for registration. The documentation may provide information, as relevant, on:

- g. preferred involvement by sector representatives in the accreditation processes
- h. involvement of people from the sector in the design, development and evaluation of programmes of learning linked to the unit standards
- i. teaching and/or assessing staff qualifications and/or experience
- j. necessary, specialist resources, equipment and facilities
- k. required off-site learning and/or assessment activities or relationships.

**Quality
features**

The specification of special assessment and/or accreditation requirements:

- must not add unnecessary barriers to institutions wanting to develop programmes based on the unit standards and/or to assess against the unit standards;
- should be cost effective to implement;
- should be manageable within the resources available to the sector and the NQA.

Body responsible for the unit standard***Recognised
body***

The name of the body recognised by the Namibia Qualifications Authority as being responsible for the development and review of the unit standard will be shown.

Quality feature

The name of the body shown:

- must be that to which the Namibia Qualifications Authority has given recognition for setting and/or managing unit standards for the applicable sector.

Unit standards from other Frameworks

Aligning with international practice

Some sectors may wish to use unit standards registered on other national qualification systems as the basis for making assessment decisions. This may be useful where mutual recognition of skills and/or qualifications will facilitate the movement of labour or promote international benchmarking.

NQA aligned to international practice

To assist international benchmarking and alignment, the Namibia Qualifications Authority has based its Quality Criteria for Registration of Unit Standards on the National Qualifications Framework in Namibia on the specifications and criteria used by other international training and qualification bodies.

Need for customisation

Overseas unit standards could be placed on the NQF, but they must meet the General Requirements for registration on the NQF. This will likely mean a need for some form of customisation to align with the Namibia context.

Becoming Namibian 'national standards'

Although the overseas unit standards will have met quality criteria similar to the requirements set by the Namibia Qualifications Authority, customisation of the unit standards could alter compliance with the quality criteria set by the other nation(s). The Namibia Qualifications Authority will, therefore, treat these unit standards in the same way as any other unit standard developed for the NQF.

Identification as part of NQF

The overseas unit standard will become a NQF standard and must be identifiable as belonging to the NQF. Registration information (level, credit, classifications, ID) will have to conform to the requirements of the NQF.

Quality features

Where an overseas unit standard is used, the Namibia Qualifications Authority will need to be satisfied that:

- authorisation for its reproduction and/or customisation has been given by the appropriate body in the country of source;
- the unit standard has been endorsed by national stakeholders as representing Namibia requirements and is suitable for Namibia conditions;
- the unit standard is of 'registerable' quality.

Contact NQA

Bodies intending to submit overseas unit standards for registration on the NQF should contact the Namibia Qualifications Authority in the early stages of development to confirm quality and format requirements.

Review and revision of unit standards

Reviewed unit standards

Unit standards must be regularly reviewed (within five years of each period of registration) to ensure that they continue to specify requirements that reflect the current needs of the sector(s) for which they are applicable.

Revised unit standards

Unit standards may be revised at any time to correct any inaccuracy in content, format, or punctuation.

Ongoing quality

Reviewed and revised unit standards must meet the same quality criteria as new unit standards if they are to be re-registered.

Review Report

An application for re-registration must be accompanied by a Review Report for publication. This report must include, without being overly detailed, the following:

- the reason for the review and a brief outline of the review process;
- a summary of the main changes made;
- a list of the unit standards, in table format, with the changes to titles, levels or credits shown in bold, and including the review category (information on review categories is still under development by the Namibia Qualifications Authority) ascribed to each unit standard;
- the transition arrangements from the old to the new unit standards, if any unit standards are replaced or withdrawn.

Moderation informs review

An assurance is also required that the review of any national assessment and/or moderation arrangements has informed the review of the unit standards.

Minimising impact of reviews

The Namibia Qualifications Authority is committed to minimising any adverse impact of reviews and revisions on learners and providers. The report must also clearly outline the impact, if any, on:

- existing provider accreditations
- currently registered qualifications that the unit standards are a part of.

Appendix A : Format of Unit Standards

Unit standards must be submitted in the following format. The format is available to groups developing unit standards in electronic template form upon request.

Unit ID XXXX	
Domain	SAFARI CAMP OPERATIONS
Title:	Assist in preparing a site for a bush braai in a wilderness area
Level: 2	Credits: 5
<i>(2 returns)</i>	<i>(all above 14pt bold)</i>

Purpose (11pt underlined bold)

People credit with this unit standard are able to: (All text is left justified, 11pt)

- assist with preparing a site for a bush braai
- assist with setting tables for a bush braai
- assist with clearing a site after a bush braai.

This unit standard is intended for general camp staff. For some, it may complement Unit YYYYY *Assist in preparing and serving food for a bush braai in a wilderness area.*
(2 returns)

Special Notes (11pt underlined bold)

1. A “bush braai” is a fully catered meal prepared and served away from main camp facilities. The elements of this unit standard must be met in situations involving paying guests in a safari camp or facility.
2. “Assist” means taking a significant role in the activities described in this unit standard. The candidate may be under the direction of others but will undertake a number of tasks independently of others. Assessment of this unit standard may require assistance being given on a number of different occasions to ensure that assistance is given across the full range of activities required to be demonstrated.
3. In meeting the elements of this unit standard, the requirements of the National Parks and Game Reserve Regulations must be complied with, particularly in respect of the lighting of fires and the disposal of rubbish.

(2 returns) Above left justified, 11pt, tab bullets at 1.25

Quality Assurance Requirements (11pt underlined bold)

This unit standard and others within this Subfield may be awarded by institutions who meet the accreditation requirements set by the Namibia Qualifications Authority and the Hypothetical Industry Board and who comply with national assessment and moderation requirements. Details of specific accreditation requirements and the national

assessment arrangements are available from the Namibia Qualifications Authority on thiswebsite.domainname and the Hypothetical Industry Board on thatwebsite.domainname.

(2 returns)

Elements and Performance Criteria (14pt underlined bold)

Element 1: Assist with preparing a site for a bush braai.(11pt underlined bold)

Performance Criteria (11pt underlined bold)

- 1.1 The fireplace is established in an area and manner that minimises the risk of fire spreading to surrounding and overhead vegetation.
- 1.2 Sufficient supplies of suitable firewood are gathered and stored in a readily accessible location.
- 1.3 Seating is arranged around the fire such that guests will likely be warm yet safe from sparks from the fire.
- 1.4 Lights and/or lanterns are positioned in a manner that provides sufficient illumination and that creates an ambience conducive to the location and the event.
- 1.5 Toilet facilities are established in a discreet yet accessible location, and one that will likely give guests a sense of security and privacy.

(2 returns)

Element 2: Assist with setting tables for a bush braai.

Range

A function of between 12 – 20 persons and/or a minimum of two tables.

Performance Criteria

- 2.1 Lighting is arranged so as to create an ambience appropriate to the location and the event whilst allowing guests to see what they are doing.
- 2.2 Cutlery and glasses are arranged in accordance with the number and type of dishes and drinks to be served. The use of particular cutlery items and glass types is explained in accordance with the conventions of western cuisine and etiquette.
- 2.3 Cloths and serviettes are arranged in an orderly and decorative manner.
- 2.4 Decorations optimise the use of natural materials and complement the theme or ambience being created.

- 2.5 Cutlery, glasses and other table settings must be sufficient for the number of guests anticipated for the braai.

(2 returns)

Element 3: Assist with clearing a site after a bush braai.

Performance Criteria

- 3.1 The fire is extinguished and the fireplace dismantled in accordance with regulations and local protocols.
- 3.2 Tables are cleared in an orderly manner that minimises breakages to plates, cutlery and glasses.
- 3.3 Tables and chairs are packed and stored in a safe manner that minimises damage to the items.
- 3.4 Lights and lanterns are extinguished and stored in a manner that minimises damage and, where relevant, fuel spillage.
- 3.5 Toilet facilities are dismantled in a safe manner and the surrounding area restored in accordance with regulations and local protocols.
- 3.6 Food items and rubbish are collected, stored and/or disposed of in accordance with regulations and local protocols.
- 3.7 The site is left in a manner that indicates that a braai was not held in that location.

(2 returns)

Registration Data(14pt underlined bold)

Subfield:	Safari Tourism
Date first registered:	February 2100
Date this version registered:	December 2108
Anticipated review:	December 2111
Body responsible for review:	Hypothetical Industry Board

(above 11pt bold)

(above 11pt)

(Note: the above unit standard is a draft only and has been prepared solely to illustrate the format (and contents) of a unit standard. The Hypothetical Industry Body does not exist.

The font shown in the unit standard is Arial.)