



SADC QUALIFICATIONS FRAMEWORK

Identifying credible institutions in SADC

Updated: May 2017

Introduction

At a meeting of the SADC Technical Committee on Certification and Accreditation (TCCA) in September 2016, TCCA members agreed to make available a list of credible institutions in SADC.

At an April 2017 TCCA meeting, members decided that the format of this information would be made available as follows:

- A description of what a credible institution is;
- Links/ websites where the relevant information about the credible institutions can be found; and
- They would not make the list available on the SADC site as this would require regional updating when the information changes, new institutions are recognised and/or existing institutions lose their recognition status.

How to use this page

The TCCA members has submitted information on how to recognise credible institutions in their countries. They have also provided various web links to information about institutions in their countries.

You would need to open the country page to access the information.

Updating information

The information on this page is up-to-date as of May 2017. The TCCA member in the respective countries has the responsibility of updating the information on their country's page as listed here.

Each country also has the responsibility of ensuring that the information on their own websites, is current and accurate.

Angola
Quick guide to identifying credible institutions in Angola
Updated: May 2017

No information was available at the time of this update.

Botswana

Quick guide to identifying credible institutions in Botswana

Updated: May 2017

Acronyms and names

BQA	Botswana Qualifications Authority
ETPs	Education and Training Providers
HE	Higher Education
NCQF	National Credit and Qualifications Framework
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training

1. Description of credible institutions

The Botswana Qualifications Authority (BQA) is a parastatal in the Ministry of Tertiary Education, Research, Science and Technology established by the Botswana Qualifications Authority Act, No 24 of 2013. The BQA Act No. 24 of 2013 established the BQA as a regulatory body to provide for the design, development, implementation and maintenance of the overarching National Credit and Qualifications Framework (NCQF). It also encompasses the coordination of a common quality assurance platform for education, training and skills development system for all qualifications. This is geared towards developing, implementing and coordinating a seamless quality Education and Training System.

In line with this, the Authority registers Education and Training Providers (ETPs) according to the BQA (Registration and Accreditation of Education and Training Providers) Regulations, 2016. It should be noted the BQA is responsible for registration of all programmes in the three subsystems namely general education, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), and Higher Education (HE).

Once an ETP is registered, it then submits qualifications which are registered on the NCQF in accordance with BQA NCQF Regulations, 2016. The next stage is the accreditation of programmes which is done in accordance with BQA Accreditation of Learning Programmes Regulations, 2016.

The system described above is new and the BQA is still in a transitional stage. Currently the registers available are for ETPs registered and accredited under the repealed regulations for HE and TVET. The list is available at www.bqa.org.bw. For more information the BQA can be contacted at customerservice@bqa.org.bw or +2673657200.

The registration of general education ETPs is still undertaken by Ministry of Basic Education. The list can be accessed through the link <http://www.gov.bw/en/Ministries--Authorities/Ministries/Ministry-of-Education-and-Skills-Development/Schools>

Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
Quick guide to identifying credible institutions in DRC
Updated: May 2017

No information was available at the time of this update.

Lesotho

Quick guide to identifying credible institutions in Lesotho

Updated: May 2017

NB: This summary refers to higher education only

Acronyms and names

CHE	Council on Higher Education
HEIs	Higher Education Institutions
MOET	Ministry of Education and Training

1. Credible Higher Education Institutions in Lesotho

Credible institutions in Lesotho are those that were approved by the Ministry of Education and Training (MOET) prior to 2010 before Lesotho Council on Higher Education (CHE) came into operation. All programmes offered by these institutions prior to 2010 are recognised by Lesotho CHE pending review and accreditation since the process of accrediting existing programmes is being done over a number of years.

All new programmes introduced by Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) since 2010 have to be accredited by Lesotho CHE. If a programme fails accreditation it cannot be offered. Thus, the programmes listed on the website are only those that have been accredited, both old and new. However, we are in the process of uploading all existing programmes offered by the institutions including those (existing) that are recognised, but have yet to undergo the process of accreditation.

The link for the CHE website is <http://www.che.ac.ls/>

2. List of HEIs in Lesotho

1. National University of Lesotho (NUL)
2. Botho University (BU)
3. Limkokwing University of Creative Technology (LUCT)
4. Lesotho College of Education (LCE)
5. Lesotho Agricultural College (LAC)
6. Lerotholi Polytechnic (LP)
7. National Health Training College (NHTC)
8. Roma College of Nursing (RCN)
9. Maluti Adventist College (MAC)
10. Paray School of Nursing (PSN)
11. Scott School of Nursing (SSN)
12. Centre for Accounting Studies (CAS)
13. Institute of Development Management (IDM)
14. Lesotho Institute of Public Administration and Management (LIPAM)
15. Lesotho Boston Health Alliance (LeBoHA)

Madagascar
Quick guide to identifying credible institutions in Madagascar
Updated: May 2017

No information was available at the time of this update.

Malawi
Quick guide to identifying credible institutions in Malawi
Updated: May 2017

No information was available at the time of this update.

Mauritius

Quick guide to identifying credible institutions in Mauritius

Updated: May 2017

Acronyms and names

ETPs	Education and Training Providers
MQA	Mauritius Qualifications Authority
TEC	Tertiary Education Commission
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training

1. Introduction

Education and Training Providers (ETPs) are regulated by three bodies depending on the sector of education.

- Primary/Secondary (General) Education Providers are regulated by the Ministry of Education and Human Resources, Tertiary Education and Scientific Research;
- Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Providers are regulated by the Mauritius Qualifications Authority (MQA); and
- Post-Secondary (Tertiary) Education Providers are regulated by the Tertiary Education Commission (TEC).

2. Registration of providers at Primary/Secondary Education Level

Providers at Primary Education level are of three types:

- State Primary Schools;
- Private Aided Primary Schools; and
- Private Unaided Primary Schools.

The list is available on the website of the Ministry of Education and Human Resources, Tertiary Education and Scientific Research:

<http://ministry-education.govmu.org/English/Pages/Schools/Primary.aspx#govt>

Providers at Secondary Education Level are of four types:

- State Secondary Schools and Colleges;
- Private Secondary Schools; and
- Fee paying Schools.

The list is available on the website of the Ministry of Education and Human Resources, Tertiary Education and Scientific Research :

<http://ministry-education.govmu.org/English/educationsector/seceducation/Pages/Secondary.aspx>

3. Registration and Accreditation of providers at TVET Level

All Providers at TVET Level must be registered by the MQA. The list of Registered Training Institutions is available on the website of the MQA:

<http://www.mqa.mu/English/Pages/Advance-Search-Facilities.aspx>

To offer award qualifications, all TVET Providers must be accredited with the MQA. The list of accredited institutions and training programmes is available on the website of the MQA:

<http://www.mqa.mu/English/Pages/Advance-Search-Facilities.aspx>

4. Registration and Accreditation of Providers at Tertiary Level

All Providers at Tertiary Level must be registered by the TEC. They are classified under:

- Public Institutions; and
- Private Tertiary Education Institutions.

The list of Public Institutions and Private Tertiary Education Institutions is available on the website of the TEC: (<http://www.tec.mu/>)

A list of accredited programmes and courses is also available on the website of TEC: (<http://www.tec.mu/>)

Mozambique

Quick guide to identifying credible institutions in Mozambique

Updated: May 2017

Acronyms and names

CNAQ	The National Council for Evaluation and Accreditation
HE	Higher Education
HEI	Higher Education Institution
MCTESTP	Ministry of Science and Technology, Higher, Technical and Vocational Education

1. Introduction

The National Directorate of Higher Education in the Ministry of Science and Technology, Higher, Technical and Vocational Education at (MCTESTP) maintains records of all credible institutions in Mozambique. The link of the ministry: <http://www.mctestp.gov.mz/> can be accessed to find more information about higher education (*ensino superior*).

To find out whether a higher education institution (HEI) is credible in Mozambique, you need to find out if the provider is registered. A provider is only registered after a recognition process approved by Cabinet and published by a Decree of the Council of Ministers (*Decreto do Conselho de Ministros*).

Before being authorized to offer a qualification or part-qualification the provider must acquire a license from the MCTESTP. The process to acquire a license depends on the previous verification according to the standards and criteria established by: (i) Act of regulation of the creation and functioning of HEIs, (ii) National System for Evaluation, Accreditation and Quality Assurance of Higher Education (HE), (iii) Qualifications Framework for higher education, (iv) Credit accumulation and transfer system.

All qualifications or part-qualifications that the HEIs are offering must be registered on the database managed by the National Directorate of Higher Education of MCTESTP.

2. Accreditation of providers

For HEIs to be considered credible in Mozambique, they must be recognised and licensed in Mozambique. Accreditation is needed in order to renew the license.

The National System for Evaluation, Accreditation and Quality Assurance of HE is being established and is implemented following the developmental approach.

- The National Council for Evaluation and Accreditation (CNAQ) is the national agency responsible for the implementation of that system. CNAQ integrates the institutions involved in the verification process before the license is provided to a recognized HEI;
 - Self-evaluation is compulsory and must be continuous; and
- External evaluation and accreditation is a condition for renewal of the license after a minimal five year (when first graduates hold their certification or diplomas).

Namibia

Quick guide to identifying credible institutions in Namibia

Updated: May 2017

Acronyms and names

HE	Higher Education
NCHE	National Council on Higher Education
NQA	Namibia Qualifications Authority
NQF	National Qualifications Framework
NTA	Namibia Training Authority
VET	Vocational Education and Training

1. Introduction

Tertiary education and training in Namibia is currently overseen by three quality assurance bodies each operating under mandates established through legislation:

- The Namibia Qualifications Authority (NQA) established under the Namibia Qualifications Authority Act of 1996 (<http://www.namqa.org/about-us/Legislation/129>);
- The Namibia Training Authority (NTA) established under the Vocational Education and Training Act of 2008 (<http://www.moe.gov.na/downloads.php>); and
- The National Council on Higher Education (NCHE) established under the Higher Education Act of 2003 (<http://www.moe.gov.na/downloads.php>).

The legal mandates of each body contain a number of overlapping powers, duties, functions and spheres of operation.

There are three things that render an institution credible:

- The provider must be registered;
- The provider must be accredited. This means that it has the capacity to provide education and training courses leading to the award of qualifications to be registered on the Namibia National Qualifications Framework (NQF); and
- Even if the provider is registered and accredited, the programme or credit bearing course that it is offering must be validated through registration on the Namibia NQF.

2. Registration of Training Providers

There are two bodies responsible for registration of providers in Namibia:

- The NTA (www.nta.com.na) – responsible for Vocational Education and Training (VET) providers; and
- The NCHE (www.nche.org.na) – responsible for Higher Education (HE) Private Providers.

3. Accreditation of Providers

The NQA is responsible for accreditation of both VET and HE providers (www.namqa.org). The NQA maintains records of all accredited tertiary education institutions in Namibia. At present there are 44 institutions (www.namqa.org) accredited by the NQA.

4. Registration of qualifications and part-qualifications

All qualifications and part-qualifications being offered must be registered on the Namibia NQF. The NQA is the custodian of the NQF and maintains a register of all NQF qualifications and part-qualifications.

There is no link as yet to registered NQF qualifications and part-qualifications as the NQA information system is still in the development stage. However:

- NQA (www.namqa.org) can be contacted for information about accredited institutions in Namibia;
- NTA (www.nta.com.na) can be contacted for information about registration of VET institutions in Namibia; and
- NCHE (www.nche.org.na) can be contacted for information about registration of HE institutions in Namibia.

NB: The two public national universities viz Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST) (www.nust.na) and the University of Namibia (UNAM) (www.unam.edu.na) are established by Acts of Law. Their qualifications are recognized by the NQA and are submitted to the NQA for quality assurance and registration on the NQF and are deemed authentic.

Seychelles

Quick guide to identifying credible institutions in Seychelles

Updated: May 2017

Acronyms and names

NQF	National Qualifications Framework
SQA	Seychelles Qualifications Authority
SQAIS	SQA information system

1. Introduction

The Seychelles Qualifications Authority (SQA) (www.sqa.sc/) maintains records of all credible tertiary education institutions in Seychelles. At present there are 10 government-owned/public institutions (1 university and 9 non-university tertiary education and training institutions).

There are three things that render an institution credible:

1. The provider must be registered
2. The provider must be accredited meaning it has the capacity to provide education and training programmes leading to the award of qualifications to be registered on the Seychelles National Qualifications Framework (NQF); and to assess the performance of learners participating in such programmes;

Even if the provider is registered and accredited, the programme or credit bearing course that it is offering must be validated leading to registration on the Seychelles NQF.

2. Registration of Providers

There are two types of providers: public and private providers. To operate as a private institution in Seychelles the provider must be registered with the Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development. However, presently at tertiary level, providers are all public institutions. The Ministry maintains all records of registered providers.

3. Accreditation of Providers

At present, institutional accreditation applies solely to tertiary education and training institutions and these are accredited by the SQA.

4. Registration of qualifications and part-qualifications

All qualifications and part-qualifications being offered must be registered on the Seychelles NQF and the SQA is the custodian of the NQF and maintains a register of all NQF qualifications and part-qualifications. There is no link as yet to registered and accredited providers as the SQA information system (SQAIS) is still in the development stage. In the meantime the SQA (www.sqa.sc/) can be contacted for information about credible institutions in Seychelles

South Africa

Quick guide to identifying credible institutions in South Africa

Updated: May 2017

Acronyms and names

CHE	Council on Higher Education (CHE)
DHET	Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET)
GFETQSF	General and Further Education and Training Qualifications Sub-Framework
HEQSF	Higher Education Qualifications Sub-Framework
NLRD	National Learners Records' Database (NLRD)
NQF	National Qualifications Framework (NQF)
OQSF	Occupational Qualifications Sub-Framework
QC	Quality Council (QC)
QCTO	Quality Council for Trades and Occupations (QCTO)
SAQA	South African Qualifications Authority (SAQA)
Umalusi	Council for Quality Assurance in General and Further Education and Training

1. Introduction

The South African Qualifications Authority (SAQA) maintains records of all credible institutions in South Africa. See SAQA website: www.saqa.org.za. It is not difficult to find out whether an institution is credible in South Africa. You need to look for three things:

1. The provider must be registered;
2. The provider must be accredited to offer a particular qualification or part-qualification; and
3. Even if the provider is registered and accredited, the qualification or part-qualification that they are offering must be registered on the South African National Qualifications Framework (NQF).

2. Registration of providers

In South Africa, providers of education must be registered to offer qualifications or part-qualifications. There are only two types of providers:

- Public providers are deemed registered through an Act of Parliament;
- Private providers are registered with the Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET) (www.dhet.gov.za).

3. Accreditation of providers

There is no generic accreditation in South Africa. All providers must be accredited by the relevant Quality Council (QC) to offer a particular NQF qualification or part-qualification which falls within that QC's Sub-Framework in South Africa.

There are only three Quality Councils in South Africa:

1. Council for Quality Assurance in General and Further Education and Training (Umalusi) (www.umalusi.org.za) responsible for the General and Further Education and Training Qualifications Sub-Framework (GFETQSF);
2. Quality Council for Trades and Occupations (QCTO) (www.qcto.org.za) responsible for the Occupational Qualifications Sub-Framework (OQSF); and
3. Council on Higher Education (CHE) (www.che.ac.za) responsible for the Higher Education Qualifications Sub-Framework (HEQSF).

4. Registration of qualifications and part-qualifications

All qualifications and part-qualifications being offered must be registered on the South African NQF.

SAQA is the custodian of the NQF and maintains a register of:

- all NQF qualifications and part-qualifications,
- all NQF providers;
- the learners who have achieved NQF qualifications;
- recognised professional bodies and their professional designations; and
- professionals registered against the professional designations.

There are currently over 17 million records on SAQA's National Learners Records' Database (NLRD). All information is available on the SAQA website: www.saqa.org.za.

Swaziland
Quick guide to identifying credible institutions in Swaziland
Updated: May 2017

Information note from Swaziland

The registration status of all institutions of higher learning in Swaziland is still under review hence the list of recognised institutions is not available yet.

Once complete, the list will be available on the website of the Swaziland Higher Education Council (SHEC): www.shec.org.sz under institutions.

Tanzania
Quick guide to identifying credible institutions in Tanzania
Updated: May 2017

No information was available at the time of this update.

Zambia

Quick guide to identifying credible institutions in Zambia

Updated: May 2017

Acronyms and names

HEA	Higher Education Authority
NQF	National Qualifications Framework
TCZ	Teaching Council of Zambia
TEVETA	Technical Education, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training Authority
ZAQA	Zambia Qualifications Authority
ZICA	Zambia Institute of Chartered Accountants

1. Introduction

The Zambia Qualifications Authority (ZAQA) has the legal mandate to manage the Zambia National Qualifications Framework (NQF) and it is responsible for keeping records of learner achievements in Zambia. The Zambia NQF is managed through three sub-frameworks:

- General Education,
- Trades and Occupational and
- Higher Education.

ZAQA maintains records of Appropriate Authorities who are responsible for accrediting Institutions in their respective sub-frameworks (see ZAQA website: www.zaqa.gov.zm)

The criteria for Providers in Zambia to be registered and accredited include;

1. The provider must be registered and accredited;
2. The provider must be accredited to offer a particular qualification;
3. All qualifications offered must be registered and accredited on the Zambia NQF. It must be noted that ZAQA is currently in the process of registering and accrediting qualifications.

2. Registration and accreditation of providers

In Zambia, providers of education and training are registered and accredited to offer qualifications which are accredited by ZAQA. All providers of education and training in the country must be registered by their respective Appropriate Authorities in each sub-framework. These are;

1. Teaching Council of Zambia (TCZ) (www.tcz.ac.zm)
2. Technical Education, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training Authority (TEVETA), (www.teveta.org.zm)
3. Zambia Institute of Chartered Accountants (ZICA) (www.zica.org.zm)
4. Higher Education Authority (HEA) (www.hea.org.zm)

NOTE: Currently these are the Appropriate Authorities who have undertaken accreditation of Providers.

Zimbabwe

Quick guide to identifying credible institutions in Zimbabwe

Updated: May 2017

NB: This summary refers to higher education only

Acronyms and names

HEIs	Higher Education Institutions
ZIMCHE	Zimbabwe Council for Higher Education

1. Credible Higher Education Institutions in Zimbabwe

Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in Zimbabwe are Degree awarding entities that are registered under the Zimbabwe Council for Higher Education Act, Chapter 25:27. The institutions went through an institutional accreditation process where the following elements were evaluated:

- Establishment of the Institution;
- Governance Procedures;
- Physical Structures;
- Staffing;
- Academic Staff Promotions;
- Student Admission;
- Special facilities; and
- Student Welfare.

The study programmes offered at the institutions are accredited by Zimbabwe Council for Higher Education (ZIMCHE).

2. List of HEIs in Zimbabwe

The accredited HEIs in Zimbabwe are:

1. Africa University (AU);
2. Bindura University of Science Education (BUSE);
3. Catholic University in Zimbabwe (CUZ);
4. Chinhoyi University of Technology (CUT);
5. Great Zimbabwe University (GZU);
6. Gwanda State University (GSU);
7. Harare Institute of Technology (HIT);
8. Lupane State University (LSU);
9. Manicaland University of Applied Sciences (MUAS);
10. Marondera University of Agricultural Sciences (MUASt);
11. Midlands State University (MSU);
12. National University of Science and Technology (NUST);
13. Reformed Church University (RCU);
14. Solusi University (SU);
15. University of Zimbabwe (UZ);
16. Women's University in Africa (WUA);
17. Zimbabwe National Defence University (ZNDU);
18. Zimbabwe Ezekiel Guti University (ZEGU); and
19. Zimbabwe Open University (ZOU).

The link to Zimbabwe HEIs can be found on www.zimche.ac.zw
