

LEARNINGS FROM KENYA'S RECOGNITION OF PRIOR LEARNING (RPL) PROCESS

A PRESENTATION MADE AT THE

1st AFRICA SKILLS WEEK

(BILT BRIDGING EVENT)

LA-PALM CONVENTION CENTRE ACCRA, GHANA

ON 17TH OCTOBER, 2024

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- KNFJKA and the Informal
 Jua Kali Sector in Kenya at a
 Glance.
- The RPL Process in Kenya: (Policy, Legal Framework and Practice).
- A Unique RPL Approach in the Informal Sector in Kenya.
- Key Lessons.. And Suggested 'Golden Rules' for RPL.



- Registered in 1992 as an umbrella body representing Primary *Jua Kali* Associations (JKA) whose members are **skilled artisans in the informal sector in Kenya**. Jua Kali = Hot Sun.
- A structural network across all Counties and Constituencies in Kenya. Over 500 designated worksites and 158 CIDCs across the country.
- Some Primary JKA's in Cities and urban areas have in excess of 5,000 artisans in one worksite (e.g Kamukunji JKA, Ziwani Engineering Artisans JKA, Kisumu Centre JKA).
- Average memberships for Primary JKA in County headquarters and major towns range between 1,500 to 3,000 artisans.
- Average membership for Primary JKA in Periurban areas is between 450 and 700 artisans while Primary JKA in the very rural areas are in the averages of 50 to 150 artisans.



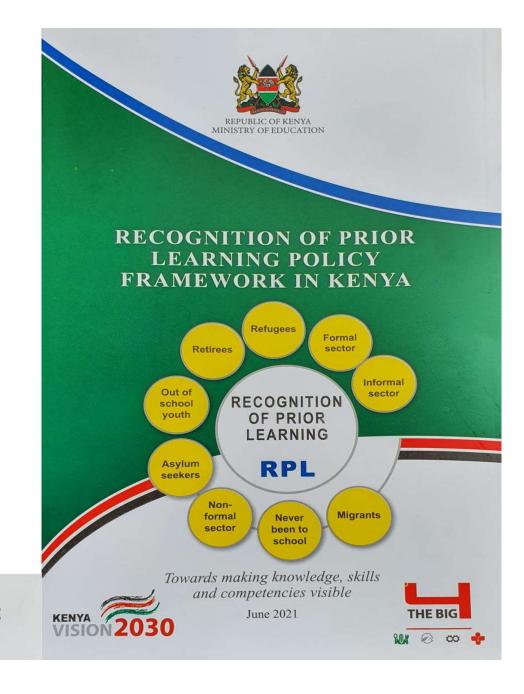
1,673 Primary *Jua Kali*Associations

18 Informal sub-sectors (occupational)

6Million artisans, part of over 15.3 million workers in the informal sector in Kenya's Economy

The RPL Process in Kenya: (Policy and Practice)

- 1. Clarity of the overall national policy objective and goal.
- 2. Policy framework inclusive to provide for marginalized and vulnerable groups as well as beneficiary constituencies.
- 3. Peer-benchmarked on international practices.











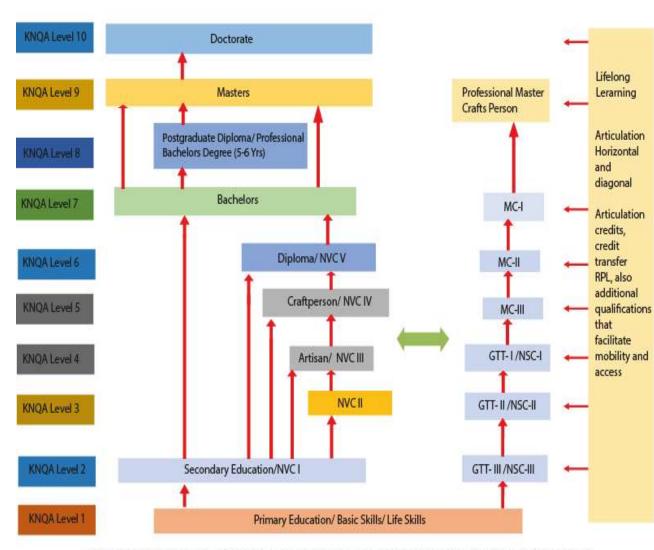




The RPL Process in Kenya (Cont'): (Policy and Practice)

- 4. Integrated into existing formal education & training to facilitate progression between pathways and Lifelong Learning (LLL)
- 5. Implemented under different pathways, legal instruments (TVET Act 2013, Industrial Training Act 2011) but mapped to KNQF (KNQF Act 2014).

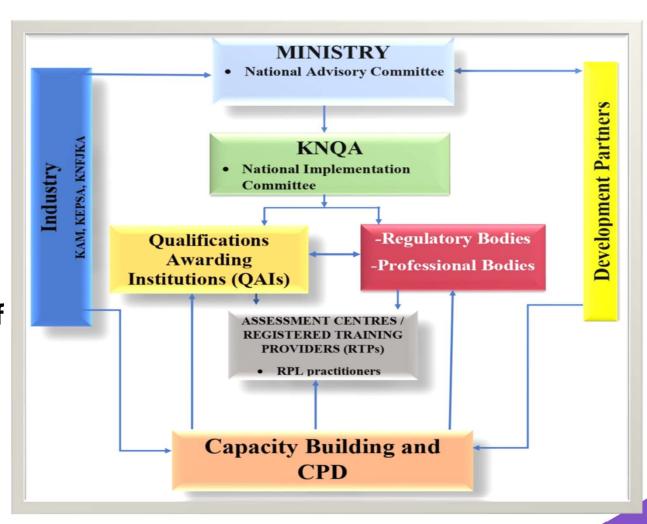
EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRESSION PATHWAYS IN KENYA



MC- Master Crafts Person, NVC National Vocational Certificate GTT - Government Trade Test, NSC National skills certificate

The RPL Process in Kenya (Cont'): (Policy and Practice)

- 5. Institutional/Implementation Structure that is multi-sectoral and multi-agency.
- 6. Clear roles for key actors/
 stakeholders, especially
 industry in implementation of
 the RPL policy.
- 7. Based on building blocks for an agile and effective RPL system (ILO guide).



A Unique/Tailored RPL Approach for the Informal Sector in Kenya:

- 1. On-Site Assessment on Affordable Housing Program (AHP) Sites.
- 2. Accreditation of Informal Sector Worksites as RPL Assessment Centers.
- 3. Skills Upgrading of artisans into Professional Mastercraftspersons (MCPs) and accredit MCPs as RPL Practitioners.



Artisans and Members of Ruiru Jua Kali association at the Ruiru Affordable Housing Program (AHP) construction site in Ruiru Sub-County, Kiambu County after an RPL awareness and onsite RPL screening by officers from National Industrial Training Authority (NITA).

Results Analysis of the RPL Pilot with NITA..

Trade/Occupation	Number Screened	Portfolio of Evidence Assessment (No.)	Summative Assessment
Mechanical (Welding , Fitter general)	169	121	76
Automotive (Motor Vehicle mechanic, Motor Vehicle Electrician)	139	96	76
Fashion & Design	469	345	113
Cosmetology (Hair Dressing Beauty Therapy)	176	81	57
Solar PV	33	24	9
Electrical Installation	41	32	13
Building (Scaffolding, Plumbing Painter, Decorator, Masonry, Steel Fixer, Cabinet maker)	36	19	16
Total	1063	718	360

Key Lessons..

Key Lesson No. 1: Target Group

- RPL is for people <u>with</u> Competences..<u>But</u> without Corresponding Qualifications (papers). RPL is not necessarily for 'uneducated'!
- For people with no competences (even if they have papers), the next best alternative is formal education/training and/or WBL.
- As a tool for inclusion, RPL is also for <u>special/specific groups:</u> migrant workers, refugees and people in post-conflict situations.

Key Lesson No. 2: Input Vs Output

- In RPL, it is the <u>Learning Outcomes</u> that are assessed, and validated, <u>NOT the Learning Process..</u>
- RPL is about giving visibility of <u>existing</u> competences,
- not giving <u>new competences</u>. So RPL is NOT about training! The Input <u>Process</u> in RPL is not Known, and it's <u>NOT</u> important for it to be known, so NO BODY should care!



Masonry Onsite RPL Assessment

Key Lessons..

Key Lesson No. 3: Double Currency

In <u>Formal Education</u> and Training.. &

In the <u>Labour Market.</u>

RPL offers <u>another/new</u> route to (formal) qualifications.

Key Lesson No. 4: RPL & LLL

- RPL is relevant in <u>All</u> education and training sectors;
 - · Adult Learning,
 - TVET,
 - Higher Education
- RPL is more relevant for adults as candidates need to prove (experiential) learning outcomes hence competences gained through experience.
- RPL for young people <u>is an option</u>, but more difficult to implement.



Steel Fixing Onsite RPL Assessment



Plumbing Onsite RPL Assessment

Suggested 'Golden Rules' in RPL...

(Run away from these temptations):

- 1. The urge to mimic the <u>'ideal' way</u>.
- 2. The urge to 'organize' the entire RPL assessment in sequences but in parallel, whenever is possible (some stages/candidates need more time). Be flexible and patient.
- 3. The urge to mimic a <u>pathway/system</u> <u>existing</u> in another country.

NB: Implement a RPL quality assurance mechanism, but DON'T be obsessed with it!



Successful RPL Candidates during a graduation ceremony at the Kenyatta International Convention Centre (KICC), Nairobi in March, 2024.



Kenya National Federation of Jua Kali Associations

Asante sana! Thank you! Obrigada! Merci!

