



**The impact and the role played by the  
HWSETA in shaping and regulating the road  
traffic law enforcement qualification**

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and Training Authority

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# PRESENTATION OUTLINE

1. Background: Impact of fatalities on the health sector
2. HWSETA Scope
3. Shortage of Skills in the sector
4. HWSETA Programmes
5. Critical Role Players
6. Challenges and Possible Solutions

## BACKGROUND: IMPACT OF FATALITIES

- The impact of accidents on families are numerous and varied. Some are obvious and immediate while some are felt much later and long term.
- This has far reaching consequences on the health and welfare sector.
- The system is currently overwhelmed by the demand.

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- These overburden the limited resources in terms of professionals needed to attend to patients and those who suffer afterwards.
- Therefore, coping interventions must be comprehensive and address all these role players. This will ensure that the life of the victim is managed better and will yield better outcomes.

## HWSETA SCOPE

- The HWSETA is one of a number of institutions tasked with the funding and provision of skills development for the sector and has set skills development priorities to guide it with skills planning and skills provision
- Facilitate the development of Qualifications relevant to the health and welfare sector.
- Ensure demand and supply issues in terms of staff are met
- Ensure the development of specialists in critical areas

## Shortage of skills and professionals in the sector

- the skills deficit in this sector affects the victims of accidents and communities in general.
- The Department of Health noted this and came up with strategies and interventions amongst others is reengineer of primary health care in the country
- Home
- Ward level

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- There is an urgent need to train nurses at a professional level. This is critical for the NHI.
- Standardisation of the curriculum has already been achieved.
- Efforts have been made in the Pharmacy sector to bridge the skill gap through mid-level skills (Pharmacist Assistants and Technicians)
- There is also an acute shortage of specialists such as Physiotherapists, Orthopaedic Surgeons and Other Specialists



# HWSETA PROGRAMMES



## 1. Psycho-Social Skills Programmes:

- Victim Empowerment
- Family Support
- Duration of 3 months
- Part of the revamped Social Auxiliary Work qualification

## 2. Minister of Religion qualification to be registered

- Specialisations:
  - Christianity, Jewish (subject to issues being resolved), Hinduism, and Islam



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3. Support for FBOs in the APP to address the triple challenges in the country:

- Register with HWSETA as employers to access funding
- Funding available include: Internships, Learnerships
- Immediate impact: absorption of learners into the FBO structure and enables learners to be registered with Statutory Councils to practice.
- Capacity Building of the FBO sector.

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#### 4. Animal Welfare Programmes:

- Qualification is at the initial stages of development – target date is March 2018
- SPCA and Anti-Cruelty League as important partners
- Amplify the role of Traditional Leadership in terms of control of livestock roaming major roads, particularly in the rural settings.

#### 5. Programmes for People with Disabilities:

- Programmes on Disability Ambassadors (Carers) is at pre scoping phase

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## 6. Preventative programmes:

- HWSETA skills development programmes support organisations such as NICRO in their diversion programmes
- A **diversion program** in the criminal justice system is a form of sentence in which the criminal offender joins a rehabilitation **programme**, which will help remedy the behaviour leading to the original arrest, and avoid conviction and a criminal record – Road Rage
- This is a form of a Rehabilitation Programme

# Challenges

1. HWSETA Programmes are reactive in nature. Not proactive to prevent.

2. Medication:

– Pharmacy subsector need to reinforce the following behaviour by Pharmacists:

- Explain the types of information that must be provided to the patient (including but not limited to indications, storage instructions, side effects, directions, usage)
- Information about the effects of medication is often not explained verbally to patients

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### 3. Optometry:

- Eye tests need to be done by trained professionals
- Referrals to optometrists need to be controlled to avoid “certificate mills” where optometrists issue out certificates without the tests being done. This is unethical behaviour and the relevant Statutory Council need to put preventative controls in place

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4. Long wait for the results of blood tests. This suggests shortage of skills.

5. Shortages of blood at the Blood Bank.

The Faith Based Organisations to assist in inculcating the culture of donating blood.

Appreciation of religious and cultural sensitivities.





**THANK YOU!!!!**