

Skills for and through SIPs

What has been done and what still needs to be done to skill South Africans **for** SIPs and **through** SIPs

2 September 2014







higher education & training

Department: Higher Education and Training REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Practical

Expertise

Purpose

- Outline the skills demand for SIPs
- Invite researchers and partners to assist with improving the methodology
- Describe the learning pathways, bottlenecks and possible solutions
- To promote broader engagement on understanding and addressing challenges
- Inform education and training planners of occupations in demand for SIPs
- Direct the attention of planners to specific interventions required
- Encourage all with the resources to support the interventions identified
- Report to South Africans about the work that has already been done and still needs to be done in terms of generating South African skills.

Practical

Workplace

Expertise

Developing skills profiles – identifying sectors

- Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries
- Basic Education
- Commercial and Office Buildings
- Communication
- Correctional services
- Crime prevention (SAPS)
- Energy
- Health
- Higher Education & Training
- Human Settlements

- Justice
- Manufacturing
- Mining
- Other (e.g. Public Works)
- Ports, rail, pipelines
- Public Transport
- Roads
- Social Services
- Tourism
- Water & Sanitation

Typical skills prototype per sector



School

Theory

Practical

Assessment

Overall skills demand for all SIPs

School

Theory

Practical



Theory

Practical

Workplace

Expertise

Developing skills profiles – defining scarcity

- Adequate supply
- Shortage (0-20%)
- Significant shortage (20-50%)
- Critical shortage (50-99%)
- Absolute scarcity (100%) i.e. not available



Skills shortage for all SIPs



Top 6 scarce skills after first assessment (2013)

Workplace	

School

Theory

Practical





Surveyor (including land and eng. surveyors)	500	
Materials Engineer	450	
Grader Operator	450	
Programme / Project Manager	350	
Electronic Eng Technician	300	
Welders	220	
and the second the second	2. 4 2	in the



+ Employment and related issues

Practical

Workplace

Expertise

Professionals and associate professionals

The occupations

- **Built environment professionals**
- Draughtsperson
- GISc practitioner, technologist, technician
- Landscape architect, technologist, technician
- Land and engineering surveyor
- Quantity surveyor
- Planner

Construction professionals

- Construction project manager
- Construction manager
- Construction health and safety agent, manager and officer

Practical

Workplace

Expertise

Professionals and associate professionals

The occupations (cont)

Engineers

- Aeronautical engineer, technologist, technician
- Chemical engineer, technologist, technician
- Civil engineer, technologist, technician
- Electrical engineer, technologist, technician
- Environmental engineer, technologist, technician
- Industrial engineer, technologist, technician
- Materials engineer, technologist, technician
- Mechanical engineer, technologist, technician
- Mining engineer, technologist, technician

Scientists

- Forestry
- Physicist
- Astronomer

Theory

Practical

Workplace

Assessmen



Professionals and associate professionals

Schooling

Common challenges

- High symbols in maths, science and literacy required
- Limited pool from whom to chose and a challenge i.t.o. transformation
- Limited awareness
- Solutions
 - Address Basic Education challenges
 - Work with National Career Advice Portal to improve information on careers, attend career days and give career talks on radio in all 11 languages

- Theory
- Practica

Workplace

Expertise

Professionals and associate professionalsTheory

- Common challenges
 - Low throughput and inadequate numbers entering industry
 - Inadequate numbers enrolling or inadequate number of institutions
 - New qualifications required
- Solutions
 - Modernise and increase amount of equipment and expand facilities
 - Reduce high student to lecturer ratios attract, develop more lecturing staff by making scholarships available, funding Chairs, subvention, increasing salaries etc
 - Increase support staff
 - Increase tutoring, use of e-learning and range of student support
 - Increase number of bursaries available
 - Develop new qualifications where required
 - Greater % of DHET subsidy should reach the departments developing professionals

Practical

Workplace

Expertise

Professionals and associate professionals

Workplace-based learning

- Common challenges
 - Limited opportunities in the workplace
 - Poorly structured training
- Solutions
 - Develop structured programmes including mentorship and coaching
 - Recognise candidate training as a learning pathway
 - Encourage employers to take on candidates and SETAs to fund training during the candidacy phase
 - Encourage SETAs to work with VAs to manage programmes
 - Public sector to use Gazette 36760 to ensure their staff adequately training

Theorem

- Practical
- Workplace
- Assessmer
- Expertise

Professionals and associate professionals

Assessment

- Common challenges
 - Small Councils have insufficient capacity to establish robust review system
 - Costly to establish new qualifications, occupations, professions
 - Not all occupations recognised on OFO
 - RPL not in place in all Councils
- Solutions
 - Offer seed funding and subsidise review process to establish new Councils and new qualifications, occupations, professions
 - Link Councils with the OFO committee to make recommendations
 - Fund the development of RPL systems where required

Theory

Practical

Workplace

Expertise

Professionals and associate professionals

- Common challenges
 - Insufficient expert/experienced capacity
- Solutions
 - Companies to support CPD
 - Encourage postgraduate studies
 - Support secondments
 - Employ retired professionals to offer expertise and mentor
 - Harness international specialists where necessary

Operator and elementary occupations – challenges

- Lack of standardised/accredited training programmes
- Informal/in-house training
- No clearly defined career pathways
- Insufficient or inadequate training providers
- Inadequate equipment, facilities
- High cost of training

School

Practical

- In the case of operators need for relicensing ever 3 years
- Mobility of workers (in view of localisation of labour)

Elementary occupations – solutions

- Standardisation of qualifications develop:
 - Qualifications QCTO and/or modules of employable skills
 - Learning material
 - Practical facilities e.g. simulators and equipment
 - Logbooks for workplace learning
 - AQP

School

Theory

Practical

Workplace

- Career progression
 - Outline learning & occupational pathways
- Implementation of cidb Skills Standard

cidb Skills Standard – overview

• Gazette No. 36760 of 2013

School

Practical

- Collaborative effort cidb, DPW, DHET, DED
- Standard provides for structured workplace training towards the attainment of national outcomes leading to:
 - Occupational qualifications
 - Trade qualifications
 - University of technology diploma (P1 and P2)
 - Candidacy for professional registration

Sch

Theory

Practical

Assessmen

Expertise

Solutions from government's side

Universities

- Block grant (enrolments, graduation, research outputs and a special factor to remedy past disadvantage)
- Earmarked grants (for special purposes)

Colleges

- Formula funding of programmes
- Earmarked funding

SETAs

- Occupational qualifications, learnerships, internships, apprenticeships, candidacy programmes ...
- Bursaries ...
- Partnerships with colleges and universities
- Equipment, infrastructure and the like
- R 800m committed to date

Theory

Practical

Workplace



Expertise

From government's side

National Skills Fund

- Funds have already been allocated to key projects
- Systematic planning for further applications needed

Other government departments

- National Treasury: Infrastructure Skills Development Grant
- Department of Public Service & Administration: Internships
- Dept. of Cooperative Government: MISA
- Department of Public Enterprises for SOCs
- Other sectoral departments are contributing to skills development too e.g. Department of Transport, Health, ...

All government departments

Provide structured workplace learning opportunities

Theor

Practical

Expertise

From the private sector

- Invited the private sector to join government in supporting learning opportunities in support of the SIPs – there are multiple opportunities to do so – see the Report
- All SIP Implementing Agencies urged to implement the cidb Training Standard
- Commitments can be made on the Portal so that commitments can be consolidated

https://sip-skills.onlinecf.net

Need for materials technicians and technologists

Senior Materials Tech/Technologist

- Qualification and registration required?
- Determine demand and requirement
- Identify institutions prepared to offer qualification
- Curriculum development and approval
- Enrolment planning and approval (3 year cycle)
- Provide facilities including classrooms, laboratories, equipment etc
- Appoint lecturers and develop detailed material
- Advertise course

School

Theory

Practical

Workplace

- Laboratory Manager and Testers
 - Qualification needed
 - Set up National Laboratory Association as AQP
 - What progress, what help needed