

SANC Council Strategy 2018-2023

The 16th Council of the South African Nursing Council, appointed by the Minister of Health in August 2018, is required to develop a 5-year strategic plan, among other things. The SANC's 2018-2023 Strategy commits to service excellence and professionalism.

The Strategic Plan 2018-2023 attempts to prioritise and address the ever-changing trends in health care and the nursing profession and also to strengthen the SANC regulatory responsibilities in accordance with relevant legislation while considering health policies and priorities. It acts as a road map in identifying the route to get where the SANC wants to go – the vision for a better future. It also serves to coordinate the work of the SANC. The plan make efforts more effective to stay true to its values and allows for accountability and transparency to the community. The SANC continues to commit itself to optimise resources and strengthen operations to ensure that its mission is realised.

The Strategic Plan focuses on three strategic areas:

- *Repositioning and Reengineering the Organization,*
- *Regulating the Nursing Profession, and*
- *Providing Expert Guidance on Nursing Related Matters.*

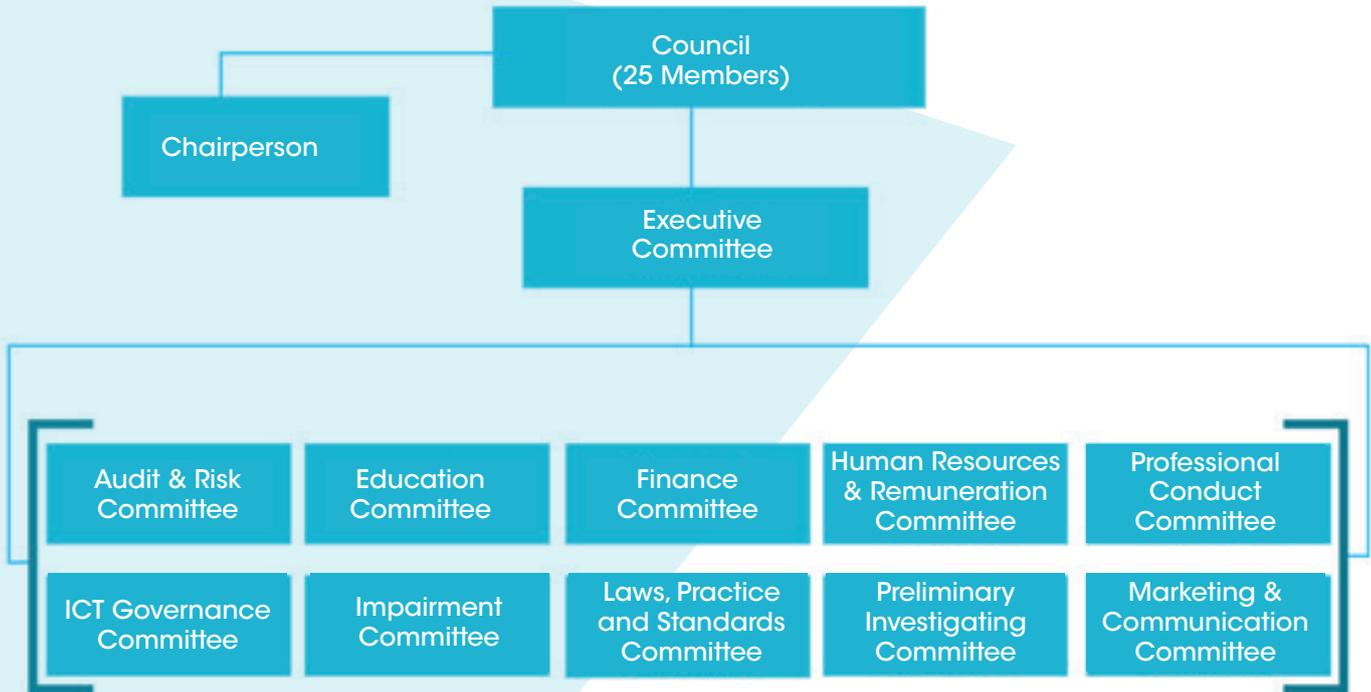
The regulation of the nursing profession and the protection of the public have been and remain the main responsibilities of the SANC. Over the years, the SANC has ensured this through the legislative functions that have remained unchanged. These include the regulation of the education and training of nurses, licencing of nurses and midwives to practise the profession of nursing and midwifery; ensuring quality nursing practice and advising the Minister on nursing related matters.

The SANC is a vanguard of the profession. To this end, it provides direction not only to the broader profession but to Nursing Education Institutions, practice environment, practitioners, students and Government, among others.

SANC STRATEGIC FOCUS AREAS AND OBJECTIVES 2018 - 2023

SFA1		SFA2		SFA3	
REPOSITIONING AND REENGINEERING THE ORGANIZATION		PROVIDING EXPERT GUIDANCE ON NURSING RELATED ISSUES		REGULATING NURSING PROFESSION	
SO1	Ensure effective governance	SO7	Regulating nursing education and training	SO12	Promote collaborations with other nursing regulators
SO2	Position the SANC to become an employer of choice	SO8	Regulate Nursing Practice	SO13	Advise and consult with the Minister of Health on matters on nursing related matters
SO3	Strengthen and sustain the financial position	SO9	Promote Nursing Research	SO14	Promote the image of Nursing profession within the context of being a regulator
SO4	Enhance Information and Communication Technology Management solutions (ICT/IMS)	SO10	Promote servant leadership		
SO5	Enable effective knowledge management solutions	SO11	Initiate, influence and facilitate the development of nursing related legislative framework		
SO6	Improve service delivery				

SANC Council structure



GREAT NEWS!!

Partnership with Government on annual fee collection - turning a corner

The SANC has been and continues to be mindful of the challenges that nurse practitioners, employers and the SANC experience during the annual fees collection period, mostly affecting receipt of Annual Practising Certificates (APCs). Thousands of these come back to the SANC uncollected/undelivered. This places nurse practitioners in a difficult position when employers request for proof of current registration with the SANC and receipts have not been delivered. It also compromises the SANC as these will have been posted but not received by recipients.

A proposal to the Department of Health by the SANC to have annual fees collected through PERSAL, has resulted in the Public Health and Social Development Sectoral Bargaining Council (PHSDSBC) taking the following resolution:

Resolution 02 of 2018: **Agreement on Payment of Annual Statutory Registration Fees in respect of Health Care Occupations for the Health and Social Development Departments.**

Summarily, the agreement captures the following, among others:

- Recognition that payment of annual registration fees to statutory bodies is a mandatory legal requirement and that such registration is a requirement for employment and practising in the health and social development sector
- Deduction of professional registration fees from salaries of employees
- Payment of such statutory fees to Statutory Council by the employer on behalf of employees
- The commitment is that the implementation date for this arrangement is year 2019.

The implementation process has begun between the Department of Health, PHSDSBC and the statutory bodies.

eRegister revisited

The SANC continuously receives complaints from nurses that employers do not accept the SANC eRegister as an approved method of verifying a nurse's registration status.

We are reminding employers again that the eRegister is controlled by the SANC and updated on a daily basis as registrations take place, **and can therefore be trusted as a reliable source in the absence of a physical Annual Practising Certificate (APC).**

The eRegister can be accessed at:
<http://www.sanc.co.za/eRegister.aspx>

Mandela Day 2019

– are you contributing?

The South African Nursing Council's "Soft Toy Project" to mark *Mandela Day 2019*, has taken off!

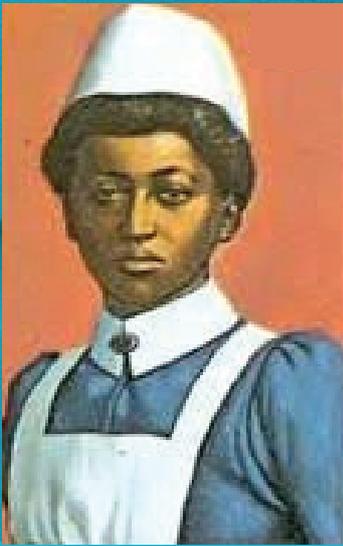
Stakeholders are invited to join us in this CSI campaign by either hosting your own campaign or by sending us/dropping off your soft toys two (2) weeks prior to Mandela Day on 18 July.

We will be donating the toys to a children's cancer ward (or wards, depending on the amount of toys we receive).

Change starts with ourselves first – help us to make a difference to the world around us... one small toy at a time.

If you need more information or have any suggestions, feel free to contact Adri Van Eeden at avaneeden@sanc.co.za





Born to be a nurse - Cecilia Makiwane

Cecilia Makiwane was born in 1880 at the MacFarlane Mission in the Victoria district of Alice in the Eastern Cape. Her father was a teacher and a minister and so she was taught at home before she even entered school. She later attended the Lovedale Girl's School where she obtained a teacher's certificate.

In 1898, an experimental nurse's training school was opened for black nurses at the Lovedale Mission Hospital and in 1902 a three-year nursing course was introduced at Lovedale College. In 1903, Makiwane enrolled, even though she had her teacher's certificate.

On completion, she and the other student she enrolled with were sent to Butterworth Hospital for further training to prepare them for the Colonial Medical Council examination. She sat for her final examination for general nurses of the Colonial Medical Council on 19 December 1907.

On 7 January 1908, after passing her exams, Makiwane was registered as the first black professional nurse. When she received her license, the only other women of colour who were trained as nurses were Maori women in New Zealand.

There was a growing need for Xhosa people in King William's Town to have nurses who shared their cultural background. This led to Makiwane qualifying as a professional nurse in 1908. At the time, only 6% of Black women in the country could read and write. Only those with nine to 10 years of schooling could register. Makiwane had nine years of schooling before she started the training course. The lack of adequate schooling for Black people hindered many from entering the field which required to pass a written examination in English or Afrikaans.

In 1910, the Government started training more Black women. Under colonial rule, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State commenced nurse training for Black women in the 1930s and 1950s, respectively. Other mission hospitals also trained more Black women in order to provide healthcare in rural areas. The field was only gradually opened to Black women with 255 Black nurses training nationwide in 1937. By the 1940s, there were only about 800 registered Black nurses in the country. By 1990, of the approximately 15 000 nurses who were registered with the South African Nursing Council, about two-thirds were people of colour.



In 1912, Makiwane took part in what was probably the first women's anti-pass campaign. In this campaign, a petition was signed by some 5000 black and coloured women in the Free State and was sent to Louis Botha asking for the pass laws to be repealed.

She resumed work with the Lovedale Hospital and served the hospital for many years until she was granted long leave due to ill health.

After leaving Lovedale, she joined her sister, Majombozi, in Thaba 'Nchu where she died in 1919 at the age of 39.

A statue of Cecilia Makiwane was erected by the nurses of South Africa at the Lovedale Hospital in 1977 and a hospital in Mdantsane Township in the Eastern Cape has been named after her.

In 2002 the Government introduced the Cecilia Makiwane Nurse's Recognition Award for healthcare professionals in her honour. The SA Nursing Council's building was named after Cecilia Makiwane as one of the country's veteran nurses. The naming suitably took place on International Nurses Day, 12 May in 2012.

