



**The Leadership
Development Institute**

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ's)

What does the LDI offer? (eg. Skills programmes, qualifications etc.?)

The LDI offers Learning Programmes up to the FET band. (see table below) The LDI will be launching the development of an Advanced Project Management Programme, which will be equivalent to a FETC National Certificate at NQF Level 4

What is the NQF?

The National Qualifications Framework is the set of principles and guidelines which facilitate the registration of learner achievement. Its purpose is to give national recognition to those who have acquired certain skills and knowledge and, in so doing, ensure an integrated system that encourages lifelong learning. Qualifications and standards registered according to the NQF establish the learning outcomes that a learner is expected to have demonstrated. The NQF has eight levels which are divided into three bands:

NQF LEVEL	BAND	QUALIFICATION TYPE
8	HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING	Post-doctoral research degrees Doctorates Masters degrees
7		Professional qualifications Honours degrees
6		National first degrees Higher diplomas
5		National diplomas National certificates
FURTHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING CERTIFICATE		
4	FURTHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING CERTIFICATE	National certificates
3		
2		
GENERAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING CERTIFICATE		
2	GENERAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING	Grade 9; ABET Level 4 National certificates

The NQF has eight levels which are divided into three bands:

- the General Education and Training (GET) band, which includes ABET (Adult Basic Education and Training) and compulsory schooling;
- the Further Education and Training (FET) band (***LDI Skills Programmes and Qualification***)
- the Higher Education and Training (HET) band (***Technikons, Universities, Cranefield etc.***)

What is Further Education and Training (FET)?

Further Education and Training (FET) is that area of learning which, in the past, provided qualifications such as Standards 8 to 10 (provided by schools and technical colleges) and the National Technical Certificates (NTCs) 1 to 3 (usually provided by technical colleges). The Further Education and Training band refers to the qualifications between levels 2 to 4 on the National Qualification's framework.

What is Higher Education (HE)? NQF Level 5+

Higher Education refers to all learning programmes providing qualifications higher than grade 12 or its equivalent in terms of the National Qualifications Framework, and includes tertiary education. The HE band currently constitutes levels 5 and above on the NQF

What is the Council on Higher Education's function?

The Council on Higher Education (CHE) is responsible for **quality assurance in higher education in South Africa**. This responsibility is discharged through the Higher Education Quality Committee (HEQC). The mandate of the HEQC includes quality promotion and capacity development, institutional audit and institutional and programme accreditation.

What is UMALUSI?

UMALUSI is responsible for **quality assurance in the general and further education and training bands of the NQF**. The Council ensures that the education and training providers have the capacity to deliver and assess qualifications and learning programmes in light of the expected quality standards.

What is an ETQA?

An Education and Training Quality Assurance body is responsible for monitoring and auditing the level of achievement of national standards or qualifications offered by providers and to which specific functions have been assigned by SAQA. The LDI is accredited by the ETDP Seta with an MoU with the Services Seta.

What is a SETA?

A Sector Education and Training Authority is a body established under the Skills Development Act (RSA, 1998c) whose main purpose is to contribute to the improvement of skills in South Africa through achieving a more favourable balance between demand and supply, and by ensuring that education and training:

meets agreed standards within a national framework;
is provided subject to validation and quality assurance; and
where appropriate, is benchmarked against international standards (NTB, 1999).

What is the difference between a Qualification and a Learning Programme?

A qualification is a learning outcome or the formal recognition of the achievement of learning. It is characterised by learning outcomes - critical cross-field and specific outcomes - which provide the learner with opportunities for lifelong learning. All qualifications need to be registered on SAQA's National Qualifications Framework.

A learning programme is the process one embarks upon with the aim of achieving a qualification. It is a provider-specific course or programme offered to learners against a particular qualification and is subject to quality assurance by an accredited ETQA and therefore cannot be registered on the National Qualifications Framework.

The LDI offers **outcomes-based learning programmes** integrated with **experiential learning** that are aligned to **unit standards** with specific outcomes and have **credits** that can constitute towards a qualification registered in terms of the National Qualifications Framework eg. The LDI's ELP, MDP, FPMP, APMP and all the short workshops.

What is OBE?

Outcomes-based education is a method of teaching that focuses on what students can actually do or demonstrate after they are taught. All curriculum and teaching decisions are made based on how best to facilitate the desired outcome.

What is Experiential Learning?

Experiential learning is knowledge and/or skills learned through experience, rather than through a formal course or class

What is a specific outcome?

Outcomes are the statements of desired education and training results directly related to a particular course/ programme. They are the demonstrable and assessable end products of a learning process as they specify what learning is to be achieved.

What is a Unit Standard?

A unit standard is a description of the outcomes of learning for which the learner will receive credit.

What is a Credit?

A credit is the value given to unit standards and qualifications and is based on the number of 'notional' hours it takes an average learner to achieve the outcomes of that unit standard. One credit is equal to 10 notional hours.