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The differences between the salaries of social workers working for the state as opposed to those working for NGOs should be addressed urgently, because the turnover of social workers as a result of this difference affects continuity in service rendering. Expertise in NGOs is also lost in this way and pressure is put on the remaining workers as a result of the turnover.

This study again confirms that the rendering of family preservation services by child and family welfare organisations, specifically with a focus on prevention, is virtually impossible because of structural obstacles such as heavy case loads and insufficient people power. As a result statutory services are numerous and children are removed from their parents, because families have too little access to preventative services or resources. Family welfare organisations, furthermore, do not have the financial means to address the lingering people power shortage. If this situation is not addressed by the government, NGOs cannot be held responsible for the fact that the paradigm shift to developmental preventative social services is not taking place.

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