

# Harry Gwala District Municipality



## Youth Development and Empowerment Plan 2015 Report



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## SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 ORIENTATION

As many generations of young people have come and gone, and as each decade has witnessed the emergence of a new cohort of young people between the ages of 15 and 34, youth issues have remained a prime concern for many policymakers. Many of the basic aspects of the transitional phase of life known as youth have remained the same; education, health, entry into the world of work, family formation, and productive and responsible citizenship are still among the highest priorities for young people

It is also true, however, that the world in which young people are now making their transition into adulthood is quite different from that of ten years ago. Few foresaw the enormous impact that rapid globalization, the spread of HIV/AIDS, the explosive growth of information and communication technology (ICT), and other recent developments would have on young people's daily lives.

The youth development and empowerment Plan is an essential planning tool guiding the district on its approach to youth development. In this plan document are inherent commitments by government; young South Africans; and society at large on interventions and services that would have to be rolled out to ensure effective and efficient mainstreaming of our youth development in the socio-economic mainstream.

It is within this context that South Africa's democracy and its social development approach to public policy created an enabling environment in which the lives, work and prosperity of young people are placed at the centre of the country's growth and development. This is geared towards ensuring global and regional integration as well as addressing the challenges and demands of the current Century. All these, seek to promote the developmental state in South Africa, protect democracy, support economic development, moral and spiritual regeneration, wealth creation and distribution, and to provide the strategic leadership in the fight to eradicate poverty, unemployment and underdevelopment.

The Harry Gwala Youth Development & Empowerment Plan will serve as guiding framework for governments 'actions for youth development, and adopted as a central strategy that mainstreams the youth issues and perspectives into all government policies, plans, programmes and activities. Youth Development & Empowerment Plan will provide young South Africans living in the district with the opportunity to find employment, develop skills and play a constructive role in the development of the economy. In an open opportunity society for all, the district promotes growth by extending opportunities to all its citizens – so that more and more people have the capacity to find jobs, open businesses and use their potential.

The Guiding Framework for Youth Mainstreaming/Empowerment will assist government departments and youth development agencies to:

- Articulate the importance and value of youth mainstreaming;
- Analyse the status of youth issues and perspectives throughout their government and other relevant institutions;
- Understand how the variety of national, provincial, local governments have approached youth mainstreaming in their perspective spheres.
- Identify factors that have led to other national, provincial and local governments to give priority to young people and invest in youth mainstreaming, and also identify political challenges that serve as deterrent to this.
- Design a best fit District Youth Development & Empowerment Plan for effective implementation, anchored in the political realities of public finance, political imperatives, and public administrative capacity challenge.

With an aim of ensuring that the above-mentioned assignment achieves its objective outcomes and is implemented efficiently, effectively and in a cost-effective manner; Skhunyana Training Consultants has a team of competent and committed members to develop a sound Municipal Youth Development & Empowerment Plan.

**Skhunyana Training Consultants team has the following specialisation:**



## 1.2 THE APPROACH AND PRINCIPLES

### 1.2.1 PRINCIPLES

The principles of development the Municipal Youth Development Policies within this proposal is orientated towards sustainability and is based on the National Youth Policy principles and values:

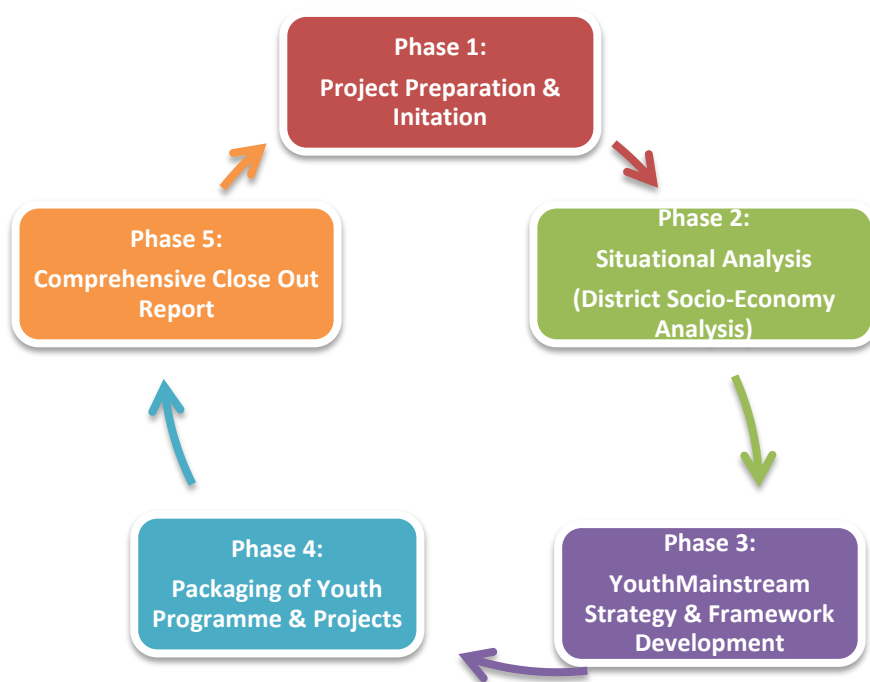
PRINCIPLE	DESCRIPTION
Redressing Imbalances	Recognition of the manner in which young women and men have been affected by the imbalances of the past and the need to redress these imbalances through more equitable policies, programmes and the allocation of resources.
Gender Inclusive	The National Youth Policy promotes a gender-inclusive approach to the development of young men and women, where the socialising influences of gender, the impact of sexism and the particular circumstances of young women are recognised. The National Youth Policy celebrates the many differences found amongst young people and promotes equal opportunity and treatment of all young people: male and female.
Empowering environment	Creation of an environment which supports the continued life-long development of young men and women and their skills and capacities.
Youth Participation	Promotion of young people's participation in democratic processes, as well as in community and civic decision-making and development.
Youth Driven	Youth development services and programmes should be youth-driven and youth-centred.
Mainstreaming Youth Issues	Whilst recognising the need for youth-driven and youth-centred development programmes and services, the needs, opportunities and challenges facing young women and men are the concerns of the whole society. Youth development should be recognised as an important mandate for all government agencies, non-government organisations and development institutions.
Responsiveness	Responds to the needs, challenges and opportunities experienced by young women and men in a realistic and participatory manner.
Cultural and Spiritual Diversity	Recognition of cultural and spiritual diversity as a basis for youth development and the important role tradition, spirituality and culture can play in the development of young men and women.
Sustainable Development	The value of sustainability is promoted to ensure the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Rural Emphasis	The National Youth Policy promotes a rural emphasis in many of its strategies. Where many development efforts contain an urban bias, the National Youth Policy endeavours to recognise and address the needs of rural young people

	and their communities.
Transparency and Accessibility	Institutions and organisations involve in youth development should operate in a transparent and accountable manner, whilst ensuring they are accessible to young women and men.

### 1.2.2 SUMMARISED APPROACH

Skhunyana Training Consultants' approach in **Developing Youth Development & Empowerment Plan** will take this summarised approach. Throughout the process a comprehensive consultative approach will be adopted with the view to fast track the implementation of the Youth Development & Empowerment Plan.

The summarised approach is as follows:



### 1.3 PROJECT MANAGEMENT

The project will be managed according to project management principles. The following will be applied:

- There will be a project organisation structure which will be managing and running the project with well-defined roles and responsibilities of each unit in order to minimise conflicts and streamline communication channels.



- A strategic proposal will be developed and a detailed operational plan linking objectives to activities, tasks, deliverables, responsible persons and budget. This will enable smooth monitoring of the project in terms of time lines and budget control.
- Committees to plan implement and monitor the project will be formed in order to monitor time lines and Youth Development Quality Control.
- Communication lines and the boundaries of communication with stakeholders will be well defined in a communication strategic document. This will eliminate conflicts and misunderstandings which could affect the running of the project.
- Project Milestones will be set with timelines which will be monitored by the Project Leader. This enables the Project Leader to monitor time lines of each phase.
- Risks and how they could be managed are outlined in the operational plan. This plan will reduce the risks if the risks are effectively monitored.
- The Project success factors are outlined below to make sure that those factors are in place for the success of the project.
- The delegation powers will be set out and a document to authorize delegation will be put in place. This procedure is to ensure that the project runs smoothly even if one of the managers is not around for any reason.
- Reporting lines and channels of communication will be mainly through meetings, reports, e mail or telephonically for sharing information and monitoring the progress of the project.
- The system of Performance evaluation on expected output will be put in place for efficient performance in terms of time frame and quality.
- There will be weekly progressive report of the activities aligned to deliverables which will be assessed by the monitoring and steering committees in order to make sure that time lines are adhered to and for quality purposes.

#### 1.4 PROJECT CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS

- A structured and project management approach to project planning, monitoring and evaluation of the project.
- The buy in and active participation of all identified and relevant stakeholders
- Effective communication among teams working on the project
- Cooperation of respondents.
- Skilled and well trained employees working on the project.
- Effective quality controls.

#### 1.5 COMMUNICATION AND REPORTING

The Youth Development & Empowerment Plan is a project of substantial complex and overlap, involving various work streams and stakeholders. In order to facilitate and support the management function, a clear Consultative Process will be followed as outlined in section (3.3) to provide guidance with regards to communication boundaries of control by which the project will be



administered. This Consultative Process further aims to provide back ground and guidance to those parties that interact with, or form part of the project.

## 1.6 METHODOLOGY

In keeping with the carefully developed brief, a phased approach will be adopted. This will entail the following five phases.

Phase 1: Project Preparation, Initiation & Institutional Arrangement

Phase 2: Situational Analysis (District Socio-economic Analysis)

Phase 3: Youth Mainstreaming Strategy & Framework Development

Phase 4: Packaging of Youth Programmes & Projects

Phase 5: Project Close Out

Throughout the process, a participatory planning approach will be adopted. Central to the process will be the creation of a shared learning environment.

## 1.7 REPORT OUTLINE

This report has six sections:

- The section 1 presents the introduction,
- The second section presents the overview on youth development,
- The third section highlights the youth development policy framework,
- The fourth section presents the youth development stakeholders,
- The fifth section gives an overview of the Harry Gwala District
- And the last section, presents the main challenges faced by youth in the district.

## SECTION 2 OVERVIEW ON YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

### 2.1 DEFINING THE CONCEPT OF YOUTH

The National Youth Policy 2009-2014 defines youth development as:

*An intentional comprehensive approach that provides space, opportunities and support for young people to maximise their individual and collective creative energies for personal development as well as development of the broader society of which they are an integral part.*

This definition finds expression in the National Youth Development Policy Framework 2002-2007:

*We celebrate the roles of young women and men in South Africa and their contribution to the reconstruction and development of their communities and the country. We recognise the contributions young people make to our society and build upon the imagination, energy, vibrancy and talents of all young women and men. These contributions need to be enhanced through initiatives that will bring about personal development for young people and their organisations'* (National Youth Development Policy Framework, 2002: 3).

### 2.2 PROFILING YOUTH

The National Youth Policy 2009-2014 is used inclusively to refer to young people as those falling within the age group of 14 to 35 years. This is based on the mandate of the National Youth Commission Act 1996 and the National Youth Policy 2000. This inclusive approach takes into account, both historical as well as present-day conditions. Although much has changed for young people since the advent of democracy in 1994, the motivation for 35 years as the upper age limit of the youth has not yet changed since historical imbalances in the country are yet to be fully addressed. This definition is also inconsistent with the definition of youth as contained in the African Youth Charter (African Union, 2006) which defines youth as those between the ages of 15 and 35 years, although the latter excludes the 14 year olds.

This does not present a challenge as South Africa includes a broader rather than narrower definition of youth. Of particular importance is the fact that the National Youth Policy 2009-2014 supplements this age range by segmenting the youth population in age cohorts and target groups in recognition of significant differences that exist in these youth groupings in terms of their unique situations and needs. All these acknowledge the fact that young people are not a homogenous group and a differentiated approach should be adopted in dealing with them. The policy therefore acknowledges that the 14-35 age range is by no means a blanket general standard, but within the parameters of this age range young people can be disaggregated by race, age, gender, social class, geographic location.

The differentiated approach makes it possible for policy to take into account definitions which are stipulated in other relevant pieces of legislation and policies such as proposal of 15-28 years as the age range for youth as in the National Youth Development Policy Framework (National Youth Commission, 2002); definition of a child as a person up to the age of 18 years as in the Children's Act No. 35 of 2005; and reference to young offenders as those between the ages of 14 and 25 years as reflected in the Correctional Services Act, (Department of Correctional Services, 2003); as well as distinction of a child from an "adult youth" by the criminal justice system which does not consider the latter as a specialised group in need of special rehabilitative programmes.

As outlined in the rationale for this youth policy, South Africa aspires to produce *young people who are empowered, able to realise their full potential, and understand their roles and responsibilities in making meaningful contribution to the development of the country*. This policy should therefore develop all young people, particularly the prioritised target groups whilst striving to give second chances to those have fallen outside of the mainstream. This is critical for South Africa, since according to Statistics South Africa (2007), young people constitute 36.4 per cent of the country's population. The Table below illustrate the fact that the youth population is increasing relative to adult populations. This phenomenon is referred to development practitioners as the "youth bulge".

### 2.3 TARGETED YOUTH GROUPS

Young people are not a homogenous group since they are diverse and have diverse needs. In the same manner, there should be equally diverse and unique interventions designed to address those needs. It is crucial therefore that mainstream policies and programmes across all different sectors should work synergically if the needs of young people are to be effectively addressed.

This policy recognises various challenges facing youth from diverse backgrounds. It also acknowledges that problems experienced by individual categories of targeted youth groups are unique, multifaceted and require involvement of various services providers across different sectors. Therefore it would be important to identify the broad categories of targeted youth groups requiring specialized and tailored interventions. They include, but are not limited to the following:

1. Young women	13. Youth with disabilities
2. Young men	14. Youth living with HIV and Aids and other communicable diseases
3. Youth in secondary school	15. Youth in conflict with the law
4. Youth in tertiary institutions	16. Youth abusing dependency creating substances
5. School aged out of school youth	17. Homeless youth living on the street
6. Unemployed youth	18. Youth in rural areas
7. Youth in the workplace	19. Youth in townships
8. Youth from poor households	20. Youth in cities
9. Youth from different racial groups	

10. Teenage parents	21. Youth in informal settlements
11. Orphaned youth	22. Young migrants
12. Youth heading households	23. Young refugees
	24. Youth who have been or are at risk of being abused

The National Youth Policy 2009-2014, whilst emphasising development of all youth acknowledges the reality of limitation of resources and as a result prioritises that efforts and intervention should give second chance to the most marginalized and excluded youth groups. Of the stated categories, this policy argues that immediate attention should be given to the following prioritised youth target groups:

- Young women
- Youth with disabilities;
- Unemployed youth
- School aged out of school youth
- Youth in rural areas
- Youth at risk i.e. youth living with chronic diseases( Communicable e.g. HIV and AIDS and non-communicable diseases e.g. asthma and other chronic disease , youth heading households; youth in conflict with the law, and youth abusing dependency creating substances, youth at risk of being subjected to all forms of abuse.

This policy further advocates for cooperation of the government clusters in ensuring youth development. An inter-cluster plan of action stating who is responsible for what, and the criteria on which decisions are to be based is needed if greater impact is to be made in giving attention to the specific needs of each target group.

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### 2.3.1 YOUNG WOMEN

South African young women face specific challenges and particular difficulties in our society today. They are more likely to be unemployed than males, since they tend to have fewer occupational opportunities in a patriarchal society. They experience these challenges as a result of historical gender stereotypes which often result in gender imbalances. They are also more vulnerable as opposed to their male counterparts. For example, according to research, the proportion of young women giving birth before the age of 18 stands at 30% (Grant and Hallman, 2006: 3). This translates into fewer occupational opportunities for women due to expected family responsibilities of starting families at an early age. Some of the challenges include women as victims of violence and abuse and often they feel threatened and powerless. In addition, the impacts of diseases in general and in particular HIV and AIDS have also had an enormous impact on young women. All these and other factors make it necessary to deliberately give attention to this target group.

This policy advocates for specific gender focused interventions targeting young women and taking into consideration the gender imbalances and consequently promoting gender parity.

These include but are not limited to education and capacity building programmes such as: take a girl child to work campaign, and a campaign on 16 days and 365 days of no violence against women and children.

Great strides have been made in realising gender parity and there exists a strong set of institutional mechanisms that deal with the challenges of gender inequality. However, there remains a need to strengthen these efforts by strengthening gender mainstreaming, designing programmes that target young women in rural areas, and ensuring better coordination to ensure maximum impact and sustainability.

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### 2.3.2 YOUTH WITH DISABILITIES

Young people with disabilities should participate equally in society alongside their 'able-bodied' peers. This could be achieved if disability is approached as a human right and developmental issue (Draft National Disability Framework, 2008). The youth with disabilities, similarly require support and assistance to ensure that they have access to a variety of resources. At present, they are unable to compete with their peers due to inability to access those resources. This applies with greater force to youth with disabilities living in rural areas.

South Africa has ratified the UN Convention on the rights of people with disabilities. The implication of that decision is that, the country is expected to outlaw all provisions in legislation and policies that discriminate against persons with disabilities. The efforts by the South African government in addressing the needs of people with disabilities are noted. There are policies and structures in place aimed at addressing the needs of people with disabilities including youth. For example: there are offices of the status of persons with disabilities at national and provincial levels located within the office of the Presidency and the Premier's offices respectively. In terms of education, the White Paper on Special Needs Education (Department of Education, 2001) and the draft National Disability Framework (2008) makes provision for the creation of equal educational opportunities and delivery of services for people with disabilities within the school, workplace and the broader community. On the other hand, an Integrated National Disability Strategy (RSA, 1997) also outlines priorities that need attention with regard to mainstreaming services for people with disabilities.

There is also greater appreciation of the invaluable role played by young people with disabilities in society, despite real challenges they face everyday. There is, however, a need to ensure the creation of an enabling environment for youth with disability through recognition of their unique needs by providing the necessary support. This will certainly contribute towards betterment of society and there is a need to do more by mainstreaming disability issues at local level and prioritizing issues affecting young people with disabilities.

Persons with disabilities are entitled, on an equal basis with others, to recognition and support of their specific cultural linguistic identity, including South African Sign Language.

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### 2.3.3 UNEMPLOYED YOUTH

The South African economy is reported to be growing at an impressive annual rate of 4.5% since 2004, up from a mere 3% average from 1994-2004 (it is acknowledged that this trend has however, been impacted on by the current global financial crisis). However, there are concerns that the increase in employment numbers are insufficient to absorb the current (and growing) labour force. Concerns have been raised about youth unemployment, which was estimated at 50.3% for 14 to 24-year-olds and 29.5% for 25 to 35-year-olds in March 2006. Even though this figure constitutes a fall of about 2 percentage points from the previous year, it is worrying that there is still a significant number of young people who are unemployed and therefore vulnerable to poverty (Triologue, 2007). Morrow *et al* (2005: 10) estimated that one-third of all youth live in poverty, and approximately half of this one-third lives in extreme poverty. Almost two-thirds of youth in the aged 15-24 live in households with expenditure of less than R1 200 per month, as do approximately 60 per cent of youth aged 25-34 (Labour Force Survey, March 2007).

The literature on youth poverty in South Africa identifies two general causes – continuous reliance on poor households and unemployment (Morrow *et al*, 2005: 10). Poverty tends to reproduce itself among children and young people from already impoverished families.

Conditions of poverty further hamper access to basic services for large numbers of young people living in poor households and constrain their ability to take up opportunities offered in the context of South Africa's social development approach. This policy therefore recognises the ways in which poverty caused by challenges relating to unemployment affects young people and suggests that government should work jointly with all key stakeholders, particularly the private sector in addressing backlogs in the labour market.

Unemployment turns to bring with it a number of social problems including: crime, drug and alcohol abuse, poor health and the loss of self-esteem and the confidence needed to participate in the broader society. Unemployed youth struggle to participate meaningfully in the economy and require assistance in dealing with the wide range of concerns and problems they experience in finding employment (Ngcaweni and Moleke, 2007).

Taking into consideration the fact that the youth constitute the largest segment as compared to other population groups, their non-participation in the economy of the country will definitely have serious negative consequences. Efforts at implementing employment and skills development programmes are ongoing as a means to ensure participation into labour market. This policy recognises the need to intensify the current interventions which seek to address youth unemployment by bringing other key role players across different sectors on board in order to jointly address this problem. This policy specifically targets the private sector by mobilising resources to

support initiatives that seek to develop the youth (Ngcaweni 2006). Central to this, are various initiatives such as the Youth Development Forum, Expanded Public Works Programme, AsgiSA, Jipsa which addresses youth unemployment. It is however crucial that these interventions are massified in terms of scale and impact, so that their coverage is extended to also address the employment needs of young people living in rural areas, and to also have a long lasting effects on the targeted youth population.

At present, although there are measures that address unemployment, they predominantly target skilled youth and those with matric and beyond. According to Statistics South Africa (2006), the nature of youth unemployment in South Africa, highlights that Africans, rural people, young women and youth under the age of 24 years (i.e. out of school youth) are most likely to be unemployed. This policy emphasises intensifying measures that will target these groups to enable them to participate in the social and economic mainstream. It is clear that such youth are more at risk if the challenges of unemployment and poverty are not addressed. If these youth are provided with second chance opportunities that appropriately support and encourage them they could become an asset to themselves, their families and society.

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#### 2.3.4 SCHOOL-AGED-OUT-OF SCHOOL YOUTH

There is no reliable data on school-aged-out-of school youth due to the fluid nature of the lives of these youth and their reluctance to engage with authorities. However, these young women and men can be described as those who have dropped out of school prematurely and are unskilled. They are mostly unemployed since they do not have the starting qualifications. They have no adult supervision, have poor level of general welfare and well-being and experience increased levels of stress. They are also exposed to high risk behaviour such as HIV infection, rape, alcohol and drug abuse, violence, exploitation, and often run a risk of being in conflict with the law. Although there is no specific data available, there are indication that these youth are found in variety of settings e.g. some are at home, some spend time on the streets although they still have contact with their families, some live full time on the streets to escape from their intolerable situations at home and or to survive, some hang out around the shops and shebeens. Since some of these youth lack basic literacy and numeracy, and are mostly unskilled, they remain marginalised from economy since they lack the capabilities to access economic opportunities. At present, there are limited programmes aimed at addressing the needs of these youth.

On the other hand, the Further Education and Training Colleges which could absorb these youth, receive less attention compared to universities in terms of research, policy and planning.

The screening processes in these colleges continue to be inaccessible to ordinary unskilled and uneducated youth. There is a need to focus the country's efforts and give specific attention to the opportunities that provide unskilled and uneducated youth with second chance opportunities. Such interventions should be proactive rather than reactive in nature. This implies strengthening families and other primary socialization agencies and putting in place early intervention measures aimed at curbing the problem in its early stages. There should also be rehabilitation and after care measures



for those youth who have already fallen prey. In the latter, these young people must be rehabilitated so that they are reintegrated into their families and the mainstream culture.

It would be crucial to institutionalise key programmes targeting such youth since their problems are multifaceted (Ngcaweni and Moleke, 2007). The different role players (government, NGO, private and business sectors) targeting these youth should all collaborate and have joint plans and interventions where necessary. Of particular importance, is the identification of the coordinator of such programmes for the purposes of integration, maximization of impact, accountability and sustainability.

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### 2.3.5 YOUTH IN RURAL AREAS

Young women and men in rural areas face particular constraints with regard to both accessibility and availability of services and facilities, and this result in fewer opportunities and less information and employment than in urban areas. This concern requires that a research be conducted. There is also a great concern over the rural-urban migrants who are predominantly young. The fact that Gauteng Province has the highest proportion of youth population (22.7%) as compared to Eastern Cape (12,6%) and Limpopo (10,4%), could be a demonstration of a tendency of youth migrating from poor rural areas to the wealthier urban provinces (Statistics SA, 2007: 62-67). This is in turn a function of a number of patterns including under-development of rural provinces, lack of opportunities and slow pace of land reform. As a result, young people are attracted by possibilities that urban areas can offer. In some cases, these youth, particularly if they are unskilled, end up being destitute and those who are educated and skilled leave their areas/ communities under-resourced in search of lucrative offers. This reproduces the cycle of rural impoverishment and exacerbates the urban bias with regard to current development initiatives.

Interventions should specifically address the situation of young people in rural areas in respect of access to services and creation of opportunities as well as employment. Government should invest in rural development, appropriately skill youth from these areas and create mechanisms of attracting and retaining them to be of service to their communities. This can only be possible if there is development of infrastructure in rural areas and provision of incentives to investors in rural areas.

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### 2.3.6 YOUTH AT RISK

The NYP 2008 prioritises the following categories of youth at risk:

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#### 2.3.6.1 YOUTH LIVING WITH HIV OR AIDS

Notwithstanding the report in the Fifteen Year Review youth input paper (Budlender, 2008), in 1994, that the highest HIV and AIDS prevalence rate found among the 23-year old women was estimated at 5,6%, the prevalence rates rose in subsequent years until recently. It is encouraging to note that sentinel surveillance of Antenatal women for 2006 shows a decrease in the rate of HIV infection

especially in the younger age groups (South Africa's Country Progress Report submitted to the United Nations in February, 2008). The prevalence rates in the 15- years group was 16% in 2004 and reduced to 13.5 % in 2006; in the age group 20-24 years it reduced from 32% in 2004 to 28% in 2006. This gives hope that all the prevention efforts are beginning to bear fruit and resulting in positive behaviour change.

This promising trend should, however, not result in complacency. There is still a challenge of caring for those who are infected and affected by HIV. The youth are a powerful change agent and could help change the epidemic around as reflected by the latest statistics of the antenatal surveillance.

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#### 2.3.6.2 YOUTH HEADING HOUSEHOLD

These youth (including children) are vulnerable and at risk because they are living alone since their biological mother, father or both parents have died or unable to take care of them due to ill health or have abandoned them. These circumstances could be the result of inability of parents to fulfil their role and responsibility of caring and protecting their children due to illness and subsequent death. As a result, youth in such circumstances may be forced to assume responsibility not only for themselves, but also for their younger siblings and or for their sick parents, thus consequently running households.

These youth are at greater risk of abuse, exploitation, and dropping out of school, thus being excluded from services, such as school feeding and school health programmes.

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#### 2.3.6.3 YOUTH IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW

The review of studies has shown that the rates of youth in conflict with the law are relatively high. For example, 36% of the prison population is under the age of 16 years, while 69% of people detained by the police are between the ages of 18-35 years (SYR, 2004). It is estimated that 15% of all criminal offences committed in South Africa are by children younger than 18 years (Steyn, 2005). Further, there are strong indications that offending by youth is on the increase (Muntingh, 2003). This is worrying given the fact that youth constitute the largest percentage of the South African population (SSA 2006).

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#### 2.3.6.4 YOUTH ABUSING DEPENDENCY CREATING SUBSTANCES

This category of youth is at risk owing to exposure to unhealthy lifestyle of abusing dependency creating substances. According to Budlender (2008), substance abuse poses risks to the individual's health and to society more generally. Although it is virtually impossible to collect reliable and comprehensive statistics on substance abuse given that use of many of the substances is illegal, and under-reporting will thus be common, Bhana *et al* (2007) in Budlender (2008) draw on the South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use surveillance system which tracks patients accessing treatment at about four-fifths of facilities across the country. The system reveals that most patients seeking treatment are between 27-35 years of age, but patterns differ according to the type

of drug. Alcohol abusers tend to be older, while abusers of cannabis, heroin or methamphetamine tend to be younger. In summary, the proportion of patients under 20 years of age has increased over time.

On the other hand, the Demographic and Health Survey of 2003 found that 19,9% of boys and 10,2% of girls aged 15-19 years had at some point used tobacco. These figures were one to two percentage points higher than the rates reported in 1998. Overall, 3,1% of adolescents drank at harmful levels, with little difference between male and female adolescents (Department of Health, forthcoming).

The above clearly illustrate that there is a need to have interventions targeting youth who already have the problem of abusing dependency creating substances as well as having measures in place to reduce the likelihood of having youth falling prey to this problem.

Government has consistently raised concerns about the perceived increase of risky behaviours including those mentioned above such as HIV and AIDS, crime, and substance. This was further supported by an assertion of the worrying rate at which young people in schools are engaging in risky behaviour such as carrying weapons, substance abuse etc. (Reddy et al, 2002 in Budlender; 2008: 58-59).

In response to that, an investigation of the current government interventions was conducted and the report revealed that although there are measures in place seeking to address the challenges facing these youth, there is poor coordination amongst implementers. There is also a problem of institutionalisation of interventions and this manifests itself in various ways e.g. no dedicated people to coordinate initiatives and or inadequate budget. Even in instances where resources exist, there is lack of sustainability and continuity of such programmes.

This policy argues strongly for strengthening these interventions in the interest of achieving scale and impact. Instituting an Inter-Cluster Task Team responsible for coordinating programmes addressing the needs of the targeted youth at risk would address the challenge of fragmentation and poor coordination that currently constrain service delivery.

## 2.4 YOUTH RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The policy acknowledges that all citizens of South Africa irrespective of age enjoy human rights as contained in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. These rights are the cornerstones of our democracy and affirm the democratic values of human dignity, equality and freedom. Although young people enjoy all these rights, this policy identifies and introduces the rights which are more relevant to the development of youth and emphasizes the need to uphold these rights and to empower young people to fully understand them.

It is important to note that there are also responsibilities that accompany or are tied to those rights. Youths are expected to use information on rights and responsibilities to make informed decisions

about issues that will affect the rest of their lives and to support them on their journey to becoming mature, responsible adults.

This approach therefore reaffirms that youth are not only recipients and beneficiaries of services, but they are also providers. Knowledge of one's own rights and responsibilities is as important as developing a respect for the rights of others, since actions seldom have isolated consequences. This policy promotes the rights of young people and encourages them to accept the accompanying responsibilities.

The policy therefore, confirms that different role players in the youth sector should inform, guide and advise youth on their rights and responsibilities. In addition to human rights stated in the Constitution, this policy further identifies youth rights, the accompanying responsibilities, and the need to create an enabling environment by providing opportunities that will enable young people to fulfil those responsibilities. These opportunities should nurture the talents of young people and develop their capabilities and enable youth to build a secure future for themselves.

All young women and men, irrespective of their age, gender, socio-economic status, and or any other defining factors, have the right to:

<b>YOUTH RIGHTS</b>	
1. Enjoy the fruits of a free, democratic and prospering society	8. Attain an educational level commensurate with their aspirations
2. Protection and care	9. Career guidance
3. Access youth development services	10. Access employment opportunities equal to their abilities
4. Partake fully in citizenship duties including voting, decision-making processes and governance	11. Cultural expression
5. Participate in the planning and implementation of youth development by becoming the custodians of their own development	12. Own and inherit property
6. Access information which is age appropriate	13. Enjoy ownership of that property
7. Privacy	14. Self determination

Concomitantly young people have the responsibilities to:

- Promote and advance their rights as they relate to themselves, other young people and fellow South Africans in general
- Build and guarantee the democratic order through playing a positive developmental role in South Africa, the region and the continent
- Promote human dignity
- Respect sound families, community and societal values in the context of positive African values

- Show full respect for parents and elders, and assist them anytime in cases of need in the context of positive African values
- Work towards family, community and societal cohesion
- Promote patriotism towards and unity and cohesion of Africa
- Promote peace, security and development
- Promote tolerance, understanding, dialogue, consultation and respect for others regardless of age, race, ethnicity, colour, gender, sexual orientation, ability, religion, status or political affiliation
- Espouse an honest work ethics and reject and expose corruption
- Defend democracy, the rule of law and all human rights and fundamental freedoms
- Promote, preserve and respect African traditions and cultural heritage in languages and in forms to which youth are able to relate
- Promote positive and healthy lifestyles and behaviours
- Engage in peer to peer education to promote youth development in areas such as literacy, use of information and communication technology, Healthy lifestyles to prevent non communicable and communicable diseases like HIV and AIDS and others, violence prevention and peace building
- Encourage a culture of voluntarism and human rights protection
- Actively participate in civil activities and democratic processes of the country
- Participate in solidarity building with fellow youth of the African continent and the rest of the world
- Promote sustainable development and protection of the environment

A specific responsibility exists for all citizens to strengthen relationships between parents and young people, and to create a safe and nurturing environment where young people will be able to exercise their responsibilities effectively. To this end, this policy values, understands and promotes the importance of creating an enabling environment that:

- Allows young women and men to exercise responsibilities for themselves, but also acknowledge their responsibilities for others
- Supports the holistic development of young women and men
- Recognises young people's capabilities and assists them to reach their full potential
- Respects and accepts the contribution made through the talents, resources and ideas of young women and men in society
- Encourages participation of young women and men in community life and development

From the above, it is clear that whereas youth development is a voluntary process, certain compulsory interventions such as compulsory education attendance should be made in the interest of youth themselves. The policy will therefore support youth, their parents and or their guardians towards creation of an enabling environment which is conducive to positive development of youth.

## SECTION 3 YOUTH DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

### 3.1 INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL AND POLICY ENVIRONMENT

South Africa, as a global village and a member of the international community, influences and is also influenced by international declarations, accords, legislation and instruments on youth development. The United Nations World Programme of Action for Youth states that “every state should provide its young people with opportunities for obtaining education, for acquiring skills, and for participating fully in all aspects of society, with a view to, *inter alia*, acquiring productive employment and leading self-sufficient lives” South Africa is a signatory to the following international declarations and Charters

#### 3.1.1 UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

South Africa, as a member of the United Nations has agreed to work towards the achievement of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which enables young men and women to enjoy full participation in the life of society. The Charter principles include the attainment, by young women and men, "of an educational level commensurate with their aspirations; access to employment opportunities equal to their abilities; food and nutrition adequate for full participation in the life of society; a physical and social environment that promotes good health and protection from disease and addiction and that is free from all types of violence; human rights and fundamental freedoms without distinction as to race, sex, language, religion or any other forms of discrimination; participation in decision - making processes; and places and facilities for cultural, recreational and sports activities to improve the living standards of young people in both rural and urban areas".

#### 3.1.2 UNITED NATIONS WORLD PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR YOUTH

The United Nations World Programme of Action for Youth is aimed at ensuring the well-being of young women and men and their full and active participation in the society in which they live. Its principles and purpose have helped to inform the National Youth Policy at many levels.

#### 3.1.3 MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGS)

By 2015 all United Nations Member States have pledged to:

- Eradicate hunger and poverty
- Achieve universal primary education
- Promote gender equity and empower women
- Reduce child mortality
- Improve maternal health
- Combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- Ensure environmental stability
- Develop global partnership for development

### 3.1.4 COMMONWEALTH YOUTH CHARTER

The National Youth Policy recognizes the work of the Commonwealth in the support of national youth policies in all Commonwealth countries and its efforts towards creating societies where young women and men are empowered to develop their creativity, skills and potential as productive and dynamic members. Where the full participation of young women and men at every level of decision-making and development, (both individually and collectively), are fostered. In addition, the following principles and values for youth development are recognized:

- Gender inclusive development – a commitment to implementing the 1995 Commonwealth Plan of Action on Gender and Development which focuses on the dual objectives of increasing women’s participation as well as integrating gender concerns in all activities;
- Empowerment – a commitment to equity and access to resources in achieving equality and participation in decision making and action regardless of gender, geographic location, social, cultural or economic circumstances;
- Human rights – a commitment to extending the benefits of development within a framework of respect for human rights. Democracy, development and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually reinforcing;
- Sustainability – a commitment to sustainable development and the alleviation of poverty through philosophies and actions espoused in the Harare Declaration (1991); and
- Integration – a commitment to the integration of the concerns, issues and aspirations of young women and men into the mainstream of all local, provincial, national and international activities.

### 3.1.5 THE COMMONWEALTH PLAN OF ACTION FOR YOUTH EMPOWERMENT (PAYE) 2006-2015

The Commonwealth Plan of Action for Youth Empowerment (PAYE) 2006-2015 is an overarching implementation agenda that provides a blue print for youth development. It is relevant for governments, development partners, youth networks and young women and men who are valued partners in the process.

The PAYE 2006-2015 was developed through a wide-ranging consultative process with key stakeholders in all regions of the Commonwealth, building upon the lessons learnt from the implementation of the PAYE 2000-2005. It seeks to assist member governments in establishing and maintaining the enabling conditions that will allow young men and women in the Commonwealth to be empowered through to the next decade and beyond. At its core is the rights-based approach to development where the participation of young women and men across the Commonwealth is a fundamental asset in the development process.

The Plan of Action 2006-2015 contains 10 strategic objectives designed to engage governments, strategic partners and young people themselves on the transformational agenda of youth empowerment. These are:



**PAYE 1** – Develop and implement measures to promote the economic enfranchisement of young people and their participation in the economy;

**PAYE 2** – Strengthen social support systems and collaboration between key stakeholders in youth empowerment;

**PAYE 3** – Develop and strengthen youth ministries/departments, national youth policies, and legislative and constitutional provisions impacting on youth affairs;

**PAYE 4** – Promote positive national role models and self-images for young people, and foster their sense of responsibility and self-esteem;

**PAYE 5** – Promote the full participation of young people in decision-making at all levels, including at community, local, provincial and national levels;

**PAYE 6** – Take affirmative and direct action to establish gender equity for all young people, and equality of treatment and outcomes for youth in special circumstances;

**PAYE 7** – Promote a democratic, stable and peaceful environment in which young people’s human rights, as defined in international covenants, can be exercised fully and in which they can fully accept their responsibilities;

**PAYE 8** – Take action to promote the development and maintenance of human resources and intellectual capital;

**PAYE 9** – Adopt measures to improve access to information and communications technology (ICT) and to provide young people with the skills to make use of it;

**PAYE 10** – Identify and implement measures to broaden youth participation in sporting and cultural activities as a means of promoting positive values, healthy lifestyles and behaviour and advancing human development.

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### 3.1.6 AFRICAN YOUTH CHARTER.

The African Youth charter was adopted in May 2006, at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The Charter draws from various international agreements and commitments particularly: The International Conference on Population and Development Platform for Action, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the World Programme of Action for youth to the year 2000 and beyond, the Millennium Development Goals, the Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and other such documents.

The Charter commits African governments to ensuring that issues affecting youth in the areas of employment, sustainable livelihood, education, health, youth participation, national youth policy, peace and security, law enforcement, youth in the Diaspora and youth with disabilities, among other, are adequately addressed within the framework of national youth policy and youth development programming initiatives.

The Charter also puts to rest the issue of defining youth in Africa. Many African countries define youth based on their own circumstances, and what they consider most appropriate. However, the Charter defines a youth as any person between the ages 15-35. While the upper level seems on the high side, it creates adequate space to accommodate all the peculiar challenges that African youth face in their development process and in the process of integrating effectively into society. The

definition also creates space for younger generations to participate in decision-making and development processes.

## 3.2 SOUTH AFRICAN YOUTH POLICY ENVIRONMENT

Since the start of the colonial era, South African young people have been victims of adverse political and socio-economic conditions. They have been subjected to poverty, blatant political manipulation and racial segregation. They experienced poor housing conditions, restricted and racially segregated access to education, training and employment opportunities, high levels of crime and violence and a general disintegration of social networks and communities.

### 3.2.1 THE NATIONAL YOUTH COMMISSION ACT NO.10 OF 1996

The advent of democracy in 1994 recognized the importance of youth and youth development. Through its Constitution (1996), South Africa recognizes the role played by young people as well as their future role in molding a society that belongs to all. The passing of the National Youth Commission Act (Act No. 19 of 1996) represents a major commitment by government to treat the needs of the youth in a serious and comprehensive manner. Through this Act, the National and the Provincial Youth Commissions (NYC) were established. In addition, youth Directorates were also established across departmental governments. A demonstration of the value attached to youth in this country is also eminent in the establishment of The National Youth Commission (NYC) mandated with the task of advancing youth development through: -

- The development and coordination of the national youth policy;
- The development of an integrated national plan that uses available resources and expertise for the development of the youth which shall be integrated in the reconstruction and development programme;
- The development of principles and guidelines and making of recommendations to government regarding such principles for the implementation of the national youth policy;
- Coordinating, directing and monitoring the implementation of such principles and guidelines as a matter of priority;
- Implementing measures to redress the imbalances of the past relating to various forms of disadvantaged youth generally or by specific categories of youth;
- Promoting uniformity of approach by all organs of the state to matters relating to the youth;
- Maintaining close liaison with institutions, bodies or authorities similar to NYC in order to foster common policies and practices and promote cooperation;
- Coordinating the activities of various provincial government institutions involved in youth matters and to link those activities to the integrated national youth policy; and
- Developing recommendations related to any other matter, which may affect the youth.

This legislation was repealed.

### 3.2.2 NATIONAL YOUTH POLICY, 2000

The NYC in fulfilling its mandate developed and adopted the National Youth Policy 2000. The National Youth Policy 2000 was a formal recognition and articulation of aspirations, needs and conditions of young women and men through policy initiative and was guided by two rationales:

- Provision of opportunities to the youth through the programmes and services provided by the government and NGOs to enable them to reach their full potential as active participants in society.
- Active involvement of the youth in national development through promoting a spirit of co-operation and co-ordination of government departments, non-government organization and youth groups in youth development.

The stated goals of the National Youth Policy are to:

- Instil in youth the awareness of, and respect for an active commitment to the principles and values enshrined in the Bill of Rights and a clear sense of national identity
- Recognize and promote the participation and contribution of youth in the reconstruction and development of South Africa
- Enable youth to initiate actions which promote their own development and that of their communities and broader society
- Develop an effective, coordinated and holistic response to the issues facing youth
- Create an enabling environment and communities, which are supportive of youth, presenting positive role models whilst promoting social justice.

The vision, goals and objectives of the policy are expressed in the sectoral strategies which address the major needs, challenges and opportunities facing youth. These sectoral strategies represent the major priorities and critical concerns facing young women and men. The key strategy areas/sectors identified are:

- Education and training
- Health
- Economic participation
- Safety, security and justice
- Welfare and community development
- Sport and recreation
- Arts and culture
- Environment and tourism and
- Science and technology

The policy had limitations outlining in very specific terms the targets for reversing the identified disadvantages and setting indicators and timeframes regarding youth development.

The National Youth Policy 2000 was widely used by government departments as well as civil society institutions in conceptualizing and implementing Youth development programmes. Subsequent to this policy document, the NYC in consultation with various government and civil society agencies developed the National Youth Development Policy Framework 2002-2007 (NYDPF), which was adopted by government in 2002.

### 3.2.3 NATIONAL YOUTH DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK 2002-2007

The endorsement of the National Youth Development Policy Framework was a further reflection of the government's commitment to youth development in South Africa. The framework represents efforts to adopt a holistic and integrated approach to youth development through the identification of strategic intervention areas to address specific needs, challenges and opportunities confronting the youth of South Africa. It sets out in a comprehensive form a plan for youth achievement and development. The policy framework provides an outline for the mainstreaming of youth development as an integral part of the broader transformation project and challenges in South Africa.

#### **Strategic Objectives of the NYDPF 2002-2007**

- Locate youth development in a holistic strategy that encompasses political, economic and social dimension;
- Build integrated and sustainable youth development initiatives based on multi-sectoral interventions and create enabling environments;
- Identify priority areas and sectors for possible interventions in terms of the existing cluster system used in government and the experience of government and the NYC in the past years; and
- Clarify roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders in youth development i.e. youth, government, civil society and independent institutions.

The framework identified certain groups that should be accorded priority and special attention due to the specific difficulties they face. The framework advocates for policies and programmes to be targeted on the basis of race, gender, age, class and location.

#### **The Target Groups Identified in the NYDPF 2002-2007**

- Young women;
- Youth with disabilities;
- Unemployed Youth;
- School aged and out of school Youth;
- Youth based in rural areas; and
- Youth at risk

#### **Responsible Institutions for Youth Development**

The framework accords responsibility for facilitating and coordinating youth development to four broad categories of institutions and organizations:

- All three spheres of government, with the responsibility of making policy and the overall monitoring of implementation of the government's program of action in line with broad national agenda and policy framework;

- National and provincial legislatures, with a monitoring and evaluation role to play in terms of the implementation of youth development initiatives;
- Statutory and Constitutional and other independent institutions established to monitor government's program of action, hear complaints, do research and report to parliament; and
- Civil society with a critical role to play in terms of implementation of identified programs, building capacity, and acting as the voice of the youth sector as well as advocacy and mobilization of young people and their organizations.

Furthermore, the Policy Framework advocates for the development of indicators for monitoring the general advances made in terms of the improvement of the quality of life of youth as well as the more specific impact of targeted interventions. The NYC would develop this in conjunction with other relevant stakeholders.

However, the framework, which is an implementation plan of youth policy, also fell short of providing details. It identified challenges facing the youth and broadly the implications of these identified challenges for policy as well as the areas of intervention. This Framework is without specific targets, indicators, implementation plan and time frames hence the need for departments to articulate their own plans with timeframes and targets in supporting the implementation of the Framework.

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#### 3.2.4 THE INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON YOUTH AFFAIRS (IDCC)

In addition to the NYC, an Interdepartmental Committee on Youth Affairs was established. Chaired by the NYC, this committee is aimed at coordinating government programmes, develop consolidated youth budget and oversee programme implementation and integrate programmes across departmental lines.

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#### 3.2.5 WHITE PAPER ON NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE

Emanating from the National Youth Policy, the Green Paper on establishment of the National Youth Service Program (NYSP) was prepared. It set out clear timeframes and targets for the implementation of the National Youth Service in South Africa. It was expected that the NYC through its lobbying and advocacy should see to it that the targets are met.

##### **Specific Objectives of the NYS programme**

- Promote social cohesion.
- Inculcate the culture of service to communities.
- Promote youth understanding of their role in the promotion of civic awareness and national reconstruction.
- Develop the knowledge skills, and abilities of youth to enable them to make a meaningful transition to adulthood.

- Improve youth employability through opportunities for skills development, work experience and support to gain access to economic and further learning opportunities.

In 2003, the Cabinet approved the implementation plan of the NYSP. The plan spelled out envisaged process that would be followed to ensure the successful implementation. For example, the implementation strategy envisaged that the initial rollout would be through government departments, particularly those whose programmes could be converted into service type initiatives. It was targeted that by June 2006, 5000 young people should be in service projects.

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### 3.2.6 NATIONAL YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AGENCY ACT

The objects of the agency are to:

- Develop an integrated Youth Development Strategy for South Africa.
- Develop guidelines for the implementation of an integrated youth development policies recommended by the President.

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### 3.2.7 THE NATIONAL YOUTH EMPLOYMENT ACCORD

The Youth Employment Accord is a partnership between government and its social partners to create five million new jobs by 2020. The parties to the accord recognize that youth unemployment is a major national challenge and there is a need to expand opportunities for greater employment and empowerment of youth in the economy.

The Youth Employment Accord has six commitments it needs to fulfil:

- Education and training: Improve education and training opportunities for gap grouping between school-leaving and first employment.
- Work exposure: Connect young people with employment opportunities through support for job placements schemes and work readiness promotion programmes for young school leavers that provide young people with work experience.
- Public sector measures: To strengthen measures that increase the number of young people employed in the public sector, through coordinating and scaling up existing programmes under a “youth brigade” programme coordinated with the National Youth Service Programme.
- Youth target set-asides need to be considered in particular industries where young people can be drawn in large numbers and should be progressively realised. This includes clear targets for new jobs in areas such as infrastructure, the business process service sector and the green economy, particularly the manufacture, installation and maintenance of solar water heaters.
- Youth entrepreneurship and youth cooperatives should be promoted. Public agencies such as Small Enterprise Finance Agency (SEFA), Small Enterprise Development Agency (SEDA) and the Jobs Fund will be encouraged to develop and strengthen dedicated programmes of support for youth enterprises and youth cooperatives.

- Develop private sector measures to expand the intake of young people with targeted youth support and incentives. It is important to improve private sector youth absorption given that most sustainable new jobs are expected to be created in the private sector.

### 3.3 OTHER NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLANS

Following the 2009 National elections, government introduced 3 important initiatives which have informed the review of this strategy. These are briefly introduced here below.

#### 3.3.1 THE MEDIUM TERM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK (MTSF) AND OUTCOMES BASED APPROACH

The MTSF is a useful guide to planning and resource allocation across all the spheres of government. It informs 5 year strategic planning documents of all spheres. The MTSF is also a barometer to aid evaluation of the ruling party in government against its 2014 electoral mandate. The 2014 Electoral Mandate of the ruling party identifies the following objectives:

- Ensure a more equitable distribution of the benefits of economic growth and reduce inequality.
- Improve the nation's health profile and skills base and ensure universal access to basic services.
- Improve the safety of citizens by reducing incidents of crime and corruption.
- Build a nation free of all forms of racism, sexism, tribalism and xenophobia.

To give effect to the above strategic objectives, the MTSF identifies 10 priorities which government work must be centered around:

1. Speeding up growth and transforming the economy to create decent work and sustainable livelihoods.
2. Massive programme to build economic and social infrastructure
3. Comprehensive rural development strategy linked to land and agrarian reform and food security
4. Strengthen the skills and human resource base - access to quality education
5. Improved health care for all South Africans
6. Intensify the fight against crime and corruption.
7. Build cohesive, caring and sustainable communities.
8. Pursuing African advancement and international relations.
9. Sustainable resource management and use.
10. Building a developmental state including improvement of public services.

The following details are the envisaged responses by local government as it contributes to the realization of the outcomes.

- Outcome 1: Improve the quality of basic education



- Outcome 2: Improve health and life expectancy
- Outcome 3: All people in South Africa are protected and feel safe
- Outcome 4: Decent employment through inclusive economic growth
- Outcome 5: A skilled and capable workforce to support inclusive growth
- Outcome 6: An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network
- Outcome 7: Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities and food security
- Outcome 8: Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life
- Outcome 9: A response and, accountable, effective and efficient local government system
- Outcome 10: Protection and enhancement of environmental assets and natural resources
- Outcome 11: A better South Africa, a better and safer Africa and world
- Outcome 12: A development orientated public service and inclusive citizenship

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### 3.3.2 NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY – “NEW GROWTH PATH”

Government in November 2010 released the **Framework of the New Economic Growth Path** aimed at enhancing growth, employment creation and equity. The policy’s principal target is to create five million jobs over the next 10 years. This framework reflects government’s commitment to prioritising employment creation in all economic policies. It identifies strategies that will enable South Africa to grow in a more equitable and inclusive manner while attaining South Africa’s developmental agenda.

Central to the New Growth Path is a massive investment in infrastructure as a critical driver of jobs across the economy. This calls for all spheres of government to prioritise job creation and as such ensure that all programmes that they implement have an element of job creation.

- The framework for the New Economic Growth Path identifies investments in five key areas namely: energy, transport, communication, water and housing. Sustaining high levels of public investment in these areas will create jobs in construction, operation and maintenance of infrastructure.
- The new growth path sees the infrastructure programme as a trigger to build a local supplier industry for the manufacture of the components for the build-programme.
- Specific measures, particularly changes to procurement policy and regulations, are identified to ensure that this is achieved. Risks include the still fragile global recovery; competition and collaboration with the new fast-growing economies; and competing interests domestically.

The New Growth Path identifies five other priority areas as part of the programme to create jobs, through a series of partnerships between the State and the private sector:

- **Green economy:** expansions in construction and the production of technologies for solar, wind and biofuels is supported by the draft **Energy on Integrated Resource Plan**. Clean manufacturing and environmental services are projected to create 300 000 jobs over the next decade.

- **Agriculture:** jobs will be created by addressing the high input costs and upscaling processing and export marketing. Support for small holders will include access to key inputs. Government will explore ways to improve working and living conditions for the country's 660 000 farm workers. The growth path also commits the Government to unblocking stalled land transfers, which constrain new investment.
- **Mining:** calls for increased mineral extraction and improving infrastructure and skills development. It focuses support for beneficiation on the final manufacture of consumer and capital goods, which can create large-scale employment. It foresees the establishment of a state mining company concentrating on beneficiation and enhanced resource exploitation in competition with a strong private mining sector.
- **Manufacturing:** calls for re-industrialization in the South African economy based on improving performance through innovation, skills development and reduced input costs in the economy. The document targets a doubling of South Africa's research and development investment to 2% of gross domestic product by 2018.
- **Tourism and other high-level services:** hold employment potential. The framework also calls for South Africa to position itself as the higher education hub of the African continent.

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### 3.3.3 NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION – VISION 2030

The new National Planning Commission located in the Office of the Presidency has produced a diagnostic report which highlighted the following key challenges for the country.

- Poor education,
- High Disease rate,
- Exclusive Planning
- corruption,
- Ageing infrastructure,
- Poor job opportunities,
- Resource intensive economy,
- Public Services uneven and divided communities.

### 3.4 KWAZULU NATAL INSTITUTIONAL AND POLICY ENVIRONMENT

Since 1998, young people in KwaZulu Natal have been involved in developing and shaping the legislative framework for youth development. The province enacted provincial Commission through an KwaZulu Natal Youth Commission Act (1998). In line with the National Youth Act (1996), KwaZulu Natal Commission responsibility is to: Develop principles and guidelines and making recommendations to Government regarding such principles and guidelines, for implementation of

an integrated national/ provincial youth policy. Co-ordinating, directing and monitoring the implementation (at government level) of such principles and guidelines. Promoting uniformity of approach by all organs of state, including provincial governments, to matters relating or involving youth.

#### 3.4.1 KWAZULU NATAL PROVINCIAL GROWTH DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The vision of the PGDS is a province of opportunity, prosperity and quality of life. The provincial priorities to drive the PGDS programmes are:

- Strengthening governance and service delivery
- Sustainable economic development and job creation
- Integrating investments in community infrastructure
- Developing human capability
- Developing a comprehensive response to HIV and AIDS
- Fighting poverty and protecting vulnerable groups in society.

In addition to the above, the PGDS identified the following cross-cutting priorities: HIV and AIDS, BEE and SMME development, sustainable environment, human rights, integration, capacity building, innovation and technology, poverty, and risk management.

Economic development is one of the five provincial priority clusters established to ensure implementation of the PGDS priorities. Its target is to improve economic growth and development, increase formal jobs and enhance skills development. To achieve these targets, the following strategies will be implemented:

- Implement Provincial Industrial Development Strategy
- Promote and support public and private sector investment
- Establishing a Trade Gateway for the province
- Promote the provincial agri-industry
- Promote and support tourism industry in KZN
- Identify new local economic development opportunities
- Facilitate provision of Business Support Services to SMMEs
- Improve accessibility to and efficacy of financial services throughout the province
- Develop agricultural empowerment projects
- Promote and support scientific research and adoption of information technology

The relevance of the PGDS to Harry Gwala is that it is a framework for coordinated and integrated planning and implementation between local, provincial and national government operating within Harry Gwala. The Harry Gwala District Municipality will play a critical coordinating role between local municipalities and provincial government, support establishment of partnerships between local and provincial government, business community, and civil society. The implementation of the PGDS Economic development cluster priorities are guided by the PSEDS, discussed below.

### 3.4.2 PROVINCIAL SPATIAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (PSEDS)

The PSEDS has been developed in order to achieve the objectives of ASGISA within the framework of the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) and the PGDS. It is based on the similar understanding as the NSDP and PGDS, which recognises that sustained and inclusive rapid economic growth is a pre-requisite for poverty eradication. However, social and economic development is never evenly distributed and spatial disparities will always exist due to the spatial distribution of natural resources, historical imperatives and cultural factors. Government investment should thus be focused on localities of economic growth and/or economic potential to encourage private sector investment, stimulate sustainable economic activities and employment opportunities. Where low economic potential exists, government investments should be directed at initiatives to provide basic services and address poverty in order to correct past and current social inequalities.

The approach of PSEDS is that future settlement and economic development opportunities should be channelled into activity corridors and nodes that are adjacent to or link the main growth centres in order for them to become regional gateways to the global economy. The areas identified by the PSEDS for future focus are areas with economic growth potential, high poverty levels compared to other areas in KZN, and/or is a high poverty density area.

### 3.4.3 KWAZULU NATAL SOCIAL SECTOR FLAGSHIP PROGRAMME (OPERATION SUKUMA SAKHE)

KwaZulu-Natal is the second most populous province in South Africa accounting for almost 21% of the South African population. Mid-Year 2007 population estimates released by Statistics South Africa revealed that 10,014,500 people reside in the province. The Province has the highest burden of diseases associated with underdevelopment and poverty. These diseases have been cited as the top four causes of mortality in this Province and are also the reason why this Province has the highest mortality in the country (Bradshaw et al, 2006). The recently released 2008 HSRC South African National HIV Prevalence, Incidence, behaviour and Communication survey results have again put this Province at the top of the other Provinces with a 15,8% HIV prevalence, which is 11,9% higher than the prevalence in the Western Cape (the Province with lowest Prevalence). The survey also shows that HIV and AIDS burden is still carried by the female where 1 in 3 females in the middle age group are infected. After HIV and AIDS related illnesses, Tuberculosis (TB) is the second leading cause of mortality in the province with diagnosed TB cases increasing from 98,498 in 2004 to 109,556 in 2007 (ETR.net, 2007), representing a caseload of 1,054 cases per 100 000 population which is 5 times above the epidemic threshold in terms of the WHO standards. Of these TB infections at least 70% of them are co infected with HIV (Wallengren K, 2007). The emergence of drug resistance TB which has higher mortality rate than pure TB has made matters worse for the Province. The Actuarial Society of South Africa (ASSA) model stated that adult life expectancy at birth of 53 years for the province in 1996 had dropped to 51.6 years by 2000 and to 47 years by 2005. The model further predicts a decrease to 37 years by 2010 if no targeted interventions are implemented vigorously. This decline

in adult life expectancy is directly attributable to HIV related mortality, Tuberculosis and mother and childhood conditions.

Our population statistics show that our Province is a youthful one, 0-4 years constitutes 10%, 36% are between 5-19 years, 9% between 20-24 years, and 6.7% 30-34 years therefore 70% of the population is below 35 years. The KwaZulu-Natal Youth Economic Empowerment Strategy 2008 aims to impact on the above through the following objectives:

- To ensure that young men and women are given an opportunity to participate in the mainstream economy and to entrench the need for stakeholders to priorities and support youth economic empowerment initiatives
- To integrate youth economic empowerment programmes conducted by different institutions in the province and aligning those to provincial and national policies and strategies
- To address challenges of youth unemployment and poverty in KwaZulu-Natal by, among other things, developing mechanisms to create markets for young entrepreneurs in KwaZulu-Natal.
- To develop mechanisms to address the economic needs of the youth in terms of their geographic demographics: e.g. Rural or Urban.

Health issues cannot be addressed if poverty is not vigorously tackled as it is major driver of these diseases, and this was well articulated by the former UN Secretary General Kofi Annan in his 2001 address to the World Health Assembly, when he said:” *The biggest enemy of health in the developing world is poverty*”. *Globally, there is a stark relationship between poverty and poor health: in the Least Developed Countries, life expectancy is just 49 years, and one in ten children do not reach their first birthday. In high-income countries, by contrast, the average life span is 77 years and the infant mortality rate is six per 1000 live births. Poverty creates ill-health because it forces people to live in environments that make them sick, without decent shelter, clean water or adequate sanitation. Poverty creates hunger, which in turn leaves people vulnerable to disease. Poverty denies people access to reliable health services and affordable medicines, and causes children to miss out on routine vaccinations. Poverty creates illiteracy, leaving people poorly informed about health risks and forced into dangerous Jobs that harm their health.*”

If Health is understood in the manner outlined above then meeting the development needs of individuals becomes central in meeting the health needs. At the same time addressing the health needs of each individual results in the development of the country. This approach prioritizes the development processes of communities, and individuals become owners of development, helping to shape it and its outcomes. By placing the community at the centre of wellness, creation of mechanisms and relationships between the State, Civil Society structures, Community organizations, Business and Ordinary community members is important. It is of no doubt that all the Provincial Departments and stakeholders are doing their share in addressing the social ills in the communities and actually all departments have fully fledged programmes in different communities which are

influenced by their own constitutional mandates. All these programmes have a common goal of improving the lives of communities. The investments that have been put in these programmes are massive but unfortunately the outcomes of these initiatives cannot be positively quantified as yet.

As an example most of the Departments have a group a community trained personnel who are responsible for different activities in different communities. The community health workers (Department of Health), the community care givers (Department of Social Development and the Department of Health) , the community development workers( Municipalities) are but a few categories working in communities with overlapping mandates, different reporting lines, different conditions of contracting/employment and yet they flood the same communities. This creates unnecessary duplication, competition amongst different departments and makes the impact of these very good initiatives not palpable in communities.

### 3.5 DISTRICT & LOCAL INSTITUTIONAL AND POLICY ENVIRONMENT

As a sphere of government where youth live on a daily basis, there are municipality policies and frameworks that mandate local government to act in relation to youth development. Chapter 4 of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000 provides for the development of a culture of participatory governance. Municipalities are encouraged to create conditions for local communities to participate in their affairs. This would include the preparations, reviews and organization of the Integrated Development Plans (IDP's), which is a mandatory tool for integration which requires that ***“all municipalities undertake developmentally-oriented planning”***.

#### 3.5.1 THE WHITE PAPER ON DEVELOPMENTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Section B (1) of The White Paper on Developmental Local Government of 1998 states that “...developmental Local Government is local government committed to working with citizens and groups within the community to find sustainable ways to meet their social, economic and material needs and improve their quality of life”. These groups include women, youth, disabled persons and children.

#### 3.5.2 MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT 32 OF 2000

The mandate of the Department of Provincial Local Government (**the dplg**) is derived from the Municipal Systems Act. 32 of 2000 developed to establish a framework for support, monitoring and standard setting by all spheres of government in order to progressively build local government into an efficient, frontline development agency capable of integrating the activities all spheres of government for the overall social and economic upliftment of communities. Municipalities are encouraged to create conditions for local communities to participate in their affairs. This would

include participation in preparation, organization and reviews of the IDPs. To promote youth development, young people must therefore be involved in IDP processes. With the youth of South Africa constituting the majority of the population and having been disadvantaged by the policies of the past and challenges faced by youth generally and South African youth in particular, local government as the sphere closest to the communities should commit to promoting youth development.

### 3.5.3 INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS FRAMEWORK ACT, NO 13, 2005.

South Africa is based on a democratic model of cooperative governance that is enshrined in the Constitution and provides foundation for intergovernmental relations. Chapter Three of the Constitution identifies three spheres of government: National, provincial and local. Although each sphere has different roles and responsibilities, our Constitution recognizes that the spheres cannot work independently of each other. The three spheres of government are obliged to cooperate, negotiate and find ways of agreeing on administrative, political and financial issues. This cooperation must take place in mutual trust and good faith. Chapter Three also requires parliament to pass an Act that provides for structures and institutions that foster cooperative government and intergovernmental relations. The Act that regulates such relations is the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, No 13, 2005.

Intergovernmental relations are necessary for national priorities to be implemented and monitored. Some of these priorities are economic growth, capacity building, systems support, poverty alleviation, job creation and enhanced service delivery. Cooperative governance is particularly important where there are national or provincial programmes that may not be easily implemented without the participation of local municipalities and traditional leadership.

### 3.5.4 MUNICIPAL YOUTH GUIDELINES 2004 (YDG4LG 2004)

In response to the need for intervention and guidance for youth development at local level, a national conference on Youth Development at Local Government Level was held on 21 to 24 May 2002. The outcome of this Conference was a resolution to draft guidelines for youth development for local government. Subsequently the Youth Development Guidelines for Local Government in South Africa (YDG4LG 2004) were developed in 2004.

## SECTION 4 YOUTH DEVELOPMENT KEY STAKEHOLDERS

The following institutions are the key role players in youth development:

### 4.1 GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Many Government's Programmes clearly articulate strategic location of these youth units in such a manner that directors-general, heads of departments and municipal managers will take direct

responsibility. Although progress has been noted in this regard, it is essential that this process is rolled out to ensure wider coverage. These should operate in terms of the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 2005 (Act 13 of 2005), to advance and coordinate youth development. For instance, the Youth Desk in The Presidency continues to provide support and advisory services on youth development matters to political principals and coordinate the activities of government departments through the government cluster systems.

#### 4.2 NATIONAL YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

The NYDA ensures seamless integration, sustainability and responsiveness to the demands and aspirations of South Africa's youth. The NYDA was established through the merger of the NYC and UYF. The NYDA Act, 2008 (Act 54 of 2008), was passed by Parliament and consented to by the President. The NYDA has been listed as a National Public Entity, Schedule 3A of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act 1 of 1999).

#### 4.3 NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

Established and emerging NGOs include CBOs and FBOs. The NGOs are responsible for direct and indirect provision of youth services. It is acknowledged that youth services originated and are predominantly rendered by the NGO sector. The contribution made by the non-governmental organisations is recognised and acknowledged, however, there is a need for the strengthening of partnerships by providing financial support to enhance the sustainability of the interventions of these organisations. The SAYC, established in 1997, must serve as an important resource, link and voice of the NGOs.

#### 4.4 PRIVATE ORGANISATIONS

The private sector needs to play an important role in supporting youth-focused initiatives. The YDF, a structure responsible for coordinating this process, has been established. The emphasis is on joint planning and service delivery between the private, public and civil-society organisations within the youth development space. The private sector will need to prioritise economic inclusion of youth by unpacking the alignment between the need and demand, as well as making the BEE codes



responsive to youth issues. The functions of this structure must be institutionalised to ensure continuity.

The above stated key role players are the main stakeholders that take the needs of young people and implement them accordingly depending on their means. Their roles can be defined and clarified to ensure that they complement each other and to reduce the likelihood of duplication. The service-delivery mechanism must also be outlined to enhance service integration and coordination. This should be unpacked in the Integrated Youth Development Strategy. It is important to mention that the capacity of each role player should also be strengthened to enable them to effectively implement their individual roles.

## SECTION 5 SNAPSHOT ON HARRY GWALA DISTRICT

### 5.1 STUDY AREA

Harry Gwala District Municipality (previously known as Sisonke District Municipality) is situated south of KwaZulu-Natal. It is comprised of five local municipalities: Ingwe, Kwa Sani, uMzimkhulu, Greater Kokstad and Ubuhlebezwe, and the District Management Area. The seat of Harry Gwala is Ixopo. The municipality is surrounded by uMgungundlovu to the north-east, Ugu to the south-east, Alfred Nzo to the south-west, the Kingdom of Lesotho to the north-west. It is also bordered by the Drakensberg Mountains, which form a 200km-long World Heritage Site.

Economically, the most prominent employment sectors are agriculture, Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation, construction and manufacturing. The district is known for its progressive farming methods. The unspoilt natural environment has high ecotourism and adventure-tourism potential. Harry Gwala has an abundance of high quality soils, high altitude, abundant water, and climatic extremes, which makes the area suitable for dairy farming. A significant portion of dairy consumed in KZN is produced within the district.

The rural settlements are spatially disintegrated and monofunctional in nature. The Spatial Development Framework outlines a hierarchy of nodes in terms of primary, secondary, tertiary nodes and hubs. The current spatial arrangement of the settlements and low threshold in each settlement makes it difficult and costly to service the areas. Communities are mostly located far away from job opportunities with no adequate access to main transport facilities.

**Map 1 Harry Gwala District**



Source: Harry Gwala SDF

The Harry Gwala SDF shows a hierarchy of different development elements including corridors and nodes:

- Primary Corridors: R56 and N2 are major movement corridors in the district and provide linkages with urban centres.
- Secondary Corridors: R612 and R617 provide secondary movement channels thereby promoting linkages for tourism opportunities and agriculture.
- Potential Secondary Corridors: D1201, P604, MR126, and MR27-2 have potential of enhancing movement between centres and promoting economic activities between centres.

The current respective Spatial Development Frameworks (SDF) or plans are summarized below for each municipality.

#### *Greater Kokstad Local Municipality*

- Primary Corridors: R617, N2, R56 are the primary corridors within the Municipality providing high linkages with surrounding municipalities and economic nodes.
- Secondary Corridors: D609 joining D622 to Wansbeck, D604 link and R602-1 Link, are secondary corridors and their potential could be strengthened through tarring.
- Tertiary Corridors: identified provide vital linkages to service satellites in the district and ensure connectivity with service delivery in the communities.

#### *Ingwe Local Municipality*

- Primary Corridor: R617 is a Primary Corridor as it has greatest potential in terms of tourism and service growth due to the relatively high volumes of traffic on the route. This route links Drakensberg Resorts to Pietermaritzburg.
- Secondary Corridor: R612 through Bulwer Station, Donnybrook, and Ixopo is a secondary corridor.
- Tertiary Corridor: These corridors are a series of district roads through Wards 4, 3, 2 and 1.
- Rail Corridor: This corridor is intended to revitalise the railway system traversing the district and Ingwe with the view to using it for passengers, timber and tourism transportation. The rail corridor adds significant value to the tourism potential of the area, particularly since it is linked to the Eastern Cape as part of a national tourism route.

#### *uBuhlebezwe Local Municipality*

- Primary Corridors: R56 link is a primary corridor within the Municipality providing high linkages with surrounding municipalities and economic nodes.
- Secondary Corridors: R612 link is a secondary corridor which has a potential to be strengthened through tarring.
- Tertiary Corridors: They provide linkages to service satellites in the district and ensure connectivity with service delivery in the communities.

#### *Kwa-Sani Local Municipality*

- Primary Corridors: R617, M126, MR27-2 and the MR318 are the primary corridors within the Municipality providing high linkages with surrounding municipalities and economic nodes.
- Secondary Corridors: MR265 through Coleford Nature Reserve is a secondary corridor with a potential of being strengthened through tarring.
- Primary Tourism Corridors: MR318 to Garden Castle is a primary tourism corridor and is to be maintained and strengthened to attract tourism in the municipality.

#### *uMzimkhulu Local Municipality*

- Primary Corridors: R56 link is a primary corridor within the Municipality providing high linkages with surrounding municipalities and economic nodes.
- Secondary Corridors: The district road passing through Riverside in an east-to-west direction is a secondary corridor and its potential could be strengthened through tarring.
- Tertiary Corridors: They provide linkages to service satellites in the district and ensure connectivity with service delivery in the communities.

#### *Nodes*

In terms of the Harry Gwala District Municipality SDF, the Settlement Hierarchy proposed for the municipal area is as follows:

- Primary Nodes: These were identified to be Kokstad, Ixopo, and because of economic activities and forces to these areas in the district.
- Hubs: Cedarville, Creighton, Himeville, Swartberg, and Underberg in the district were identified as hubs as they render services to the surrounding communities.
- Secondary Nodes: These Donnybrook, Highflats, Franklin, and Bulwer were identified as secondary nodes.
- Service Satellite nodes: Stepmore, Ncwadi, Pevensy, Jolivet, Centacow Mission, and Ntwasahlobo were also identified as satellite nodes.
- Tourism and Recreation Nodes: The following areas have been identified as tourism and recreation nodes. Bushmans Nek, Garden Castle and Sani Pass

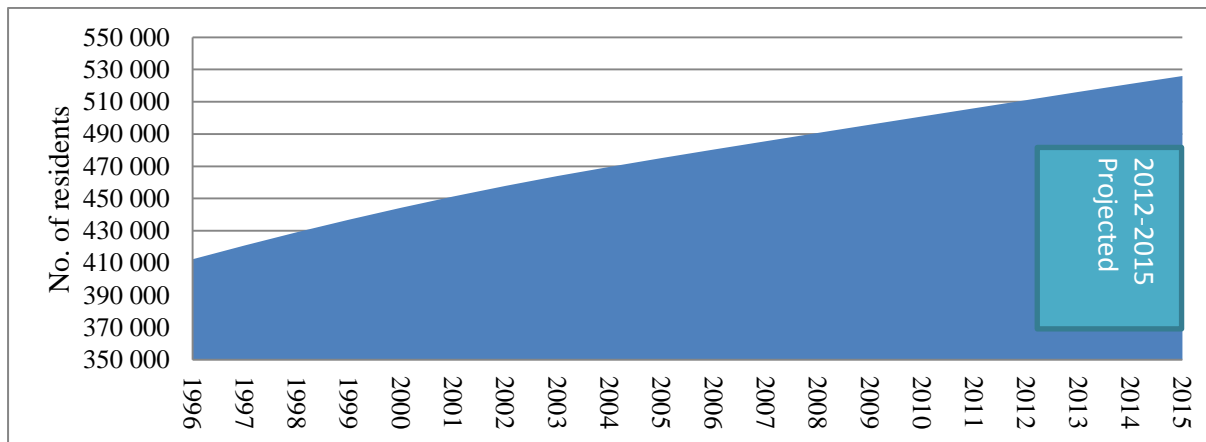
## 5.2 DEMOGRAPHICS

The Harry Gwala District Municipality is a rural district with a fast expanding population which has grown from 452231 residents in 2001 to the current total population of **461422 people convened into 112 282 households**. It is predicted that this level of growth (0.2%) will continue into the second decade of the new millennium, and will reach 466033 in 2015.

The Harry Gwala District Municipality population accounted for 5.1 percent of the provincial population in 2010, with the population distributed across the following five municipalities as follows: Ingwe Local Municipality 23 percent; Kwa-Sani Local Municipality 3 percent; Greater

Kokstad Local Municipality, 9 percent; uBuhlebezwe Local Municipality 16 percent; and uMzimkhulu Local Municipality 49 percent.

Figure 1 Population distribution Harry Gwala District Municipality, 1996-2015



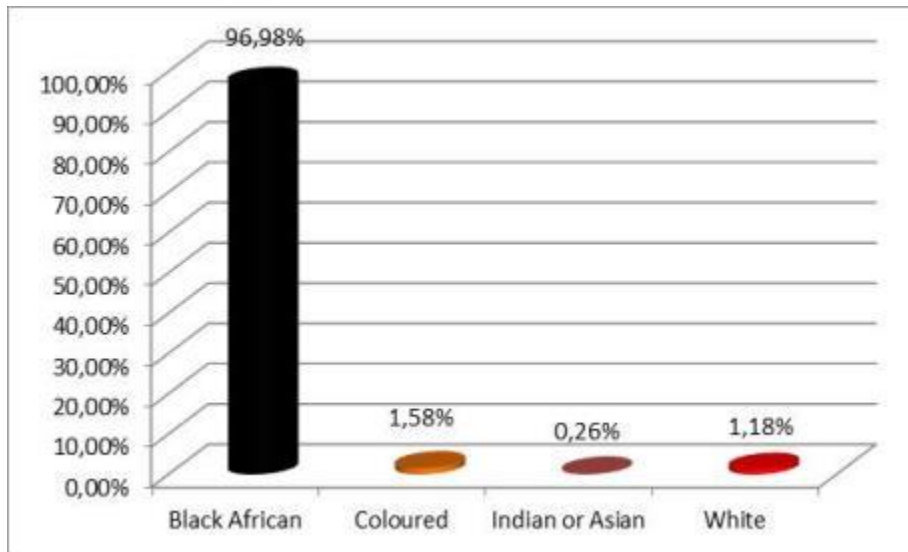
Source: Global Insight MetaData 2011

The growing district population in Harry Gwala is located in 122,163 households. The average household size in South Africa has fallen from 4,7 people to 3,7 people or by almost a quarter since 2005. According to the evidence for the Harry Gwala District Municipality average household size in 2010 was just over 4 members, which is significantly smaller than in 1996 when households on average accounted for 5 members. The rate of urbanisation in the Harry Gwala District Municipality has increased only slowly from 11.8 percent in 2002 to 14.2 percent in 2009 in contrast to other district municipalities where urban centres have experienced more significant levels of growth. Most of these households are rural with the demographic analysis noting that 80.8 percent of the population in the district was rural in 2010.

### 5.2.1 ETHNIC GROUPS

The District is dominated by black people who account for more than 96.9% of the total population as shown in the **figure** below. This indicates the need for programmes and strategies that enhance the empowerment of blacks. In addition, the District should strive towards developing the area to be attractive to all races.

Figure 2 Ethnic Groups

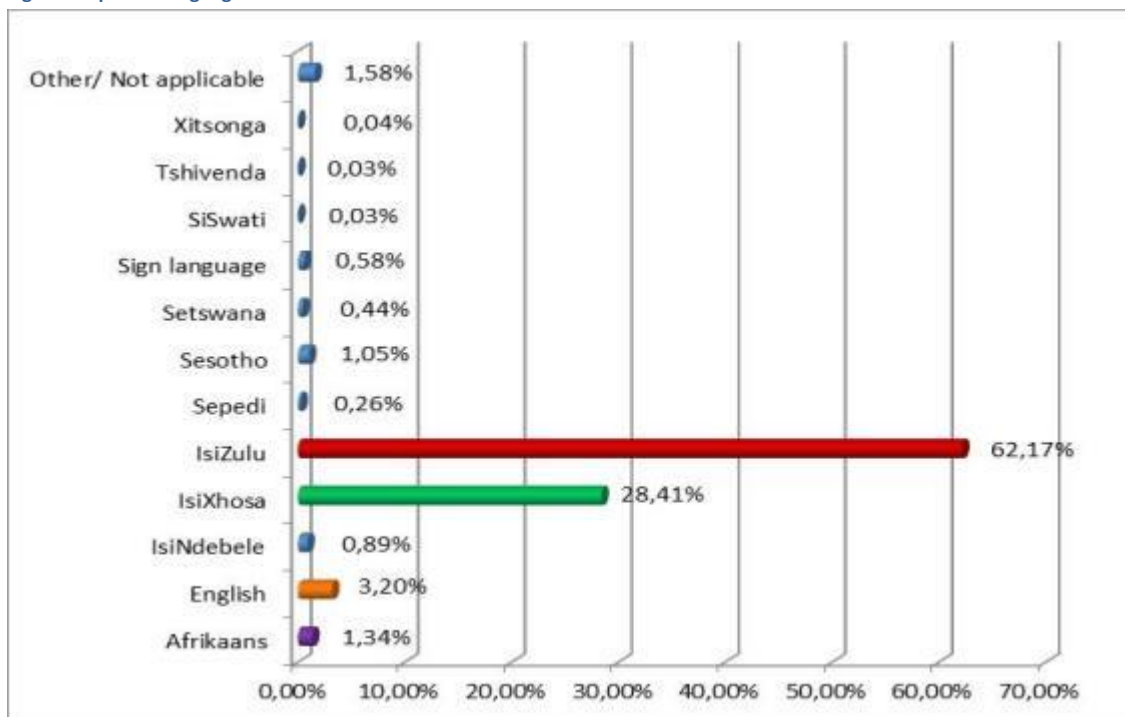


Source: Quantec 2013

### 5.2.2 SPOKEN LANGUAGES

As indicated in **figure** below, people in Harry Gwala District are diverse and converse in many of the official languages, but the majority speak isiZulu (62.17%), followed by IsiXhosa (28.41%). This trend points to the need of developing economic and developmental programmes and strategies in the most spoken languages of the area.

Figure 3: Spoken Languages

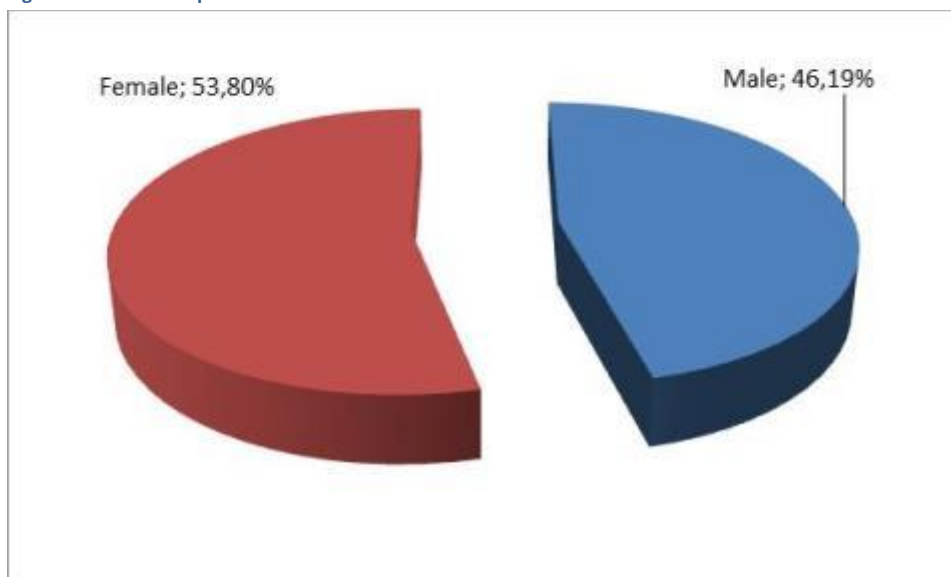


Source: Quantec 2014

### 5.2.3 GENDER GROUPS

The population of Harry Gwala District Municipality is slightly imbalanced in terms of gender. Females outnumber their male counterparts. As indicated in **figure** below, females account for 53.8% of the population, while males amount to 46.1%. This signifies the need for women development and empowerment programmes and strategies in the District. However, the higher representation of women could be attributed to factors such as the impact of political violence, which engulfed this area in the mid to late 1990's, and a degree of male absenteeism that characterises most rural areas where the men work in cities while the women stay behind to look after the children and homesteads.

Figure 4 Gender Groups



Source: quantec 2013

#### 5.2.4 AGE GROUPS

The age distribution in **table** below shows that the district municipality has a predominantly young population with 72.79% of the people being under the age of 34 years. Because of this, the youth of Harry Gwala constitute an important factor to consider in long-term planning needs.

This situation is likely to create a demand for education and social life hence putting the District under pressure to provide educational and recreational facilities / resources in the District Municipality in the near future. In the longer term, there will also be a surge in the demand for job creation. All these aspects point to the need for youth development programmes in stimulating Municipal economic growth.

Table 1 Age Groups

Age	%	Age	%
Ages 00-04	13,71%	14 to 35 Youth	<b>72,79%</b>
Ages 05-09	12,21%		
Ages 10-14	11,87%		

Ages 15-19	12,23%		
Ages 20-24	9,47%		
Ages 25-29	7,62%		
Ages 30-34	5,68%		
Ages 35-39	4,90%	36 to 69	<b>24,01%</b>
Ages 40-44	4,30%		
Ages 45-49	4,01%		
Ages 50-54	3,49%		
Ages 55-59	3,01%		
Ages 60-64	2,58%		
Ages 65-69	1,72%		
Ages 70-74	1,23%	70 and more	<b>3,20%</b>
Ages 75-79	0,88%		
Ages 80-84	0,65%		
Ages 85+	0,44%		

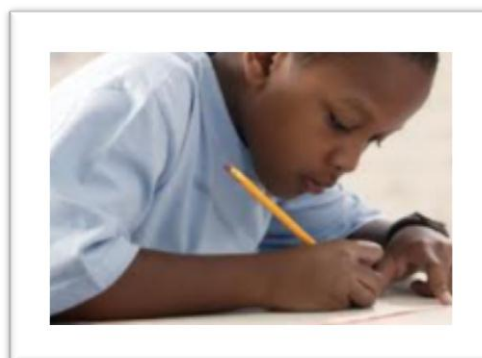
Source: quanec 2013

### 5.2.5 LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Approximately 10.3% of the population had no schooling, while 41.25% had some primary education. 33.54% of the population has some secondary schooling. It is worrying to note that only 0.74% of the population has a tertiary education.

Table 2 Levels of Education

Levels of Education	%	
	Grade 0/No schooling	10,38%
Grade 1/Sub A	5,01%	<b>41,25%</b>
Grade 2/Sub B	6,07%	
Grade 3/Standard 1	5,50%	
Grade 4/Standard 2	5,40%	
Grade 5/Standard 3	6,24%	
Grade 6/Standard 4	6,42%	
Grade 7/Standard 5	6,62%	
Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1	7,16%	<b>33,54%</b>
Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2	6,57%	
Grade 10/Standard 8/Form 3/NTC1	5,58%	
Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4/NTC11	6,18%	
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric/NTC111	5,64%	
Less than matric & certif/dip	0,73%	
Certificate with Grade 12	0,59%	
Diploma with Grade 12	1,08%	





Bachelor's Degree	0,27%	0,74%	
Bachelor's Degree and Diploma	0,23%		
Honours degree	0,16%		
Higher Degree (Master's, Doctorate)	0,08%		
Other/Unspecified/NA	14,09%	14.09%	

Source: quanec 2013

## 5.2.6 INCOME LEVELS

Income simply deals with total income that individuals and households receive. Average annual household income levels serve as an important tool when assessing a local area's level of socio-economic development. It reflects the living standards of a household and influences factors such as asset ownership. An integral part of the economic structure of an area is the spending power and multiplier effect of spending within the local economy. The following table provides an indication of the levels of income in Harry Gwala.

### 5.2.6.1. INDIVIDUAL INCOME

Table 3: Monthly Income Levels/Population

Income levels by person	%	Trends	%
Monthly income: No income	13,69	No income	13,69
Monthly income: R 1 - R 400	5,2	R 1 - R 6400	67.7
Monthly income: R 401 - R 800	11,32		
Monthly income: R 801 - R 1600	26,24		
Monthly income: R 1601 - R 3200	15,73		
Monthly income: R 3201 - R 6400	9,21		
Monthly income: R 6401 - R 12800	9,31	R 6400- R 25600	13.94
Monthly income: R 12801 - R 25600	4,63		
Monthly income: R 25601 - R 51200	1,32	R 25600- R 102400	1.55
Monthly income: R 51201 - R 102400	0,23		
Monthly income: R 102401 - R 204800	0,11	R 102400- and more	0.24
Monthly income: R 204801 or more	0,13		
Monthly income: Unspecified	2,89	Unspecified	2,89

Source: Quantec 2013

**Table** above summarizes the income levels of Harry Gwala population as follows:

- ⇒ Approximately 13,69% of the population in Harry Gwala has no income. This provides an indication that the internal spending power of the population in Harry Gwala District Municipality is very limited;
- ⇒ Majority (67.7%) of the population earn between R400 and R6400 per month, followed by 13.95%, which earn between R12 800 and R25 600;

⇒ Others (1.79%) earn more than 25600 per month

### 5.2.6.2. INCOME LEVELS BY HOUSEHOLD

The following **table 8** shows that the majority (70.43%) of households in the Harry Gwala District earn between R4801-R38 400 per annum

Table 4 annual Income Levels/ Households

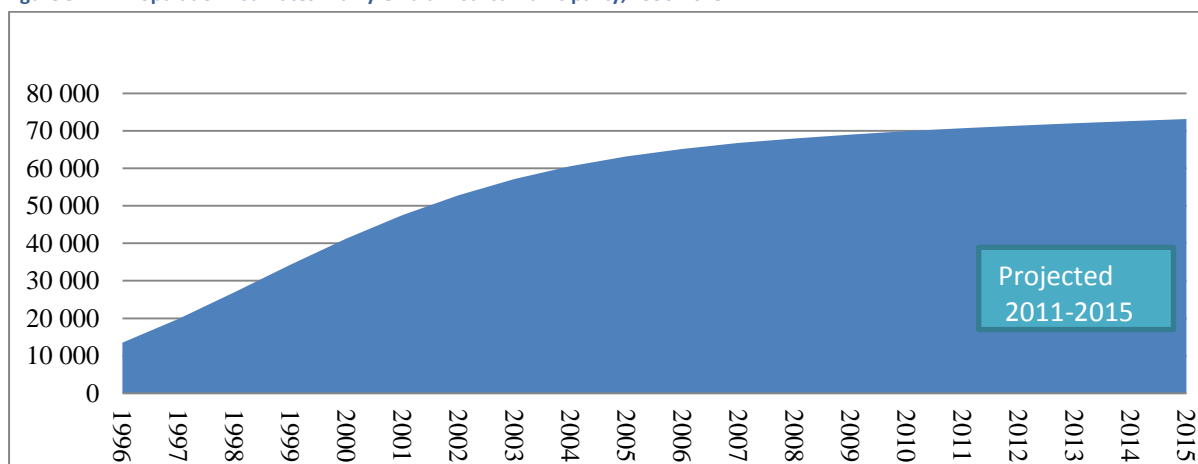
INCOME LEVELS BY HOUSEHOLD	%	Trends	%
Annual household income: No income	15,22%	No Income	<b>15.22%</b>
Annual household income: R1 - R4 800	5,96%	R1-R38400	<b>65.07%</b>
Annual household income: R4 801 - R 9 600	11,83%		
Annual household income: R9 601 - R 19 200	25,34%		
Annual household income: R19 201 - R 38 400	21,94%		
Annual household income: R38 401 - R 76 800	9,10%	R38400 to R614400	<b>19.13%</b>
Annual household income: R76 801 - R153 600	5,31%		
Annual household income: R153 601 - R307 200	3,19%		
Annual household income: R307 201 - R614 400	1,53%	R614400 and more	<b>0.57%</b>
Annual household income: R614 401 - R1 228 800	0,31%		
Annual household income: R1 228 801 - R2 457 600	0,15%		
Annual household income: R2 457 601 and more	0,11%		
Response not given	5,25%	<b>No answer</b>	5,25%

Source: Quantec 2013

### 5.2.7 HIV AIDS TRENDS

At the same time, HIV/AIDS is contributing to household poverty and further demographic changes as households 'rebundle' in the wake of the death of wage-earners; posing difficult challenges for municipal governments. Evidence suggests that HIV/AIDS is still a significant problem: in 1996 only 13,504 individuals in the Harry Gwala District Municipality were HIV+, by 2010 69,924 people in the district were reported as HIV+ (Global Insight analysts are expecting the number of HIV+ individuals to increase to 73,151 in 2015).

Figure 5 HIV+ Population Estimates: Harry Gwala District Municipality, 1996-2015



Source: Global Insight MetaData 2011

HIV/AIDS can, as international and local literature has made clear, place excessive burdens on the capacity and resources of local governments. The predict continuance of high levels of HIV/AIDS prevalence in the Harry Gwala District Municipality, although lower than the KwaZulu Natal average, will have major implications for increasing the number the economically active population<sup>1</sup> (EAP) in the district municipality. HIV/AIDS can adversely affect workers and employers and thus also local economic development.

### **2013 HIV/AIDS Trends**

HIV/AIDS has a major impact on the quality of life of communities and families as well as the economy. A number of initiatives have been implemented through the National Department of Health to combat the current epidemic. However, major challenges remain.

Within Harry Gwala District, the number of HIV positive persons has increased recording an average annual growth rate of 5.99% between 2009 and 2013, bringing the percentage of the population with HIV to 14.77% of the total population.

The number of AIDS related deaths has increased at an average annual growth rate of 15.92% between 2009 and 2013, with AIDS deaths accounting for about 58.28% of total deaths in the District. This highlights the severity of the current situation and the need for interventions that target and attempt to address these HIV/AIDS challenges.

Table 5 HIV and Death per local Municipality

Geography	HIV positive	AIDS deaths	Other deaths
<b>Sisonke</b>	80652	6647	4266
Ingwe Local Municipality	18858	1568	1007
Kwa Sani Local Municipality	2582	210	123
Kokstad Local Municipality	8664	687	360

<sup>1</sup> Every citizen in a country can be classified as either; economically active or economically inactive. If an individual is economically active, he or she must be between the ages 15 and 65, and able and willing to work.

Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality	14399	1177	767
Umzimkhulu Local Municipality	35958	2989	1998
Total HIV Positive	80652 or 17,47% of the total population		
	Pop	%	
<b>AIDS deaths</b>	6647	60,91%	
<b>Other deaths</b>	4266	39,09%	
<b>Total deaths</b>	10913	100%	

Source: Quantec 2013

Table 6: HIV and Death Trends

	HIV positive		AIDS deaths		Other deaths	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
<b>0-4 Year(s)</b>	3847	4,77	593	8,92	769	18,03
<b>5-9 Year(s)</b>	3000	3,72	359	5,4	49	1,15
<b>10-14 Year(s)</b>	250	0,31	180	2,71	51	1,19
<b>15-19 Year(s)</b>	4581	5,68	5	0,07	123	2,88
<b>20-24 Year(s)</b>	12630	15,66	149	2,24	149	3,5
<b>25-64 Year(s)</b>	56150	69,62	5318	80	1479	34,66
<b>65+ Year(s)</b>	202	0,25	43	0,65	1647	38,61
<b>Total</b>	80652	100	6647	100	4266	100

Source: Quantec 2013

The preceding **table** indicates that AIDS and other related deaths are concentrated in people aging from 15 to 64 years. This is justifiable as the district is predominantly (72.79%) dominated by youth.

The following are the likely effect of HIV/AIDS on **social systems**:

- ⇒ Poor households become more vulnerable and the epidemic is likely to deepen poverty and compromise upward mobility;
- ⇒ Increased demand for housing, education and other community facilities;
- ⇒ A greater demand for health care services and facilities;
- ⇒ A greater demand for financial support for orphans, child-headed households and households run by grandparents, and
- ⇒ A negative population growth rate that affects the sustainability of projects that are based on certain population projections.

The following are the likely effect of HIV/AIDS on the **economic systems**:

- ⇒ Possibility of a shift from savings to current expenditure, limiting fixed investment and economic growth;
- ⇒ Possibility of 'technological deepening' of the economy as a result of higher absenteeism rates: Machinery will replace people in the labour market, with negative outcomes in the long term for job creation;

- ⇒ Further erosion of household savings and skills shortage, and
- ⇒ Increased spending on pharmaceuticals and funerals

In light of the above, the agricultural and other labour intensive sectors will suffer most as they rely heavily on the availability of a physically active workforce.

#### Other deaths in the district are caused by the following diseases

Sisonke		%
1	Tuberculosis (A15-A19)**	16,2
2	Influenza and pneumonia (J09-J18)	5,7
3	Other viral diseases (B25-B34)	5,5
4	Cerebrovascular diseases (I60-I69)	5,3
5	Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	4,6
6	Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	4,5
7	Other forms of heart disease (I30-I52)	3,5
8	Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)	3,1
9	Hypertensive diseases (I10-I15)	2,5
10	Certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D80-D89)	2,4
	Other natural causes	39,5
	Non-natural causes	7,3
	<b>All causes</b>	<b>100,0</b>

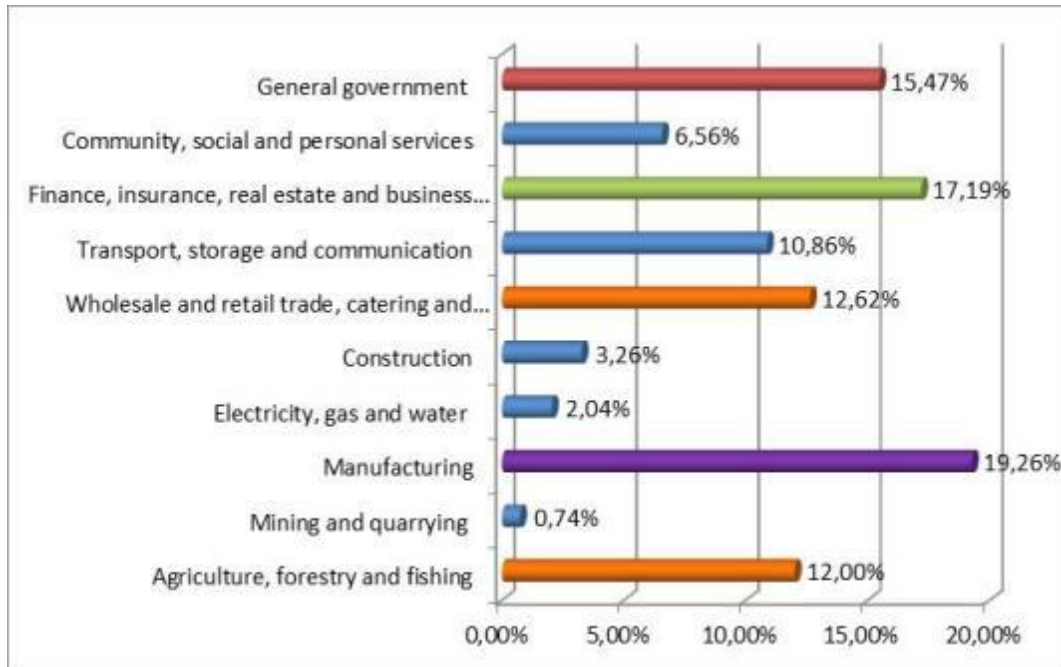
#### 5.2.8 CHOLERA AND OTHER RELATED DISEASES

The occurrence of these diseases is a direct result of the absence of potable water as well as the lack of proper sanitation in the rural areas of the Harry Gwala District Municipality; resulting in the contamination of natural water resources. This may lead to outbreaks of disaster proportions and these are characteristics of the rural areas. These diseases are life threatening and require constant monitoring. The District area has a number of health facilities but not all areas are well serviced. Certain areas have medium to higher concentrations of people who have no access to proper health facilities. Measures would therefore need to be put in place to ensure that these areas have access to health care services.

#### 5.3 SECTORAL CONTRIBUTION TO GVA

The figure below displays the sectoral contribution to total Gross Value Added (GVA) within the District Municipality, which is a measure of the regional gross domestic product contribution.

Figure 6: Sectoral Contribution to GDP



Source: Quantec 2013

The largest contributors to the Harry Gwala economy include the following:

- ⇒ Manufacturing sector with 19.26%
- ⇒ Finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector with 17.19%,
- ⇒ General government services with 15.47%,
- ⇒ Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector with 12.62%, and
- ⇒ Agriculture forestry and fishing with 12%

The transport, community, social and personal services and construction sector contribute also with respectively 10.86%, 6.56% and 3.26%.

Other remaining key economic sectors including have little contribution to the GVA of Harry Gwala District Municipality.

### 5.3.1 SECTORAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE EMPLOYMENT

The primary sector of the economy only contribute 11.7% to total employment within Harry Gwala , with agriculture contributing 11.12% and mining 0.58%. This trend is alarming as it highlights the low level in employment within the primary sector, which, together with the secondary sector forms the foundation of the economy, and is generally more labour intensive than the tertiary sector. Major

intervention will be required to ensure that the agricultural sector is reinvigorated to absorb more labour and stimulate economic activity.

The secondary sector contributed 18.62% to the total employment within Harry Gwala. The manufacturing sector contributed 12.08% and the construction sector contributed 6.54% to the employment in the District.

The community, social and personal services is the largest employer in Harry Gwala providing approximately 18.50% of total employment opportunities. The general government sector contributes 26.80%, while the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation contributes 17.99%.

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services, transport, storage and communication, electricity, gas and water contribute also to the GVA of the District with respectively 11,98%, 4,15%, 0,26%.

**Table 7 Sectoral Contribution to GVA**

Sectors	No	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6887,642	11,12
Mining and quarrying	359,225	0,58
Manufacturing	7482,703	12,08
Electricity, gas and water	158,8992	0,26
Construction	4049,743	6,54
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	11142,07	17,99
Transport, storage and communication	2573,289	4,15
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	7422,975	11,98
Community, social and personal services	11459,77	18,50
General government	10407,49	16,80
Total	61943,8	100

Source: Quantec 2013

### 5.3.2 EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Of the total population of Harry Gwala, 23.59% are employed in both formal and informal sectors. However, 54.3% of the population are not-economically active. This indicates that a large portion of the population financially depends on a small portion of the population.

**Table 8 Employment Trends**

Trends	Number	%
employed	62307	23,59
Unemployed	34767	13,16
Discouraged work-seeker	23610	8,94
Other not economically active	143426	54,31
Unemployment rate (%)		30,53
Labour force participation rate (%)		30,92

Total	264110	100
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Source: Quantec 2013

The following table presents the preceding employment trends by racial groups from the district.

Table 9 Racial Employment Trends

Racial Groups	Number	%
Black African: Employed	56688	90,98
Coloured: Employed	2225	3,57
Indian or Asian: Employed	567	0,91
White: Employed	2531	4,06
Other: Employed	296	0,48
Total	62307	100
<b>Unemployed</b>		
Black African: Unemployed	33984	97,75
Coloured: Unemployed	595	1,71
Indian or Asian: Unemployed	55	0,16
White: Unemployed	85	0,24
Other: Unemployed	48	0,14
Total	34767	100
<b>Discouraged work-seeker</b>		
Black African: Discouraged work-seeker	23430	99,24
Coloured: Discouraged work-seeker	123	0,52
Indian or Asian: Discouraged work-seeker	17	0,07
White: Discouraged work-seeker	22	0,09
Other: Discouraged work-seeker	18	0,08
Total	23610	100
<b>Other not economically active</b>		
Black African: Other not economically active	139990	97,60
Coloured: Other not economically active	1981	1,38
Indian or Asian: Other not economically active	375	0,26
White: Other not economically active	892	0,62
Other: Other not economically active	188	0,13
Total	143426	100

Source: Quantec 2013

From the preceding table, it is clear that the black population dominates almost all trends highlighted; this is mainly because the demographics of the district shows as well that the overwhelming majority of the people is black (96%).

#### 5.4 ACCESS TO SERVICES

The following table presents a snapshot of the district in terms of access to various services



Table 10 Access to Service

ENERGY SOURCES	No of HHS	%	Comments
Energy for lighting: Electricity	70230	62,55	The Majority of the population in the district uses electricity 62.25%
Energy for lighting: Candles	38618	34,39	
Energy for lighting: Paraffin	2137	1,90	
Energy for lighting: Solar	366	0,33	
Energy for lighting: None	628	0,56	
Energy for lighting: Gas	306	0,27	
SOURCE OF WATER	No of HHs	%	Comments
Access to piped water: Inside dwelling/ institution	16549	14,74	37,86% of the population in the district uses the Regional/ local water scheme (operated by municipality or other water services provider).  25,49% have access to the water from the River/ stream.
Access to piped water: Inside yard	20238	18,02	
Access to piped water: On community stand more than 200m from dwelling	23742	21,14	
Access to piped water: On community stand between 200m and 500m from dwelling	8112	7,22	
Access to piped water: On community stand between 500m and 1km from dwelling	2913	2,59	
Access to piped water: On community stand more than 1km from dwelling	1734	1,54	
Access to piped water: None	38997	34,73	
Regional/ local water scheme (operated by municipality or other water services provider)	42506	37,86	
Borehole	11106	9,89	
Spring	16114	14,35	
Rain water tank	2532	2,26	
Dam/ pool/ stagnant water	4412	3,93	
River/ stream	28618	25,49	
Water vendor	901	0,80	
Water tanker	4362	3,88	
Other	1734	1,54	
DWELLING TYPE	No of HHs	%	Comments
House or brick/ concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on a farm	38894	34,64	54.20% of the population in the district uses Traditional dwelling/ hut/ structure made of traditional materials.  This category is followed by House or brick/ concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on a farm accounting for 34,64%
Traditional dwelling/ hut/ structure made of traditional materials	60853	54,20	
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	3996	3,56	
Cluster house in complex	321	0,29	
Townhouse (semi-detached house in a complex)	303	0,27	
Semi-detached house	120	0,11	
House/ flat/ room in backyard	2288	2,04	
Informal dwelling (shack; in backyard)	1737	1,55	
Informal dwelling (shack; not in backyard; e.g. in an informal/ squatter settlement or on a farm)	2448	2,18	
Room/ flatlet on a property or larger dwelling/ servants quarters/ granny flat	639	0,57	

Caravan/ tent	122	0,11	
Other	564	0,50	
<b>DWELLING SIZE (NUMBER OF ROOMS)</b>	<b>No of HHs</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Number of rooms: 1 Room(s)	18409	16,40	With regard to the number of rooms, many dwellings have from One to 5 rooms
Number of rooms: 2 Room(s)	17558	15,64	
Number of rooms: 3 Room(s)	16749	14,92	
Number of rooms: 4 Room(s)	19620	17,47	
Number of rooms: 5 Room(s)	15263	13,59	
Number of rooms: 6 Room(s)	10828	9,64	
Number of rooms: 7 Room(s)	6926	6,17	
Number of rooms: 8 Room(s)	3699	3,29	
Number of rooms: 9 Room(s)	1702	1,52	
Number of rooms: 10+ Room(s)	1531	1,36	
<b>TENURE STATUS</b>	<b>No of HHs</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Owned and fully paid off	57105	50,86	Many households in Harry Gwala owns the houses that have been fully paid off (50.86%)
Owned but not yet paid off	9745	8,68	
Rented	16119	14,36	
Occupied rent-free	25368	22,59	
Not applicable/ Other	3948	3,52	
<b>REFUSE REMOVAL</b>	<b>No of HHs</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Removed by local authority at least once a week	23368	20,81	65.99% of the population in the district uses their own refuse dump
Removed by local authority less often	1379	1,23	
Communal refuse dump	2068	1,84	
Own refuse dump	74091	65,99	
No rubbish disposal	9744	8,68	
Other	1635	1,46	
<b>TOILET FACILITIES</b>	<b>No of HHs</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	19892	17,72	41,15% of Households uses Pit latrine without ventilation
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	3557	3,17	
Chemical toilet	5983	5,33	
Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP)	26568	23,66	
Pit latrine without ventilation	46205	41,15	
Bucket latrine	989	0,88	
Other	5601	4,99	
None	3490	3,11	
<b>OTHER HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES</b>	<b>NO OF HHS</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
<b>TELEPHONE FACILITIES</b>	<b>No of HHs</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Household owns landline/ telephone and cell-phone	4225	3,76	The majority of Household owns cell-phone only
Household owns landline/ telephone only	451	0,40	
Household owns cell-phone only	88305	78,65	

Household owns none	19301	17,19	
<b>INTERNET ACCESS</b>	<b>No of HHs</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Internet access: From home	2780	2,48	79,78% of households do not have access to the internet connection
Internet access: From cell phone	14277	12,72	
internet access: From work	2208	1,97	
Internet access: From elsewhere	3435	3,06	
Internet access: None	89582	79,78	
<b>Motorcar And Computer</b>	<b>No of HHs</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Household owns motorcar and computer	4191	3,73	Only 3.73% of the households that owns both a motorcar and computer
Household owns motorcar only	10798	9,62	
Household owns computer only	2163	1,93	
Household owns none	95130	84,72	
<b>Satellite and Television</b>	<b>No of HHs</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Household owns Satellite and Television	10646	9,48	Only 9.48% of the households owns both satellite and television
Household owns Satellite only	629	0,56	
Household owns Television only	47680	42,46	
Household owns none	53327	47,49	
<b>Radio and DVD player</b>	<b>No of HHs</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Household owns Radio and DVD player	31772	28,30	28,30% of the households in the district owns both Radio and DVD player
Household owns Radio only	34695	30,90	
Household owns DVD player only	10889	9,70	
Household owns none	34926	31,11	
<b>Washing machine or Vacuum cleaner</b>	<b>No of HHs</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Household owns Washing machine and Vacuum cleaner	2992	2,66	93,76% of the households in the district do not have Washing machine and vacuum cleaner
Household owns Washing machine only	2686	2,39	
Household owns Vacuum cleaner only	1330	1,18	
Household owns none	105274	93,76	
<b>Refrigerator or Electric/ gas stove</b>	<b>No of HHs</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Household owns Refrigerator and Electric/ gas stove	38140	33,97	33,97% of households that have Refrigerator and Electric/ gas stove
Household owns Refrigerator only	8055	7,17	
Household owns Electric/ gas stove only	18500	16,48	
Household owns none	47587	42,38	
<b>Mail delivery</b>	<b>No of HHs</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Mail delivered at residence and Mail post box/bag	3051	2,72	Only 2.72% of the households have Mail delivered at residence and Mail post box/bag
Mail delivered at residence only	8917	7,94	
Mail post box/bag only	14398	12,82	
None	85916	76,52	

Source: Quantec

## SECTION 6 YOUTH CHALLENGES

The following table presents the main challenges faced by youth in Harry Gwala District Municipality

### **Low level of education**

In spite of progress towards universal basic education, the number of illiterate people continues to grow and many municipalities are likely to fall short of universal primary education. There are three main concerns regarding current systems of education. The first is the inability of many parents to send their children and young people to schools because of local social and economic conditions. Second, there is a paucity of educational opportunities for girls and young women, migrants and refugees, displaced persons, street children, indigenous youth minorities, young people in rural areas and young people with disabilities. The third concerns the quality of education, its relevance to employment and its usefulness in assisting young people in the transition to full adulthood, active citizenship and productive and gainful employment.

### **High level of unemployment**

Unemployment and underemployment among youth is a problem everywhere in the district, and is part of the larger struggle to create employment opportunities for all citizens. The difficulty of finding suitable employment is compounded by a host of other problems confronting young people, including illiteracy and insufficient training, and is worsened by periods of world economic slow-down and overall changing trends. Unemployment creates a wide range of social ills, and young people are particularly susceptible to its damaging effects: the lack of skills, low self-esteem, marginalization, impoverishment and the wasting of an enormous human resource.

### **Hunger and poverty**

Many people in the district today live in unacceptable conditions of poverty. Poverty is inseparably linked to lack of access to or control over resources, including land, skills, knowledge, capital and social connections. Without these resources, people have limited access to institutions, markets, employment and public services. Young people are particularly vulnerable to this situation. Hunger and malnutrition remain among the most serious and intractable threats to humanity, often preventing youth and children from taking part in society.

### **Limited access to health care**

Health problems of young people include the lack of safe and sanitary living environments, malnutrition, the risk of infectious, parasitic and water-borne diseases, the growing consumption of tobacco, alcohol and drugs, unwarranted risk-taking and destructive activity. In many countries, there is a lack of information and services available to adolescents to help them understand their sexuality.

### **Deterioration of the natural environment**

The deterioration of the natural environment is one of the principal concerns of young people worldwide as it has direct implications for their well-being now and in the future. While every segment of society is responsible for maintaining the environmental integrity of the community, youth have a special interest in a healthy environment because they will be the ones to inherit it.

### **Existence of drug abuse**

With the worldwide increase in drug abuse and addiction among young people, the vulnerability of youth to this problem has become a major concern in all areas including the Harry Gwala District. The consequences of widespread drug abuse and trafficking, particularly for young men and women, are all too apparent. Intravenous substance abuse raises the risk of communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS and hepatitis. Violence, especially street violence, often results from drug abuse and illicit trafficking. The vulnerability of young people also raises a particular problem with regard to the use and misuse of psychotropic and prescription drugs, and self-medication with tranquilizers, sleeping pills and stimulants.

### **Juvenile delinquency**

Juvenile crime and delinquency are serious problems in the Harry Gwala District. There is evidence, however, of an apparent increase in juvenile criminality in situations of poverty, especially in marginal sectors of urban centres. Destitution, poor living conditions, inadequate education, malnutrition, illiteracy, unemployment and lack of leisure-time activities are factors that marginalize young people, making them vulnerable to exploitation as well as to involvement in criminal and other deviant behaviour.

### **Limited or absence of the leisure-time activities**

The importance of leisure-time activities in the psychological, cognitive and physical development of young people is recognized in all societies. Such activities include games, sports, cultural events, entertainment and community service. However, large majority of youth lacks the time and opportunity to enjoy the leisure time activities in the district. Appropriate leisure programmes for youth are elements of any efforts aimed at fighting social ills, such as drug abuse and juvenile delinquency.

### **Girls and young women treatment/abuse**

One of the most important tasks of youth empowerment is to improve the situation of girls and young women. In many parts of the district especially in rural areas, girls are often treated as inferior and are socialized to put themselves last, thus undermining their self-esteem. Discrimination and neglect in childhood can initiate a lifelong downward spiral of deprivation and exclusion from the social mainstream. Inadequate nutrition, anaemia and early pregnancies threaten the health and life

of young girls and adolescents. Negative cultural attitudes and practices as well as gender-biased educational processes including curricula, educational materials, teachers' attitudes and classroom interaction, reinforce existing gender inequalities.

**The lack of full and effective participation of youth in the life of society and in decision-making of the district.**

There are limited opportunities offered to youth in Harry Gwala District to participate in the main decisions of their district. The young people need to be given opportunities to familiarise with the decision of their areas because they will be the ones to inherit and take over those institutions in the near future. The capacity of each society to progress is based, among other elements, on its capacity to incorporate the contribution and responsibility of youth in the building and designing of its future. In addition to their intellectual contribution and ability to mobilize support, young people bring unique perspectives that need to be taken into account. Youth organizations can be important forums for helping young people to develop the skills necessary for effective youth participation in society.

## SECTION 7: STRATEGIC PLANNING FRAMEWORK

### 7.1 SWOT ANALYSIS

The Strategic Planning Framework was informed by the following findings of the SWOT Analysis:

<p><b>Strengths:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrastructure</li> <li>• Reasonable Budget</li> <li>• Human Capital/ Personnel</li> <li>• Political Will</li> <li>• Resources</li> <li>• Collaboration with Strategic Partners</li> </ul>	<p><b>Weaknesses:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Programmes are inadequate</li> <li>• Lack of internal Interdepartmental collaboration</li> <li>• Programmes are on Ad Hoc basis</li> <li>• Specialisation/Experts</li> </ul>
<p><b>Opportunities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commissioning Youth Baseline Study that will inform Programmatic Issues.</li> <li>• Mainstreaming the youth development in the current government programmes.</li> <li>• New Legislation environment that presents opportunities for youth development.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Threats:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Duplication of services</li> <li>• Unsustainable youth structures</li> <li>• Ineffective and Inefficient Public Institutions</li> <li>• Lack of policy implementation</li> <li>• Institutional Capacity Change in the Political Power</li> </ul>

### 7.2 VALUE STATEMENT

- Honesty and integrity,
- Openness, transparency and accountability,
- Adapting to cultural diversity,
- Moral regeneration,
- Holistic approach to youth development, and
- Promotion of culture of life-long learning and skills development.

Harry Gwala District Youth Development & Empowerment Plan 5 Year Strategic Plan Implementation Framework							
Objectives	Activities	Input	Person Responsible	Strategic Partner	Time Frame	Means of Verification	Budget
<b>Thematic Focus:</b>	Education, Post Education and Skills Development						
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>							
To have initiated programmes aimed at promoting artisan, skills and leadership abilities amongst the youth	District & Locals Mayoral Tertiary Bursaries	Invite prospects through municipal wide project sensitisation.	District Youth Development Manager; Local Municipalities Youth Development Managers	Youth Council; Youth Committee; Department of Education	2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020	Advertisement; Applications received; Number of successful applicants.	
	Life Skills Classes	Conduct life skills classes in all wards of Harry Gwala District Municipal Area	District Youth Development Manager; Local Municipalities Youth Development Managers	Youth Council; Youth Committee;	2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020	Life Skills Classes Report	
	Youth Skills Training	Target young people from all wards of Harry Gwala District Municipal Area	District Youth Development Manager; Local Municipalities Youth	Youth Council; Youth Committee; Esayidi FET; Department of	2015 2016 2017 2018	Skills Training Report	



**Harry Gwala District Youth Development & Empowerment Plan 5 Year Strategic Plan Implementation Framework**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Input</b>	<b>Person Responsible</b>	<b>Strategic Partner</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Budget</b>
			Development Managers	Social Development	2019 2020		
	Short Skills Programmes at FET College	Target young people from Harry Gwala District Municipal Area	District Youth Development Manager; Local Municipalities Youth Development Managers	Youth Council; Youth Committee; Esayidi FET	2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019	Short Skills Programme Report	
	Awareness Campaigns Promoting Enrolments with FETs	Target young people from all wards of Harry Gwala District Municipal Area	District Youth Development Manager; Local Municipalities Youth Development Managers	Youth Council; Youth Committee; Esayidi FET	2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019	Awareness Campaigns Report	
	Develop database of Unemployed Graduates	Advocate for placement of these graduates when internship	District Youth Development Manager; Local Municipalities	Youth Council; Youth Committee; Esayidi FET	2015 2016 2017 2018	Job Experience Opportunity Report	

**Harry Gwala District Youth Development & Empowerment Plan 5 Year Strategic Plan Implementation Framework**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Input</b>	<b>Person Responsible</b>	<b>Strategic Partner</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Budget</b>
		opportunities come up	Youth Development Managers		2019 2020		
	Unemployed Youth attending the Employment Skills Workshop	Target young people from all wards of Harry Gwala District Municipal Area	District Youth Development Manager; Local Municipalities Youth Development Managers	Youth Council; Youth Committee; Esayidi FET	2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020	Employment Skills Workshop Report	
	Develop a school debating programme	Target youth in schools to participate in debating programme	District Youth Development Manager; Local Municipalities Youth Development Managers	Youth Council; Youth Committee; Department of Basic Education	2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020	Debate Programme Report	
	Career Guidance Initiatives	Target youth in schools from all	District Youth Development	Youth Council; Youth Committee;	2015 2016	Career Guidance Initiatives Report	

Harry Gwala District Youth Development & Empowerment Plan 5 Year Strategic Plan Implementation Framework							
Objectives	Activities	Input	Person Responsible	Strategic Partner	Time Frame	Means of Verification	Budget
	Implemented	wards of Harry Gwala District Municipal Area	Manager; Local Municipalities Youth Development Managers	Esayidi FET; Department of Basic Education; Tertiary Institutions; Central Application Office	2017 2018 2019 2020		
	Internship & In-Service Training	Target Young People who needs in-service training in order to obtain their qualifications	District Youth Development Manager; Local Municipalities Youth Development Managers	Youth Council; Youth Committee; Esayidi FET; Private Sector; Parastatal Institutions; Sector Departments	2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020	Number of Students benefited from the In-Service Training Programme	
<b>Thematic Focus:</b>	<b>Social Cohesion &amp; Civic Participation</b>						
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>							
To initiate programmes aimed at promoting social cohesion and civic participation	Develop a programme that will teach young	Promote active citizenship and patriotism	District Youth Development Manager; Local	Youth Council; Youth Committee; Department of Arts	2015 2016 2017	Social Cohesion Programme Report	

**Harry Gwala District Youth Development & Empowerment Plan 5 Year Strategic Plan Implementation Framework**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Input</b>	<b>Person Responsible</b>	<b>Strategic Partner</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Budget</b>
amongst the youth	people about history of Harry Gwala District; KwaZulu Natal; South Africa at large.	amongst the youth	Municipalities Youth Development Managers	and Culture; Office of the Premier	2018 2019 2020		
	Local Arts Festival	Target young people who are involved in art with an aim to showcase their talent	District Youth Development Manager; Local Municipalities Youth Development Managers	Youth Council; Youth Committee; Tertiary Institutions; Department of Arts and Culture	2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020	Progress Report	
	Parental and Family Planning Programme	Target youth in schools from all wards of Harry Gwala District Municipal Area	District Youth Development Manager; Local Municipalities Youth Development Managers	Youth Council; Youth Committee; Tertiary Institutions; Department of Social Development	2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020	Progress Report	

**Harry Gwala District Youth Development & Empowerment Plan 5 Year Strategic Plan Implementation Framework**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Input</b>	<b>Person Responsible</b>	<b>Strategic Partner</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Budget</b>
	Establishment and Implementation of Youth Clubs	Pilot youth clubs concept 1 per local municipality	District Youth Development Manager; Local Municipalities Youth Development Managers	Youth Council; Youth Committee; Tertiary Institutions; Department of Social Development	2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020	Progress Report	
	Beauty Contest	Target young people within the modelling fraternity.	District Youth Development Manager; Local Municipalities Youth Development Managers	Youth Council; Youth Committee; Tertiary Institutions; Department of Arts and Culture	2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020	Progress Report	
	Fashion Show	Show case talent of young designers.	District Youth Development Manager; Local Municipalities Youth	Youth Council; Youth Committee; Tertiary Institutions; Department of Arts	2015 2016 2017 2018 2019	Progress Report	

**Harry Gwala District Youth Development & Empowerment Plan 5 Year Strategic Plan Implementation Framework**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Input</b>	<b>Person Responsible</b>	<b>Strategic Partner</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Budget</b>
			Development Managers	and Culture	2020		
To facilitate participation of youth in governance	Local Youth Councils and Youth Development Forums Fully Functional	Target all ward youth forums	District Youth Development Manager; Local Municipalities Youth Development Managers	Youth Council; Youth Committee	2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020	Progress Report	
		Implement youth development programmes	District Youth Development Manager; Local Municipalities Youth Development Managers	Youth Council; Youth Committee	2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020	Progress Report	
	Youth Council Meetings	Make sure that youth council seat once a	District Youth Development Manager; Local	Youth Council; Youth Committee	2015 2016 2017	Progress Report	

**Harry Gwala District Youth Development & Empowerment Plan 5 Year Strategic Plan Implementation Framework**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Input</b>	<b>Person Responsible</b>	<b>Strategic Partner</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Budget</b>
		month.	Municipalities Youth Development Managers		2018 2019 2020		
	The Youth Development & Empowerment Summit	Stage annual youth summit	District Youth Development Manager; Local Municipalities Youth Development Managers	Youth Council; Youth Committee	2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020	Progress Report	
		Review programme of action	District Youth Development Manager; Local Municipalities Youth Development Managers	Youth Council; Youth Committee	2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020	Progress Report	
	Establish Satellite	To ensure that	District Youth	Youth Council;	2015	Progress Report	

**Harry Gwala District Youth Development & Empowerment Plan 5 Year Strategic Plan Implementation Framework**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Input</b>	<b>Person Responsible</b>	<b>Strategic Partner</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Budget</b>
	Offices opened at Thusong centres.	satellite offices as services information centres for young people	Development Manager; Local Municipalities Youth Development Managers	Youth Committee	2016 2017 2018 2019 2020		
	Youth Month Programmes	To ensure that youth month programmes are implemented efficiently and effectively.	District Youth Development Manager; Local Municipalities Youth Development Managers	Youth Council; Youth Committee	2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020	Progress Report	
To ensure that Youth with Disabilities participate in Youth Development Programmes	Develop a comprehensive Youth with Disabilities Programme	Lobby and advocate for financial and non financial support.	District Youth Development Manager; Local Municipalities Youth Development	Youth Council; Youth Committee	2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020	Progress Report	



Harry Gwala District Youth Development & Empowerment Plan 5 Year Strategic Plan Implementation Framework							
Objectives	Activities	Input	Person Responsible	Strategic Partner	Time Frame	Means of Verification	Budget
			Managers				
<b>Thematic Focus:</b>	Reproductive Health and Social Wellbeing						
<b>Strategic Objective</b>							
To implement a comprehensive social wellbeing programme that addresses wellness of a young person.	Sport Hubs supported	Mobilise young people to participate in sport development.	District Youth Development Manager; Local Municipalities Youth Development Managers	Youth Council; Youth Committee; Sports Committee/Council	2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020	Progress Report	
	Club Development Programmes Supported	Mobilise young people to participate in sport development.	District Youth Development Manager; Local Municipalities Youth Development Managers	Youth Council; Youth Committee; Sports Council	2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020	Progress Report	

**Harry Gwala District Youth Development & Empowerment Plan 5 Year Strategic Plan Implementation Framework**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Input</b>	<b>Person Responsible</b>	<b>Strategic Partner</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Budget</b>
	Participating at the KZN SALGA games	Mobilise young people to participate in sport development.	District Youth Development Manager; Local Municipalities Youth Development Managers	Youth Council; Youth Committee; Sports Council	2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020	Progress Report	
To implement a comprehensive social wellbeing programme that addresses wellness of a young person.	Develop and Implement Behavioural Change Programme	Target youth in and out of schools from all wards of Harry Gwala District Municipal Area	District Youth Development Manager; Local Municipalities Youth Development Managers	Youth Council; Youth Committee; Tertiary Institutions; Department of Social Development	2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020	Progress Report	
	Encourage male youth to undertake male circumcision	Advocate for male circumcision	District Youth Development Manager; Local Municipalities Youth	Youth Council; Youth Committee; Tertiary Institutions; Department of	2015 2016 2017 2018 2019	Progress Report	

Harry Gwala District Youth Development & Empowerment Plan 5 Year Strategic Plan Implementation Framework							
Objectives	Activities	Input	Person Responsible	Strategic Partner	Time Frame	Means of Verification	Budget
			Development Managers	Social Development	2020		
Thematic Focus:	Youth Economic Participation						
Strategic Objective:							
To promote involvement of youth in economic development and entrepreneurship	Youth Businesses Accessing National Youth Development Agency (NYDA) Services through Municipal Youth Offices	Update youth with latest information. Each Local Municipality must sign a Memorandum of Understanding with NYDA	District Youth Development Manager; Local Municipalities Youth Development Managers	Youth Council; Youth Committee; NYDA;	2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020	Progress Report	
	Develop and Implement Capacity Building Programme for Emerging	Recruit young people to participate in the programme.	District Youth Development Manager; Local Municipalities Youth	Youth Council; Youth Committee; NYDA; Municipal Economic Development	2015 2016 2017 2018 2019	Progress Report	

**Harry Gwala District Youth Development & Empowerment Plan 5 Year Strategic Plan Implementation Framework**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Input</b>	<b>Person Responsible</b>	<b>Strategic Partner</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Budget</b>
	Entrepreneurs		Development Managers	Departments; Sisonke Development Agency	2020		
	Develop and Implement Mentorship Programme	5 Entrepreneurs to be mentored in each Local Municipality within Harry Gwala District Municipal Area	District Youth Development Manager; Local Municipalities Youth Development Managers	Youth Council; Youth Committee; NYDA; Municipal Economic Development Departments; Sisonke Development Agency	2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020	Progress Report	
	To encourage Youth to Participate in Agriculture.	Lobby and advocate for youth to be part of Agri Parks.	District Youth Development Manager; Local Municipalities Youth Development	Youth Council; Youth Committee; NYDA; Municipal Economic Development Departments;	2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020	Progress Report	

**Harry Gwala District Youth Development & Empowerment Plan 5 Year Strategic Plan Implementation Framework**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Input</b>	<b>Person Responsible</b>	<b>Strategic Partner</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Budget</b>
			Managers	Sisonke Development Agency			
		Re-establish Youth in Agriculture Structures	District Youth Development Manager; Local Municipalities Youth Development Managers	Youth Council; Youth Committee; NYDA; Municipal Economic Development Departments; Sisonke Development Agency	2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020	Progress Report	
		Each Local Municipality must have youth owned farm.	District Youth Development Manager; Local Municipalities Youth Development Managers	Youth Council; Youth Committee; NYDA; Municipal Economic Development Departments; Sisonke	2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020	Progress Report	

**Harry Gwala District Youth Development & Empowerment Plan 5 Year Strategic Plan Implementation Framework**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Input</b>	<b>Person Responsible</b>	<b>Strategic Partner</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Budget</b>
				Development Agency			
	Business Seminars	Stage business seminars with an aim to share information with youth entrepreneurs	District Youth Development Manager; Local Municipalities Youth Development Managers	Youth Council; Youth Committee	2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020	Progress Report	
	SIFE UKZN Learner Entrepreneurship Workshops	Mobilise youth in schools to attend Learner Entrepreneurship Workshop	District Youth Development Manager; Local Municipalities Youth Development Managers	Youth Council; Youth Committee	2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020	Progress Report	
Thematic Focus:	Social Mobilisation, Capacity Building & Advocacy						
Strategic Objective:	Advocate for Social Cohesion						
To observe and partake in	Human Rights Day	Solicit financial	Youth Council	Harry Gwala	2015	Concept Document	

**Harry Gwala District Youth Development & Empowerment Plan 5 Year Strategic Plan Implementation Framework**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Input</b>	<b>Person Responsible</b>	<b>Strategic Partner</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Budget</b>
National Calendar Events		and non financial support		District Youth Council; Harry Gwala District Sukuma Sakhe; Office of the Premier	2016		
					2017		
					2018		
					2019		
					2020		
		Stage the Celebration	Youth Council; Youth Forums		2015		
		2016					
		2017					
		2018					
		2019					
		2020					
Freedom Day		Solicit financial and non financial support	Youth Council	Harry Gwala District Youth Council; Harry Gwala District Sukuma Sakhe; Office of the Premier	2015	Concept Document	
					2016		
					2017		
					2018		
		2019					
		2020					
		2015					
		2016					
		2017					
		2018					
		2019					
		2020					
		2015					
		2016					

**Harry Gwala District Youth Development & Empowerment Plan 5 Year Strategic Plan Implementation Framework**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Input</b>	<b>Person Responsible</b>	<b>Strategic Partner</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Budget</b>
					2017 2018 2019 2020		
	June 16 Commemoration	Solicit financial and non financial support	Youth Council	Harry Gwala District Youth Council; Harry Gwala District Sukuma Sakhe; Office of the Premier	2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020	Concept Document	
		Stage the Celebration	Youth Council; Youth Forums		2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020	Celebration Report	
	Women's Day	Solicit financial and non financial support	Youth Council	Harry Gwala District Youth Council; Harry	2015 2016 2017	Concept Document	



Harry Gwala District Youth Development & Empowerment Plan 5 Year Strategic Plan Implementation Framework							
Objectives	Activities	Input	Person Responsible	Strategic Partner	Time Frame	Means of Verification	Budget
				Gwala District Sukuma Sakhe; Office of the Premier	2018 2019 2020		
		Stage the Celebration	Youth Council; Youth Forums		2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020	Celebration Report	
To observe and partake in National Calendar Events	Heritage Day	Solicit financial and non financial support	Youth Council	Harry Gwala District Youth Council; Harry Gwala District Sukuma Sakhe; Office of the Premier	2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020	Concept Document	
		Stage the Celebration	Youth Council; Youth Forums		2015 2016 2017 2018	Celebration Report	

**Harry Gwala District Youth Development & Empowerment Plan 5 Year Strategic Plan Implementation Framework**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Input</b>	<b>Person Responsible</b>	<b>Strategic Partner</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Budget</b>
					2019 2020		
	16 Days of Activism Against Women and Child Abuse	Solicit financial and non financial support	Youth Council	Harry Gwala District Youth Council; Harry Gwala District AIDS Council; Harry Gwala District	2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020	Concept Document	
		Stage the Celebration	Youth Council; Youth Forums	Sukuma Sakhe; Office of the Premier	2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020	Celebration Report	
	World AIDS Day	To observe and partake in National Calendar Events	Youth Council	Harry Gwala District Youth Council; Harry Gwala District AIDS Council; Harry	2015 2016 2017 2018 2019	Concept Document	

**Harry Gwala District Youth Development & Empowerment Plan 5 Year Strategic Plan Implementation Framework**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Input</b>	<b>Person Responsible</b>	<b>Strategic Partner</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Budget</b>
				Gwala District	2020		
		To observe and partake in National Calendar Events	Youth Council; Youth Forums	Sukuma Sakhe; Office of the Premier	2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020	Celebration Report	

## SECTION 8: INSTITUTIONALISATION OF YOUTH DEVELOPMENT WITHIN MUNICIPALITIES

There are subsequent Municipal reforms underway as a result of the Municipal Structures Act of 1998, section 17(2) states explicitly; a municipalities must establish appropriate mechanisms, processes and procedures to enable the local community to participate in the affairs of the municipality, and section 79/80 of the Municipal Systems Act no 32 of 2000, requires a Council to establish its Committees to fulfil the purposes of a broader community participation in matters of local governance.

Legal frameworks as a source of youth development institutionalisation

- ▶ Constitution of Republic of South Africa Act 108 of 1995 (Chapter 7)
- ▶ South African Local Government (SALGA) Youth Development Strategy
- ▶ Establishment of the National Youth Commission, located in the Presidency Office.
- ▶ Provincial Youth Commissions, located within the Premiers Office.

In complying with municipal legislation, a Municipality should employ section 79/80 of the Municipal Systems Act of 2000, to establish Youth Committees in Municipalities.

Local Youth Units, to be politically located in the office of the Mayor and administratively in the office of the Municipal Manager, as per NYC guidelines of Youth Development at Local Government.

### 8.1 DISTRICT INSTITUTIONAL YOUTH DEVELOPMENT ARRANGEMENT

#### 8.1.1 LOCATION OF HARRY GWALA DISTRICT YOUTH DEVELOPMENT UNIT

Harry Gwala District Municipality as an organ of state at local government, has a responsibility to coordinate and facilitate the implementation of policies and programmes from other spheres of government, therefore it has undertaken to create a statutory youth development body within its council.

The initiative sought to align the National youth development guidelines with the local government legislation therefore, a Youth Committee (Local Youth Unit) constituted in terms of section 79/80 of the Municipal Systems Act of 2000 has been established, as a measure to institutionalise and mainstream youth development

This youth development machinery will serve as an undertaking by the council to honour the national government efforts in recognizing the role played by young people in bringing about the

social transformation. An elected Councillor is nominated to chair the Youth Committee, who shall take responsibility for overseeing council's youth development policies and activities:

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#### 8.1.2 TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE YOUTH COMMITTEE (LOCAL YOUTH UNIT) ARE AS FOLLOWS:

##### Political context

- ▶ To undertake an audit of youth development programmes, services and organisations located in the local area;
- ▶ To identify the priority needs and opportunities facing young women and men and their development;
- ▶ To establish a permanent mechanism for participation by young people or their representative organisation in the planning and decision-making of council.
- ▶ Facilitates the formulation of Harry Gwala District Local Youth Development Policy which will serve as the Council guidelines during the co-ordination and implementation of youth development programmes.
- ▶ Monitor the implementation of the proposed policy intervention in the form of youth development programmes.
- ▶ Ensure that all the departments within Harry Gwala District Municipality mainstream youth development.
- ▶ Play a lobbying and advocacy role for the consideration of youth development interests by other portfolio committees within Council.
- ▶ Ensure that youth development programmes are implemented within the ambit of the Local Government legislative and National Youth Development Policy Frameworks.
- ▶ Draw terms of reference for Local Youth Units and provide guidance on how youth development should be mainstream at Ward Level.
- ▶ Participate in the formulation of youth development strategy of Harry Gwala District Youth Unit and monitor and evaluate the impact of the strategy implementation.

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#### 8.1.3 REPORTING MECHANISMS FOR THE LOCAL YOUTH UNIT

The Youth Committee minutes feed into the relevant Portfolio Committee and are further forwarded to the Executive Committee for the resolving of issues that has been recommended by the Youth Committee.

That the Speaker of Council serves as an Ex-officio member of the Youth Committee by the virtue of his office responsibly for broader community participation.

It terms of the financial plan, the Harry Gwala District Municipality annual budget allocation will be utilised to effect youth development programmes and furthermore youth development need to be main-streamed within all the departments and sections. A certain target at least 30% should benefit young people across all the departments.

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#### 8.1.4 MANAGEMENT:

Harry Gwala District Municipality has appointed a staff member in a senior position, Youth Manager to be responsible for the designing, facilitation and implementation of youth development projects and programmes. A senior member of staff that is a youth manager is responsible for the day to day of implementing decisions of the Youth Committee via Council.

This means that such a member of staff shall have the certain powers in the municipality to implement and report on matters pertaining to youth development. As a corollary effect, such member of staff is allocated with resources, human capital (Youth Development Practitioners), and facilities to enable them to carry out responsibilities. It was suggested that given the magnitude of youth development objectives, the officials should have full time staff whose role it is to co-ordinate, implement, and offer programmes and services to young people. The Manager: Youth Development Programmes accountable to the Municipal Manager, through the Executive Director Planning & Social Services

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#### 8.1.5 COMPETENCY PROFILE OF YOUTH MANAGERS:

It should be stated that in order to make meaningful contribution to youth development, the managers have to be adequately qualified to do their job. Youth managers have the same or equal status as all other managers in the municipalities and thus need to meet certain basic requirements that managers meet.

The role of the Manger: Youth Development Programmes in the municipality, necessary combines the following skills set as a national standard:

- ▶ Policy formulation and analysis skills
- ▶ Gender and demographic analytical skills
- ▶ Research skills
- ▶ Advocacy, good communication and stakeholder liaison capability
- ▶ Training and mentoring ability
- ▶ Strategic planning and organizational development skills
- ▶ Financial management
- ▶ Project Management
- ▶ Monitoring and Evaluation skills

The municipalities should prioritise these.

#### 8.1.6 YOUTH COUNCILS AS CIVIL SOCIETY ORGAN VEHICLE AND CUSTODIANS OF YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

A **Youth council** with an executive committee, which has consultative powers with the Youth Development Unit, is an independent autonomous structure that is a custodian of programmes emanating from the statutory body and it has a responsibility to raise youth development funds as an autonomous entity. This could serve as the most basic purpose of such youth councils

This is more permanent and is selected by its annual general meeting. The meetings and powers are decided on by a constitution agreed to with the Local/Ward Youth Forums and other youth development entities/ interest bodies.