REPORT ON THE BASELINE RESEARCH FOR YOUTH DEVELOPMENT, GENDER EQUITY AND DISABILITY

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to provide the findings of the baseline study commissioned by the **dplg,** Chief Directorate: Equity and Development in 2007 - 2008.

The **dplg,** Chief Directorate, Equity and Development commissioned a baseline study in 2007. The aim of the study was to determine the status of youth development, gender equity and disability within the youth sector in all municipalities in the country.

BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

The National Youth Policy (2000) and the Draft Youth Policy 2007 - 2012 acknowledge the role of local government in youth development by encouraging the local government to design mechanisms for the creation of youth development programmes as well as identifying the needs and development opportunities for the youth. The Local Youth Development Guidelines further encourage municipalities to institutionalise youth development. It identifies a number of guidelines to Municipalities in implementing youth development, **viz:**

- To provide basic guidelines to all municipalities in developing relevant policies;
- To assist municipalities in developing working and appropriate strategies for youth development interventions;

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- To set minimum programme content for local government that each municipality has to annually report on as part of their performance scorecard;
- To bring closer the disparate attempts at youth development programming that are mostly difficult to quantify; and
- To assist municipalities in institutionalising youth development and ensuring it's mainstreaming in the broader municipal integrated development planning processes.

In line with the National Youth Development Framework, the **dplg** developed a Framework for Youth Development at Local Government 2008 – 2012. The framework seeks to guide municipalities and provinces in mainstreaming youth development in line with the Local Government Policies, Plans and Programmes. The main objective of the framework is to:

- To provide a legislative framework on which youth development programmes are based to inform Local Government youth development planning, implementation and monitoring.

It is in line with these requirements that the **dplg,** Equity and Development Chief Directorate initiated this baseline research in pursuance of an effective youth Development for municipalities and provinces in South Africa.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

What is the status quo regarding youth development in municipalities in South Africa?

In South Africa youth and youth development has been a key component of the social and economic developmental objectives of the State since the historic elections in 1994. Government has throughout this time made very progressive statements about the nurturing and utilization of young people in the

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development of the country. A key thrust in this discourse has not only been the need for the involvement of youth in the activities of local government, but also the need for local government, as the closest sphere of government to the people, to seriously take on the challenge of youth development and to put mechanisms in place in institutionalising youth development.

Preliminary research in South Africa has suggested that there is no consistency in the systems put in place for Youth Development Officers in South Africa. In some Municipalities they are called “Youth Development Officers”, in some “Youth Coordinators”, in some municipalities they are called “Youth Managers”, whereas in some they are called “Special Programmes Officers” responsible for a variety of issues including youth, gender and disability. There is also inconsistency with regard to their location. While some are located in the Offices of the Mayors with no powers at all, others have been located in departments and units such as Social Development and Corporate Affairs, with no clear mandates or policy and structural alignments or assignments related to their appointments.

There is also minimal sustainable youth development programmes in most municipalities thus lack of participation by the youth in the decision making processes of municipalities. Other challenges affecting youth development at local government are:

- Lack of integration within and across departments and sectors
- Resistance by the municipalities regarding the prioritization of youth development issues and other social challenges (soft issues)
- Lack of adequate resources to deliver on the development mandate in general and youth development mandate in particular
- Lack of skills amongst the youth in particular to enable youth to initiate their own development activities beyond once-off activities
- Lack of communication on available resources and programmes for youth.

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- Lack of monitoring and evaluation tools reflective of focused interventions for youth and other target groups.
- Limited documentation and sharing of best practices youth development.

Objectives of the study

- To solicit the biographical information of the municipality
- To solicit information on municipal programmes addressing youth development, gender equity and disability e.g. National Youth Service Programme (NYSP)
- To evaluate the existing structures and management for youth development in the municipality e.g. location of the youth unit and the person responsible for youth matters in the municipality
- To develop a comprehensive directory on youth development in the municipalities

STUDY LAY OUT

The baseline study was divided into two phases:

Phase 1 - Quantitative analysis of the youth development in South African municipalities

The essence of this phase was to establish broad baseline information regarding the number of municipalities with youth focal person, number of programmes and the location of the municipality.

Phase 2 – Qualitative analysis of youth development in South African municipalities

The objective of the second stage was to provide more qualitative information regarding the municipal plans for youth development e.g. structures, programmes, budget and youth policy in the municipalities.

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METHODOLOGY

In this study, questionnaires were sent to all municipalities by fax and email. (***A copy of the questionnaire is attached to this report as an Annexure)***

Limitations of the study

The study has three limitations, which need to be noted.

Firstly the study was focused on baseline information instead of depth or detailed information. This meant that the team did not embark on a detailed analysis of the youth development policies of the various municipalities. This in turn means that the team relied on the answers on the policy as provided by the interviewees.

Secondly, the study was a desktop study which means the team relied on the answers on the questionnaire as provided by the interviewees by either fax or email.

Finally, due to the nature of the study the respondents could not provide adequate and proper information as required in the questionnaire, this means that the findings of this study does not give 100% picture of the situation in municipalities on youth development.

KEY FINDINGS OF THE RESEARCH

Out of 283 municipalities, only 56 municipalities Report on the baseline studyresponded.

Metros: there has been nil response from all the Metropolitan Municipalities

District Municipalities responded: 02

Local Municipalities: 54 Report on the baseline study

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Questionnaire	Province									
	GP	NW	FS	WC	EC	Mpu	NC	Lim p	KZN	Total Response
Municipalities with youth policy, Gender, disability & HIV and AIDS	2	4	04	2	4	08	4	09	13	10%
Youth programmes	01	02	04	03	02	04	02	04	06	10%
Municipalities with Youth Managers	3	2	4	2	3	8	4	09	08	5%
Procurement policy	02	0	02	02	0	0	0	04	04	0%
Youth Councillor in municipality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
youth development bursaries in municipalities	0	0	02	0	0	0	0	0	02	02%
Youth Participation in decision-making process	01	02	01	01	02	0	0	02	02	5%
Implementation of National Youth Service	01	01	02	02	0	0	01	02	02	5%

On Policy: 30% have a youth policy/strategy: large number is locals EC: remains the highest province with a number of municipalities having youth policies. The reasons stated have been:

- Lack of capacity
- Lack of political will
- No budget for implementation
- No preferential policy for youth (gender/disability are preferred more)

On youth programmes: EPWP programmes are the most popular programme being implemented by municipalities; others are Youth Advisory centres – established by UYF, Internships and Leanerships.

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Youth participation: most young people are participating in internship/learnrship programmes and drivers license. There is still lack of participation in the decision –making processes of the municipalities e.g. IDPs

NYS: most municipalities do not understand the NYS programme, therefore lack of implementation.

Municipalities that have responded

Gauteng=03

Municipality	**Level**
Lesedi Municipality	Local
Midvaal Municipality	Local
Nokeng Tsa Taemane Municipality	Local
Limpopo=09	
Mutale Municipality	Local
Modimolle Municipality	Local
Greater Giyani	Local
Ba - Phalaborwa	Local
Thulamela Municipality	Local
Greater Tubatse	Local
Maruleng Municipality	Local
Aganang Municipality	Local
Weterberg District Municipality	District

Mpumalanga- Total=08

Municipality	**Level**
Umjindi Municipality	Local
Thembekile Municipality	Local
Delmas Municipality	Local
Mkhondo Municipality	Local
Albert Luthuli Municipality	Local
Emakhazeni Municipality	Local
Emalahleni Municipality	Local
Gert Sibande Municipality	Local
KwaZulu Natal=13	

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Msunduzi Municipality	Local
Hibisus Municipality	Local
uMtshezi Municipality	Local
uPhongolo Municipality	Local
Jozini Municipality	Local
Vulamehlo Municipality	Local
Mthonjaneni Municipality	Local
Emadlangeni Municipality	Local
RichmondMunicipality	Local
Umzimkhulu Municipality	Local
Ubuhlebezwe Municipality	Local
uMngeni Municpality	Local
Newcastle Municipality	Local
Free State=04	
Tswelopele Municipality	Local
Dihlabeng Municipality	Local
Naledi Municipality	Local
Mangaung Municipality	Local
North West=02	
Madibeng Municipality	Local
Mafikeng Municipality	Local
Western Cape=08	
Prince Albert Municipality	Local
Breede River Winelands Municipality	Local
Cederberg Municipality	Local
Swellendam Municipality	Local
Knysna Municipality	Local
Overstrand Municipality	Local
George Municipality	Local
Swartland Municipality	Local

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Northern Cape = 05	
Emthanjeni Municipalitty	Local
Gamagara Municipality	Local
Siyathemba Municipality	Local
Hantam Municipality	Local
Ubuntu Municipality	Local
Eastern Cape=04	
Buffalo City Municipality	Local
Ndlambe Municipality	Local
Matatiele Municipality	Local
Cacadu District Municipality	District

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Municipal Youth Policy:**

All municipalities should establish a policy on youth development. A policy is a statement of commitment and a definition of the concept by which the municipality will be guided in its actions. A policy has to be consulted with the youth and be approved by the Council and implemented after developing an appropriate strategy.

2. Institutionalisation of youth development in municipalities

Youth Development will only get attention, priority and budgets in deserves if it is institutionalised, both politically and administratively. Municipalities need to establish a Youth Unit within the Mayor's office alongside the Reporting to the Municipal Managers.
Municipalities need to appoint a Youth Manager, responsible for youth matters in the municipality. **The youth manager must form part of management for proper decision making**
Municipalities need to put together a youth council that will deliberate on priorities for youth development locally. The youth councils are regarded as civil society platforms, which include youth formations across the board: political, sporting, religious, cultural and artistic bodies to name but a few.

Municipalities need to convene *annual youth summits* before the end of the financial year. The aim of the summit is to look into reports of the municipality youth office and Council committee on youth affairs as well as research and policy matters. The summit will be all-inclusive for civil society organizations and

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have **"thematic platforms"/ commissions** on various themes: sports, recreation, health, religion, education, environment, etc. These platforms will provide advise to the municipality on future priorities for inclusion on the IDP and be the interactive sessions that are convened to propose resolutions to the Youth Summit.

3. Youth Development Programmes

Municipalities need to develop and implement developmental youth programmes. These programmes should aim at addressing the needs of the youth in the community. Municipalities should therefore put budget aside for such programmes. The Local Government Framework on Youth Development has identified potential local government programmes that municipalities can target to mainstream issues of youth development e.g. Municipal Infrastructure Grant, Public Participation, Local Economic Development, IDPs etc.

4. National Youth Service Programme

The NYS programme is a youth development of government initiative championed by the Presidency. This initiative is aimed at engaging young people in activities that develop and benefit their communities, whilst acquiring skills that can enable them to access economic opportunities for sustainable livelihoods.

In undertaking this work municipalities need to work with Umsobomvu Youth Fund (UYF), the NYS unit, provincial youth commissions and government departments to identify and implement projects in various communities. All the various sectors of youth organisations that are organised under the South African Youth Council should be mobilised to actively engage their membership in the activities of NYS in their respective areas of operation.

5. Participation

Youth participation in municipalities is important to promote youth leadership and to deepen our democracy. Participation should be actively encouraged at all levels e.g. voting, IDP formation and municipal decision-making.

Municipalities should encourage the formation of civil society youth councils and recognise and engage them. Youth Forums at Ward level should be strengthened by municipality through Community Development Workers, who are youth themselves in most cases.

6. Research, Monitoring and Evaluation

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Municipal youth interventions must be based on thorough research on the conditions of youth. This should include research on youth priority needs and development opportunities, and audit of youth programmems, services in the local areas.

Municipalities should use the monthly Quarterly reports as tools for short-term evaluation. Key performance areas for monitoring and evaluation should be identified, responsible persons for evaluation and accountability need to be identified and Clear lines of reporting should be put in place. Municipalities should have an integrated plan for Youth Development in order to evaluate their performance on annual or quarterly bases

7. Partnership

Municipalities need to strengthen their partnership with the provincial departments, Provincial Youth Commissions, SAYC, the Youth, Private sector in mainstreaming youth development.

DPLG

It is also recommended that the Chief Directorate Equity and Development commission a more in depth study on youth development, Gender Equity and Disability at Local Government. It will assist is proving a more holistic and factual picture on the status quo regarding the special groups in the municipalities and to also develop appropriate mechanisms to address challenges faced by Provinces and municipalities on these areas.

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Questionnaire: Annexure

INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO FILL IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Please answer all the questions.
Use the spaces provided to answer. If the space is not enough, you can use additional paper.
Mark your answer(s) with an "X" where it is applicable.

1. BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY

Name of municipality	
Indicate whether the municipality is a metro, district or local.	
Indicate whether the municipality is rural, urban, peri-urban or other.	
Indicate whether the municipality is Project Consolidate or not	
Is it a "nodal" municipality (Urban Renewal Programme, Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme)?	
City or town in which the municipality is situated, or the nearest city or town.	
Population of the municipality	
Province in which the municipality is situated	
Address	
Tel	
Cell	
Fax	
E-mail	

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2. INFORMATION ON MUNICIPAL PROGRAMMES ADDRESSING YOUTH[1] DEVELOPMENT, GENDER EQUITY AND DISABILITY WITHIN THE YOUTH SECTOR.

1. Do you have the following policies in your municipality?

	Yes	No
Youth Development Policy		
Gender Policy		
Disabled Persons Policy		
HIV and AIDS Policy		

2.Give the name and contact numbers of the person responsible for the implementation of the policies mentioned in Question 1?

	Name	Contact numbers
Youth Development Policy		
Gender Policy		
Disabled Persons Policy		
HIV and AIDS Policy		

3. Give the name and contact numbers of the person responsible for monitoring and evaluation of the policies mentioned in question 1?

	Name	Contact numbers
Youth Development Policy		
Gender Policy		
Disabled Persons Policy		
HIV and AIDS Policy		

[1] Youth refers to all the persons between the ages of 14 and 35 (National Youth Commission Act, 1996)

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4. Provide details of specific municipal programmes / projects that are directed at youth development.

Programmes / Projects	Activities	Youth targeted

5. Give the amount and percentage of the total budget that is allocated to youth development programmes, gender equity and disability within the youth sector

	Amount	Percentage
Youth development Programmes		
Gender Equity		
Disability		

6. Do you have preferential procurement policy that prioritizes companies owned by youth, women youth and disabled persons within the youth sector?

	YES	NO
Youth companies		
Disabled Youth		
Women Youth		

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7. Give the number of companies that are contracted to the municipality to provide services or do business in the following sectors/industries. Use the table below to answer.

Industry/ Sector	Number
Travel and Tourism	
Construction	
Electrical services	
Waste recycling and management	
Water and sanitation	
Hospitality and Catering	
Others (Specify below):	

8. How many of the companies mentioned in question 7 are owned and/or controlled by:

Youth	
Women Youth	
Disabled Youth	

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9. Give the number and percentage of youth undergoing training and development under the auspices of the municipality in the following categories:

Youth skills training and development programmes	Number	Percentage
Internerships		
Learnerships		
Entrepreneurship/ Business skills		
Life skills		
Other (Specify below):		

10. Give the number and the percentage of youth who are councilors in the municipality

Target Groups	Number of youth councilors	Percentage
Youth		
Women Youth		
Disabled Youth		

11. Give the number and percentage of youth who receive bursaries/study loans from the municipality.

Target Groups	Number	Percentage
Youth		
Women Youth		
Disabled Youth		

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12. Indicate the number of facilities that cater for youth in your municipality. Also indicate the type of service or programme that is available for youth. Use the table below.

Facility	Available or Not available	Type of programme or activity	Number of youth
Clinics			
Libraries			
MPCCs			
Others (Specify below):			

13. Are youth participating in any of the following structures?

Structure	Yes or No	Number of youth participating	Number of women youth participating	Number of disabled persons participating
1. Ward Committee				
2. IDP Forum or IDP Review Committee				
3.Local Economic Development (LED)				
4.Community Development Forums				
5. Others (Specify below):				

14. Give any comment and input on youth, including gender equity and disability within the youth sector:

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3. THE NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE (NYS) PROGRAMME

1. Do you have information about the National Youth Service (NYS) Programme?

Yes	
No	

If your answer is yes, answer questions 2 to 5.
If your answer is no, answer questions 6 and 7.

2. In which of the following NYS programme categories or levels is your municipality participating/involved?

Level 1/Category A (Youth employment)	
Level 2/Category B (Higher institutions and FET students)	
Level 3/ Category C (Pure Voluntarism)	

3. Give the type of exit opportunities for the youth participating in the following programme categories:

Category	Exit Opportunities
A	
B	

4. Indicate the number of youth registered in the programmes mentioned above. Use the table below:

Category/Level	**Total number of youth**	**Number of disabled youth**	**Number of women youth**
A / Youth employment			
B / Higher institutions and FET students			
C / Pure Voluntarism			

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5. Give us any comment or view regarding the NYS programme.

6. Do you require information about the NYS Programme?

Yes	
No	

7. If yes, give the details of the address where this information can be sent.

Name	
Address	
Fax	
E-mail	

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