

## AGENDA: COUNCIL: 28 NOVEMBER 2017

### 397. IMPLEMENTATION OF COUNCIL RESOLUTION (ITEM: NEW): REPORT OF THE DRAFT RUSTENBURG YOUTH DEVELOPMENT POLICY

(Office of the Executive Mayor)

(Jk/mr)

#### 1. STRATEGIC THRUST

The municipality adopted the following strategic thrust:

- (i) To be responsive to community needs
- (ii) To promote capacity building through skills development
- (iii) Encourage sense of ownership
- (iv) To lobby and advocate programmes for Women, Youth, Children, Elders and people living with disability

#### 2. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The purpose of the Item is to inform the Council about the Public Participation of the draft policy pertaining to the Rustenburg Youth Development Policy 2020.

#### 3. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Youth Policy for 2015-2020 (NYP 2020) championed by the Youth Desk in the Office of the Presidency has been developed for all young people in South Africa with a key strategic focus on redressing the wrongs of the past and addressing the specific challenges and immediate needs of the country's youth. The NYP 2020 builds on South Africa's first NYP, which covered the period 2009-2014. It improves upon and updates the previous policy by speaking to the new challenges that South Africa's youth face while acknowledging that there is more to be done to address the challenges identified in the previous NYP.

It's every Municipality's mandate to have a localised Youth development policy in place which aims to create an environment that enables its young people to reach their full potential. The Youth desk will be the custodian of the Youth Policy.

In preparing the Rustenburg Youth Development Policy, the **Youth Desk in the Office of the Executive Mayor** must undergo an extensive process of consultation with youth organisations, state organs, private sector, as well as young women and men themselves. The public participation will take place in July until September 2017. Through the participation of these groups in the policy formulation process, the Rustenburg Youth Development Policy has been developed to address the major needs, challenges and opportunities of young men and women.

#### 4. PURPOSE

The **Youth Desk** should conduct a series of workshops and focus groups which will specifically be designed to consider the various strategies of the Rustenburg Youth Development Policy.

In adopting the Municipality's first Youth Development Policy the Rustenburg Local Municipality will not only acknowledge the value and significance of its young people but also draw on Provincial, National and International experience which clearly

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demonstrates the fundamental needs for a comprehensive and holistic youth policy that provides a framework and focus for youth development by all stakeholders.

The Draft Youth Policy is Attached as Annexure A (Pages 282 - 305)

<b>RECOMMENDED:</b>	<b><u>ACTION</u></b>
1. That the report be noted;	OEM
2. That Speakers Office assist with the Public Participation programme.	OSP

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**This item served before the Portfolio Committee: IGR on 01 November 2017 but as there was no quorum the chairperson requested that it be referred to the Mayoral Committee.**

<b>RECOMMENDED:</b>	<b><u>ACTION</u></b>
1. That the report be noted;	OEM
2. That Speakers Office assist with the Public Participation programme.	OSP

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This item served before the Mayoral Committee on 14 November 2017 and the following recommendations were made:

### RECOMMENDED:

### ACTION

- |    |  |     |
|----|--|-----|
| 1. | That the report be noted;  | OEM |
| 2. | That Speakers Office assist with the Public Participation programme;         | OSP |
| 3. | That the public participation process be finalized by the end of March 2018. | OSP |

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**RUSTENBURG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY DRAFT YOUTH  
DEVELOPMENT POLICY**

**Draft: Rustenburg Local Municipality Youth Development Policy**

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## 2. LEGAL DEFINITION OF RUSTENBURG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

In terms of the Municipal Structures Act, Act no. 117 of 1998 defines the "municipality council as the municipal council of an area". It further talks about the "municipal management area to mean a part of the local municipality which in terms of section 6 is a local municipality and is governed by that local municipality alone. Local municipality means a municipality that has municipal executive and legislative authority in that area, and which is described in section 155(1) of the constitution as a Category B municipality".

The Rustenburg Local Municipality was established in 2000 with the amalgamation of the former Rustenburg TLC, Marikana TLC, Monakato TLC and the rural villages under the chieftainship of the following dikgosi: Kgosi Mathope; Kgosi Monnakgotla; Kgosi Molotlegi; Kgosi Mamogale and Kgosi Ramokoka per government notice No. 316 of 2000. The area is characterized by its mining activities as the platinum city. It consists of 45 Wards which include 29 Bafokeng villages

The Rustenburg Local Municipality (RLM) is one of the five local municipalities in the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality (BPDM). The municipality is situating in one of the main SDI identified by National Government, the platinum SDI. It forms part of a spatial program aimed to unlock the inherent and under- utilized economic development potential of specific spatial locations in South Africa and SADC in general.

3. **FOREWORD BY THE RUSTENBURG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY: EXECUTIVE  
MAYOR**

One measure of a progressive municipality is the way it treats its youth. Our municipalities, the District, the province and South Africans has completed its first decade of democracy, have shown that it appreciates this, and has put in place effective structures to ensure that young people fully participate in all levels of government and community life.

Institutions of youth development were put in place, as the Government demonstrated its intense interest in the future of youth. Government has ensured that issues were central to their activities. The huge challenge of unemployment requires creative responses from organized youth, and programmes are put in place to secure the future of youth generally, in the very interests of the new nation.

We recognize 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 organisation's. We acknowledge the challenges affecting youth as defined in our Municipal IDP and Local Economic Development Strategy Documents.

Youth development cannot be the responsibility of young people alone. There is a role for all sectors and stakeholders to play. This policy advances a holistic and integrated approach to youth development. The approach of prioritizing youth development in the context of the creation of appropriate mechanisms shall redress the legacy of the past, deal with the challenges of the present, and focus on achieving a successful Rustenburg for the benefit of all.

The Rustenburg Youth Development Policy has been developed with anticipation of the participation of young men and women, under the leadership of all key stakeholders. I now have pleasure in introducing the Rustenburg Youth Development Policy, a critical document that sets out in comprehensive form of a plan for youth achievement and development as our Municipality's future unfolds. The work covers an extensive range of subjects of underlying interests and value to the Municipality. This policy can be recommended to all who place a high price on the worth of our youth, and who value the future of South Africa. The Rustenburg Youth Development Policy seeks to address plied of youth men and women within the jurisdiction of Rustenburg Local Municipality.

#### 4. LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency syndrome
HIV	Human Immune Virus
SAYC	South African Youth Council
IDP	Integrated Development Planning
RYDP	Rustenburg Youth Development Policy
NPO	Non-Profit Organisation
NYDF	National Youth Development forum
NYDCC	National Youth Development Coordinating Committee
NYC	National Youth Commission
NYCA	National Youth Commission Act
NWYC	North West Youth Commission
NYSP	National Youth Service Programme
UN	United Nations
UNCRC	United Nations Commission of the rights of the Child
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
NHPG	National Health Policy Guidelines
WPSW	White Paper on Social Welfare
NPAFC	National Programme Action for Children
YAC	Youth Advisory Centre
LED	Local Economic Development

## 5. INTRODUCTION

The vast majority of the Rustenburg population according to the (STATS SA Census Report 2011) young people between the ages of 15-34 years old counted for of which were female and males, which gives the youth population a significant average of about 40% of the overall population of Rustenburg Local Municipality. Surely the greater population of Rustenburg Local Municipality is under the age of 35 years. However, due to the policies of the past governments, a significant number of young women and men have not been afforded the opportunity to develop their full potential. They have experienced poor housing conditions; limited and racially- biased access to education and training; limited employment opportunities, high levels of crime and violence and a general disintegration of social networks and communities. In addition, the previous government did not develop any specific policies or programmes to the needs of young women and men.

The democratization of South African society has offered many new opportunities and challenges to previously disadvantaged groups. Young women and men are recognized as a vital resource whose future prospects are inextricably tied to that of the country as a whole. As Former President Mandela put it in May 1994, “Youth are the valued possession of the nation. Without them there can be no future. Their needs are immense and urgent. They are the centre of reconstruction and development.”

Institutions of youth development were put in place and to develop a comprehensive strategy to address the problem and challenges facing young women and men in South Africa are also in place. The Rustenburg Youth Development Policy represents a major and historical milestone in youth development and is an expression of the Rustenburg Local Municipality’s commitment to the full development of all young women and men. Through this policy an environment will be created wherein all stakeholders in youth development can work toward common goals and a better Municipality for all.

In preparing the Rustenburg Youth Development Policy, the **Youth Desk in the Office of the Executive Mayor** must undergo an extensive process of consultation with youth organisations, sectoral groups, as well as young women and men themselves. Through the participation of these groups in the policy formulation process, the Rustenburg Youth Development Policy has been designed to address the major needs, challenges and opportunities of young men and women, accommodating variations and specific sectoral issues.

The **Youth Desk** should conduct a series of sectoral workshops and focus groups which will specifically be designed to consider the various strategy area of the Rustenburg Youth Development Policy.

In adopting the Municipality’s first Youth Development Policy, the Rustenburg Local Municipality will not only acknowledge the value and significance of its young people but also draws on provincial, national and international experience which clearly demonstrates the fundamental needs for a comprehensive and holistic youth policy that provide a framework and focus for youth development by all stakeholders.



## 6. VISION, MISSION AND VALUES

### VISION

“A world class city where all communities enjoy a high quality of life...”

### MISSION

“To continuously improve the quality of life, economic growth and eradicate poverty through best practice, sustainability and inclusive governance”.

### VALUES

The Rustenburg Youth Development Policy envisages a future for all young women and men in the municipality which is free from racial and gender discrimination in promoting a democratic, united, peaceful and prosperous society where young women and men can enjoy a full abundant life enabling them to become active participants in activities which fulfill their potential, hopes, dreams and ambitions and are able to participate fully in economic, social, cultural and spiritual life.

The Rustenburg Youth Development Policy is based on a series of essential principles and values which have influenced its design and direction. These include, as a cornerstone of the Rustenburg Youth Development Policy, the values enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa.

#### Key principles on which the policy has been formulated are as follows:

##### 6.1 REDRESSING IMBALANCES

Recognition of the way 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.

##### 6.2 GENDER INCLUSIVE

The Rustenburg Youth Development Policy promotes a gender- inclusive approach to the development of young women and men, where the socializing influences of gender, the impact of sexism and the circumstances of young women are recognized. The Rustenburg Youth Development Policy celebrates the many differences found amongst young people and promotes equal opportunity and treatment of all young people.

### **6.3 EMPOWERING ENVIRONMENT**

- The Creation of an environment which support the continued development of youth.
- Mainstreaming of youth development in the Local Economic Development

### **6.4 YOUTH PARTICIPATION**

Promotion of young people's participation in the democratic processes, as well as in Ward Committees Meetings , Mayoral Imbizos ,Budget meetings ,Intergraded Development Plan Forums, Local Economic Development Forums and Ward Meetings decision- making and developments.

### **6.5 YOUTH-DRIVEN**

Youth development services and programmes should be youth driven and youth centered.

### **6.6 MAINSTREAMING YOUTH ISSUES**

Whilst recognizing the need for youth-driven and youth centered development programmes and service, the needs, opportunities and challenges facing young women and men are the concerns of the whole society. Youth development should be recognized as an important mandate for all government agencies, non-government organisations and developing institutions.

### **6.7 RESPONSIVENESS**

Respond to the needs, challenges and opportunities experience by young women and men in a realistic and participatory manner. Allocation of Budget for Youth Driven Projects such as National Youth Service Projects, Cleaning Campaigns Skills Development and Training workshops, etc.

### **6.8 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.

### **6.9 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.

## **6.10 RURAL EMPHASIS**

The Rustenburg Youth Development Policy promotes a rural emphasis in many of its strategies. Where many development efforts contain a bias, the Rustenburg Youth Development Policy endeavors to recognize and address the needs of rural young people and their communities.

## **6.11 TRANSPARENCY AND ACCESSIBILITY**

Institutions and organization involve in youth development should operate in a transparent and accountable manner, whilst ensuring they are accessible to young women and men.

These principle and values lay the foundation on which the vision, mission, goals, objectives and strategies of the Rustenburg Youth Development Policy have been formulated. They provide a basis for youth development and youth participation across the Municipality.

## **7. DEFINITION OF YOUTH**

The Youth of Rustenburg have endorsed the youth definition as those between the ages of 14 to 35 years old. It has further categorized this large sliced of one's life into the following categories.

- Teenage to youth group 14-18 years old
- Youth to adult youth 19-24 years old
- Young adult's youth 25-35 years old

They have further agreed to the following areas of focus for intervention strategy:

- 14-18 range with a focus on educations and training
- 19-24 range focusing on the transition from school to work
- 25-35 range with a focus on training and learnships, self and direct employment creation
- 14-25 and the National Health Policy Guidelines focus on the adolescent and youth as all those between 10 and 24

The implementation of the use of this definition is to be done in a phased approach and we affirm that the phased approach should be implemented over a period of two to three years.

## 8. INTERGRATED YOUTH DEVELOPMENT MODEL

For a purpose of a broader understanding, we need to have a working definition of the term Youth Development, as many do not understand what it means.

**“Youth Development is a process that enables young people to acquire the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values that enable them to be self-sufficient individuals who can contribute positively to society.”**

We also need to explain what Integrated Youth Development means and also at how it might be applied in practice. We believe that this approach is one of the best ways of achieving effectiveness –Assisting young people reach their optimum potential as valued and valuable members of their communities.

All young people require support to develop physically, emotionally/psychologically, socially, economically and spiritually to become healthy adults who can contribute to the development of their society.

Integrated Youth Development is when programmes and initiatives combine different elements in a holistic way to respond to the inter-connected needs and aspirations of young people.

This approach treats young people as a whole-person and not as a series of separate (separable) problems and needs.

Typically, programmes and initiatives select one issue as their starting point. For example, some Sports groups focus on physical development, faith based groups concentrate on spiritual development training and employment organisations look at economic participation.

Ideally integrated programmes should be aware of, and try to address many of the needs that young people have as possibilities.

When young people grow positively, they have the following attributes:

- A sense of self worth
- A positive sense of the future and the ability to work towards it
- A sense of responsibility and accountability
- A sense of belonging to their community and society
- Physical and emotional health
- An ability to find or create employment
- Spiritually, a sense of connection to a higher being
- A sense of security and structure

With such attributes, young people realize their full potential and are also able to deal with the challenges themselves, such as UNEMPLOYMENT and HIV/AIDS.

## 9. RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF YOUTH

Young people enjoy all the rights, responsibilities and obligations as normal citizen of South Africa as contained in the Bill of Rights and the Constitution. The Bill of Rights is a cornerstone of democracy, enshrining the rights of all people in the country and affirming the values of human dignity, equality and freedom.

Further to all these young men and women irrespective of their socio-economic status, gender, disability and / or other defining factors, have the right to an opportunity to:

- Enjoy their youthfulness
- Participate in policy formation
- Decision making and Leadership in Youth development issues
- Build a Secured Future

Concomitantly young people have the responsibility to promote and advance these rights as they relate to their peers and fellow South Africans in general. They have the responsibility to build and guarantee the democratic order through playing a positive developmental role in South Africa, the Region and the Continent.

This should be done through:

- Promoting peace, security and development
- Promoting human dignity and respect for adults and fellow young people, sound family and community values (recognizing variations in family structures) and community well-being
- Ensuring a society free from racism, violence, coercion, crime, degradation, exploitation and intimidation
- Promoting positive lifestyles and behavior by young women and men, and
- Promoting active participation in the democratic processes of the country.

Given the specific history of our municipality and the country, the impact of poverty and under development on all South Africans and their families and communities; a specific responsibility exists to rebuild the relationships between parents and young people and re-establish safe and nurturing environments in families, also where young people themselves are parents.

In this regard, all South Africans should value, promote and understand the importance of:

- **Supporting the psychological, emotional and physical well-being of young men and women**
- **Acting as and providing positive role models**
- **Encouraging participation by young men and women in community life and development**
- **Allowing young women and men to develop responsibility for them**
- **Supporting the development young men and women**

- Assisting young people in reaching their full potential and
- Respecting and accepting the contribution made through the talents, resources and ideas of young men and women in society today – and not just in future.

#### 10. CONTEXT OF THE RUSTENBURG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

As a sector of the municipality society, young people are faced with challenges of being overlooked by the municipal authorities that had little intention of advancing their well-being. 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. In the past municipality authorities did not develop any specific policies or programmes to address the equal development of all young women and men.

In the past municipal authority's youth development occurred within a context of political, social, economic, and cultural oppression. This situation contributed directly to many of the current dilemmas that young women and men faced. The past municipal authorities did not address the developmental needs of young women and men as a specific category. The needs, challenges or opportunities faced by young people were either ignored, or not considered important enough to warrant more focused policy or programmatic interventions.

The non-governmental sector has been very active in terms of the history of youth development.

In most cases youth development involves political mobilization and identification within this sector. Many international agencies and foreign countries supported youth services and developmental and community-based organisations.

However, from the earlier decades of the last century young people have asserted themselves by forming youth organizations, protesting injustices and insisting on decent education and living conditions. Young people actively participated in the national liberation struggle to gain freedom, basic human dignity and the recognition of universal human rights for all. Consequently, young people had to pay the supreme price.

These realities in many resulted in a significant number of the young people not being afforded the opportunity to develop and advance their full potential. The 1994 elections marked the beginning of the creation of a new South African nation. The fundamental challenge ahead was to put into practice the vision of building a better life for all.

#### 11. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The proposed responsibilities of the Youth Desk on advancing the youth development as central to social transformation and addressing poverty and underdevelopment in the municipality includes:

- Developing principles and guidelines and make recommendations to the Local Municipality regarding such principles and guidelines,

- Implementation of an Integrated Youth Development Policy Coordinating, directing and monitoring the implementation of such principles and guidelines as a matter of priority.
- Promoting uniformity of approach by all municipal departments, including the mayoral committee, the portfolio committees of council and the full council seating to matters relating to or involving the youth.
- Maintaining close liaison with institution of youth development, government department, or authorities which have been established to foster common policies and practices and to promote co-operation.
- Coordinating the activities of the various provincial government institutions involved in youth matters and to link those activities to an Integrated Youth Development Policy;
- Developing recommendations relating to any other matters which may affect the youth.

The policy should work to provide an outline for the mainstreaming of youth development as an integral part of the broader transformation projects and challenges in Rustenburg Municipality. The importance of an integrated and holistic approach towards youth development is highlighted through the identification of strategic intervention areas to address the specific needs, challenges and opportunities confronting young men and women in Rustenburg Municipality

## 12. THE ORGANS OF CIVIL SOCIETY

The SAYC is a product of historical evolution, which stated soon after the demise of the National Youth Development Forum and the National Youth Development Coordinating Committee.

South African Youth Council (SAYC) is a voluntary civil society youth organization that represents the interest and aspirations of various youth organisations affiliated to it. It caters for a broad range of young organization from all walks of life and its categories of representation includes, but not limited to, political youth, student, religious, cultural, sporting and voluntary youth organisations.

SAYC derives its existence as a common law organisations that has been incorporated not for gain and it is therefore recognized in the law in terms of the Non-profit Organisations Act No 71 of 1997 in that it is a separate entity from the members which constitute it, that it has a continuous existence, and that it has been incorporated not for gain.

In terms of the crucial role that civil society must play the South Africa Youth Council (SAYC) was established in mid 1997 as a national, representative, non-government body of youth organisations. SAYC aims to develop and empower all young women and men through providing a forum for youth organisations to contribute to policy and development and to uphold the democratic gains of the country.

### Mandate of South African Youth Council:

The mandate of SAYC is to ensure that we emerge as a strong youth movement of civil society. Secondly, we entrust ourselves to overcome immense and urgent problems such as unemployment problems that are faced by society, particularly the youth. Problems such as unemployment, lack of access to education and low skills level as well as other social problems such as delinquency, teenage parenthood, susceptibility to disease and substance abuse.

Furthermore, we entrust ourselves to live in the country which is undergoing a process of transformation, development, reconciliation and developing a South Africa identity, and we are a part of a fast-changing continent and world, which is much readier for challenges of this millennium.

As part of its mandate SAYC must practically deal with the following issues.

- Unite the voice of young people and their organisations in civil society.
- Serve as a platform for the articulation of youth development agenda across all sectors through which young people are organized.
- Develop international relations with other suitable youth organisations in other countries.
- Engage in policy lobbying and advocacy.
- Undertake social mobilization of youth behind the youth development agenda.
- Build and enhance the capacity of member organisations to enable them to serve their constituencies and communities maximally.



It is recommended that the Youth Advisory Centre should / must use this structure as its vehicle for reaching-out to the youth and implementing youth programmes and projects.

13. **CHALLENGES FACING THE RUSTENBURG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY  
YOUTH AND PROPOSED AREAS FOR INTERVENTIONS**

The identification of the proposed strategic areas for intervention is done in terms of the broad cluster approach of government. It is based on the experience of the past ten years both in government and through the activities of the NYC in terms of pilot programmes initiatives and the latest available indicators in terms of young people's situation today.

The proposed area of intervention is inter-related and integrate the promotion of income – generating initiatives with complementary initiatives in health, education, social welfare, housing, infrastructure development and institutional development. All areas focus on prevention, promotion and development. Some pointers in terms of the status of young people today:

According to Census 2011, Rustenburg Local Municipality has a total population of 549 575 people, of whom 88,5% are black African 9,4% are white, with the other population groups make up the remaining 2,1%.

Of those aged 20 years and older, 5,4% have completed primary school, 36,2% have some secondary education, 31,1% have completed matric, and 8,9% have some form of higher education, while 5,4% of those aged 20 years and older have no form of schooling.

The economic participation of youth differs by age, race, gender, location and education. African youth with primary and less than secondary education tends to be in the majority among the economically inactive population.

266 471 people are economically active (employed or unemployed but looking for work), and of these, 26, 4% are unemployed.

34, 7% of the 142 219 economically active youth (15 – 34 years) in the municipality are unemployed.

Most learners in technical colleges are youth, with 73% in the age group 15-24 years old. The proportion of those attending a university or technikon among those aged 18 to 30 years is, however, relatively low. For example, among those aged 22 years, 3, 5% were attending university, 2, 5% technikon, and 2, 9% other educational institutions such as a college.

## Social well being

### **Background**

The challenge of sustainable youth development and the sound well-being of young people is the ability to meet the basic needs of the present generation and to improve their quality of life without destroying the environment or depleting non-renewable natural resources, which would inhibit the future generation's ability to meet their own needs.

Young people remain some of the key beneficiaries of existing social security provisions. The grants paid out to them as recipients or the elderly members and/or disabled members of their families, assist in sustaining their livelihood.

A sound physical and psychological health status is central to the social functioning of young people. Poor socio-economic conditions, environmental hazards, pressures of a transforming society and the likelihood to engage in risky behaviour, increase young people vulnerability to ailments, substance abuse, suicide, early pregnancy and physical and sexual abuse. Over and above, victims of violence and young people in general are overwhelmed by life experiences and need positive mental health support services.

Experimentation with alcohol and drugs are detrimental to both the young people's physical well-being and the peaceful social relations in communities.

Substance abuse could facilitate the evolution of crime and family disintegration as the young person strives to keep up with the addiction.

The high incidence and prevalence of sexually-transmitted disease (STDs) such as HIV/AIDS among young people and the vulnerability of this sector of society to future infection, is an issue of concern. An inter-sectoral approach to the realities of STD and HIV/AIDS need to be further strengthened in the context of a comprehensive health for all strategy

Many local communities across the country have inadequate facilities in which youth development programmes, service and activities can be located. The concept of multi-purpose youth centers has been broadly accepted as an effective means of drawing together youth-specific services in a local community setting.

Arts and culture promotes the intellectual and spiritual advancement of young people and provides insight into their cultural heritage. A small proportion of young people are actively engaged in the sector, as a majority perceive the sector to be unattractive and not financially rewarding.

Sports and recreation contributes to greater personal health, improved psychological well-being, and instills personal discipline, creativity, independence, leadership and team work skills. At community level, sports and recreational activities have a distinctive indispensable role to play in strengthening social relations and alleviating crime, poverty and unemployment.

For many South African young women and men, participation in sport and recreation has over time been frustrated by the inadequate or non-existence of facilities and the limited financial support provided to these facilities. For the physically challenged young persons the issue of access remains an issue of concern.

The role of information in terms of enabling young people to tackle challenges, needs, concerns, problems or opportunities they have confronted with, is a key component to advancing the status of young people.

## **Policy Implications**

- Promoting a safe and supportive environment, this involves families, friends, peers and communities
- Building on the life skills programme to ensure that setting such as secondary school, the work place and health facilities support and reinforce life skills including the development of norms and standards for peer education programmes in communities, schools and other facilities.
- Forging partnerships across sectors to ensure that the needs health of young people is approached in a holistic manner through a health policy for all and in the provision of youth friendly health services
- Providing of youth focused, and specific services in the areas of justice and correctional services
- Addressing poor living as a threat to the social functioning and well-being of young people and their families through increased access to poverty alleviation programmes, both as participants in the implementation of these programmes, and as a specific target audience
- Investigating, multi-purpose youth centers
- Exploring comprehensive and integrated information services in conjunction with the existing Multi-purpose community centers (MPCCs)
- Completing of the National Policy for Sport in schools

## **Proposed areas and categories for intervention**

### **Poverty**

Young people's involvement in the conceptualization, implementation and monitoring processes of youth-driven poverty alleviation programmes in local communities.

### **Social Security**

Ensure increased equitable access to social security provisions for disabled young people, especially those located in rural, peri-urban and informal settlement  
Strengthen the provision of capacity-building and developmental services and aimed at young women, including those receiving the Child Support Grant.

### **STDs AND HIV/AIDS**

Finalisation of a National Youth Health Action Plan and the South African AIDS Programme (SAAYP)

Increase youth –driven and peer programmes aimed at curbing the spread of STDs and HIV/AIDS

Expansion of viable community-based care and support services for young people living with HIV/AIDS

Develop and expansion of the Youth AIDS Ambassadors Programme

### **Life skills programmes**

- Promotion of comprehensive life skills programmes and sexual reproductive health programmes for young men and women
- Strengthen initiatives aimed at building the capacity of parents/caregivers to confidently address issues of sexuality with their children
- Support and expand preventative drug awareness programmes geared at the youth audience
- Ensure increased youth access to developmental rehabilitation services
- Facilitate increased youth access to leisure and recreation activities through the establishment of multi-purpose youth centers
- Support and expand initiatives to enhance resilience of young people to social pressures and life challenges to enhance psychological well-being

### **Art and Culture**

- Introduce programmes that engage young men and women to develop a sound understanding of the national culture and heritage and the integration of arts, culture and heritage education into the school curriculum
- Use arts and culture as an instrument for young people to contribute to nation-building, community mobilization and realizing the vision of the African Renaissance
- Promote the wide spread participation of young women and men in all forms of arts and culture activities, also in terms of career-paths
- Engage arts and cultural activities into youth health programmes
- Expose young aspiring to both local and international markets
- Establish facilities to host arts and cultural activities

### **Sport and recreation**

- Widespread promotion of youth involvement in diverse sport and recreation activities including indigenous sport and recreation.
- Increase youth access to sport and recreation facilities and ensuring maximum use of existing sporting by local communities (also for people with disabilities)
- Increase young people's participation in sport decision-making structures.
- Have sports forums that Youth can participate in and develop sports programs.
- Encourage use of sport and recreation activities in fostering community and development and alleviation of poverty and unemployment.

### **Access to information**

- Strengthening of initiatives relating to the provision of youth- specific information and resource-based services, including co-operation with and expansion of the services provided through MPCCs and the Higher Education and information Applications services.

- Youth information services should include information on issues such as crisis help, health services, employment support services, drug and alcohol and abuse advice, emergency services and youth and human rights.
- Explore linking all mechanisms and processes that provide labour market, employment opportunities and education and training information to enhance a balanced distribution of learners between Further and Higher Education institutions.

## **Education and training**

### **Background**

Personal development of young people, development of local communities and that of the country are inextricably linked to the provision of quality, relevant and well-managed education and training.

The current transformation process finds expressions in the unfolding processes of implementing new curricula, physical construction of schools, reconfiguration of institutions of further education and higher learning, teaching and retraining as well as the new forms of governance.

To be more responsive to challenges necessitated by the rapidly changing local and global economy, by the concept of lifelong learning is important. Education should not only be about transmission of knowledge, but needs to further encourage collaborative learning, building learners interests and experiences, encourage creativity and flexibility. Lifelong learning encourages the development of an education system, which prepares one for the working life and labour market.

Access to education will develop the natural linkages between education and a better future for young people.

Some of the current limitations and challenges include;

Low pass rates of people with high grades to obtain university exemptions

Low pass rates of people with technical subjects, such as mathematics and science at high school level

Lack of coherence between aspiration of young people and education, particularly aspects of delivery and access

### **Policy implications**

A comprehensive and coordinated approach to address issues of access to education including financial assistance, specific challenges faced by young people in rural areas, learner participation in structures of governance and the mobilization for examinations and scarce subjects.

Ensure that youth under 19 years of age are fully preoccupied with education and training and maintain good pass rates and a lower drop rate, as well as the early identification of youth at risk as part of a programme for all young people who are illiterate and/or under-qualified.

It must broaden the involvement and capacity of communities, the private sector and other stakeholders in learning and education.

## **Proposed areas and categories for intervention**

### **Access to education**

Formulate programmes for students and teachers for bi-annual preparation towards matriculation examinations. Campaigns to demystify and raise the interest of young people in technical subjects to achieve the objectives of the Human Resource Development Strategy for South Africa

Increasingly meaningful participation of young people in structures that deliberated on education and training, facilitation of accesses to a national system of bursaries and loans while paying special attention to increasing access to FET and development of a programme to promote structured learning for youth who are outside the formal education system

### **Mobilisation and Stakeholder involvement**

Mobilizing communities and the private sector to increase shared responsibilities for education infrastructure and investment

### **Economic participation and empowerment**

#### **Background**

Youth comprise about 70% of the unemployed, 46% of the working population and 33% of the self-employed. The economic participation of youth differs by age, race, gender and education, the economic participation of African youth is low between the ages of 16 and 19, increase to a maximum at the of 20 to 25, and declines as age approaches 24 and 34. The economic participation of white youth increases with age but tends to decline for the 25 and 34 year age group. Female youth predominate among the economically inactive population at ages below 20 years of age.

The department of trade and industry found in 1997 that 44% of employment is derived from the small business sector and that this sector has a great potential for growth. Promotion of the development of small, micro, and medium enterprises (SMMEs) and co-operatives depend on a coherent programme that includes, among others, training, mentorships and a clear articulation of private public Partnerships in the interest of the development of successful enterprises and co-operatives of young people.

Learnership is an instrument to ensure that factories, offices and shops, service agencies, and mines become not only places of work but also places of structured learning. This should increase the chances of finding employment through providing both theoretical learning and practical experience. Employment of young people will hinge on how Learnerships can be implemented to address the specific needs of young people.

Lack of specific skills among young people that are out of the social and economic mainstream acts, as a serious debilitating factor for the latter's massive involvement in income-generating activities.

Lacks institutional support such as adopt a new SMME or co-operative by established enterprises and entrepreneurs in either the public or private sector have militated against the success of these

new entities. Sustainability of SMME and co-operative development hinges strongly on the well-defined role of the public private, and the roles of each individual member of the partnership.

### **Policy Implications**

Development of a comprehensive economic empowerment strategy for young people  
A youth training programme to be accommodated within the institutional framework of Learnerships within established sector Education and Training Authorities (SETAs)  
Coordinated internship programmes to address the lack of skills through the involvement of government, communities, parastatals, development finance institutions, NGOs and CBOs

### **Proposed areas and categories for intervention**

#### ***Learnerships***

SETAs to identify youth-specific learnerships using the same principles of identifying adult Learnerships  
Establish Learnership agreement with employers for long-time unemployed young people as part of a National Youth Service initiative

#### ***Training***

Market driven, practical and accredited training for unemployed young people and out-of-school youth focusing on entrepreneurial and business skills  
Ensuring that the processes of training provide a platform of the establishment, and an increase in the success rate, of new SMMEs  
The use of mentorships to advance the establishment and success of SMMEs

#### ***Public private partnership***

Public and private partners to play a role in defining how procurement and outsourcing can be best utilized to create a base for SMME and co-operatives development for young people  
These partnerships can also assist with a strategy for making micro finance accessible for the establishment of SMMEs and co-operatives for young people

#### ***Youth business development***

Strengthening the Umsobomvu Fund through sustainable funding streams  
Broadening possible funding and grant-making avenues in the Umsobomvu Fund

#### **Justice and Safety**

#### **Background**

Young men and women form a substantial part of the population and are affected by crime and violence either as perpetrators or victims.

By the nature of their age, some young people entering adulthood are very prone to experimenting, including criminal acts. Some young people find themselves with abundant free time which they cannot use in constructive ways.

In certain instances, communities tend to have a high tolerance for criminal activity. In such a tolerant environment, young people are socialized to think that there is nothing wrong with being involved in a life of crime.

Young people grow up in an environment, are themselves victims and live in fear of crime and bullying in their schools and neighbourhoods. They are further seen as potential criminals because of their age, and sometimes colour, by their communities and authorities.

In their school and communities, young people are informed about the law and there either no information services on legal advice and human rights, or young people are not aware of such services or where they exist in instances where such services are available, they are not easily accessible in a language that is understood by the young people.

Imprisonment of young offenders with hardened and adult prisoners aggravates the situation of a young person and graduates him/ her into a full criminal, minimizing the possibility of that young person being rehabilitated and integrated back into the society. Rehabilitation programmes provided are not effective and cannot compete with the impact of the long-standing prison culture that operates and sustains itself inside and outside the correctional facilities.

Young people found engaged in criminal activities often spend an unspecified period awaiting trial. During that period, they come under further criminal influence and often become more hardened themselves.

### **Policy implications**

Clarifying the definition of young offender's and the legal age definition and specifically in so far as it relates to the initiatives taken by the Department of Justice to cater for offenders between the ages of 15 and 18.

Defining community responsibility and involvement in the full cycle of the criminal justice system.

Training officials in the safety and security, justice and correctional services for understanding and interaction with young people.

Prioritizing young people, specifically those between the ages of 15 and 18, in the criminal justice system, given the huge challenges faced in this sector.

Youth correctional facilities- division programmes must be strengthened and spread across all provinces. Emphasis on restorative justice can address the concerns of victims and make offenders take responsibility for their action through meaningful participation of families and communities at large.

Training young offenders for re-entering society within the context of understanding the issues that place young people at risk.

### **Proposed areas and categories for intervention**

#### **Communities and crime**

Schools, communities and municipalities to be part of, and be responsible for the development of initiatives and preventative solution at community level. Intersectoral initiatives should serve the purpose of educating young people about issues of justice, safety and responsibility in their schools, communities and a local government level. The culture of being responsible citizen as



far as law and safety are concerned can be cultivated at an early age. These programmes should also integrate aspect of human rights and prevent anti-social behaviour such as bully, racial harassment and the use of crime for livehood.

Life skills programme to integrate aspect that discourages youth involvement in crime-such as drug education.

### **Youth in conflict with the law**

Where young people are found engage in crime, a proper assessment on conditions (home situation, etc) surrounding the young person and the actual crime must be made.

Young people to be housed in places of safety rather than prison when found in conflict with the law. During this time education and training programmes should be pursued to minimize participation in and exposure to prison culture and to maintain a sense of belonging to society.

Alternatives to the incarceration of young women and men- especially for the first offenders or those who have not committed serious crime should be explored. These could include commity service orders, community intervention programmes, occupational skills training and rehabilitation programmes.

Possible different strategy of attending to the criminal cases of young offenders should be explored. Young offenders need special attention from the court, specifically designed to attend to youth cases and manned by specialized personnel.

Rehabilitation of young offenders should include exposure to and engagement in after-care education and training programmes, to assist with re-integration into and prevent re-offending.

### **Social mobilization, capacity building and advocacy**

#### **Background**

The concern about the seeming increase in apathy and a lack of faith in traditional structures among young people is not a South African concern only. A United nations background paper to the fourth session of the World Youth Forum said, 'While democracy is gaining new ground in many parts of the world, there may be a reason to re-evaluate the tradition infrastructure for democratic decision-making from the perspective of the new generation.

Social mobilization, capacity-building and advocacy should seek to rally young people behind the transformation discourse rooted in the Reconstruction and Development Programme. These Includes:

A reversal of the effects of apartheid on young people

Effecting drastic change in the status of young women and men and the societal perception of the youth

Integrating the youth into family, community life and national development planning

Empowering young people to make meaningful contribution to the development of their society, thus preventing alienation and creating a sense of belonging and responsibility in the youth generation

Preparing youth people to fulfill their responsibilities as future leaders all in spheres of society

Creating youth employment opportunities through the implementation of the provisions of programmes such as National Youth Service Programme, the Job Summit Resolution on Youth Brigade and Youth Learnerships

## **Policy implications**

Development of a broad and coherent framework for the implementation of a coordinated National Youth Service programme  
Strategies to build vibrant civil society organization dealing with youth development

Proposed areas and categories for intervention

## **National youth service**

National Youth Service Programme as defined in the National Youth Policy is a special government initiative that engage youth in prioritized national development programmes, seeking to involve them in activities that provide a service that benefit communities whilst developing the abilities of individual young people through service and learning

In the past 18 months, the NYC in conjunction with various departments implemented youth service Pilot projects, which showed that not only it is possible to engage in service type activities for young people but also that stronger institutional and coordinating mechanism will have to be developed to ensure the success of a National Youth service

Youth service initiatives should encompass:

Expression of voluntarism by supporting young people to participate constructively in nation building and promote civic awareness through service opportunities as part of a comprehensive social security system.

Develop skills, knowledge, and the ability to make the transition to adulthood and improve their employability through opportunities for work experience and to provide a vehicle for national development through their deployment to areas of need, specifically at community level, for example in clinics.

Introduction of capacity-building programmes for youth leadership facilitating youth-driven poverty alleviation programmes.

Creation of youth employment opportunities in infrastructure and service orientated development programmes. Examples of these have been piloted with the Department of Public Works.

Community service as an integral part of tertiary education curriculum needs to be expanded beyond current community service for doctors.

Short-term service initiatives in the South African National Defence Force.

A mechanism for the coordination and expanding of youth service initiatives should be established as a core function of the NYC in conjunction with government

## **Youth organizational capacity-building**

Clarification of civil society structure and their respective roles should be pursued, including relationships between government and national and provincial statutory bodies.

Norms and standards for the different categories of civil society structure at national, provincial and community level to be develop with the possibility of a central register for all organisations involved in youth development.

Nationally and internationally accredited organizational training and development programmes.

Plans must be developed with tertiary institutions in furthering the academic discourse on youth development.

14. **INDICATORS**

The success of the RYDP will be judged by the:

- Volume of new and additional programmes and opportunities for youth service created
- The number of Municipal youth organisations running programmes projects;
- The number of young people taking-up service opportunities
- The number of young people participating, earning knowledge and skills and completing their service level agreement in relation to the 20 areas of challenges
- The impact of 20 areas of challenges that should be youth owned, controlled and driven
- The impact of service on all wards committees; and self efficiency of young people and employability.

15. **RESOURCE MOBILISATION**

The Rustenburg Local Municipality is in the unique position to provide a base of sustained financial support that enables young people, their organization, other community-based organization and communities to implement the Rustenburg Youth Development Policy as a strategy for community problem-solving. There is obvious an expected convergence between other organs of state, national and international development agencies, the National Youth Development Agency and other national and international finance development agencies and the Rustenburg Local Municipality

16. **CONCLUSION**

That the RYDP should be aligned with the following strategic documents of the Municipality:

- The Integrated Development Plan
- City Development Strategy
- Local Economic Development Strategy
- HIV/AIDS Policy
- Employment Equity Policy

