



the dplg

Department:
Provincial and Local Government
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT EMPLOYMENT and CITIZENSHIP

PRESENTATION TO THE PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE

13 June 2006

1

OUTLINE OF THE PRESENTATION

1. Status of youth in South Africa
2. Policy Framework For Youth Development
2. The dplg mandate
3. Challenges
4. Opportunities for mainstreaming youth development
5. Proposals for youth development
6. Areas of focus
7. Priorities
8. Conclusion



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2

STATUS OF YOUTH

- 37,3 % of the population is youth (15-34 years)
- 72 % of the unemployed between 15 - 34 years
- Approximately 10 000 children and youth live on the streets
- 50% of new HIV infections among youth 15-24 years
- There is no reliable data on youth with disabilities (that last comprehensive study on youth is the Case Study published in 2000)

POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

National Youth Commission Policy 2000

Policy guideline for government and civil society in conceptualising youth development and implementation of youth development programmes

National Youth Development Policy Framework 2002-2007

A framework (presently under review), that outlines mainstreaming of youth development and transformation and identifies intervention 5 areas viz. social well-being; education and training; economic participation; justice and safety and social mobilisation capacity building and advocacy

Youth development guidelines for local government (2004)

DPLG MANDATE

Municipal Systems Act. 32 of 2000

"...To establish a framework for support, monitoring and standard setting by all spheres of government in order to progressively build local government into a efficient, frontline development agency capable of integrating the activities all spheres of government for the overall social and economic upliftment of communities.....

According to the Act, Municipal planning is to be enacted in co-operative government i.e. planning by a municipality be aligned with, and complement the development plans and strategies of other affected municipalities and other organs of state.....and

Must participate in national and provincial development programme as required in section 153 (b) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa

5

DPLG MANDATE (continued)

White Paper on Local Government (1998)

"...that establishes a system for developmental local government working with local citizens and communities to find sustainable ways to meet their needs and improve the quality of their lives

The Integrated Development Planning (IDP) as a mandatory tool for integration requires that.....

"all municipalities undertake developmentally-oriented planning"

6

CHALLENGES

- Lack of integration within and across departments in the forefront of youth development
- Inexplicit reporting in 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

CHALLENGES (cont.)

- Lack of communication on available resources and programmes for youth.
- Lack of monitoring and evaluation tools reflective of focused interventions for youth and other target groups.
- Limited documentation and sharing of best practices in youth development.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR MAINSTREAMING YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

- Integrated Sustainable Rural Development and Urban Renewal Programmes (ISRDP and URP)
- Local Economic Development (LED)
- **dplg** Internship Programme
- Public Participation
- Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)
- Project Consolidate



9

THE dplg RESPONSE

In responding to challenges of youth development, gender equality, HIV/AIDS and disability management, the dplg has established a Chief Directorate to focus on these areas

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (LED)

Is a process which create conditions for economic growth and employment in partnership with public, business and NGO sector through

- Assisting with the development of cooperatives especially for youth, women and people with disabilities
- SMME development (business infrastructure and access to finance)
- Provide linkages and exchange with national and international economic partners as well as marketing for businesses in the area



10

THE dplg RESPONSES

MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (MIG)

- The MIG is one of the sources for municipalities to fund the capital cost for targeted funding of basic infrastructure for the poor.
- The programme provides skills development and employment opportunities with emphasis on women, youth people with disability and extended public works programme
- Up to the end of December 2005, 11 998 541 person days employment opportunities have been created through MIG projects.
- The employment opportunities for women (including female youth and disabled persons) in person days expressed, as a percentage was 32% and employment of youth was 34% of the total employment opportunities.

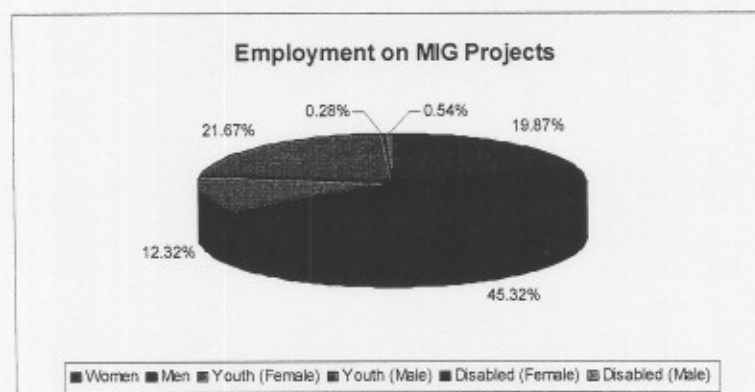
Dplg RESPONSES (cont)

Table 1: MIG Employment by Category

Employment on MIG projects in Person Days	Up to December 05
Women	2,381,934
Men	5,433,344
Youth (Female)	1,476,510
Youth (Male)	2,598,401
Disabled (Female)	33,488
Disabled (Male)	64,863
Total	11,988,541

Dplg Responses (Cont)

Table 1: Employment by Category



Dplg Responses (Continued)

Table 2: MIG Employment by Gender

Women	9,925
Men	22,639
Youth (Female)	6,152
Youth (Male)	10,627
Disabled (Female)	140
Disabled (Male)	270
Total	49,952

THE dplg RESPONSES

INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME

- The programme was implemented during the 2004/05 financial year
- The internship programme is aimed at exposing students (youth) to practical work in their fields of study and alleviate the shortage of skills in specialised areas (IT etc)
- During the 2005/06 financial year, 6 interns were appointed in the Department (50% female, 50% male and 100% black, in the areas of IT and Research)
- Out of the 6 interns 3 have been appointed permanently within the public and private sectors respectively
- 23 engineering graduates (14 Males and 9 Females) and 67 engineering interns (49 Males and 18 Females) placed in the MIG projects in various municipalities

Dplg Responses(Conti)

Internship Programme

- During the 2006/07 financial year, the programme has expanded with 15 interns being appointed throughout the Department (100% black - 45% female and 55% male)
- The Department is still in the process of finalising the recruitment of further 10 interns. In total, the Department will appoint 25 interns in the current year.
- These interns will go through an intensive training programme to equip them with the skills

PLAN OF ACTION

- Uniform institutionalisation of youth development at provincial and local levels by establishing standing structures on youth development and issues affecting young people
- Creating participatory measures to target the youth in general and disadvantaged youth
- Engaging local youth organisations in programmes focusing on a developmental local government vision
- Identifying needs for local facilities that are supportive of youth development
(e.g youth friendly clinics, libraries, community centres)

PLAN OF ACTION

- Analysis of the levels of integration/non integration of youth development in planning and implementation of municipal services
- Enhancement of youth access to municipal services in general and specific youth services
- Strengthen coordination and integration within the Interdepartmental Committee for Youth Affairs (IDC)

PLAN OF ACTION (continued)

- Undertake a study to establish levels at which youth participate at different municipal structures such as Integrated Development Plan clusters and in the formulation of Local Economic Development Strategy
- To identify and redirect programmes towards coordinated and intensified prioritization of youth development.
- To facilitate the alignment and coordination of youth interventions and this includes youth development allocations in the budgetary processes of all sectors involved.



19

PRIORITY AREAS

- Audit and alignment of youth specific policies and programmes implemented at local level
- Intensify programmes for vulnerable youth through partnerships with key stakeholders
(other spheres of govnt, youth organisations, private sector and donors, NGOs and CBOs)
- Support Municipalities in implementation of programmes for vulnerable youth
(youth on the streets, out of school and out of work youth, youth in conflict with the law, young mothers, youth that are orphaned and are heading households, affected and infected by HIV/AIDS, youth with disabilities)
- Intensify programmes that move youth from the periphery to the center of developing the economy²⁰ through budgeting and supportive policy interventions



CONCLUSION

- A paradigm shift is necessary, to move youth development beyond skills development programmes to far reaching economic and community participation that is integrated and sustainable
- Local government is therefore the appropriate site youth participation, development and employment
- All cross-cutting interventions (not issues) should be part of and be at the centre of service delivery across all spheres of government and across programmes through integrated planning and budgeting with IDPS as a tool