



Ugu District Municipality

Public Notice: Development of a District Youth Policy 2020-2030

UGU District Municipality hereby invite public comments and inputs on the Draft District Youth Policy which is available on the municipal website www.ugu.gov.za/

The District Youth Policy 2020-2030 is tailored at affecting youth development efforts at all spheres of life within the district in order to redress the injustices of the past while also dealing decisively with the emerging challenges confronting our youth today.

Written submissions must be sent to the municipality's Youth Development Office through email before the closing date of 31 August 2020 to Nqobile.Mzizi@ugu.gov.za or Nomfundo.Ngwazi@ugu.gov.za

Issued by:

Mr DD NAIDOO

MUNICIPAL MANAGER

*Draft: Ugu District Youth Policy Of 2020- 2030 -
“A Decade To Accelerate a Positive Youth
Development”*

#UDYP



***Ugu District
Municipality***

*Together Working To Ensure
An Effective And Efficient Service Delivery*

DRAFT- UGU DISTRICT YOUTH POLICY 2020 – 2030

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1. PREFACE STATEMENT

The Ugu District youth development policy for 2020 -2030 is a cross sectoral policy aimed at effecting positive youth development efforts from District to local level. This document is very much aligned with the National youth development policy of 2020 to 2030. It is developed by young people of Ugu District, with the intent to redress the wrongs and injustices of the past and deal decisively with the new and emerging challenges and needs of the District youth.

It is necessary to create a united, non-racial, non-sexist, and prosperous society, in which the youth of South Africa shall promote national reconciliation and unity, build a new patriotism and foster peace, justice and a human right culture.

Since it is imperative that Ugu District recognises the role that youth played and will still play in society, and since the youth in District constitutes an energetic, creative and the largest sector of our population, and given the challenges this sector faced and continues to face.

The policy outlines interventions to enable the optimal development of young people, both as individuals and as members of the District society, enhancing their capabilities to transform the economy and the district. This policy can only be successful through intentional efforts and coordination amongst different government and public bodies, civil actors and private sector

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.

We acknowledge the challenges we face in addressing the needs and development of young people in an integrated and holistic manner. Whether these exist as a legacy of apartheid or as a result of our own social practices, young people deserve fair treatment and a safe and nurturing environment.

Youth development cannot be the responsibility of young people alone. There is a role for all sectors and role-players and this Policy documents advances a holistic and integrated approach to youth development. An approach of prioritizing youth development in the context of the creation of appropriate mechanisms and allocation of resources, and sensitizing government institutions and civil society organizations about the initiatives of young men and women should be realized.

2. Introduction

The policy is informed by South African Constitution, National Development Plan, National youth policy 2020, the African youth charter, The United Nations World Programme of action for youth year 2000 and beyond.

This policy places young people as a key-players in the development of their lives, communities, and the entire district. They possess skills, knowledge, attitudes, and capacity that, if well harnessed, can lift the district out of this current position of high unemployment, poverty, and inequality. Ugu district needs consistent, well planned and executed processes and opportunities, that will allow youth people to develop and realize their potential. This policy is created quick fix that divert attention from the complex institutional and systematic issues that need to be addressed. It is an advocacy tool that aims to ensure that all levels of society see youth development as key to the development of the district and make the necessary investment for long term sustainability. Talking about the centrality of youth development is not enough. Tangible commitment, resourcing and action by all stakeholders working in partnership with young people themselves is more vital. We need to develop capacity as part of the long term solution , which will open opportunities for the youth to participate in and take advantage for the youth to participate in and take advantage of what the District has to offer.

3. RATIONALE

South African overview

According to statistics South Africa 2019, young people age 15 to 34 constitute 38.7 percent of the population (291735). This this present a powerful resource to the country, provided the youth are supported and able to become active members of society. NDP state that “having a relatively young population can be advantageous, provided the majority of working- class age individuals are gainfully employed. The challenge is to convert this into the demographic dividend. This could be possible if the number of working age individuals can be employed in productive activities”

District statistical overview

Youth targeted interventions are needed to enable young people of our District to actively participate and engage in the society and economy. The marginalization of young people is primarily manifested in high youth unemployment. In a job scarce environment, joining the world of work is particularly difficult for young people. Unemployment, particularly among the youth, has been declared a national crisis by the 6th National administration. This becomes worse within our district where it is pre-dominated by rural areas and few economic activities. This indicates the seriousness of the issue, but also indicate the political will to deal decisively with the issue, through economic and other reforms, which we expect to bear fruit in the short, medium, and long term.

High unemployment is not only unique within our district only, south African is currently seating at just over 29.1% of unemployed according to the statistics of 2019. Youth unemployment remain stubbornly high. More worryingly, the unemployment rate for the youth age 25 to 34 was more than double that of the age group (45 – 54) (35.6% vs 17.2%). In the same rate unemployment rate between the age of 15- 24 stood at almost 58% nationally.

Although young people are less likely to be employed then the old people, they typically have more years in schooling. Those with tertiary qualifications have a significantly better chance of finding job. A youth- specific policy that focuses on increasing employment chances for young people is needed to prevent the profound personal and social effects of unemployment. Young people who cannot earn their living would find it difficult to move out of their parent's house and will mostly likely result in crime activities.

This policy acknowledges the many young people who drive community and youth development initiatives and are committed to transforming the lives of others.

However, it is also true that young people are both the victims and perpetrators of crime. Research by the institute for security studies (2003) indicates that the 12 to 21 age group has the largest number of offenders and victims compared to other age groups in South Africa. Young people's risky behavior leads to high morbidity and mortality- they face the highest HIV/AIDS infection rates. HIV prevalence peaks in women aged between 30 and 34 years (36.8%). In 2013, 2515 of total 5698 transported- related death in South Africa were young people. Similarly, 69% of deaths due to assault and 59% due to intentional self- harm occurred among those age between 15 and 34 years.

Recent study found that generally females had high rates of HIV prevalence then males. HIV prevalence among adult age 15 and 49 years in South Africa was at 20.6, 26.3% among females and 14.8% among males in 2018.

3.1 Impact on the previous policy and general government policies

The District has been previously operating without its own approved District youth policy. All the youth interventions had been informed by the previous National youth policies and government policies.

The impact which will be alluded in this section, will be linked to the National policies. This section will be informed mainly by the 25-year review report, NYP midterm review and quarterly report on the implementation of the NYP 2020.

Youth development and empowerment forms key focus of government interventions. This review highlights the major achievements against the 5 prioritized strategic focus of the 2015-2020 youth policies, namely: 1 Education, skills and training, 2. Economic participation and transformation, 3. Health and well-being, 4. Social cohesion and national building, 5 sport Art, culture and recreation, 6. Leadership development, 7. Effective and responsive youth development machinery.

When assessing the progress against prioritized areas of NYP 2020, in the area of Education, skills and training, the intention is to improve access to quality education, to unlock the potential of young people by building their capabilities. Ugu district has been doing almost best on this area, with steady improvement that resulted in 2019 to be declared a leading district in the KZN province with passing percentage. South Africa made gains in promoting access to education and training. This is evident by educational attainment outcomes, which continues to improve, resulting in improved access to educational facilities and services. Numbers are showing increase when you compare the current status of 2019 to 1994. This is also showing in the number of increase beneficiaries of National Student Financial Aid Scheme. This have seen the national government giving 57 Billion Rands over the next 3 years 2018/2019- 2020/2021, to fund free education for student who come from poor or working-class families, with combined income of up to R350 000.00.

It is important to note the advent of the fourth industrial Revolution demands that the youth be equipped with specific skills sets because on average, a third of the skills set required to perform today's job will be wholly new by 2020 and beyond. In this instance, digital inclusion of South African youth is also one of the major success stories, although this could not be the case with Ugu District based on the economic activities that are found in the area.

To ensure economic participation and transformation, the central goal of the RDP was to create a strong, dynamic, and balanced economy to address socio- economic imbalance. In this case, the government has implemented several public employment programmes, which primarily targeted youth, including Community works Programme (CWP); Extended Public Works Programme (EPWP); National Rural Youth Service Corps (NRYSC); Youth cooperative and youth entrepreneurs (NYDA funded); Skills and training funded by SETAS; Job fund; Employment Tax Incentives (ETI); and Youth Employment Fund (YES).

Among the above initiative Ugu District has directly benefited and continue to benefit on the EPWP. Other initiatives have not yet yielded any good result at a district level but remain good initiatives that need to continue be exploited to ensure local people benefit from.

There were also several interventions aimed at improving the health and well-being of the young. Inclusive of the following. 1 Promulgation of the 1996 choice of termination pregnancy act 92, 2 prevention of and treatment for substance abuse Act No. 70 of 2008, 2. Integrated school health policy, 4. Child support grant.

To ensure effective and responsive youth development machinery, youth development was institutionalized in line with the NDP provision for the well-run and effectively coordinated state institutions. In the youth sector, the dedicated institutions which primary deliver service to young people in support of holistic, integrated and sustainable development, were established, namely; National Youth Commission, Provincial Youth Commission, , South African youth council, Provincial youth council, District Youth Council, local youth council and ward forums, Umsobomvu, Youth units/desks across three spheres of government; National Youth Development Agency.

The progress made by the established youth development institutions entails development of national, provincial and local policies and strategies; advocacy ; lobbying; providing a platform for youth participation in development process; job creation, skills development; monitor and evaluate implementation of youth programme; joint planning.

4. CONTEXT AND LEGISLATION

In an effort to entrench holistic, integrated, and sustainable youth development in the District has to align this document to the national overview. The national government has from the dawn of democracy initiated and developed several legislations, policies, programmes and plans. Principal among these is the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996), which entrenched the rights, responsibilities, and principles, which all South Africans must uphold. It lays the foundation for youth empowerment in the Bill of Right and affirms the values of the human dignity, equality, and freedom. Since the down of democracy, there were several key legislations, policies and programmes which primarily advanced youth development. These legislations and policies are.

- Reconstruction and Development Policy (RDP)
- Probation Services Act (1994)
- Growth, Employment, and redistribution (GEAR)
- White paper for Social Welfare (1997)
- National Youth Commission Act, Act No. 19 of 1996
- Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (ASGISA)
- National Development Plan-NDP (2012)
- National Youth Policy- NYP (2009/2014 AND 2015-2020)

- African Youth Charter (AYC)
- National Youth Development Agency Act no. 54 of 2008
- New Growth Path Framework (2010)
- Youth Employment Accord (2013)
- Employment Service Act (2014)
- National Youth Service (NYS) Framework of 2017
- Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework for the National Youth Policy (2018)
- Integrated Youth Development Strategy (2019)
- KZN Provincial Youth Strategy Draft
- Ugu District Growth Development Policy
- Ugu IDP
- Municipal System Act, Act 32 of 2000
- Intergovernmental Relation Act NO 13 of 2005
- Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act as amended in 2017

4.1 VISION

An integrated, holistic, and sustainable youth development, conscious local dynamics, historical imbalances and current realities, in building capacities of young people and their organisations, so that they can in turn contribute their full potential in building a better life for all.

4.2 GOAL

To enhance capabilities of young people so that they are responsible contributing members of their communities and society. This will be achieved by addressing youth needs, promoting positive youth development outcomes, opportunities, choice, and relationships; and providing the support necessary to develop all young people, particular those outside the social, political, and economic mainstream.

4.3 OBJECTIVES

Ensure youth is represented at local government level, in matters of socio-economic development

Consolidate and integrate youth development into the mainstream of the government policies, programmes and the district budget.

Build the capacity of young people to enable them to take charge of their own well-being.

To contribute to faster economic growth to ensure an increase in youth employment with the district

Foster sense of district cohesion, while acknowledges the district diversity, inculcate a spirit of patriotism by encouraging visible and active participation in different youth

initiatives, projects. Strengthen a culture of patriotic citizens among young people and help them become responsible adults

Strengthen the capacity of key youth development institutions for improved integration and coordination in the delivery of youth services

4.4 DESIRED POLICY OUTCOME

Empower young people to be able to realize their full potential and understand their roles and responsibility and make meaningful contribution towards their development ensure that young people fully participate in the economic and social activities of their district. Be given equal opportunities to the economy, job creation and total development with those who are older and matured.

4.5 VALUES AND PRINCIPLES

Promote the universal accepted human values, norms and standard through channelling and linking the youth with relevant resources that are to develop young people. Ugu District shall ensure that all youth development initiatives are based and influence in their design, direction, and implementation by the set of eleven principles

- Redress
- Responsive
- Holistic and integrated
- Non- discriminatory
- Diversity
- Transparent and accessible
- Sustainable
- Participatory and inclusive
- Moral and spiritual regeneration
- Ubuntu
- Nation building

5. DEFINITION OF A YOUNG PERSON

5.1 National Youth Commission Act youth of 1996 defined youth as those people who are between 14 and 35 years of age. Ugu District youth groups categories:

- Youth between 0-14 years: make the population of 286 824 equal to 38.1%
- Youth between 15-34 year: Make the population of 291 734 equal to 38.7%
- People between 35 – 64: Make the population of 124 128 equal to 16.5%
- People from 65 and above: Make the population of 50650 equal to 6.7%
- Total population of youth compared to general population of the district (291 734: 753 336); youth constitute a total 38.7%

Social determinant

- Population unemployment 35.2%
- Youth unemployment 45.1%
- People with No schooling 8.4%
- People with Matric 31.9%
- People with High education qualification 8.1%

5.2 Ugu District Priority Groups

- 5.2.1 School going Youth at a basic education level.
- 5.2.2 Youth at tertial level
- 5.2.3 Youth in business
- 5.2.4 Youth in Sport art, and culture
- 5.2.5 Youth requiring skills and training development
- 5.2.6. Youth in crime and social ills
- 5.2.7 Out of school Youth
- 5.2.8 Unemployed youth

5.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

When dealing with the youth development agenda, you require the intervention and contribution of all stakeholders within the society, from government, private sector, and civil society at large. All these stakeholders can contribute positively to the development of the youth agenda

6. SITUATION ANALYSES AND CHALLENGES

6.1 Unemployment and poverty

Youth unemployment has reached crisis proportions in South African in particularly and Ugu District in general and remains one of the major challenges facing our district. Ugu district unemployment rate is high for both youth and adults, although the unemployment rate among the youth currently stands at above 56.4% and is considered one of the biggest of all times.

Most of these young people are discouraged with the Labour market and they are also not upskilling themselves and developing their training needs. They are not in employment, education, and training because they feel discouraged. District youth unemployment is not to the district, it also a Provincial and National crisis. The South African economy has been facing an economic decline since 2014, with year in year out economic growth rate continuously declining Nationally Provincially and Locally.

6.2 High drop-out rates and inadequate skills development

Majority contributor to poverty, inequality, and unemployment amongst the youth in the district contributes directly to the low level of educational and skills attainment. South African youth in particular are disadvantaged in the low skill sectors, not only because of a lack of the requisite skills and poor education, because there are less integrated into household social networks that connect them with vacancies.

6.3 Inadequate framework for youth work

Youth work is primarily focused on challenging the view that young people are an impediment to national progress. Youth work is a field of practice that focuses on the holistic development of a young person. In Ugu District, the process of professionalizing youth work started around 2006. The first district youth council advocated for the fully fledged youth development unit across the district.

6.4 Poor health, high HIV/AIDS prevalence, and high rates of violence and substance abuse

on the health side, it is evidence that healthy and productive young people are more likely to propose innovative solutions that will contribute to economic growth of the district. It is crucial to address the persistent youth health challenges. The following health concerns of Tuberculosis (TB), high HIV/AIDS, high level of pregnancy, high active youth in sexual activities, high level of usage of drugs and alcohol. The problem of substance abuse puts young people health at risk and may result in social ill-effects such as violence and family disintegrations. As a result, youth violence has elevated to undesirable level and is a growing challenge. Further to that there is a high rate of young people committing suicide, high rate of mental health issues, and depression among the youth.

6.5 Lack of access to Sporting, Art, and Cultural Opportunities

Sports, arts, and culture economical active and independent youth create a healthy, active citizens, instill a sense of national pride and contribute to socio- economic change. A radical shift is required to drive the maximum benefit from the existing and planned sport and recreation and arts and culture programmes and initiatives. These two sectors have a potential in contributing positive towards economic development of our district. These sectors have a potential to develop and grow the skills, provide employment and entrepreneurship opportunities, and contribute to the nation building among the youth.

6.6 lack of social cohesion and volunteerism

According to the HSRC voter participation survey 2014, most South Africans are patriotic – 86 percent would rather be a citizen of South Africa than any other country. The public clearly recognizes the importance of a range of core democratic principles, including free and fair elections, the right of assembly and demonstration, deliberative democracy, electoral accountability, freedom of expression, and political tolerance.

6.7 Disability and young people

The 2016 community survey found that 7.7 percent of South Africa population have a disability of some kind with disability prevalence lowest amongst young people (between 2.6% and 3.4% in the various youth age cohorts). The NDP outlines the roadmap needed to ensure specific disability strategies and interventions to improve the lives of persons with disability

7. STRATEGIC POLICY INTERVENTIONS

The legacy of apartheid has resulted in a large proportion of young people being subjected to poor-socio-economic conditions characterized by poverty, poor living conditions, abuse, unemployment, and a lack of access to education and recreational facilities. The prevalent poor socio-economic conditions severely impinge on young peoples' holistic wellbeing and further exacerbate their vulnerability to peer pressure, substance abuse, crime and ill-health.

The identification of the proposed strategic areas for intervention, based on the experience of the past 7 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, is done in terms of the broad cluster approach of government.

The strategic policy interventions are therefore focused as follows:

- Social Cohesion
- Education, Training and Skills Development
- Economic Development and Transformation
- Health and Social Well-being
- Arts and Culture
- Sports and Recreation

5.1 SOCIAL COHESION

a)Background

Social Cohesion is the degree of social integration and inclusion in communities and society at large, and the extent to which mutual solidarity finds expression among individuals and communities. In terms of this definition, a community or society is cohesive to the extent that the inequalities, exclusions and disparities based on ethnicity, gender, class, nationality, age, disability or any other distinctions which engender divisions, distrust and conflict, are reduced and/or eliminated in a planned and sustained manner. This, with community members and

citizens as active participants, working together for the attainment of shared goals, is designed, and agreed upon to improve the living conditions for all.

The pillars of Social Cohesion are diversity, access to information, values, and equality.

b)Policy Implications

- Social Integration - a dynamic process where all members participate in dialogue in order to achieve peaceful social relations.
- Nation Building - Promotion of a national identity deliberately constructed by moulding different ethnic groups into a nation.
- Access to Information - offering citizens access to information as one of the most effective ways of upholding the constitutional values.
- Moral Regeneration – rebuilding a society characterized by good morals, virtues, standards, and culture.
- Ubuntu – acts of human kindness and humanity towards others.
- Youth Leadership Development – developing leadership with vision and direction to move the nation forward.
- Social equality – Creating a state of affairs in which all people within a specific society have the same status in civil rights, freedom of speech and equal access to social goods and services.
- Forging partnerships across sectors to ensure that the social cohesion needs of young people are approached in a holistic manner through a policy for all and in a provision of youth friendly social integration platforms.
- Addressing poor living conditions as a threat to the social functioning and cohesion of young people and their families through increased access to poverty alleviation programmes.

c) Proposed Strategic Interventions

Social Integration:

- Community Dialogues and Awareness Campaigns
- Heritage month awareness and Cultural Carnival campaigns
- Involvement of Traditional and Political Leaders in the initial phases of all activities
- Involvement of interfaith leaders in social integration events
- Advertising activities in all local media houses
- Develop database, Funding and supporting Youth programs driven by NPOs and NGOs

Nation Building:

- Inclusion of nation building curriculum, focusing on patriotism, in basic education in the next 5 years
- Inclusion of history that South Africans can identify with in the curriculum, Museums and performing arts
- Ugu Film festival to include stories/documentaries of the local History and local heroes
- Roadshows to promote education on National Symbols and patriotism
- Creation of indoor sports centres per local municipality of relevant programmes to ensure their usage.

Access to information:

- Provide access to information through encouraging culture of reading by establishing reading clubs
- Fast track the rollout of ICT to rural areas
- Supplement the high costs of data services
- Increase number of internet cafés

Moral Regeneration:

- Intergenerational dialogues
- Redirecting Pents down events to be inclined with moral regeneration
- Human rights awareness campaigns
- Programmes that seek to integrate former young offenders in society
- Promoting sexual abstinence, instead of usage of condoms, in all programmes of government
- Coordination inter-gender dialogues to address social ills
- Coordinate parenting skills workshops
- Support NGOs financially to promote moral regeneration

Ubuntu:

- Coordination and promotion of Cultural camps e.g. Indoni, umhlanga, etc.
- Gentlemen and Women Seminars
- Youth camps

Youth leadership development:

- Cultural camps
- Beauty pageants
- Gentlemen and Women Seminars
- Boys to men camps
- Mentorship programmes
- Leadership building programmes

Social equality:

- Assist Businesses and organisations that advocate women emancipation
- Financial Literacy to be incorporated to the curriculum and coordinate workshops on same
- Aggressive implementation of policies
- Promote and support young entrepreneurs
- Crime prevention awareness campaigns
- Involving communities in the combating of crimes
- Coordinate and assist young graduates by aggressive incorporation through internships, apprenticeships, and in-service trainings even in the private sector.

5.2 EDUCATION, TRAINING AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

a)Background

The Education, Training and Skills Development have noted the following factors directly and indirectly affecting the education system in our country. We have noted the strides made by the Ugu District Youth Development Policy from 2007-2012. It is indeed a critical time to review the strategy noting the gap between 2012-2016. We note with regret four 4 year “cooling off period” in our District in terms of a programme that speaks to young people. The review of the policy was long overdue to ensure young people aspirations take centre stage in all government departments.

The youth in Ugu accounts for 38.7 % of the 753 336 population which translates to 291 734 young people. We also note that our District is very young with a percentage of people being under the age of 20 which is a school going age.

The Commission has noted the lack of relevant data and a thorough analysis of programmes that were taken from the previous Summit. We note that there is a lack of monitoring and evaluation of the programmes and policy interventions in place. We also note that there is no provision of a body that is sufficiently equipped to enforce decisions that are taken our Summit or Policy Development Seminars.

We note the plight faced by our District, Ugu, that 3% of our population do not have formal schooling. Twenty-six (26%) percent have primary education and only 65% have Matric (Grade 12).

The 2% identified to have NCV certificates and only 4% have tertiary qualifications. There is 1% which is found to be angry or missing youth that have not finished matric, or do not want to disclose their education level. Believing that the coordination and implementation of the standing Committee or Working Group by delegates from different commissions. The Working Group will work with Terms of Reference that will ensure that we reach scientific, statistical conclusions and decisions. The Working Group will conduct a mini research to be tabled to the District Education Indaba

b) Policy Implications

- Create a data driven model to address the challenges in the education system
- To ensure skills development and capacity building for the school dropouts and those who have not completed matric
- Provision of adequate minimum resources for water and sanitation
- Effective Career Guidance programmes and capacity building
- To maximize and improve the financing of education from primary to tertiary education
- To increase access and retention in TVETs and HEIs
- Monitoring and Evaluation of the Education System to ensure transformation
- Synchronize curriculum between school, TVET and Tertiary institutions
- To ensure that Youth Living with Disabilities have access to quality education
- Broadening the involvement and capacity of communities, the private sector and other stakeholders in learning and education.

c) *Proposed Strategic Interventions*

- Develop terms of reference that will guide the working group, conduct a skills Audit in the District and develop a database for school dropouts
- Provide regulated and accredited trainings, Improve SETAs and align them with the education system
- Provide schools with adequate necessary infrastructure e.g. libraries, water and sanitation, laboratories, and sporting facilities
- Ongoing distribution of Career Information to schools,
- Recapitalization of 3 streams model in schools
- Conduct Science Exhibition Roadshows
- Conduct Saturday and Vocational Classes focusing on Maths and Science
- Conduct Campaigns on promotion of English language viz. Debates, Prepared speech, Spelling competitions
- Establish an Ugu District Bursary Fund
- Education Indaba to Monitor and Evaluate TVETs programmes
- Establish fully equipped special schools within the LMs in the District and Provide training to educators for disabled youth
- Coordinate and facilitate the process of establishing mobile computer laboratories in partnership with the Department of Education.

5.3 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATION

a) *Background*

Ugu district is like most others in the country suffering from poverty, unemployment, and inadequate economic growth to provide a quality of life for all. In terms of the spatial profile the district displays a dual space economy with a largely urbanised coastal zone that is performing reasonably well and a largely impoverished rural interior with huge commercial farms (sugar and bananas) and large numbers of subsistence farmers. The development on the coastal zone is in line with the provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) proposals for corridor development in the province. While the population is predominantly rural, with 86% of the population located in the rural parts of the district, the areas with the highest density of people are in the coastal zone (Hibiscus Coast and Umdoni).

The district has economic development potential in the areas of tourism, agriculture, and manufacturing (beneficiation). In addition to this, there is also retail, trade, and services potential. This, however, requires further data-gathering and rigorous multi-faceted analysis. Lack of detailed and up to date economic data is frustrating the development of a more effective response to the economic challenges of the district. This means that economic strategizing is based on high level data.

Ugu contribution to the KwaZulu-Natal economy is estimated to be a mere 3.9% and only 0.9% to the South African economy in 2014. The economic hub of the district is the municipal area of the Ray Nkonyeni accounting for more than 60% of all economic activity in Ugu in 2014, with

Umdoni following way back and just below 20% and the rest of the municipalities falling approximately 10% each.

b)Policy Implications

- To ensure that enterprise development interventions are implemented based on sector focus approach.
- To ensure that the Municipalities on specific projects implement targeted 30% Youth Procurement, in line with P.
- The Ugu District Municipality, sister municipalities and economic cluster strategic partners must create a conducive environment for businesses to prosper.
- To ensure that supported Enterprises including those owned by Youth should demonstrate employment creation capabilities.
- To ensure that Municipalities engage local industries to implement career/workplace exposure programmes.
- To ensure that skills development is informed by the scarce skills that is required by the district's key economic pillars.
- To ensure that user-friendly information dissemination is used.
- To ensure that there is synergy and alignment of programmes within the economic cluster.
- Development of a comprehensive empowerment economic strategy for young people.
- Ensure that emerging small business owned by the youth are given space to do business with the municipality and there are policies that protects their interest

c)Proposed Strategic Interventions

- Conduct Youth Owned SMME & Cooperative Audit, Develop Youth Owned SMME & Cooperative Database, Cluster Youth Owned initiatives according to sectors, and Provide tailor made trainings & mentorship for youth owned enterprises as per their respective sectors.
- Introduce progression plans to be completed by well-established business with a youth inclusion factor, Monitor the implementation of progression plans, Implementation of youth set aside programme linked to the emerging entrepreneur's capacity building programme, and Monitor the implementation of set aside programme.
- The Municipality must establish partnerships with DFI's, NYDA & and the province to fund Youth businesses with specific targets and business friendly turnaround time for funding.
- Develop and implement an Inclusive Economy Programme which target rural and informal youth businesses.
- Develop and implement a Youth Job creation program through Municipal rates and other infrastructural project using mentor agencies and contractors.
- Implementation and support on internship projects on specific fields/sectors like maritime working with relevant SETA's and training providers.
- Implementation of localization procurement policy to specific services/products for job creation for example: school uniforms, books, school nutrition. Alignment with RASET
- Municipality to facilitate a conducive environment for industrialization programs that will absorb Youth into employment with targets. In the focus or key economic pillars within the district.
- Develop and implement a career guidance programme that is linked to the industry needs.

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- Facilitate partnerships or Memorandum of Understanding with SETAs and business community for specific enterprise and employment creation with industry role players.
- Introduction of Wi-Fi hot spot within municipality buildings /structures.
- Conduct and ensure youth participation in the district and local based exhibitions and expo.
- Utilisation of social media platforms to disseminate youth business information.
- Facilitate youth representation in the municipal entities board of directors.
- Re-Activate the South Coast Youth Chamber of Commerce Regional Chapter.
- Establish Local and District Youth Economic Empowerment Coordinating Forums.

5.4 HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING

a) Background

The HIV and AIDS epidemic has become a unique challenge in the district as access to basic services remains a dire need for communities. Impact should decrease once the quality of life has been improved and primary health care facilities are easily accessible. The need for Home Based Care Services also poses a challenge as the majority of individuals are still asymptomatic and therefore proper planning for these facilities need to be done now. Formal structures who should support NGO's need to be established within the district so as to mitigate the impact of HIV and AIDS in the future.

We should strive to alleviate the impact of HIV and AIDS by rooting out discrimination and stigma against infected and affected people and building psycho-social support, providing essential medical care, providing support to families caring for people living with HIV and AIDS and orphans and developing effective workplace programmes. We need to develop greater community capacity to respond to the pandemic including home-based care, by strengthening broad anti-poverty and community development programmes.

Further promotions of social well-being through training programmes like the outdoor aerobics marathons also need to be encouraged as to promote healthy living amongst young people for a prolonged life.

b)Policy Implications

- To reduce HIV incidences in the population amongst the youth.
- Increasing life expectancy and optimal health
- Effective communication with maximum demographic reach to 14-35-year olds
- Strategies to build vibrant civil society dealing with Youth Development

c) Proposed Strategic Interventions

- Universal test and treat without waiting for a specific CD4 count, because of “the earlier the better” principle.
- Youth and adolescent tested positive to be initiated on treatment regardless of the CD4 after adequate counselling
- 90% testing, 90% on treatment and 90% viral suppression and Health education, and social ills awareness campaigns
- Advocacy and capacity building campaigns
- Pre and Post Exposure Prophylaxis
- First things first campaign focusing on addressing risk reduction of students at TVET Colleges
- Awareness on Teenage and young adults' pregnancy and high mortality rate in high schools and TVETS
- Promotion of healthy lifestyles
- All health facilities to implement AYFS.
- The promotion of AYFS in schools
- Dedication of specific times to assist the youth in health facilities e.g. Happy Hour
- Enough counselling and support (Support Groups)
- Implementation of girls and young women program
- Implementation of boys and young men programs
- Strengthen our programs to address the needs of people with disabilities
- Promotion of sexual and reproductive health programs in high schools
- Provision of detox and rehab services on outpatient and inpatient basis.
- Establishment of Community based substance abuse model.
- Acceleration of effective and appropriate messaging using various communication tools and mediums
- Revive youth forums with an aim of launching the district council.
- Establishment of local youth units in each local municipality within Ugu district.
- Coordinate the information sharing session at cluster level per local municipality.
- Organize workshops and trainings for local youth forums.

5.5 ARTS AND CULTURE.

(a) Background

More efforts need to be invested in promoting Arts and Culture. This sector can contribute positively to the socio- economic development of our district. There is lack of available resources within the district to advance and promote the sector.

The challenges faced by the Youth in as far as Arts and Culture is concerned include no database, no facilities that promote artists, less recognition of local talent, monetary awards, lack of artist development programmes, procurement of local artists by local government, partnerships with government sectors, artist auditions for local events, payment of artists and the unavailability of craft hubs within the district.

b)Policy Implications

- To ensure existence of a body that represents interests of all Heritage, Cultural and creative industry.
- To improve capacity of established and emerging artists including practitioners in order to enhance participation, including promotion.
- To ensure that there is an adequate and suitable infrastructure to support the work of the artists for development, staging and marketing purposes.
- To ensure the availability of resources and clear formula of resources allocation by various sectors of government to the expressive industry.
- To ensure positioning, maximum exposure and sustainability of the local expressive art industry
- To ensure and to place the creative art industry as a fully-fledged entrepreneurial activity.
- To ensure the provision of equitable opportunities and preference to local artist
- To ensure that all multi-cultural and heritage practices are observed
- Ensure that all intervention geared towards the cultural and creating industry is integrated and collectively implemented.
- To ensure strategic positioning of Art, Culture and Heritage activities within local government context

(c) Proposed Strategic Interventions

- Establishment of sector councils within Ugu District and Drafting and adoption of Terms of reference for the structure
- Hosting of training workshops and seminars using accredited and credible services with priority given to local service providers.
- Establishment of Ugu production house (Music, Film and Theatre)
- Revitalization of the Margate Amphitheatre and building of Amphitheatres in all Local Municipalities
- Building of a Multi-Purpose Art Centre which will include Film Production, Music Recording, Dance, Photo and Videography and Fashion studio
- Having an Annual allocation for the empowerment and support of creative art by Ugu District and DAC
- Formulation and implementation of a marketing plan and strategy towards the development and promotion of expressive art.

- Development of credible district wide database and Training of creative service providers on procurement and other related skills.
- To lobby sector Departments/LG for the classification of services biased to the expressive art industry
- To include recognized expressive art body in all planning and preparatory meetings for all events hosted with the District.

5.6 SPORTS AND RECREATION

(a) Background

Sports and Recreation in South Africa and in the District is responsible for Sports development and must be aligned with its vision of creating an Active and Winning Nation. Its primary focuses must provide opportunities for all Youth in the District to participate in sport, managing the regulatory framework thereof and providing funding for different codes of sport.

The Youth believes that sports can be used as another tool in fighting unemployment, social ills and addressing economic emancipation in Young People of the District.

(b) Policy Implications

- To ensure that enterprise development interventions are implemented based on sector focus approach.
- Increase number of formalized structures to develop sport
- Smooth sport operation within the District by integration to Municipal Organograms and IDPs
- Integration of Youth living with disabilities in overall sporting codes

(C) Proposed Strategic Interventions

- Develop framework, Terms of reference and Sports Structures
- Municipalities to employ Qualified Sport Officers.
- Integration of Sport Programmes should be in line with DOE and DSR and Stakeholders to avoid repetition of programmes
- Increase participation of previously disadvantaged youth on urban codes in rural areas i.e. golf, rugby, swimming, and vice versa with Indigenous Games
- Building of a Sport Academy within Ugu District Municipality
- All Municipalities within Ugu must have budget for Sport development
- Upgrade and maintain current facilities, permanent caretaker for the facility, maintain ablution blocks and tracking fields
- Minimal Privatizing municipal of fields.
- Monitor the implementation of the proposed policy intervention in the form of youth development programmes.
- Ensure that all the departments within Ugu District Municipality mainstream youth development.
- Play a lobbying and advocacy roles for the consideration of youth development interests by other portfolio committees within Council.
- Ensure that youth development programmes are implemented within the ambits of the Local Government legislative and National Youth Development Policy.
- Draw terms of reference for Local Youth Units and provide guidance on how youth development should be mainstreamed at Local Municipality level.

- Participate in the formulation of youth development strategy of Ugu District Youth Unit and monitor and evaluate the impact out of the strategy implementation.

CONCLUSION

Ugu District youth policy aims to have youth development programmes in place that responds to the challenges faced by the youth of the district and enable young people to have and take charge of their future. Informed by the previous policies on the state of young people, the following areas were prioritised: Economic participation; education, skills, and training; social cohesion, arts and culture. The policy proposes a number of interventions that need to be played by all stakeholders from Government, Civil society and Private sector. It further outlines in detail the importance of investing in, and developing young people, as a means to ensure that the future of the district is protected. Once the policy has been adopted after consultation with all strategic stakeholders. The following step after the adoption of this policy, would be the development of the strategic framework, which will give details on how to achieve the objectives of this policy and stipulate clear timeframe. The success of this policy does not only lie on the adoption by on the implementation by all those given responsibility.

ACRONYMS

LEGISLATION AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS

African Youth charter, 2006

Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment

Common Youth Charter, 2005

Constitution of Republic of South Africa

National Development Plan

National Youth Commission Act 1996

National Youth Development Agency act 2008

National Youth Development Policy Framework 2000-2007

National Youth Policy 2009- 2014-2020

Ugu Growth and Development Strategy 2019

Ugu Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2016- 2021

Youth Employment Accord 2013 and skills Accord 2011