



**UNIVERSITY of the  
WESTERN CAPE**

**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT  
PROGRAMME FOR THE LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN  
THE WESTERN CAPE: A CASE STUDY OF BELHAR**

MINI THESIS: SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT  
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by

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## Declaration

I *Mustapha Desire Kazadi* declare that IMPLEMENTATION OF THE YOUTH DEVELOPMENTPROGRAMME FOR THE LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE WESTERN CAPE: A CASE STUDY OF BELHAR represents my own independent research and that I have not previously submitted it, in its entirety or in part, for obtaining any other qualification.



## Dedication

This work is dedicated to the memory of my father who passed away in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). To my mother *Adolphine Makenga Kalombo*, mama I say thank you for your prayers, to my brother *Philemon Mbayo Tshikusa*. I am appreciative to my dear wife, daughters and son who undergone some financial and social difficulties for me to complete this study successfully. I will never forget my colleagues and friends who contributed financially during the time I lost my job. A special thanks goes to *Moses Kazadi's* family in New Zealand brother.



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I would wish to first and foremost thank “Allah” for having provided me with His grace, immense strength, and good health. I would like to acknowledge the support I got from Dr. *Stain E Cronje*, to my colleagues *Robert Mukuna*, *Lance Wentzel*, and special thanks goes to my supervisor Professor *John James Williams* for careful guidance, critique, and encouragement throughout research. I also want to thank University of the Western Cape (UWC) library staff Mr. *Mark Snyders*, *Trevor Fortune* and last not but least Dr *Leon G Pretorius* from the School of Government University of the Western Cape.



## Abstract

*The Republic of South Africa is faced with an extremely problematic high rate of poverty, shortages of skills and youth unemployment. This phenomenon is amongst blacks (predominantly African and coloured). This thesis therefore, argues that job creation is a very important measure to address youth unemployment and related socio-economic problems though; the majority of youth in South Africa have been classified as unskilled, uneducated and unemployable. The implementation of skills development programmes remains a huge problem. It has been also assumed that youth development programme have been inaccurately interpreted. The Youth development is an evolutionary development in which all young people are engaged in attempting to build skills, and competencies, to meet their social needs and for the development of the community (Pittman 1993: 3). It is in this regard that the researcher selected Belhar in the Western Cape as a setting to investigate the problematic mentioned above. Although the 2011 census report stated that people living in the area of Belhar have access to electricity, refuse removal, water and sanitation, up to now poverty and youth unemployment remain alarming in this community.*

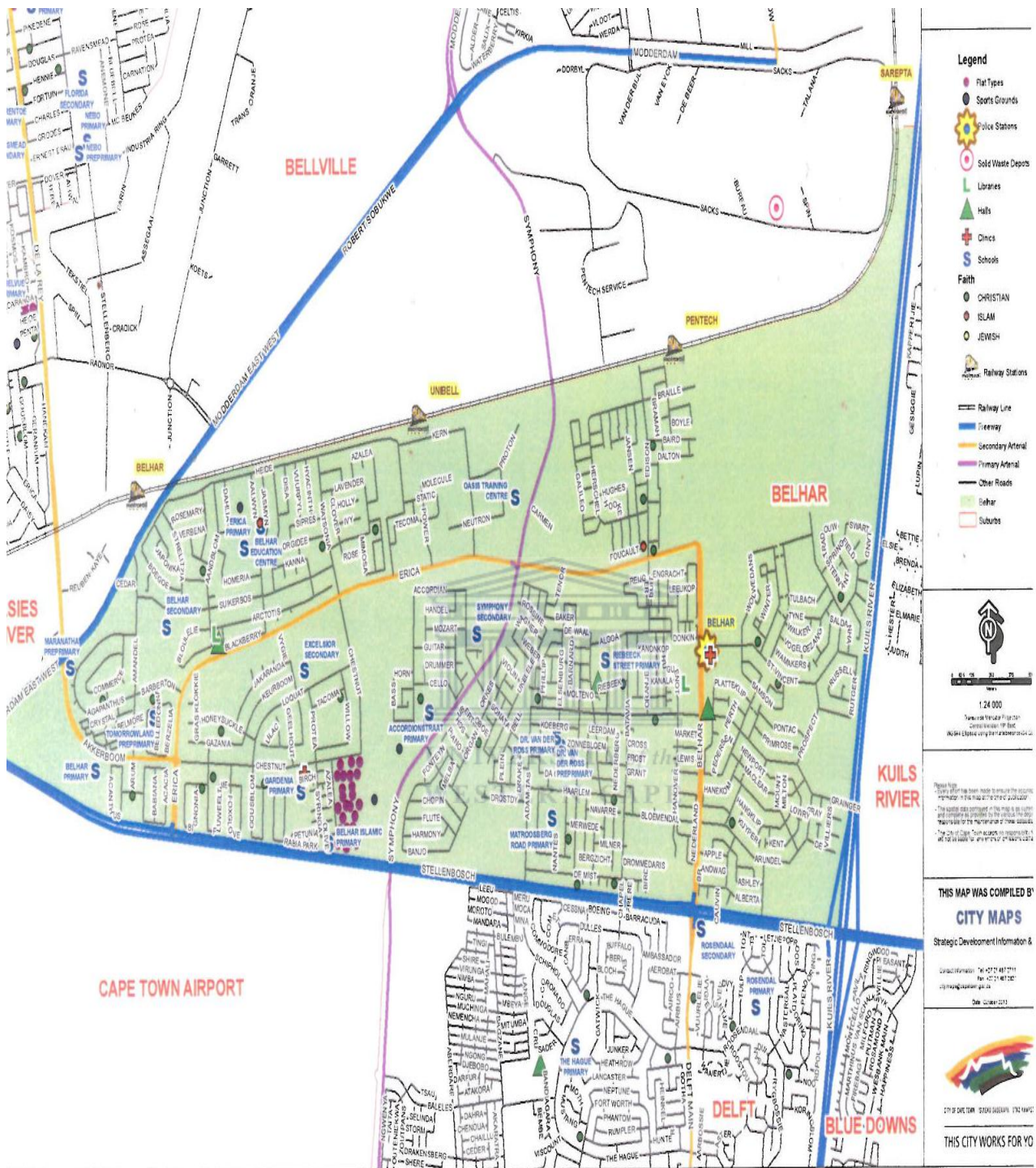
*The study indicates that there is a youth development policy existing on paper at all levels of South African governments however its implementation remains a major problem. The research is exploratory in nature and uses qualitative techniques of inquiry. The researcher also uses secondary data such as conference papers and the City of Cape Town's budget documents as a form of gathering information for analysis. The study explores the present youth programme and local government's capacity in the surrounding community of Belhar.*

*The data collected during this study through interviews, reveals that the youth programme is in existence in Belhar, however there is incapacity and lack of cooperation between the councilors, Belhar youth leaders and the City of Cape Town's Municipality. The study further reveals that since ever the youth programme started in December 2013 under the leadership of the Belhar councilors, there were only two beneficiaries from the "youth" of that entire community who got employment after attendance for skills training. The finding further indicates that the programme mostly did not achieve its goals.*

**Keywords: Belhar Community, Local Economic, skills, South Africa, Unemployment, Youth Development Programmes (YDPs) Western Cape.**

## Map of Belhar





Source: (maps/place/Belhar, +Cape+Town, 2013).

## **List of Abbreviations**

**ANC:** African National Congress  
**AU:** African Union  
**CBO:** Community Based Organisation  
**CGA:** Career Guidance Advisors  
**COGTA:** Cooperative Governance and Tradition Affairs  
**DA:** Democratic Alliance  
**EPWP:** Extended Public Works Programmes  
**JEP:** The Joint Enrichment Project  
**IDP:** Integrated Development Plan  
**ISP:** Incubation Support Programme  
**LED:** Local Economic Development  
**NDM:** Nkangala District Municipality  
**NGO:** Non-Governmental Organisation  
**NSDAA:** National Skills Development Amendment Act  
**NYC:** National Youth Commission  
**NYDA:** National Youth Development Agency  
**NYS:** National Youth Service  
**NYSSM:** National Youth Service Scheme Model  
**OO:** Outreach Officers  
**PMS:** Performance Management System  
**RDP:** Reconstruction and Development Programme  
**SALGA:** South African Local Government Association  
**SASSA:** South African Social Security Agency  
**SDECD:** Social Development and Early Childhood Development  
**UYF:** Umsobomvu Youth Fund  
**USA:** United States of America  
**YAC:** Youth Advisory Centre  
**YDP:** Youth Development Programme



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## **CHAPTER 1: RESEARCH OUTLINE OF THIS THESIS**

### **1.1. Introduction**

There are inequalities and an uneven distribution of economic benefits in South African society. This is a form of marginalisation inherited from past generations (Rogerson, 2006). This issue has resulted directly in youth unemployment which is a current phenomenon and continues to increase in South Africa. De Moura Castro and Verdisco (1998), Levinsohn, (2007), Mlatsheni and Rospabe (2009) in their respective papers argue that the causes of youth unemployment are the supply side of the economy, labour market regulation, the education system fiasco, the skills gap, and the inexperience of young people in South Africa. The private sector remains the only source of job creation in the world; the South African government demonstrates an unwillingness to implement programmes for job creation at local level (Blumenfeld, 2013). As a result, it becomes imperative to adopt pragmatic concepts to address these challenges.

The South African government has introduced reform policies and legislation to transform young people's lives (RSA, 1997). The White Paper on Education and Training in a democratic South Africa (RSA, 1995), Inclusive Education (RSA2001), a programme for the transformation of the higher education system (RSA, 1997), National Education Policy Act (RSA, Act 27 of 1996), South African Schools Act (RSA Act 84 of 1996), the further Education and Training Act (RSA, Act 98 of 1998) - all focus on youth development. In light of the above discussion this study introduces youth development programme for skills development and its implementation as a major contributor towards job creation in the surrounding communities in Cape Town, namely Belhar.

## 1.2. The Problem Statement

Against the background of this research, the problem is: the absence of a tailor-made youth development programme for job creation and its implementation in Belhar. Such absence generates the possibility of lack of skills, poverty and youth unemployment in Belhar. The incapacity in the community, the lack of local government capacity and the lack of co-operative government relations within all spheres of government has also contributed negatively to the problem mentioned above. The three spheres of government have to work with local people on decision-making and must co-ordinate budgets, policies and programmes, particularly for those problems that affect local government (Republic of South Africa, 2005:2).

The uncertainty of programme implementation in the Western Cape Province is a huge challenge. The antisocial behaviour taking place in the area of Belhar is another form of protest against poor service delivery and this occurred because of improper implementation of programmes and policies on developing the community and young people at large. An exemplary constitution and sound policies and programmes are not sufficient when human rights provisions are not implemented accordingly in the planning frameworks of local government (Williams, 2012:11). It has also been assumed that in the City of Cape Town the youth development programme has been inaccurately implemented and therefore also incorrectly interpreted. The customary existing youth organisations in the community of Belhar are not officially supported financially by the government. In addition they are not contributing meaningfully to addressing the socio-economic problem, particularly in providing skills and job creation. Those existing customary youth activities in the area of Belhar rather focus on preventative interventions, and the spiritual upliftment of the young delinquents in the area of Belhar.

Proper implementation of development programme can be used as a mechanism to address the issues of spiritual upliftment and skills enhancement for employment and this could ensure that the issues of capacity, governance and intergovernmental relations are addressed. In this regard, it is argued that in order to eradicate poverty among young people, six aspects need to be implemented: set up new youth centers, recruit young people into a programme annually, enroll competent volunteers to act as mentors, expand a business support system to young people, intensify the youth co-operative programme and monitor the impact of skills training

for job opportunity (ASGISA, 2006:12). Although the Western Cape local government is facing multiple problems such as crime prevention, the focus on the skills training for job opportunity could also be prioritised accordingly. Clear attention should be given by the government to re-look at the multiple challenges facing the region regarding unemployment.

### **1.3. Research assumption**

There is a large group of youth in Belhar that needs skills training for employment and facilities for entrepreneurship opportunities.

### **1.4. Research Questions**

The main research question is:

How does the implementation of a youth development programme take place in Belhar?

The sub-research questions are:

- What is the capacity of local government to deal with a youth development programme in the community of Belhar?
- What are youth leaders' perceptions on the youth development programme in Belhar?

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### **1.5. The aim and objectives of the study**

This study aims to establish the presence of a tailor- made youth development programme for job creation and its implementation in Belhar.

The study pursues the following research objectives:

- To determine the capacity of local government to deal with the youth development programme within the community of Belhar.
- To determine youth leader's perceptions on the youth development programme in Belhar?

## **1.6. The significance of the study**

Although numerous scholarly studies have been conducted in the area of youth development, programme evaluation and performance management in general, researchers have not investigated the implementation of a youth development programme for job creation in the City of Cape Town municipality, particularly in the community of Belhar. This research seeks to contribute and suggest crucial steps to implement the programme in order to improve young people's livelihood and for the better community. The country needs to adopt an integrated youth development programme for the socioeconomic development conditions of young people and the community at large (Youth Development Act, 2008). Although the City of Cape Town has a policy on a youth development programmes, the problematic of implementation still needs more attention in the community of Belhar. The research will shed light on why a youth development programme is not well implemented in the area of Belhar. Secondly the study will contribute to the existing literature to be used by students for academic purposes and by programme implementers to enhance efficient service delivery to the young people in the community of Belhar.



## **1.7. Limitation of the study**

The study is restricted as it covers only some affected sections of the community of Belhar. The time and resources are limited; the case study is not transferable, because the context and the circumstances in the area may not be representative of the whole of the Western Cape Province. The case study specifically investigates Local Economic Development in Belhar and highlights the environs, the economic conditions and youth unemployment in the area of Belhar.

## **1.8. Ethical Considerations**

In this study the respondents are informed of the purpose of the study. All forms of plagiarism are avoided during the study. The study maintains confidentiality during and after the research, and all participants remain anonymous after the research has been compiled. The choice to not answer the questionnaires is respected. No form of compensation is paid to any of the respondents for participation in the study. During the study the researcher ensured that the respondents did not suffer physical harm, discomfort, pain, embarrassment, or loss of privacy. The researcher explained to the respondents about the purpose and the benefits expected from the study.

## **1.9. Research Outline**

### **Chapter 1: Research outline of this thesis**

The chapter highlights the causes of youth unemployment on the supply side of the economy, labour market regulations, the education system fiasco, the skills gap, and the inexperience of young people in South Africa. It highlights the problem statement regarding the absence of a tailor-made youth development programme for job creation and its implementation in the area of Belhar. It highlights the significance of the study and research plan to be used in the course of the research.

### **Chapter 2: Literature review on youth development programmes**

This chapter introduces the preliminary review of youth unemployment in South Africa and provides a background to the Youth Development Programme as perceived in Local Economic Development (LED). The discussion also provides the importance of a theoretical framework of development theory as a standard way of improving challenges facing society.

### **Chapter 3: Research methodology and socio economic profile of Belhar**

This chapter discusses the research methodology as the overall logic behind the research methods and techniques. The chapter introduces the socio economic challenges facing the youth in Belhar, Western Cape in the Republic of South Africa. The study uses qualitative research methods and techniques. Other details discussed in the chapter include; sampling strategy, research instrument (interview), pilot study, data collection process, data analysis, validity, and reliability, limitation of the study and conclusion.



**Chapter 4: Reflecting on some research findings with regard to Youth Development Programmes to foster local economic development in Belhar Western Cape South Africa.**

This chapter explains the research findings and analysis. This discussion also highlights the possible options and alternative mechanisms for dealing effectively with the youth of Belhar.

**Chapter 5: Some conclusions and recommendations with regard to Youth Development Programmes to foster Local Economic Development in Belhar, Western Cape, South Africa.**

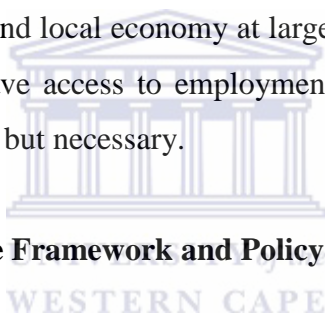
The conclusion chapter summarises the key findings of the study and thereafter suggests the recommendations accordingly.



## **CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW ON YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES**

### **2.1 Introduction**

The previous chapter stated the research problem as the absence of a tailor-made youth development programme. This chapter provides a discussion and elucidation of the literature review on Youth Development Programmes. The process is generally to introduce and demonstrate clearly the sufficient literature, programmes, legislation, and policies which assist communities to implement the above programme and whether they exist. In effect the chapter examines the Skills Development Act and literature as a dependent variable to stimulate employment opportunities for young people. It is the municipality's mandate to develop an appropriate YDP in a community. A tailor-made programme that focuses on job creation raises the consciousness to the private sector, government and local people to create new jobs and stimulate economic activities in the area. YDP is said to be interdependent in the reconstruction of the national and local economy at large – the *raison d'être*<sup>1</sup> for every healthy youth in the community to have access to employment. In the present state of our society employment is not only useful, but necessary.



### **2.2. South African Legislative Framework and Policy**

Jackson (2005:1) points out that the policy of apartheid impacted negatively on the Black majority. The exclusion of the Black community from development resulted in numerous negative effects on Black development, even for the present generation. On the other hand, the current African National Congress (ANC) government established economic empowerment policies which consist of Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR), Local Economic Development (LED), Reconstruction and Development Program (RDP), the National Youth Policy (NYP), and many more. All these social policies are mainly targeted at improving the economic standard of poor marginalised communities and the youth in particular. These policies and programmes could be one of the remedies used to improve the economic standard of the community of Belhar, particularly for the young unemployed. However, the problem remains the implementation of these policies in the community of Belhar.

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<sup>1</sup>A French phrase meaning reason for being or justification for the existence of something or someone (<http://www.thefreedictionary.com/raison+d'etre> ).

Chapter 7 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, section 153, stipulates that a municipality must structure and manage its administration budgeting and planning process to give priority to the basic needs of the community and to promote the social and economic development of the community. These laws aim is to address the imbalance and social inequalities to black communities and the youth in particular. Again, studies have revealed that public policy is a process of allocation of values for the whole of society. In this regard, before expanding the discussion, we need to understand the meaning and function of public policy.

(Dye, 1998:2) defines the term ‘public policy’ as a government concern with what to do, or not to do. However, we can firmly state that in a democratic government public policies are formulated in conjunction with decisions around inclusive society. (Forbes, 1998:184) states, that local authority must have solid structures and managerial practices to support implementation in order to achieve their goals and realise their organisational missions. According to Pressman and Wildavsky, Cloete and Wissink (1973), implementation is not an easy concept to define. As a noun, implementation is the state of having achieved the goals of policy. As a verb it is a process that happens in trying to achieve the policy goals. Just because implementation (noun) is not achieved does not mean that implementation (verb) does not happen. Wood and Hine, (2009:28) argues that an understanding of young people’s views would facilitate development and the implementation of policies and practices that better engage with young people. This in turn would produce more desirable outcomes for both adults and young people in society.

The current South Africa government has been seen as championing the development of sufficient policies for equality. Equality is an ideal: it is about finding ways of ensuring that the disadvantaged enjoy the same results in life (Blakemore, 1998:22). However, the question depends on how government interprets the word ‘equality’. Those regulations and policies are there to regulate and guide youth development towards the development of society. Among others, the government passed the National Youth Commission Act, 19 of 1996b, the National Youth Development Agency Act, of 2008a, the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996, the White Paper for Social Welfare of 1997, and the National Youth Policy (NYP) 2009–2014. All these legislations are meant to assist young people to develop mentally and economically. (The Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000) stipulates that municipalities have the following categories of functions including community participation; an integrated development plan; performance management; and municipal services. In addition,

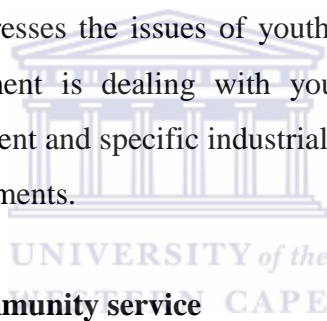
participation must take place throughout the restructuring of disadvantaged communities. Public policies are formulated to create people-centered development such as democratic practices, equity, transparency, accountability and respect for the rights of young people and the community at large (Williams, 2004:8). The discussion above brings to light the importance of a legislative and policy framework focused towards poor communities and young people in Belhar and South Africa at large.

The policy recognises and seeks to address youth unemployment by bringing in other key role players across different sectors. It targets the private sector by mobilising resources to develop young people in the country (National Youth Policy, 2009-2014:7). The objectives are to integrate youth development into the mainstream of government policies, programmes and the national budget, to build up the capacities of youth so that they can be in charge of their own lives, to create a safe environment free from discrimination and abuse, and protect them from being exposed to crime and violence (National Youth Policy, 2009-2014:14). Although a policy on youth development is in existence in South Africa, serious issues remain regarding the implementation of this policy in Belhar. Indeed, it argued that there is a lack of proper programmes for youth development in the community of Belhar. In other words, there is a clear indication that there is a lack of policy implementation in the area. Nozick (1974), a well-known philosopher cited in Blakemore (1998:20), alluded that using social policies is the only intervention for increasing equality and addressing the issues of imbalances in society. However, he justifies this by saying that it is unfair for any government to take away individual resources, employment or property and redistribute it in an attempt to create arrangement justice. It can be also argued that inequality is morally wrong in society according to democratic principles. (Blakemore, 1998:21) questions how much equality is advisable and how far social policies should attempt to correct the issues of inequalities of society. He asserts that the introduction of the youth development policy in South Africa is too concerned with equality, a process that addresses imbalances so that every youth can have an opportunity to develop.

The following institutions are role players in youth development: government departments, National Youth Development Agency, non-governmental organisations and private organisations. All these role players must play an important role in focusing on the youth for the development of society. The interventions of current programmes for youth who exit the training systems do not bear fruits for employment or self-employment. This is because there a substantial gap between policy pronouncement and policy outcomes (Development Bank of

South Africa, 2011:23). The policy objective is to ensure that progress in the achievement of the policy objective is consistent. The National Youth Development Agency (NYDA) was established to oversee the implementation of the youth programme to address the issues of unemployment however some have criticised that insufficient programmes were implemented during the year 2010 and 2011. In addition although there were some interventions, those initiatives happened mainly in the rural areas.

The Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP), the Growth Employment and Redistribution (GEAR), and Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (AsgiSA) were economic policies that were introduced to address the issues of unemployment however the main criticism is that those policies failed to cater for the majority of the disadvantaged in South Africa. However the New Growth Path (NGP) signifies an important shift from previous policies. The primary goal of the policy is to focus on employment and economic growth of young people in our society (New Growth Path, 2011). Although the New Growth Path policy addresses the issues of youth unemployment, the study poses the question as to how government is dealing with youth development in terms of skills development for self-employment and specific industrial tasks to ensure that young people are capable of meeting job requirements.



### **2.3. Structured learning Community service**

According to the Nkangala District Municipality (2009:61), the council establishes a youth development unit in conjunction with the guidelines of South African Local Government Association envisages a structured arrangement, where all municipalities should institute youth development in the affected areas. However, based on the evidence available in this study, Belhar youth development clubs are not funded by local government. Belhar as a community in the Western Cape has many structures connected to youth development and young destitute, but so far no success story in development has been reported in this community.

It has been observed that most volunteer youth development leaders in the surrounding area are those individuals who understand the dynamics of the community and commit themselves to serving the community through organising young people, sometimes once a week. It has been observed that those volunteers are also those individuals who come from different backgrounds. Community service cannot have a function and effect on society unless it is a

structured learning mechanism. The following discussion is an explanation of the learning structure and its operation in a community.

An organised community is a community which has dynamic structured activities within its designated area. A structured community is a community which has multiple structures and is funded by the local municipality, such as Integrated Development Plan (IDP), Community Based Organisations (CBOs) Local Economic Development LED, and Youth Development Programme (YDP). Moreover those structures are carefully monitored by local government. At any stage a development of a community is vested in local municipal effort. The effort of a municipal involves different players such as parents, community leaders, and private sectors. A structured community is a community which adopts a positive youth development programme for learning development. A positive youth development programme is a mechanism which involves communities and young people in building skills and competences for job creation. The presence of the structured learning involves also many learning structures to participate in the development of young people and the locality at large. A structured community has the potential to benefit from any development initiated by governments. Therefore this makes it easier for the government and stakeholders to identify the challenges of the affected young people in the locality.

An organised community is a structured community which has exit opportunities and exit strategies for self-employment and formal employment. Self-employment involves skills development programmes that have exit strategies between the Department of Trade and Industries and the structured community. The DTI's function is to expand Micro Enterprises and to grow young entrepreneurs through an Incubation Support Programme (ISP) for the young unemployed in the communities. The department also helps young entrepreneurs who struggle to establish small businesses at foundation level.

#### **2.4. Youth Development Programmes in the United States of America**

In the case of the United States of America, the United States of America is a developed country which has addresses the past imbalances. South Africa is a developing country need to learn from this country. (Catalano, Berglund, Ryan, Lonczak, & Hawkins, 2004) described in their respective papers why policy makers, practitioners, and prevention scientists advocated a shift in approach for how youth issues are addressed in United States of America. Another case looked at implementing YDP in USA; the success of these programmes was to

address of low self-esteem in young people and their involvement in governance (Pittman, 1991a- 1991b-1993). Youth is defined in the Western Countries as young people between the ages of 18 and 35 (Pittman, 1991a- 1991b-1993).

Youth development is the foundation of human development (Ngubeni, 2013:54). The United States of America is one of the typical countries experiencing also imbalances and racial discrimination in young people. The access to education is considered as a privilege to the young black citizens in the USA. As a result of this poverty has become common amongst the black community. The significant number of black young people in the United States of America is growing up with limited access to resources and opportunities, because of the lack of education, residential segregation and economic policies (Gee & Payne-Sturges, 2004, Williams & Collins, 2001). In the face of challenges, many black communities in the United States are drawing on internal social capital to create systems of supporting youth to address issues of poverty and racial discrimination (Schwartz & Suyemoto 2013:342). Youth Development Programme is an identified system support in USA black communities in drawing internal social capital to address the problem of racial discrimination and poverty in the country (Schwartz & Suyemoto 2013:342).

Programme is a government initiative which consists of a plan of action or activities with a particular long-term goal (Oxford Dictionaries 2014). According to Jobson (2011:22), the Quebec government youth investment is continually funding young people financially and providing them employment opportunities. Black Americans have gone an extra mile to penetrate inside a Youth community organising programme and they create changes from the inside a positive youth development programme (Schwartz and Suyemoto 2013). Pittman (1993) defines youth development programme as an activity that involves youth to engage into building competences and skills for the access to employments. Youth development programme is one of the mechanisms that unite young people build competencies and create opportunities for job. The youth development programme can be used as a tool to address the challenges facing youth. However, proper implementation of a programme should be utilised. In the Belhar context youth are faced with multiple challenges than their counterpart. Belhar are facing the problem of substance abuse, illiteracy, lack of skills and extreme poverty as a result of it brought low self-esteem to participate in economic development and governance.

## **2.5. Youth unemployment and poverty in the Western Cape**

The Western Cape Province is faced with its own unique domestic challenges of youth unemployment. The youth unemployment rate has reached its ceiling; therefore it is imperative for the government to empower young people with necessary skills rather than developing dependency on social grants and food parcels (Ned Bank, Cited in Mail and Guardian, 2013:44). In order to solve the problem of youth unemployment, the government should introduce a programme for on-the-job training, remove regulatory constraints such as the minimum wage, and pension contribution requirements precisely for those companies who recruit young people.

The province faces socio economic challenges and imbalances between the rich and the poor majority in communities. (Swanepoel & De Beer, 2006:2) define poverty as a concept for which you cannot give a precise description, but which describes the situation of a family or whole community. Community poverty is not only manifested in a lack of water and sanitation. This could also be manifest in lack of education, a health care system and employment opportunities for young people in a surrounding area (Swanepoel & De Beer 2006:8). The causes of youth unemployment in Belhar could be lack of government involvement in creating structures for young people to develop. The other causes of unemployment could also be the effects of the influx of job seekers from the surrounding provinces. About 48000 people migrate from different areas of the country and beyond the continent to the Western Cape each year in search for a better life (Budget 2005). Both nationally and the in the Western Cape, unemployment has a very forceful impact on young people with an estimation of 85 percent (Western Cape government online 2014).

The unemployment in the Western Cape is estimated at 18 percent and youth unemployment represents over 80 percent of the total estimated figure. Employment is growing slower than economic growth and the percentage of unemployment continues to rise, mostly in Cape Town, particularly in Cape flats area (National Development Agency, 2014:1). In the South Africa there were 23 million people living below the upper-bound poverty line in 2006 and 13 million people living extreme poverty. This was driven by a combination of factors ranging from a growing social safety net income growth (Statistics South Africa 2014). Although there was a reduction of 34 percent in the Western Cape Province in the proportion of poor households from 2006 to 2011, the Western Cape has the highest population growth recorded, placing additional pressure on levels of poverty. There are a number of people living in



poverty in the Western Cape. The strategy is to connect young people with employment opportunities, through support job placement schemes, while the other commitment is to promote cooperative and entrepreneurship among youth in the communities (New Growth Path: Accord 6 Youth Employment Accord, 2013). Although the level of poverty dropped in 2006 in South Africa many disadvantaged communities still face challenges. Youth unemployment involves many social problems in the communities such as crime, illiteracy, drug and alcohol abuse (Ngcaweni & Moleke 2007).

The three reasons for unemployment rates in South Africa are: jobless growth which affects negatively the economic growth, the rate of growth of youth in the country, and the mismatch between the supply and demand of labour market (Sogwagwa, 2010). There are many challenges facing Belhar youth: Unemployment, illiteracy, substance abuse, and physical weakness such as TB, Hiv/Aids. The study argues that the high unemployment figure in Belhar serves to highlight a number of social issues in that community. Unemployment leads to substantially higher levels of psychological distress, which affects not only the unemployed but also the entire community. It also produces tension within society (Butler & Watt 2007: 66). Furthermore, the South African Police Service statistics (2012) reported that the number of youth who commit crime in that area is higher than in other communities. Again the study argues that drug and alcohol abuse among the young people in Belhar is a result of the lack of employment in the area. A recent (2013) report published by the South African Police Service states that most crime is committed by young people from the age of 14-35 years; the reason is the lack of employment and government involvement. However, it is clear that such young people would be less at risk if the government provided mechanisms to address the issues of unemployment in that community. Additionally, those youths who are involved in crime and antisocial activities could be healed and could become an asset to themselves and to the community. The issues of social problems would be therefore diminished.

## **2.6. Youth Development Programmes in South Africa**

Ngubeni (2013) conducted research in Nkangala District Municipality (NDM) on youth development performance management in municipalities. Ngubeni's (2013) objective was to look at the factors that define the youth development agenda and youth development planning. Ngubeni (2013) adopted a qualitative approach associated with semi structured interviews, questionnaires and inferring techniques. Ngubeni's (2013) sample involved 18 participants including seven youth development managers, executive mayor, municipal manager, youth development manager, local leadership from the South African youth council (SAYC) and officials responsible for performance management. Ngubeni's (2013) study found that there is a consensus on the definition of youth and youth development in the NDM. In the South African context youth are those young people between the ages of 14 and 35 (National Youth Development Policy, 1997). For example, they are people between the ages of 14 and 35 years. Their development is concerned with their transition along the age continuum from childhood to functional adulthood. For that reason Ngubeni (2013:35) defined youth development as the development method which concentrates on skills development. Pittman (1993:8) defined youth development as the evolutionary progression in which all young people are engaged in attempting to build skills and competencies and to meet their social needs and for the development of the community. Ngubeni (2013:36) stresses that youth development is both the process and the outcome. From the process viewpoint it is about building a future team. From the outcome point of view, it is about empowering the youth financially. (Xalisa, 2014) points out that a youth development programme's function is more specialised in developing young people physically, mentally, and psychologically. It evokes characteristics of young individuals in how they develop in life.

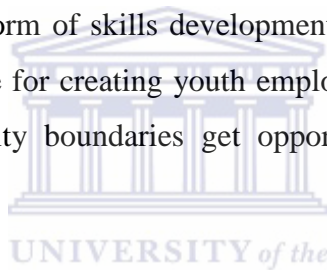
The evidence from statistics is that there is a huge number amongst the youth in South Africa who are without jobs (Yu, 2013). The unemployment in South Africa leads to many problems in society such as alcohol, crime and young people committing suicide (City of Cape Town Youth Development Policy Document 2013:4). Out of 4 million young people worldwide, ninety thousand young people commit suicide each year (UNFPA, 2004). Social and Cognitive Development focuses on Problem Solving Skills, Conflict Resolution Skills, and Decision Making Skills(The National Collaboration for Youth, 2011). Youth employment strategies consist of school based career guidance, youth career guidance centers, national

youth employment strategy and youth advocacy and representation of governing agencies (RSA, 1997). However in this study the researcher focuses on Social and Cognitive Development which is a problem solving process for skills, and community participation. Conversely, this process can be done through the structure of a Youth Development Programme. A Youth Development Programme could be one of the mechanisms to address youth unemployment in the particular area of Belhar.

In the South African context many factors depress young people, including youth unemployment. Unemployment forces young people to plunge into drug activities. This shows that there is lack of support from parents and local authorities. Balt (2004) states that many children are plunged into adult roles without help from their guardians. This results in them neglecting educational and skills-building opportunities for development. This is evident from a recent study conducted by the national business employment weekly, among high school students with regards to the career path as a construction worker. From the survey “construction worker” as a career path came in at 247 out of a possible 250 careers, as an attractive career option (Eickmann, 2001). Indeed this is unacceptable. In order to create interest among Western Cape’s youth via youth development programmes, collaboration between the academia, the governments, and the Construction Industry need to be in place. There is lack of self-image and a well-defined career path in the South African construction industry (Makhene & Thwala, 2011: 130). However, youth empowerment is the only way that young people can take responsibilities; therefore the key developmental factor in a community is the youth development programme.

The South Africa government has introduced many programmes to fight unemployment and poverty at local level (Poverty Relief Programme and Procedures Manual, 2001). Normally development programmes are designed by a government to empower local people to development. Youth development Programme is government’s ultimate goal, and it also a lifelong ambition to realise the outcomes (Department for Business Innovation and Skills 2010:3). The establishment of a youth development programme for the long term goals of young people is an important investment in a country. A programme and a youth development programme are interrelated, but are specialised in different ways. A programme is a government initiative which in broader terms might have a different way of functioning in terms of delivering various services to the public. Development is therefore something to which we all aspire. Ideas about the best means by which to achieve our aspirations and needs are potentially as old as human civilisation (Elliot, 1999:10). According to the African Youth

Charter (2006), the youth are young people between the ages of 15 and 35 years. For that reason the African Union (AU) has excluded 14-year-olds in the category of youth. Ngubeni (2013:34) points out that the segmentation of youth can be categorised as follows; school going youth, employed youth, unemployed youth, and those youth who are in conflict with law. Youth segmentation should be taken into consideration during the implementation of youth development. According to residents from Belhar, youth clubs focus merely on those youths who are in conflict with the law. The focus mentioned above is not viewed negatively according to the development of young people in Belhar, however the questions arises as to what happens after the rehabilitation of those young delinquents. The positive youth development programme approach has the objective of engaging understanding and educating young people in a community in productive activities rather than correcting, or investing in the spiritual upliftment of the young delinquents (Wikipedia, 2014:1). A youth community programme influences a range of skills, knowledge, civic engagement and empowerment of young people in the communities (Schwartz and Suyemoto, 2013:341). Indeed intervention is also highly important in the form of skills development and of job creation. Although local municipality is not responsible for creating youth employment, its responsibility is to ensure that people in the municipality boundaries get opportunities for skills development and employment opportunities.



A developmental approach to local government is a process in which local government and structured organisations within a community work together to find a solution to meet social economic needs and to improve the lives of local people (Republic of South Africa, 1998). A municipality's task is to ensure that a youth development programme is well established and implemented locally. A YDP forms a key component of the local economic development of municipalities in South Africa and is seen as a crucial strategy to deal with the issues of youth unemployment in the communities. LED strategy is to identify resources and stakeholders for development of communities, therefore both mechanisms have similarities in their objectives. The marginalised youth in a community require a specialised group of services such as special training in skills development and employment opportunities both young delinquents and the unemployed youth in Belhar require special training, skills development and employment opportunity. The community is faced with its own unique domestic challenges of youth unemployment, such as the deliberate exclusion of the black majority from the educational system. The figures for the third quarter of the year 2013 show that about 72 per cent of the unemployed are aged 25-34 and the unemployment rate among youth is 38 per cent (Statistics South Africa, 2014:17). According to De Lille (2013) the City of Cape Town

created 37000 temporarily jobs on various Cape Town Metro Municipality projects through the Expanded Public Works Programme (Cape Times, 2013:3). Although an effort is being made in job creation in the City of Cape Town Municipality, the high rate of youth unemployment in Belhar is unacceptable.

Public private partnership is an essential opportunity for team building between local government, the private sector and government departments. This partnership involves the design of a joint project in the community for job creation. The National Department of Public Works' mandate is to Integrate Development Plans with Local Economic Development (LEDs) Community-based Programmes (Development Bank of South Africa, 2014). The central initiative is to address youth unemployment at a local level. The EPWP's function is to provide temporary jobs to communities, particularly to unskilled young people so that government expenditure results in more work opportunities (Economic and Human Development, 2005). LED activities focus on supporting the building of local people's competences through municipal subsidy and on the growth of Small, Medium, and Micro-Enterprises (SMMEs) (Nel, & Rogerson, 2005). The SMMEs and skills development programmes should be encouraged to cooperate with community leaders and councillors to identify the issues facing young people in Belhar. Bond (2003) asserts that local government should address the growth of local economies. The purpose would be to formulate strategies to address employment creation and the development of the community in general. The provision of the municipal infrastructure projects through the use of labour-intensive construction methods provides opportunities and targets employment for the unemployed (Illing, 2009:3).

A Democratic government's responsibility is to provide a legal framework and policies that are in favour of its citizens. According to Sarah, Butcher, Henderson and Robertson (2003:64), policies are implemented through action programmes. Therefore the programme should also understand the objectives of the particular community, and resources should be made available so that the implementation can take place successfully. (Sarah et al., 2003) argues that successful implementation occurs only when local government understands the needs of the particular community and discovers the weakness and strength of a community. The concept of using social policy in a country is when the government experiences a demand for social services. The youth wage subsidy represents a shift in governmental approach that focuses on the supply side of the labour market. However this strategy could be crucial when the young are capacitated with skills to meet the requirements of the labour market. The

implementation of the youth subsidy was initiated by governments to target the issues of youth unemployment and improve young people's lives for the development of their beloved communities. Belhar as a community has a low percentage of the labour force in the Western Cape. Despite this, it can be confirmed that there are low wages in that community, which has brought higher levels of inequality and poverty. According to the 2011 South African Census, the highest monthly household income in Belhar is R3 200, 00. In other words, the level of poverty in Belhar is not just associated with lack of paid employment, but is also linked with low pay.

Sogwagwa (2010:19) highlights the fact that the challenges contributing to youth unemployment are, jobless growth, rate of population growth, and a mismatch between the supply and demand of labour deriving from the inequality of education compared with the competitive nature of the current labour market. In order to grow faster and increase the creation of employment, especially for currently unemployed youth, a particular requirement is 'the adoption of a broad package of long-term measures (Blumenfeld, 2013:64).

The youth wage subsidy is one of the policies introduced in South Africa as a social policy to increase equality. The November 2007 National Treasury document (2007:22) stipulates that the wage subsidy has added advantages of increasing employment and decreasing unemployment by changing labour costs. Local government should also look at all the means necessary to implement this policy in the area of Belhar. Government institutions want to increase labour market regulation rather than decrease it. It is especially telling that government proposed these measures even after its own regulatory impact assessment concluded that the changes would reduce employment (November National Treasury document, 2007). The National Youth Service Strategy Framework focuses on the programme implemented by the National Department of Public Works.

Jobson (2011:8) states that most international studies recommend that young people engage in youth development programmes at local level, in order for them to increase life skills, self-confidence, and employability opportunities. However, Balt, (2004) defines development as human advance, human progress, economic expansion and economic growth. Economic growth can also be described as improvement in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), measured at local level. The National Youth Policy (2008b) defines youth as those young people subsiding within the age group of 14 to 35 years. However, the South African Local Government Association (2007) further stipulates that although youth are within the same age group, they have been categorised in three different clusters. The first category is the young

adults, who vary from the ages of 25 to 35. The second category is from the ages of 18 to 24. The third category is the teenager group from 14 to 17 years of age. These groups have different issues, challenges, concerns, and different developmental needs.

By contrast, from a South African point of view, the youth have been portrayed as troublemakers. The youth has played a major role in transforming South Africa into a democratic country (National Youth Policy 2009-2014). South African society has stigmatised the youth and also seen them as the most neglected in society. The National Youth Development Policy Framework, (2002–2007) highlights also that South Africa has portrayed the youth as violent, unruly, undisciplined, and underdeveloped. On the other hand youth has mobilised against apartheid policies and racial oppression, and the term ‘youth’ has represented an important element of the political struggle. The study highlighted the statistics of youth unemployment in South Africa, an unacceptably high rate. Indeed the youth unemployment statistics in South Africa is an indication of how youth are neglected in terms of developing to their full potential.

By contrast, YDP is central to the attempts at meeting the goals of the sustainable development of young people. In other words, it is a point where the majority of the youth can be allocated the necessary skills, capital, employment and social cohesion. The introduction of YDP in South Africa is not just empty government rhetoric, but also, at least to some degree, represents a genuine policy of trying to improve lives, economic development and the well-being of young people in communities, by providing opportunity. The existing literature in South Africa provides a range of perspectives on the origin and nature of youth development programmes and youth at large.

According to the City of Cape Town’s Youth Development Policy (2013:2) almost 50 per cent of the Metro’s youth between the ages of 15–24 years are unemployed; for that reason drug abuse is on the increase among youth in the Cape Town Metro pole area. Although the City of Cape Town has adopted the Youth Development Policy, no progress has been made in the disadvantaged communities. (Lerner & Wentlieb, 2003:218) argue that youth development programmes help participants to develop competencies and become responsible. The National Youth Policy (2009–2014:10) defines youth development programmes as an inclusive approach that offers opportunities and support for young people to capitalise energies for their personal development and the community at large. Youth development programmes assist young people to participate in local economic development. However the study strongly argues that many youth developers in South Africa tend to look at symptoms

rather than the causes of youth poverty and unemployment and youth in general. This is caused due to the fact that youth developers do not take LED into account, but rather focus on wellbeing of the young people in society. The existing customary youth development structure in Belhar has huge challenges. Beside the problem of unemployment in that community, the customary structures in Belhar mostly deal with symptoms of poverty of young people. Those symptoms are the manner in which the percentage of crime, drug abuse, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, teenage pregnancies and the high percentage of youth drop-outs from school is increasing in that community. Their approach systems aim to achieve the psychological, social cohesion and wellbeing of young people of Belhar. However, the suggested LED approach to youth development is an intentionally focused on building competency, economic participation and the skills development of young people in youth services in Belhar.

The essentiality of merging LED into youth development programmes could adopt one approach, which is the pro-poor approach. This approach is one of out of several tools which empower poor young people and the entire community to participate positively in local economic development. (Elliot, 1999) defines development as a process by which a community evolves their quality of life in social, economic and political systems which influence their dignity. In other word development can be defined as an intervention of the government. The Department of Cooperative Governance and Tradition Affairs together with the South African Local Government Association have gone the extra mile to provide South African municipalities with guidelines for youth development. However, these guidelines are dependent on the municipality's resources and capacity to implement the programme in the communities. The empirical work by (Balt, 2004), (Sogwagwa, 2010), and (Ngubeni, 2013) argues that the presence of YDP in the community supports young people in improving abilities for growth, but the structure also requires the youth to be responsible. However, the study poses the question as to who is responsible for the initiation of the YDP in Belhar. For that reason it will be imperative for that community to adopt the National Youth Service Scheme Model. The NYSSM is an integrated project which has been adopted by the most successful youth development programmes nationwide and which provide guidelines for successful end results. The model consists of tools which are essential to make youth programmes work.

The Joint Enrichment Project (JEP) has also been in operation within South African communities for decades; the quality of their work has been proven satisfactory with regard to



changes in the lives of young people in the operational communities. Adopting a tailor-made model could be one of the important aspects in developing young people in South Africa. The evaluation of youth development programmes is an essential mechanism to control the structure within a community. The evaluation should be ongoing to identify gaps blocking the achievement of the objectives of the programme. The need to capacitate the practitioners of youth development in the City of Cape Town Municipality is an obligatory mandate. Youth development units must lobby for the adoption of a framework that guides youth development performance management in the municipality. Designing a youth development programme in the community involves many aspects (Sogwagwa, 2010). It should be noted that within the Western Cape Province Swartland Municipality implemented a YDP that is managed by a youth development coordinator. Swartland Municipality has made some achievements in implementing the youth development programmes. The study reports that the outstanding achievements were as a result of monitoring monthly and a quarterly planning process.

## **2.7. Youth Development Programmes in the Western Cape**

(Xalisa, 2014) conducted research in Mhlontlo Local Municipality in the Eastern Cape Province titled “An evaluation of the Masupa-Tsela Youth Pioneers’ Program implemented by the Department of Social Development”. (Xalisa’s, 2014) objective was to investigate the planned outcomes of the Masupa-Tsela Youth Pioneers’ Program in the Eastern Cape Province. (Xalisa’s, 2014) aim was to obtain information on the key concepts of youth development, community development, participation, and social capital. (Xalisa’s, 2014) study found that the Mhlontlo Youth Pioneers’ Program achieved its outcomes but, the implementation of the programme also encountered challenges relating to the design, planning, monitoring and evaluation of the programme.

(Sogwagwa, 2010) conducted research in Swartland Municipality titled “Evaluation of a youth development programme”. (Sogwagwa’s, 2010) objective was to determine the planned outputs for the Youth Advisory Center (YAC) in Swartland Municipality, Western Cape. In order to determine the planned outputs, (Sogwagwa, 2010) adopted a qualitative method associated with semi structured interviews, in which the Swartland Municipality’s Annual report, the YAC monthly report, quarterly, and annual report were analysed. (Sogwagwa’s, 2010) sample involved YAC staff members, the Senior Community Development Officer and the Director for the Department of Development, the Integrated Development Plan (IDP)

Manager and the Municipal Manager. (Sogwagwa's, 2010) study found that the Swartland Municipality programme achieved its goal through the appointment of two officials, a career guidance advisor and an outreach officer. However he further recommended that to ensure that the programme achieves its goals, programme evaluation has to be carried out regularly. Taking culture into consideration it is imperative that during the designing and implementation of a youth development programme in a community, an agreement between the Municipality and the Youth Club should be taken into consideration. Given the background of planning in a community, it should be emphasised that when developers prepare a developmental programme in a community-firstly, they should ask for a copy of the comprehensive Master Plan of the community. Much controversy has centered on the fact that local municipal capacity is to empower and motivate communities to get involved in the planning of their own communities for the sake of development. Planning is a crucial aspect in a community; a community can therefore use the opportunity to develop a strategic plan for economic development that supports the adopted comprehensive plan for a particular area (Williams, 2004). It is imperative that before the establishment of youth development programmes in the area the first priority that the authority should focus on for Youth Development Planning is by identifying the problem facing the youth of that particular area. (Williams, 2004:4) stresses that a racially motivated planning framework was systematically enforced by the administrative of the previous regime, which was catering mostly for the needs of the white minority in South Africa. Indeed community planning need identification of the problem facing young people in the area of Belhar. The following table depicts a successful plan at Swartland Municipality within the Western Cape Province.

**Table: 1 Swartland Municipality plan and recruitment process**

<b>KEY OUTPUTS</b>	<b>Target Jul 2006 to June 2007</b>	<b>Target August 2007 to December 2007</b>	<b>Target January 2008 – March 2008</b>	<b>Target July 2008 – October 2008</b>	<b>Target November 2008 – January 2009</b>	<b>Target February 2009 – April 2009</b>	<b>Total Planned Outputs</b>
Information Provision through outreach.	200	500	350	350	350	750	<b>2500</b>
Information Provision through Walk-Ins		150	181	194	150	0	<b>675</b>
Career Guidance & Support	180	150	150	150	150	250	<b>1030</b>
CV Writing & Job Preparation		100	100	100	100	250	<b>650</b>
Youth Activities/Meetings	150	350	350	350	350	0	<b>1550</b>
Business Development, Support and exit opportunities	70	0	150	150	150	500	<b>1020</b>

Source: adapted from Sogwagwa (2010:74).

The table above demonstrates the Swartland Municipality's plan which clearly shows the Municipality's target each year starting from 2007 to 2009 and the total planned outputs. The Swartland Municipality's Youth Development programme was established in partnership with Umsobomvu Youth Fund and named the Youth Advisory Centre (YAC). It was established mainly to uplift the living conditions of youth in the Swartland by assisting them with career guidance advice, CV writing, and to start their own businesses. To achieve this two officials were employed, one as Career Guidance Advisor, and the other one as an Outreach Officer. These two officials had the same duties but the Outreach Officer was appointed mainly to bring services to the Swartland areas which are far from where the Youth Advisory Centre is located. The Municipality of Swartland drafted its plan as follows (i) disseminate information to young people on employment, self-employment and education and training (ii) link youth to entrepreneurship support services, (iii) placement of youth into exit opportunities (iv) to serve as an access point and referral of youth to other specialised service providers (Sogwagwa, 2010:4).

It is in this regard that the research identifies that there a problem with the current strategic plan used in the Western Cape Province. The researcher poses the question as to why Western Cape cannot adopt one common model to establish youth development in the province. In

addition Belhar as community does not have a clear plan or conceptual framework for service delivery to young people in the community. It is important that government establishes the programme for the development of young people in Belhar. This is made evident by a recent study conducted by Xalisa in the Eastern Cape Province; the main objective was to evaluate the implementation of the programme existing in that province. Youth unemployment is national wide; however some provinces are working one on one with municipalities to deal with problem of high youth unemployment in their respective region.

The Human Sciences Research Council conducted a study on integrating Youth Development Programmes into all spheres of government. The result demonstrates the gaps and one of them is that 80 percent of municipalities did not implement YDP due to the conflict between Municipality, Provincial, and the National government (Ngubeni, 2013:44). Currently it is still unclear which sphere of government is responsible for implementing a strategy at local level (Levy & Tapscott, 2001:6). (Bradshaw & Blakely, 1999), (Markusen, 2000), (Angrist & Kruger, 2001:10), (Bartik, 2002:10) argue that in order to implement a successful programme at local level both governments should adopt a practical method of creating employment and expanding business norms to the young unemployed in communities. The Western Cape Province's plan is depicted as follows; Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) for job creation, Entrepreneurial development which includes the identification of doing business, drafting a business plan and managing business for job creation. However this typical plan is not used in collaboration with the City of Cape Town Municipality.

## **2.8. Challenges facing entrepreneurs and Informal Traders in Belhar**

Another challenge facing young people who are in business is they struggle to sustain their businesses - this is because of lack of business skills compared to their counterpart foreigners (Charman, *et al.* 2011). The department's function is to provide small, medium and micro-enterprises (SMMEs) at local level. (<http://www.thedti.gov.za/>online accessed, 2013). Their counterparts' strategies are to operate buying in bulk at wholesalers and to negotiate a price deduction for them to sustain their businesses. In contrast, Belhar youth lack business skills and resources to operate business within the community. As a result they tend to experience sale decreases in their businesses and this result in their businesses perishing in the early stages (Charman, *et al.* 2011). A second challenge is that Western Cape Local entrepreneurs face a lack of starter capital. According to the study conducted by Charman, *et al.* (2011:19),

it costs new entrants R30 000 to enter the Spaza shop market, whereas the majority of South African entrepreneurs start their business with less than R5 000. The third challenge is a lack of customer services skills, which are most lacking among local entrepreneurs. However, it is strongly suggested that those challenges can be overcome through interventions. The Department of Trade and Industry's mandate is to finance and groom young entrepreneurs in the communities. These initiatives can be also implemented in the affected area of Belhar for the development of society. Developing critical skills, such as SMMEs among young people through a youth development programme is a priority.

Introducing entrepreneurship into a society could be one of the adoptions of a broad package of a long-term measure in disadvantaged communities. Entrepreneurial development is a process that includes the identification of a suitable period of doing business, drafting a business plan, identifying resources and managing business (Nieman, et al. 2003:3). Skilling young entrepreneurs in the community of Belhar could be one way of addressing the problem of youth unemployment in that community. By contrast, entrepreneurs are divided into three categories, namely those who operate the Small Micro and Medium-size Enterprises (SMMEs), the large national and international businesses, but the SMMEs face the most challenges as they are neglected by the governments of the day. Small-scale entrepreneurs are very important in developing local economies, but they mostly perish at the foundation phase because of lack of resources, managerial skills, and infrastructure. In addition they are not easily identified by investors and the governments. Nieman et al. (2003:9) describes the background of South African entrepreneurs as those individuals who were born in families doing business, those who are educated, have work experience, and those who have reached the age of maturity. However, entrepreneurs can also be described as those people who have a passion for doing business, creativity and innovation, and a mind-set for doing business. (Nieman & Bennett, 2002:57) defines entrepreneurs as a catalyst of economic creation and moreover, as people who establish new businesses and also employment opportunities within the communities.

The mechanism that provides economic development and job creation, through SMMEs and skills development programmes, should be encouraged in the community of Belhar. There is a huge gap between government's delivery efforts and public ability to benefit from delivery. This is attributed to a number of factors: lack of skills at local government level, weak interpretation and coordination, inadequate dissemination of information, and human resources management problems (Department of Provincial Local Government 2004).

Introducing entrepreneurship is a way of addressing the problem of unemployment in society. The National Youth Agency's (NYDA) mandate is to oversee and monitor the interventions, this includes the provision of loans, entrepreneurial training for young people. There is a huge gap in accessing funds and entrepreneurial training for young people, in the Western Cape in particular (Development Bank of South Africa, 2011:32).

The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) is one of the government departments in South Africa tasked to provide small, medium and micro-enterprises (SMMEs) at local level. SMMEs are recognised as one of the key mechanisms for job creation globally. According to the National Small Business Act of 1996, the strategy is to develop and promote all small businesses in South Africa. Furthermore, the Act stipulates that the objective is to merge and expand SMMEs, with particular emphasis on challenges facing black entrepreneurs in South Africa. However, it is clear that SMMEs have different forms of business support, such as counseling, monitoring networking and incubation. The DTI further provides business grants and other support systems, such as the Incubation Support Programme (ISP) to the young unemployed in the communities. It is imperative for the City of Cape Town also to cooperate with the Department of Trade and Industry to identify potential young small businesses within the area of Belhar so that they can benefit from those services provided by the Department.

According to the Department for Economic and Human Development Cape Town November, (2005), informal traders are those entrepreneurs who do legal business and services within a space deemed to be public property, but within the informal sector. Those informal traders are also known as entrepreneurs, but they lack of sufficient capital; sometime they also dodge municipal levies. However, according to the statistics revealed by the Department for Economic and Human Development Cape Town in November 2005, informal trade constituted 29 per cent of Cape Town's economy; 42 per cent of traders engaged in the informal sector reported that they could not find employment. Informal sector employees, employers, self- employed people who work in the private sector that are not registered in that business, do not keep a set of accounts separate from the household budget (Department for Economic and Human Development, Cape Town, November, 2005). Approximately 50 per cent of informal traders in the community of Delft South in the Western Cape are run by immigrants from African country (Charman, Petersen, & Piper 2011:1). These entrepreneurs are stronger financially and more skilled in doing business than their South African counterparts. This is an indication that there is potential for disadvantaged communities to grow businesses. Nieman et al. (2003:9) argues that economists tend to agree that

entrepreneurs are the driving force in building the local economic development of communities and society in general. An entrepreneur is an individual who manages big or small business for personal gain, and can be also seen as an innovator who utilises management skills to develop the economy at local level (Nieman et al. 2003:9). As entrepreneurs are doing business to further their personal profit, they should be considered by the government as the driving force in the economic development of the country. The government must come up with resources to help young entrepreneurs, including bridging the knowledge gap by providing skills and motivation (Serobe, 2013:1).

## **2.9. The Problematic of implementing Youth Development Programme in Belhar**

There are six successful factors in managing successful programmes; identifying a programme, defining, managing, delivering the capability, realising the benefits and closing the programme (Sowden, 2011:4). The identification of a programme is one of the important aspects of government's responsibility. The implementation of a government programme requires many aspects to overcome the problems facing society (World Bank, 2003). A successful implementation involves critical aspects such as literacy capacity within the community, participation and community mobilization (World Bank, 2003). There are six significant factors required for implementing a programme in a community: planning, organising the effort, local economic assessment, creating, implementing, and reviewing the programme (World Bank, 2003:101). However all these aspects require the capacity of local government to educate and inform the community about participating in the implementation of their community. In Belhar there are many reasons that affect the implementation of the youth development programmes, some of them are the lack of capacity in the community, the lack of leadership to mobilise the community to participate in the activities, and the lack of local government capacity to implement the programme. It can be argued that the lack of governance and co-operative government within all three spheres of government has generated the issues of the implementation of a youth development programme in the area of Belhar. In the following discussion the study will unpack the challenges in detail.

## **2.10. Challenges facing Belhar youth to access Expanded Public Works Programmes**

The Expanded Public Works Programme's functions are to provide temporary jobs to communities, particularly to unskilled young people so that government expenditure results in more work opportunities (Economic and Human Development, 2005). Belhar youth are experiencing many challenges to access this programme. (Yassin, 2014) expresses that EPWP practice bias in that they do not recruit in Belhar but instead they bring people in from outside the community. This could suggest a focus on labour-intensive employment and that the creation of learnerships in the community should be prioritised only for people living in Belhar. The Department of Public Works' function is to expand programmes which create short-term employment of the young in the surrounding community.

In contrast, formal employment involves skills development programmes that have exit strategies between the Department of Public Works and a structured community.

The above discussion shows that provincial and local government are lacking in coordination to intervene and support youth employability. The international study suggests that the interventions to support youth employability should: support the job-matching, enhance labour supply, create demand through public works and change the structure of demand through employment subsidies (Development Bank of South Africa, 2011:32). Although local government cannot meet the demands of youth employment, cooperation between governments and stakeholders can be met in the short term period, while longer-term structural problem of labour, policies and business climate are being developed for future benefit.

### **2.11.1. The lack of capacity in the community of Belhar**

The role of councillors is to connect the public and the municipality. They ensure that the public participates in council initiatives. They do this by encouraging the community to participate in decision making and governance, (Paradza, Mokwena, & Richards, 2010:11). Encouraging participation is one of the capacities attributed to a councillor. to practice effectively requires qualification, skills, experience and passion to mobilise the community. It is common to find the youth of Belhar on street corners and outside surrounding informal shops, demanding money this because they lack skills for employment and the capacity to participate in Integrated Development Plan (IDP). Community youth leaders do not participate and contribute meaningfully towards addressing the issues affecting Belhar as a community. Although the youth development programme is a new field in the context of local



government, youth work should be seen as an integral part of youth development in general. The government should capacitate and register youth leaders as professionals (Ngubeni, 2013:42). (Timothy & Gubala, 1992:32) asserts that educated leaders have an advanced strategic plan in their communities for economic development. This is a process whereby a community forecasts its future resources and achieves that future for the benefit of the entire community. Approximately 80 per cent of employment created in the communities is for the most part through the effort of community leaders and its stakeholder partnership (Timothy & Gubala, 1992:33). It would therefore be wise to expect a collective participation from the Belhar community and those private partnerships.

The participation of the local economy is an essential process which engages youth to contribute productively in an effort to eradicate poverty. According to the National Youth Policy, (2009-2014:21) participation of youth in the economy as a process is essential in the holistic development of the community. The objective is to enable the young people to contribute to the community by shaping their talents and equipping them with appropriate skills and removing the stigma that may constrain their participation in the labour market. Sarah et al. (2003:123) argue that if community leaders are to support youth development programme action effectively, then they have to have a sympathetic and well-developed understanding of challenges facing the community in general. (Maphunye, 2005) defines participation as a process in which the community concerned has an organised framework to pool their resources to attain objectives they set for themselves.

Social cohesion and civic participation are a process through which young people are included to participate fully in the community in which they live. It can be argued that the presence of positive youth development in the community allows young people to participate and engage in activities that build their social capital and networks (National Youth Policy, 2009-2014:26). The discussion above brings to light the issues of unemployment in Belhar. Against the background of this study there is a lack of mechanism in place in that community. Figure 4 below depicts the facets of community participation.

**Figure 1: Community participation**

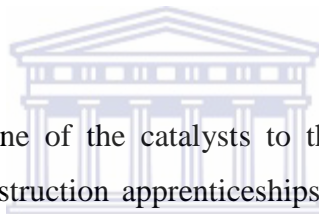


Source: (Community Participation accessed online 16 November 2013).

It can be seen from Figure 1 that providing information and inviting young people to plan for their development are essential tools in decision making and community participation. Solving problems in partnership with stakeholder groups and the community at large is a crucial aspect. Allowing young people to make their own decisions on issues affecting them is important. It has also been proven that community participation involves many facets such as environmental, social, governance, and economic development. Davids, Theron, and Gilson et al. (2000, cited in Kennedy, 2010:31) say that community structures may not reflect the opinions of the local people because important decisions may not favour the interest of the poorest majority who are often not involved in decision making. (Williams, 2006) stresses that community participation in South Africa is often seen more as a ceremonial presence of participants at local government institutions without the poorest majority actively involved in the process of decision making. (Davids, et al. 2005:114) argues that there is a link between public participation and development: it is a process by which the efforts of people in the community are united with those of governmental authorities to improve the economic conditions of communities. According to Sarah et al., (2003:155) an important aspect of community participation is when management plays a huge role in supporting and encouraging communities to participate in daily activities. (Kennedy, 2010:76) asserts that participation through decision making at grassroots level is best practice, because it raises the

consciousness of the people in the community particularly toward the youth, and they become awakened to realising their own potential. (Williams, 2004:9) states that the implementation of community participation in the community itself is one of the mechanisms which can resolve problems in the planning bureaucracies.

The Skills Development Amendment Act, no 37 of 2008 stipulates that the Act's purpose is to provide opportunities for new entrants into the labour market to gain work experience, and to increase the quality and quantity of trainees in the Republic of South Africa (Department of Labour). Great pressure is placed on the South African government to develop skills development programmes in a way to achieve employment opportunity and the alleviation of poverty society. Poverty and unemployment are common in the disadvantaged communities. Some of these problems were inherited from the previous education system fiasco. There is a skills gap and inexperience of young people in Belhar contributes to unemployment. The study identifies bricklayer skills as a crucial area to create employment for young people in Belhar.



Skills development remains one of the catalysts to this problem mentioned above in the community. For example: construction apprenticeships generally take two to three years to complete a programme (Makhene & Thwala 2009:131). The appropriate skills can be gained in a range of methods, both formal and informal. Formal methods could include: technical colleges where the skills are inculcated and the informal could be where the young unemployed are provided with specific industrial tasks to ensure that they are, indeed, capable of executing the tasks (Williams, 2014). Labour shortages have cost south African taxpayers, for that reason government and private sectors should intervene to improve skills development through training and monitoring the internships(Makhene & Thwala 2009:135). A Youth development programme is a structure that attracts young people in the communities to develop their talents for their future. Developing a youth development programme in a community is a priority to contribute to skills development and job creation. Skills development was introduced so that young people can benefit from economic growth and job creation.

### **2.11.2. The lack of local government capacity**

Municipality capacity is to manage its administration and planning processes to provide for the needs of its designated community and promote economic development (Ferrinho, 1980). Although the City of Cape Town's municipality has reached the record of the highest growth rate in South Africa, the fact is that its capacity must reach seven percent growth to curb the current unemployment rate in the community of Belhar. The capacity of the local municipality is to manage the IDP and reflect the expanded public works programmes (EPWP), because EPWP's strategy is to provide temporary employment to unskilled individuals, particularly to young people in disadvantaged communities. Belhar as a community is lacking the Integrated Development Programme that also reflects the issues patterning employment of young people. According to the Republic of South Africa (1998), municipalities' functions are to play an important role in promoting job creation and boosting the local economy. Mphaisha (2006, cited in Davids, 2009:47) says that it is important to ensure that local governments address the issues of socio-economic inequalities in the community. Davids (2009) further says that local government must manage its administration and planning processes to meet the needs of the community and promote the economic development of the designated community. (Ngubeni, 2013:44) claims that 80 per cent of the municipalities in South Africa did not implement youth development programmes due to the lack of competency of provincial and local government. Only 10 per cent of municipalities had capacitated their youth workers. They found that there is also a lack of budget allocation to run youth programmes. It should be pointed out that the City of Cape Town has been under spending on its capital budget – in fact, more than R2.5 billion has not been spent by the City in the past financial years. There is lack of a prompt response from municipalities to deal with issues affecting the Belhar community.

(Isaacs, 2006:1) states that it is local government responsibility and people in the designated areas to come up with innovative methods of stimulating local economic development in the community. He further stresses that with a new approach and the on-going campaign against poverty, municipalities are tasked with a huge challenge indeed (Isaacs, 2006). Government, private sector and civil organisations play a major role in ensuring that skills development programmes have exit strategies between Expanded Public Works Programmes (EPWP) and the National Youth Service (NYS) to link young people to employment (National Youth Programmes 2009-2014:23). (Ngubeni, 2013:96) found that the number of young people assisted in education and skills development in the Nkangala District Municipality was 10 per

cent and the share of youth in economic participation was 30 per cent. One million young people were employed for the first time in that area. The ANC government has proved to be more active in implementing current educational policies. This will take many decades for them to bear fruit. However, although national government is actively introducing educational policies to address the imbalances, the young people in the community of Belhar are still facing the huge problem of illiteracy and lack of skills.

There are still too many semi- and unskilled workers who do not have the necessary skills to compete for the existing job vacancies. The National Development Plan introduces many policies for interventions to improve the issues of youth unemployment. However the lack of skills among young people contributed to the major problem. Currently, skilled occupations have also been identified as another index with a negative impact on the young South Africans. All these challenges have resulted in a direct consequence of youth unemployment which is a current phenomenon and continues to increase in South Africa. While the youth population represents over 77.6 per cent of the country population (Statistics South Africa, 2014). This statistic is clearly disturbing, but more worrisome. Because of the fact that there has not been any programme implementation aimed at addressing these challenges.

### **2.11.3. The lack of co-operative government in the Western Cape**

Although the Western Cape government administrative capacity has performed well in basic services, the inability to implement the policies and programmes for youth development in the province remains problematic (Levy & Tapscott 2001:6). It should be noted that the National government, Western Cape administration and the City of Cape Town Municipality each has its own strategy and those strategies are not adequately implemented in the community which in essence affects the general development of Belhar youth. However it should be noted that lack of cooperation between the three spheres of governments has also generated problem of implementation of youth programme in Belhar. Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is another strategy whose purpose is to integrate plans and address challenges, such as skills development and employment opportunity facing communities. According to Williams (2004:6), IDP functions at local level are the import of the constitutional requirements of transparent, accountable, democratic practices in all areas of governance and the right of communities to participate in decision making. Belhar reflects very little interest in community participation. The fact is that the majority of it population has no political interest compared to other black communities on the Cape Flats such as Khayelitsha, Philippi,

Gugulethu, Nyanga and Langa. (Williams, 2004:2) also asserts that the city is economically well positioned, not merely to manage existing crises in the domain of planning, but most importantly, to acknowledge and ensure proper provisions. In reality, young people are always inspired by leaders in the community. In actual fact Community leaders' mandate is to focus on developing young people to meet the good standards of a community. It is therefore imperative that co-operative government focuses on shaping the future of young people within the disadvantaged communities.

It is also important for governments to adopt a uniformity framework to accommodate a developmental lifespan for the process of transition of young people to adulthood. Moreover, the community should also orient youth in all aspects of life in terms of leisure, activities, life skills, and career guilds. According to Williams (2004:6), the City of Cape Town has yet to embrace, both in theory and practice, the principles of bottom-up, grassroots-driven, people-oriented development planning. Williams (2009:15) claims that in order for the local government to succeed, firstly they should understand the importance of planning and they should also value the majority of the poor black community living in Cape Town. Sarah et al. (2003:123) argue that the understanding of a community's needs require the following criteria: weakness, aspiration, strength, and the community history. All these resources are tools to meet proper planning. In developed countries, social work and family-care services are provided by the government, whereas in South Africa social development services, which are a provincial competence, are often not available and are usually provided by implementing agents drawn from the not-for-profit sector (UNICEF and *UNCRC* 2006). In addition, the many problems faced by young children should be the concern of all state parties, as well as organizations and institutions involved in the realisation of young children's rights.

## 2.12. Development Theory

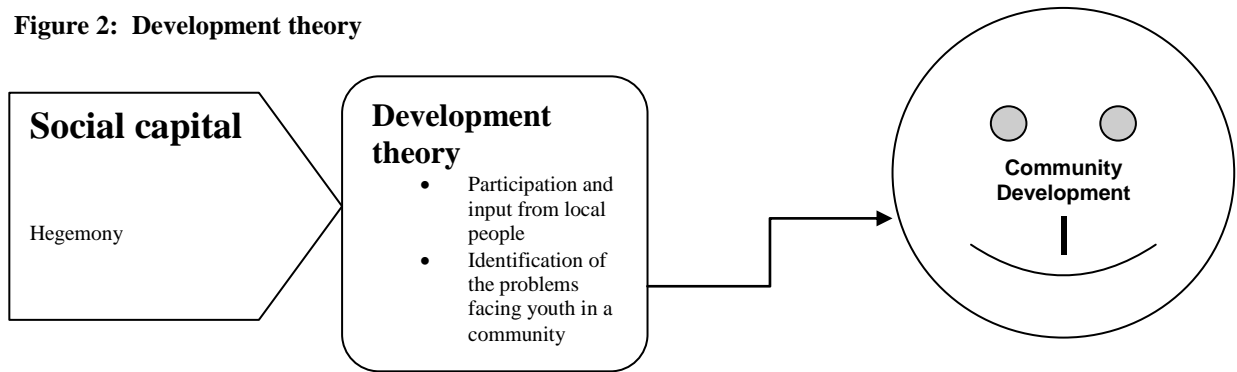
Before introducing development theory one needs to understand the importance of social capital. Economists (Loury, 1977), Coleman (1987, 1988), and Putnam (1993, 1995) defines social capital as a way to bridge sociological and economic perspectives. Social capital is considered as a resource that is created through participation in society. This may be established on the basis of trust and they enable people to work together to achieve common goals, (Xalisa 2014). (Woolcock & Narayan, 2000:242) further argues that social capital functions are to invest in the community capacity of the poor and help to close the gap between communities and social groups. Canadian urban sociologists Seely, Sim, and Loosely (1956), Homans (1961), Jacobs (1961), introduce development theory as a standard way of overcoming the challenges facing society. (Baker et al. 1997:5) argues that development theory is a crucial process of political and social process to improve standards in poor societies.

Development needs to be precisely demarcated so that a set of measurable criteria can be specified with widely differing values and culture to meet a concrete development programme. Arguably in the Western Cape economic growth is against the majority of poor people because it focuses on the form of capital accumulation of hegemony. There is lack of clarity within the Western Cape and City of Cape Municipality and an inability to focus on one common interest of the poor majority living in the periphery of the Cape metropolitan. The dimensions of development theory can only be practiced through a top down epistemological approach from hegemony to subordinate. In order to develop a significant development theory, the issues of participation should be taken into consideration, and participants must be aware of their ability to make judgments,(not clear) and how to affect meaningful change as citizen of the country (Williams, 2006:203). Youth public participation is a process of ensuring that youth stakeholders provide input and insights into planning, implementation and reporting of youth development initiatives (Ngubeni, 2013:104). Local people need to be empowered by the government of the day in order for them to know and understand the development of knowledge and political process (Kihehere, 2013:43).

Development is an organized intervention in collective affairs according to the standard of improvement (Pieterse, 2009:3). A community improvement constitutes intervention according to the community needs and wants (Pieterse, 2009:3). In this regard Belhar as a community is lacking service delivery particularly for youth unemployment by the local

government. It is solely the responsibility of hegemony to focus on the development of youth in the community of Belhar. In addition South African governments have a different understanding of development theories on youth. It should be noted that national, provincial, and local government interpret policies on young people differently and also lack reflection of society's reality.

**Figure 2: Development theory**



**Source:** Produced by the researcher, MD Kazadi, 2014.



### 2.13. Conclusion

The discussion in this chapter indicates that the design of positive youth development programmes for local economic development is interpreted as a process in which local municipalities manage existing resources and enter into partnership with the private sector to create new employment in communities. Development Theory also indicates social capital is a push factor to the development of a disadvantage society. The next chapter highlights the methodology of the research study.



## **CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND SOCIO PROFILE OF BELHAR**

### **3.1. Introduction**

This chapter discusses the research methodology as the overall logic behind the research methods and techniques. The chapter introduces the socio economic challenges facing the youth in Belhar, Western Cape in the Republic of South Africa. The study uses qualitative research methods and techniques. Other details discussed in the chapter include; sampling strategy, research instrument (interview), pilot study, data collection process, data analysis, validity, and reliability, limitation of the study and conclusion.

### **3.2. Socio-economic and demographic profile of Belhar**

Belhar is a residential suburb outside Cape Town Central Business District (CBD) located in the Western Cape Province of South Africa, surrounded by foods manufacturing, colleges, universities, and Bellville South. Belhar covers an area of 8.10 km<sup>2</sup>. Afrikaans is the most commonly spoken language, followed by English and Xhosa. The community is divided into two sections, ward 12 and ward 22. Ward 12 consists of Belhar Eastern Side, which comprises extensions 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18 and extension 23. This ward is controlled by ward councilor. Ward 22 consists of extensions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, Modderdam, Parow Industrial, Ravensmead, Uitsig, and these extensions are also controlled by a ward councilor. Both ward councilors report to Sub council six, however the two councilors have very different major political affiliations namely African National Congress ANC, and Democratic Alliance DA (Nell, 2013).

This community is dominated by coloured people who are often employed as informal workers. According to the 2011 Census the Belhar population was 56 234 and the number of households was 12 600. The average household size was 4.46 with an increase predicted in 2015. Among this population, youths account for 80% (South African Census 2011). This is an indication that the percentage of young people as shown above could be part of the majority of the labour force living in Belhar. Youth unemployment is significantly higher among the residents of this community. According to the South African Census (2011), unemployment in the community of Belhar was 24, 56%, with an increase predicted in 2015. This statistic is clearly disturbing, but more worrisome is the fact that there has not been any modality or programme implementation aimed at addressing these challenges.

The community is divided into two economic clusters: the poor, marginalised section is crowded with backyard wooden houses (bungalows) and flats. The middle-class area covered a small part of Belhar and known as old Belhar, is the most advanced, with good infrastructure surrounded by parks and sports fields (South African Census 2011). The average monthly household income in Belhar is R3 200.00 (South African Census 2011). In addition, it is common to find the youth of this community on street corners and outside surrounding informal shops, begging money.

The situation in Belhar can be considered a replica of the various problems related to social decay and youth unemployment within informal or semi-formal locations in the Western Cape where degenerate activities and anti-social behaviour such as drug and substance abuse, housebreaking, stealing of public infrastructures, and vandalism, are rife. The economic status of the inhabitants of Belhar shows that many people in this community depend on monthly social grants from government through the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA)<sup>2</sup>. SASSA is an agency of the Department of Social Development. Grants are available only to poor children, orphans, the elderly and disabled people, but it must be noted that these people have dependents; hence the grants are not enough to alleviate poverty. This form of assistance does not contribute meaningfully to the problem of youth unemployment in Belhar. This is another indication that the level of poverty in Belhar is deteriorating. The community has high illiteracy levels and a culture of teenage pregnancies. The level of illiteracy in this community ties into the poverty. The number of people who attained secondary school education was 49.0%, while only 4.1% attended tertiary education (Census, 2011). This is a serious problem for the community and is a barrier to development.

The community has several traditional and informal youth activities, operated by the local people of Belhar. Those youth activities within the area of Belhar take place mostly on an occasional basis, sometimes once a week. Youth leaders have also challenges in finding financial resources to support their projects. The Belhar youth activities focus mainly on the preventions and interventions in substance abuse, and spiritual upliftment of the young delinquents. It is unwise to expect the existent youth development in Belhar to focus only on preventative interventions. The unemployment rate continues to increase in the Belhar area, which means the level of crime also will continue to increase, because there is a close relationship between unemployment, poverty and crime. The number of serious crimes

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<sup>2</sup>Available on line <http://www.pmg.org.za/docs/2009/comreports/091029pcsocdevreport.htm>

committed such as theft in that area, was 250 in 2008; after five years the number increases to 840 (South African Police Service Statistics, 2013). It is unacceptable that the community should have to live in this manner. Chapter two of the constitution of the Republic of South Africa (RSA, Act, 108 of 1996) provides a bill of rights which stipulates that everyone is equal before the law and has a right to human dignity such as labour practice, skills and access to information.

### **3.3. Research Design and Methodology**

Research design is a plan which describes how the research will be conducted. The plan contains clear objectives that result from the research questions specifying the resources and the plan intended to collect data and consider the limitations (Saunders, Lewis, & Thornhill, 2007:131). Social science involves three kinds of research namely exploratory, descriptive, and explanatory research. The research involves census and survey of public opinion. Explanatory research may use a variety of methods such as trial studies, interviews, group discussions, and experiments for the purpose of acquiring information. (Balnaves & Caputi 2001:17). In this regard the researcher applies interviews and group discussions as a way to obtain the views of youth leaders, community leaders and the knowledge of programme implementers in the area of Belhar. The study uses qualitative research methods and techniques because a large amount of information can be obtained during the flexible time frame and the use of resources. The respondents are mostly the programme managers at the City of Cape Town municipality and councillors. This is in order to draw clear information on implementing a youth development programme in the area of Belhar.

### **3.4. Implementation approaches with a focus on Local Economic development**

Local Economic Development and Youth Development Programmes are two different mechanisms but symbiotic in the mutual benefit of development of individuals and the society at large. For that reason, the purpose of LED is to work with young people and the community in order to find sustainable development, and to work with community leaders through the efforts of local government. LED encourages the community to participate in the creation of local resources. However, the participation of the community in their local economic development can only occur when authorities provide information on skills and job opportunity and assures sustainability to the people who live in the community.

By contrast, the functions of youth development programmes are to imbue individuals or groups of young people with good leadership skills. The second point is to develop young people to participate in the economic growth and development of the community. However, the development of local economic cannot progress without the development of young people in the community. Therefore the relationship between YDP and LED is an important one in the development of society and the economy at large. LED cannot succeed without the young people of the community; on the other hand, YDP can also not succeed without a focus on the economy of the community, particularly on job creation. By comparing YDP and LED both mechanisms are in existence with one mutual benefit goal, which is development particularly to the wellbeing of the community. The objective to encourage society to participate in the creation of the local economy is important one.

The link between YDP and LED is also evident in South Africa, although they are two different programmes. Both programmes focus on human development and the development of the economy of local people. Given the fact that the current YDP in Belhar is failing the youth, it is empirical that both YDP and LED need to be examined for proper implementation. YDP has to develop a pro-development approach system. LED approaches have more focus on a pro-poor implementation approach. The overall reason for suggesting the merge between YDP and LED is because both programmes focus on economic development, particularly pro-poor intervention which addresses the issues of lack of skills and youth unemployment in the communities.

The result of this process would therefore facilitate an increase in skills development which would in turn increase opportunity with regards to employment. Literature indicates that the majority of young people in Belhar continue to experience issues of youth unemployment and poverty. LED and YDP have to include an important development component, which will emphasise the issues of unemployment. LED is a local government strategy; its blueprint is used throughout South African Municipalities. The LED mandate is to create a partnership between community organisations, municipalities, and the private sector to manage existing resources, to create employment and stimulate the economy of a designated community (Helmsing, 2003). However, its implementation remains the responsibility of the designated area of Belhar. The assumptions made in Chapter One are obligatory principles, not additional responsibilities, and everything possible should be done to encourage young people of that community to participate in the fundamentals of their local economy. The importance of

proper implementation of the programme is a fundamental one. In effect, the chapter also discusses theoretical perspectives of the study.

The introduction of LED in South Africa is aimed at addressing the legacy of apartheid and the imbalances of capitalism. LED is the government programme that seeks to address the issues of unemployment in South African communities. The City of Cape Town Municipality has to realise that because of the effect of the global recession and financial scarcity, the concept of planning and implementation of the programme is one of LED's responsibilities. The LED concept has gained popularity in the international arena as a local approach to address the problems caused by humans. (Nel & Humphrys (1999:277) defines Local Economic Development as a process in which local people use resources to improve local economic activity to the benefit of all people in the community. LED is firmly on the agenda of national and international agencies such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and World Bank (Nel & Rogerson 2005). Those international bodies acknowledged the prominent role of LED in urban development.

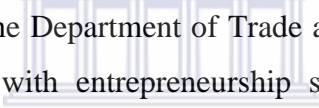
The main determination of LED is to build up the economic capacity of poor communities, by improving quality of life for all. It is a method by which public, business and non-governmental sectors work together to create economic growth and employment generation. (Zaaijer & Sara, 1993:129) interprets Local Economic Development as the process in which local municipalities, community and private sectors enter into partnership to bolster the existing resources within the designated area. Moreover the LED's function is to provide skills to enhance the employment opportunities of local communities. Local Economic Development (LED) has been seen as one of the mechanisms to address the issues of socioeconomics at local level. Its main focus is to address unemployment and poverty alleviation. LED is a new concept worldwide: its idea is to address the imbalances between rich and poor. Their objective is to encourage poor people and organise opportunities for them to participate in development.

### 3.4.1 Pro-poor implementation approach

Local government is the strategic sphere in which to fulfill this objective. LED has two development strategies consisting of pro-poor and pro-growth - these viable options depend on each municipal capacity to adopt one of best strategies not clear. The term 'pro-growth strategy' focuses mainly on public infrastructure for the economic growth of the country. According to the literature, it is especially within the context of the North that governments adopt the pro-growth approach. The pro-poor approach focuses on the extreme poverty of a community and society at large. According to Isaacs (2006:35), the situation of pro-poor LED should attempt not only to create economic opportunities but to empower the poor to take advantage of local economic opportunities, by focusing on the capacity and skills of young people and the community in general. There are some contradictions in the LED approaches. There are some clear indications that bias shifts from the pro-poor approach towards pro-growth, especially in the Cape Town Municipality. (Nel & Rogerson, 2005) points out that LED has shown a bias towards pro-growth strategies, more especially in metropolitan urban areas. The focus leans towards market-led activities which sustain only high economic growth rates such as tourism and infrastructure development. It is therefore imperative that the government of the City of Cape Town should understand poverty and its dynamics. The focus on poverty alleviation is a crucial aspect in developing countries like South Africa.

There is an undeniable need to focus more importantly on poverty alleviation. There is no one specific solution. However, young people of Belhar should be capacitated with skills so that they can meet job requirements. There is a strong argument in the South African government that they should adopt the pro-growth strategy; those opposing it maintain that they should adopt the pro-poor strategy. However, according to Abrahams (2005), every community in South Africa should follow some form of pro-poor strategy, as extreme poverty is more evident in society, as well as with the influx of African refugees into South African urban areas. The community of Belhar is surrounded by factories and heavy industries. The young people in Belhar should be skilled and deployed within those factories. However, the issues of benchmarking within those surrounded industries could also be considered when implementing youth development in Belhar. According to the World Bank (2006: 1), local municipalities, the community and the private sector should strategically plan LED and act strategically in the changing and increasingly competitive market economy. In other words, the success of Belhar is determined by the ability of local government, the private sector and

its leaders. This means adapting the surrounding potential resources such as the criteria to access jobs in the surrounding industries. It is up to the municipality and the people of the community to come up with ideas and methods of stimulating the economic growth of their own surrounding area (Isaacs, 2006:1). NBI (2001:17, cited in Isaacs, 2006:2) argues that the fundamental role of Local Economic Development is not only in economic development, but also for social upliftment of the community. (Ngubeni, 2013:15) argues that there are differences between the pro-growth and pro-poor approach to business development. The aims of pro-growth are to focus more on local economic development, entrepreneurship and expanding to more markets. On the other hand, the pro-poor approach is characterised by the bottom-up approach geared to goals for achieving local objectives. (Isaacs, 2006:75) claims that LED needs to be revised as having a vital role in poverty alleviation and it should also be seen as having a strong social focus. Along with this, empowerment and capacity building should be seen as important goals. (Nel, 2001) points out that LED can be measured as community empowerment with a definite role which increases the participation of a community.



It would be logical to expect the Department of Trade and Industry to identify young people in Belhar and provide them with entrepreneurship skills. The department could further provide business grants and other support systems, such as the Incubation Support Programme (ISP) to the young unemployed from the community of Belhar. This could be a better way to create employment in the community through entrepreneurship programmes. According to Sogwagwa (2010), the new concept of the youth development programme is to assist young people with entrepreneurial skills with the aim of job creation. It is the responsibility of local government to promote the concept of the youth development programme in communities. The City of Cape Town Municipality could therefore promote the economic development of Belhar, particularly in job creation, through the youth development programme.

Although youth unemployment percentages are not specified according to age categories in the area of Belhar, the youth comprises the highest percentage of people living in Belhar (South African Census, 2011). The derived estimation is therefore that Belhar youth represent a very large percentage of the unemployment total in Belhar. This is a problem for the community of Belhar and an indicator that the need for youth development is important. This phenomenon needs a strategy and more attention from the local government. The task of building a sustainable Local Economic Development (LED) programme through a youth development programme is a huge one, because youth unemployment in Belhar is an on-

going problem in the community. Although the City of Cape Town in the Western Cape is prosperous, little progress has been made in job creation, particularly in Belhar. There are many disadvantaged communities within the City of Cape Town municipal area, and Belhar in particular is experiencing issues of poverty and youth unemployment. The absence of a Youth Development Programme in Belhar contributes to the problem of youth unemployment.

A Youth Development Programme is a planned set of activities that fosters young people's capacity to grow. The significance of the programme, when visible in a community, is that it has a positive impact on the youth. (Ngubeni, 2013:3) mentions that the municipalities within the Nkangala District Municipality in KwaZulu-Natal have made some progress in appointing youth development managers. It is important for the City of Cape Town to adopt those new concepts and to appoint skilled youth development managers in Belhar. As far as youth development is concerned, it is important for the municipality to provide skills to the current youth leaders within the area of Belhar, because the people who understand the dynamics and problems of Belhar are the current customary youth leaders. Customary can be defined as tradition rather than structured or funded organization in the community. The problem of the implementation of a youth development programme in Belhar is also one of the problems associated with youth unemployment. The assumption is that the City of Cape Town municipality focuses mainly on the infrastructure development of Belhar without giving adequate attention to economic empowerment of the community. The LED is also a planned set of activities that contributes to economic development, infrastructure development, skill development, stakeholder participation and job creation. Therefore, in order to stimulate employment for the youth of Belhar, it would be important to integrate the LED, the YDP, and the IDP.

(Ngubeni, 2013:3) states that the municipal councils within KwaZulu-Natal have adopted youth development projects in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). It is important for the City of Cape Town council to include all youth activities in Belhar in the IDP document. If those projects are monitored, it would produce good results in the area of Belhar. The Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) is also one of the vehicles through which government maximises job creation and skills development opportunities. If the Department of Public Works programme could co-operate with the City of Cape Town municipality in the area of Belhar, the issues of youth unemployment could be diminished.



In addition the problem that has a negative influence on the development of the youth of Belhar is the lack of infrastructure, particularly in the most affected areas of Belhar. There is a lack of computer rooms and open fields for sport and recreation. This also negatively influences the progress of the young people in Belhar. Another problem is the lack of capacity to run regular youth activities in the area of Belhar. According to the Skills Development Act No. 97 of 1998, skills development is an educational training and development activity designed to help individuals to gain knowledge. Capacity is one of the crucial mechanisms in empowering young people in the community. (Blumenfeld, 2013:6) states that tackling youth unemployment needs an improvement of the quality of education and training. Youth leaders in the surrounding area of Belhar should be capacitated with skills. It would be therefore be expected that local government capacitates youth leaders in Belhar.

Consequently, a Youth Development Programme could be used as a vehicle to focus on skills development which leads to job creation for the young people in the community. Pillay et al. (2006: 209) argue that LED is a participatory development process that inspires partnership between the main private and public stakeholders of a defined area. The study argues that LED could also be implemented within the community of Belhar, this is in order to encourage the partnership of all stakeholders in the development of Belhar, particularly from a job creation dimension. The study seeks to suggest that the design of a positive Youth Development Programme for sustainable development is one of the mechanisms which is used as a vehicle to implement Local Economic Development (LED). The LED's aim is to contribute to the following areas of local development: infrastructure, skills, stakeholder participation, economic growth, and job creation. LED was initiated in South African municipalities to address unemployment. It has been argued that each municipality has implemented LED using different methods, and these depend on personnel capacity and financial resources. Consequently, the implementation of LED remains a huge challenge in many South African municipalities (Sogwagwa, 2010:37).

The absence of job creation and skills development in the area of Belhar also results in unresolved issues of youth unemployment within Belhar. Creating employment is an important tool for building the framework for strong economic growth in the country. It seems that LED within the area of Belhar focuses mainly on public infrastructure. Despite the current Youth Development Interventions and upliftment of young delinquents in that community, these are still limited to the development of young people. If there is no means of skills development, employment and entrepreneurship within the area of Belhar, those young

delinquents could again engage in criminal activities. It would therefore be wise to expect that youth programmes in Belhar should provide the youth with job skills and opportunities for entrepreneurship programmes. It is in this regard that the researcher selected Belhar in the Western Cape region as a setting to investigate the problematic mentioned above.

### **3.5. Case study**

(Patton, 1990; Wiersma, 2000; Neuman 2003) argue that a case study approach gives the researcher a broader aspect and a better sense of the case under investigation. The researcher gets a chance to examine and demonstrate a certain event or incident in a broad context as a whole over a certain period of time. (Bromley, 1986) says that a case study gives the researcher a chance to relate closely to the area of interest because of direct observation in a normal setting. For instance, the researcher is able to get near to subjective factors like participants emotions.

### **3.6. Data collection Methods**

A structured questionnaire was designed to gather data related to the implementation of a youth development programme in Belhar. The researcher used a recording device and documents to gather information from the respondents. The researcher conducted pre interviews with the youth leaders in the area of Belhar in order to avoid errors during data collection. Triangulation: (Denscombe, 2007:134) notes that Triangulation involves the practice of viewing things from more than one perspective. This can mean the use of different methods, different sources of data or even different researchers within the study. The principle behind this is that the searcher can get a better understanding of the issues that are being investigated if he or she views it from different positions. However in this research project data were collected from three different sources namely: interviews, document records and empirical experience.

#### **3.6.1. Primary data**

In this study the primary data of collecting information are interviews. The interview was conducted with one of the City of Cape Town's officials in Belhar public library, namely Huguenot square library. The second interview was conducted at the private home of one of Belhar's youth leaders. Third interview was conducted in Belhar Mosque premises with one of the young unemployed in the community. The fourth interview was conducted in the street

with one unemployed youth who worked with EPWP project in streets of Belhar. The Fifth interview was conducted online with one of the official at the provincial department. The participants were selected randomly in order to explore their attitude and knowledge of youth development programmes in the area of Belhar. The researcher conducted the interview together with the help of a research assistant who was born and bred in the community of Belhar.

### **3.6.2. Secondary data**

In this research project the researcher uses the results from a previous study done in Belhar. In the previous study youth were consulted randomly to determine their attitudes toward youth development programmes and the availability of youth leaders in the community of Belhar. The aim of the survey was also to determine how far government has gone to implement youth development in the Western Cape particularly in the community of Belhar. Surveys are useful for obtaining factual or attitudinal information about large populations especially in the absence of alternative information. The great popularity of surveys is that they provide quick responses (Gillham, 2000:1). The study uses multiple techniques to collect data during the research. The data were collected through the process of personal interviews, documents analysis, observations, and emails and telephonically in terms of follow up questions. The researcher has been living in the community for more than a decade. The validity of collecting data is only measured through good instruments and reliability of data.

In the previous research conducted in Belhar by Kazadi and Wentzel (2014) “proper implementation of development programmes as a key drive for creating construction industry interest among youth in the Western Cape,” in this study the objective was to investigate a general implementation capacity and the capacity of local government towards skills development for employments particularly for the young people of Belhar. In their respective findings shows that Eighty two percents of young people living in Belhar are not aware of the existence of the youth development programme in their surrounding community (Kazadi & Wentzel, 2014). The study further found that those youth who are affiliated to the clubs has not received any form of training skills and career advice such as the construction industry, or entrepreneurship as a career path. The study further concluded that community leaders as well as stakeholders should support and cooperate to implement the youth development programmes in the surrounding area of Belhar. The secondary data uses include a conference paper and the City of Cape Town budget documents. These procedures were also considered in gathering information for analysis purposes.

### **3.7. Sampling procedures**

According to Babbie and Mouton, (2001:164) sampling is the process of selecting a limited number of respondents instead of the whole target population. Probability sampling techniques involving random sampling have been used in this study because they allow the researcher to make relatively few generalizations to a much wider population. These sampling methods also afford participants an equal probability of selection and thus avoid bias. The Qualitative approach deals with subjective data and uses flexible explanatory analysis methods, its more used for day-to-day events based on insiders' views. The study involves small samples for in-depth studies (Welman, et al 2008:8-9).

The term sampling is the opinion of how well a sample represents a population and depends on the sample frame, the sample size, and specific design of selection procedures. If probability sampling procedures are used, the precision of sample estimates can be calculated (Babbie & Mouton 2001). Sampling approaches have different techniques, such as probability sampling methods, the probability sampling are: simple random sampling; stratified random sampling; systematic random sampling and cluster random sampling (Fowler, 2009:19). The method of non-probabilistic sampling which are: quota sampling; convenience sampling; purposive sampling; and snow ball sampling (Fowler, 2009:19). The study uses non probability sampling in the form of purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is where the researcher targets a group of people believed to be a representative group. In this study the target groups are a youth development expert at the City of Cape Town Municipality, the youth leaders, the youth who are affiliated with any organization within the community, the youth who are not affiliated with any organization within the community, and the ward councillors in the community of Belhar. The study makes use of interviews with City of Cape Town Municipality employees, the community youth leaders in the area of Belhar, the ward councillor and the youth leaders within the community of Belhar. The data analysed were through thematic analysis.

#### **3.7.1. Credibility**

The credibility of the study is how another researcher can establish that the findings of the study presented were true and believable. To establish credibility in qualitative research the researcher needs to show the validity of the method and the validity of the analysis. The validity of the method could be achieved through explanation and the validity analysis could be achieved through interpretation, how valid the data analysis is and the interpretation

(Mason, 1996:146). The validity of both method and analysis can best be presented through a careful retracing and reconstruction of the route by which the researcher reach them (Mason, 1996).

### **3.7.2. Transferability**

Transferability means a view from a theoretical perspective by making theoretical assertions rather than basing them on empirical data from samples to populations (Mason, 1996). In this study transferability was utilized to describe the data and explanation of the research setting and individuals.

### **3.7.3. Dependability**

Dependability could be interpreted as a mirror image between what the researcher recorded as data and what happened in the setting (Mason, 1996). This could be the question of whether the researcher reported accurately on the participant's behaviour and knowledge of youth development programme implementation. The respondents were understood to have epistemological freedom communicated by social location and experiences were used to validate the data (Mason, 1996). (Denscombe, 2007: 248) points out that qualitative data are better suited to be descriptions. Whether dealing with meanings or patterns of behaviour, qualitative researchers can use detailed and intricate descriptions of events. Quantitative research is a systematic way of measuring through the method of observation, but knowing that your observations are quantifiable and constitute real evidence not clear (Balnaves, & Caputi 2001:33). This research raises observations and assumptions which can be correctly tested through qualitative research methods. The assumption refers to stating that there is a positive relationship between the implementation of youth development programmes and improving youth unemployment in Belhar.

### **3.8. Pilot study**

A pilot study refers to the small study conducted prior to a large piece of research to determine whether the methodology sampling instruments of analysis are adequate and appropriate (Lindquist, 1991). Poorly collected data is a waste of time and money and discredit the name of research (Neuman, 1997).

### **3.9. Research population and sample**

The research population comprises officials of the City of Cape Town, councillors, and people involved in youth development in Belhar. The sample for the study is composed of, a member of the mayoral committee responsible for social development and early childhood development, the councilor responsible for the citizens of Belhar, the youth leader in the area of Belhar, the Youth development officer appointed in Belhar, and the officer appointed for a special project such as EPWP. In total the research population is composed of seven participants. The study is based on purposeful sampling therefore the total number of identified participants is less than the population under study.

The participants who took part in the study: Youth development expert at City of Cape Town Municipality, the two ward councillors in the community of Belhar, the Belhar youth leaders, the Western Cape Provincial official in charge of development of young people, and the two young unemployed within the area of Belhar. The seven participants who were selected meet the criteria of the case study for qualitative research. The participants were given a code number. The Youth development expert at City of Cape Town Municipality as a YDEX1, the two ward councilors in the community of Belhar as a C4DA and C5ANC, the Belhar youth leader as a BYL, the Western Cape Provincial official as a WCPO, and the two young unemployed namely Belhar youth-A, and Belhar youth-B.

### **3.10. Reliability Validity and Objectivity**

According to Sarantakos, (1998:13) “validity of data needs to be defined in some way namely when data are considered as offering empirical validation of relationships contained in theory.” The word validity is the answer to the question, whether the instrument that is used accurately measures what it is supposed to be measured. The validity of data in research is crucial when instrument is well utilised by asking relevant questions in the questionnaires. The first step towards validation of the data involves checking the data to make sure that they contain no errors arising from mistakes with data entry. This can be quite a laborious process, but it is vital, unless the data files are constructed automatically (Denscombe, 2007: 282). Reliability refers to the extent that the consecutive measurements regarding a specific issue or object will give the same results under the same circumstances (Mouton, 2005:276). Reliability is important in qualitative research since qualitative research is a research of which the quality of observation can only described in words.

**Objectivity:** Objectivity is the aim of scientific research to produce a true and unbiased reflection of the object or phenomenon under investigation. To achieve this, specific procedures and techniques are employed to ensure information that is as valid and reliable as possible. According to Bailey, (2007: 184) “Objectivity and value neutrality are important evaluative criteria, as result, researchers try to make sure their values, opinions, prejudices, or beliefs do not influence their research”, otherwise some could claim that the research is biased. Qualitative researchers reject fundamentally the rationale of objectivity; that if the research study is carried out by two or more researchers the same results are achieved is neither desirable nor possible. This attitude is based on methodological grounds (Sarantakos, 1998:19).

### 3.11. Research data analysis

The data collected was analysed using thematic analysis to categorise the data collected in different emerging themes. A thematic analysis is one of grounded theories and a development of cultural models; and requires more involvement and interpretation from the researcher. Thematic analyses move beyond counting explicit words or phrases and focus on identifying and describing both implicit and explicit ideas within the data, that is, themes. Codes are then typically developed to represent the identified themes and applied or linked to raw data as summary markers for later analysis (Bernard, 2010). Data analysis is a process for obtaining underdone information and converting it into useful described information (Rapley, 2011). The researcher selected the framework analysis for the researcher project.

**Table 2. Method of analysis**

1	2	3	3	5	6
<b>Familiarising with data</b>	<b>identifying a thematic</b>	<b>Indexing</b>	<b>Sorting data by concept</b>	<b>Mapping</b>	<b>Interpreting</b>
note initial themes or concepts	Themes, subthemes from data and interview topic guide	Apply thematic framework, label data with number or term	Create thematic charts	Develop and then refine categories	Look for patterns, associations, clustering and examinations

Source: adapted from (Silverman, 2011).

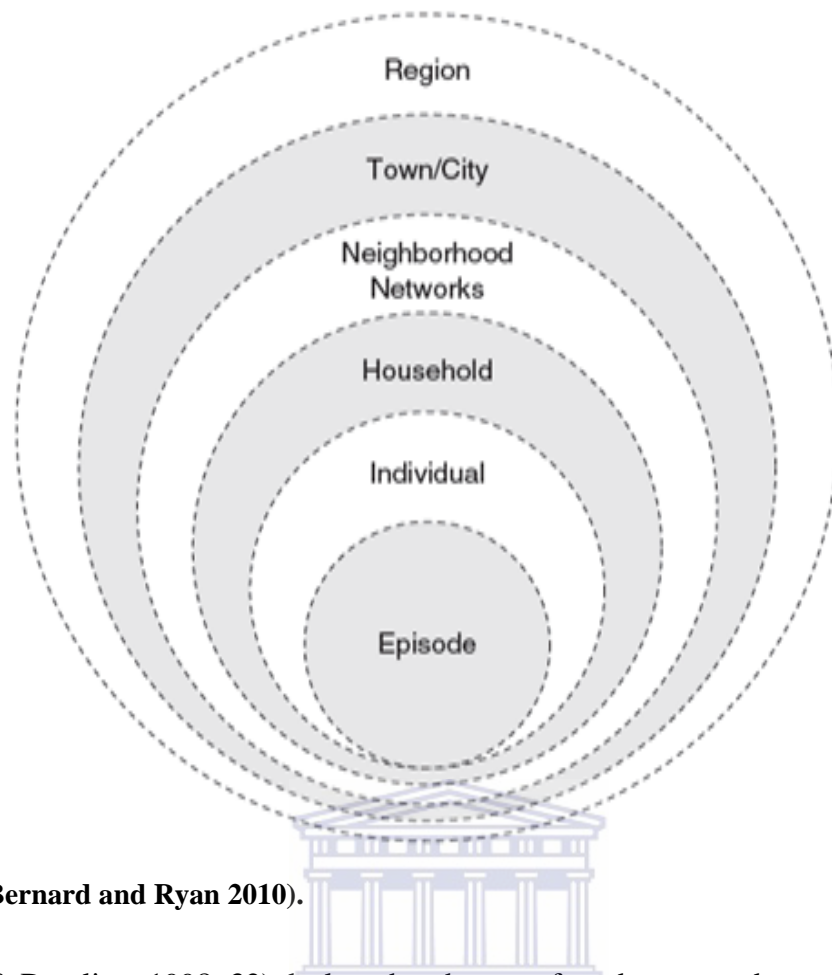
Table 1 above explains the six steps to conduct framework analysis during qualitative research study: familiarize with data, identifying a thematic framework, indexing, sorting data, mapping, and interpreting the results. Framework analysis is a flexible method of qualitative research allowing the researcher to collect data by listening to audiotapes, studying the field or reading the transcripts. This allows the researcher to become familiar with the information and make note of them for publication (Ritchie, & Spencer, 1994).

In this study framework analysis is suitable for the research study because the events in Belhar have a limited time frame, and a pre designed sample is designed intentionally for the City of Cape Town Municipality and the community of Belhar. The data analysis was conducted after obtaining responses from the interviews through record devices. In order to analyse the data, the researcher ensured reliability, and validity was credible for analysis. (Henn, Weinstein, & Foard 2006:185) state that the type of data itself can be identified by distinctive quantitative (numerical) or qualitative (no numerical) characteristics. Similarly, treatment of data tends to follow the patterns determined by methodological assumptions. In this study the researcher uses document analysis in the form of no numerical/qualitative research.

(Balnaves & Caputi, 2001:30) point out that the units of analysis are part of qualitative research. The technique involves identification of the individuals who might be relevant to a study. The unit of analysis is the level of abstraction at which the researcher is looking for variability. The most commonly used unit in social-behavioral research is the individual. This is the level at which we often synthesize and compare data (Bernard & Ryan 2010:129). In the following section the author demonstrate in detail.

### **Figure 3 Levels of Analysis**





Source: Bernard and Ryan 2010).

(Brown & Dowling, 1998: 32) declare that the use of random procedures can potentially allow the use of very sophisticated statistical tools in analysis of data. (Brown & Dowling, 1998: 33) states that the production of a random sample involves attempting to ensure that each member of the population that you are sampling has an equal chance or probability of being selected as subjects. The study uses a selected population and selected group of people at management level. The others were community leaders and youth in the community.

### 3.12. Conclusion

The chapter provides the summary of the research methodology. The study engaged qualitative method analysis, this in order to concept? Not clear a significant explanation of data collection. Its further focuses on the methods that should be used in the research design and methodology, an overview of the research techniques, the research instrument to be used and measures to ensure the reliability and validity of the study are presented to the potential respondents. The pilot study was conducted during the research in order to avoid poor collection of data, waste of time, money and discrediting the name of the researcher.

## **CHAPTER 4: REFLECTING ON SOME RESEARCH FINDINGS WITH REGARD TO YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES TO FOSTER LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN BELHAR, WESTERN CAPE, SOUTH AFRICA**

### **4.1 Introduction**

This chapter focuses on the research findings and discussion. The discussion is the replication of the questionnaires which is derived from the research objectives and questions. The answers to the objectives were obtained using structured interviews. The findings on participants' knowledge on the implementation of a youth development programme in the area of Belhar revealed that there is minimal understanding of programme implementation. Furthermore findings from the participants' perceptions revealed that youth leaders are committed to help their young people without discriminations; however they have problem with their ward councillor in cooperating and providing them assistance to support youth project in within the area. In addition they have also problem of financial constraints to sustain the youth project in Belhar.

#### **4.1.1. City of Cape Town official's knowledge of implementation of a youth development programme in Belhar**

Drawing from the field, the official was asked the question such as how do you implement a youth development programme in Belhar. The respondent revealed that the Programme Implementation for Youth started in 2011 with the Ward Councillor allocating R50. 000 for the Youth Development Project with a specific focus on up skilling unemployed young people in the community of Belhar. He further alluded that brainstorming meetings are held beginning of the year between the Councilor and City of Cape Town officer implementer. The recruitment of young people is done by the Ward Committee Member with the Youth portfolio in Ward twelve. The target number is 25 youths and each year youth are provided with training in basic computer skills; the training is done by an Accredited Service Provider (Workforce). The requirements of the participant for entry into the programme are young people from the age 18 to 35 years; the participants must be unemployed and living within surrounding area of Belhar. All the participants must be able to type a Curriculum Vitae and Application Letter for employment purposes. The training providers assist the participants the "youth", to use the Internet for jobsites and set up an email account for job searching.

The researcher further poses a question on the outcome of the project since it started. The response from the respondent was there is a positive result for the project. The good result is there are already two participants who were successfully employed through the benefit of the training programme provided in 2013 in Belhar. The official was asked the further question to produce the actual written plan; unfortunately they were no such report.

The functions of the officer are to plan in collaboration with the ward councilor on budget expenditure which focuses on skilling Unemployed Youth in the community of Belhar. Other function of the officer is to liaise with sponsors; stakeholders specialized in entrepreneurship, skills development, and the Expanded Public Works Programme. Another function of the programme implementer is to collaborate with Head of Training at City of Cape Town to inform Belhar youth about different upcoming workshops and opportunities such as Learner ships, Apprenticeships, Bursaries, and Internships. In addition the officer is to assist the Belhar councilor to plan for budget expenditure for the youth of Belhar, to liaise with the community, and to report back to the department of Social Development and Early Childhood Development at the City of Cape Town Municipality. It should be noted that the officer implementer is appointed by the department of Social Development and Early Childhood Development in the City of Cape Town.

### **The issues affecting the implementation of the Youth Development Programme in Belhar**

The researcher found that there are many issues affecting the implementation of the youth development programme in Belhar which are listed as follows; insufficient budget allocated by the ward councillor, the recruitment process of youth into the training done by ward committee members of the youth portfolio ward 12, the role and function of the City of Cape Town official appointed to the special project in Belhar, the lack of coordination between councilor and customary youth leaders in Belhar, the lack of action planning in place for the community of Belhar. This will be discussed in the following section below.

#### **Insufficient budget ward councillor**

The current allocation of R 50.000 is not sufficient to solve the problem of youth unemployment in the community of Belhar. The budget allocation normally should be increased from the City of Cape Town's Medium Capital Allocation; from this allocation it

will also give Belhar's councilor the opportunity to increase its annual budget allocation for better service delivery to young people in Belhar.

**The recruitment process of youth into the training done by ward committee members in Belhar:**

There is a poor recruitment process to recruit youth into the training activities in the area of Belhar. The consequences of using the ward committee as recruiter caused a negative effect instead of bringing a positive outcome for the youth development programme. Another consequence of using the ward committee as recruiters might generate also the issues of political infighting, nepotism and corruption within the neighborhood. The recruitment process normally should be done through youth development structures as this will increase the number of youth interested in joining the youth development programme in Belhar( SeeTable:1 Swartland Municipality plan and recruitment process). The importance of proper recruitment also increases accountability, governance and collective participation within the customary organisations in Belhar.

**The role and function of the city of Cape Town official appointed to the special project in Belhar:** The manner in which the City of Cape Town official is mandated is really a problematic to the community of Belhar. The way in which the officer liaises with Belhar community and training providers is a dilemma. It is a huge and complex task to understand the community dynamics. The community is so big it is impossible to appoint one staff member to cover the entire community. This problem affects daily service delivery of youth in the community of Belhar. In order to provide a good service delivery in Belhar, the municipality should appoint four officials - this will allow them to cover the entire community of Belhar. These four officials should be recruited and trained as Outreach Officers and the other two officials as Career Guidance Advisors. These four officials could bring a difference to the area of Belhar. The Youth Development Programme is inaccurately implemented and therefore also incorrectly interpreted in the community of Belhar.

**The lack of coordination between councilor and customary youth leaders in Belhar:** There is lack of coordination between councillor and customary youth leaders in Belhar. There is lack of communication the two parties. Leaders who run informal activities operate without financial assistance. The Councillor also operates his activities with the City of Cape Town Official without consultation with these customary youth leaders. These aspects impact negatively on the implementation and generate poor service delivery in the community of

Belhar. The Community should create a center called a Youth Advisory Center (YAC). The purpose of this is to create an atmosphere between councillors and customary youth leaders in Belhar.

### **The lack of an action plan in place for the community of Belhar**

Before discussing the implementation process, it is imperative to understand what is meant by the term plan. A plan is typically any diagram or list of steps with timing, and used to achieve an objective and goal. Planning as an action verb, is a set of development activities with a desired objectives (Ferrinho, 1980). The importance of planning is to ensure that a programme has the best possible likelihood of being successful in terms of being effective with the least possible resources (Michele, 2009:5). It is in this regard that Plan is identified as possible action to achieve the objectives of a community. The study disclosed that the City of Cape official, namely the officer implementer of the special project does not have a written copy of the actionPlan for the community of Belhar.

The outcome of poor service delivery is an indication that the programme is not in action and it has failed to deliver excellent service delivery on skills development and youth unemployment in Belhar. Programme implementation needs the understanding of the four important elements mentioned above. The researcher further stresses that since the implementation programme started in 2011 in Belhar there has been a lack of rational deployment of resources and clearly the amount of R 50.000 is not sufficient for the programme to take place successfully in that community with its population of 56, 234. In addition it is not possible to distinguish between successful and poor implementation as depicted in table1. The successful case study of the Swartland Municipality plan is clear and projected. In the case of Belhar the plan, the objectives should be well defined so that the outcomes can be measurable. Although the case study is not transferable, the occurrence of unemployment in the Western Cape is indeed very common.

According to the response from the participant, one of the most common problems cited relating to capacity was insufficient resources to fund the project within the area of Belhar. The capacity of local government to manage the services in the community of Belhar includes financial resources, human resources, participation, and infrastructure development. Indeed the respondent further revealed the amount of budget released by the councillor, R50 000 annually, is not sufficient to execute the project. The 2014 City of Cape Town's Integrated Annual Report provides the budget allocation in percentages and illustrates that the

infrastructure such as transport, roads and storm water, utility services and human settlements is most prioritised in the allocation of the integrated annual budget for the past three years. In addition, the 0.23 percent budget allocation of social development and early childhood is indeed insufficient. In contrast with the Department of Social Development and Early Childhood Development (SDECD) and transport, roads and storm water, there is indeed an imbalance in the budget allocation. In other words social development and early childhood is a crucial department which is supposed to cater for young people in the communities to acquire skills and deal with issues of unemployment within the metropole.

Table: 3. City of Cape Town's Medium-term capital budget allocation

Description	Budget 2012/13 (R'000)	%	Budget 2013/14 (R'000)	%	Budget 2014/15 (R'000)	%
Community Services	192 140	3,09	201 964	4,04	190 584	4,05
Corporate Services	237 997	3,83	222 045	4,44	206 061	4,38
Economic Environment and Spatial Planning	43 667	0,70	43 927	0,88	49 927	1,06
Finance	52 205	0,84	6 061	0,12	5 358	0,11
City Health	31 899	0,51	23 966	0,48	14 166	0,30
Human Settlements	647 213	10,40	674 480	13,49	461 427	9,80
City Manager	224	0,004	222	0,004	222	0,005
Deputy City Manager	31 438	0,51	47 978	0,96	37 317	0,79
Safety and Security	58 703	0,94	15 127	0,30	15 127	0,32
Social Development and Early Childhood Development	9 590	0,15	10 960	0,22	11 010	0,23
Transport, Roads and Stormwater	2 623 876	42,17	1 407 754	28,15	1 490 831	31,65
Utility Services	2 190 402	35,21	2 345 729	46,91	2 227 492	47,30
Tourism, Events and Marketing	102 455	1,65	300	0,01	250	0,01
<b>Total capital expenditure</b>	<b>6 302 930</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5 000 513</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4 709 772</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Adapted from City of Cape Town's integrated annual report (2014:40).

The official was asked: do you agree that the successful implementation of a Youth Development Programme should involve collective participation by the community of Belhar? The respondent revealed that there is a common problem of lack of collective participation in the community. The respondent revealed that there is a problem of lack of Community participation in the programme in Belhar. The capacity involved human resources, skills development acquisition as well as qualifications to deliver the services to young people in a community. Community participation is a process of ensuring that an individual provides input and insight into the planning, and implementation of a youth development programme in a community. Furthermore the stakeholder's involvement in the

community enhanced capacity building which empowered youth and the community at large. The respondent revealed that there is a common problem of insufficient staff members to implement the youth development programme in Belhar. The study further revealed that there is only one staff member appointed in the community by the department of Social Development and Early Childhood Development. The function of the officer is to liaise with the City of Cape Municipality, the councilor, service providers, and the community of Belhar. As a result, this affects the service delivery to the youth within the area of Belhar. In addition Table 1, Swartland Municipality's plan proves that the municipality achieved success with the programme. The achievement shows that, they was enough manpower for the programme, therefore the municipality appointed two officials, one as Career Guidance Advisor (CGA), and the other one as an Outreach Officer (OO). These two officials had the same duties but the Outreach Officer was appointed mainly to bring services closer to the community of Swartland.

The official was asked: do you agree that the youth of Belhar are literate, numerical, and prepared for the labour market? In the responses from the participant the most common problem mentioned relates to a high level of illiteracy in Belhar. As we indicated in Chapter One the percentage of those who attained secondary school education was very low, while only 4.1 percent completed high school. The level of illiteracy in this community is high and also generates the problem of youth unemployment in that community. The respondent further revealed that there is a problem of insufficient infrastructure to implement a youth development programme in Belhar. According to the researcher's observations there is building construction development underway which according the rumors after completion of that building the computer skills and training development will take place in that particular building. However this building has taken almost five years and is still incomplete. These are the challenges affecting the development of young people in the community of Belhar.

Respondents stated similar problems facing the community namely lack of qualified youth development experts to run the programmes effectively and efficiently and ensure professionalism. The respondent further stresses that youth Belhar leaders lacking the passion to manage young people within the community. The study further revealed that passion, qualification and experience are the crucial aspects to implement a project in a community.

The official was asked to explain what defines youth? This was in order to gauge the knowledge of the official. The responses from the participant about the term youth are that it encompasses those young people from the ages of 18 and 35 years of age. In the South

African context youth are those young people between the ages of 14 and 35 years old. However it seems the system excludes young people in their target of recruitment.

The official was asked: do you agree that the strategy of developing a critical mass of parents with effective parenting skills and support is used accordingly in the area of Belhar? The respondent revealed that Belhar as a community lacks parenting skills in supporting young people to participate in all activities. The respondent further revealed that when there is activity such as leadership skills, competition such as music, and sports events parent do not come and support their children. According to the respondent's views it is essential that children should be motivated by the parents. When children are observed by their parents they tend to focus and do well during their competitions. The respondents fully agreed that the strategy of developing a critical mass of parents with effective parenting skills and support should be considered seriously and implemented accordingly. The respondent further clarified sometimes those parents only attend when there are graduation ceremonies in the community.

The respondent was questioned on the issues that pertaining to the youth of Belhar, that if youth have increased in positive images such as leadership skills and governance. The respondent revealed that Belhar youth have been involved in programmes that enhance skills and employment opportunities. He said *"I think we have provided some training in previous years and other programmes such as learnerships and apprenticeships...we can only take a limited of the number of youth ...I am aware of the high unemployment statistics in Belhar"* In adding to this statement the City of Cape Town is aware of the high unemployment statistics in the surrounding community.

#### **4.1.2 Belhar Youth leader's perceptions**

The respondent revealed that no formal Youth Development Programme currently being implemented in the area of Belhar. The respondent disclosed that there are misunderstandings between the City of Cape Town Municipality, the Local councilor and the current informal youth development project in Belhar. The City of Cape Town Municipality operates its own activities without local customary youth development. The informal youth development of Belhar takes place mostly on an occasional basis, sometimes once a week. They have also challenges in finding financial resources to support their projects. In addition their activities are mainly focused on the prevention and interventions for substance abuse, and spiritual upliftment of the young delinquents. They also operate in the community without



assistance from the City of Cape Town Municipality. Most Belhar leaders do volunteer themselves to organize workshops according to their own budget. They invite service providers in the community without any support from the councilor. They also organized themselves through their own donations to support the project functions. They focus on the challenges facing young people within the community of Belhar. Furthermore the respondent revealed that many youths in the community are affected by problems of unemployment, poverty, and dropping out of school, substance abuse, teenage pregnancy, Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), and family matters. As stated by Van rensberg:

*We are committed to helping our young people without any discrimination however due to our financial constraints we struggle to provide youth with their needs, sometimes we provide them with slices of bread and soup. We also mobilize youth to attend workshops such as Tuberculosis, Teenage pregnancy, Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) workshops, and generic motivational workshops. In addition we do also provide sport activities, such as volleyball for girls and soccer for boys however this depends on the availabilities of our team members and resources to organize the activities because the majority of participants come with an empty stomach (Van rensberg, 2014).*

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The respondent further revealed that they depend also on the availability of their team members to organize the activities because some of their colleagues do have full employment. For that reason sometimes they run activities on a weekend bases. The respondent further stresses that there is a major challenge to implementing YDP in the community:

*the first challenge is the ward councilor do not cooperate with [us]the organizations, the councilor do not provides us with any assistance to support our youth project clubs, in addition he is not even accommodate us to do our activities in the soup kitchen premises, this really our challenge to accomplish our business with our youth in the locality. The only support we recognized from our local government is that years back we were given volley ball kits and since then we haven't received any support any help from them (Van rensberg, 2014).*

The study identified that there is lack of support and inconsistency in delivering services, this result may also affect negatively young people who are not interested in youth programmes in the community.

The Belhar youth leader was asked: do you agree that the strategy of developing a critical mass of parents with effective parenting skills and support is used accordingly in the area of Belhar? The respondent revealed that Belhar as a community lacks parenting skills which support young people to participate in all activities. The responses from the respondent indicate that there are no strategies of developing a critical mass of parents with effective parenting skills and support in the area of Belhar. *These policies exist on paper but are not implemented. Youth are continuously being developed, without national, provincial or local assistance,* She said.

The study identified that there is inadequate programme implementation and it is also incorrectly interpreted. Furthermore the study identified that there is also lack of a strategy to represent the development of young people in the province. This policy needs to be implemented for the surrounding communities, particularly in Belhar where the study was conducted.

#### **4.1.3. Belhar Councillor's-knowledge**

In response to the participants coded as (C4 DA), the Belhar ward councilor was not available during the research data collection. The researcher attempted on several occasions to set up appointments with this ward councilor through the office of the sub council 6, but the message from the respective secretary was always that he was not available. The aim of the researcher was to understand the perceptions of the councilor in his respective community. From this, the researcher's impression is that the councilor was apparently trying to avoid giving the required information, particularly on the pro-poor approach. The main reasons for this avoidance seem to have to do with youth unemployment in Belhar, and the main problem of insufficient resources to fund the project within the area of Belhar as cited in section 4.2.2. Further assumption on this political leader is made on the lack of service delivery in South Africa as result of political infighting between parties. In this regard the councilor was observed as not understanding the importance of the research interview; the councilor might consider the interview as a threat which may expose the issues of budget, and human capacity.

Paradza, et al (2010) in a study titled "Assessing the role of councilors in service delivery at local government level in South Africa" posited that the capacity of a councilor depends on the level of education, the experience, and the ability to mobilize young people to participate in the development of the economy of their local community. Despite the avoidance the researcher managed to conduct an interview with the appointed officer on the special project

in Belhar coded as YDEX1. The officer's mandate at the municipality is to implement a Youth Development Project with specific focus on up skilling of Unemployed Youth in Belhar.

#### **4.1.4. Belhar Councillor-B perceptions of implementation of youth development programme**

In response to the participants coded as a (C5ANC), the Belhar opposition ward councilor was not available during the research data collection. The researcher attempted on several occasions to set up appointments with the ward councilor through online communication and telephonically, but there was no response from the opposition councilor from African National Congress (ANC). However the aim of the researcher was to understand the perceptions of the opposition councilor regarding service delivery, particularly of youth unemployment in Belhar. The influence of opposition parties on the role of councilors and the way in which political parties interact in a municipality influence the way in which councilors perform their roles (Paradza et al 2010: 65). The critical involvement of the opposition councilor in service delivery influences the ruling party to render quality service to the young people in a community. The Democratic Alliance (DA) has the majority of the electorate vote in the community of Belhar. The intra- and inter- political party dynamics influence the way in which councillors work by determining their access to opportunities and resources and assuring that they perform effectively (Paradza, et al 2010). The failures of ANC Belhar councillors to respond to the study indeed demonstrates minimal understanding of intra- and inter- political party dynamics that influence the authority in providing a quality service to the community.

The researcher's impression is that the councillor was apparently not interested in giving his view pertaining to young people's development. The main reasons for this avoidance seem to have to do with the lack of capacity. There is conflict between the local councilor and local informal youth leaders in Belhar. The local councilor and City of Cape Town operate their own activities without local customary youth development. These local customary activities also operate in the community without assistance from the Local councilor and City of Cape Town Municipality. According to the study community leaders do not participate and contribute meaningfully to addressing the issues affecting young people in Belhar. Furthermore, the study demonstrates minimal understanding of community participation within the community of Belhar. Belhar councillors demonstrate minimal understanding of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). Although the opposition councilor

avoided contact at his office, the researcher managed to consider the interviews conducted with the participants within the community. The main reason for the other interview option was to represent the perceptions of the presence of a youth development programme in the area.

The implementation of the youth development programme in a community necessitates six crucial elements; proper planning, organising the effort, local economic assessment, creating job opportunities, implementing, and reviewing the programme (World Bank, 2003:101). The provisional findings indicate that proper planning does not only improve the implementation. Youth Development Planning is a planned set of activities that fosters young people's capacity to grow. The significance of proper planning is when key outputs are listed and all targets are visible for each year. In this regard the study highlighted the mechanisms of proper planning for proper implementation which was adopted in the successful case of Swartland municipality within the Western Cape Province where its key outputs and target each year were clearly indicated in the document available at the municipal office as follows; Information provision through outreach, Information provision through walk ins, Career guidance and support, CV writing and job preparation, Youth activities/ meetings, Business development support and exit opportunities. Findings also indicate that the City of Cape Town does not have an available plan that reflects key outputs and youth target. (See Table: 1 of chapter 2 literature review page 30, the Swartland Municipal plan and recruitment process). The study witnessed the gap in the implementation.

There is also a contradiction between the City of Cape Town official and the respondent. The respondent revealed that there is no formal Youth Development Programme being implemented in any area of Belhar. On the other hand the City of Cape Town official revealed that implementation started in 2011 through brainstorming meetings held at the beginning of the year between the Councillor and the City of Cape Town official programme implementer. The respondent further expresses that they organized a youth development programme without any support from the councillor. Sometimes they arrange for service providers to set up the workshops in the area. The Western Cape Province and City of Cape Town Municipality each have its own strategy but both strategies are not adequately implemented in the community of Belhar.

The findings demonstrate the contradiction between the official and the Belhar youth leader in which both individuals were asked the same question: do you agree that the strategy of

developing a critical mass of parents with effective parenting skills and support is used accordingly in the area of Belhar? The City of Cape Town official responded by lambasting the Belhar parents for not willingly supporting youth in all activities, however the Belhar youth leader also criticised the local and provincial government for not supporting and implementing the programme in the community. The findings witnessed the gape in the role and function of the city of Cape Town official appointed to the special project in Belhar. In addition the study identified that the manner in which the City of Cape Town official is mandated is really a problem. There is a gap in the manner in which the officer liaised with community and training providers. The findings indicate that it is impossible to appoint only one staff member to cover the whole area of Belhar.

The study found that there is misinterpretation of the concept of youth development for both the Belhar youth leaders, and the local government. Belhar Youth leaders inaccurately interpreted the concept of a youth development programme- they think youth development is to provide soup to the unemployed young people in the surrounding area. Some leaders also think that youth development is only to focus on preventative measures and counseling of young delinquents. Other leaders within the area also think that youth development is only to focus on camping and outings for young people. A Youth development programme is a new concept in which all young people are engaged in attempting to build skills, competencies, to meet their social needs and for the development of their community.

The findings indicate that Belhar Councillors show minimal capacity to connect the community and the municipality. The community is not informed and encouraged about the importance of participation, decision making and governance. The importance of community and youth participation could be encouraged by the Belhar councillors, especially during the public meetings with the community and youth in general (See figure 1 of chapter 2 of literature review). Furthermore, the study demonstrates minimal understanding of community and youth participation within the community of Belhar. The mechanisms of participation are also mentioned: namely environmental, social, governance, and economic development (See figure 1 page 39). If a community is not involved in the participation process at local level, then even the programme implementation would remain top-down and there will be poor services in that particular community (Kihehere, 2013:74). These are the consequences for the community if they are not informed and encouraged regarding the importance of participation, decision making and governance.

The study revealed that there is a problem of lack of co-operative government between the provincial department and Social Development and Early Childhood Development at local level namely the City of Cape Town municipality. According to the an anonymous official at the Provincial Department of Social Development in Cape Town: *“There is lack of overall coordination of the Youth Development Strategy and programmes. Both governments are now working in cooperation to highlight plans and tasks, so that there are clear responsibilities”*.

The study shows that there are so many cases of unfulfilled delivery ranging from poor administration to shortage of resources. See Table: 3.4 City of Cape Town’s Medium- term capital depicts the capital expenditure and allocation of resources to each department. Further it also reveal show the community of Belhar is facing challenges in finding financial resources to support youth activities for development (section 4.1.2 page 79).

The study demonstrates the contradiction in the expenditure by the Ward Councillor allocating R50 000 for Youth Development Project with a specific focus on up skilling of Unemployed Young people in the community of Belhar. The City of Cape Town budget does not expose the amount of funds allocated to the councillors for service delivery, particularly for the development of young people. However the Belhar youth leader revealed that there is no formal Youth Development Programme being implemented in the area of Belhar. In addition the respondent further stressed the many challenges facing the community such as the fact that the ward councilor does not cooperate with community leaders, the lack of assistance to support youth projects, and the non-availability of the infrastructure to run the activities in the area. The study discloses that there is conflict between the City of Cape Town and the Local informal youth development project in Belhar. The City of Cape Town operates its own activities without liaising with the local customary youth development. These local customary youth leaders also operate differently within the community without assistance from the City of Cape Town Municipality.

The finding further disclosed there are challenges when ward twelve recruits young people into training to acquire skills for development. In order to implement the programme accordingly local government should focus on the following objectives: disseminate information to young people on employment and self-employment, to link youth to entrepreneurship, education and training, business counseling and placement of youth into exit opportunities (Sogwagwa, 2010:4).The provisional finding indicates that the objectives

are not utilized in the community of Belhar - this is an indication that there is a problem with the City of Cape Town's Municipality policy and programme implementation. It is unacceptable to disclose that for the entire community there were only two successful candidates who got employment after attending the skills training provided in 2013.

The study demonstrates minimal understanding of Business development opportunity within the community of Belhar. Young people in Belhar face many challenges to establish and grow small businesses. The first challenge young people face is to grow and sustain their own businesses. The second challenge youth face is a lack of business skills and resources to operate business within and outside the community (See 2.8. of Chapter two page 32). Furthermore the respondent stresses that it is a waste of time and energy to attend the youth development programme in Belhar, because there are no development issues patterning to business development and job creation of young people. The researcher also indicated the community's views that during the ANC era in the Western Cape some community members had many businesses opportunities particularly business loans. In addition some community members had also many opportunities to attend workshops and interactions with potential sponsors. However they further alluded that since the DA took the power from ANC, there are no such opportunities any more in Belhar. All these findings exposed the weakness of the current government in the implementation of policies and programmes of young people.

Secondary data revealed that eighty two percents of young people living in Belhar are not aware of the existence of the youth development programme in their surrounding community (see page 48). In addition with regard to the minimal number of those youth who are affiliated in the informal clubs further revealed that they have not received any form of on job training, self-employment and career advice such as construction work as a career path in their respective associations (See also chapter 3 subheading 3.6.2). These statement above disapprove the official's statement that youth of Belhar are provided with training in basic computer skills each year by an Accredited Service Provider namely Workforce. (See chapter four of the study subheading 4.1.2). The study demonstrates that there is a problem of implementation of youth development programme in Belhar. The majority of Youth in Belhar do even aware of the existence of youth development programme in Belhar. It should be also noted that the researcher has also been leaving and observing the community of Belhar for more than 14 years. According to the researcher observation is the current existing youth development in Belhar occurred most on occasionally and sometimes when there is big events such as June 16th youth days, freedom days and other special public holidays. In addition

most clubs in Belhar focuses on part time activities such as sport, dancing, preventative interventions, and the spiritual upliftment of the young delinquents in the area of Belhar.

#### **4.1.5. Belhar youth's-A perceptions on youth development programme in Belhar**

The responded was asked the question such as why are not involved in the youth organizations within your area?

*Juma: I was actually involved in youth development many years ago the only reason I back step because.....I was not happy with the idea initiated by the authority of that time into our organization, they gave us the task that each candidate should bring five people into the business project. Then if you succeed to bring five people into the business project, later on the authority will compensate us with business loan to open up a business as a group. They told us we can't do business individually ... and believe it or not it was difficult for me to find five people into programme.*

The responded was further questioned about the availability of the organization and leadership capacity within the area. According to the responded views

*There is no leadership... our leaders are not inspiring young people within the community. Our young people are involved in drugs and teenage pregnancy is also common in our area. At the moment I do not see the activity taking place in our area.*

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#### **4.1.6. Western Cape Provincial official's knowledge on implementation of YDP in Belhar**

The responded was asked the question such as how is your co-operation between your department and local government department particularly in the development of young people in Belhar. The official revealed that there is a problem of lack of co-operative government between the provincial department and local government: *There is lack of overall coordination of the Youth Development Strategy and programmes. Both governments are now trying to draft document which will highlight plans and tasks, so that there are clear responsibilities of each government department.* The study identified that there is lack of overall coordination of the Youth Development Strategy and programmes. Both governments are not working in cooperation to highlight plans and tasks, so that there are clear responsibilities of each government.



#### 4.1.7. Belhar youth's-B perceptions on youth development programme

The responded was asked the question such do you agree that the youth of Belhar have been involved in active projects that enhance skills and employment opportunities? The responded revealed that *youth development programme does not exist in our area and Expanded Public Works Programmes are also not accountable in Belhar, because of lack of leadership in our community. EPWP practice bias because they do not recruit in Belhar but instead they bring people in from outside of our community.* The study identified that there is lack of active that enhance skills to young people of Belhar and employment opportunities. This could suggest a focus on labour-intensive employment and that the creation of learners hips in the community should be prioritised only for people living in Belhar. The above discussion shows that Belhar local leaders and young people are also lacking capacity to account the potential programme and project which create short-term employment of the young people in the surrounding communities.



## **CHAPTER 5: SOME CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS WITH REGARD TO YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES TO FOSTER LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN BELHAR, WESTERN CAPE, SOUTH AFRICA**

### **5.1. Introduction**

Chapter four revealed that there are no formal Youth Development Programmes being implemented in all areas of Belhar. The findings revealed that those existing informal youth clubs in Belhar organized their own youth development programme. In addition they also experience lack of funding and support from the local government. This chapter provides the conclusion and recommendations.

### **5.2. Conclusion**

Chapter one of the study proposes the hypothesis that there is an absence of a tailor-made youth development programme for job creation in Belhar. The understanding of the programme in relation to socio economic development provides a citizen centered approach to interpretation of democratisation and development, (Mehta, Thomson, & Nleya, 2010:157). After investigation the study discloses that there are issues of conflict between the City of Cape Town and the local informal youth development project in Belhar. The City of Cape Town operates its own activities without leaders and community participation. These local customary activities also operate in the community without assistance from the local government. This is a huge challenge with regard to implementation and recruitment of unemployed youth into the project. Chapter two of this study also indicates that the incapacity in the community, the lack of local government capacity and the lack of co-operative government relations within all spheres of government has also contributed to the problem of implementation. (Mehta, Thomson, & Nleya, 2010) argues that participation in relation to socio economic rights and entitlements adopts the community center approach to interpretations of governance and accountability.

Youth of Belhar are still experiencing many challenges such as poverty, illiteracy, and youth unemployment and the youth are still struggling to get assistance from the City of Cape Town. This was revealed in the study discussed in chapter four. The provisional findings indicate that implementation only exists on paper and that young people in the community are still struggling to access quality service. Chapter two has indicated ways to improve implementation; the availability of information to young people through outreach, information

provision through walk-ins, Career guidance and support, CV writing and job preparation, Youth activities, Business development support and exit opportunities for young people.

Relating to the findings of the study to the development theory, it has been observed in this research that development theory is a crucial political and social process to improve standards in communities. Local government has to educate youth on decision-making and must coordinate budgets, policies and programmes, particularly for those problems that affect the community (Republic of South Africa, 2005:2). Development needs to be precisely demarcated so that a set of measurable criteria can be specified with widely differing values and culture to meet a concrete development programme, according to (Baker, et al 1997:5). The study's findings reveal that the community and young people are not informed about their development. This gives clear evidence that youth are not entirely progressive when participating in development programs.

### **5.3. Recommendations**

This study has not been able to fully cover a wide range, due to the lack of resources and the timeframe. The researcher could not investigate the recruitment process of youth for training which is conducted by the Belhar Ward Committee Member. Therefore, the researcher recommends that the future study should revisit the functions of the Belhar Ward Committee Member and the role of the councillor in the community with the necessary in-depth investigation. The future study should be revisited also regarding local budget allocation specifically in the area of Belhar.

The researcher recommends that the further study should focus on youth development performance management, monitoring and evaluation of the programme in Belhar. City of Cape Town Municipality should create a platform between local councillor, local informal youth leaders in Belhar and the department of Social Development and Early Childhood Development to adopt a common plan of activity in the community of Belhar. Youth and community participation should be encouraged within the community so that governance and accountabilities can be utilised within the area of Belhar.

To ensure the implementation of the youth development programme in Belhar four officials should be appointed on a full time basis. The recruitment should be done through competent people therefore those four officials should be divided into two groups -one group to be

Outreach Officers (OO) and the other group to be Career Guidance Advisors (CGA) whose functions are to support and follow up applications for bursaries on tertiary education. Some officials should be recruited from the community because those people understand the dynamics of their community. A clear plan should be drafted with these following key outputs; Information provision through outreach, Information provision through walk ins, Career guidance and support, CV writing and job preparation, Youth meetings, Business development support and exit opportunities for young people in the surrounding Belhar areas. In addition they should clearly indicate each year the targets of beneficiary and total planned outputs.

Belhar local leaders and young people should be capacitated to account Expanded Public Works Programme which creates short-term employment of the young people in the communities. The recruitment of young people into the project should involve more visibility and marketing. Billboards should be visible all over the community. Youth leaders and community leaders should mobilise young people into the programme through door to door campaigns. In addition the City of Cape Town should focus also on a community-based approach in which community youth leaders have a say in implementation rather than imposing a top-down approach. They should also ensure parties pay attention to support the rights-based approach to early childhood development, including transition to primary school initiatives that build children's confidence, communication skills and enthusiasm for learning. In conclusion the future study should be focused on the monitoring and evaluation of programmes to ensure that the implementation of the programmes is done effectively and efficiently in the community of Belhar.

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FACULTY OF ECONOMIC AND  
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**SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT**

### **PARTICIPATION INFORMATION SHEET**

**RESEARCH TITLE: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR THE LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE WESTERN CAPE: A CASE STUDY OF BELHAR**

Dear Participant

You are invited to participate in a research study conducted by **Mustapha Desire Kazadi and Student Number: 3210148**. It is in partial completion of the researcher's mini-thesis/thesis towards the MPA Degree at the School of Government, at the University of the Western Cape.

Before you decide to participate, it is important for you to understand the purpose of the research and what it would entail. Please take time to read the following information carefully and discuss it with others if you wish. If you are unclear of anything, I would be happy to answer any questions you may have.

#### **PURPOSE OF THE STUDY**

This study aims to establish the presence of a tailor- made youth development programme for job creation and its implementation in Belhar.

#### **CONFIDENTIALITY**

Please be advised that the results of the study will neither divulge the organisation's particulars nor the individual particulars, as to maintain confidentiality at all times. Any information that can connect the responses to an individual or organisation will remain confidential and will be disclosed only with your permission. The researcher shall keep all records and tapes of your participation, including a signed consent form which is required from you should you agree to participate in this research study, and locked away at all times.

## **VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION AND WITHDRAWAL**

Your participation in this research is entirely voluntary, which means that you are free to decline from participation. It is your decision whether or not to take part. If you volunteer to be in this study, you may withdraw at any time without consequences of any kind. If you decide to participate in the study, you are free to withdraw at any time – and without giving a reason. You may also choose not to answer particular questions that are asked in the study. If there is anything that you would prefer not to discuss, please feel free to say so.

## **PAYMENT FOR PARTICIPATION**

There are no costs to the participant for partaking in the study.

## **INFORMED CONSENT**

Your signed consent to participate in this research study is required before I proceed to interview you. I have included the consent form with this information sheet so that you will be able to review the consent form and then decide whether you would like to participate in this study or not.

## **QUESTIONS**

Should you have further questions or wish to know more, I can be contact as follows:



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