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NATIONAL YOUTH DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 2007/08 – 2011/12



DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

As necessitated by the unjust and inhumane policies of the past regime, the poor social and economic standing of young people hampers their ability to live a fulfilling life, realize their potential and participate meaningfully in the social, political and economic mainstream activities of society.

Consequently, a Youth Development Unit was established with the mandate to work in partnership with other government departments, and especially with youth including the South African Youth Council (SAYC), National Youth Commission (NYC) and Umsobomvu Youth Fund (UYF) to:

- *Formulate and facilitate implementation of youth development policies, strategies and programmes that promote youth development,*
- *Enhance awareness of the situation of youth and increase recognition of the rights of youth,*
- *Promote integration and mainstreaming on youth issues to increase their impact at provincial and national level,*
- *Establish Youth Development Co-ordinating mechanisms,*
- *Facilitate for the development of Provincial Plans of Action as integral part of national and international youth policies and programmes, and*
- *Co-operate with youth development mechanism.*

2. TOWARDS THE NATIONAL YOUTH DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

2.1. Establishment of Expert Group:

A Youth Expert Group was established, constituted by Provincial Youth Focal Points and representatives from National Youth Serving Organisations, with the mandate of drafting the Youth Development Strategy. Terms of Reference (ToR) were developed and approved by the youth sector. The NYDS went through five stages of drafting until the fifth draft that was approved by Heads of Social Development and on the 23rd February 2007 was approved by the MINMEC meeting.

The Expert Group, for the purpose of the NYDS, defined Youth Development as:

A positive process which prepares and facilitate the smooth transition from childhood o adulthood through a coordinated, progressive series of activities and experiences which help young people to become socially, morally, emotionally, physically and cognitively competent. Positive youth development addresses the broader developmental needs of youth, in contrast to deficit – based models, which focus solely on youth problems.

2.2. Process:

The National Youth Development Strategy is based on the inputs provided by young people, and youth serving organisations through a series of provincial and national consultative processes. These processes included hosting a National Consultative Seminar in 2004 with the Youth Sector and other key stakeholders. Provincial public hearings were also held in five provinces to solicit the views and inputs of young people.

These above processes focused on what youth want so as to inform the strategy. This National Youth Development Strategy implemented over a 5-year period, outlines the contribution to be made by the Department of Social Development in ensuring the development and the well being of young people.

It is **estimated that the implementation of the NYDS over 5 years will cost R45,708,68** by National level for policy development, support, coordination, stakeholder management and monitoring and evaluation while Provinces will be for implementation, stakeholder management and impact assessment.

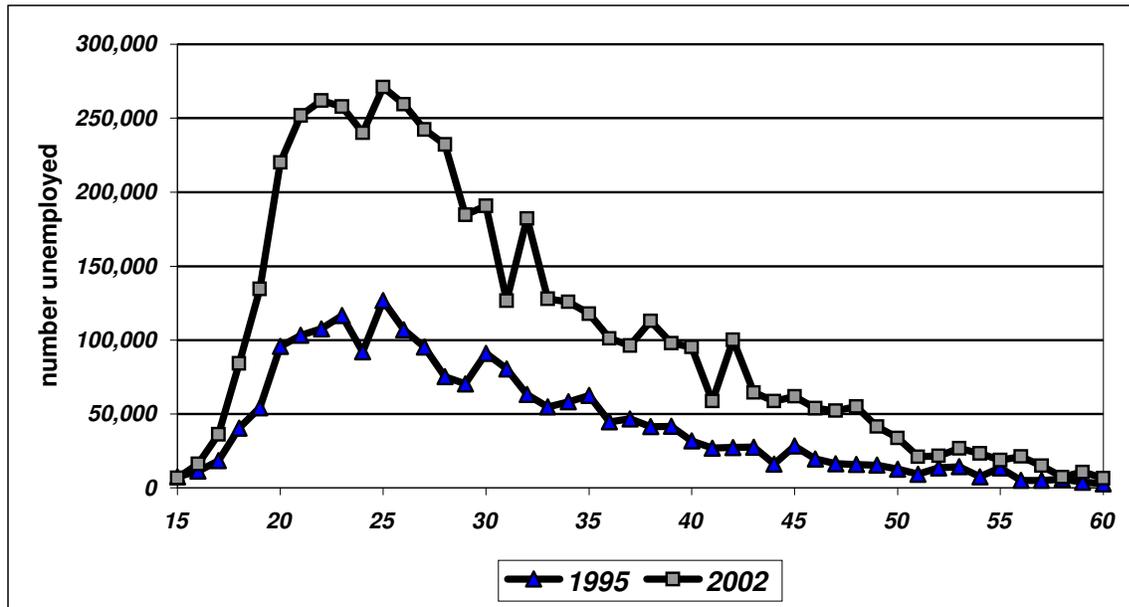
3. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

According to the results of Census 2001 youth form a significant percentage of the South African population. Of the 44, 5 million people in South Africa, 18, 1 million are youth between the ages 14 and 35, constituting 40.5 % of the population.

While The Status of the Youth Report (2005) commissioned by Umsobomvu Youth Fund and Human Science and Research Council noted that “although employment has increased for all races since 1995, opportunities lag far behind the increase in the number of people who are potentially economically active. Between 1997 and 2002, the population of people between 18 and 35 years of age who could be, but are not, participating in the labour market increased from 6 million to 8.4 million, while the number of people who were employed only rose from 4.3 to 4.9 million.

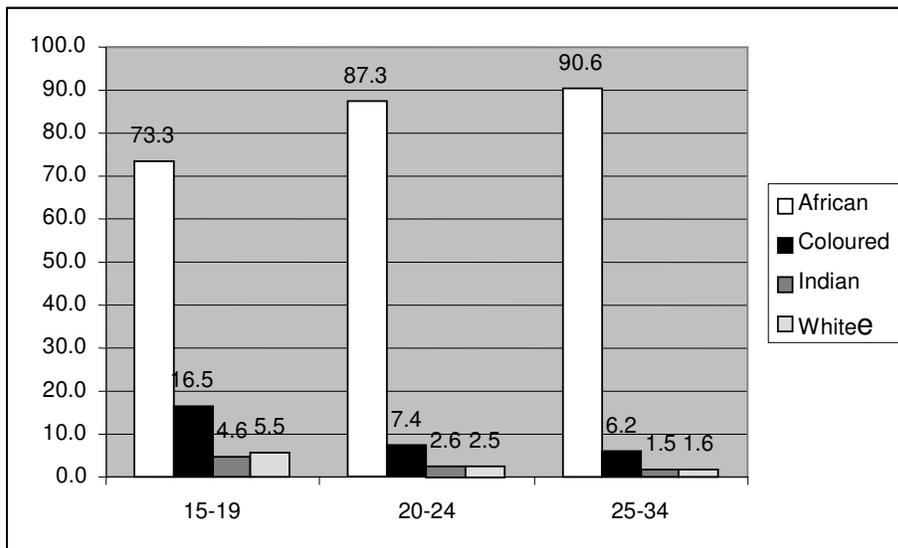
The Report went further to note that “During this period, the number of unemployed young people therefore increased from 1.7 to 3.5 million”. Figure 1 and Figure 2 demonstrates how chronic and serious unemployment is amongst the black youth in particular:

Figure 1: Number of unemployed by age, 1995 & 2002



Source: Woolard and Altman (2004), forthcoming, calculated from Stats SA: OHS 1995 and LFS Sept 2002.

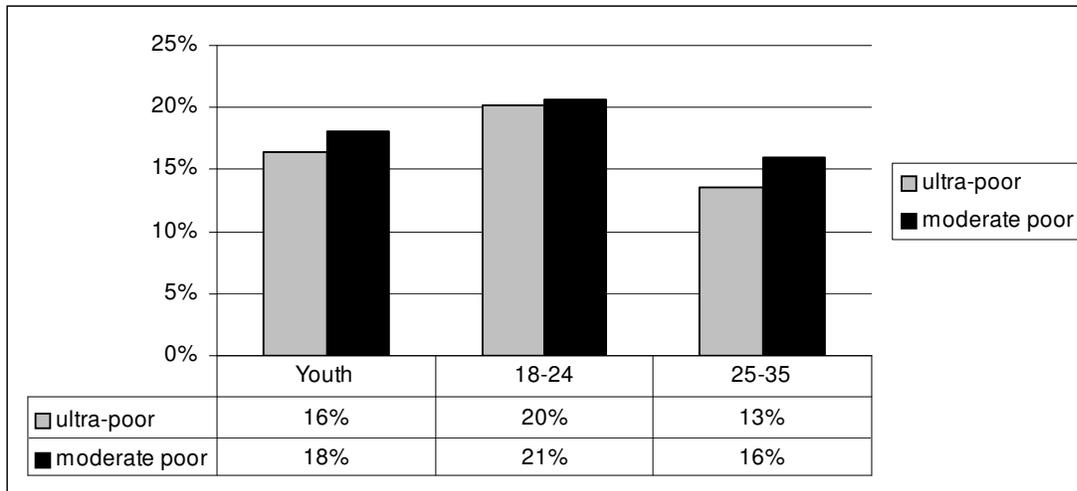
Figure 2: Unemployment by age and race, 2002



Source: Stats SA, LFS Sept 2002

In terms of young people living in poverty, the Report states that "...one third of all youth live in poverty, including 16 per cent as part of the ultra-poor, with the highest rates of poverty, and ultra-poverty, in younger ages of the youth category, amongst 18-24 year olds".

Figure 3: Youth poverty in South Africa, 2000



Source: IES/LFS2000, Stats SA: calculated for SYR

The conclusion, based on the above graph is that a majority of young people are faced with two main social challenges: marginalisation and exclusion.

3.1. YOUTH DEVELOPMENT MACHINERY IN SOUTH AFRICA:

Government and civil society set in place various structures that form the country's youth development machinery. These institutions can be summarised as follows:

National Youth Commission

The National Youth Commission (NYC) is a statutory body of government established through legislation passed by parliament, the National Youth Commission Act 19 of 1996. The key objective of the NYC is to develop youth policy and to advise government on youth development related matters. The National Youth Commission, according to the Act, is not an implementing agency. The NYC can advise, monitor, regulate, influence and stimulate other government departments but cannot implement large scale youth development programmes. Hence the NYC can support the DSD in implementing youth development programmes.

Umsobomvu Youth Fund

The Umsobomvu Youth Fund (UYF) is a government agency within the Department of Labour. The fund was started in 2001 as an outcome of the resolutions of the Presidential Job Summit of 1998. The key objective of the UYF is to develop a platform for skills development and employment of young people in South Africa.

South African Youth Council (SAYC)

The South African Youth Council (SAYC) is a civil society umbrella of youth organisations. SAYC was formed in 1997 to provide a platform and voice for civil society youth organisations. It has a wide and diverse membership consisting of student organisations, religious youth organisations, political party youth organisations, NGO's, community based youth organisations.

The above stakeholders broadly reflect the key youth development machinery in South Africa.

3.2. POLICY CONTEXT:

South Africa has supported and signed various international instruments and agreements that seek to guide and frame youth development at a global level. These include:

INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENT/AGREEMENT	KEY OBJECTIVE
Millennium Declaration - Millennium Development Goals	Eight goals pledged by all UN member states to enhance development with resultant targets
Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development	Provides a framework for action to member states on global and national social development
World Programme of Action for Youth	Provides a framework for action to member states on youth development at national and global level

At a national level various policies were put in place to give impetus and add to youth development. These include:

Policy and Legislation	Key Objectives	Relevant Govt. Department
National Youth Commission Act -1996	Provides for the establishment, objectives and function of a National Youth Commission	Presidency
National Youth Development Policy Framework – 2002-2007	Provides a framework for mainstreaming of youth development including strategic intervention areas, specific needs, challenges and opportunities	National Youth Commission & Presidency
Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP)- 1994	Provides a policy framework that broadly seeks to renew and transform society Recognises the special needs of youth and the need for urgent intervention in the areas of education and training, job creation and recreation	Cuts across all government departments
Constitution of South Africa – 1997	Provides for a society based on democratic values, social justice and human rights and including improving the quality of life for all whilst building a united and democratic South Africa.	Cuts across all government departments
White Paper for Social Welfare- 1997	Provides principles, guidelines, recommendations, proposed policies and programmes for developmental social welfare	Department of Social Development
Social Assistance Act - 1992	Provide for the administration and payment of social assistance	Department of Social Development
Child Justice Bill- 2003	Protect the rights of children as contemplated in the Constitution within an effective child justice system	Department of Social Development
Children’s Bill - 2004	Provides for structures, services and means for promoting and monitoring the sound physical, intellectual, emotional and social development of children;	Department of Social Development

Policy and Legislation	Key Objectives	Relevant Govt. Department
Skills Development Act- 1998	To provide an institutional framework to devise and implement national, sector and workplace strategies to develop and improve the skills of the South African workforce	Department of Labour
Expanded Public Works Programme- 2003	To alleviate unemployment for a minimum of one million people (at least 40% women, 30% youth and 2% disabled) in South Africa by 2009	Department of Public Works
Probation Services Act - 1991	To provide for the establishment and implementation of programmes aimed at combating crime and for the rendering of assistance to and treatment of persons involved in crime.	Department of Social Development
National Youth Service Framework – 2003	A tool of national development that will increase chances of youth employability by transferring skills while working and learning.	Presidency and implemented across all departments

4. NATIONAL YOUTH DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (NYDS)

The NYDS is a framework to secure national action and support to improve the situation of youth. It proposes key performance areas and outputs aimed at improving the wellbeing and livelihood among the youth.

It builds upon national and international protocols related to the youth, including the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond (1995), Millennium Development Goals, Ministerial Ten Point Plan (2000), White Paper on Social Welfare (1997), National Youth Development Policy Framework (2002 - 2007), Copenhagen Declaration, Social Development's Strategic Plan and the Social Sector Youth Development Plan (2005).

Furthermore the NYDS seeks to complement and re-enforce other departments and to promote collaboration on issues related to youth development.

An implementation plan has been drafted which outlines in detail the targets and results for each of the key focus areas. The Department of Social Development through the Youth Development Unit, in collaboration with other Departments at all levels; Local Government and Community Based Organisations will be responsible for the implementation of the strategy. The strategy does propose four new institutional mechanisms: National Youth Forum and National Consultative Forum, Provincial and Local Youth Development Forums and National and Provincial Youth Focal Points.

The implementation of the NYDS is divided into three (3) phases: the first phase focus on analysis, drafting of the implementation plan, building capacity of youth focal points at a national and provincial level to support the strategy and seek support and buy-in from the political principals. The second phase focus on building institutional mechanism to pilot the implementation plan (2007 – 2010) and the third phase focus on monitoring and evaluation and planning for scaling up and hand over to Provinces the implementation of the NYDS (2010/2011 and 2011/12).

The principles of the NYDS are:

- **Integrated youth development** – encourage Inter Departmental collaborations at National, Provincial and Local levels. It will also promote the advancement of young people in a holistic and multi-dimensional approach.
- **Mainstreaming youth development** – ensure the integration of youth services within broader Departmental programmes and target them as a sector.
- **Youth specific services** – young people are not homogenous and therefore there must be services designed and implemented to respond to their diverse needs.
- **Building capacity for youth development** – build capacity of the youth sector, especially youth development organizations to become partners in service delivery and ensure that at all levels there are youth development programmes.

- **Youth - centered and youth driven development** - The collective will, aspirations and determination of young people are our most important resource. The YDS will focus on the most immediate needs of the young people and in turn must rely on their energies to drive the process of meeting these needs. Regardless of race, colour, sex, whether rich or poor, urban or rural, the young people must together shape their own future. Youth development must be a process, which encourage young people to be active and be empowered in their own development.
- **Nation building/ Social Cohesion** -The massive divisions and inequalities left by Apartheid have created a dichotomous situation of a "first world" and a "second world" in one country. This has led to a divided nation and reinforced gaps amongst young people. The YDS will endeavor to reinforce existing initiatives to build one nation. It will foster unity amongst young people, irrespective of race, colour, sex and religion for a united nation. It will reinforce measures to build new patriotism.
- **Inter- sectoral co-operation** – Interdepartmental and inter- sectoral co-operation with the youth development machinery, departments, provinces and other stakeholders will be promoted and ensure a holistic approach to youth development.

5. PILLARS OF THE NYDS

5.1. Vision

A Youth Development System which facilitates the smooth transition from childhood to adulthood by empowering and enabling the youth and young adults to be self reliant.

5.2. Mission

To mainstream youth development within the department and mobilise young people to serve and build a self reliant nation in partnership with all stakeholders.

5.3. Objectives

The NYDS is framework to guide the Department of Social Development, both at a National and Provincial level including delivery agencies, to implement programmes that will respond to socio-economic difficulties facing young people in South Africa.

The objectives of the NYDS are to:

- Reduce by a third (30%) the number of vulnerable youth in poverty pockets (complementing the government vision 2014 and the MDG's);
- Build and strengthen the capacity of youth organisations working within the social development sector for enhanced involvement in youth development;
- Promote co-operative governance through integration and mainstreaming of youth development;
- Facilitate for Youth Work Professionalisation;
- Promote social cohesion amongst young people and youth organisations; and
- Promote positive value system amongst the youth.

6. TARGET GROUP

Programmes and strategies of the NYDS will strive to benefit all young people and young adults, especially vulnerable youth between the ages of 18 – 28.

Inherent in this broad based definition of youth is the need for segmentation in relation to age cohorts, geographic areas, social class, and life experience and youth specific needs.

The following segments will be prioritised by the NYDS:

- Youth with disabilities;
- Youth involved in substance abuse;
- Young victims and survivors of violence and crime;
- Youth people living with HIV &AIDS;
- Youth in dysfunctional families;
- Young women;
- Youth living in the streets; and
- Out of school youth.

7. KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS OF THE NYDS

Each of the performance area has principal issues and proposed action(s).

1. Transformation of Youth Development Practice

Youth work provides a wide range of activities and services. The challenge is to define youth work and give it an identity. Various organisations and individuals are involved in youth work including training programmes run by various higher institutions. However, these processes are un-coordinated and need harmonization.

The Department, working in partnership with academics, civil society and other departments will develop policies that promote Youth Work Professionalisation and facilitate the development training programme for Youth Workers.

Proposed Actions:

Transformation of the Youth Development Practice:

- Department facilitate transformation of youth development practice working in partnership Provinces and other key stakeholders to develop policies on Youth Work.
- Annually Youth Development Practice Forum to exchange policy trends, best practice models and other related topics.

2. Improve youth social conditions (Enhance youth employability)

Young people are faced with numerous socio-economic challenges that constrain them being active participants in the reconstruction and development of the country. Poverty and unemployment are some of the major challenges facing South Africa especially the youth. Various programmes have been put in place to improve the situation of youth such as the expanded public works programme, yet more still needs to be done to improve their conditions.

Proposed Actions:

National Youth Service Programme:

- Scaled up to reach young people in the in all communities especially targeting the Presidential nodal areas.
- Target to be reached for the next medium term is 6000 youth recruited into the NYSP.
- Set-up a National Steering Committee on the Youth Service Programme.

Voluntary Service for Youth:

- Develop Voluntarism Framework and Volunteer Toolkit.
- Hosting Conference on Voluntarism.
- Establishment of a National Institutional Mechanism to coordinate voluntary services, placement, and exchange programme and develop and manage database of volunteers and volunteer involving organisations.

Youth mobilisation and participation

- Investigate the possibility registering a Youth Council to qualify for an annual grant as part of the Financing Policy.
- Education, advocacy and awareness programmes.
- Establishment of Youth Focal Points in all Provinces.
- National and Provincial Youth Development Forums.

3. Poverty Relief amongst the Youth

In terms of the Status of the Youth Report (2005) almost a “third of all youth live in poverty, including 16 per cent as part of the ultra-poor, with the highest rates of poverty, and ultra-poverty, in younger ages of the youth category, amongst 18-24 year olds” the report goes on to note that the “predictable factors of race, geographical situation and gender are key factors in the distribution of youth impoverishment”.

Therefore, anti poverty interventions must strive to prioritise young women, especially households headed by women.

Proposed Actions:

- Commission a national research to understand the depth, dimensions, numbers, location of vulnerable youth as a result of poverty.
- Poverty alleviation plan targeting 75% of youth in poverty pockets to be placed in income generating opportunities.
- Funding for youth projects in line with Financing Policy.
- Investigate the possibility of a national youth income scheme.
- Develop best practice model on poverty alleviation programmes.

4. Social impact of HIV and AIDS and Youth Social Well being:

The focus here is on the circumstances of young people's sexual behaviour, and the related risks of unplanned pregnancy and HIV-AIDS; disability; substance use and abuse; suicide; crime and violence.

Many surveys and studies including the Status of the Youth Report reveal that young people are entering sexual relationships earlier, and that many young women, and some young men, are forced to leave school prematurely because of unwanted pregnancies. On the other hand, young South Africans are marrying later and indeed, overall, there seems to be a decline in formal marriage among young people, though this is complicated in the South African case by the varieties of marriage in statute and traditional law, and by the fact that marriage in many communities is more a process than a single event.

However, these trends do not seem to detract from the emphasis that young people place on taking care of families and running households. These remain at the core of their envisaged adult identity.

Substances abuse is on the increases amongst youth. The SYR reveals that 27 per cent of young people between the ages of 24 and 35 smoke cigarettes. Smoking is highest among White women (48 per cent) and lowest among African women (eight per cent). There is a strong correlation between smoking and reported alcohol and drug use.

The study found that Thirteen per cent of young people say they have used a recreational drug, with White youth reporting considerably higher drug use than other groups. There are very small gender differences in drug use and, like alcohol and cigarette smoking, such use is more prominent among White and better educated youth than among other groups.

There are indications that young people are increasingly taking measures to prevent HIV infection. There is increased reporting of condom use at the first sexual encounter, and thereafter. Young people from 18 to 24 years, in almost all population groups and both genders, are nearly 50 per cent more likely to report having used a condom at first sex, and thereafter, than youth in the 25 to 35 year age group.

Nearly one in ten young people reported knowing someone who died of AIDS, and studies indicate that close association with someone who is infected and/or dies from an HIV/AIDS-related condition is likely to lead to an increase in the adoption of preventative measures. Nearly a third of young people have been tested for HIV, though a smaller percentage than this know their HIV status, as not all young people return to receive the results of their tests. Preventative behaviour is higher amongst young people who know their HIV status, creating the imperative for expanded voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) among young people.

Fear of violence is a reality to a significant number of young people. More than 20 per cent of the young people surveyed said they had been threatened with a gun or knife, and more than twelve per cent had been assaulted and injured with weapons of this kind. African and Coloured youth, especially young men, were more likely than their White and Indian peers to have been assaulted using a weapon. More than twice as many men as women said they had been injured as a result of such an assault. Violence can also be self-inflicted: the highest rate of suicide occurs in the 20 to 34 year age range. More than 10 000 young people kill themselves each year, and nearly ten per cent of the youth surveyed said they had thought about killing themselves in the previous year.

These data are broadly supported by the National Injury Mortality Surveillance System (NIMSS), which indicates that 36 per cent of all deaths of 15-29 year olds, and also of 30-44 year olds, are non-natural, caused by accidents or violence. According to NIMSS, in 2001, young people between 20 and 34 comprised 55 per cent of murder victims and 47 per cent of suicides. The conclusion of this study is that young people are disproportionately the victims

and perpetrators of crime and violence. For example, in June 2002, 36 per cent of the prison population was under the age of 26, with 53 per cent of those awaiting trial being in the same age group. Similarly, the South African Drug Abuse Monitoring national survey (SA-ADAM) of arrestees showed that 69 per cent of people detained by the police were between 18 and 35 year of age.

Actions:

Improving Youth Social Wellbeing:

- Development Comprehensive Prevention Programme to address risky patterns of behaviour such as substance abuse, HIV-AIDS, especially on the change of sexual behaviour, reproductive matters and other related issues.
- Substance Abuse Reduction Campaign with the following elements: educate the youth, promote a healthy lifestyle and raise awareness. Such a programme should also ensure that the unfair marketing and advertising of substances such as tobacco, alcohol and others are outlawed.
- Social Research conducted on the in the prevention and treatment of substance abuse as well as rehabilitation.
- A Social Crime Prevention Strategy should be developed aiming to reduce youth criminality, with particular attention to prevention and diversion programmes.

8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The overall monitoring and evaluation of the NYDS will be against the targets and results as identified. The indicators will provide useful and necessary signposts. The implementation plan for each of the focus areas provides specific activities, results, indicators and timeframes that will form the basis of the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation plan. In addition there will be annual reviews that will be conducted by the Youth Focal Point. The annual review will focus on the following:

- An assessment of the overall implementation in relation to targets and results;
- A detailed review of activities, results, indicators and timeframes as outlined in the implementation plan;
- Identification of blockages, gaps and poor implementation; and

- Recommendations for aligned implementation.

The NYDS will then undergo a formal external evaluation in 2010.

9. INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The Youth Development Unit at the National level has the primary mandate for the facilitation of the implementation of the NYDS. However given the multi-faceted nature of the strategy itself the Unit will have to ensure that effective institutional mechanisms are in place both within DSD (National and provincial) and with civil society for meaningful implementation partnerships.

For effective implementation of the NYDS the different layers of government are expected to perform as follows:

NATIONAL:

The National Department of Social Development will provide oversight and support in implementation of the NYDS. This entails providing, amongst others, the following functions:

- Coordinating and align,
- Monitoring and evaluation,
- Data collection,
- Mainstreaming and Integration of Youth development Programmes
- Transformation of youth practice
- Disseminating of information,
- Researching and policies,
- Providing technical support including conducting training and capacity building workshops and biannual seminars.

PROVINCES:

Provinces are expected to implement and assess impact of the NYDS. These include the following:

- Formulating and adopting the NYDS and design Provincial Implementation Plans with specific targets,
- Establishing Provincial Systems (Youth Directorates),
- Resource allocation (Human and Financial)
- Youth Work – development
- Establish multi-stakeholder mechanism for consultation,
- Dissemination of information, and
- Impact Assessment.

The strategy will seek to develop the following institutional mechanisms:

9.1. **National Youth Forum (NYF)**

The NYF will be convened at the National level and it will be constituted by Provincial Departments of Social Development, the National Youth Commission (NYC), Other Government Departments (SAPS, Health, Education, Labour, and Justice) and the South African Local Government Association (SALGA) to ensure mainstreaming and streamlining with other youth development initiatives.

Its key purpose is to ensure the effective co-ordination of the strategy at national, provincial and local government levels. The specific mandate of the NYF will be the following:

- Secure support for the NYDS within Department and across Departments;
- Ensure the implementation of the strategy within provinces and municipalities;
- Monitor the progress of strategy implementation; and
- Determine the impact of the strategy.

The NYF will be composed of the following members:

- Youth Development Unit within DSD;
- Provincial Youth Development co-ordinators within DSD (9);
- Representative from the NYC;
- Representative from SALGA; and
- Representatives from identified Government Departments.

9.2. **National Consultative Forum (NCF)**

The NCF will largely be a forum with civil society organisations. The NYDS seeks to support civil society and encourages partnerships with civil society organisations. The key purpose of the NCF will be to serve as an advisory body to the YDD in the implementation of the NYDS.

The specific mandate of the NCF will be the following:

- Ensure civil society support for the NYDS;
- Provide input into the implementation of the NYDS;
- Provide relevant information to Youth Development Unit for the implementation of the NYDS;
- Assist in the monitoring and evaluation of the YDS; and
- Identify/Provide technical assistance to the implementation process.

The NCF will be composed of the following members:

- Youth Development Unit within DSD;
- Representative from the South African Youth Council (SAYC);
- Representative from the South African Youth Workers Association; and
- Representative from the Youth Development Network.

9.3. **Provincial and Local Youth Forums (PLYF)**

Provincial and Local Youth Forums (PLYF) are inter-sectoral stakeholders forums at the provincial and local levels to ensure maximum youth participation and involvement. These forums are open to all provincial and local youth organisations, NGO's and other formations that have a direct interest in youth development. The Provincial Departments of the DSD should look at reviving, establishing and supporting these PLYF's for the following role:

- Mobilise young people towards the YDS implementation;
- Provide input into the provincialisation and localisation of the YDS;
- Assist with monitoring of the YDS at a provincial and local level; and
- Provide services towards the implementation of the YDS.

9.4. Youth Focal Points (YFP's)

The purpose of the establishment of YFP's, at the National and Provincial level within the Department of Social Development, is to ensure implementation, monitoring and evaluation of youth development strategy aimed at the empowerment of vulnerable youth to be self reliant.

These structures will also ensure that the Heads of Departments pays special interest to youth development and youth issues in general.

The YFP's at the National level's function is to:

- Facilitate the development of policies, strategies that promote youth development,
- Facilitate the implementation of policies and strategies,
- Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation of youth development initiatives,
- Mainstreaming of youth development programs
- Transformation of Youth work
- Liaison with the Youth Development Sector and
- Promote Co-operative Governance.

At the Provincial level YFP's is to:

- Facilitate and ensure implementation of policies and strategies that promote youth development,
- Provide support to youth development institutions,
- Transformation of Youth Work – developing database
- Mainstreaming of youth development programs
- Liaison with Provincial Youth Development Sector,
- Conducting impact assessment of youth projects and
- Promoting Co-operative Governance.

10. CONCLUSION

The NYDS proposes the following:

- Formulate and adoption of the implementation plan, proposed organisational structure of National Office and Provincial Offices,
- Undertake special efforts to develop and disseminate best practice model/ framework for integrated youth development initiatives;
- Strengthen National and Provincial Departments' capacities for data collection, dissemination of information, research, planning, implementation and co-ordination;
- Provinces to develop specific Youth Develop Plans guided by the YDS; and
- Establish and strengthen coordinating mechanism for integrated implementation of the strategy.

Provinces, Districts and Community Based Organisations are essential complements to national and provincial implementation of the YDS. These can make particular contributions to implementation, co-ordination and evaluation of the actions including periodic monitoring provincial programmes.

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