



BUFFALO CITY
METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY

BUFFALO CITY METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY

CHILD AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 2017 - 2021





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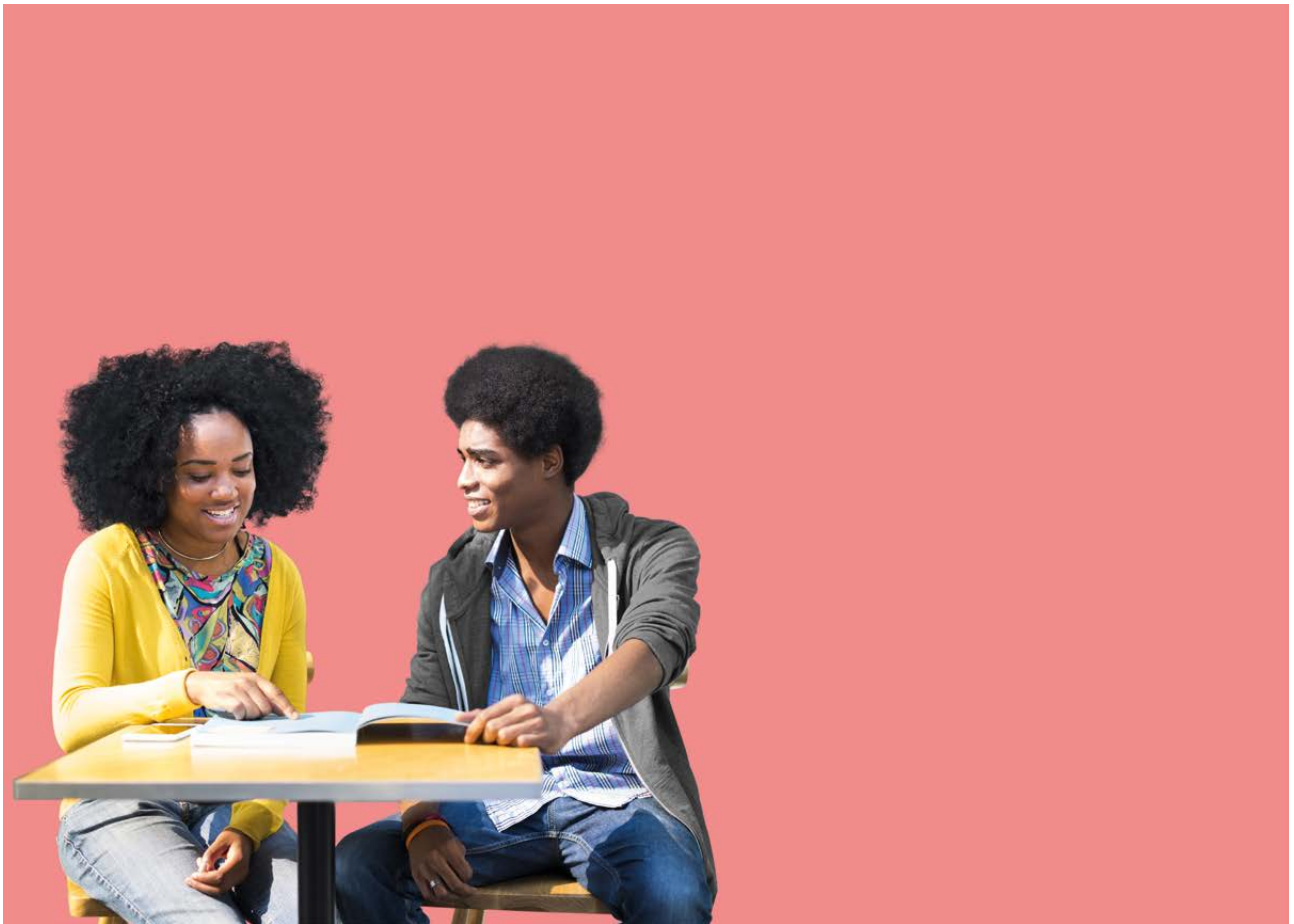
ACRONYMS

AIDS	: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AU	: African Union
BBBEE	: Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment
BCMM	: Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality
CSI	: Corporate Social Investment
DAC	: Department of Arts and Culture
DST	: Department of Science and Technology
ECD	: Early Childhood Development
EP	: Essential Package
FET	: Further Education and Training
GHS	: General Household Survey
HIV	: Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	: Information and Communications Technology
IEC	: Independent Electoral Commission
ILO	: International Labour Organisation
IPAP	: Industrial Policy Action Plan
M&E	: Monitoring and Evaluation
NDP	: National Development Plan
NEF	: National Empowerment Fund
NGO	: Non Governmental Organisation
NGP	: New Growth Path
NIECDP	: National Integrated Early Childhood Development Policy
NIDS	: National Income Dynamics Study
NYDA	: National Youth Development Agency
NYP	: National Youth Policy
SA	: Skills Accord
TVET	: Technical Vocational Education and Training
YEA	: Youth Employment Accord



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SECTION 1

BACKGROUND

SECTION 1

BACKGROUND

Chapter 10 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, (Act 108 of 1996) promotes an integrated, cooperative and developmental local government inclusive of children and youth in accordance with the accompanying rights, responsibilities and obligations.

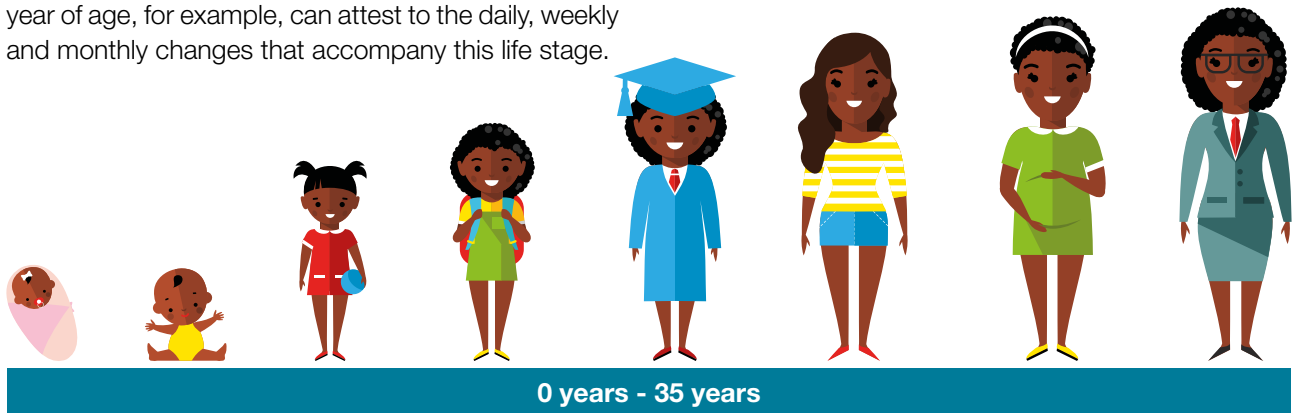
Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality (BCMM) developed and adopted its Youth Development Strategy in 2004, which was subsequently reviewed and adopted again in 2009. Given that the strategy was silent on child development, BCMM has included the child development component (age cohort 0-14) into this BCMM Child and Youth Development Strategy.

The early years of a child are marked by rapid transformations in physical, cognitive, language, social and emotional development. Anyone who has observed the growth of a child from new-born to one year of age, for example, can attest to the daily, weekly and monthly changes that accompany this life stage.

Intervening in the early years of a child's development therefore offers the most promise for setting a society up for success. While steps can be taken at a later stage to remedy the lack of development opportunities, these remedial interventions are costly and represent a significant loss of human potential.

The BCMM Child and Youth Development Strategy reflects the metro's political and strategic intentions to mainstream child and youth development. It provides a framework against which the metro can develop and implement programmes and projects with relevant sector departments and targeted stakeholders.

The beneficiaries or target group of the BCMM Child and Youth Development Strategy are children and youth, falling within the age group 0 to 35 years, who live in BCMM and who may themselves be both youth as well as parent / guardian to a child / children.





SECTION 2

STRATEGY PARAMETERS

SECTION 2

STRATEGY PARAMETERS

Whilst the strategy acknowledges the interconnectedness and transition of childhood to youth as well as the role youth play as parents and protectors of children, it also allows the nuances of these 2 target groups to be considered for the purpose of specific and targeted interventions between 0 to 35 years of age.

The BCMM Child and Youth Development Strategy 2017 – 2021 has 7 Strategic Areas of Focus. The first 6 are aligned to the strategic pillars contained in both the National Youth Policy (2020), the Provincial Youth Strategy (2015) and the National Integrated Early Childhood Development Policy: 2015. The final Strategic Area of Focus is dedicated solely to Improved Childhood Development in alignment with the National Integrated Early Childhood Development Policy: 2015 and Children’s Act 38 of 2005.

Table 2.1 7 Strategic Areas of Focus: BCMM Child and Youth Development Agenda

BCMM Child & Youth Development Agenda: 2016 Strategic Areas of Focus	National Youth Policy: 2020 Strategic Areas of Focus	Provincial Youth Strategy: 2015 Pillars of Strategy	National Integrated Early Childhood Development Policy: 2015
1. Mainstream Child and Youth Development	Effective and responsive youth development institutions	Create an enabling environment	Comprehensive Package Early Child Development Services (ECD)
2. Comprehensive Health Services	Health care and combating substance abuse	Create an enabling environment	Health care and parental support pregnant women, new parents, infants and young children
3. Child and youth participation in democracy	Nation-building and social cohesion	Township and Rural Hubs	Public participation and awareness ECD
4. Education and skills development	Education, skills and second chances	Education and skills development.	Early learning support services
5. Sports, Arts and Culture	Education, skills and second chances	Placement of youth for vocational qualification	Play, recreational and cultural amenities
6. Economic growth & sustainable livelihoods.	Economic participation and transformation	Enterprise/ entrepreneurship development	Social protection and access to basic services
7. Improved Childhood Development			Prioritize Essential Components of Comprehensive Package





SECTION 3

LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS
FOR CHILD AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

SECTION 3

LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS FOR CHILD AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

The South African child and youth development sector is regulated by various pieces of legislation and policies that provide broad guiding principles for the municipal sphere of government and are the point of departure for the design of the BCMM Child and Youth Development Strategy. These are as follows:

3.1 International Imperatives

Sustainable Development Goals 2020

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are goals which all 191 UN member states have agreed to by the year 2020. The United Nations Millennium Declaration as signed in September 2000 commits world leaders to combat poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation, and discrimination against women. The SDGs are derived from this Declaration and specific targets and indicators have been allocated to each Goal.

World Programme of Action on Youth 2000

The World Programme of Action on Youth for the year 2000 and beyond was adopted by the United Nations' ministers responsible for youth. The 10-year plan seeks to actively address the challenges faced by youth across the world in a practical way and contains concrete proposals on how countries

should improve the well-being and livelihoods of young people in their respective countries. This policy framework seeks to deliver opportunities that would enhance young people's participation in society and provide practical guidelines for youth development support by national and international institutions.

United Nations World Programme of Action on Youth 2000 and beyond

This Programme of Action provides a policy framework and practical guidelines for national action and international support to improve the situation of young people. The Programme of Action focuses in particular on measures to strengthen national capacity in the field of youth and to increase the quality and quantity of opportunities available to young people for full, effective and constructive participation in society.

Commonwealth Youth Charter 2005

The Commonwealth Youth Charter provides the parameters within which youth policies in all Commonwealth countries can be developed. This charter is focused on creating societies where youth are empowered to develop their creativity, skills and potential as productive and dynamic members of society.



The African Youth (AU) Charter of 2006

The Charter was endorsed by all AU Heads of States including South Africa and serves as a strategic framework giving direction to youth empowerment and development at continental, regional and national levels.

Youth Employment Accord 2013 and the Skills Accord 2011

The Youth Employment Accord and the Skills Accord were acknowledged and ratified by all critical sectors of society such as government, business, labour, civil society and NGO's. They aim to improve the skills of youth and the sensitization of the economy at large to the employment needs of youth.

New Growth Path 2011

The New Growth Path (NGP) released in 2011 articulates a vision to place jobs and decent work at the centre of economic policy. It sets out a target of five million new jobs to be created by 2020. It also sets out key jobs drivers and priority sectors such as infrastructure, the agriculture value chain, the mining value chain, the green economy, the manufacturing sectors and tourism. It is based on a strong, sustained, and inclusive economic growth, and the rebuilding of productive sectors of the economy such that all of society including youth, benefit.

Industrial Policy Action Plan

The Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP) identifies priority sectors in which industrial and infrastructural development opportunities can be exploited, namely;

sectors already supported, new areas of intervention, and developing long-term advanced capabilities. Both the IPAP and the New Growth Path acknowledge the need to prioritise youth in job creation and to strengthen entrepreneurship and enterprise development.

3.2 National Imperatives

Constitution of the Republic of South Africa 1996

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, (Act 108 of 1996) supports a rights-based approach to child and youth development and these entrenched rights and responsibilities are an ethos for all South Africans to uphold. It further lays the foundation for youth economic empowerment as well as the enshrinement of people's rights including children and youth, thereby affirming the values of human dignity, equality and freedom.

Broad-Based Economic Empowerment Act 53 of 2003

This legislation mandates all spheres of government and the private sector to promote the attainment of the Constitutional right to equality by promoting broad-based participation of historically disadvantaged people, by transforming and expanding the economy to facilitate increased employment and more equitable income distribution.

National Youth Development Agency Act 2008

The National Youth Development Agency (NYDA) was formally established by the President of the Republic of South Africa in 2009, under the NYDA Act 54 of 2008.



Part of its mandate is to develop and implement the Integrated Youth Development Strategy (IYDS) aimed at setting specific targets and milestones for programmes to be implemented, as well as mainstreaming youth development in government departments. The Act also allows the NYDA to promote a uniform approach by all organs of state, the private sector and non-governmental organisations to matters relating to or involving youth development.

National Development Plan 2030

The National Development Plan (NDP) is designed to enhance sector plans with its fundamental thrust of eliminating poverty and reducing inequality by 2030. It indicates that elimination of poverty and reduction of inequality can be realized by growing an inclusive economy, building capabilities, enhancing the capacity of the state, and promoting leadership and partnership with society. Through its ‘youth lens’, the NDP highlights the following proposals as necessary to address the current situation of South African youth:

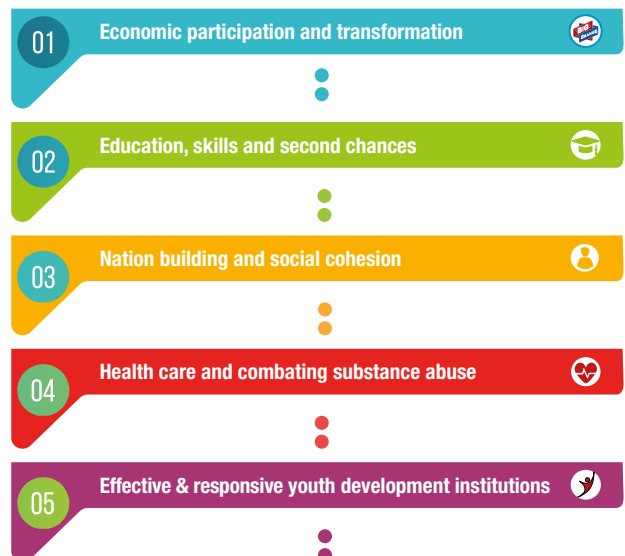
- Strengthening youth service programmes and introducing new community-based programmes to offer young people life-skills training, entrepreneurship training and opportunities to participate in community development programmes;
- To eliminate poverty and reduce inequality, the economy must grow faster and in ways that benefit all South Africans, particularly young people who deserve better educational and economic opportunities;
- Strengthening and expanding the number of Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) colleges to increase the participation;
- Capacitating school and community sports and recreation and encouraging healthy and active lifestyles.

National Youth Policy 2020

The National Youth Policy (NYP) 2008 – 2013 and the revised NYP 2015 - 2020 was introduced to guide implementation of the constitutional imperatives and to this end, the National Youth Policy is part of a rich legislative and policy framework specifically addressing the following youth development objectives:

- Consolidate and integrate youth development into the mainstream of government policies, programmes and national budget;
- Strengthen the capacity of key youth development institutions and ensure integration and co-ordination in the delivery of youth services;
- Strengthen the capacity of young people to enable them to take charge of their own well-being through building their assets and ultimately realizing their potential to the fullest.

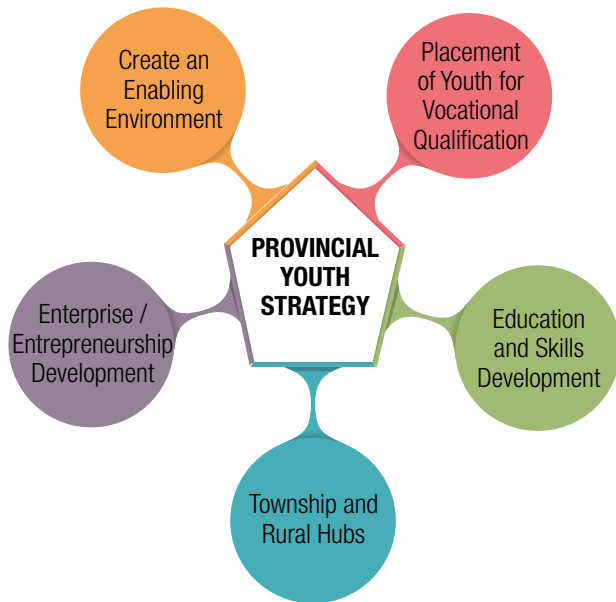
The National Youth Policy has 5 pillars as follows:



3.3 Provincial Imperatives

Provincial Youth Strategy 2015

The Eastern Cape Office of the Premier facilitated the development of the Eastern Cape Provincial Youth Strategy aimed at improving the quality of life of the youth in the province and as such the Strategy outlines the institutional framework for the coordination of youth development in the province as well as actions and interventions directed to youth development mainstreaming.



Both the National Youth Policy 2020 and the Provincial Youth Strategy 2015 prescribe that each municipality should develop and formally adopt a commitment of participatory youth development. At a local level and in terms of the Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998, the metro's public participation mechanisms include

youth representation on ward committees as well as a Youth Council.

National Plan of Action for Children 2017

The National Plan of Action for Children (NPAC) sets out the specific roles and responsibilities and accountability of government in order to fast-track, promote and protect children's rights and focusses on 5 key areas namely:

- Health;
- Development and education;
- Safety, protection and care;
- Basic standard of living; and
- Child participation.

National Integrated Early Childhood Development Policy 2015

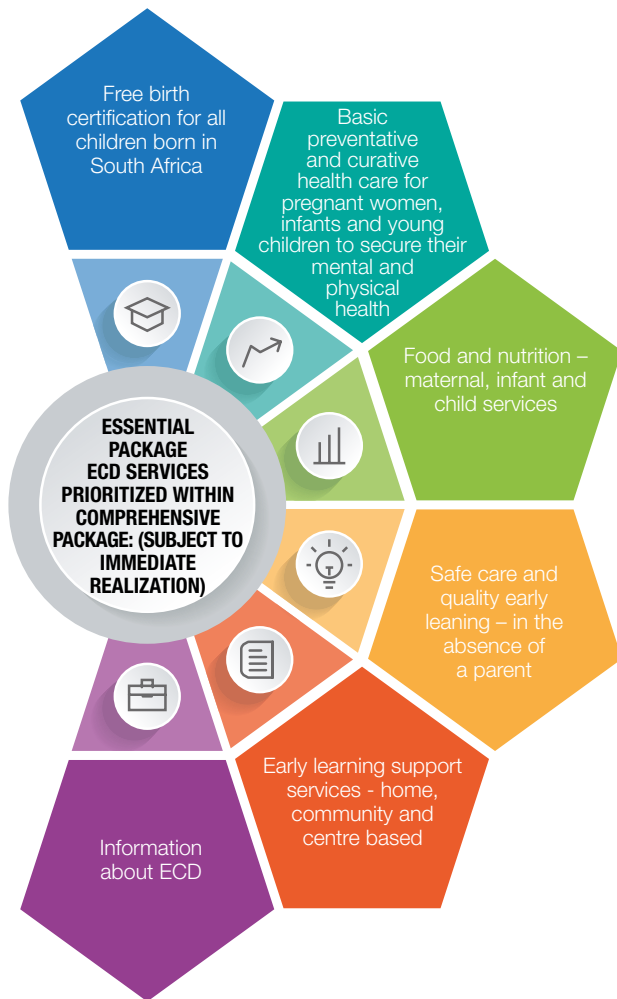
The National Integrated Early Childhood Development Policy is aimed at transforming early childhood development service delivery in South Africa and in particular to address critical gaps and ensure the provision of a comprehensive, universally available and equitable early childhood development services.

The Policy covers the period from conception until the year before children enter formal school or, in the case of children with developmental difficulties and disabilities, until the year before the calendar year they turn seven (7), which marks the age of compulsory schooling or special education.

In terms of the Policy, a Comprehensive Early Childhood Development (ECD) Package of Services and Support is proposed and Government has committed to the provision of the following in the short-to-medium term:



Essential Package ECD Services prioritized within Comprehensive Package: (subject to immediate realization)



Comprehensive Package ECD Services: (subject to progressive realization)

- Social protection services;
- Protection from abuse and neglect with psychosocial support and social assistance;
- Subsidised and affordable water, sanitation and energy;
- Access to safe housing ; and
- Play, recreational and cultural amenities i.e. to libraries etc.

The National Integrated Early Childhood Development Policy highlights the following programmatic priorities are realized in the short to medium term by 2024.

- Support for pregnant women, new mother and fathers and children under 2 years;
- Review and strengthening of comprehensive national food and nutrition strategy for children under 5 years;
- Provision of universal, developmentally appropriate early learning opportunities centre and non-centre based from birth;
- Inclusion and support for children with disabilities; and
- Public communication and public participation around importance of ECD and ways of improving children’s resourcefulness.

In order to ensure the aforementioned, all spheres of government will partner with all relevant development role payers including parents / guardians, non-government organizations, private entities and the business sector.



3.4 Local Imperatives

Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998

The Act outlines the structures and processes required to effectively implement public consultation including ward committees and community organizations to participate in the affairs of the municipality and to report on such.

Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000

Chapter 4 of the Act encourages local communities including children and youth to participate in the preparation, budgeting and review of the Integrated Development Plan and Performance Management System.

BCMM Mainstreaming Millennium Development Goals Framework 2014

The Framework provides directorates with metro specific shared cross-cutting vulnerability reducing indicators for consideration during the development of institutional and individual scorecards, and the Service Delivery Implementation Budget Plan in line with the Performance Management System Framework.

BCMM Metro Growth Development Strategy 2030

This Strategy serves as the blue print for the growth and development of the City and a tool to encourage and mobilize other stakeholders towards this shared vision.

BCMM Integrated Development Plan

It is crucial for the inclusion and participation of children and youth within the Local Government Public Participation and Integrated Development Planning (IDP) processes.

The BCMM Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a consultative process dependant on the involvement of children and youth in order to prioritize programmes and budget within a 5 year cycle as well as ensuring mainstreaming.

3.5 Spheres of Government's Roles in Respect of Children and Especially Early Childhood Development

Within government, there are various important ECD roles and responsibilities assigned to the three spheres of government, namely national, provincial and local government. All these spheres are mandated to ensure that their organisational structure provides adequate human resourcing to implement their responsibilities in respect of ECD.

Broadly, government responsibility for ECD across the three spheres is set out as:



- **National:** planning and coordination by means of policy, laws, norms, standards and targets.
- **Provincial:** the delivery of services (such as health, social services and basic education) including responsibility for funding, delivery of contracting NGOs for service provision, registration and monitoring and the evaluation of compliance of services with norms and standards.

Local government legislative mandate:

In terms of the Constitution of the RSA, the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000 and the Children's Act No. 38 of 2005, local government is responsible for:

- Provision of basic services, including water and sanitation, to communities;
- Contributing to the realisation of rights set out in S27 of the Constitution, including health care services, food and water and social security
- Development of policies and laws governing child care facilities including child-minder services;
- Municipal planning and spatial development, including providing and regulating land used for child care facilities and safe and adequate play and recreation facilities

Local and metropolitan municipalities must participate in the planning of early childhood development services and are responsible for the effective coordination of early childhood development services within their mandate. These include supporting child care facilities to meet minimum infrastructural health and safety standards, registration of child-minding services, development of early childhood development service provision infrastructure as well as the audit and identification of available infrastructure that may be used for the expansion of early learning services and programmes in areas of need.





SECTION 4

CHILD AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

SECTION 4

CHILD AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

South Africa's child and youth development agenda is greatly influenced by historical conditions that have shaped the country and its democratic goals. As such, contemporary policy and strategy documents dealing with child and youth development within South Africa are based on the principles of social and economic justice, human rights, empowerment, participation, active citizenship, the promotion of public beneficiation and redistribution.

4.1 Key Challenges faced by or impacting on Children and Youth

South African children and youth between the ages of 0 - 35 years face numerous day-to-day challenges which can escalate to lifetime wellbeing hindrances. Some of these impact on the child or youth as an individual and or youth as parent / guardian to a child/ children for example:

- High unemployment and lack of decent employment opportunities and its impact on individuals and families;
- Predisposition to social ills such as teenage pregnancies, HIV and AIDS, crime and substance abuse;
- Ability to access education and high school drop-outs;
- Lack of recreational facilities.

- Apathy and perceived voicelessness and lack of opportunity for engagement with government in respect to development;
- Perceived lack of focus on child and youth issues by government due to a need to prioritise scarce resources;
- Low entrepreneurial activities and economic participation by youth;
- Need for rezoning of land where ECD facilities are already operating or where needed;
- Need to enforce / develop bylaws with relevance to child and youth development;
- Need for inter-sectoral forums / platforms for child and youth development.

In light of the aforementioned it is crucial that opportunities are created for children, young people and especially parents of young children to deal with the challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequality and this can be achieved if they are well located socially, politically, economically and meaningfully engaged at community level, thereby promoting civic action empowerment, participation and active citizenship such that South Africa's children and youth will be considered as both beneficiaries and agents of change, and not just as passive recipients of government services.



Whilst children and young people are the nation's most precious resource they are the most vulnerable as they make the delicate transition from childhood to adulthood in that their exposure to various social and economic challenges could potentially compromise their overall development.

The South African Constitution 1996, the National Youth Policy 2020 and the National Integrated Early Childhood Development Policy 2015 as well as other related legislation and policies, demonstrate a clear commitment to child and youth development initiatives which are largely driven and coordinated at a national and provincial level but implemented at a local government level based on local trend and needs analyses.

BCMM is committed to the development of its children and youth and recognises the important role they play in the society at large and will in partnership with other spheres of government and non-governmental institutions strive to ensure access to relevant interventions.

4.2 Child and Youth Demographics

Children and youth between the ages of 0 – 35 years account for 62.7% of the metro population. Children aged 0 – 14 years comprise 26.4% of the metro population as compared to 25.7% in the Eastern Cape.

The metro has a high youth population between the ages of 15 and 35 years and the 36.3% is higher than the provincial figure of 33.9% (StatsSA, 2014c).

Approximately 7.5% of South Africa's population have a disability of some kind. Statistics for persons living with disabilities has increased from 5% (Census 2001) to 10% (Census 2011). The metro has a proportional

number of people (8%) living with different forms of disabilities including sensory, physical and intellectual. It must be noted that the definition of disability was broadened within Census 2011.

4.3 Health and Well-being, Teenage Pregnancies, HIV/AIDS Prevalence, Violence and Substance Abuse

South African children and youth are highly affected by health and lifestyle challenges which contribute to their general lack of well-being. Many young people in the country continue to be exposed to risky behaviours that lead to ill health later in their adult life. These include:

- Risky and unhealthy lifestyles in youth;
- Lack of access to quality health facilities;
- Substance abuse.

The six leading natural causes of death for youth in the 15 - 35 age group in 2013 were tuberculosis accounting for 14% of all deaths, AIDS related deaths - 10%, other viral diseases – 6%, influenza and pneumonia – 5%, immune disorders 3% and intestinal infectious diseases – 3% (StatsSA, 2014).

6 LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH FOR SOUTH AFRICAN YOUTH

1. Tuberculosis
2. AIDS
3. Other Viral Infections
4. Influenza & Pneumonia
5. Intestinal Infectious Diseases
6. Immune Disorders



The life expectancy of a human born in the Eastern Cape is estimated at 53 years for males and 59 years for females which is below the comparable national averages of 59 years for males and 63 years for females. This points to underdevelopment in the province as expressed through crude indicators relating to birth, fertility, mortality and death rates.

An important socio-economic indicator is that of “Delivery Under 18 Years” as it offers a measure of the number of deliveries for patients under the age of 18 years. Whilst this indicator is on the decline nationally from 7.8% in 2013, the Eastern Cape has the second highest delivery rates of patients under 18 years at 10.1%.

The Department of Health has made some strides as evidenced by the “Maternal Mortality In Facility” ratio which in 2012 was 196 deaths per 100 000 live births and by 2013, this had decreased substantially to 133 per 100 000.

The “Stillbirth Death Rate In Facility” for 2013 was 23.2 deaths per 1000 live births and is the second highest in the province and above the national target of 19.7 per 1000 births.

The “Child Under 5 Pneumonia Case Fatality Rate” has fluctuated over the last five years from 6.5% in 2009 to 1.4% in 2012 to 2.1% in 2013.

On the flip side, the ‘Child Under 5 Acute Malnutrition’ case fatality rate has decreased from 20.48% in 2012 to 12.9% in 2013, and the “Child Under 5 Diarrhoea Case Fatality Rates” have decreased by from 2.8% in 2012 to 2.6% in 2013.

Child mortality and deaths are measured based on incidences of diarrhoea, pneumonia and malnutrition in children under the age of 5 years within facilities where patients are diagnosed with the illness.

Immunisation coverage of children under the age of 1 year in the metro is high at 93.4% and BCMMM has the highest immunisation coverage provincially and is ranked among the top ten districts nationally (StatsSA, 2014).

The burden of inequality, poverty, illiteracy and disease is proportionally more likely to be women, children, youth, older persons and persons with disabilities especially those residing in informal settlements and rural areas.

HIV and AIDS is synonymous with vulnerability and there are clear linkages to the “drivers” of the HIV pandemic namely; informal housing, early sexual debut, substance abuse, school drop outs, decreased skills levels, poverty, unemployment, low education, and reduced human capital. HIV prevalence rates are highly disproportional, with higher rates recorded within the female, black African and informal urban populations.

According to the Department of Health 2013 National Antenatal Sentinel HIV Prevalence Survey, the estimated national HIV prevalence among pregnant women is 29.7%.

The Eastern Cape Province prevalence is 31.4% and Amathole has a prevalence of 35.3%. Buffalo City has reduced its HIV prevalence from 33.4% in 2012 to 29.5% in 2013 (DoH: 2013).

Buffalo City has reduced its HIV prevalence from 33.4% in 2012 to 29.5% in 2013 (DoH: 2013)



The 2014/15 District Health Barometer reports the National TB incidence rate to be 593 per 100 000. In Buffalo City the TB incidence is considerably higher at 823 per 100 000.

The 2012 National Population-Based Survey showed that the Buffalo City Metro had the highest rate namely 27 % of age-disparate relationships with partners who were either five years younger or older than their partners. The survey also estimated that, of the adults who had sex in the preceding 12 months, 16.4% had multiple sexual partners which was the highest of the metros.

BCMM has a functional Metro AIDS Council and the metro has been selected to host a pilot project targeting key populations vulnerable to HIV. The key populations include the girl child, commercial sex workers, gay, lesbian and transgender persons. The project is as a result of an agreement between the Eastern Cape Department of Health, the Eastern Cape AIDS Council and the German Bank KFW.

The combined impact of HIV/AIDS, poverty, the absence of fathers in many children's lives, and child abuse, neglect and exploitation is likely to have a devastating effect on children's quality of life and future communities. Children or granny headed households are on the increase and keeping orphans and vulnerable children in education and accessing services is also a key role of the childcare advocates.

4.4 Education

The impact of the Eastern Cape Province's rural nature and backlogs in access to good educational facilities is still evident with nearly a fifth of learners

in the province - 18%, having to walk more than 30 minutes to their nearest school (StatsSA, 2014b).

Access to early childhood development remains a challenge in South Africa. Before 1994 only 9% of children from birth to six years had access to early childhood facilities (Education for All – Country Status Report, 2005). Over 75% of the children in these programmes were privately funded and thus children from poor households were excluded. Furthermore, this provisioning was largely associated with centre-based services such as pre-schools and crèches as formal registered ECD centres.

The metro supports the Department of Social Development and Special Programmes in addressing early childhood development by means of health inspections and issuing of health certificates for early childhood development centres.

The Stats SA General Household Survey: 2014 indicates that the percentage of children 0 - 4 years attending child care facilities at day care centres, crèches, nursery schools and primary schools within the Eastern Cape is 35.4% versus 33.8% nationally. The Eastern Cape day mother uptake is 8.4% compared to 16% nationally. Children at home cared for a parent or guardian within the Eastern Cape is 50% as opposed to 42.7% nationally.

Acquiring reading, numeracy and literacy skills / competency during the early childhood years is critical. The Department of Basic Education has acknowledged that over 50% of children in Grade 3 do not comply with the required literacy level (Daily Dispatch: 2016).



The onus is therefore also on parents, guardians and care givers to talk, sing and read with children from birth and to invest time and energy in such.

Students in the Eastern Cape were twice as likely as their peers in other parts of the country to experience poor facilities and /or teacher absenteeism. The Eastern Cape has the highest rate of children not attending school in the country namely 3.4% which is higher than the national average of 2.1% (StatsSA, 2014g). This in turn feeds into poor educational outcomes for the province.

Education levels in BCMM are higher than in the other districts of the province, with 13.9% of the population over 20 years having achieved higher education qualifications and a low 5.3% have no schooling. BCMM has the second highest proportion of the province’s matric and higher education graduates (StatsSA, 2014).

The Department of Arts and Culture and the Department of Science and Technology have the capability to play a bigger role in promoting education and creating employment. The sport and creative sectors should focus on mass participation and target the needs of the youth, particularly in education and skills development, creating employment opportunities and promoting health throughout the country.

4.5 Socio-Economics

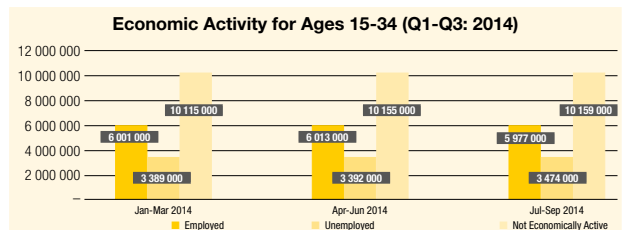
According to the South African Early Childhood Review 2016, the highest rates of child poverty are in the Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo provinces, where 78%, 75% and 74% of young children, respectively, live in poor households. Young children are especially vulnerable to poor living

conditions based on their nutritional needs as well as risk of illness and death. An adequate water supply is important because children are vulnerable to water-borne diseases and can also be exposed to risks when fetching water. About a third of children under 6 live in households without access to piped water on site. In the Eastern Cape, close to two-thirds do not have access to adequate water. Rectifying this is the mandate of local authorities.

Poor living conditions affect hygiene, health and food preparation in households, and can lead to the spread of diarrhoeal diseases and other infections, such as pneumonia. These diseases are among the main causes of child deaths.

Children living in Buffalo City face a number of challenges which threaten their well-being and quality of life. Key amongst these are children’s access to environments which facilitate nutrition, education, health and general upbringing as follows:

Table 4.1: Employed, Unemployed, Not Economically Active



Source: Stats SA labour force surveys

- Unregistered ECD Centres;
- Insufficient child recreational and educational facilities;
- Poverty;
- Need for rezoning of land where ECD facilities are already operating; and



- Enforcement / develop bylaws relating to ECD;
- Delayed rollout of Social Development Inter-departmental Structure ECD.

Youth unemployment is high and has stubbornly persisted, even when the country's economy has grown. The socio-economic effects of this situation can be dire, including increased crime, a poorly performing economy, extreme joblessness and poverty, and increased potential for political instability.

Approximately 1.37 million people out of a working-age population of 4.08 million people were employed in the Eastern Cape as of the 3rd quarter 2014, (StatsSA, 2014c).

Youth (aged 15 - 24) contributed towards 35% of the working age population and 9% of employed people in the Eastern Cape. The remaining 2.71 million people in the province were either unemployed or not economically active (StatsSA, 2014c).

The province's Black African population, who make up 85% of the working age population are under-represented in the labour market in terms of employment at 77%, and this group makes up the majority of the provincial subset of discouraged job seekers - 95% (Quantec, 2015).

The unemployment rate for the Eastern Cape black African population is higher than other race groups (Quantec, 2015). The unemployment rate being higher for males at 31% compared to 28% for females resulting from the relatively low female Labour Force Participation Rate.

Youth make up a significant percentage of discouraged job seekers (34%) and the Eastern Cape Youth Unemployment Rate is high at 57% (Quantec, 2015). The high unemployment rates are indicative of limited employment opportunities as well as a skills mismatch between the demand for labour and that which is currently supplied.

The youth unemployment rate has been described as untenable, a ticking time bomb and a national emergency.

Increasing the skills levels of young people will increase their chances of being gainfully employed. The main reasons for low skills levels among South African youth include poor quality of education and a poor skills pipeline which gives rise to lack of equitable access to opportunities in the labour market. Access to tertiary education and the call for fees to fall requires the country to revisit its education funding model, including the National Student Financial Aids Scheme (NFSAS).

South Africa should revisit the professionalization of youth workers based on the NYDA draft bill for Youth Work Profession during 2013/14 and in line with the National Youth Policy 2020 which will assist with:

- Legislative framework on youth work;
- Unit standards;
- Database of youth workers;
- Qualifications offered in institutions of higher learning.



4.6 Citizenry and Public Participation

The metro recognises the importance of a range of core democratic principles, including the right of assembly and demonstration, deliberative democracy, electoral accountability, freedom of expression, and political tolerance. Free and fair elections remain the highest rated democratic ideal.

Youth voter apathy has been attributed to high unemployment rates and their inability to participate economically.

The Independent Electoral Commission remains one of the country's most trusted institutions by youth and this was at 63%. Voter education remains imperative given that nearly three-quarters of youth were not aware that South Africans can register to vote when they are 16 years old. Although those aged 16 to 19 were more inclined than the average person to know this, the majority within this age group were still unaware of the registration age.

There are a number of potential focus areas for promoting youth social cohesion through sport, community and civic organisations. Special efforts need to be given to child and youth participation in civic engagement and tolerance.

According to research conducted (which can be extrapolated to both children and youth) during the development of the National Youth Policy 2015 - 2020, "The socio-economic situation of young people has in general improved over the past five years. While these improvements may not necessarily be attributable to the National Youth Policy 2009 - 2014, the Policy provided a framework and space for other policies to contribute to youth development."

Despite this progress, there is much more to be done. Access to education and skills development has improved, but the quality of education and educational outcomes remains a challenge. The country still has an unacceptably high number of children and young people who are not in education, employment or training. While some progress has been made in getting state organs involved in youth development, more needs to be done to bring the private sector on board.

4.7 Mainstreaming

The beneficiation and participation of vulnerable groups within the metros' planning and budgeting process is not adequately reflected within the BCMM Service Delivery Implementation Budget Plan.

Of specific concern to the metro are those vulnerable groups within communities who are most often marginalized or excluded from the mainstream economy and to this end within the Integrated Development Plan the following groups are classified as Special Programmes Vulnerable Groups / Cross-Cutting issues namely; HIV and AIDS, Gender, Disability, Older Persons, Children and Youth.

Each of the Special Programmes Focal Areas has a dedicated BCMM Strategy which have common priority areas related to mainstreaming of vulnerable groups in order to decrease their vulnerability, increase access to basic services, promote public participation in municipal processes and as well as mechanisms for moral regeneration.



Transversal mainstreaming seeks to firstly address and redress the challenges faced by marginalized groups in terms of their susceptibility or becoming at risk or negatively impacted on due to various factors namely; biological (access to clean water, sanitation and health services), behavioral (gender inequality) and social factors (unsafe housing / inadequate environmental lighting) place children and women at risk of social violence.

Secondly, transversal mainstreaming focuses on vulnerability namely, the consequences and results of being for instance HIV infected, the ability of child headed households, indigents and those living in abject poverty to access livelihood assets and support from the state and other agencies.

Whilst a number of mainstreaming initiatives are already in place within the metro namely; the Indigent Policy, Supply Chain Management Policy, Employment Equity and the Expanded Public Works Programme with its focus on women, youth and person with disabilities, greater strategic emphasis needs to be placed on how directorates through their core business strive to eliminate or mitigate further marginalization of vulnerable groups.

It is imperative that a multi-sectoral vulnerability mainstreaming response be implemented into the metro's core functions both internally as an employer, and externally as a service provider there by improving child and youth health and wellbeing.







SECTION 5

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS

SECTION 5

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS

The BCMM Child & Youth Development Strategy has 7 Strategic Areas of Focus which will integrate and institutionalize child and youth development into the socio, political and economic mainstream of the metro's Integrated Development Plan within the relevant national and provincial guidelines and policies. This will be achieved through the identification and optimization of strategic priority areas with impetus. The 7 Strategic Areas of Focus are:



The following table illustrates proposed catalytic interventions for the short term

Table 5.1: Proposed Short-Term Catalytic Interventions

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITIES / INITIATIVES	MEASURABLE INDICATORS	ENVISAGED STAKEHOLDERS
Strengthen metro youth development agenda	Appoint BCMM Youth Manager within the Executive Mayor's Office	Resourced youth desk and no of programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BCMM Executive Mayor's Office • Human Resources • Finance
Institutionalize child and youth development within metro IDP processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BCMM Child & Youth Development Strategy • Child and youth participation and beneficitation within local government processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BC Council approved BCMM Child & Youth Development Strategy • No of funded youth beneficitation programmes reported on by directorates within the metro 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BCMM Council • Executive Mayor's Office • Special Programmes • Performance Management Unit • IDP • All Directorates • Youth Council • Youth stakeholders • Child stakeholders
Provision of comprehensive ECD package	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operationalize roll-out Essential Package ECD Services • Profile and advocate for child friendly metro • Institutionalize child development within metro IDP processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BC Council approved BCMM Child & Youth Development Strategy • No of Ward Committees with ECD focal person • No of ward based Social Labs with ECD stakeholder representation • No of funded child development programmes reported on by directorates within the metro 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BCMM Council • Executive Mayor's Office • Special Programmes • Performance Management Unit • Finance • IDP • All Directorates • CDWs • Ward Committees • Child stakeholders



OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITIES / INITIATIVES	MEASURABLE INDICATORS	ENVISAGED STAKEHOLDERS
Increase child and youth participation and leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ward child and youth structures • BCMM child and youth orientated communication tools e.g. Youth Portal / web page 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of capacitation building sessions for ward child and youth structures • No of on-line hits Youth Portal / web page 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BCMM Executive Mayors Office • Public Participation • Special Programmes • Communications • Youth Council • NYDA • Youth stakeholders • Child stakeholders
Strengthen metro Contractor Development Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimize BCMM SCM Contractor Development Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of emerging contractors participating / benefiting in programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BCMM Supply Chain Unit • All Directorates
Increase youth access to employment and mobility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driver license programme • BCMM Bursary Fund Policy • Creating youth employment and entrepreneur opportunities • Youth in agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of youth drivers licence initiatives • No of youth passing their drivers licence • No of youth accessing Bursary Fund and graduating from training centres / tertiary institutions • No of Bursary Fund youth in internships, employed or entrepreneurs • No of youth rural and urban agriculture programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BCMM Executive Mayors Office • Traffic • Special Programmes • Local Economic Development, • All Directorates • Youth Council • Office of the Premier • IDZ / Coega • National Youth Development Agency • Financers • Institutions of higher learning



OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITIES / INITIATIVES	MEASURABLE INDICATORS	ENVISAGED STAKEHOLDERS
Address HIV/AIDS, teenage pregnancy and parenting support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-stakeholder awareness and intervention programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in teenage pregnancy HIV prevalence rate stabilized No of HIV positive youth on ARVs No of parenting support initiatives Reduction in child abuse and neglect incidences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BCMM Executive Mayors Office MAC ECAC Dept of Soc Dev Dept. of Health Dept. of Education Youth Stakeholders Civil society Funded programmes e.g. Partnerships e.g. Bumbin-gomso Youth Council Child stakeholders
Reduction in BCMM crime incidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Policing Forums 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of youth trained as Peace Officers Reduction in crime stats Increased compliance with municipal by-laws including adherence to legal operating/ trading hours of taverns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BCMM Council BCMM Health & Public Safety SAPS Youth Council Child stakeholders
Increase health and well-being of metro children and youth through sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metro child and youth sports development programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of child and youth sports development programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BCMM Council BCMM HR & Finance Sports Development and Municipal Services Metro Sport Council Youth Council Child stakeholders Dept. of Ed DSRAC Dept. Soc Dev Sports Federations Private sector



It is acknowledged that BCMM will partner with government departments, relevant development role payers including parents / guardians, non-government organizations, private entities, federations, civil society and the business sector.

5.1 Mainstream Child and Youth Development

Goal: Creation of Youth Unit within the metro with dedicated resources and operationalize roll-out Essential Package ECD Services

Linkages to Provincial Youth Strategy Pillar

1: Creating an enabling environment and National Integrated Early Childhood Development Policy: Comprehensive Package ECD Services by means of building social capital, advocacy, strengthening youth identity and self-esteem for young people to fully participate in society and communities.

Child specific strategic objectives and key interventions are detailed in Area of Focus 7 of this Strategy.

Strategic objective(s):

- Provide an enabling environment for youth participation.
- Create a youth unit in the Executive Mayor's Office driving youth programmes.
- Develop an integrated youth development programme in partnership with all BCMM directorates and external stakeholders.
- Ensure that all BCMM directorates allocate a minimum of 30% of their budget towards youth empowerment.

- Develop and implement effective monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track progress in mainstreaming of youth development.
- Ensure inclusion of youth in all institutional structures and inculcate a spirit of patriotism in youth as well as understanding their role in civic awareness and national reconstruction.

Proposed key interventions:

- Resourced Youth Development Unit as per the proposed institutional arrangement.
- Develop and implement an annual plan of action in line with the metro Child & Youth Development Strategy 2016/21.
- Encourage the formation of youth structures for participation in Integrated Budget and Planning processes.
- Metro Council to have 40% Representation of Youth Councilors.
- Source and allocate metro Budget for Youth Unit programmes and projects.
- Develop a procurement policy that will ensure 30% of procurement budget directly benefits Youth owned entities.
- Establish innovative communication methods targeting youth.
- Forge collaborations with various spheres of government and other youth stakeholders iro child and youth development.
- Institutionalise child and youth indicators within metro performance management system.



5.2 Comprehensive Health Services

Goal: Effective health and support services to ensure wellbeing of children, youth and parents within BCMM, promoting health and combating substance abuse.

Linkages to National Youth Policy Area of Focus

2: Health care and combating substance abuse and National Integrated Early Childhood Development Policy: Health care and parental support pregnant women, new parents, infants and youth children.

Child specific strategic objectives and key interventions are detailed in Area of Focus 7 of this Strategy.

Strategic objective(s):

- Strengthened intergovernmental relations with relevant sector departments to ensure effective implementation of health awareness and cure programmes.
- Reduction in teenage pregnancy rate amongst BCMM youth.
- Stabilization of teenage HIV prevalence rate and uptake of ARVs.
- Reduction in substance abuse by the youth of BCMM.
- Reduction in fatalities and injuries associated with circumcision schools within BCMM.
- Proactively address and enhance implementation of existing children and young people HIV& AIDS development programmes and sectoral strategies.

Proposed key interventions:

- Host an annual Anti-Drug and Alcohol Campaign amongst the youth.
- Youth Development Unit to ensure that youth is represented adequately in the Local Drug Action Committee.
- SAPS should provide quarterly stats to the Executive Mayor on the arrest of drug dealers and the prosecution thereof.
- Facilitate use of recreational and artistic activities to raise awareness around HIV/AIDS and healthy living.
- Facilitate effective coordination between various HIV/AIDS sector organizations and BCMM.
- Distribute HIV/AIDS awareness pamphlets to all wards.
- Initiate awareness campaigns at schools entailing writing of essays on consequences of teenage pregnancy.

5.3 Child and Youth Participation in democracy

Goal: Child and youth beneficiation and participation within socio, political, economic and local government democracy.

Linkages to Provincial Youth Strategy Pillar 4:

Township and rural hubs and National Integrated Early Childhood Development Policy: Public participation and awareness ECD ensuring all children and youth regardless irrespective of urban, peri-urban or rural participate and benefit from socio, economic and local government opportunities.

Child specific strategic objectives and key interventions are detailed in Area of Focus 7 of this Strategy.



Strategic objective(s):

- Capacitate youth on how to participate in the economy and optimize existing opportunities and resources.
- Encourage youth to focus on 3 proposed clusters / sectors namely; automotive, enterprise and industry.
- Attract youth to the agriculture and food production economies.
- Increased voter education within the BCMM.
- Ensure youth is educated about democracy and the rights and responsibilities associated with it.
- Increase youth participation in BCMM IDP processes.
- Ensure advocacy on youth participation.

Proposed key interventions:

- Develop and maintain a database of township and rural hubs as well as vacant land suited for youth entrepreneurship initiatives.
- Host an annual youth development summit between different political parties and youth organizations.
- Youth Unit to encourage and monitor youth participation in local ward committees and other council and municipal structures.
- Host Annual Council Youth Day.
- Facilitate participation in District and Provincial Youth Parliament.
- Educate young people on Council and metro functions.
- Facilitate youth networking with development stakeholders including financiers and mentors.
- Encourage the registration of youth owned NPOs and/or CBOs.

- Develop social media targeted and youth friendly communication tools for e.g. quarterly BCMM Youth newsletter for youth in all wards.
- Develop a credible electronic database of young people in various sectors for optimization of networking and referrals.

5.4 Education and Skills Development

Goal: Enabled and empowered children and youth making a meaningful socio economic contribution optimizing available skills development opportunities.

Linkages to Provincial Youth Strategy Pillar 3:

Education and skills development and National Integrated Early Childhood Development Policy: Early learning support services to facilitate a relevant and responsive talent and skills pipeline for children and youth both in and out of school.

Child specific strategic objectives and key interventions are detailed in Area of Focus 7 of this Strategy.

Strategic objective(s):

- Increase number of educated and qualified youth to actively participate in the economy.
- Improved youth employability through opportunities for skills development.
- Effective support to youth in order to gain access to economic and further learning opportunities.
- Enhance and optimize partnerships benefiting youth skills development and employment.



Proposed key interventions:

- Regular Youth Development Centre Outreach and Career Guidance initiatives within schools.
- Facilitate successful hosting of career expos and guidance for all wards.
- Monitor annual matric pass rate in BCMM.
- Develop and maintain a database of bursaries, learnerships for dissemination to youth.
- Roll-out of second chances education programme for pupils not completed formal schooling.
- Increase and support access for school drop outs to obtaining grade 12 or alternative TVET qualifications.
- Empower youth with job readiness skills.
- Initiate and host BCMM annual best learner and teacher awards.
- Mobilize partnerships to increase number of youth accessing BCMM Bursary Fund.
- Facilitate internships for at least 10 graduates per year with Government Departments and Private Sector Companies.
- Facilitate Learnerships for at least 100 young people per year.
- Explore and develop youth friendly communication tools for e.g. Youth Portal.
- Partner with stakeholders for school camps on leadership, nation building and self-reliance.

5.5 Sports, Arts and Culture

Goal: Reduction in crime incidents and ensuring that mechanisms for cultural preservation are promoted.

Linkages to Provincial Youth Strategy Pillar 2:

Placement of youth for vocational qualification and Pillar 3: Education and skills development and National Integrated Early Childhood Development Policy: Play, recreational and cultural amenities. This focus area will (over and above that which is mentioned in BCMM Child & Youth Development Strategic Area Of Focus 4), also provide opportunities for children and youth including those with disabilities, in and out of educational institutions, school, school drop outs and school leavers through sports, arts and culture.

Child specific strategic objectives and key interventions are detailed in Area of Focus 7 of this Strategy.

Strategic objective(s):

- Enhance holistic human development through sports, arts and culture with emphasis on youth and children.

Proposed key interventions:

- Assist youth to pursue non mainstream education and careers within the sports, arts and culture disciplines.
- Advocate for funding for trainings and internships as above.
- Improve access to and usage of metro Art Centers.
- Facilitate the establishment of Youth Sports Committee and ensure provision and maintenance of all available facilities.



- Conduct a BCMM wide audit of sports and arts infrastructure.
- Ensure each ward has a central sporting facility accessible to all residents of the ward.
- Facilitate various schools sports tournaments and facilitate public viewing areas for major sporting events.
- Establish and host an annual youth cultural Indaba in BCMM.
- Facilitate participation of young people in environmental projects and programmes.

5.6 Economic growth & sustainable livelihoods

Goal: Youth beneficiation and participation within the local economy and entrepreneurship initiatives and access for children to social protection and basic services.

Linkages to Provincial Youth Strategy Pillar 5:

Enterprise and entrepreneurship development and Pillar 2: Placement of youth for vocational qualification and National Integrated Early Childhood Development Policy: Social protection and access to basic services. This area of focus seeks to promote innovative mechanisms to increase youth entrepreneurship along with mentorship such that youth participation as well as access for children to social protection and basic services is mainstreamed within the economy and metro.

Child specific strategic objectives and key interventions are detailed in Area of Focus 7 of this Strategy.

Strategic objective(s):

- Increase economic participation among BCMM youth in relation to entrepreneurial activity.
- Ensure employment opportunities available to BCMM youth, particularly self-employment.
- Promote culture of entrepreneurship among the BCMM youth.
- Monitor government spending towards youth entrepreneurs and cooperatives.

Proposed key interventions:

- Youth Unit to monitor the awarded monthly tender registers and municipal procurement benefit for youth.
- Develop and facilitate entrepreneurial training workshops, programmes and financial support for youth owned SMMEs and co-operatives.
- Facilitate the amendment of the procurement policy such that 30% of procurement budget benefits Youth owned entities.
- Encourage youth business owners to enlist on the supplier database.
- Lobby and monitor appointment of young people within BCMM.
- Encourage mentorship and role-modelling by successful and respected community members.
- Maintain a database of youth skills development programmes as well as unemployed out of school youth and facilitate linkages to opportunities including career expos.
- Optimise partnerships and programmes targeting youth interns, vocational training and apprenticeships.



5.7 Improved Childhood Development

Goal: Prioritize the effective provision of an essential package of services that will ensure that the rights of children aged 0 – 14 years are realised.

Linkage to National Integrated Early Childhood Development Policy, for a multi-sectoral Comprehensive Package of ECD services and support namely: Essential Package ECD Services prioritized within Comprehensive Package: (subject to immediate realization)

- Free birth certification for all children born in South Africa;
- Basic preventative and curative health care for pregnant women, infants and young children to secure their mental and physical health;
- Food and nutrition – maternal, infant and child services;
- Safe care and quality early learning – in the absence of a parent;
- Early learning support services – home, community and centre based; and
- Information about ECD.

Comprehensive Package ECD Services: (subject to progressive realization)

- Social protection services;
- Protection from abuse and neglect with psychosocial support and social assistance;
- Subsidised and affordable water, sanitation and energy;
- Access to safe housing ; and
- Play, recreational and cultural amenities.

Strategic objective(s):

- Raise the profile, advocate and create awareness for child-friendly metro environments supportive of opportunities for learning and participation of all children from conception.
- Parenting support that will enable parents and caregivers to promote and provide optimal development of children.
- Improved health care, nutrition and social protection.
- Removing barriers to services, learning and participation.
- Reasonable accommodation in respect of adaptive and special needs.

Proposed key interventions:

- Capacitate Ward Councillors and Ward Committee members on the importance of ECD and how to drive an effective ECD programme in their ward.
- Ensure that the “voice” of the child and especially ECD is represented within Ward Committees along with other Interest Groups i.e. Youth, Gender etc.
- Ensure Ward Committees have an ECD / child agenda item and that challenges / current backlogs which are of immediate concern to ECD interest groups are prioritized and efforts made to resolve such.
- Ward based Social Labs as chaired by the Ward Councillor to include an ECD / child care and protection stakeholder as they are rolled out.
- Facilitate capacitation sessions through ward based Social Labs for Ward Based Health Workers / Community Development Workers, Clinic Staff and ECD Practitioners iro birth registration processes, early identification of disabilities and developmental delays in children, monitoring health and nutrition, mechanisms for



effective monitoring of child welfare as well as extend continued support to parents where family support is inadequate and access to ECD services is limited.

- Set up a referral network to ensure effective support for affected children and parents
- Engage relevant partners to ensure that children are healthy and well-nourished with monitoring through ECD Centers, Clinics and Home Visiting Programmes.
- Through COGTA, elicit support from CWP and EPWP to maintain buildings, gardens, feeding projects and support for ECD practitioners
- Institutionalize children and especially ECD as a cross-cutting mainstreaming issue within the metro Integrated Development Plan such that metro leadership and senior management develop a broad understanding of the importance of ECD for redressing inequality, improving health, education, social development, inclusion and economic growth.
- Develop creative mechanisms for the inclusion and participation of children within the local government public participation and Integrated Development Planning processes.
- Strive for BCMM to be a “child friendly city” with emphasis on human settlement suburb upgrades as well as the design and development of new suburbs.
- Promote shared ECD / child indicators within institutional performance management over and above Grant-In-Aid and Indigent Policy access.
- Accountability and budget for ECD infrastructure and investment in human capital through both center and non-center based programmes are included in the IDPs and allocated budgets are spent efficiently.
- Facilitate private-public partnerships that will promote the equitable provision of services to

children throughout the metro, giving priority to the most disadvantaged communities.

- Have ECD as a standing agenda item for Intergovernmental Relations (IGR) Forum meetings.
- Map geographical spread of children under 5 in BCMM and projections of population changes for the next 5 years.
- Establish the number of ECD Centers and number of children reached per ward so as to identify under-serviced wards.
- Prioritize the provision of infrastructure to the poorest communities in the short to medium term.
- Facilitate access to land for sustainable livelihoods and ECD programmes.
- All infrastructure planning to be undertaken through the “eye of a child” noting the needs of children in terms of water, sanitation, roads, play and recreational areas etc.
- Ensure that infrastructure is designed to include children with barriers to learning and participation.
- Ensure all fixed and mobile metro libraries are ECD / child friendly including toy library facilities.
- Lobby for policies relating to the inclusion of young children with disabilities or developmental delays in ECD learning programmes.
- Ensure that places of partial care are able to admit children who have disabilities.
- New and or reviewed metro policies and by-laws to take cognisance of ECD and the child.
- Enforce by-laws and issue / monitor environmental health certificates.
- Provide information within metro communication tools encouraging an understanding of positive parenting, and an awareness of the needs of children and promoting the metro as a “child-friendly city”.





SECTION 6

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

SECTION 6

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The BCMM Child & Youth Development Strategy will be reviewed every 5 years or in light of evidence that indicates that this strategy is not meeting the outcomes envisaged. An annual implementation plan will specify details of targets to be reached in the short, medium and long term, and evaluation tools will specify quantitative and qualitative indicators with time frames, which will assist in tracking progress on the achievement of strategy objectives.

Youth for structures and other affected parties may consult with the Youth Unit on the efficacy of this strategy and the extent to which it achieves its aims.

The implementing role players will use these tools in their internal M&E process by providing regular reports on strategy and programme performance which will be relayed directly to the Mayoral Office through the appropriate channels. Youth of BCMM as primary stakeholders and beneficiaries of this strategy must play an active role in the M&E process.

The expected outcome of this strategy should be evident from the following indicators:

- Number and names of specific projects aimed at the development of BCMM children and youth internally and externally;
- Amount of money and percentage of total budget allocated to such child and youth projects;
- Amount of money and percentage of procurement spending allocated to such youth enterprises;

- Number of child and young people undergoing training and development under the auspices of BCMM;
- Percentage increase in local youth entering and exiting institutions of higher learning and children into early child hood centres;
- Percentage increase in number of sports, arts and culture activities within BCMM;
- Decrease in the number of child headed households;
- Increase in the number of ECD Centres with access to running water and electricity;
- Increase in the number of land for ECD.





SECTION 7

CONCLUSION

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CONCLUSION

Through this reviewed Child and Youth Development Strategy 2017 - 2021, BCMM acknowledges that children and young people should be protagonists of their own development, and not merely recipients of government support. Coordination, partnership and integration with other role players such as National and the Eastern Cape Provincial Government, government agencies, NGOs, child and youth organizations, the private sector and Corporate Social Investment initiatives are emphasized. Resource mobilization and preparing the ground for delivery of child and youth development programmes is key to achieving success.

Children and youth are the future of the nation, and building a generation of young people with good access to support mechanisms is crucial for a better future of BCMM.





SECTION 8

REFERENCES

SECTION 8

REFERENCES

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BUFFALO CITY
METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY

BUFFALO CITY METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY
TRUST CENTRE - 11TH FLOOR - CNR NORTH & OXFORD STREETS - EAST LONDON
TELEPHONE 043 705 1015