

CONTENTS

Pg.

1.	Executive Summary	2
2.	Background	4
2.1	Introduction	4
3.	Current Status Quo	5
3.1	National	5
3.2	Western Cape	5
3.3	Breede Valley Area	5
4.	Legislative and Policy Framework	5
4.1	The 1994 White Paper on Reconstruction and Development	5
4.2	Draft National Youth Policy (2014-2019)	5
4.3	Western Cape Youth Strategy (2013)	6
4.4	Framework for youth Development of Local Government (2008)	6
5.	Definition of youth, purpose and scope, vision and goals, principles	6
5.1	Definition of youth	6
5.2	Purpose	7
5.3	Scope	7
5.4	Vision, Mission, Goal and objectives	7
5.5	Principles	8
6.	Conceptual framework for youth Development	9
6.1	The Rational	9
6.2	The Framework	10
7.	Strategic Pillars	11
8.	Roles and Responsibilities of Municipal Structures and Officials	17
9.	Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of youth development framework	19
10.	Conclusion	20

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This BVM youth policy reflects the Municipality's political and strategic intentions on the mainstreaming of youth development in all policies, programmes and plans. The policy provides the framework against which the Breede Valley Municipality, as well as other sectors of society in BVM, can develop and implement programmes and projects that will facilitate the inclusion of youth in socio-economic growth.

The five socio-economic challenges that the youth face in BVM are ***drug abuse, teenage pregnancy, unemployment, crime and illiteracy.***

The purpose of the policy is to coordinate and deliver youth development strategically by all sectors of society in the Breede valley area and in line with the Western Cape Youth development strategy (2013) and the draft National Youth Policy (NYP) (2014 – 2019). The beneficiaries of the policy are young people in the Breede Valley area. The policy also adopts the role and responsibilities of the Municipal structure from the framework of youth development in local government (2008) that will represent political commitment to youth development.

The policy will also follow some of the priorities that the NYP (2014-2019) identified that need attention to address challenges faced by youth that includes ***education and training, employment, hunger and poverty, participation, globalisation, information and communication technologies, youth and conflict and socio-economic growth.***

The vision of the policy is “promoting an integrated, holistic and sustainable youth development through socio-economic growth” and the strategy is to “facilitate and promote the mainstreaming of youth development in all policies, programmes and plans in the Breede Valley Municipality and other sectors of Breede Valley area's society that provides socio-economic services to youth”.

The key outcomes of the policy inform its four strategy pillars which are:

- **Education and Training**
 - Educated, Empowered and prepared for life
- **Economic opportunity**
 - Supported, Developed and income stability
- **Youth, social development and Youth Social Cohesion**
 - Improved, Resilient and Reconnected
- **Youth Excellence and International Networking**
 - Recognized, Rewarded and International links

Each pillar has its own rationale, objectives and programmes. These indicators are additional to the overall outcomes of the policy. The impact and effectiveness of a policy lies in its implementation.

The Policy therefore explains implementation and support structures as well as role and responsibilities of key role-players such as the Community Development Officer, youth council, portfolio councillor, youth ward representative, youth desk and multi-party youth caucus. Implementation in turn requires sufficient and appropriate resource allocations, ranging from human capacity to financial support.

Finally, all policies must be monitored and evaluated in terms of its implementation and its impact, which in terms of this policy, is the improvement in lives of youth in BVM.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Youth are the heart and future of the Western Cape economy. Yet, the life chances of many young people are blighted. Thus youth development has been high on the transformation agenda of the country's democratic government since 1994, as reflected in the White Paper on Reconstruction and Development (RDP) which states that youth development must generally:-

“Focus on education and training, job creation, and enabling young people to realise their full potential and participate fully in the society and their future. It must restore the hope of our youth in the future, and in their capacity to channel their resourcefulness and energy into reconstruction and development. “

Government also established institutions to drive youth development by developing and implementing additional youth focused policies and programmes. The draft National Youth Policy (2014 – 2019) was established. It addressed policy gaps and persistent challenges that hamper young people from enjoying and exercising their full political, human, social and economic rights in a just, free and democratic South Africa.

On Provincial level, the Western Cape Department developed a youth development strategy (2013) which guide the municipalities in mainstreaming youth development into their policies, plans, programmes and management practices. The objectives of the strategy are:

- To guide municipalities on designing, implementing and monitoring of youth development.
- To support municipalities and local government role-players to mainstream youth development into their plans and programmes.
- To provide a legislative framework on which youth development programmes can inform Local Government to plan, implement and monitor youth development processes.

This BVM Youth Policy was developed within this national and provincial context. It draws on existing policy directives to inform and guide the mainstreaming of youth development in all of the policies, programmes and plans of Breede Valley Municipality. It promotes the full participation of youth in mainstream socio-economic activities and acknowledges youth as both – beneficiaries of services, and agents of change.

The policy is structured as follows:

- Context within which the Policy was developed.
- Reflects the definition of youth, the vision, goal, principles and expected outcomes of the BVM Policy
- Framework of youth development and the strategy pillars
- Addresses monitoring and evaluating implementation and impact of the BVM Policy

3. CURRENT STATUS QUO

3.1 NATIONAL QUO

According to the South African June 2014 labour force survey, unemployment amongst young people between the ages of 15 to 35 is at 36.1 % which is almost double that of adults aged 35 to 64 which stand at 15.6 %. At 57.8 % the labour absorption rate for adults is almost twice that of young people which 30.8 % is.

3.2 WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE

The Western Cape has a population of 5 288 734 people. 1 063 673 or 18% are between the ages of 15 and 24. 26 % are between the ages of 10 and 24. If we add the 25 – 35 age cohort included in the National definition this increases to just over 2.5 million representing 44% of the population. Breede Valley Area consists of fewer than 3% of the population.

3.3 BREEDE VALLEY AREA

The population of Breede Valley was counted as 166 825 during the 2011 census with a growth rate of 1.31%, which comprises of approximately 42 527 households. Out of 12 184 unemployment persons in 2011, 20, 2 % consist of unemployment youth.

In summary, the current status quo validates the critical need to empower and develop youth so that they can make a meaningful contribution to the socio-economic development of the country and building South Africa as a united, cohesive and democratic country.

4. LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

4.1 The 1994 White Paper on Reconstruction and Development

This White Paper deals with issues of social and economic redress required by the country as a result of apartheid's discriminatory laws. The RDP contains specific commitments to the empowerment of youth by ensuring the development of suitable programmes to address the education and training; job creation and recreation needs of youth.

4.2 NDP (National Development Plan)

The NDP focus on strengthening youth service programmes and introduce new, community-based programmes to offer young people life-skills training, entrepreneurship training and opportunities to participate in community development programmes.

4.3 Draft National Youth Policy (2014 -2019)

The draft National Youth Policy identifies 15 priorities that need attention to address challenges face by youth. These include education, employment, hunger and poverty, health, the environment, drug abuse, juvenile delinquency, leisure, girls and young women and participation, globalisation, information and communication technologies, HIV/AIDS, youth and conflict, and intergenerational relationships.

4.4 Western Cape Youth Development Strategy (2013)

The strategy articulates how the Western Cape Government can, using a whole-of-society approach, in partnerships with non-governmental and private sector role-players, faith-based organisations and the youth of the province, create an enabling environment for all young people to thrive in the Western Cape.

4.5 Framework for youth development for local Government (2003)

The framework identifies the specific roles and responsibilities of Local Municipalities by co-ordinating community-level processes in respect of youth development and service delivery and ensuring that participation mechanisms are sufficiently accessible and sufficiently proactive to enable the participation of youth in governance, planning, service delivery and monitoring.

5. DEFINITION OF YOUTH, PURPOSE AND SCOPE, VISION, MISSION AND GOAL, PRINCIPLES

5.1 DEFINITION OF YOUTH

The National Youth Policy (2009 – 2014) is used inclusively to refer to young people as those falling within the age group of 14 – 35 years. This is based on the mandate of the National Youth Commission Act 1996 and the National Youth Policy 2000. This inclusive approach takes into account, both historical as well as present-day conditions. Although much has changed for young people since the advent of democracy in 1994, the motivation for 35 years as the upper age limit of the youth has not yet changed since historical imbalances in the country are yet to be fully addressed. This definition is also consistent with the definition of youth as contained in the African Youth Charter (African Union, 2006) which defines youth as those between the ages of 15 and 35 years, although the latter excludes the 14 year olds. This does not present a challenge as South Africa includes a broader rather than narrower definition of youth. The age definition also recognizes the need to segment certain age categories to enhance and focus interventions in addressing particular issues and concerns related to each age group. For example, this age definition could be broken down in a 1 – 6 range with a focus on early childhood development; 7 – 14 range with focus on citizenship development and value development; 15 – 19 range with a focus on education and training; 20 – 24 range with a focus on transition from school to work; 25 – 28 range with a focus on training, learnerships and employment.

5.2 PURPOSE

The overall purpose of this BVM Youth Policy is to:

- Strategically guide the mainstreaming of youth development in all policies, programmes and plans of the Breede Valley Area in particular, and of other sectors of Breede Valley society that provide services to youth; and
- To align the youth development approach of the Breede Valley and other sectors of society to that contained in the NYP (2014 – 2019).

5.3 SCOPE

The policy applies to:

Implementers

- All public service employees, officials and departments within the BVM.
- All private sector institutions in BVM that, through their corporate social investment programmes or other such programmes; deliver services to the people of BVM.
- All organised youth structures and organisations operating in BVM.
- All other community based, faith-based, non-government organisations (NGO's) and other such organisations of civil society.
- All other interested parties, volunteers and stakeholders who participate in the delivery of services to people within BVM.
- All persons involved actively or indirectly in delivering socio-economic services.

Beneficiaries

- All young people; falling within the age group of 14 to 35 years; that live in Breede Valley Area.
- All organized youth structures and organisations operating in BVM.

5.4 VISION & MISSION, GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

- The **vision** of this policy speaks to identified challenges of youth and the approach that will be applied in facilitating youth development. It also draws on the visions of national and provincial youth development documents.

5.4.1 The Vision

*“Promoting an integrated skill full and sustainable platform for
Youth development through active participation.”*

5.4.2 The Mission

*“To develop sustainable opportunities through skills,
Economic development and viable growth.”*

- The **goal** usually reflects what one aspires to achieve or do. As in the case of the vision, the goal of this policy also speaks to identified challenges of youth and the approach that will be applied in facilitating youth development. It also draws on the goals of national and provincial youth development documents.

5.4.3 The Goal

To achieve quality education, training and jobs and a higher standard of living by age 35.

5.4.4 The objectives

- Prioritise diversity and promote equality
- Create ownership and ensure a well-educated youth
- Create partnerships and increase job opportunities
- Establish youth desks to create a point of access to information on opportunities for all youth in all towns
- Create a safer environment through awareness programmes
- Establish functional youth forums and BVM Youth council to represent young people in the Breede Valley

5.5 PRINCIPLES

The policy endorses all the principles contained in the NYP 2014 – 2019; i.e.:

- **Accessibility** – young women and men of diverse backgrounds must access resources and services crucial to their total development.
- **Responsiveness** – all youth development service providers should respond to the needs and concerns of young people and be guided by the intention to act in their best interest thus maximising their human potential.
- **Holistic** – youth development initiatives must encompass all aspects of a young person’s life and respond to their physical, psychological, social, economic and spiritual needs within the socio-political environment thus ensuring that they gain the necessary knowledge, skills and experience required to ensure a smooth transition into adult life.
- **Integration** – the need for different key role players such as government, civil society, private and business sectors to co-ordinate their efforts to ensure greater impact in developing young people.
- **Diversity** – youth development interventions must recognise and acknowledge the diverse backgrounds from which young people come from and celebrate the roles played by different agents of socialisation, tradition, culture and spiritually in the development of young women and men.

- **Non-discriminatory** – all youth development initiatives should not discriminate against young people on the basis of age, gender, race, sexual orientation, disability or any other form of discrimination as enshrined in the Constitution of the country. This principle acknowledges the impact of socialisation and promotes respect for human rights.
- **Sustainable development** – young people’s assets, potential, capacity and capability must be maximised so that they can respond effectively and efficiently to life’s challenges without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- **Transparency** – institutions and organisations involved in youth development should operate in a transparent and accountable manner.
- **Participation and inclusion** – service providers must design policies, strategies and programmes for and with young people by sharing information, creating opportunities and involving them in decision-making as active participants in their own development. Young people should own the outcomes of the development process and should view human rights as a fundamental basis for human development.
- **Social Cohesion** – youth development interventions should promote inclusion of youth people as a significant part of societal structures by involving them in democratic and nation-building activities.
- **Youth Service** – young people should be involved in meaningful activities which benefit communities whilst developing their sense of patriotism and their abilities through learning and service.
- **Redress** – it is essential to recognise the different ways in which young people have been affected by the injustices of the past and address these injustices through equitable policies, programmes and resource allocation.

6. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

6.1 RATIONALE

Structural poverty and inequality, crime, constrained choices and inadequate life chances, the absence of networks and support often results in a sense of hopelessness, an inadequate sense of self, high tolerance for risk and risk taking behaviour.

Therefore one of the primary goals of a youth development policy must be to give young people in this municipality a real and imminent sense of possibilities, increase their access to a pool of life chances and assist them in developing the immanent personal agency to carry them through life’s challenges as they grow into productive adulthood.

6.2 THE FRAMEWORK

The BVM youth development policy provides a framework for all stakeholders to work effectively together to increase the rates of transition to successful adulthood. It provides a local goal, six objectives, four pillars of action and a series of programmes to achieve the ongoing, continuous support required to support young people in making the various transitions to adulthood.

The framework focuses on what is needed to support positive youth development at scale and cost-effectively. With this lens it is biased towards supporting and expanding the life chances of those youth who want to make positive responsible choices.

7. STRATEGIC PILLARS

No.	Pillar	Rationale	Objective
1	Youth and skills Development	Training impact on young people's ability to find work and also the levels of income they can command. Access to quality education for all the Breede Valley Area's youth is therefore key to levelling the playing fields.	To ensure youth are literate, numerate and prepared for life and work.
2.	Economic Opportunity	Productive adulthood requires participation in the labour market. Youth bear a disproportionate burden of unemployment and require intermediation to assist them enter the labour market.	To provide opportunities for youth to have expanded work and labour market projects.
3.	Youth, Social Development and youth social cohesion	- A positive sense of self is rooted in a sense of identity and belonging. In functioning societies youth are afforded a variety of opportunities to develop this sense of self. In dysfunctional contexts youth often fail to create a sense of belonging. Given the endemic gang culture in the province this pillar focuses on providing alternative positive peer networks. Develop programmes that facilitate tolerance and acceptance of different races, culture and create a united society.	- Building the social capital and networks of youth. - Strengthening their identity, building their self-esteem, developing a sense of belonging.
5.	Youth Excellence and International networking	Reward and acknowledge youth that exceed in live. International exchange programs.	International networking among youth to create a global youth family. Promote future leaders.

For each pillar in the strategic framework an outcome/objective and set of programmes has been developed. As stated in the introduction these draw on the range of excellent work.

PILLAR 1: YOUTH AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAMMES:

Outcome	Objective	Proposed projects	Proposed activities and tasks
Every young person has access to opportunities to develop practical and economically valuable skills	Every young person who is not academically inclined is able to develop economically useful and valuable skills.	Partnership with educational institutions.	Career Counselling services, Skills development. Training institutions partner with business and government to strengthen connections between skills and work including in-service training opportunities.
	Young people with incomplete schooling are supported with bridges into training and work.	Skills intermediation: Bridging programme for out of school youth which feed into skills or internship programmes	FET colleges Learnerships through all SETA's
		Skills programmes and capacity building	Conduct a study on existing skills amongst youth. Conduct research on skills in demand in the market. Liaise with other local government bodies and private sectors to workshop skills programmes such as: - vocational programmes - ICT training programme - Short skills programme targeting out of school and unemployed youth.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entrepreneurial skills - Enrichment programmes on parenting skills, conflict resolution and problem solving in wards. <p>Develop and implement exhibitions and workshops about education, skills development and capacity building.</p>
	Learners in further education receives academic and social support	Bursaries	<p>Develop and implement a bursary strategy and plan that is responsive to the human resource development needs of BVM.</p> <p>Develop and implement a system for tracking the progress and sustainability of youth that have benefited from bursaries awarded to them.</p> <p>Identify and link youth with opportunities for bursary programmes offered by private sector institutions.</p>
		Driver's License programme	Liaise with other partners and service providers to bring this opportunity to selected youth.

PILLAR 2: YOUTH AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAMMES:

Outcome	Objective	Proposed projects	Proposed activities and tasks
To provide opportunities for youth to have expanded work and labour market prospects	To provide opportunities at scale for young people to enter the job market.	First jobs programmes providing new labour market entrants with a job linked using subsidies e.g. youth wage subsidy, skills and work and pay	Opportunities created for youth through EPWP
	Subsidised work opportunities to enable every young person who wants to work to work.	Employment works: A public-private partnership to provide subsidised work opportunities at scale to young people.	
	To provide services and networks to assist youth access jobs.	Job intermediation: To provide bridges into employment through intermediation services and work readiness training	Providing access to job opportunities by creating a jobs4u website. The jobs4U website must be more accessible to companies and the private sector
	Create partnerships with relevant government departments	Create a platform for direct interaction between the youth of the Breede Valley and Government	Financial planning programmes must be offered to the youth in our communities Micro Management programmes must be available in the communities Job shadowing programmes must be initiated

			<p>Access to Jobs and business</p> <p>Career counselling</p>
	Youth Business development programme	Funding for young entrepreneurs.	<p>Training programmes: Finance, Marketing and Production</p> <p>SMME's development programme</p>
	The promotion of Job creation and business opportunities for the Physically Challenged youth in the Breede Valley	Specials needs programme	<p>Access to employment opportunities</p> <p>Access to business opportunities and mentoring programmes</p> <p>Access to funding</p>

PILLAR 3: YOUTH, SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL COHESION

PROGRAMMES:

Outcome	Objective	Proposed projects	Proposed activities and tasks
Every youth will have a better self-esteem, building their confidence and sense of belonging.	Create access to social media, participation in decision making.	<p>Community Police Forum.</p> <p>Establishment of Youth Forums</p> <p>Establishment of BVM Youth Council</p>	<p>Develop and implement a Youth in Governance project that includes interaction with young people through social media and workshops on the importance of the IDP and an annual youth council session.</p> <p>Establish a youth council and programme and provide a platform for ward youth leaders to participate in, and share BVM programmes and projects.</p> <p>Facilitate the active participation of youth as members of, and in</p>

			<p>activities of Community Police Forums.</p> <p>Participation in Community Safety Forum activities: substance abuse awareness programmes, youth crime prevention programmes</p> <p>Awareness programmes on relevant and current issues in the community</p> <p>Establish and maintain Partnerships with Rehabilitation facilities</p> <p>Life skills programmes</p> <p>Youth leadership camps</p> <p>Fatherhood + parental guiding programme</p> <p>Arts and Culture support programmes</p> <p>Youth ward leaders</p> <p>Youth Sports development programmes</p>
	Youth with Disabilities	<p>Skills development for the physically challenged youth</p> <p>Inclusion of physically challenged youth in all municipal programmes</p>	<p>Training and educational programmes</p> <p>Arts and culture support programmes</p> <p>Sports development programmes for the physically challenged youth</p>

PILLAR 4: YOUTH EXCELLENCE AND INTERNATIONAL NETWORKING

PROGRAMMES:

Outcome	Objective	Proposed projects	Proposed activities and tasks
International networking among youth to create a global youth family. Promote future leaders.	Reward and acknowledge youth that excel in life. Partnership with International Institutions.	International exchange programs. Reward ceremonies for youth that excel in sport and academic. Youth Festivals	Approach Aalst City regarding exchange programs. Identify exceptional performers in schools/colleges. Celebrating youth achievements on a municipal level

8. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF MUNICIPAL STRUCTURE AND OFFICIALS

Municipal structures as well as officials have a big role to play in promoting youth development. They represent political commitment to youth development. It is therefore critical that their roles and responsibilities are clarified.

Table below sets out these roles, which must be implemented and monitored.

Role-players	Roles & Responsibilities
Executive Mayoral Committee / Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide political leadership for youth development • Ensures that the positions to drive youth development are filled and function effectively • Approve municipality programme and youth focused IDP's • Approve budgets for youth development • Advocate for youth development
Portfolio Councillor: Youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures that ward councillors champion youth development in their wards. • Champion youth development in the ward with support from ward committees
Ward Youth Forums/ Ward youth representative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Champion youth development at ward level. • Support coordination of youth initiatives at ward level. • Promote participation of youth in planning, decision making and governance processes.

Municipal Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures that municipality plans, projects and programmes mainstream youth development. • Provides oversight and capacity development to the youth unit. • Advocate for integration and mainstreaming of youth in all municipality programmes • Support the establishment and functioning of Youth Forums
IDP Manager	<p>Ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The IDP process allows for the voices of young people to be heard and their opinions considered • Various IDP components mainstream youth development • Youth development is mainstreamed through a implementation and monitoring of the IDP • To ensure that youth development reflects in SDBIP
IDP Representative Forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that communities and stakeholders are represented and are able to express their concerns and opinions in respect to youth development.
Director: Community Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that sector plans, programmes and projects mainstream youth development.
Municipal IGR Forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates and monitor implementation • Ensure that sectorial groups, interest groups are represented.
Community Development Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-ordinating community-level processes in respect of youth development and service delivery • Ensuring that participation mechanisms are sufficiently accessible and sufficiently proactive to enable the participation of youth in governance, planning, service delivery and monitoring. • Co-ordinating the youth unit and forums. • Coordinating the jobs4u project. • Creates a platform for interaction among the youth on all levels of society • Prepare and submit budget inputs for youth development • Coordinate the spending of youth budget in consultation with all relevant stakeholders

9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) OF YOUTH DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Monitoring and evaluation is a critical component of the Youth Development Strategic Framework. The main objective for monitoring is to evaluate the impact and effectiveness of youth development programmes. Such monitoring should look at the degree to which mainstreaming of youth development has occurred. It is a management tool that provides information:

- For making short-term decisions to improve the performance of the programme;
- For helping to find out whether the programme is being implemented according to plan;
- To help evaluate and influence the impact of the programme over a long-term; and;
- For advocacy and feedback to stakeholders.

Monitoring goes hand in hand with evaluation. Evaluation is a process aimed at finding out whether a programme is worthwhile, valuable or effective. Every objective set out in this framework has its own set of monitoring and evaluation indicators. Indicators have been developed to facilitate effective monitoring and evaluation. Youth development partners in this strategy must work towards the institutionalization of monitoring structures and processes.

9.1 GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR MONITORING

- Evaluating the effectiveness of the programme
- Measuring performance
- Evaluating the impact of policies and programmes
- Effectiveness specific and critical outcomes

9.2 PRE-REQUISITES FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION

For M&E to be effective the following must be in place:

- Sound understanding of youth development policies, plans and programmes;
- Internal, well-communicated and functional M&E systems;
- Clear lines of reporting and accountability within the municipality;
- Youth must be encouraged to play an active role in monitoring and evaluation;
- Clear key performance areas (KPA) based on clearly defined objectives, activities, outcomes and indicators; and
- Integrated youth development plan.

9.3 MONITORING AND EVALUATION INSTRUMENTS/TOOLS

- Monthly meetings; Quarterly reviews;
- Annual assessments and reviews and site visits

10. CONCLUSION

The purpose of the BVM youth policy is to address the status quo by strategically guiding the mainstreaming of youth development in all policies, programmes and plans of the Breede Valley in particular. Effective and consistent implementation of this policy should deliver the expected outcomes of the policy; which; collectively will create a better life for all youth in the Breede Valley Area.

Upon conclusion of the community participation process of the 1st draft of this policy, it was made clear that the youth of the Breede Valley wants to be developed. They want to develop themselves and want to be part of all developmental activities related to their future

For this policy to serve the purpose it was developed for we need committed leadership, the political will and active participation from the youth and all other relevant stakeholders and all implementers must be held accountable for the successful implementation of the policy.