

YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND URBAN MANAGEMENT IN GAUTENG PROVINCE

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AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

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ABSTRACT

South Africa is a country with a history of youth activism, today youth are found to be majority population. This paper investigate youth (18-34) participation in development planning in Gauteng Province, South Africa. The interest on this specific subject was due to the fact that the number of youth around the globe continue to increase, yet the youth are excluded from making contributions in development planning and urban management. In South Africa, participation in development planning is mostly state driven and is done through available structures and institutions. Youth involvement in shaping development is often occur in the form of protests and activism. It is observed that with the increasing number of youth in Gauteng, the majority of youth are not participating in state-led development planning. At the same time, this segment of the population is also the worse affected by development planning outcomes. The study made use of data from the Gauteng City Region that was collected in 2015 to measure satisfaction levels in Gauteng, and analyse youth participation in three state-led development planning and urban management participation meetings i.e. ward meetings, IDP meetings, and Imbizo's to determine the involvement of youth in those meetings. The study also performed a regression model to understand the factors affecting youth involvement in those meetings. The factors which were investigated were employment, income and levels of education. The findings are that the majority of youth who participated in the survey do not attend local government development planning meetings. While the youth population in Gauteng makes up 40% of the population, youth participation in the three strategic municipal planning meetings are as follows; Ward meeting 28,4% Imbizo 3.3% and IDP 1.3%. From the regression model, it appears that the one factor which plays a significant role on participation in ward meetings and Imbizo's is employment. Employment has a significant positive relationship to all local government development planning meeting. Non-participation by youth in development planning threatens peace, stability and good governance.

Key Words: Development Planning, Urban Management, Public Participation, Participation, Youth participation.

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Studying is a preoccupation that gets hold of your mind and requires patience and diligence. It starts a concept and through communication with others it begging to be real and one can't let go until the results are out and communicated. The study is an idea that is given to a person by God to solve the human problem on earth. The support I have received during this intellectual journey that culminated in this dissertation has made the journey much easier and rewarding and therefore I would like to acknowledge the following academic staff members:

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ACRONYMS

ANC: Africa National Congress	
CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation	
EA: Enumerators Area	
EU: European Union	
GCRO: Gauteng City Region Observatory.....	
GP: Gauteng Province.....	
GTI: GeoTerraImage	
IAP2: International Association for public participation.....	
IDP: Intergrated Development Plan.....	
MSA:Municipal Systems Act	
NDP: National Development Plan	
PJD: Party for Justice and Development	
PPS:Probability propotional size	
QoL: Quality of life	
SA: South Africa.....	
SPSS: Statistical Package fro Social Sciences.....	
UK:United Kingdom.....	
USA: United States of America	
WC: Ward Committee	

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Developing world population is predominately young and urbanizing. Today, the youth (ages 15 to 34) are about 1.2 billion, and roughly 87% is found in developing countries, it is the largest youth cohort in the history of population studies. The majority of this young people lives in cities, with cities of the developing world accounting for over 90% of urban growth worldwide. An estimated 60% of all urban dwellers will be under the age of 18 by 2030 (UN, 2015). In order to benefit from young people's capabilities, communities must ensure opportunities for the youth to be engaged in development processes (Yoshitaka, 2016).

Despite growing numbers of youth, young people are not greatly participating in development planning and urban management in their cities, they don't form part of decision-making which affects their present and future aspirations leaving them socially and politically marginalized (Ben-Attar, 2010). This results in them not making a meaningful contribution to the economy or their community. Moreover, they are often viewed as part of the problem, rather than part of the solution. For example, young people in the Arab States make up one-third of the population, they were excluded from decision-making on issues that directly affect their lives, such as lack of education, high unemployment and poverty and this resulted in the uprising (Mulderig, 2013). Youth exclusion in development planning and urban management can have far-reaching implications for communities and countries for example exclusion can lead to youth engagement in violence and conflict. In Sierra Leone, social exclusion was found to have been a major cause of prolonged civil war, to a greater extent than the diamond trade or political instability. Also in America, young people who feel alienated from society and excluded from job opportunities and decision-making turn to violence, crime and gangs (Ben-Attar 2010; Maxted, 2003)

The youth cohort living in urban areas is also increasing in Gauteng, South Africa. This fast-growing sector of the population is concerned about government non-delivery, but never take part in government public participation processes for policy formulation. In South Africa, Gauteng has the highest community service delivery protests, this helps explain, at least partially, the phenomenon of community unrest. In the Province, the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality and the City of Tshwane have the highest percentage of community protests (Jain, 2011). Like many other parts of South Africa, these protests have been characterised by violent service delivery protest. The majority of the people participating in

these violent protest are young people. In the 2009 to 2013 period, the IRIS database claims that of all crowd incidences, 10.8% or 4493 of these protest actions were attributed to local service delivery. An additional 1.2%, or 520 incidences, were related to community dissatisfaction with representation (SALGA, 2015).

The increase in the youth cohort of the urban population and the role of young people in decision-making command planners and government to understand the issues preventing youth participation in development planning and urban management so that the youth can be included for the benefit of inclusive participation.

1.2 BACKGROUND

Gauteng has a demographic boom of young people who do not only need to be economically empowered but also need to participate in developmental planning and urban management decision-making. This population growth can be observed from Stats SA census 2011 data and community survey 2016. Given Gauteng's youth 'bulge' in which 39.5 per cent of the population is aged between 18 and 34, it would be expected to find young people being the majority of active citizens in the participation of all activities. However, this is not the case. Youth participation in local government affairs and governance processes is characterised by high levels of apathy. Young people, whilst being the majority and most affected by local government processes, are the least interested in local government affairs. For example, in Zimbabwe in the 2013 general elections, the voters roll revealed that fewer people aged 30 and below registered to vote as compared to the census report (Musarurwa, 2018)

There could be many reasons for the youth to distance themselves from public participation however youth contribution is critical. Youth participation in local government decision-making, particularly development planning and management is not only a democratic right but also enables them to determine a better future for themselves as well as bringing about the socio-economic transformation they require the most.

Proper understanding and knowledge of public participation legislation, public participation structures and the role of public participation can assist in conducting public participation that is inclusive and meaningful.

With poor public participation by the youth and meaningless public participation that are not inclusive, the youth are constantly seeking an alternative structure and process in demanding their rights. They normally seek opportunities outside the set framework of the

ward committees, official forums and the elected leadership of the municipality, such as the mayor. For proper democracy to function, there are structures and systems in place that require citizens to participate. In this paper, we investigate youth participation in development planning and urban management and factors that influence non-participation amongst youth in Gauteng province, South Africa.

Youth representation and participation through these structures is of critical importance since these structures play a critical role in development planning and urban management at the local level.

1.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Even though in South Africa matters concerning the youth are elevated through the introduction of youth-focused policies such as National Youth Policy 2015 – 2020 and a recognition of the demographic dividend in Africa (IMF, 2014), youth participation in urban governance and planning is unknown. Young people continue to urbanise while cities continue to grow, therefore their participation in shaping the future of the cities is essential. However urban planning and management matters are poorly attended to by the youth, despite them being the most affected. The youth are under-represented at all levels of decision-making in institutions of decentralised governance, which limits their ability and power to influence laws, policies and governance, despite the fact that they are the majority in the society and the most affected by those decisions. The youth in Gauteng are not participating in urban planning and management meetings such as ward meetings, Imbizo meetings and Integrated Development Planning (IDP) meetings

1.4 HYPOTHESIS

There is poor participation in development planning and urban management by young people in Gauteng Province, South Africa. This poor participation can be attributed to socio-economic factors such as levels of education, unemployment, gender and low levels of income.

1.5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What are the levels of youth representation, involvement and participation in Development planning and urban management?
2. What are the factors influencing youth exclusion and none participatory in Development planning and urban management?

1.6 AIMS

- To analyse and describe youth participation in development planning and urban management in Gauteng Province, South Africa
- To analyse factors affecting participation in development planning and urban management in the fastest growing segment of urban populations, youth (ages 18 to 34) using regression.

1.7 OBJECTIVES

- Descriptive analysis of youth participation in development planning and urban management that affect urban planning and development by determining the extent of youth participation in ward meetings, Imbizo meetings and IDP meetings in Gauteng.
- To identify and analyse factors that are hindering youth participation in urban development planning and urban management of the fastest growing segment of urban populations, youth (ages 18 to 34).

CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY

2.1 METHODOLOGICAL DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

Measuring public participation can be a very complex matter, particularly from a methodological perspective. Some would argue that unless of we have quantitative data such as on the number of participants and so on, assessment of participatory institutions does not produce reliable results. Others would say we cannot quantify the notion of participation as it is a matter of democratic quality. However, this study will attempt to use quantitative means to draw conclusion on youth participation in development planning in Gauteng.

This research will use a quantitative methodology to describe and assess youth participation in urban planning as well as factors that affect youth participation in Gauteng Province, South Africa and make future recommendations on a how to maximise participation:

2.2.1 METHODOLOGY

The purpose of the study would be to provide both qualitative and quantitative information on various factors which relate to youth participation in development planning and urban management hypothesised in the study.

The study uses the secondary data collected by Gauteng City Region Observatory (GCRO) from the survey called “Quality of Life” in 2015/2016, as well as Census 2011 data and 2016 Local Government Election Data. The section will consist of two parts namely descriptive and inferential statistics. The descriptive statistics show the profiling of the data in the study by showing race, gender representation together with their level of education, income and unemployment status amongst the youth. The inferential statistics shows the model developed to understand urban representation, involvement and participation of youth in development planning and urban management.

A Statistical model would be built to analyse the attendance of the following critical local government planning meetings which are strategic for development planning: Ward committee meetings, Imbizo meetings and IDP meetings to determine the influence of socio-economic variables in participation by youth into those strategic meetings. Those variables are income, education and employment.

Thereafter, a linear regression model was used to draw conclusions on the factors influencing the participation of youth in Development planning and urban management meetings i.e.

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \epsilon,$$

where

Y is the dependent variable, i.e., meetings,

$\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2 \dots$ are regression coefficients,

X_1, X_2, \dots represent independent variables on which youth participation depends, like, education, employment, income etc.,

ϵ = Residual or error which is due to the fact that not all independent variables are considered.

2.2.2 DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

The following data sets were used:

Census data and community survey 2015/2016 to analyse population composition for Gauteng Province, South Africa.

Population Datasets available at National Statistics office collected during census 2011 and community survey 2015/2016

Gauteng City Region Observatory (GCRO) Quality of Life (QoL) survey data collected in 2015/2016.

A representative sample of the population aged 18 years and older in Gauteng was drawn for this survey. The sample was checked and verified by Gauteng City Region Observatory (GCRO), Ross Jennings and Prof Paul Fatti (Emeritus Professor of Statistics, University of Witwatersrand). As in 2013, the goal was to provide a 'ward-representative sample' of the entire province. Census 2011 was used as a benchmark for the sample frame. For 2015 survey the benchmark was 8 million excluding 0-17 years of ages. The sample was constructed using a multistage stratified sampling approach with 2011 wards (n=508) as the explicit stratification variable. In each ward, enumerator areas (EA) were selected using probability proportional to size (PPS), and the power allocation rule. In each of the drawn EAs, five households were systematically selected as the targeted 'visiting points' using GIS techniques and the most up to date geospatial data on dwelling units from GeoTerraImage

(GTI). An oversample of 5 additional dwelling units was also selected for substitution. The sample drew a minimum of 30 respondents per ward in non-metro wards, and 60 in metro wards, with no ceiling. The data was then split by age using 18-34.

This study will use various statistical techniques to analyse variables in the data sets. It will also use different statistical tools and spatial tools such as SPSS to analyse and present the findings in a manner that would be understood. The analysis will be divided into two parts which are descriptive statistics and statistical modelling

Descriptive statistics

The following variables were be analysed from the GCRO survey data; Race and gender, levels of education, employment, monthly income, marital status, and population group. Census 2011 was used to bring overall population discretion of the study area. Attendance of the following critical local government planning meetings was analysed: Ward committee meetings, integrated development plan meetings (IDP), and mayoral Imbizo meetings. The attendance of these meeting was analysed against race, levels of education, income and employment.

2.2.3 CHOICE OF RESEARCH AREA

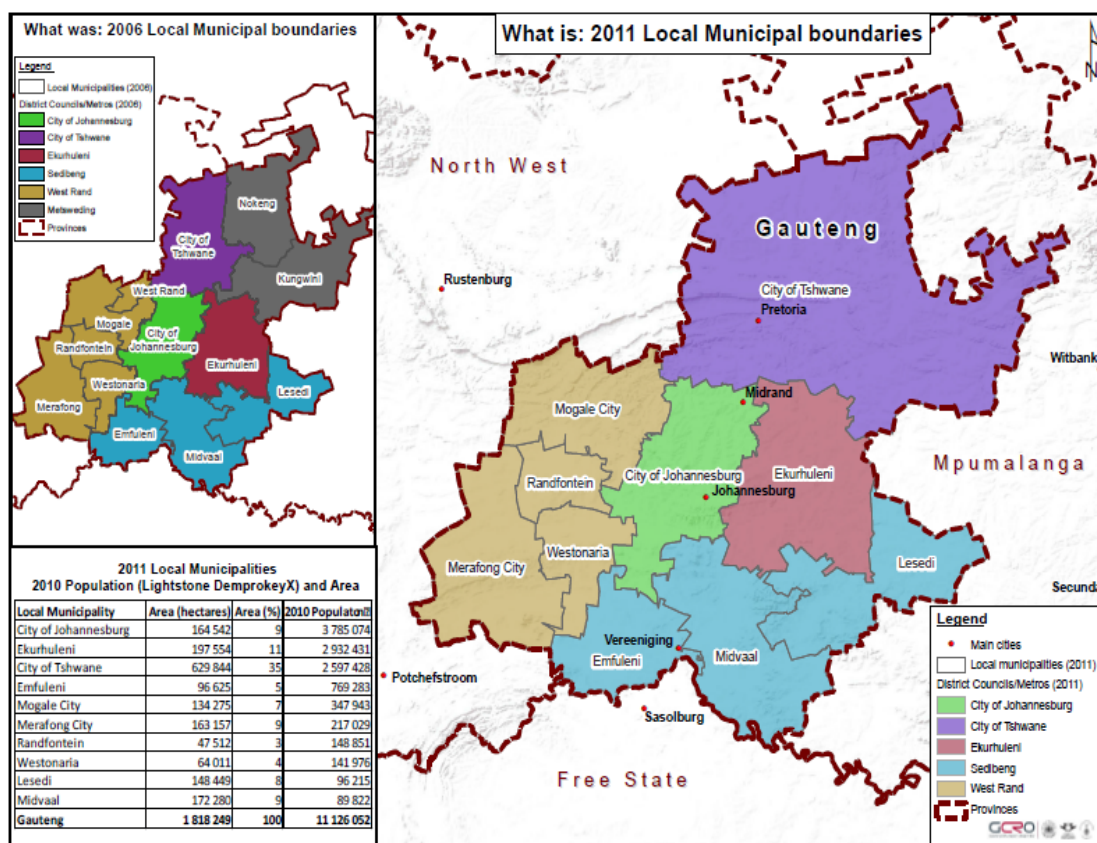


Figure 1: Map of the Study Area (GCRO)

Gauteng Province is divided into three metropolitan municipalities and two district municipalities. The district municipalities are in turn divided into six local municipalities: The District municipalities are Sedibeng District (Emfuleni, Lesedi and Midvaal local municipalities) and West Rand District, (Merafong City, Mogale City, Randfontein local municipalities). The Metropolitan municipalities are City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality (Pretoria), City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality and Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality. The province and municipalities have already been delineated and are stable for the purpose of administrations and governance.

The Gauteng population was recorded as 12.5 million in the 2011 Census. It is the second highest populated province in South Africa after KwaZulu Natal and the Western Cape. It is the highest migrant-receiving provinces from all 9 provinces in South Africa according to Statistics South Africa 2013. The province's age distribution reflects a high proportion (23.6%) under the age of 15, 19.6% between the ages of 15 to 24, 37.9% between the ages of 25 to 44, 15.0% between the ages of 45 to 64, and 4.0% who are 65 years of age or older. The median

age is 27 years. For every 100 females, there are 101.2 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there are 102.3 males.

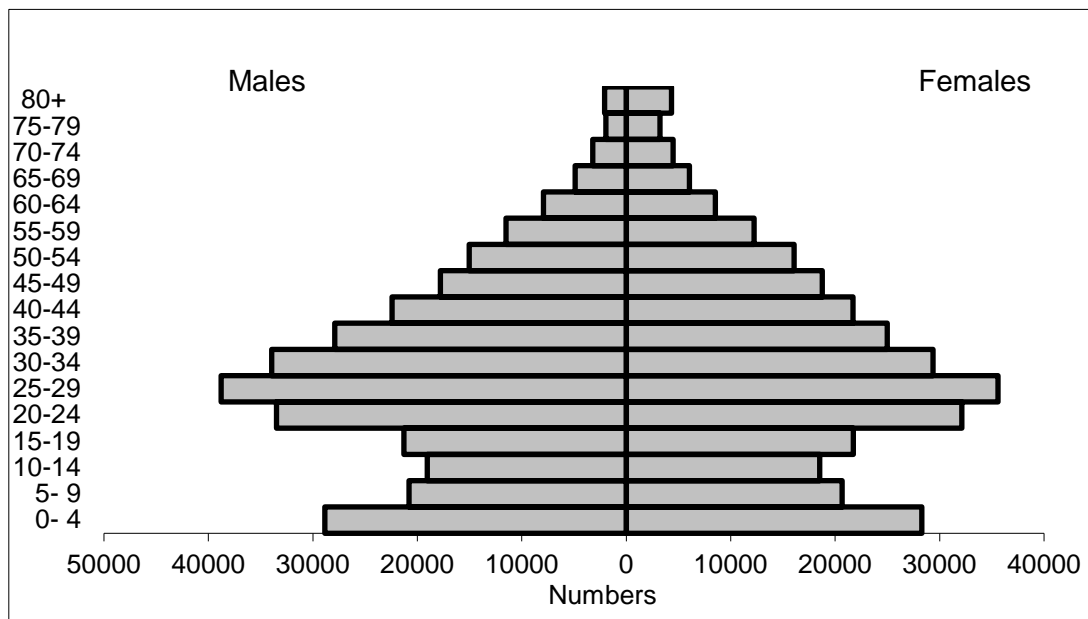


Figure 2: Gauteng Population Pyramid (Stats SA, 2017)

Figure 2 describes the population pyramid in Gauteng province. It shows the age and gender population pyramid of the Gauteng region in 2017 from the community survey conducted in 2016. The pyramid has a broad base, indicative of a young population. Around 40 per cent of the region's population is youthful.

2.2 CONCLUSION

After looking at the methodology and methodological design, the data and the choice of the study area, the next chapter give us insight on the work that has been done by other researchers on public participation. The next chapter will focus on the growing number of youth, the theory of public participation, public participation environment, youth participation in development planning in both global north and south, also the reason for youth exclusion of none participation. This literature review will not pay more attention on the methodology for measuring public participation because there are no acceptable methods. I will concentrate more on growing number of youth and participation in governance and development planning and public participation as a concept, theory and practice.

CHAPTER 3 LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Participation is one of the critical components of democratic governance and planning. This concept is crucial to sustainable development and governance. Public participation is receiving increasing attention in Africa, especially at the legislative and local government level. Notably, public participation is on the global agenda all over the world as noted above. This is because public participation can help to enhance development and service delivery, make governance more effective, and deepen democracy (Tshoose, 2015; SALGA, 2015)

Citizens in South Africa are empowered by various pieces of legislation in relation to public participation. At the national level, the NDP encourage citizens to be proactive and actively participate in the developmental process and many other related issues (Republic of South Africa, 2013). At the local government level, the Municipal System Act (32 of 2000) also encourage citizen's participation in the IDP processes, Ward committees and Mayoral Imbizo's (Republic of South Africa, 2000). Public participation is also engraved in the Intergovernmental Relations Frameworks Act (13 of 2005) as well as amendments to the Public Service Act (13 of 2005) (Republic of South Africa, 2005). There are also international regulatory frameworks that govern public participation such as the International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) (Khaldoun, 2013).

Public participation in a democratic government starts at the national general elections where citizens take responsibility to go and elect the government they wish to preside over them, this is followed by local government elections which are critical for development at the local sphere of government. The election of officials at local government level requires active participation and a considerable amount of consideration on who will go and represent the voice of locals at the municipal council. The voice of a community is represented at the council through, the mayor and local councillors. Communities may also use the following structures to voice their issues; ward committee meetings and IDP committees during IDP processes, and Imbizo meetings (Mchunu, 2012; Mtshweni, 2009; Scott, 2009). These institutions are critical for developmental planning and therefore, it is very important that all citizens act responsibly when electing municipal officials such as ward councillors and the mayor. All persons must be represented and every voice must be present. However, young people seem to be excluding themselves and when the delivery goes wrong they seek to express their dissatisfaction outside the institution of the constitution, through protests. It is critical that young people be included

in these processes to avoid conflict, violence, and ongoing unrest in communities and for sustainable urban development.

Young people can play a crucial role in the prospect for development and should be included in all National Development Plans and Programmes. But reality shows that attention to youth has not been sufficient and more needs to be done considering the practical implications of shifting perceptions of youth and the role they can play in the society (Hamisu, 2015).

The emerging global and regional consensus on youth development clearly emphasize the need to ensure the inclusion of youth perspectives in the development process along with the effective participation of youth in national development practices (Hamisu, 2015). Over the years, there has been a gradual increase in global awareness about the vital role of young people in sustainable development. The United Nations, in 1985 drew the attention of the world to the important role of young people, by declaring that year as the International Youth Year for Development and Peace. (Giwa 2008). This was as a result of growing numbers of youth around the globe.

This literature review seeks to focus on three things (1) Public participation theory, (2) Public participation in South African context (3) Rising number of youth, internationally, and locally (4) The effects of non-participation of youth in Development planning and urban management (5) The reason for limited participation. It must be noted however, that this literature review wont locate the methodology used on this study.

This paper will attempt to consider the fact that despite legislative frameworks available and international set standards there is still exclusion of young people despite their growing numbers, this is primarily because of socio-economic factors and in recent days youth exclusion has led to violent protest across the *globe*.

3.2 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION THEORETICAL REFLECTIONS

It is important to contextualise public participation and development processes. Public participation cannot be packaged into a single statement but rather is an inclusive concept, an umbrella for the new style and future for development planning interventions. The importance of public participation is that it comes as an after effect of past authoritative developmental processes and tendencies by planners and authorities of imposing development plans on

communities without consulting them. Subsequently, the plan will be rejected or lead to unsustainable development. Public participation can be viewed as a new buzz word which has grown and find its popularity in the planning fraternity because of its power to bring together all stakeholders before, during and after development planning (Maphunye, K.J & Mafunisa, M.J, 2008).

Public participation in decision-making should be understood within the context of the democratic theory. “Within the history of the democratic theory lies a deeply rooted conflict whether democracy should mean some kind of popular power (a form of politics in which citizens are engaged in self-government and self-regulation) or aid to decision making. Such issues lay a solid foundation of issues of decision making and policy particularly in African countries where citizens are still battling with the concept of citizenship and democracy. The notion of citizenship and democracy affect how citizen view participation (Maphunye, K.J & Mafunisa, M.J, 2008).

Participation is ultimately about power. Not just political power, but also personal power to act as an individual and citizen. Actions happen, change happens not just through formal decision-making processes, but through the actions, choices and behaviours of individuals and groups. These may be spontaneous, intuitive and context specific. If someone is living in poverty, their ability to deal with that poverty got everything to do with their own sense of empowerment, self-advocacy and self-determination (in terms of making sense of and responding to opportunities they are confronted with) as it is structural change (Percy-Smith, 2010).

Percy-Smith argued that there is a lot of emphasis on public participation in a democracy. The culture is reflected many times by public sentiments such as ‘*well the council should come and sort it out*’, this is a passive view of the citizen. Susan Booysen in a paper 20 years of South Africa Democracy also noted less involvement in community engagement with government particularly blacks who are the majority. The only exception to community engagement is the widespread citizen endorsement of protest action. This mostly takes the form of community-based service delivery protests.

There is an expanding discourse around ‘new democratic spaces’ characterised by a shift from government to governance (Percy-Smith, 2010) which recognises the involvement of citizens and power negotiations at all levels, at the centre of this new shift is human participation.

Society needs to be empowered and levels of consciousness around matters public participation must be raised more especially amongst the youth. Because individual levels of participation in governance and community development depend critically on their capacity to interpret and respond to the world in any situation, make socially responsible decisions and contribute to the production and reproduction of the world they live in. There is a need to reconfigure the public participation space and also how to get more young people to participate in development planning and governance.

Jürgen Habermas (2005) also provides a theoretical basis for a view of planning that emphasizes widespread public participation, sharing of information with the public, reaching consensus through public dialogue rather than exercise of power, avoiding privileging of experts and bureaucrats, and replacing the model of the technical expert with one of the reflective planner. This was also shared by Argyris and Schön (1974), Schön (1983), Innes (1995), Lauria and Soll (1996), Wilson (1997).

Public participation enabling environment

In theory, public participation environment is composed of participatory governance systems, mechanism and methods which dictate how public participation will be conducted. The state capacity and civic education are critically important to public participation equally to the participatory system and method which many studies on public participation do not focus much attention on. The system and method of public participation, government capacity and citizen capacity will contribute to factors such as legal factors, political factors, economic factors as well as the socio-cultural factors.

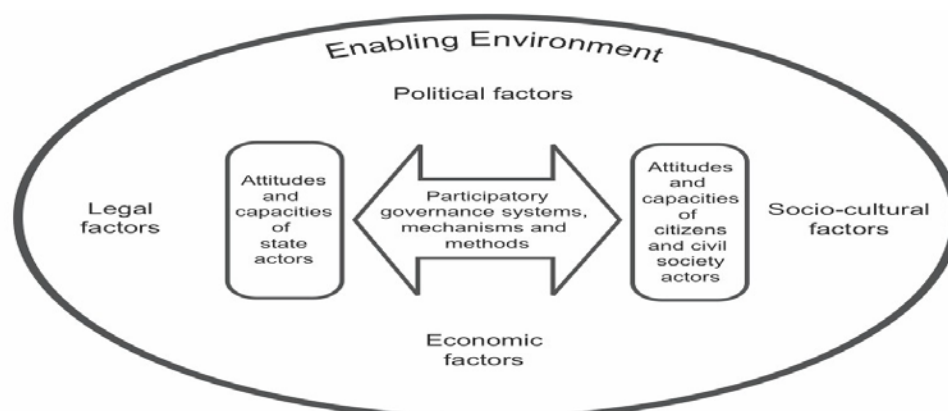


Figure 3 Key factors influencing participatory governance (Source: CIVICUS (World Alliance for Citizen Participation) (2006:5)

The given enabling environment has influenced and informed the methodology used in this study, hence I chose socio-economic factors such as education, income and employment as variables influencing or impacting on the participation in meetings.

3.3 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

The mandate for local government in South Africa is found in Section 152 (1) (e) of *the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa*, 1996 and if read together with Section 72 (1 and 2) of *the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act*, 1998 (Republic of South Africa; 1998) encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in matters of local government and to establish community participatory systems (Mtshweni, 2009).

After 1994, the South African government was democratised and started to focus on participatory processes. Local government structures, in accordance with this dispensation, have the responsibility for the promotion of local democratic, social and economic development, as well as for the provision of sustainable municipal services to local communities. The municipality should be accountable to its constituencies and encourage the active participation of local communities in local government affairs (SALGA 2015).

Public participation is receiving increasing attention in Africa, especially at the legislative and local government level (Scott, 2009). Notably, public participation is on the agenda globally and in Africa, as well as in South Africa in support of the statement above. This is because public participation can help to enhance development and service delivery, make governance more effective, and deepen democracy.

One of the mandates of local government is to encourage public participation (SALGA, 2015). The Municipal Systems Act (MSA) (32 of 2000) requires municipalities to engage, encourage and create conditions for community participation for all persons. Citizens at local levels must be encouraged to participate in the affairs of local government, particularly in the planning of service delivery, performance management review, budget preparation and strategic service delivery decisions of local government. The primary document that bears witness to community participation is the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) (SALGA, 2015). The IDP is a representation of people's needs, demands and aspirations, therefore inclusive consultation is critical for the success of the IDP. Active citizenship is also one of the six National Development Plan (NDP) priorities designed to lead us out of a governance crisis such as service delivery that affects all spheres of government, particularly local government.

The Municipal System Act also makes provision for the promotion and encouragement of community-driven development. Participatory channels at the local level are available in the IDP formulation process which includes; ward councils, elected representative councillors and the IDP committee. There are also tools at the local level responsible for community consultative processes and those are ward committees, as well as the Mayoral Imbizo (SALGA, 2015) whilst IDP is central to a municipality's ability to deliver on its mandate, it is recognised as a business plan for the municipality and determines projects that a municipality may or may not undertake. Thus the IDP formulation process is required to be a transparent and inclusive one and the content of the IDP must be representative of the needs and aspirations of all interest groups in the ward. An IDP representative forum is one of the vehicles utilised to promote inclusivity and transparency during the IDP process. This forum should be inclusive of all stakeholders in the ward and should serve as a platform for stakeholders to advance and defend the inclusion of their interests in the IDP (Goverenment, 2000).

A ward committee is an elected body of members of a community to represent the interest of the community at ward level. This body constitutes portfolios such as housing, transport, public safety, finance and economic development, infrastructure and services, community development, community development, health and social development, development planning and urban management (SALGA, 2015).

The Imbizo is a meeting between the community and the council to discuss and interact with all stakeholders regarding critical work of the municipality, the progress noted and challenges that are faced by the municipality in a given financial year. But more importantly, this is an opportunity to give feedback on all key Service Delivery issues and Capital Projects that had been agreed upon during the compilation of the IDP and budget for a financial year as well as also to indicate the new capital projects that the municipality will be embarking on during the financial year, which starts in July every year (Hartslief, 2009).

Public participation is mandatory according to section 156 of the South African Constitution which places the onus on local government to ensure that local communities are consulted and engaged in development planning and urban management (Republic of South Africa, 1996). To date, public participation still relies on physical meetings and interactions conducted by officials and councillors. Participation of young people in these meetings is limited and therefore as physical structures fail to meet community expectations, protest action is an extra-institutional avenue for continued engagement. The evidence of widespread

community protests to express citizen dissatisfaction with municipal services is a clear indication of institutional failure or lack of involvement by the citizens in the set-out institutions. Because if those structures are functional and young people are forming part they will voice their dissatisfaction within those structures. Many of them involved in these protests are young people who are empowered by available legislations stated above to actively participate in the development planning and urban management.

Citizens are constantly seeking and demanding their rights outside the framework of the ward committees, official forums and elected leadership of the municipality such as the mayor. For proper democracy to function, there are structures and systems in place that require citizens to participate. In this paper, we investigate youth participation in development planning and urban management and factors that influence non-participation.

3.4 RISING NUMBER OF YOUTH

3.4.1 RISING NUMBERS OF YOUTH GLOBALLY & LOCALLY

The world's population is young, 42 per cent of people around the world are under the age of 25 (UN, 2015). In South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, the number of people aged 12-24 has steadily risen to 525 million in 2015 and that constitute almost half the global youth population (UN, 2015).

Around the globe, there are about 1.2 billion young people according to the United Nations, i.e. people between the ages of 15-24 years of age (UN, 2015). Youth can be a positive force for development when provided with the knowledge and opportunities they need to thrive. In particular, young people should acquire the education and skills needed to contribute to a productive economy, and they need access to a job market that can absorb them into its labour force. Among the greatest challenges facing many countries today are inadequate human capital investment and high unemployment rates among youth (UN, 2015).

The world youth population (ages 15 to 24) is projected to rise to 1.4 billion in 2050 from 1.2 billion but the youth share of the world population will fall to 14 per cent from 16 per cent. Africa's youth population will rise to 35 per cent of the world youth total in 2050, from 20 per cent today. Ethiopia currently has the highest share of youth population at 21.8 per cent while Bulgaria having the lowest share at 9.1 per cent. The global adolescent fertility rate (ages 15 to 19) is 50 births per 1,000 women, compared to only 16 per 1,000 in more-developed countries and 54 per 1,000 in less-developed countries (UN, 2015). The growing section of the

population which is young people are an essential part of the population. This sector of the population is also the most affected by the development since its time on earth is still relatively long.

The youngest population in the world is found in Africa, and it is growing at a faster rate (AU, 2017). By 2055, the continent's youth population (aged 15-24), is expected to double the 2015 total of 226 million (UN, 2015; AU, 2017). Yet the continent remains one of the areas around the world with the highest political, economic, and social disregard to young people (Simbanegavib et al., 2016). The success of African governments' efforts will be determined by how well young people are involved in defining the future.

In Africa youth exclusion in governance has a connotation to the colonial past that excluded the majority of blacks from governance and development planning and urban management. Many people in Africa do not own up to problems and challenges that face the continent particularly because of historic exclusion. Hence even post-colonial times and during the time of rising youth in Africa, young people are still not included in development conversations. Hence, in spite of young people's potential valuable input to human development, youth contributions for development process have for centuries remained unacknowledged by societies that favour adult aged person (Hamisu, 2015). And also, despite their growing numbers, youth are still plagued by problems of attitude that can be attributed to the gerontocracy and conservative adults and their patronizing sentiments as well as their own mind-set about adults and old people (Hamisu, 2015).

In South Africa, Gauteng comprises the largest share of the population (StatsSA, 2017). Approximately 14,3 million people (25,3%) live in this province. About 29,6% of the population is aged younger than 15 years and approximately 8,1% (4,60 million) is 60 years or older. Similar proportions of those younger than 15 years living in Western Cape (21,1%) and KwaZulu-Natal (21,1%) (StatsSA, 2017).

With rising numbers of young people across the globe, Gauteng province in South Africa is also affected by the rising young population. This youth population is also affected by high levels of unemployment, low levels of education, low incomes etc. Having said that therefore the province also witnessed high levels of service delivery protests since 2008.

3.4.2 YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN GLOBAL NORTH.

Youth participation in this paper refers to participation through electoral processes. However, public participation in global North is a little different to global South and also literature on citizen participation offers various classifications of the modes through which people get involved in participation. In Europe, there is a clear distinction between state lead participation and youth projects form of public participation (Juliane, 2016). By youth-led projects, they refer to youth in specific organisations participating in building urban spaces as opposed to state lead public participation that relies on physical facilitated meetings.

Public participation ladder arranges degrees of participation ranging from *non-participation* (manipulation; decoration; and tokenism) to *participation* (assigned but informed; consulted and informed; adult-initiated, shared decisions with youth; youth initiated and directed; and youth initiated, shared decisions with adults) (Ross et al., 2003). At the same time, development planning and urban management are in many ways influenced by politics which are based on a democratic process which involves electing leaders at local and national level. In the global North young people are able to engage in development planning through the youth-led project and not only through the state. For example in 2009 in Germany through German Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Development they launched a research program called “Adolescents in Urban Neighbourhood’s” to foster youth participation in urban development and planning (Juliane, 2016).

Developed countries have initiatives in place that assist in getting youth voice in development planning and often those strategies do not involve physical meetings. In way developed economies they view youth participation depending on the stakeholders involved, how it takes place as well as the intended outcome. In simple terms, young people get to solve problems and plan community programmes. In the United States, they have what they term Youth Master Plans (YMPs) (Cushing, 2015). The youth master planning, even though it is still new, it is a reliable and credible mean to promote opportunities for youth participation within a community development context. YMPs has made tremendous progress since its inception in increasing youth participation within a community. In the end, YMPS is viewed as a great asset to get youth to participate in development planning and at least half of the communities with YMPs involved local youth in the master planning process and/or sought input from youth about relevant community issues. This is promising, literature point to the perspective of policymakers and failure to adjust governance processes as a hindrance for youth participation (Cushing, 2015).

Proper education and encouragement of young people to participate in development planning and governance help with the maintenance of a healthy democracy. Without active participation by youth in governance it will be difficult to maintain health democracy and therefore young people won't be part of an active civic culture, and they will be excluded from true authentic community decision-making opportunities (Zeldin et al, 2003.) This lead to young people rebelling against the system which is supposed to serve them (Saloua, 2017).

To support good governance young people should actively participate in policy making that impact their lives, they must engage decision makers and have their voice heard as well as holding leaders accountable to their commitment. However, youth participation decline in political participation is growing and it's now a concern worldwide (O'Toole, 2004). For example, there was an alarm in the UK over the youth turn-out rate in the 2001 General Election, young people turnout was estimated at only 39%, compared to overall turnout which was 59.4%. This was down by 27% compared to the 1997 elections confirming the downward direction in electoral participation among British youth. This has increased growing concern in the UK Government to a point that they commissioned the "Crick Report", Education for Citizenship and the Teaching of Democracy in Schools. The report recommended that citizenship education should be compulsory for secondary school pupils, in order to tackle problems of declining political and civic participation among young people (O'Toole, 2004).

The traditional form of political participation among youth is declining in both developing and developed countries (Abduab, et al, 2016). Data from the Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, for instance, suggest that in Western Europe, the USA, Russia and Latin America, there is a consistent pattern of young people being less involved in the electoral process than older cohorts with South Africa (SA) constituting a notable exception to this trend (O'Toole, 2004). This research will, however, attempt to prove that there remains a decline in youth participation in SA.

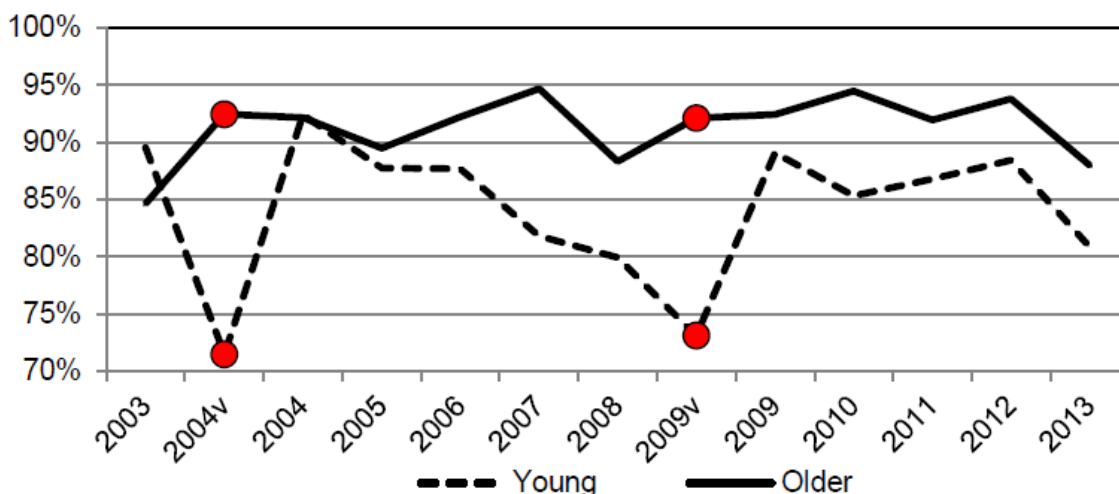


Figure 4 Intended and Reported Actual Percentage Voting, Young and Older Voters, South Africa 2003-2013 (Mosidi S. Nhlapo, Statistics South Africa; Barbara A. Anderson, University of Michigan; John H. Romani, the University of Michigan and Marie Wentzel, Human Sciences Research Council (South Africa))

The European Union released a report which noted the following: declining political engagement and traditional societal participation among youth is perceived as a threat to the future of the representative democracy' and is a particular source of concern in several EU states, such as the United Kingdom, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Austria and Luxembourg (O'Toole, 2004). Non-participation by young people in the democratic process can also result in non-participation in all democratic structures and institutions for governance and development. Therefore, when young people are not happy about anything in their communities they will want to express their dissatisfaction outside the institutions and structures of democracy.

3.4.3 YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN GLOBAL SOUTH.

For many young people in the Global South, their marginality has become synonymous with their limited role in the decision-making processes of their societies (Egbo, 2012). However, Governments are increasingly becoming aware that public participation is not only beneficial to the public but can go a long way in ensuring that governments are seen as responsive to the public needs and improves the quality of public services. However, the challenge is political interference and lack of understanding.

The increase in the so-called “Arab Springs, Occupy Movements” and public protests provides sufficient proof that participatory approaches are not living up to the promise of empowerment and transformative development for marginal people (Hickey & Mohan 2004:3). (Molepo et al 2015) argued that in Gauteng, South Africa, the City of Tshwane officials do not fully comprehend the issue of public participation and therefore they don’t adhere to public participation regulations. The consequences will have a great influence on public participation in general and the youth in particular. As a result of this in the City of Tshwane, there is a spate of service delivery protest.

The causes of non-participation by young people in urban planning and governance and effect of non-participation remain a big question. State repression and control over spaces of participation could be considered a reason for non-participation (Saloua, 2017). As more and more people in recent days have lost confidence in government it could also be a reason for non-participation in governance by young people. In the study by Saloua (2017), in Morocco it revealed that many young people in that country don’t have confidence in the constitutional monarch of the country. Also, democracy in political parties is a critical problem because the absence of internal democracy would further alienate youth and deepen the problem. As a result of this in 2011 mobilizations in different parts of the Middle East, the youth in Morocco became more active through protest actions (Saloua, 2017). Thousands of young Moroccans joined the movement and became active in the protests.

In Morocco, the response to the demonstrations that took place in early 2011, was a constitutional review, the government of Morocco also organized early legislative elections and brought in figures from the former opposition Party of Justice and Development (PJD) to lead the government. Moroccan government also established a Consultative Council of Youth and Community Work and introduced the principle of consultation with civil society organizations in designing, implementing and evaluating public policies (Saloua, 2017).

From the Arab Digest on Youth Political Participation and Decision making in the Arab states, a general overview is given about the Arab Region: One out of every five persons in the Arab Region is between 15 and 24 years old and more than half of the population is below the age of 25; Arab countries have one of the highest regional youth unemployment rates in the world, particularly affecting young Arab females; Youth are almost entirely excluded from participation within parliaments in almost half of the Arab countries reaching a low of 7%; The average age of parliamentarians in the world is 53 (50 years old for women

parliamentarians) (Shamma, 2014). In Arab Mediterranean countries (AMC), insecurities and a lack of opportunities have been considered the number one reason for young people not to be independent, active, and integrated members of society; this is widely referred to as social exclusion and subsequently resulted in wide protest that swept that part of the region (Backeberg, L & Tholen, J, 2018).

In Africa, there is a view that participation of the youth in national planning was a function or feature of colonialism. During the colonial era (1874-5th March 1957), there was the development of cross-ethnic youth organizations whose membership cut across all the ethnic groups of Ghana. Examples were the Boy Scouts, the Girl Guides, and the Red Cross Society, all of which were modelled after similar organizations in the UK which colonized Ghana (Kimble, 1963:471; R. Edward Van Gyampo and F. Obeng-Odoom 2013).

Youth in Africa played a vital role in fighting colonial power and dominance. It was because of exclusion of African youth from participation in development that they take power outside the structures of governance. During this period, the youth were mobilized to serve as the support around which the demand for independence revolved and they regained their role as policy implementers soon after independence had been achieved (Van Gyampo, R. E & Obeng-Odoom, F, 2013). It is said that the youth were looking for a radical leader which Kwame Nkuruma was at that time. However, after he gains power and later on in the history when Nkuruma was no longer president youth organization which were available were later disbanded.

Youth participation in Ghana was resuscitated later during the fourth republic when Ghana was running a constitutional democracy in 1992. The First, Second and Third Republics commenced in 1960, 1969 and 1979 respectively (Van Gyampo, R. E & Obeng-Odoom, F, 2013). During the time when Ghana was running a constitutional democracy that is when there was the formation of political parties and their youth wings in order to mobilise young people, the youth wings were extended to tertiary institutions and even in high schools. However, those youth wings had no voice anywhere in the community or in parliament (Van Gyampo, R. E & Obeng-Odoom, F, 2013).

In South Africa, in 1976 young people started a movement that changed the political landscape of the country commonly known as the “Soweto Uprising”. This was the reaction of young people of a government that excluded them in development planning. For the first time

since the late 1950s, the apartheid government was confronted by a mass movement organized by young people (O'Halloran, 2017; Mashabela, 2006)

Currently, there are observed violent protest that sweeps across the country in South Africa, but this time it is about service delivery. In South Africa currently, protesters are expressing dissatisfaction and frustrations for being excluded from local government decision-making (Managa, 2012). Section 16(1) of the Municipal System Act requires a municipality to develop a culture of municipal governance that complements formal representative government with a system of participatory governance. Municipal councils must encourage the involvement of local community in the decisions that directly affect them (Municipal Systems Act 2000).

Research shows that service delivery protests in South Africa are indicative of a lack of public participation (Dlamini 2011; Stoker and Young 1993). It is this papers position that rising service delivery protested is exacerbated by youth exclusion in democracy.

Despite government awareness on the importance of public participation evidence in the literature is pointing to that fact that the system of public participation in itself is problematic and there for young people are not participating. However, this paper will consider the socio-economic factors that influence non-participation. There are limited papers that point out the contribution of socio-economic factors on non-participation, but more work has been done on the failure of public participation as a system.

3.4.4 REASON FOR NON-PARTICIPATION

According to the study in Tanjong Malim, Perak, Malaysia most of the youth are disinterested in spending their time within social conversation on physical developmental issues (Omara, 2016) It was found that some of the youths were concerned with current issues and agendas in their neighbourhood developments, while some of them are actively involved in community programmes. However, the results from focus group discussions with the youth have concluded that youth were not given the opportunities to contribute their opinions and ideas on highlighting the problems confronted by the youth in the committee discussion.

Research findings from New Zealand identified that most youths are interested in sharing their views with local government, but are unsure how to coordinate with government officials to facilitate their participation (Cushing, 2015)

(Maphunye and Mafunisa, 2008) in their paper public participation and integrated development planning in coming up with a list of factors that influence public participation and these are;

- ✓ The distance that the citizen has to travel to public participation meetings due to the size of the municipality or ward,
- ✓ participation fatigue;
- ✓ people are tired of participating in the development that they don't see meaningful impact or benefits, the way the process of public participation is being managed;
- ✓ the red tape and the bureaucratic nature of public participation, none participation by ward councillors in the public participation,
- ✓ The lack of special effort by municipalities to run a successful inclusive public participation that ensures that the unemployed,
- ✓ Marginalized groups are not integrated into the public participation process.

(Mchunu, 2012) further asserted public participation is viewed by the community as not authentic process and that serves as a reason for none participation and also it can result into public protest. The lack of authentic and empowering public participation in the decisions affecting the public in Khayelitsha is evidenced by public protests (Mchunu, 2012). It is also fuelled by lack of accountability and poor communications by councilors.

People are losing confidence in local government (Mchunu, 2012) Based on the study by Mchunu, municipal participatory structures are dysfunctional, so much so that the enthusiasm brought about by the new democratic dispensation has died out. However, the community expectation on the improvements in the public's socio-economic conditions remains the same, hence the public's resolve to invoke unconventional means of participation, similar to those used in dismantling apartheid government which too a form of protest (Mchunu, 2012).

Another reason for non-participation in development planning by Maphunye and Mafunisa was the dependence syndrome or nature of South Africans. This is the tendency by communities to expect almost everything from the government. Its challenge could also be as a result of past excision of certain communities and groups by the government in governance issues.

3.5 CONCLUSION

There is clear evidence that the youth population is growing across the globe. In order to maintain a credible development planning and urban management, young people need to be educated and encouraged to become part of the active civic culture. Even though the system of governance and politics get in the way of public participation this study would like shed light on the reason why more and more young people don't participate in governance, and to prove it with data that they are not participating because of socio-economic factors.

According to studies, the level of youth participation in urban planning and community development is still at a low level and ineffective. The youth view on the matter is that the community marginalize them. Thus, development planning and urban management participation processes should be geared towards guiding them to participate in community activities. Therefore, with the involvement of youth in development planning and urban management social problems can be reduced. The community cannot ignore the existence of the youth in decision-making. In the rapid modernization, the community needs to use all the resources available to improve the well-being and quality of life. The youth is the best sources that can contribute to this success because they are very active and always moving forward with the desire to achieve a better goal in life. Therefore, the involvement of the youth in development planning and urban management must be considered agenda priority around the world today.

CHAPTER 4: DATA ANALYSIS

4.1 DATA ANALYSIS

After obtaining different perspectives on the subject under study from various researchers through literature review to support the argument, this section will draw inferences based on the data. This research explores the fastest growing segment of the population in development planning and management in Gauteng, South Africa. In the research problem, this research posed two objectives which are to achieve:

- Descriptive analysis of youth participation in development planning and urban management that affect urban planning and development by determining the extent of youth participation in ward meeting, Imbizo meeting and IDP meeting in Gauteng.
- To identify and analyse factors that are hindering youth participation in urban development planning and urban management of the fastest growing segment of urban populations, youth (ages 18 to 34).

Secondary data from Gauteng City Region Observatory was used to gain insight on matters youth participation in development planning at governance.

It should be noted that Gauteng youth population (18-34) form about 40% of the population. This means therefore that our participation analysis will be compared to the youth composition at the province at all times. Also the 2016 local government voters turn out data will be used as a reference point to substantiate that youth participation in development planning is low. Youth turn out in the local government election in 2016 was as follows;

Age	Voters' Roll (A)	VP - Total Received	VP - Adjusted (B)	% Turnout by Age (A/B)
>=18 <=19	506 561	312 967	361 727	71%
>=20 <=29	5 776 599	2 508 697	2 899 547	50%
>=30 <=39	6 435 335	2 802 954	3 239 649	50%
>=40 <=49	5 267 987	2 688 631	3 107 514	59%
>=50 <=59	4 029 592	2 409 965	2 785 433	69%
>=60 <=69	2 486 564	1 563 875	1 807 524	73%
>=70 <=79	1 220 124	703 422	813 014	67%
>=80	610 591	244 251	282 305	46%
Total	26 333 353	13 234 762	15 296 711	58%

Source (IEC 2016).

4.1.1 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

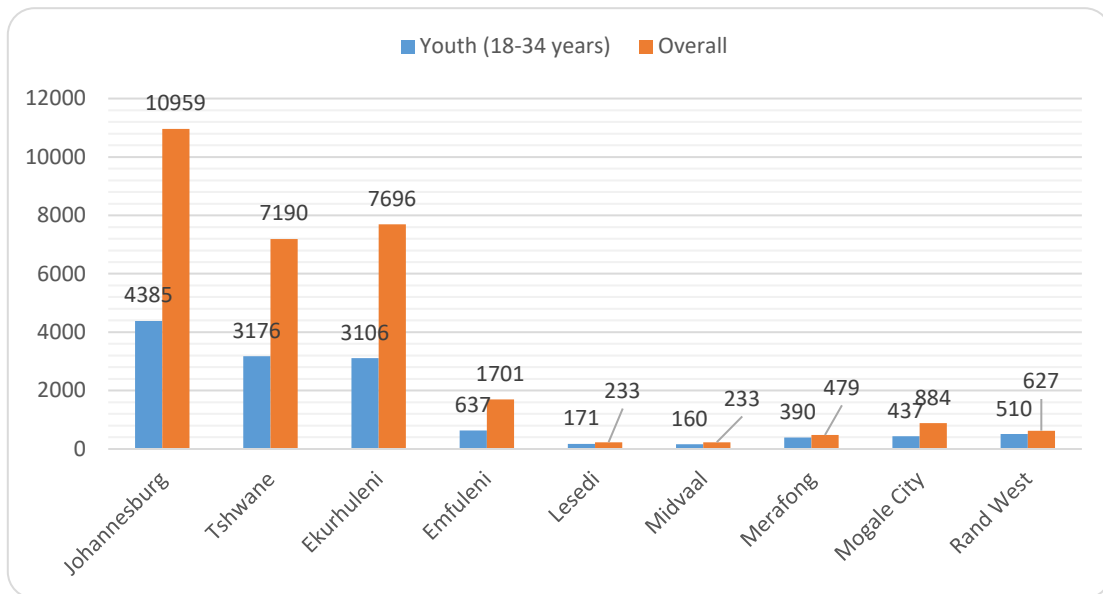


Figure 5: Overview of youth participation in the survey

The graph above shows overall participation in all municipalities in Gauteng province in the survey. It also shows the Youth (18 – 34 years old) participation in the survey across all the municipalities.

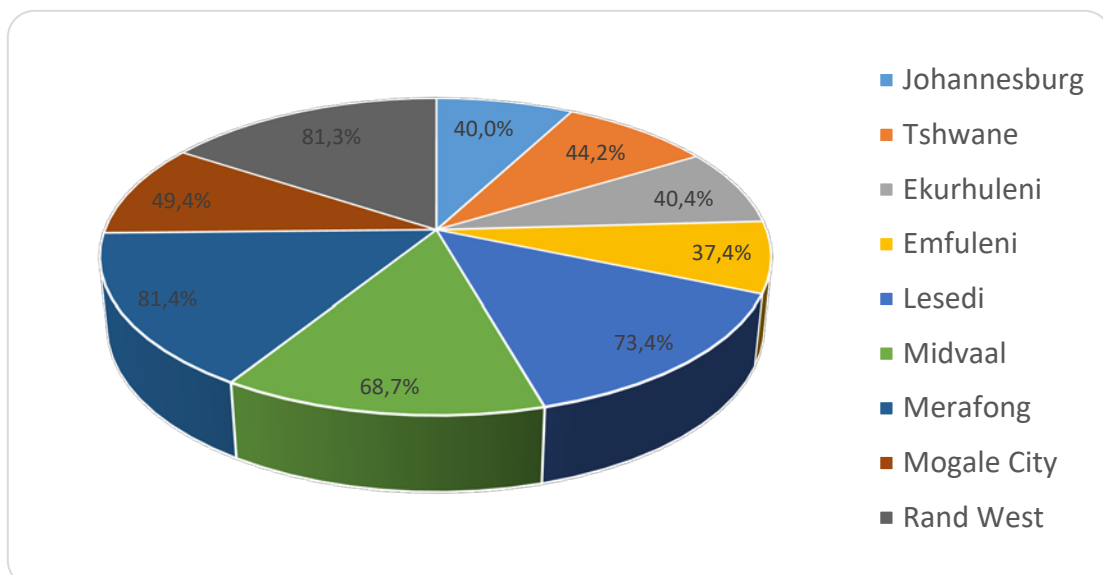


Figure 6: Youth Participation in the survey per GP Municipality by percentage

The diagram above detail overall participation of young people in the survey by the municipality and the data shows that young people were represented well in the survey at 43.3% with 42.7 % of youth in Tshwane as indicated by the table above. According to Census 2011, Gauteng youth population (18-34) is approximately 40.1 per cent. The total youth participation in the survey is approximately 40%.

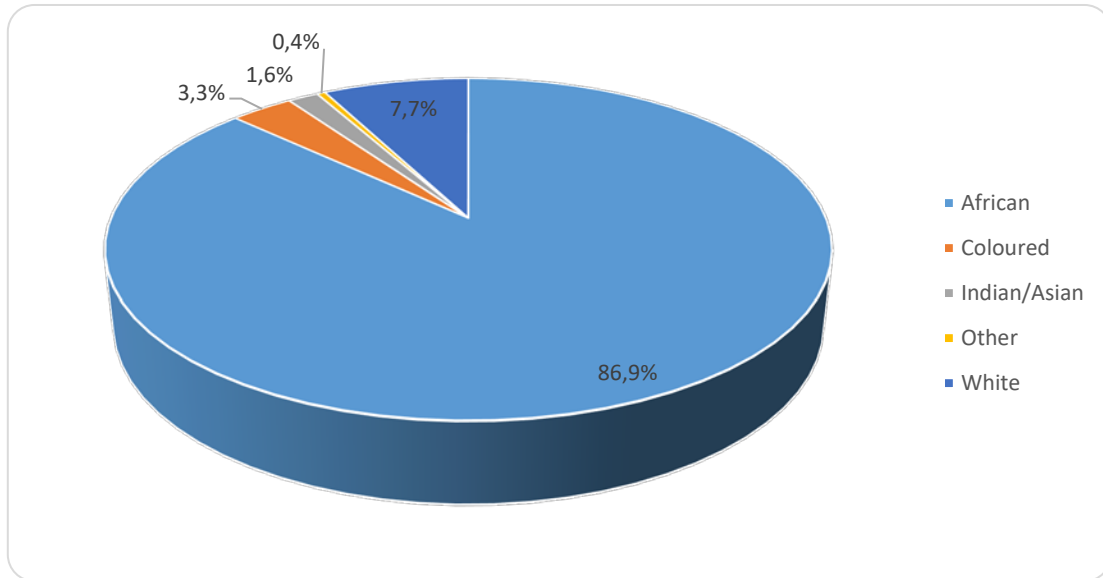


Figure 7: Youth Participation in the Survey by Race

The table above indicates the participation of youth in the survey by race. 86.9% of young people who participated in this survey were Africans, while White made up 7.7 per cent of the survey followed by Coloured and Indians at 3.3% and 1.6% respectively.

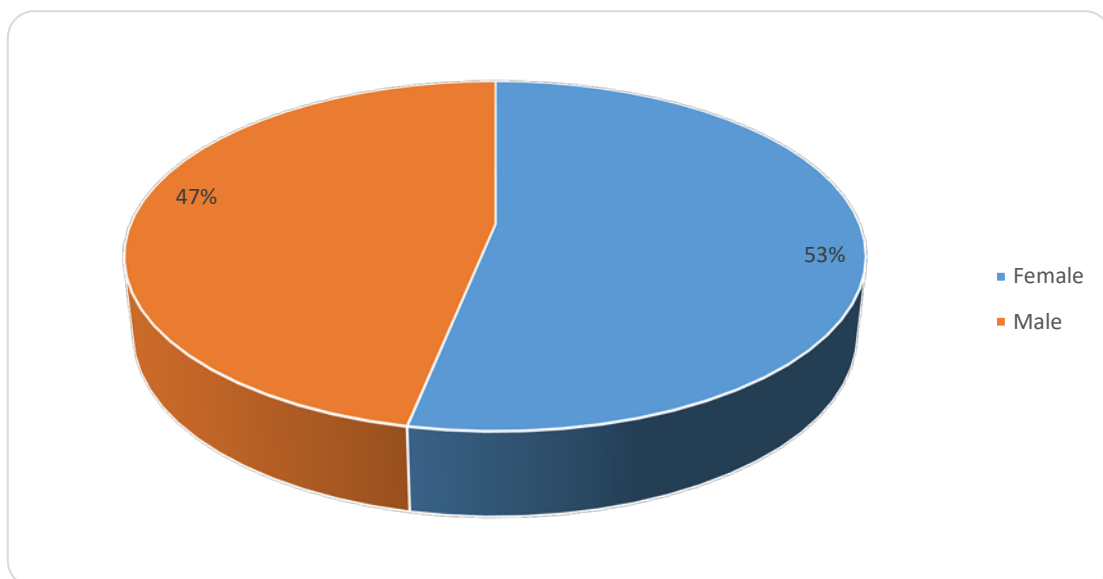


Figure 8: Male and Female Participation in the Survey

The table above detail youth participation in the survey in terms of gender. The data shows that 53% were females and males made up 47%

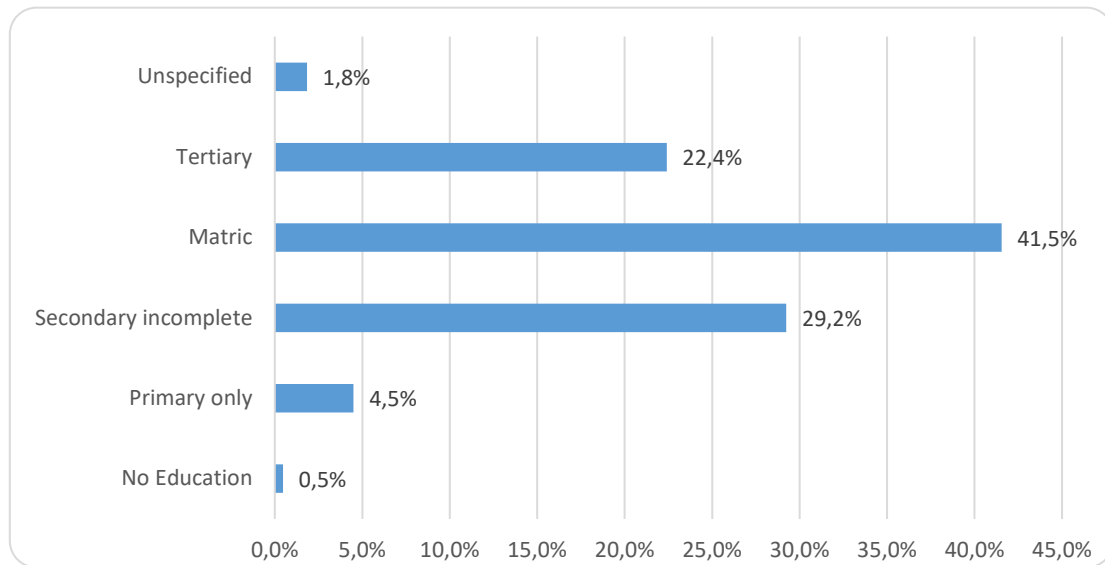


Figure 9: Educational Levels

The graph above shows levels of qualification of participants in the survey in Gauteng that 41.5 % have Matric as their highest qualification. 22% have some tertiary qualifications. There is fewer people with post matric qualification in this survey the majority of those who participated in the survey have matric qualifications.

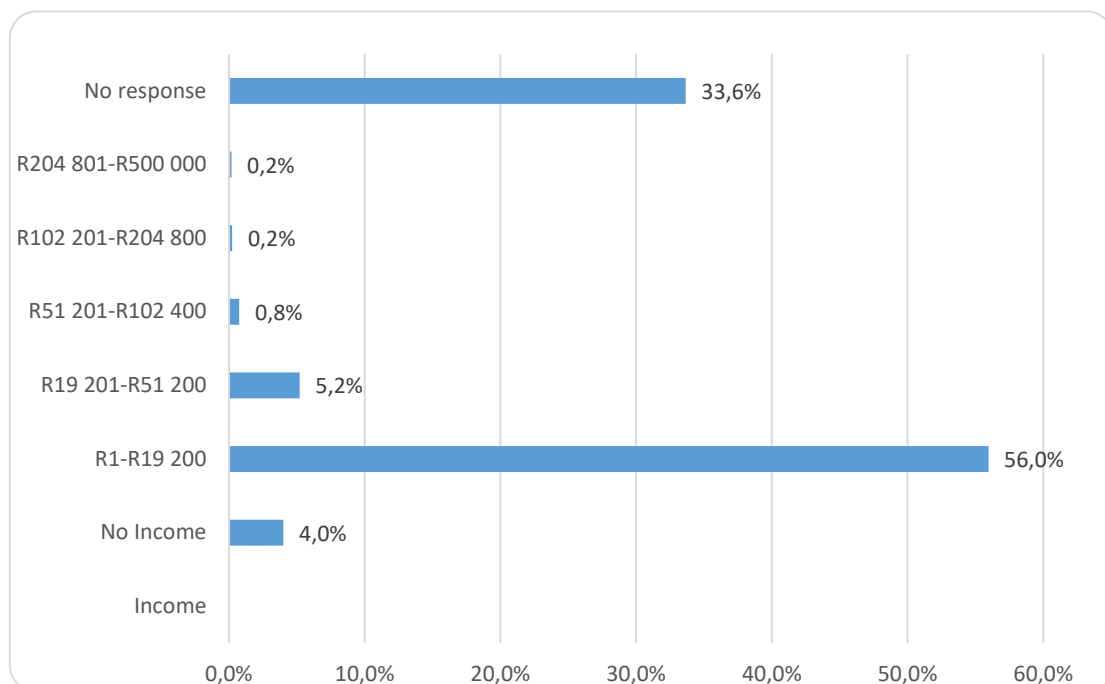


Figure 10: Income

The diagram above detail income distribution amongst youth who participated in the survey Gauteng that just about 56.0 % earn between R 1 and R 19 200 per month. Only 5% of the youth who took part in the survey earn between 19 200- 51 200 in Gauteng. Majority of the youth in the survey didn't respond to the question on income. This could be attributed to high levels of unemployment in the province.

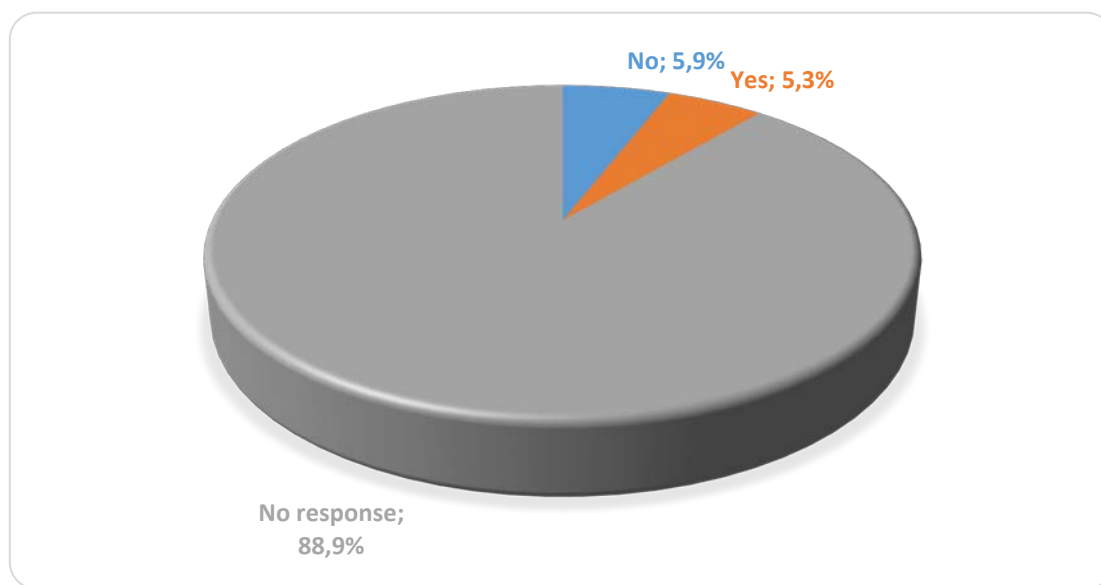


Figure 11: Employment

The data from the survey were analysed to determine the levels of occupation by the participants on the survey. The data shows that the majority of youth who participated in the survey in Gauteng didn't answer the question on employment, 88,9 didn't answer. This might have been because of high levels of unemployment rate among them which is 49.4 % in Gauteng according to Stats SA community survey 2016. Those who participated in the survey only 5.9% responded unemployed while 5.3% responded employed. The non-response would be removed from the model under statistical analysis.

4.2 YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN WARD MEETINGS, IMBIZO AND IDP

The study analysed the three developmental planning meetings which are very critical in South Africa local government development planning and governance. Public participation is clearly encouraged by the legislative framework in South Africa. An analysis was done to determine levels of participation by youth (18-34) in Gauteng in three strategic development planning meeting; Ward, Imbizo and IDP

4.2.1 YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN WARD MEETING

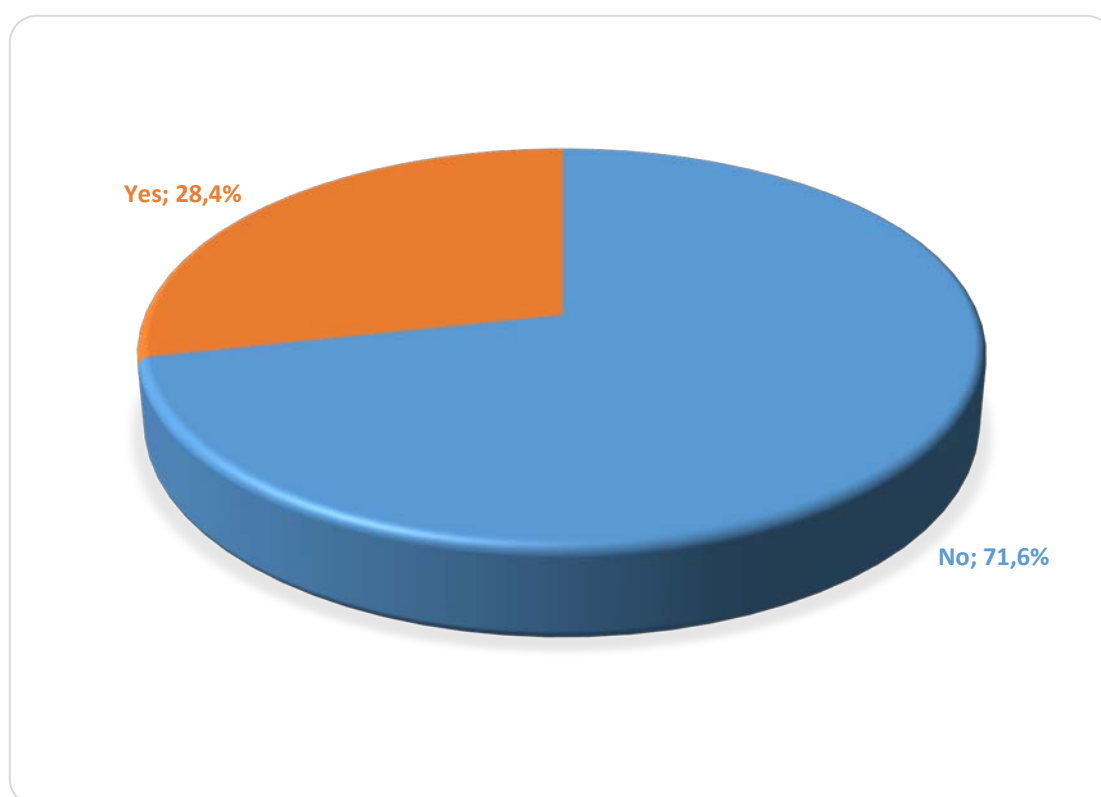


Figure 12: Overall Youth Participation in the Ward Meeting in Gauteng

Figure 12 indicates the overall participation by youth in Ward meetings in Gauteng. The data indicate that 76% of youth in Gauteng who participated in the survey do not attend ward meetings in their communities. Only 28% on the all young people in Gauteng attend ward meetings. The percentage of those that attend ward meetings is very low considering the fact that youth are the majority cohort in Gauteng. Youth make up to 40% of the population in Gauteng (StatsSA, 2017).

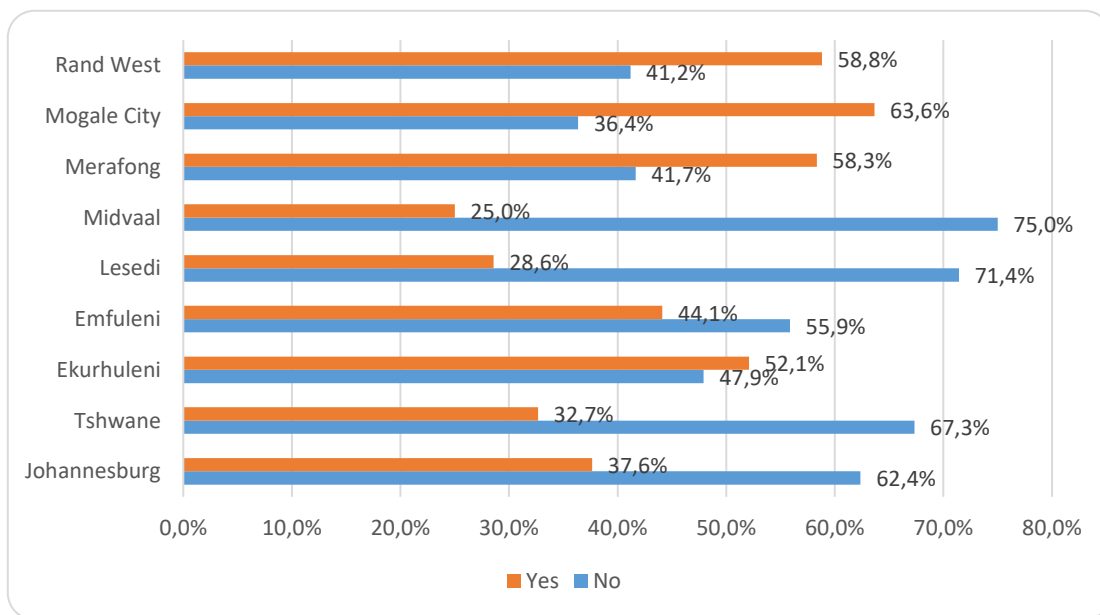


Figure 13: Youth participation in Ward Meeting per Municipality

Figure 13 shows youth participation in ward meetings per municipalities in Gauteng. Midvaal has the highest non-participation seating at 75% followed by Lesedi and Tshwane at 71% and 67% respectively. Mogale City, Rand West and Merafong have the highest youth participation in ward meetings seating at 63%, 58.8% and 58, 3% respectively. This could be influenced by the highly politicised environment in the West Rand District Municipality.

4.2.2 YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN IMBIZO MEETING

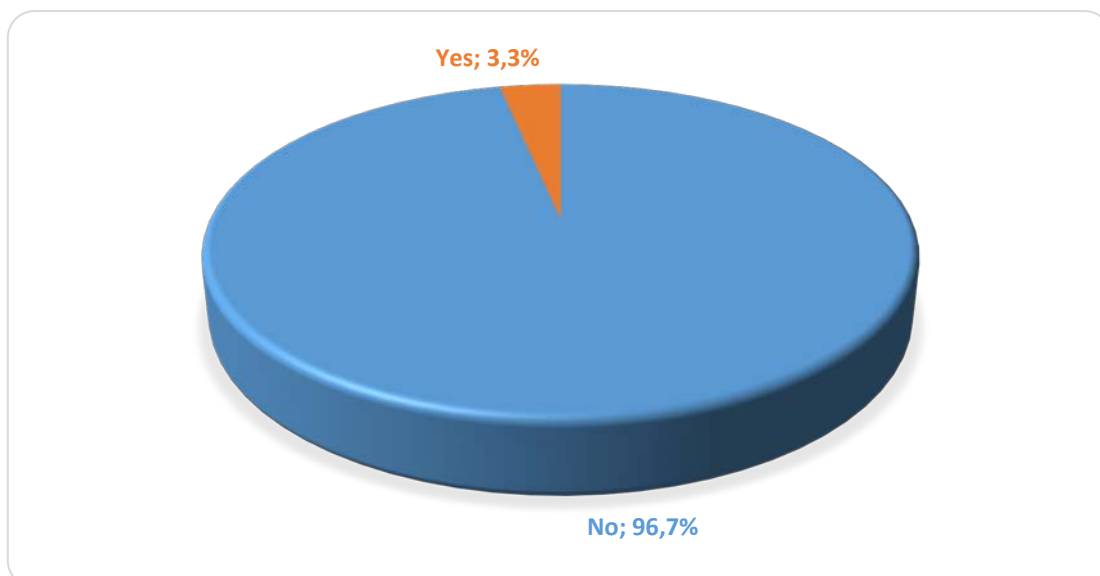


Figure 14: Overall Youth Participation in Imbizo meetings in Gauteng

Besides IDP meetings and ward meeting coordinated by ward committees and the ward councillor, there are other available mechanisms to have community participation in the running of local government, mayoral Imbizos are one of the mechanisms that are used to engage the community.

Figure 14 indicates that 97% of youth in Gauteng do not attend mayoral Imbizo meetings, Only 3% of youth in Gauteng responded that they have participated in a Mayoral Imbizo meeting.

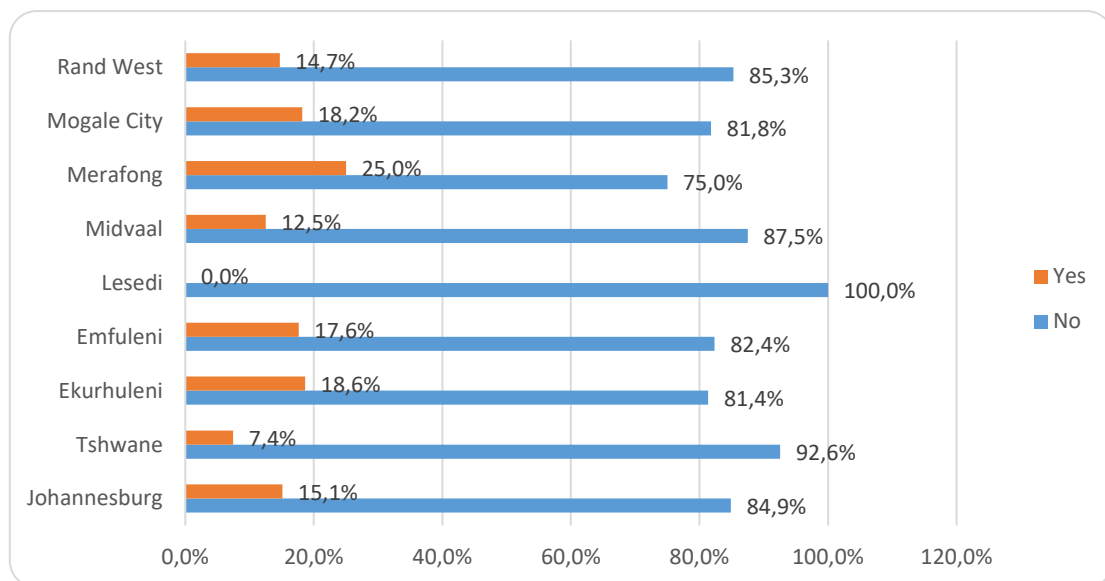


Figure 15: Youth Participation in Imbizo by Municipality

Figure 15 shows the participation of youth in the Mayoral Imbizo in Gauteng province by municipalities. The results show poor participation by youth in those meetings despite their strategic nature in addressing developmental issues at the local level.

The data indicate that in Lesedi youth don't form part of mayoral Imbizo meeting since all of them responded that they have never formed part of an Imbizo. Tshwane is the second highest with 92,6% of youth responded that they have never participated in mayoral Imbizo. The majority of municipalities and metros in Gauteng indicate above 80% non-participation by youth in Imbizo meetings. The highest youth participation in Imbizo meeting is in Merafong seating at 25%

4.2.3 YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN IDP MEETINGS

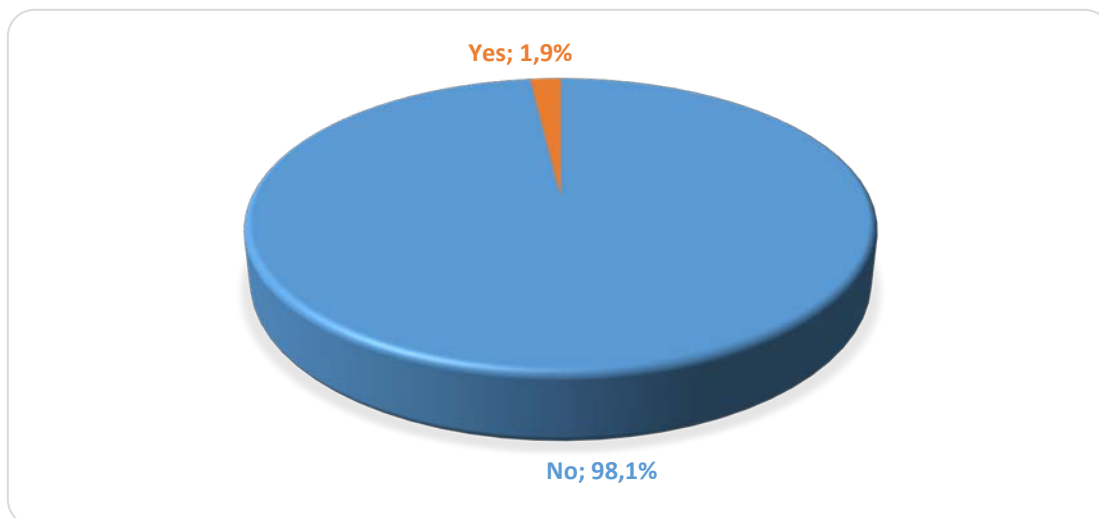


Figure 16: Overall Youth Participation in IDP meeting in Gauteng

Figure 16 indicates youth participation in IDP meetings in Gauteng. The results indicate that 98% of young people in Gauteng do not attend IDP meetings. At least 2% of youth do attend IDP meetings in the entire Gauteng. According to Roefs and Atkinson (2010), only 8 per cent participated in IDP processes, he further stated that the lowest was 3 per cent recorded in Western Cape, Gauteng and Mpumalanga. A study conducted by Thompson cited by Mchunu in his public participation study in Khayelitsha indicated that the situation seems not to be improving despite a carefully designed process of communication devolved to the level of Sub-Councils, “the degree to which an average resident is even aware of participatory processes related to the development of IDPs remains minimal (Mchunu, 2012). The highest participation in IDP processes in South Africa was recorded in KwaZulu-Natal at 17 per cent, with the remaining provinces trailing at between 7 and 11 per cent. The most popular participation methods were Imbizo and public meetings (Mchunu, 2012). However, in this study shows that Imbizo’s and IDP meetings are the worst attended by the youth in Gauteng.

As it may be observed, the three participatory mechanisms; ward committee, Imbizo and IDP, are closely aligned. The participation in IDP, in theory, should be equal to that of participation in ward meetings due to the fact that the ward committee is a vehicle that drives IDP participation. Ward committee facilitate a meeting between the community and the municipality who are the leaders and drivers of IDP meeting.

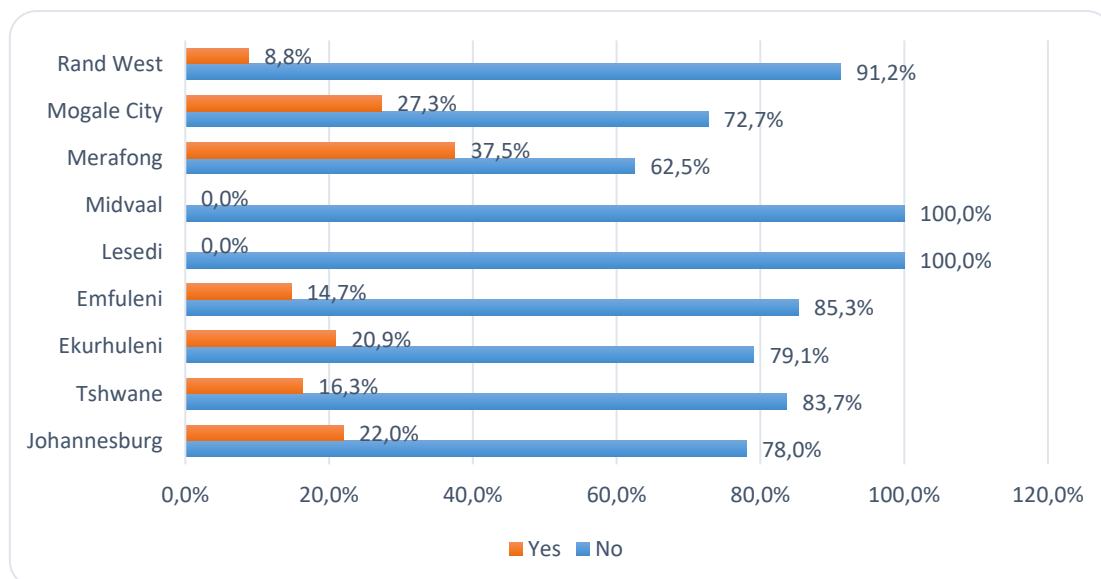


Figure 17: Youth Participation in IDP Meeting by Municipality

Figure 17 shows youth participation in IDP meetings by the municipality in Gauteng. The results show that Midvaal and Lesedi Municipality youth are not participating in IDP meetings. Rand West shows 91% non-participation by youth in the IDP meetings. The three metros in Gauteng showing highest non-participation by youth in IDP meetings are 83,7% in Tshwane, Johannesburg on 78% nonparticipation and Ekurhuleni at 79%. Generally, all municipalities in Gauteng all scored above 60% nonparticipation in IDP meetings. The data shows that the participation of young people in IDP processes is worse than in the ward meetings. Participation by the youth in IDP meetings are the worst attended meetings in Gauteng Province.

4.3 STATISTICAL MODELLING

In building the model three strategic meetings critical for development planning and management were considered due to their strategic nature and those are ward committee meeting, Imbizo and IDP meetings. This analysis will only focus on participation in those meetings.

The model performed is linear regression wherein dependent variables are participation in ward meetings, Imbizo meeting and IDP meetings. Independent variables are income, education and employment. The aim is to determine if the independent variables are having influence in development planning strategic meeting attendance.

$$5 \quad Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \epsilon,$$

5.1.1 WARD MEETING STATISTICAL MODEL

Model: Linear_Regression_Model

Dependent Variable: Ward_meeting participation

Parameter Estimates						
Variable	D	Parameter Estimate	Standard Error	t Value	Pr > t	
Intercept	1	0.82474	0.09124	9.04	<.0001	
Income	1	-0.09118	0.03105	-2.94	0.0034	
Education	1	-0.06885	0.01929	-3.57	0.0004	
Employment	1	0.14187	0.03150	4.50	<.0001	

NB: the values of Education and Income were changed to natural log for the simple interpretation of percentage.

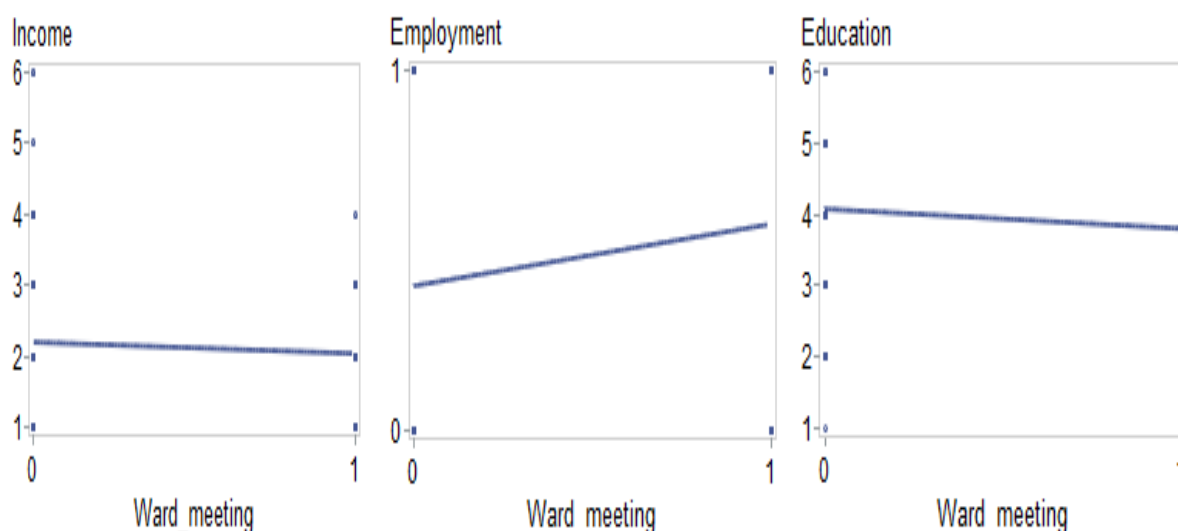


Figure 18 Ward Meeting Regression Graph

Both Income and Education are statistically significant but negative. The relationship is very significant and positive on employment, however, it should be noted the none response where excluded from the model. The positive significant relationship between ward meetings and employment could be because of youth unemployment in Gauteng which is at 49%

according to Stats SA. An increase in youth unemployment will increase none participation in ward meetings, the youth is dissatisfied by the government that is presiding over them and therefore they don't want to plan with a government. The data analysis above from descriptive statistics indicated that the overall non-participation of youth in Ward meeting in Gauteng is 76%. This relationship agrees with the literature review, literature revealed to us that when young people lose confidence in their government they withdraw from participation in government processes. Because of high levels of unemployment, there would be an increase in none participation in development planning because youth don't have confidence anymore in government. Ward committee in South Africa are highly politicise and therefore this will make youth who are in majority unemployed not to want to take part in a government process because the youth have no confidence in the government.

Income and education, both relationships are negative towards the dependent variable (Ward meeting). The negative relationship between two variables is the one which one variable increases as the other decreases, and vice versa. The more people are educated the more they don't attend ward meetings, same with income the more they earn the more they don't attend ward meetings. Analysis performed on this study revealed income distribution amongst youth in Gauteng, 56.0 % earn between R 1 and R 19 200 per month. Only 5% of the youth earn between 19 200- 51 200 in Gauteng. It means that even if Gauteng has the highest unemployment, those who work earn high salaries. Non-participation goes high when the salaries are lower.

Population between the ages of 18-34 years participated in the survey indicated that 41.5 % have Matric as their highest qualification and 29.2% have not completed matric qualifications. They make a total of 70.7% with matric and less. The more people are less qualified the more they don't participate in ward meetings. More and more people don't understand government processes and the role of structures that are in place as well as the participation in those structures. All this can be attributed to lack of education.

5.1.2 IMBIZO MEETING STATISTICAL MODEL

Model: Linear_Regression_Model

Dependent Variable: Imbizo participation

Parameter Estimates						
Variable	D	Parameter Estimate	Standard Error	t Value	Pr > t	
Intercept	1	0.23311	0.06417	3.63	0.0003	
Income	1	-0.03736	0.02184	-1.71	0.0875	
Education	1	-0.02500	0.01357	-1.84	0.0657	
Employment	1	0.19582	0.02215	8.84	<.0001	

$$\text{Imbizo} = 0.23311 - 0.03736 \text{ Income} - 0.02500 \text{ education} + 0.19582 \text{ Employment}$$

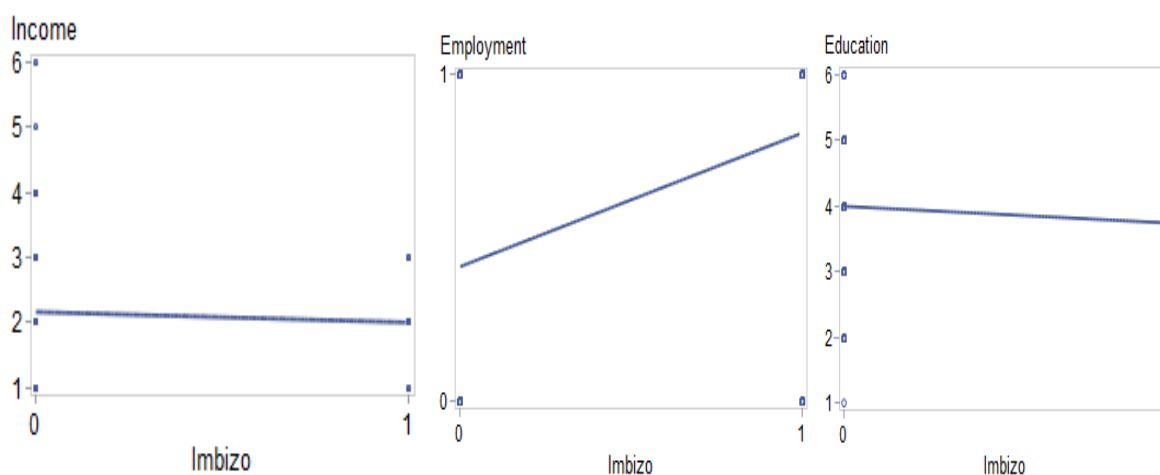


Figure 19: Imbizo Meeting Regression Graph

Income is not statistically significant at 0.05 significance level with p values equal to 0.3513 more than 0.05, while only education is statistically significant at 0.05 significance level with p values for both equal to 0.0044 less than 0.05 but that a negative relationship.

Employment is statistically significant again and positive in relation to youth participation in Imbizo meetings. The relationship between employment and Imbizo participation by youth could relate to high levels of unemployment in Gauteng, as such the young unemployed will tend to attend this meeting to vent out their frustrations. Van Dyk-Robertson (2005) also warns that the Imbizo idea of participation should not become limited to a platform for demands and complaints because the value of the programme would be lost. The Imbizo should encourage constructive discussion and listening, as the programme matures within a formal democratic political system.

The other reason for a positive relationship could be that the unemployed youth are now not interested in discussing the policy and plans that they don't see a meaningful impact in their lives since the majority of them are still unemployed.

5.1.3 IDP MEETING STATISTICAL MODEL

Model: Linear_Regression_Model

Dependent Variable: IDP

Parameter Estimates						
Variable	D	Parameter Estimate	Standard Error	t Value	Pr > t	
Intercept	1	0.12394	0.06497	1.91	0.0567	
Income	1	-0.01072	0.02211	-0.48	0.6280	
Education	1	-0.02382	0.01374	-1.73	0.0833	
Employment	1	0.40622	0.02243	18.11	<.0001	

$$\text{IDP} = 0.12394 - 0.01072 \text{ Income} - 0.02382 \text{ education} + 0.40622 \text{ Employment}$$

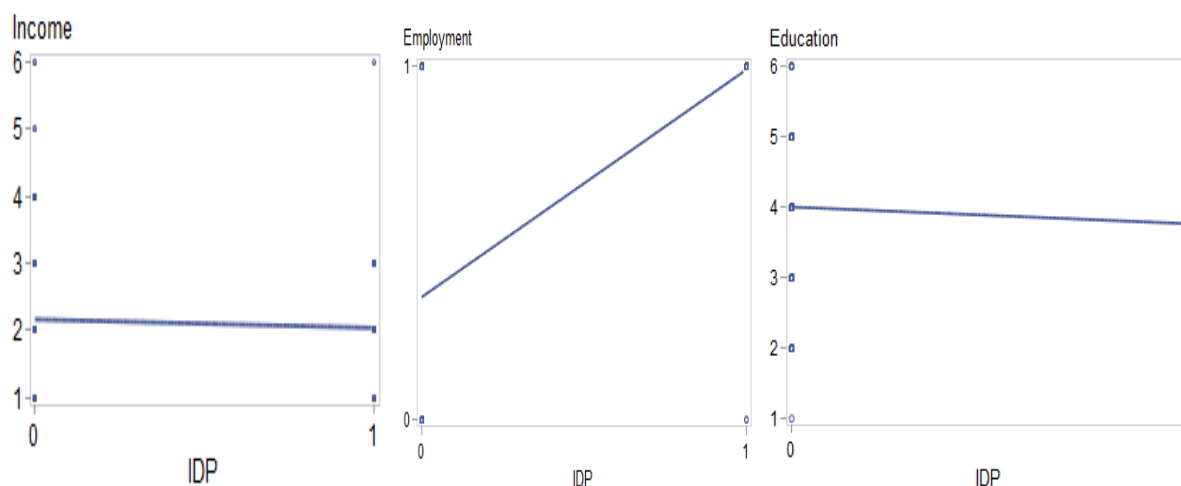


Figure 20: IDP Meeting Regression Graph

Employment is significant and positive. Income and education are not significant. Again we see here that only employment is significant and positive.

Public participation in the processes towards developing and implementing the Integrated Development Plans (IDPs), and by extension in the decision-making processes of local communities is a welcome phenomenon worldwide, as it essentially serves to strengthen a country's democratic processes.

The relationship between participation in IDP meeting and employment again here could be affected by the dissatisfaction of youth and lack of confidence in the administration. The higher the unemployment the less chance they attend the meeting.

5.1.4 DISCUSSION

The results from the study show that the majority of youth in Gauteng do not participate in development planning meetings, ward meetings, Imbizo and IDP. The worst attended meeting is IDP by youth in Gauteng followed by Imbizo, the results show that at least ward meeting seem to attract young people as compared to the other meetings. The absence of youth contribution in these meetings which are critical and strategic in nature will result in the needs of the youth not included in the plans. This will affect the livelihood of the youth going forward. With statistical figures showing that the youth are the majority, youth must be in fact at the driving seat of the developmental agenda in Gauteng. The exclusion of youth in municipal planning, policy development and formulation will result to protest. Literature above shows that when communities are excluded from voicing out their concerns they resort in service delivery protest.

There are factors that are influencing public participation which is; legal, socio-cultural, political factors and the economic factors (World Alliance for Citizen Participation) (2006:5). There are satisfactory levels of legislation in South Africa that makes public participation a significant part of local government. The constitution which is the supreme law of the country as well as municipal planning system act 32 of 2000 make provision for inclusive public participation. Socio-cultural factors seem to be playing a role in Gauteng non-participation by youth in development planning. The culture of waiting for government and dependency of authority to changes things. This seems to have a lot of influence in the levels of youth participation in development planning in Gauteng. Another attitude that Africans have towards the youth may be playing a role in poor participation of the youth in planning meetings. The political factor seems to be playing a pivotal role in non-participation in development planning in Gauteng. There is enough available evidence from the literature that when young people are dissatisfied by political administration they play far from participation in the government administrations. There is also overwhelming evidence from the literature that shows that government official lack appreciation for public participation as alluded by (Molepo, et al, 2015). The official also doesn't understand fully the impact of public participation. Public participation is also very politicised and therefore majority of young people who are already dissatisfied by the political administration find it hard to be part of public participation. It is also clear that youth are discouraged because the same administration has not brought any significant changes in their life hence the high rate of unemployment.

The economic factors in the case of Gauteng seem to also play a role. Looking at income from the regression, income didn't seem to have a significant impact in participation in meetings. However, employment seems to be having an influence. The more the people are unemployed the more they don't attend public participation and visa versa. This can be attributed to the government impact on development. When people can see the real impact of development planning in their material condition they shy away from participating.

It is clear that more people are socially and economically stable they are not interested in government involvement in their life's. It is also clear again that the more people are unemployed the more they depend on government but they can also desist from participating in the very same government planning. Public participation must be designed to be as authentic as possible with consideration of those factors.

Inclusive public participation that pays attention in getting the voice of the youth will not only deepen democracy but will make sure that the needs and voice of the youth which are the majority are incorporated. The lack of a concerted effort in getting the youth to participate in development planning in Gauteng means that the demographic dividend is not yielded.

CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 CONCLUSIONS

In this research, I have obtained different perspectives and views from other researchers in and around the world on the subject of youth participation in development planning and governance. The purpose was to establish whether the growing segment of the population in Gauteng, which is the youth (18-34) are participating in development planning in the province. In the research problem, I only put two objectives the study sought to achieve: (1) Descriptive analysis of youth participation in development planning and urban management that affect urban planning and development to determine the extent of youth participation in ward meeting, Imbizo meeting and IDP meeting in Gauteng. (2) To identify and analyse factors that are hindering youth participation in urban development planning and urban management of the fastest growing segment of urban populations, youth (ages 18 to 34). Secondary data had to be gathered to achieve the above-mentioned objectives of the study. The data used was collected by Gauteng City Region Observatory in 2015 for the purpose of community satisfaction.

The data were analysed using SPSS to give us descriptive statistics of those youth who participated in the survey after extraction of those between 18-34 of age, youth participation in ward meeting, Imbizo meeting and IDP meeting. In the end, I used the model to determine factors influencing youth participation in development planning meetings.

The study draws conclusions on youth participation in development planning meetings in Gauteng and that the success of public participation will depend on effective utilization and application of public participation ideals as spelt out by (CIVICUS World Alliance for Citizen Participation 2006:5). The South African government and local government will be forced to recognize the factors that influence public participation if they would want to see inclusive public participation that impact on people lives. The government must look into all factors that influence public participation and ensure that all factors are understood and public participation is understood by the officials.

Even though the data indicate that the more the people are unemployed the more they attend the meeting, the same can be said about employed. The more people are employed the more people don't depend on government and therefore not interested in government running, particularly planning at local government. Regression model shows us that the more people are poor the more they attend meetings and the reason for this is because they are expecting the

government to inform them about service delivery, job opportunities or government project that will create jobs. In the end, planning is no longer authentic but tokening. At some time, the statistical modelling indicate that the poor are the once that attend these meeting. It is a position of this paper therefore that public participation is politicised and it is targeting the poor. The poor won't focus on planning for the future but rather on the immediate gain or benefits such as employment and business opportunities. Therefore, it is a clear indication that society is not empowered at a conscious level on matters public participation. Citizens are not educated enough about their rights to form part of planning for the success and sustainability of local government planning. The municipal official also does not understand the importance of inclusive participation. Public participation is left in the hands of the vulnerable, the poor and unemployed. This group of population is subject to manipulation due to their vulnerability. This sector of the population can be the one that revolt against the government due to manipulation again.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is compelling that the public participation space is reinvented to cater to all groups including the youth and the vulnerable because part of dissolution in our society is caused by the lack of public participation. The majority of the youth are frustrated and yet they didn't form part of the decision making.

Public participation threshold must be set. There must be a quorum for public participation to take place that must take into consideration all sectors of population in public participation. Public participation must be consistent with the voter's turnout population or must meet certain percentage of the voters turn out, that will eliminate public participation for compliance sake.

It is strongly recommended that government prioritise and organise awareness workshops to educate the public about ward committees, Imbizo's and IDP meetings existence and their functions and citizen obligations towards those structures.

Local government must have a public participation structure that knows and understand the legal obligation of public participation. Understanding the statute that governs public participation will assist local government to understand that public participation must be developmentally centred so that it can bring meaning full results.

Local government must be democratized and depoliticized for effective and efficient public participation that will be inclusive. With high levels of dissatisfaction with government young people do not find it important to form part of the government that is preceding over the plight.

The government must prioritize civic education from primary levels to high school to sensitise society on the role of active citizenry and dispel the dependency syndrome that makes the majority of citizens not to take part in their own government affairs.

Municipalities must invest innovations such as technology to conduct public participation. The fourth industrial revolution is upon us. Almost every citizen today have a cell phone and access to the internet. Instead of depending on physical meetings public participation can be on an online platform.

It would be very useful if municipalities can recognize the work of young people through youth organization such as South African Youth Association because they do a lot of development project but they always don't call them development planning or urban development. Youth don't always recognize the work they do in community development. Municipalities can forester partnership with available youth organization and build capacity on urban planning and management through projects they involved in.

5.3 FURTHER RESEARCH AREA

One area that comes highly recommended for further research is in the exclusion of children in participating in development planning and governance. Children's are the most vulnerable group and are being left behind on matter of defining the space they would like to live in in the present of future. Statistics South Africa says about 8 million or 15% of the total population of almost 56 million were children between the ages of 0 and 6. Those from ages 0-17 are excluded from development planning conversation and yet the SDG require us to leave no one behind in the developmental discourse. It is critically important that some further studies be done in the exclusion of children and the impact thereof. Also, what are the factors influencing the exclusion of children in development planning conversations?

Another area for further study is the in-depth factors influencing youth non-participation because the statistical model didn't clearly show what are the factors even though the descriptive statistics is very clear that there is poor participation in development planning

by youth in Gauteng. Most of the relationship between non-participation and development planning meetings and was drawn from the literature.

There is a need to further investigate methods for measuring public participation since currently there is no acceptable methods to measure a successful public participation

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