Consultant(s) to Conduct Capacity Building Youth Active Citizenry Consultation and Survey at Thembelihle Informal Settlement and KwaNokuthula

TERMS OF REFERENCE

CONSULTANT(S) TO CONDUCT A CAPACITY BUILDING YOUTH ACTIVE CITIZENRY CONSULTATION AND SURVEY AT THEMBELIHLE INFORMAL SETTLEMENT AND KWANOKUTHULA

DURATION: 2.5 MONTHS (20 March – 31 May, 2017)

1. Background

Foundation for Human Rights (FHR) with Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJ&CD), launched a Socio Economic Justice for All (SEJA) programme in 2014. The programme has six (6) key result areas, and this project falls under Key result area 6.2, focusing on supporting innovative capacity building interventions to build active citizenry. SEJA principles are the elements of participation, accountability, non-discrimination, empowerment and an express linkage to human rights standards. In the development and implementation of the SEJA programme, the DoJ&CD engages with sectoral stakeholders, commissioning research papers and convening workshops with the Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) sector.

2. Problem statement:

The National Planning Commission (NPC) in June 2011 produced a diagnosis of the challenges facing South Africa in which they identified poverty, inequality and unemployment as central to the country's problems. In particular, black youth remain the most vulnerable to unemployment. Poverty and unemployment represent a major threat to stability and the rule of law. In 2011, income inequality as measured by the Gini coefficient was 0,69 – thus while South Africa is described as an upper middle income country with the Gross Domestic Product per person around USD8 000, the poorest 10% of the population (largely black) earn about 0,6% of

national income while the richest 10% (largely white) earn about 50% of the national income. This illustrates that South Africa is not a "normal" middle income country. South Africa's population is largely made up of young people; those who are below the age of 35 years constitute about 66% of the total population. With over 54 million South Africans, 18.5% are between the ages 10-19; and 24% are aged 15-24 (StatSA, 2016. Mid-year population estimate).

Youth unemployment in South Africa is extremely high. Nearly 70% of youth in South Africa are unemployed and the percentage of youth owned businesses remains low at 33%[1]. As a big part of the population, young people are at the heart of the future of South Africa.[2] While South Africa's political history was driven by young people through the Soweto uprising in 1976, more recently young people are facing socio economic challenges of poverty, unemployment and vast inequality gaps. While there has been developments in information communication technologies, most youth still fall out the digital divide.

There is great benefit in creating an enabling environment with young people resulting in creating pathways for accelerated development. When young people can claim their right to health, education, water, sanitation and decent working conditions, they become a powerful force for economic development and positive change. The White Paper on Local Government introduced developmental local government", defined as: Local government committed to working with citizens and groups within the community to find sustainable ways to meet their social, economic and material needs, and improve the quality of their lives[3].

The National Development Plan (NDP-2030) is explicit on the role of civil society in transforming society and uniting the country and sets out six interlinked priorities: Uniting all South Africans around a common programme to achieve prosperity and equity, promoting active citizenry to strengthen development, democracy and accountability, focusing on key capabilities of people and the State, building a capable and developmental state and encouraging strong leadership throughout. The primary objective is to enhance social cohesion and bring about a social com pact by means of an active citizenry. Civil society's role in welfare provision, safety and security, anti-corruption, human rights, spatial frameworks, social protection, and social cohesion is high- lighted. The NDP-2030 also provides some concrete recommendations for civil society's role in establishing a cohesive society through active citizenry, including identifying aspects such as government-citizen communication,

---

[1] http://southafrica.unfpa.org/topics/young-people-1#sthash.fbqEvQ54.dpuf
[2] Source: UNFPA (2016), Young People http://southafrica.unfpa.org/topics/young-people-1
[3] The White Paper on Local Government (1998),

information sharing, performance monitoring, and leadership. Above all the NDP-2030 makes the point that the State in providing basic services will enables people to develop capabilities to take advantage of opportunities enabling them to contribute to their communities through remittances and skills transfers. It articulates that "Alongside hard work and effort, capabilities and the opportunities that flow from development enable individuals to live the lives to which they aspire. A developmental state builds the capabilities of people to improve their own lives, while intervening to correct historical inequalities.

The NDP-2030 is predicated on "An Approach to Change: Enhanced Capabilities and Active Citizenry". The plan draws extensively on the notion of capabilities including but not limited to "Political freedoms and human rights, social opportunities arising from education, health care, public transport and other public services as well as social security and safety nets, the building of an open society, transparency, disclosures and a culture of accountability, economic facilities, work, consumption, exchange, investment and production". This aspect of the programme also draws on the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) definition of "capacity building" also referred to by UNDP as "development", which is a conceptual approach to development that focuses on understanding the obstacles that inhibit people, governments, international organisations and non-governmental organisations from realising their developmental goals while enhancing the abilities that will allow them to achieve measurable and sustainable results[4].

The Municipal Systems Act (2000) made integrated development planning compulsory, and legislated a number of key Local Economic Development (LED) functions, roles and responsibilities. The aim of the Act is 'to provide for the core principles, mechanisms and processes that are necessary to enable municipalities to move progressively towards the social and economic upliftment of local communities.[5]"

3. Study Population:

Youth in vulnerable communities will be the focus of this project. Two sites have been identified as a study population for the project, namely: Thembelihle Informal Settlement in Lenasia and KwaNokuthula in Plettenberg Bay. Both communities have been involved in a series of service delivery protests at least for the past four (4) years in a series. Dialogues hosted by government

---

[4] Sourced from SEJA strategic framework, 2014.
[5] Municipal Systems Act of 2000.

departments in KwaNokuthula revealed a community that receives limited or no service delivery in the area while it is plagued with drug abuse, sexual violence against women and children, unemployment and nepotism. The dialogues also established that the communities of New Horizons, Pine Trees, Qolweni, Gatjie and Green Valley received information about government services strictly in Afrikaans and children were dropping out of school before passing matric[6]

4. Methodology and research design:

Service provider appointed has to be familiar with use of participatory methods and data collection tools that promote visual participatory engagement and action research methodology.

The methodology in question should include use photovoice[7], use of social media, small group meetings, workshop interaction and diagraming to meet these objectives. The research methodological approach must benefit youth through a rights based approach learning process in which they would be empowered to contribute knowledge (their voice) whilst acquiring new skills and understanding of their socio economic situation and that of their peers. The collated data should eventually result to a development of an application to pilot youth participation in access to socio economic rights.

Service providers must have an ability to anchor human rights based approaches that provides the necessary framework for action research geared on youth active participation and development. The focus on human rights brings two important values to development work: Firstly, it provides a framework for policies and programmes, and secondly, it provides the vulnerable groups with the power to demand accountability from decision makers and implementers to overcome poverty. A human rights approach further seeks to develop people's capacity to demand accountability in two ways: firstly, by defining a minimum scope of legitimate claims (human rights), and secondly, by strengthening the accountability mechanisms and processes to protect these claims (such as the justice system).

---

[6] Source: http://www.dsd.gov.za/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=810&Itemid=106

[7] Photovoice is a research method that uses photography as a tool for self-reflection and engagement, where participants are asked to capture photos of their experiences in their daily lives. Yolo Kasi Entertainment is a youth focused programme that has successfully used photo voice and social media as data collection tools that allows participatory research design, analysis and reporting about the issue.

FHR will welcome proposals or concept notes that enhance strengthening the capacity of youth living in marginalised communities to enforce their rights especially important when inequalities in power exist, and imbalances which result in unfair policies and practices that prioritise the interests of one group over another, or lead to abuses of power (for example, corruption, disrespect for the Bathopele Principles at basic service delivery point). This situation has often compounded youth vulnerability to poverty.

5. Aims
- To conduct an innovative preliminary consultation youth capacity building workshop to map the socio-economic issues and needs of youth in one of the identified sites.
- To commission a research on youth active citizenry.
- To promote youth participation in decision making processes by government at local municipality levels within structures such as the LED units and the Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

6. Objectives
- To facilitate an innovative preliminary consultation session focusing on youth capacity to hold municipal government structures accountable to basic service delivery using available policies and legislation such as the Municipal Systems Act of 2000 and the South African Constitution.
- To promote access to information and constitutional rights education to meet socioeconomic needs of youth.
- To produce a research report that will result in development of an application to pilot youth participation to access socio-economic rights.

7. Research questions:

What is the level of youth participation in accessing socio economic rights within local municipality structures?

8. Outcomes:
- Phase 1:-A report on an innovative capacity building participatory youth workshop around service delivery and concerns of youth in one of the sites.
- Phase 2:-The appointed service provider, in consultation with FHR, should be able deliver on research report with infographics and summarised popular booklet.

9. Required Expertise:

    i.   A highly experienced consultant with human rights, social justice and/or governance background;

    ii.   Robust understanding of the national/international developments in relation to human rights, social justice and accountability;

    iii.   Understanding of youth social justice priority issues in South Africa, will be an advantage;

    iv.   A track record of conducting solid evidence-based research and or participatory action research, and/or comparative analyses. Experience of quantitative research would be an asset;

    v.   Evidence of critical analytical skills;

    vi.   Excellent report writing skills; and

    vii.   Good communication and interpersonal skills.

10. Time Frame and Costing:

    i.   Phase 1:- R60 000 (coordination, facilitation, and report writing) – 30 March 2017

    ii.   Phase 2:- R180 000 (research design, data collection, analysis, feedback and report writing with infographic sheet and summarised popular booklet) – 31 May 2017

Send CVs and sample of previous similar work to Sarah Motha, email: smotha@fhr.org.za or Ahmed Mayet, email: amayet@fhr.org.za by 20th March 2017.

For further information and queries please call Sarah Motha on +27 11 484 0390 or email to smotha@fhr.org.za.

For more about the Foundation for Human Rights, refer to www.fhr.org.za.