



# Keynote Presentation

## South African Case Study



Current and Emerging Youth Policies and Initiatives with  
a Special Focus on Links to Agriculture



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Promoting market access for South African agriculture

# Youth Development in Agriculture: A Policy Issue

“Africa is the only continent which does not grow enough food to feed itself”

Kofi Anan, 14 October, 2010

“For Africa to achieve food security, they must be regarded as critical agricultural players who need and deserve special attention, support and follow-up”

Dr. Lindiwe Sibanda, FANRPAN CEO, 2011.



# PRESENTATION OUTLINE

1. Purpose of the Study
2. Methodology
3. Overview of South African Agriculture Sector (**Youth Demographics (Youth Bulge), Unemployment, Education, Health, ICT, Energy, Climate Change**)
4. National Youth and Agriculture Policies and Initiatives
5. Youth Perceptions of Agriculture VS Changing realities
6. Key Institutions, Mechanisms and Tools for Youth Engagement in Policy Processes,
7. Recommendations and Investment Opportunities In Agricultural Value Chains

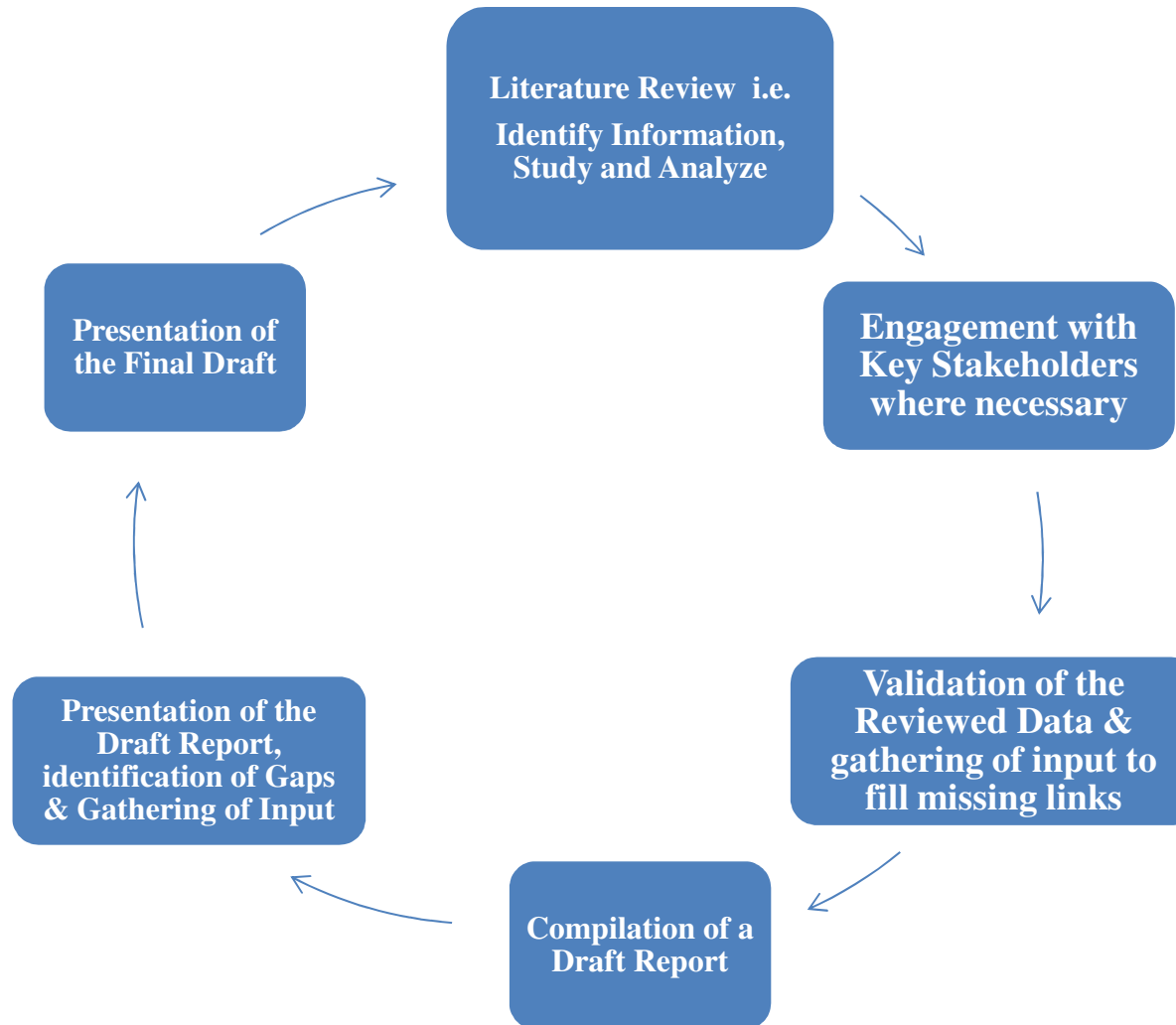


# Purpose of the Study

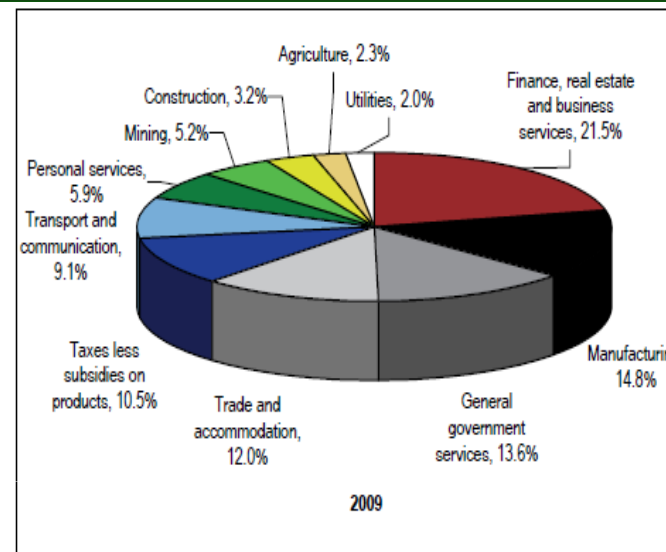
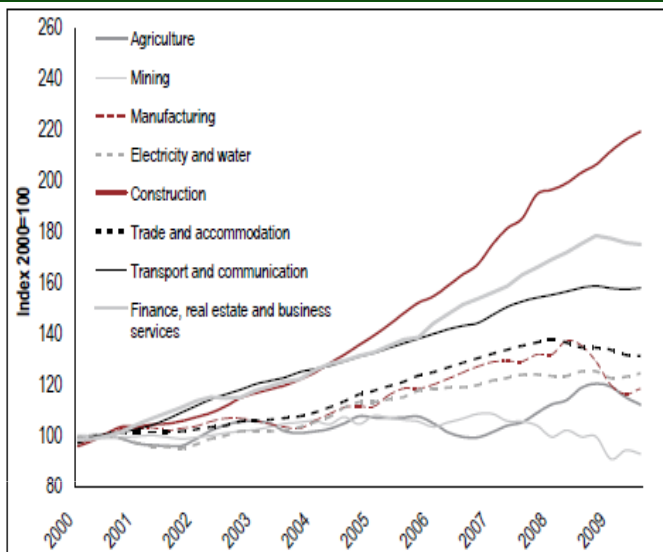
- Analyze current and emerging policies as well as related Initiatives regarding the mainstreaming of youth development in the agricultural value chain in South Africa
- To identify space and opportunities for developing national ‘youth and agriculture policies’ within agricultural policies and make appropriate policy recommendations



# Methodology



# Overview of South African Agriculture Sector



- **Economic contribution** – R66billion industry.
- Agriculture contributes about **2.3%** to GDP, **down from 15%** in the 1950s & about **7%** to formal employment.
- With its linkages into **agro-industrial sector** - contribute about **12%** of GDP.
- Primary agriculture contributes 5% to formal employment is about
- Agriculture has strong **backward and forward linkages** into the economy.

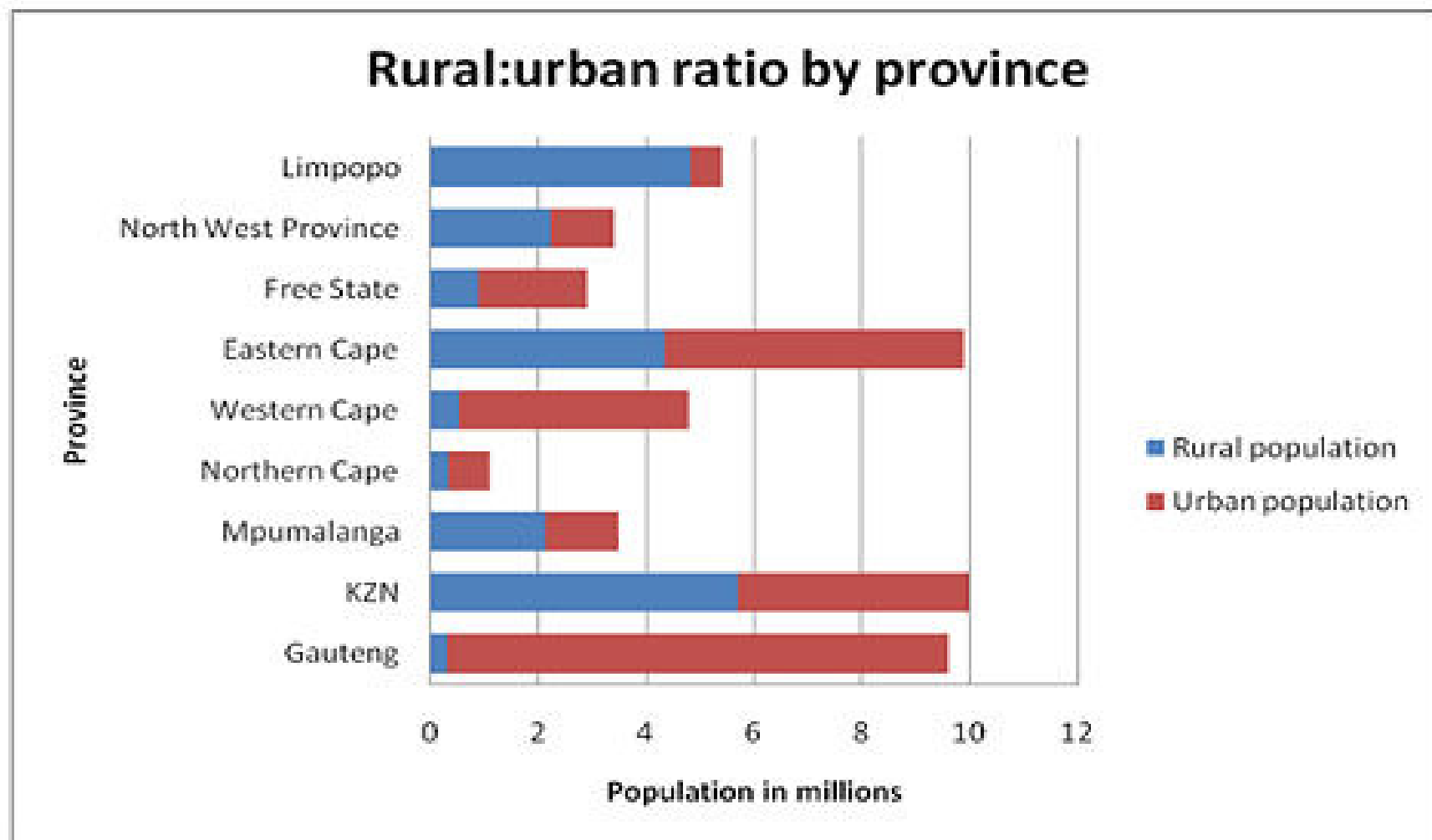


# Overview Of Agricultural Sector Cont...

- **Dual agricultural economy – Commercialised & Subsistence**
- **Distribution of agricultural production**
  - **RSA has 2.76 million hectares of cultivated land,**
  - **The main agricultural activities are crop production, mixed farming, cattle ranching and sheep farming, dairy farming, game ranching, aquaculture, beekeeping, and winemaking (GCIS, 2010).**
  - **About 4 million are engaged in agriculture for “own consumption”**
  - **Estimated 35,000 large-scale CF - own farms with an average size of 2,500 hectares. About 82 million hectares of land was owned by 60 000 white farm divisions (Levin and Weiner, 2006: 39)**
  - **A second category of farmers - 200,000 black farmers – Estimated 13 million live in Rural areas**
  - **Employment - Employment - average age of a farmer is 62 years, younger generation less interested in farming**



# Youth Demographic Profile





# Youth Demographic Profile cont....

- South Africa's population = 53.7 % urban and 46.3 % rural
- 50 % of the total population is below the age of 25 (20.3 % is below the age of 10)
- South Africa has around 10 mil children, 75% of which live in the Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo
- Census 2011 - Total Population = 51 Million
  - 9.6-million aged 15-19 years
  - 10.4-million aged 20 & 24
- **Age – 18-35 years - not** a homogenous group e.g. School going youth, Out-of-school youth, Unemployed youth, Rural & Urban etc.



# Policies as Drivers for Youth Engagement and Development

## 18 years democracy -piloting of policies to deal with legacy of apartheid.

- Post apartheid period saw development of three prominent initiatives to attract youth into the agricultural value chain were introduced:
  1. **Agriculture Youth Development Initiative for SA (1998),**
  2. **YARD 2008**
  3. **Land Affairs YES of 2008.** Nothing much of these initiatives can be traced because of lack of coordinated efforts to plan, implement & monitor & evaluate progress
- NYDA, National Policy & IYDS provides for a paradigm shift – **Integrated Youth Dev Approach**, with Youth Agency being the custodian of youth mainstreaming and development in all sectors.
- NYDA ACT, supported by National Youth Policy 2009-2014 and NYDA Youth Empowerment Strategy of 2011 make it a policy matter for government departments & institutions to mainstream youth development e.g. Youth Units/Directorate, Youth Development Index etc.



# Policies as Drivers for Youth Engagement and Development cont.....

## SOME Macro-Agricultural Related Policies & their link to youth

- **New Growth Path Of 2010** - provides for key strategic sectors for public investment in the next decade, agric & agro-processing included & youth are set to play a major role in the value-chain. See IYDS 2011.
- **Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP 2009)** – Funded Programme - Household & ward level based interventions (wards) - coordination & joint planning of the 3 spheres of government – youth listed as a target beneficiary
- **CASP, August 2004** - On farm and off farm SUPPORT i.e. basic infrastructure; business training and planning (entrepreneurship), targeting LRAD Beneficiaries – **Youth Data on beneficiaries of this programme is not readily available** – see Annexure on CAYC Database
- **Land Redistribution for Agriculture Development (LRAD)** - stated purpose - **30% of productive agricultural land** from white to blacks by 2014 based on a failed strategy of “Willing Seller Willing Buyer” (Replaced by “Fair & Equitable” Principle) -**No data showing youth** benefiting as a targeted beneficiaries



# Policies as Drivers for Youth Engagement and Development cont.....

## SOME Macro-Agricultural Related Policies & their link to youth

- **Land and Agrarian Reform Project (LARP); February 2007** - Redistribute **5M hectares to 10 000** new agricultural producers- increasing Black entrepreneurs in agribusiness industry by **10 %**. Increase agric production by **10-15%** for the target groups, under the LETSEMA-ILIMA Campaign<sup>2</sup>. **Women and youth as priority beneficiaries**
- **AgriBEE Charter of adopted in 2008** - increasing the extent to which **youth own & manage** agricultural enterprises, increasing their access to economic activities, infrastructure & skills training;
- **War on Poverty (2008)** - **Women and youth as priority beneficiaries**



# Youth Perceptions VS Realities of Agriculture

- **Current realities**
  - Political Transformation in Africa, Youth bulge in the SSA, climate change, global rising food prices, food crisis, global demand for agric land, demand for bio-fuel, renewed policy attention and other emerging opportunities.
- The majority of youth seem to have a negative attitude towards agric. As one youth put it, **“If you look at the conditions of farmers, there is no way you can be attracted to be a farmer”**.
- **Lack of information, lack of visible change from subsistence rural farming into commercial viable farming initiatives with clear support as some of the factors**



# Youth Perceptions VS Realities of Agriculture

- **Different views**
  - **Rural-urban areas** on negative youth perceptions a result of lack of enabling environment and incentivised support as more important factor,
  - Urban-based youth see it as alienating from youth popular culture, old-fashioned and **of low status**, offering little opportunity for making money & only reserved for the elderly and the poor in rural areas.
- Growing Perceptions that **Government is failing** particularly among the politically inclined youth – 30% LRAD target by 2014
- Agriculture is regarded as an **employer of the last resort** to young people. (Juma, 2007:2)
- As a result South African youth are attracted by the possibilities of **well-paid work in the towns and cities** rather than farming;



# Key Institutions, Mechanisms And Tools

**The following are but some of the few mechanisms:**

- Ministry responsible for youth affairs and sports,
- National Youth Council,
- National Farmers Union
- Organised Commercial farmers – Agrisa , ABC
- Labour - COSATU
- Community & Civil Society Youth-focused organisations such as CAYC, YARD, NYDA, - Youth Enterprise Fund
- Universities & Research Institutions
- LED and IDP processes
- NEPAD and CAADP compact as institutions and mechanisms



# Recommendations

- Several value chains have been identified in the agricultural sector for further strengthening and modernization (Gauteng Agro-processing strategy)
  - Fertilizer and agrochemicals (e.g., pesticides, compost making);
  - Cereals (e.g., maize); Pulses (e.g., beans, soya beans)
  - Horticulture (e.g., fruits, vegetables, spices, chilies, mushrooms); Flowers (domestic and export market)
  - Sugarcane, Cotton / Textile; Oil crops (e.g., sunflower), Nuts (e.g., groundnuts), Tobacco, Emerging crops (e.g., aloe, vanilla)
  - Dairy (milk, cheese, yoghurt, biogas) – cattle and goats, Meat (beef), Sheep and goats, Fisheries (e.g., aquaculture)
  - Poultry (e.g., eggs, chicken), Bee-keeping (honey) Hides/skins – leather
  - Emerging livestock (e.g., wild birds)





# Recommendations cont...

## New Research Focused Areas

- Continuous Access to updated Information about opportunities in the agricultural value chain e.g. through such programmes as AgriKids, etc.
- Thriving Entrepreneurship Culture (**INNOVATION**) with some form of human face (social entrepreneurship);
- Continuous Growth and Access to **ICT tools**
- Thriving youth owned and managed farms/enterprises;
- Quality Education relevant to dynamic market demands;
- Massive infrastructural development, particularly in the rural and semi-rural areas
- South Africa has the potential to can lead a continent-wide AgriYouth Campaign



# Thank You



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Website under review

