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Youth Small Business Development as a Strategy for Job Creation and Sustainable Livelihood in the Case of uMzimkhulu Municipality, KwaZulu-Natal

By

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Abstract

The world is confronted by a huge deficit in youth job creation while the population bulge is increasing at an alarming rate. Economies across the globe are not meeting the desired development goals of ensuring employment and this is one of the biggest concerns for governments. In South Africa in particular, youth unemployment contributes over 1.3 million unemployed out of the 7.3 million in the world as estimated by the International Labour Organisation (Berman, 2015). Seeing this leakage in the world, measures and policies have been adopted and reviewed in pursuit to alleviate this socio-economic ill. However, more work still needs to be done as this challenge persists including in this study's geographical location. Hence, different areas have adopted different livelihood strategies, including youth entrepreneurship which is under investigation in this study.

The intention of this study was to capture the effectiveness of youth small businesses development in ensuring better job creation and sustainable livelihood development in uMzimkhulu. To capture the realities in uMzimkhulu regarding this phenomenon, qualitative research methods were used to elicit data. This encompassed the use of qualitative research instruments like the verbal texts, interviews and observations. The study is located within the interpretivism research philosophy.

This study sample included four sample representatives who are key-informants (NYDA and LED) accountable to youth development as well as job creation. In addition, 14 in-depth semi-structured interviewed were conducted to understand the participants' lived experiences. The gathered data was analysed using thematic data analysis approach.

The study found that in uMzimkhulu, the similar case of youth vulnerability exists just like the other parts of the world. However, the youth from this area has not remained silent and recipient as they have taken a stand to use their capabilities and seek for support towards the implementation of their personal sustainable livelihood and job creation strategies. The study found various livelihood strategies in uMzimkhulu, however, youth in small businesses remained the most popular one. This study discovered that lack of machinery, business sites, and inadequate finances are some of the major factors that undermine the prosperity of entrepreneurship in uMzimkhulu. However, despite such constraints, uMzimkhulu youth use an asset-based approach to sustain their livelihoods. This study therefore recommends for the integrated support for entrepreneurship by both private and public sector. The study also makes

us of the following key search words, small businesses, livelihood development, youth, youth unemployment, sustainable livelihoods, and livelihood development.

Declaration

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I, **Unathi Mngonyama** (Student number **214554582**), declare that the thesis titled: **Youth Small Business Development as a strategy of Job Creation and Sustainable Livelihoods in the Case of uMzimkhulu Municipality, KwaZulu-Natal** is my original research.

1. This thesis has not been submitted for any degree or examination at any other university.
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Dedication

This dissertation is dedicated to my heavenly father God in his trinity for having brought me thus far. His grace of strength and encouragement deposited in me does not go unnoticed.

This dissertation is dedicated to my late father (Mandlakazi Mngonyama) who has been a great inspiration and a reason to always press on.

I dedicate this dissertation to my woman of noble character, my mother (Thandeka Mngonyama) for all her hard work to get me thus far, for all her love, support and motivation.

I dedicate this dissertation to my four siblings (Sijabulile, Sbonelo, Samkelo and Wandile Mngonyama) and my cousin brother (Luvuyo Vevane) for always believing in me, protecting me and motivating me to be the best I could ever be.

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I also acknowledge my family for all the support.

Abbreviations

CBO	Community Based Organisations
CSI	Corporate Social Investment
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DFID	Department for International Development
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IOL	International Labour Organisation
LED	Local Economic Development
NDP	National Development Plan
NYDA	National Youth Development Agency
NYP	National Youth Policy
SBP	Small Business Administration
SEDA	Sector of Education Development Agency
SLF	Sustainable Livelihood Framework

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Introduction

Youth joblessness has been a focal area for most government across the globe. Every society is confronted with youth job deficit in the existence of the world transition to youth budge. The sections below and throughout this paper highlight the depth of this issue and some of the initiatives undertaken to bring this to alleviation. Small businesses on the other hand have been acknowledged in other parts of the world as redress strategies for the most vulnerable group. However, this is not the only strategy promoted to absorb young women and men into the labour market, other measures are introduced but small and medium business are considered as the leading creator of jobs in these areas, youth in businesses are augmented for. Although this strategy is adopted and worked effectively in other areas, there is no evidence which suggest that this approach would be of utility in uMzimkhulu area. Hence in this study, small and medium business as a strategy for job creation and sustainable livelihoods for young women and men in uMzimkhulu, KwaZulu-Natal is investigated. Conclusion of this investigation will be open and based on realities revealed by participants with a lived experience from the sample.

This chapter is an introduction and background of the study. It will elaborate on the background, problem statement, and the significance of the study. This chapter will highlight the research objectives, research questions, methodology overview and organisation of the study. It will further give definitions to key concepts.

1.2. Background of the study

The first target of the Millennium Development Goal is to ensure full and productive employment and decent work for all and emphasise is on employment creation for young people and women since they are the most vulnerable group in the labour market (Pieters, 2012:7). However, countries have not yet met this target due to the increment in youth unemployment crisis across the globe. This backlog proves an extensive need for investment to youth job creation to fulfil this goal.

With this youth job deficit, policy makers across the globe are in consensus that raising the economy will contribute to job creation. Ample evidence globally also shows that the growth

of small and medium enterprises (businesses) is the source of employment creation especially for young adults (SBP, 2015:1). The SBP (2015:1) brings this reasoned argument that the promotion of this SME is also dependent on the growth of the economy because these businesses have been recognized to battle in a low economic growth environment with burdensome bureaucracy. Thus, the governments' urgent role to formulate and implement policies for economic growth and job creation. In South Africa particularly, recognition is on urgent introduction of active labour market policies to initiate absorption of the youth into the economic activity as discussed by the SBP (SBP, 2015).

In developing countries, reducing vulnerabilities is the principal objective. Pieters (2012:3) argues for having policies that have a specific focus on the most vulnerable group which are young people, and this should apply to all low-income countries. Pieters (2012:3) further states that the aim of these youth policies which also constitute of employment are to secure decent work, employability, productivity, earnings and social protection and all should be considered in policy formation and implementation. Therefore, youth development is at the centre of development agendas.

In the South African context, the prevalence of youth joblessness invoked the government and NGOs to develop policies against this ill. Graham (2015:54) argues that the youth unemployment accord includes employment measures of extended public works programme, support of youth entrepreneurship, cooperative development and skills development devised by the government and the NGOs. Of these employment schemes, the youth entrepreneurship (youth small business development) is the one under investigation based in uMzimkhulu given the complexity of the problem that exists of youth unemployment and the fulfilment of the purpose of this study. Moreover, Maebane (2015:1) mentions that in South Africa, 33% of small business enterprises are owned by people under the age of 35, which in this regard are the youth, hence the invoked interest to investigate this employment scheme.

This abovementioned issue has kept our government on its feet led to the review manifestation of policies and plans. This includes the National Youth Policy (NYP) and the National Development Plan (NDP). According to Bernman (2015), the NYP 2014 "seeks to place the economy on a labour absorbing growth path and to support the growth youth absorption into employment". Moreover, the SBP (2015:3), mentions that the NDP proclaims the significance of SME sector in job creation and stands firmly that there must be a conducive environment for small business and medium businesses to grow, prosper and employ more people especially

the marginalized group, the South African youth. Therefore, efforts to tackle this deficit are taken even though there is no much success seen hence the issue is still highly existing and persisting.

Additionally, according to Cele (2015), small medium and micro-enterprises currently create most of the jobs in the labour market. In South Africa, these businesses are the drivers and vehicle towards employment creation. Therefore, assessing their potential role towards employment creation specifically for uMzimkhulu youth is essential. Similarly, SEDA (2016:4) state that SME also referred to as small businesses, play a crucial role in employment creation, innovation and economic growth. As a result, the South African government has recognized its significance in the segment of business activity (SEDA, 2016:5). This manifestation led to a new ministry of small business development introduced in early 2014 (SEDA, 2016).

In uMzimkhulu, studies on vulnerability have been conducted. For instance, food insecurity and how people work their lives to cope with vulnerability have been studied. A study relating to small and medium businesses have also been initiated, assessing impacts of funding in these businesses by (Mthethwa, 2014). His work holds that these businesses in this area have limited access to funding. In contrast to this study, it is taking a broad initiative to study employment creation via youth small business development and the creation of sustainable livelihoods through this livelihood strategy. Moreover, there has been observations of young people operating in their small corners and taking part in small businesses in uMzimkhulu, hence the drive to study this strategy. Below is a broad discussion of the problem statement and overview of the entire research.

1.3. Problem statement

Youth unemployment is a concern for every government in the world and every affected party across the globe. At a global level, youth unemployment has been accelerating Jongh et al. (2016:48) argue that globally, young people are having difficulties with obtaining employment. This phenomenon has spread to all regions in the world and have wide consequences for the countries and its people. This means the issue of youth unemployment is not a light one as young people across the globe are vulnerable to job attainment.

At the European level, Aceleanu (2015:2623) states that there has been an increase in the youth unemployment which poses greater short and long-term consequences if not checked. This means, if youth unemployment is not addressed, there will eventually be long term consequences added on the short-term consequences prevalent in the developed nations. However, the developed regions are not only the ones prone to this, the developing and underdeveloped countries are also affected by the high rate of youth joblessness.

According to Pieters (2012:3), the middle-income countries in Sub-Saharan Africa have the world's highest youth unemployment rates which when stratified to gender, young women are most vulnerable to. In the Middle East, North and Southern Africa which are the middle-income countries, there has been a backlog in the public-sector employment growth which resulted to the high youth unemployment because the public sectors are major contributors to employment for young people (Pieters, 2012:5). This means that the declining governments' capacity to deliver jobs as the reservoirs of job creation for the youth in the low-income countries has contributed to the depression in job accumulation for the youth.

In South Africa particularly, there is an extreme youth unemployment rate. In 2015, South Africa was ranked as the second most vulnerable country to youth unemployment. Recent estimates of youth unemployment are 38.2% in the first quarter of 2018, (Stats SA, Year). Therefore, there is need to conduct this study in attempt to limit this global socio-economic ill. Furthermore, the work by the Global Youth Conference (2007:6) also outlines that there is a complex issue faced by the youth which is unhealthy livelihoods. It stresses that, there is a great need to for innovative sustainable approaches to ensure that young people are able to live healthy and progressive lives that contribute to socio-economic development. Therefore, unemployment is not the only issue of concern, but the concern stretches to the state of lives of young people. Hence, the need to investigate their sustainable livelihood strategies.

Having discovered the global trends of the problem indicated in the study, uMzimkhulu which is this study's geographical location is also faced with this disparity. According to uMzimkhulu (IDP, 2013), the rate of youth unemployment rests at 56.8%. There is a strain of livelihood vulnerability and in job creation for the young population. This is problematic because the youth is an investment and the future for the area as they are young people of productive age and the largest population group with youth population of 23,312 between the ages of 15 to 19, 12,922 between the ages of 20-24 and 9,189 between 25-29 (uMzimkhulu Municipality, 2012:132). Therefore, there should be considerable focus towards investigating the youth small

business development as a possible strategy for the creation of jobs and means of making a living for the young population.

The discovery of the youth unemployment problem led to the realization that the youth unsustainable livelihoods became a consequence of youth unemployment across the globe and in uMzimkhulu. uMzimkhulu is characterizing by high vulnerability and correspondingly, Pieters (2012:5) argues that societies are faced not only by the issue of unemployment, but there are also vulnerabilities associated with this growth of youth unemployment. uMzimkhulu Municipality (2012:18) also mentioned that undesirable livelihoods stem from below education and employability. This means, the core problem of youth unemployment created other problems like lack of means of making a living for young people and other challenges. However, for this study, the investigation will be extended from studying the problem of youth unemployment in uMzimkhulu to studying the problem of unsustainable livelihoods for young people in this area. The father of economics, Adam Smith also mentions in his book that no society could surely be flourishing when a greater number of the people are poor and miserable. Therefore, this statement emphasises that not only in uMzimkhulu will one find vulnerability, but this is a global issue.

Having highlighted the problem, the conclusion is that if something is not done to try to limit this tragedy, a lot of things will be affected. For instance, youth unemployment has considerable consequences on the well-being of youth individuals, families, communities and the countries. Therefore, there is a need to identify the consequences in order to motivate the need for this study. Mohamed (2014) declared that, “rather than being a burden, the bulge can be a demographic gift”. This quote highlights the existent problem, but it also shed light on the need of the study in order to make the youth a gift for a transformed nation.

1.4. Need for the study

Developing countries are shifting towards and explosive youth bulge whose growth has not been met by the analogous economic opportunities for this cohort. The Global Youth Enterprise Conference (2007:6) revealed that this transition is even evident at a global level and economies are unable to provide jobs and sustainable lives for young people; there is a crisis of youth unemployment and poor livelihood development. Due to this, Mohamed (2014) proposes development of appropriate strategies geared towards incredible power of youth incentives for employment. This statement shares light that given the high number of youths in

uMzimkhulu and the 56.8% youth unemployment which a greater number of these unemployed are a burden to the elderly as mentioned by Maphumulo (2016:133). If unchecked, youth unemployment could possibly lead to the youth bulge that outstrips the number of jobs the uMzimkhulu Local Municipal's economy can provide in a long run. This deprivation can lead to a greater consequence of the inability to sustain the lives of the youth, hence the need to conduct the investigation with the aim to check this social ill and prevent long term negative consequences.

In terms of positionality, I come from uMzimkhulu and write as a young person whose place of origin is in this municipal area. Throughout the years of my living in this municipal area, I have witnessed young people lacking the means of employment and most of them have been operating in their small corners trying to start their small businesses in order to have some form of employment of their own. They sought to reduce the level of youth unemployment and to contribute to their livelihood development. However, despite their efforts, the small business start-ups have been battling and due to this, the level of youth unemployment is still an issue of concern in uMzimkhulu and the vulnerability is still prevalent. Maphumulo (2016:132) reveals that uMzimkhulu consists of a youthful population which has shown high dependency even on the minority elderly. Therefore, it is quite clear that more efforts should be invested to reduce unemployed young group further and there need not be rest if there are still unemployed young people. Moreover, existing problems in uMzimkhulu is the high rate of youth unemployment, livelihoods vulnerability and lack of adequate support for the youth's small business start-ups and those striving to develop. It is due to these struggles that this research is relevant and was conducted. There is an excessive need to investigate the role the small business development as a possible job creation strategy for young people and how this can serve as a means to the youth's livelihood development effort.

This research is not only about writing and finishing a thesis, but its significance is that it will give feedback to uMzimkhulu Local Municipality on the findings in order to improve the practice of youth development in the municipality. It will also give feedback to the participants to help with information on the improvement of youth employment. The study will also increase the body of knowledge regarding the possible strategies for the reduction of youth unemployment in such a location as of this study which is in the rural sphere. A lot of research is based on a global, national, urban and peri-urban scale and there is little emphasis on differentials of this nature by geographic sphere. Therefore, this will increase the body of knowledge and add on the limited research for the rural areas as well, especially the target area

of this research. Lastly, there is a belief on the importance of having devolution of policy making where each area must have its own norms. Likewise, the findings on this paper will help with informing policy on youth small business development and anything relevant to achieve the intended outcomes of sustainable livelihoods and youth employment at local level and possibly national level as well.

1.5. Objectives of the study

- To explore the youth's potential in participating in small businesses.
- To assess the factors that hinder youth's small business start-ups and development.
- To investigate the potential of youth's small business development in creating jobs for young people.
- To explore how job creation through small business development can contribute in achieving sustainable household livelihoods.
- To investigate the role of the government and the private sector towards developing the youth's small business and explore possible support systems towards this job creation strategy.

1.6. Research questions

1.6.1. Main research question

How can the youth small business development serve as a possible strategy for job creation and sustainable livelihoods in the case of uMzimkhulu Municipality in KwaZulu-Natal?

1.6.2. Subsidiary research questions

- What potential does the youth have towards participating in small businesses?
- What factors discourage the youth's small business start-ups and development?
- To what extent can small business development of the youth provide employment opportunities for young people?
- How could job creation through small business development contribute to sustainable household livelihoods?

- What is the governments and private sectors' role towards developing the youth's small business development and what support systems can they offer to realize their strategy?

1.7. Methodological overview

The data obtained for the completion of this dissertation is drawn from a sample of twenty young people from uMzimkhulu which consist of ten youth already in their businesses and are striving to develop. Another group is made up of ten young people who are at the phase of starting up their own businesses. Apart from these participants, key-informants from the NYDA and LED in uMzimkhulu Local Municipality also participated. All study participants were selected through purposive sampling technique. Since this is an empirical research, the approach to collect data is qualitative and encompasses in-depth interviews, verbal text and observations techniques. The research is also exploratory in nature and uses the interpretivism research philosophy. Lastly, thematic data analyses was conducted in analysing data collected for this study. Chapter three of this paper will expand on methodology.

1.8. Structure of the study

This study is organised in to five chapters. The first chapter gives an introduction and overview of the study. A background and a problem statement anticipated to invoke the interest to investigate the context of the study is explored in this chapter. It gives the significance for the study and presents the objectives. The second chapter is based on the literature review. The literature firstly explores the theoretical framework that guides the study. The nature of unemployment and sustainable livelihoods is also revealed in the literature drawing from different contexts of the world. Activities to ensure youth employment and livelihood development practiced in different parts of the world are also critically reviewed. Lastly, organisations and policies geared towards youth development, youth employment opportunities and livelihood development are unpacked in this literature. The third chapter of the study presents the methodology. This section expands on the methodology overview given in chapter one. The research approach adopted in this study, sampling, data collection and data analysis are thoroughly discussed. Chapter four of the study is based on the findings and discussion on data collected. Lastly, the fifth chapter closes with recommendations and conclusion of the research.

1.9. Definition of key concepts

1.9.1. Small Businesses

There is no universal definition of what a small business is; the concept is multifaceted. According to Orszag (2013:1-2), the Small Business Administration (SBA) holds this definition for small businesses:

“Definition uses employment size of a firm as the defining factor of what is a small business for certain industries and average annual sales over the previous three years for other industries. For example, any mail-order retailer with sales of less than \$35.5 million is considered a small business under the SBA’s definition. Other industries have thresholds of \$10 million (e.g., a group of doctors); \$5 million (e.g., dry cleaners); or as small as \$750,000 (e.g., various types of farms). Similarly, the SBA thresholds by employment levels vary significantly across industries: from as small as 50 employees (for gas stations) to as many as 1,500 employees (for airlines)”.

In contrast to the definition by (SEDA, (2016), in the South African context, small businesses are defined as separate and distinct business entity which includes formally registered, informal and non-VAT registered organisations. In these small businesses, there are also self-employable businesses from the poor population of the societies which are most prevalent in South Africa, (SEDA, 2016). Additionally, small business definition by the (ILDPA, 2014) follows:

“In SA, a ‘small business’ is officially defined in Section 1 of the National Small Business Act of 1996 as amended by the National Small Business Amendment Acts of 2003 and 2004 (NSB Act) as: “a separate and distinct business entity, including co-operative enterprises and nongovernmental organisations, managed by one owner or more which, including its branches or subsidiaries, if any, is predominantly carried on in any sector or sub sector of the economy”.

For the purpose of this study, the definition by SEDA and the ILDP is the one adopted for this study.

1.9.2. Livelihood Development

The Global Youth Conference (2007:4) defines livelihood development as efforts to improve the capabilities, capital and activities needed to sustain the life and that lead to a healthy and dignified life. For the purpose of this paper, livelihood development concept will adopt this definition and when rephrased, it means, the improvement of quality of life.

1.9.3. Youth

The concept of youth is multifaceted, and there is no consensus on who should be acknowledged as the youth. For instance, the United Nations define youth on the grounds of ages between 15-24, (IOL). According to Henze et al. (2015: 5), *“youth, in a very general definition, is a period of life in-between childhood and adulthood. It is described as a time of experimenting with roles and identities, still void of the burden of social norms and obligations, yet slowly preparing the youngsters for their lives as full members of the social collective”*. However, for the purpose the purpose of this paper, the standard definition provided by (Stats SA, 2015) which indicates that the youth are people between the ages of 14-35 is adopted.

1.9.4. Youth Unemployment

A scholar O’Higgins (1997) adopts the ILO definition of unemployment:

“According to the ILO definition, which is now the most widely used definition, at least as regards the reporting of unemployment statistics, the unemployed are defined as those people who have not worked more than one hour during the short reference period but who are available for and actively seeking work”.

However, for this study, a strict definition of unemployment is used. This unemployment definition only considers people who are actively seeking for a job but cannot find one (Stats SA, 2015). Therefore, encompassing of the youth definition provided in the above strict definition, youth unemployment refers to young people between the ages of 14-35 who are actively seeking for a job but cannot find one.

1.9.5. Vulnerability

According to DFID (2008), “vulnerability emerges when human beings have to face harmful threat or shock with inadequate capacity to respond effectively”; this study adopts this definition.

1.9.6. Livelihood

According to (DFID, 2000), a Chambers and Conway description of a livelihood is adopted which says, “*a livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets and activities required for a means of living*”. The same definition is adopted in this study.

1.9.7. Sustainable Livelihoods

The concept of sustainable livelihoods is defined by (DFID, 2000) based on the lens of Chambers and Conways’ definition which states that:

“A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from the stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future without undermining the natural resource base”.

This is the standard definition used in this study.

1.10. Summary

This chapter has given an introduction and background of the whole research. This comprises of the problem statement where a discussion is made of the identified problem which the research aims to contribute to in terms of solution generation. The significance of the study is also emphasised and to fulfil the aim of this study, qualitative approach was adopted. This qualitative approach is guided by the sustainable livelihoods approach. The aim, objectives and research questions of the study also give the direction and organize the data to be collected in pursuit to fulfil the aim of the study. Qualitative research methods, instruments, philosophy and analysis is also used. Below is the theoretical approach adopted and this study’s literature review.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Introduction

This chapter reviews the literature that is relevant and fits this study on ‘Youth Small Business Development as a strategy for job creation and sustainable livelihoods in the case of uMzimkhulu Municipality in KwaZulu-Natal’. This forms part of the secondary data collection to fulfil the purpose of the study and to meet the set of objectives. The literature review is essential to portray the depth of understanding of the topic and raise awareness about the breadth of literature in relation to the topic and identify loopholes which need to be addressed by this study.

The study design of this paper is appreciative of the use of the sustainable livelihoods framework (SLF) and key objectives highlighted in the first chapter which also relate to this theoretical framework. This framework is important to organize the work of the study and to guide the research in order to fulfil its objectives. The framework is also useful to explain the behaviour of the study data. The choice of one theoretical framework was made because the framework’s different elements are adequate to meet the objectives of the investigation and all these elements are built into this study. The whole literature is based on the theoretical approach rather than chronological or by various countries. Firstly, the theoretical framework is unpacked to inform the reader on its feasibility for application in this research.

Having studied the literature, various case studies have been reviewed to illuminate on the breadth and depth of the research topic. These are based on diverse geographical areas even across the borders of uMzimkhulu and South Africa. Some of the cases have adopted the use of the sustainable livelihoods approach in the development agendas and have implemented initiatives influenced by this approach to achieve their objectives. This notion is explored further in the content of this chapter. The literature by other scholars has been used to unpack substantive realities of the investigated phenomena towards achieving the expected outcomes, however these realities differed in location and application. The next section presents the theoretical framework which then followed by the literature review.

2.2. Theoretical framework

Firstly, to unpack the term of sustainable livelihoods in relation to this approach, Hovsha and Meyer (2011:34) declare that sustainable livelihoods emerged from the models of participatory

development. As the researcher has a Community Development background, participation and bottom up approaches are valuable to any development of individual well-beings and those of the society. Since the research involves people and their development, a participatory approach was needed to fulfil the purpose of the study.

Secondly, because societies have vulnerable people, there had to be an approach that advocates for vulnerable people to redress their deprivation through the creation of the sustainable livelihood strategies built from communal or societal strengths to some degree thus acknowledging the SLF of utility. This argument means that the sustainable livelihood framework can be articulated as a people-centred approach. It can be associated as a grass-root and assets-based measure towards the creation of desirable and durable livelihood outcomes for the marginalized groups. Looking at the problem statement in the first chapter, it is tinted that young people especially those whose setting is in so called ‘barren communities’ are confronted by immense youth unemployment and defenceless livelihoods thus qualifying to be a vulnerable target. Below is further discussion on the theoretical framework.

The SLF is associated with sustainable livelihood approaches and has been used widely in development practices and research by diverse agencies, for instance, the British Department for International Development, (DFID, 2008:1). It was integrated into a program for development in 1997, (DFID, 2008:1). Solesbury (2003:1) suggests that the SLF ingredients were also evident in the Brutland and Human Development reports which emphasized the need to refocus on the impoverished and their needs, having active citizens that are self-reliant and work towards a sustainable living.

From the afore mentioned argument about the theoretical framework, the SLF is also proven successful in creating a developed livelihood of the disadvantaged and there has been merit in sustainable livelihoods that adopt the SLF in their work, (Solesbury, 2003:5). Due to the merits of this livelihood framework, the UNDP, CARE International and the DFID policy and other organisations have incorporated the SLF in their work. To further elucidate the nature and utility of the framework in vast geographical areas and context, more literature will be explored in later sections of this section.

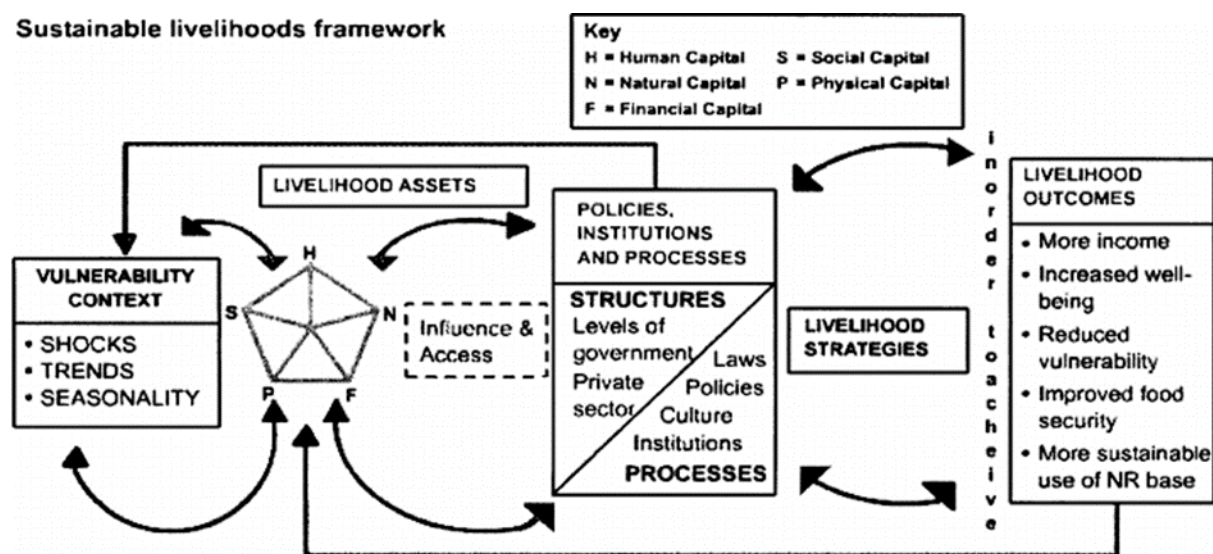
2.2.1. Defining the Sustainable Livelihood Framework

According to DFID, (2008:2), SLF is about how people within the vulnerable context cope and how they use assets, capabilities and institutions to achieve intended outcomes. Solesbury (in

Chambers and Conway, 1992:7) supports this by arguing that the SLF looks at the livelihoods which is made up of capabilities, assets (human, social, economic, physical, natural capital), claims, access and activities for means of living. Thus, the need to use this framework to study shocks, assets and strengths, strategies to achieve intended goals in uMzimkhulu is relevant.

The SLF contains an element of sustainability and this phenomenon is achieved when the livelihood development as characterised in the afore mentioned definition of the framework endures over time and is able to cope before, during and after shocks. In the light of the above debate, Scoones (1998) argues that a livelihood is sustainable when it can cope and recover from shocks and continue maintaining its capabilities and assets even for generations to come. Below is a diagram to enhance better understanding of the SLF.

Figure 1: Sustainable Livelihoods Framework



Source: DFID (2000)

2.2.2. Application of Sustainable Livelihood Framework in the study

Before exploring the elements of this study, the first indication of suitability of this framework to this research is its priority on rural areas. To be more precise, uMzikhulu is in one of KwaZulu-Natal’s countryside areas encompassing traditional or rural areas. According to the IDP (2016) uMzimkhulu constitutes traditional areas which make up 46% of the region and about 91% of the population reside in these areas and only 9% reside in urban areas (IDP, 2016). Secondly, the framework emphasises the development of the impoverished people. Now, given the socio-economic background of the youthful population across the globe

including the study setting of high unemployment and bleak livelihoods, this target population qualifies as improvised.

2.2.3. Application of the vulnerability context in the study

The vulnerability context as depicted in figure 1, and that is where the shocks are unpacked. It is in this context that problems which exist in a society are identified and unpacked in order to recognize the assets, institution/organisations and strategies that need to be adopted to achieve the intended goals. In the case of this study, this element facilitated the investigation of uncertainties that confront uMzimkhulu's youth bulge. Looking at the problem statement in chapter one, it is clear that such disparities are eminent because there are some vulnerabilities facing young people, hence the above argument about the study of shocks in uMzimkhulu. According to Shiferaw et al. (2014:67), an example of shocks in a farm-surviving society are droughts, floods, and change of climate. Therefore, these uncertainties are threats to the positive livelihood outcomes of improved food security and sustainable resource base for land produce. Some of these vulnerabilities will apply to this study.

2.2.4. Application of assets in the study

The next step is to identify the livelihood assets which people can use to pursue livelihood strategies to achieve desirable outcomes. According to DFID (2008:3), this phase goes with identifying the strengths and assets of the people, the human, economic, physical, social, and natural assets. Therefore, this phase allowed the study of capabilities and resources accessible and utilizable to meet positive outcomes. This included an asset mapping for young women and men who are working towards creating their small businesses and those who are seeking expansion. Moreover, the first objective of the youth's potential towards participating in this strategy and meeting the expected objectives is potentially facilitated by this element.

Natural Assets

The natural assets as unpacked by Cortes (2008:14) to encompass the biological resources used by affected groups to contribute to their livelihood development. These includes assets like land. The usefulness of these assets can be witnessed if people have the capacity to convert them to usable resources (for instance, using land for farming) in their strategic operations for intended goals.

Physical Assets

Physical assets refer to tangible assets that are inputs to livelihood development activities. According to Cortes (2008:15), physical assets are capital goods and can be witnessed as any type of usable equipment, infrastructure like building, roads, energy and water. This means to have an effective livelihood strategy, there should be some form of physical resource like those afore mentioned. For instance, if one is to participate in trade in their communities, they might need infrastructure such as trading space. There should be improved transportation or roads for easy access to the business setting to ease logistic issues. This applies to the youth in this study.

Human Capital

Human capital is also a useful asset needed to achieve the expected end. Human capital can refer to people's appreciate enquiry that gives them hope for the future. It refers to people's' abilities, aspiration, knowledge skills, health, time and the labour or acts in an activity or project (Cortes, 2008:17). The benefits of this is the inclusivity it creates and the sharing of human capital for greater empowerment of the locals and better development of the strategies for a positive livelihood outcome or expected goal which in this case, is a solution to youth unemployment and unsustainable livelihoods. The youth ought to have adequate and sufficient human capital to thrive.

Social Capital

Phillip and Pittman (2014) mention that in community development, one of the important aspects to building a community is the application of social capital. In community development, they associate this with trust, relationships and networks within groups that can be of utility to meet the intended outcomes of a community. This means to have effective strategies; no man should be an island, and networks are needed to reach where others cannot reach. For instance, bridging social capital is useful to have improved activities, this can be a state-citizen relationship and supplier-customer relationship. In this research study, social networks within the youth population of the sample are assessed.

2.2.5. Application of institutions and organisations in the study

The frameworks stress that there is a need to be aware and use the institutions, policies and organizations that enable access to resources and strategies that can be used to achieve sustainable outcomes (DFID, 2008:3). This element is relevant in that it paved a path towards

investigating some of the support systems and groups necessary for the development of uMzimkhulu's youth as encapsulated in the last objective of this study. This objective clearly stresses the investigation of the role of the public and private sector towards this strategy and livelihood development. Therefore, this element fulfils this objective. After this phase, there is a phase of performing livelihood strategies.

2.2.6. Application of strategies in the study

DFID (2008:4) defines the phase as the combination of choices and actions that people do to make their livelihoods. Different household members might live or work in various places and participate in activities that might either be temporary or permanent to make a living. This means being employed can be regarded as one of the diversification livelihood strategies because it might be a source of revenue generation to achieve the desired outcomes for the people. Correspondingly, Warren (2002:2) states that livelihood strategies are a combination, or any action taken to make the means of living or any envisioned sustainable livelihood outcomes. This means, if participating in small youth businesses has a potential to be the means of a living for them and help to reach living sustainable lives, therefore participation in small business is a livelihood strategy. Furthermore, this element allowed the investigation of the youth strategies that they use to meet their livelihoods outcomes and create employment for them.

2.2.7. Application of outcomes in the study

The SLF encompasses the stage of reaching the intended outcomes. DFID (2008:4) argues that outcomes are what strategies are aimed at. For instance, more income, increased well-being and reduced vulnerability. This means the study will be guided to reflect on the intended outcomes. The study analyses whether the livelihood strategy of participating in small business development has a potential to meet their outcomes. Therefore, this theoretical framework is feasible to guide the main aspects of this study.

This means the SLF presents the key elements to be optimized to achieve the intended goals. For instance, the SLF starts with the need to identify the vulnerability context of the vulnerable like the socio-economic shocks that trap people in undesirable living conditions and limited strategies to make a sustainable living. DFID (2008:3) emphasizes that the available assets like

the human, social, economic, physical, natural assets alongside with capabilities and strengths are used in strategies to achieve the intended outcomes which in this case are youth livelihoods and increased youth employment in uMzimkhulu. The institutions and organisations are also essential in this framework because they either increase or limit access to resources and giving support to strategies that are aimed at fulfilling the outcomes (DFID, 2008). According to DFID (2008:4), strategies are a combination of choices and actions that people make to improve their livelihoods.

2.2.8. SLF case studies

Several case studies have shown success stories in livelihood development where the SLF is used as an approach towards achieving desirable ends. For instance, the UK has used this framework. According to Farrington et al. (1999), the International Development Target for reducing insecure livelihoods in the UK used the SLF as a tool in their functions. This framework helped with the identification and unpacking of the vulnerability context of poverty. From this, the UK took initiative to implement interventions geared towards the advancement of livelihoods of the impoverished. As highlighted by Farrington et al. (1999) that since this framework builds on the capabilities and assets usable to achieve intended positive outcomes, the UK used available strengths to enhance their livelihood strategies for the betterment of the marginalized and poor.

Another study done in Kenya evidenced the positive utility of the SLF. The Kenyan non-governmental organization founded a project of wildlife enterprise where they assessed the accessibility of assets and interventions geared towards realization of positive livelihoods in this area (Farrington et al., 1999). Within this project, a livelihood analysis was conducted of butterfly farming of the farmers in Kenya. Results show that farmers were involved in farming businesses as a sustainable livelihood strategy and the majority of these grassroots people stated that this was a good business for them because of its profitability (income remuneration) (Farrington et al., 1999). Off this remuneration, the farmers declared that it gives them a boost in livelihood development. Therefore, the SLF has proved success where it has been applied.

One of the cases studied in the Limpopo province in Mamone rural area used the SLF in their operation for social change. According to Anseeuw et al. (2005:9), people within this study setting have been involved in diversified livelihood strategies like social transfers, livestock, small businesses, crafting, trading in their own small-scale businesses and farming. The

business side of things was recognized as the most prominent reality of livelihood development in this area. This does not mean people of a different setting can be prone to the same reality hence, an investigation needs to be conducted in the case of uMzimkhulu.

2.2.9. Benefits of SLF in development

Having argued for SLF and its usefulness in bringing about improved programs and projects for sustainable livelihood development, this framework is suitable for democratic transition for the marginalized. According to Cortes (2008:11), the benefits of this approach is that it is oriented around vulnerable people. This means it is set on principles that give people liberty to take initiative in decision making about their lives and a way forward towards improving their livelihoods. Looking at the ladder of participation by Arnstein (1969), it can be placed as an approach that gives people delegated power over their livelihood development. Since people are also hands on in improving their livelihood as depicted in the approach, it thus serves an empowering tool for the marginalized. When the affected group transform from being passive to vibrant and active citizens, it implies that they would have been empowered because empowerment comes when people optimize the accessible opportunities. Similarly, Cortes (2008:11) argues that the SLF is good because of its participatory nature. Participatory is about citizen involvement in initiative and it can be acknowledged that the more people are active, the greater human development is sustainable.

Another benefit of the SLF is that it serves as an analytical tool of the real issues affecting real people. Additionally, Cortes (2008:14) states that the framework would allow one to explain in depth the realities of people. It provides rich data for solution generation. Therefore, as the research has identified the problem in the study setting, this framework is useful for facilitating data collection that ensures rich data to use for generating a workable solution for young people. Lastly, this framework is good because of its potential to focus on the affected group's strengths rather than the overwhelming negative impact that will not contribute to means for youth employment and their sustainable livelihoods. It can be argued that it is parallel to the asset-based approach to development because of its capacity to work with what people have.

2.3. Literature Review

The literature is presented in this section on a theme by theme basis. This approach aligns with the theoretical framework.

2.3.1. Vulnerability Context

Shocks on youth livelihood strategies and intended outcomes

There have been a lot of measurements and empirical studies done to assess the extent of youth unemployment in the world. According to Benell (2007:2), lack of jobs hit harsh the young cohort worldwide to the extent that there is a witnessed deficit in job creation. There is also a deficit on the socio-economic living of the well-known ‘future of the world group’. Statistics on the first chapter evidenced this argument better. In addition, Benell (2007) further contributes to the discussion in unpacking this vulnerability by stratifying it to geographical sites. He mentions that the rural youth generally lack economic independence and when looking at the study site of this research conducted, it is in rural areas hence this literature is relevant. He also stated that young people lack sustainable livelihoods to the extent that they are needful on their parents for survival. This shows that the lack of employment is one of the uncertainties to sustainable lives of young women and men.

In the first world countries, using Europe as a point of reference, there are studies concerning youth unemployment as a result, the studies explore this problem and provide solutions to it. Aceleanu (2015:2623) argues that at European level, the rate of youth unemployment has been high and causing economic recession because of a despair in human resources involved in businesses to boost the local economy. Since youth small business development play a crucial role in reducing youth unemployment in Europe as revealed by this study, the interest of investigating the potential of the same intervention in uMzimkhulu developed, hence the need to firstly investigate its potential as a sustainable livelihood development and job creation strategy. The investigation will thus provide findings whether or not what works for developed nations can be of utility for areas like uMzimkhulu. Moreover, this shows that this study is similar to the research at hand as it is also interested in exploring the nature of youth unemployment and youth small business development in uMzimkhulu through looking at youth small business development as a potential solution to this. Therefore, solving youth

unemployment and addressing vulnerability in developed nations and low-income areas like uMzimkhulu are a matter of concern. European youth are not the only young bulge to be confronted by this shock.

In light of the aforementioned context, Ali (2014) developed a reasoned argument that youth unemployment has been widely investigated within the developing countries and reality maintains that there is a worse scenario of high youth joblessness in the developing counterpart of the world. This scholar reasons that this manifestation is due to marginalization of the young cohort through denial of usable resources and social exclusion. When looking at this world, particularly South Africa which is deemed ‘transitioned to democracy’, it is arguable that this persisting unemployment proves this notion incomplete. Evidenced by the World Bank (2018:xii), “the persistent of poverty, unemployment and inequality makes the economic transition from a system of exclusion under segregation and apartheid incomplete”. Therefore, this denotes that to move towards a complete democratic world, addressing unemployment is critical.

A study conducted in Somilia by Ali (2014) provides an overview of the youth unemployment and disparities that influence youth depression in this area. It is emphasised that the growing youth in Somilia has been explosive and the growth in socio-economic opportunities have not been expanding in a similar pace. This has been the major contributor to the evident youth vulnerability in the area and the youth are structurally marginalized. This is another reason why the youth have been struggling to optimize their potential. According to Ali (2014), young people are marginalized, they do not have adequate resources, they are excluded in socio-economic opportunities and due to such disparities, youth unemployment has been eminent which proves these contributing factors to be shocks. Likewise, Haitian youth was also confronted by shocks.

In a study conducted in Haiti which acknowledged youth small business world a positive strategy to meet the needs of the marginalized youth identified the conditions which result to some young people losing financial resource to invest in their business as one of the shocks associated with this strategy and possible outcomes. Still on the financial shocks, the majority of people had financial seasonality because of the high interest rate of granted loans. Therefore, the increase of interest rates and loss of such an important asset is a shock to the strategy and the intended outcomes. Entwistle (2008) mentions that in Les Cayes Haiti, the lowest annual interest is 26%. Other identified shocks are loss of assets because of the perception that it is

risky to invest in the youth group and for this strategy due to its small market size, the low competition, the intense political opposition from child advocates with regards to child labour (persons below age 18 is not legally recognized to have a stake in the labour market) (Entwistle, 2008:7). These oppositions when regarded as uncertainties. Below are studies based in South Africa.

The (NYDA, 2015:3) stresses that the NYP 2015-2020 report that South African youth are confronted with difficulties of living unsustainable and undignified lives due to poor livelihoods; as a result, they are shifting to be burdens to parents and cannot be self-reliant. This backlog is a reflection of the problem highlighted in the first chapter of youth unsustainable livelihoods. Hence, there is a need to stretch the research to see the potential of small business development as strategy not only for job attainment but leading a self-reliant youth in uMzimkhulu through meeting their livelihood needs in a long-time span.

Like Europe or the income intensive countries and other parts of the world, uMzimkhulu's youth is located in poor-rural remote area in South Africa and are still confronted by a bleak future due to inadequate job opportunities. A scholar conducted a study on the livelihoods in uMzimkhulu and found that households are vulnerable, especially in food, education and employment security. According to Mthethwa (2015), livelihood development in uMzimkhulu depends on education, work and employment of the capable population. He declares that there is low education among the capable group and there is food insecurity especially within families with an agricultural background.

A study conducted by Cele (2015) denotes that uMzimkhulu's small businesses start-ups and development have been struggling with effective performance due to financial constraints. This study is based on assessing the factors which affect small business start-ups and development in uMzimkhulu which draws focus on assessing the access to funding as the factor affecting these businesses. Related to this study is objective two of this research study; it stresses the need to investigate hindering factors against youth small business start-ups and development, and this shows a clear link between them thereof, so is the location of these studies the same. He stresses that in South Africa, small businesses are drivers of employment creation and that small medium businesses create the most jobs in the labour market. This means Cele (2015) is in favour of the notion that small businesses have the capacity to reduce unemployment. However, Cele's (2015) work has a loophole because it is constrained in investigating only about access to funding for small businesses thus excluding the essentiality to investigate

factors precisely hindering “youth” small businesses as they are the largest group interested in small business development to achieve job attainment. It excludes the variety of possible factors which might contribute to the devastation of small business start-ups and development. Therefore, a greater need to investigate further regarding small business in this area is crucial and particularly the nature of youth small business development.

A study conducted by Mthethwa (2015) based in assessing the livelihoods in uMzimkhulu found that most of the households in uMzimkhulu live under livelihood vulnerability and he attributes this to the lack of education and work. Mthethwa’s study emphasises the need to have innovative interventions and investments towards education for the benefit of having improved employment opportunities and better livelihood development. This is because lack of education and work hinders the socio-economic development of the people and contributes to the vicious cycle of livelihood deficiency within households. The research to be conducted contrast with this explored study in the sense that it looks at uncategorized household livelihoods whereas this study also looks at individual young people and categorized households like those of youth involved in businesses. The proposed research also looks at employment creation only for the youth not for the whole population in uMzimkhulu and aims at investigating youth small business development as a strategy for this livelihood development and job creation. Lastly, Makanda (2012) also mentions that the rate of youth unemployment is explosive as it overshoots, therefore the need to generate employment for young people is essential. This is parallel to the study at hand because its attempt is to investigate how to best achieve employment for uMzimkhulu’s youthful population and relieve them from the vicious misery of unemployment.

2.3.2. Assets

Assets and youth sustainable livelihood strategies and intended outcomes

In Haiti, the promotion of youth small businesses to challenge young people’s vulnerability was supported by economic capital and other stakeholders like the Micro-finance institution. In this area, young people were able to convert money into inputs for strategic employment. As a result, 24% of the MFI clients were taking up loans (financial resource) to meet their strategic action. However, this loan was issued to people who had gone under training for the businesses. Entwistle (2008:7) stresses that this act was pursued because the stakeholders saw

young people as a potential risky population to invest this capital to. Hence, loss of loans as a result of inadequate skills or lack of training is regarded as a shock on the above section. Moreover, since young people undergone this training there is human resources towards establishing small businesses in Zambia.

Still on the human resource topic, Entwistle (2008:7) mentions that there is a link between organizations and assets towards achieving the desired outcomes. In his work, he mentions that there is Opportunities Industrial Centres International (OICI) in partnership with the Affiliate OICs in eighteen countries across the globe offering skills resources to young people (Entwistle, 2008:7). These skills included technical, agricultural and small businesses development, health and nutrition. However, for the purpose of this study, the recognizable human assets are the small business skills by this program.

Another case study done in Honduras highlighted that the Programa Local Economic Autogestion program provided young people with technical and economic resource for their small businesses and this was directly for the rural young women and men. This support was provided by the Bancheffe Foundation in collaboration with the Spanish Agency, Cooperation International and the Latin American Foundation for Development (Entwistle, 2008:7). The outcomes of this accessible finance will be outline in the outcome session of this literature review.

In South Africa particularly, the identified asset towards coming up with deliberative solution generation to the explored vulnerability context of this paper is human resources, precisely the affected group (South African youth). The (NYDA, 2015:2) declares that the NYP 2015-2020 reveal that young people take initiative to active involvement and self-development hence the adoption of the quote “we do not want a hand-out, we want a hand up”. This quote emphasises the capacity of youth activeness to better their lives. The NYP also show that many of the youth in this country who have been fortunate with opportunities are already committed to transform the lives of their peers (NYDA, 2015:3). Therefore, the youth’s energies, determination and capabilities serve as assets towards the realization of the desired outcomes of improved youth livelihoods and employment.

2.3.3. Institutions and Organisations

Institutions and Stakeholders to youth livelihood strategy and intended outcomes

Institutions and organisations are one of the most effective mechanisms towards ensuring that the small businesses, employment opportunities and sustainable livelihood actions fulfil the expected end results. This is evident in a case of a 34 year old woman in Ghana. The aforementioned lady took it upon herself to be self-reliant and develop her own life through engaging in small business; as a result, the business is booming and employing other young stars with the help of institutions (Noble et al., 2015:158). A project called YERP assisted this lady with training and she received financial support from micro-finance institutions hence we see this tremendous success. According to Noble et al. (2015:158), the assistant of the YERP's funds has not only catered for this lady but has extended its operations to training a variety of young people which contributed to youth development that led to youth small business start-ups. This means the growth in institutional and support by stakeholders whether through capital incentives or skills acquisitions creates the capacity of having successful youth businesses, thus reducing their unemployment rate and increasing income generation scheme for living sustainable lives.

2.3.3.1. Public sector response to youth unemployment and unsustainable livelihoods

According to Pieters (2012:3) South Asia and especially Sub-Saharan Africa faces the largest youth unemployment shock. As a result, there are regions where employment vulnerability shares self-employment and unpaid work are the largest, particularly in the low-income countries. This identified setback led to the realization of having youth employment policies in these countries to secure employment security and social protection for young people. According to Pieters (2012:6), these policies and the reduction of vulnerability focusing on the youth are now the principal objectives. Therefore, looking at the debates, one can see that it is similar to the research that will be undertaken. This study explored youth unemployment which is the key concept of the research, as it looked at the section of youth small business development as strategy to be investigated to see its role towards reduced youth unemployment in uMzimkhulu. Lastly, this study by Pieters (2012) covered the role of the stakeholders accountable to the development of young people which forms part of objective five of this proposed research.

Like this study at hand, Ikerionwu (2013:2) highlights that the economic challenges like joblessness challenging the youth warrants responsible leadership by government as they play

an important role in identifying youth concerns and promoting their development through problem solving. As a result, African governments are putting the youth concerns as the centre of development agendas like access to employment, information and sustainable livelihoods, (Ikeriowu, 2013:2). Therefore, the acknowledgement of checks by the local government shows the nearer thus dearer approach to participation which entail decentralisation and devolution of power, resources and practices towards creating jobs for the youth and their livelihood strategies. These arguments also linked to the last objective of the proposed study as it seeks to understand the role of the government toward youth development. Lastly, breaking down the literature to the local level of the location of the study, there is a study assessing the hindering factor to small business development in uMzimkhulu.

The studies above have been on international or cross border level, in South Africa the similar case as that of cross border studies have been recognized, particularly, the nature of youth unemployment, importance of the youth small business development as a job creation strategy. This literature shows connection between the livelihood development strategy and the role of organisations or stakeholders. According to Gwija (2014:12), youth entrepreneurship has heightened worldwide, including South Africa due to youth unemployment. This study is based in the Western Cape South Africa, and its main argument is that due to the increase of youth unemployment, the participation of young people in small businesses is possibly a solution to this socio-economic problem, however, the argument is based on the findings for the Western Cape. Thus, the need to treat this solution as a ‘potential’ strategy for job creation in uMzimkhulu that first needs to be investigated to find results of whether or not it can serve well for the youthful unemployed of uMzimkhulu. Moreover, for Gwija (2014:12), there is a need for the National Youth Development Agency (NYDA) to promote youth in small businesses in order to reduce the extreme youth unemployment. The arguments of this study are aligned with the topic because the topic aims to investigate the role the youth small businesses development can play to reduce youth unemployment in uMzimkhulu. The section on the NYDA reflects objective five of the proposed study regarding the role the public sector can play to address these issues. However, the research by Gwija (2014) is based on another province and another location different from the location of the proposed research.

The NYDA (2015) reviewed the National Youth Policy 2020 and highlighted that part of the policy should be that government and private sector respond to youth development as young people proclaim to need a hand-out not a hand-up. The review shows that the government has a decentralized role adhering to the policy that young people should be supported with

mechanism that help them reach their full potential and address the need of the youth cohort (NYDA, 2015:2). In this study, young people are viewed not as curses but gifts to bring about socio-economic transformation because their capabilities are sufficient for development. The youth have also been seen in action to developing their lives and the lives of others as mentioned by the (NYDA, 2015:4). However, the ongoing youth unemployment crisis hampers the aforementioned fortes and views on the South African youth as young people are battling with job attainment, long term effects will be being a burden to the government and not having self-sustainable livelihoods. Therefore, the NYP 2020 requires partnership between the private and the public sector to redress the marginalization of young people through assisting them increase the employment opportunities and optimize their potential to creating their lives (NYDA, 2015). These strategies are believed that they help avoid the harsh effects of unemployment like the aforementioned consequence of living under vulnerability. This policy briefing derived from (NYDA, 2015) is in line with the arguments that the ongoing youth unemployment crisis need the government to support young people engage in their small businesses to recover their quality of life and to create youth jobs in South Africa. Moreover, this literature is good as to bring about closure on the role of the government and the private sector towards youth development.

Having highlighted some of the shocks identified in uMzimkhulu during Mthethwa's investigation, Mthethwa (2015) affirms that there should be improved educational interventions to ensure that chances of employment attainment are accessible. He further denotes that there should be refocusing of policies towards the economic and active people in vulnerable and barren communities for job creation. This would ensure diversification of livelihood strategies to ensure secure jobs and sustainable livelihoods. The above arguments derived from Mthethwa (2015) indicates that uMzimkhulu's households and men of productive ages are not entirely lazy and living to be a burden to the elderly and the state because they have shown the capacity to be a vibrant and active population. However, this is limited by the lack of support of facilitators of employment creation and sustainable livelihoods. As much as this study has not been focused specifically on young people, youth still makes up the majority of the capable and active population in this town. They also hold the highest unemployed population therefore this study is declared fit to show the nature of youth efforts and situation for sustainable lives and job creation in uMzimkhulu. One other strength of this literature is that it also highlights a possible response the municipality can invent to ensure that the lives of their people are lived sustainable and the rate of employment is increased.

2.3.3.2. Private sector response to youth unemployment and unsustainable livelihoods

The lives of young people in the world should not be limited as a responsibility of the government alone, however, the private sector should join partnership as one of the stakeholders towards creating employment opportunities for the youth cohort. In the investigation by the Common Wealth Programme, the private sector is declared part of the solution through absorbing young people into their business to grow their skills to release them to participate in their own business (Cecil, 2006). This is one of the measures they encouraged to perform as a hand up not hand out mechanism to self-reliant and prospering youthful lives.

There is also growing recognition of government and private sector relationship towards gearing young people for living employed and sustainable lives. Cecil (2006) argues that this partnership has the greatest potential in terms of providing support mechanisms which includes circulating wealth to support growth of youth employment. This study also declares that to meet the intended outcomes which are currently youth small business development have been witnessed as the quickest and easiest way to generate youth employment for the poor especially those in the rural sphere. Small businesses and self-employment is also evidenced to be a valuable approach to poverty reduction. However, this is not to say that small business development is a reality solution for everyone across the globe. It is a reality for areas where the common wealth programme had put its investigation in, precisely, in some parts of the world like Africa, Asia and South Pacific. Looking at this strategy at a grassroots level particularly in uMzimkhulu, the reality might be the same or different hence the need to firstly investigate this strategy as well in uMzimkhulu before declaring fit as a solution.

2.3.3.3. Civil Society and Affected Population Response

The argument by Adams (2014:10) is that the youth in disadvantaged communities whether disabled or not are battling with making ends meet, a greater number of them are struggling with livelihood development especially the unemployed. This reveals that the youth in barren communities such as the one in uMzimkhulu are struggling to sustain their lives due to lack of means to meet their livelihood development and lack of employment opportunities. The study further acknowledges that work opportunities and social support networks within a community contributes to the well-being of young people because the findings reveal that young people resort to manual labour to make their living. This shows that work opportunities are central to

creating employment and serve as a strategy for sustainable livelihoods. However, this literature puts over emphasis on the challenges faced by the disabled youth and less findings are provided on the greater challenges of the youth apart from youth unemployment and unsustainable lives. The strength of this research is that it touches on public participation which is central in development of the people as entitled by the constitution of South Africa. It sees the need to improve communicative participation and improved networks of support for youth development.

2.3.3.4. Community Based Organisations (CBOs) Response

There are CBO responses towards confronting the day to day challenges affecting young people. In the study by Entwistle (2008:3) based in Haiti, the role of the faith groups which form part of the CBOs towards developing Haitian young women and men are analysed. As a response to God's command Entwistle (2008:3) stress that churches took initiative to assist the youth get into their business to resolve the challenges they face on daily basis and this act is based on the biblical principles. This became an integrated strategy for skills acquisition for sustainable and self-reliant creation of sustainable lives and became an income generating scheme for the Haitian youthful population. In this investigation, it was recognized that the rural youth are prone to the greatest suffering with limited resources and employment opportunities while they possessed enormous potential of energy, time and intelligence to serve as usable assets to employment and their development (Entwistle, 2008). In response to this, the churches did not to offer aid as a system of hand out but acted as catalyst of change through a hand up system through praying, motivating, guiding and financially supporting young people to start their businesses. Therefore, in resolving challenges facing the Haitian youth, it was ensured there is collaboration with community-based organisations and this emphasises the need of having collaborative efforts with diverse community groups if change is to be ensured and sustained in societies.

2.3.4. Strategies

2.3.4.1. Strategies that contribute to solution generation

Smeaton et al. (2011) wrote his work on youth employment and livelihood development, assessing the impact of the big funding of community enterprise overseas, dealing with micro

and small businesses development for the creation of sustainable livelihoods and welfare for the individuals. Their research findings reveal that micro businesses transform the lives of the youth and the families of those dwelling in vulnerability. According to Smeaton et al. (2011:7), small businesses are recognized not only as the source of income but also as livelihood development measures that get them through the seasonality of shocks and create employment. Therefore, as much as this study is based on assessing one intervention that has recognized the important role the small businesses play to create employment and livelihoods for the disadvantaged overseas, there is still correlation with the proposed research. For instance, the proposed research is also based on investigating the potential of one intervention to create jobs for the youth and to contribute to livelihood development. Moreover, from the studies based outside South Africa, there are also papers on developing countries that portray the breadth or similar content to this study.

The study conducted by Cecil (2006) emphasise that to confront the aforementioned vulnerability context affecting the youth bulge, it is important to ensure that entrepreneurship is at the centre of operations because it is evidenced that this strategy is a big piece in the puzzle of income generation scheme. Furthermore, Cecil (2006:62) stress that a livelihood initiative is employment and since employment is mostly achievable via small businesses in this area. It is a clear indication that youth small business development in Africa are a way forward to reducing youth unemployment and contributing scheme to sustainable lives due to its capacity to generate wealth in the pockets of our young people. A study of strategies was also identified in Somalia.

In the study by Ali (2014), turning a tide of youth unemployment in Somalia and developing countries, the future agents of development (young people) need support through the adoption of interventions that will empower their inventiveness for employment. He further states that these interventions should be directed towards entrepreneurship and the private sector who also play a major role in ensuring effectiveness of such support. This means, youth entrepreneurship is one of the strategies for the rural youth of Somalia and is effective when they can access support mechanisms. This also proves that strategies and organizational or institutional support overlap to meet outcomes. Moreover, based on these arguments for the rural youth of Somalia, it is parallel to the last objective of the study to be conducted about investigating support structures and their role in youth employment through small businesses. As this study also aims to contribute to problem solving for unemployed youth of uMzimkhulu, it is essential to investigate and adopt strategies that have shown evidence of success in different parts of the

world. Therefore, the recommendation of such interventions to turn the tide in Somalai triggers the interest to investigate the potential of such interventions for transforming the current socio-economic state of uMzimkhulu's youthful population.

A study conducted in Uganda and Ghana by Wallance (2017) reveal that to keep the livelihoods of young people, a mix of agriculture, informal and self-employment sector like small businesses are contributors to their lives however, their businesses have been constrained by a variety of factors. Firstly, the youth owned small businesses were battling due to lack of financial resources. As a result, these youths owned businesses had to mix their livelihood development activities to secure their living (Wallance, 2017:3). He further mentions that their activities, including participation in micro business are discouraged by lack of support networks, and youth do not have adequate skills for pursuing their activities. Due to this, it is recommended that network building, training and capital investment on the youth activities should be prioritized. This argument shows that some strategies can be affected by shocks hence, shocks need to be addressed and success to this will ensure reaching the positive outcomes. Recovery from such shocks and strategies continuing will mean there is sustainability.

In Addition to the findings in the study conducted by Wallance (2017), Sub-Saharan youth are acknowledged as entrepreneurs and young people engaged in their businesses in Ghana and Uganda. The results are that the youth positively identify local economic activities they can participate in and are confident in their abilities to start and manage their new youth-owned businesses (Wallance, 2017). Majority of these people turned to self-employment out of necessity and when they were asked if they would rather have permanent jobs at the formal sector, the majority said, they prefer staying in their own businesses.

The work by (ILO, 2015) is based in Uganda and Ghana, the rural youth in these countries have been studied under the Youth Daries Livelihood Project and the results show that sustainable livelihood is accomplished through participation in jobs. Young people have been engaging in employment activities daily to sustain their livelihoods (ILO, 2015). Due to poor living conditions in these areas, young people have taken the responsibility to develop their lives and many are in between diverse jobs as part of combined livelihood strategies. The most popular form of jobs they engage in are micro-businesses, some achieved through agricultural production declares (IOL, 2015). These results show that young people can attain improved and sustained lives through income generating jobs that most geographical locations, including

uMzimkhulu lack. Therefore, there is a need to investigate the potential of youth small business development as a job creation strategy towards achieving sustainable lives of young people in uMzimkhulu. The idea is that, if the youth with a similar socio-economic background as the one of this municipal area have proven to have improved their lives through jobs, micro-business to be more particular, the same intervention should be investigated to assess its feasibility towards livelihood development in uMzimkhulu. Moreover, (IOL, 2015) the aforementioned study stress that there is no job security, even those in the formal job market do not have security on their jobs. This shows that young people need to be self-reliant and be empowered on their own businesses to achieve a promising sustainable employment and secure living.

Another case study relevant to this research is the one on the NENA region where it was found that the adapted livelihood activity against the youth unemployment and undesirable livelihoods is non-farm micro small business development (Benell, 2007:4). Programme Managers engaged in discussion and reached a consensus to initiate this aforesaid job creation strategy and favoured a reasoned argument to support the previously underprivileged youth. This does not only link to identified strategies, but the role of stakeholders or organizations is also evident.

As aforementioned in the section on vulnerability in uMzimkhulu by Mthethwa (2015), on the same study, the one identified source of livelihood for these households are both on-farm and off-farm activities to strengthen their socio-economic lives. They have been geared towards farming not only as a source of food, but the majority have been using it as a diversified strategy for businesses development associated with trading the crops for income generation and livelihood development (Mthethwa, 2015). Evaluating these results, it is also evident that rural youth are capacitated to work towards achieving favourable livelihoods via employment attainment. This links to objective three of the study. Moreover, the capacity and willingness of the youth to work and contribute to their enduring livelihood development proves the quote on the National Youth Policy stated that young people want to claim a system of hand up rather than hand up' complete.

2.3.5. Outcomes

2.3.5.1. Outcomes from livelihood strategies

As aforementioned in the case study based in Ghana, the adoption of small business start-ups and development through the help of institutions and organizations has marked a positive outcome for young people especially the woman. Noble et al. (2015) mentions that since the beginning of YERP, 1845 young women and 1561 young men have benefited from this programme especially with funds as a result many have resulted to initiate own businesses in sectors of breeding, textile, retail trade, agri-business and food industries to confront unemployment and poverty. Therefore, this case study emphasises that through this proposed strategy and organizational support, unemployment can be reduced and needs of the youth are confronted in the reality in Ghana.

Similar to the findings of the above study's outcome, a study conducted in Zambia which shows a link between support systems for strategic action and livelihood outcomes indicate a positive outcome for young people of that area through the adoption of small business start-ups. A holistic programme is being initiated for young women between the ages of 17 to 26 years who are unemployed and faced with vulnerability. These young people live on the streets of Zambia with no means of making a living. Through this program, these young people were supported to start their own businesses to pull them out of misery and the programme was successful and went further to provide coaching for this target group which potentially allowed endurance of the businesses as they were skill equipped for running and maintaining their businesses. This support endured for a period of 8 years, (Entwistle, 2008:7).

As outlined in the session on assets, particularly the economic capital support in Honduras for youth small business development. The outcomes from this as mentioned by Entwistle (2008:7) is that in the year 2006, 57 youth micro businesses were financed, as a result, these enterprises were sustainable and contributed to sustainable development for individual youth and the community at large. This development included additional jobs and income. Therefore, support by various organizations and assets paves a path towards the realization of positive and sustainable outcomes.

A study conducted around South Africa by Hovsha and Meyer (2011) was based on assessing the feasibility of small businesses towards meeting the objectives of elevating sustainable livelihoods. According to the findings of this study, small businesses have been evidenced to create livelihoods. As a result, the country recognised the effectiveness of the informal economy as part of small business towards being livelihood development initiative. However,

it would be a danger to assume that this reality is generalized to the vast South African population. South Africa is a country with different communities who have different needs and within different cultures. Therefore, one size does not necessarily mean it fits all. This research is flexible to that idea; hence it does not take this successful reality in Hovsha and Meyer's (year) study. This literature is on realities which are not merely based on young people, but the wider marginalized population taking part in this initiative.

At provincial level, a study based in the youth participating in small businesses was conducted in Limpopo in the Capricon Municipality District and revealed that these young people created dynamic small businesses employing men of the same cohort (Maebane, 2015:4). These were the outcomes of the majority of the youth owned businesses. However, some of these businesses battled with expansion and sustainability based on the study. As a result, the local government intervened with the local government initiative of Enterprise Development and Finances. This intervention reflects the importance of institutions and organization elements in the sustainable livelihood framework. In this case, that element enhanced the capacity of strategies to have positive livelihood outcomes. This shows that this strategy works in some parts of South Africa but might not necessary meet the sustainability as hoped for by this study. However, the different results of different areas are rather intriguing because it shows that this strategy is not straight forward as one would depict, hence the existence of research.

The study by Aceleanu (2015) also explores the notion of sustainability and stresses that the needs of the present generation should be met without compromising the needs of the future. This means the needs of the youth to be employed and accumulation of sustainable livelihoods should be met through the adoption of small businesses livelihood strategy that they prefer because of their profitability without compromising the needs of the future youth. These arguments are based only at the European level. However, there are gaps with this literature. For instance, there is over emphasise on the economic perspective regarding youth unemployment and job creation through supporting youth in businesses. There is limited debate on the social perspective. This dissertation is also different from the other studies by geographical location differences. For instance, it is a European research whereas the research at hand is limited to a rural local area of uMzimkhulu in South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal.

2.4. Summary

This second chapter is based purely on the literature review which serves as the secondary data component of the research. It started off with unpacking the facilitator of the research that will ensure that this research is well structured and that its findings are meaningfully explained. The feasible facilitator is the sustainable livelihoods framework that is defined by scholars as an approach mostly workable for development and transformation of the lives of the marginalized people in the rural sphere. This characteristic is praised for this research paper because of its similar context in terms of the geographical component and target group. A diagram is used to emphasise the different components of the framework which are the vulnerability context, and the available assets that can be converted to usable resources in livelihood strategies for the expected outcomes. The framework also encompasses of institutions, policies and organisations that bridge a way towards realization of outcomes. Furthermore, a component of livelihood strategies is addressed that help realize sustainable outcomes as the last component of the framework. Using this structure, literature review is also structured in these lines with the hope to enhance better understanding of the realities of other parts of the world, South Africa and within the study location (uMzimkhulu).

The literature shows that most of states and other agents of change including young people have participated in youth small business development to achieve a better life for them because of the edge to escape the misery of their socio-economic state. This socio-economic state being high unemployment and poor livelihoods. In the literature, this strategy has been supported by the policies and currently, the world is politically driven, and therefore, initiatives without political support are less likely to be sustainable, hence this institutional and organizational support to young people. With the help of these varies aspects that influence improved livelihood strategies including assets young people in diverse spheres have been continuing to invest in their small businesses. However, some studies have shown the challenge of youth small business not being effective to reach the sustainability aspect in the later sections of the outcome component. Therefore, the different results by these cases is intriguing because it might emphasise that realities are not the same across all contexts and geographical locations, hence one must go further to investigate the feasibility of this strategy in the chosen area.

Lastly, the secondary data findings show coherence or are interlinked. For example, the literature shows that some strategies to achieve the livelihood outcomes are dependent on the accessibility and effectiveness of the institutions and support by organisations. The strategies are also dependent on the access of diverse assets that are inputs to livelihood strategies.

Without this collaborative effort, it is unlikely to meet the outlined objectives or outcomes, thus not contributing to solution generation.

CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

This study investigated the possibility of youth small business development as a job creation strategy and sustainable livelihoods in uMzimkhulu municipal area. Therefore, to satisfy this aforementioned aim and the objectives set in the first chapter of this study, the research process acknowledged the use of the methodology of the study. This is well defined by Kivunja and Kuyini et al. (2017:28) as a broad term that enables the research to formulate a sound research design with methods of the research and processes undertaken to find out something. In other words, this study involved a research approach which encompassed of the processes, instruments and procedures in data collection involving the use of secondary sources drawing from the literature and the primary sources supported by empirical research approach and instruments. Additionally, sampling was conducted, which is the selection of study participants, both key-informants and in-depth interviewees. Following these, data analysis procedures and instruments were also of utility. This section of the study also looks at the validity, reliability and rigour, the limitations that confronted the researcher, as well as the limitations of this study. It also looks at the numerous responsive measures to these limitations to produce a well investigated topic. Lastly, issues of ethical consideration are unpacked in this section and this overall research methodology was useful to meet the expected end.

3.2. Study Design

Since this is an empirical study, the study used a qualitative research method because of its feasibility to capture the understanding of the experiences of young people of uMzimkhulu in terms of the nature of participation in small business start-ups and development, nature of employment opportunities and vulnerabilities confronting young women and men of this study setting. The qualitative research method is allowing a space for the voice of the youth to be heard and allows flexibility in responses from a group of people with lived experiences rather than aliens of what the study unfolded. This method was also essential to get better understanding and the nature of this study. As a result, the research method contributed to better understanding about the results of the investigation. It also helped with capturing the factual issues of the community thus undermining assumptions.

Furthermore, the study is exploratory in nature. Exploratory studies seek to gain insight and understanding of the problems identified in the research topic and understand the holistic content of the study as well as the effects explain what is going on. Therefore, to understand and get insight on the youth business development, nature of unemployment, job creation and sustainable livelihoods in uMzimkhulu, the exploratory research design was recognized as suitable and effective.

In addition, an inductive approach was used. According to Soiferman (2010), “the inductive researcher is someone who works from the “bottom-up, using the participants’ views to build broader themes and generate a theory interconnecting the themes” (cited in Creswell and Plano 2007). Taking this argument into account, the bottom-up approach (inductive) is coherent to all the qualitative features of this study and opening to new knowledge generation from the participants’ views will allow rigour.

Lastly, the study used the interpretivism research philosophy. Carson et al. (2001) defines this philosophy as good for avoiding the structural frameworks and adopts a more personal and more flexible research structure which captures the reality and meanings in human interactions. The researcher is also open to new knowledge throughout the study and uses the participants for knowledge generation (Hudson and Ozame, 1988). Therefore, this research philosophy was feasible to understand the variables of this study in depth through drawing knowledge from the relevant lived experienced group of people instead of generalizing and passing on assumptions as true realities for the targeted group.

3.3. Sampling

Lathan (2007:15) defines a sample as a research method of grouping representative individuals of the population and using data obtained from this group as research information for a study. A purposive sampling strategy was initiated in this study. According to Tongco (2007), “purposive sampling is an informant selection tool. The purposive sampling technique, also called judgment sampling, is the deliberate choice of an informant due to the qualities the informant possesses. It is a non-random technique that does not need underlying theories or a set number of informants. Simply put, the researcher decides what needs to be known and sets out to find people who can and are willing to provide the information by virtue of knowledge or experience” (cited in Bernard 2002, Lewis & Sheppard 2006). The researcher collected data from a sample of people aged 18-35 years given that those who are under age of 18 years are

still in school and there are issues of child labour and matters of ethics that were considered in the study. Additional to this group are key informants from the uMzimkhulu Municipality in the department of LED and NYDA because of the interest to target a group that will give rich data as they are tied with the culture of job creation and youth development. Furthermore, the investigation was targeted at the youth of uMzimkhulu to capture relevant data from the responses of the target group, hence the chosen sample be at the age category of 18-34 and with the aforementioned criteria of unemployed and self-employed. This is because the investigation was on youth unemployment, their small business development as means to generate youth jobs and development of livelihoods. Therefore, it was reasonable to include young people. As a result, the investigation captured data from people who relate to the topic, understand it and who have some lived experiences of the issue at hand rather than using alien sample who would have produced socially constructed assumptions rather than the true realities.

For this study, a group of 14 people aged from 18-34 years within uMzimkhulu were recruited to participate in the interview process with the aim to collect data for the fulfilment of the study. From this sample, participants included those already involved in small businesses and striving to develop. A portfolio of this group is available with the team who record small businesses operating in uMzimkhulu and this was used to collect contact details with the purpose to gather these participants. Out of this group, ten participants were engaged. On the other group, young men and women striving to participate in small business start-ups were recruited and constituted of four of them completing a sample of twenty. The initial target was 20 participants for in-depth interviews but due to respondents not receiving enough time from their business and clients that needed attendance and the provision of the same answers during the data collection, this investigation was shortened.

Second sample were the representatives of the public-sector officials involved in youth development like the National Youth Development Agency (NYDA). Given the small size of uMzimkhulu local government and limited staff, the employees under NYDA partaking in the investigation were three. Another group from this category were representatives of public officials involved in business development or economic development like Local Economic Development (LED) who also have a limited number of employees due to the size of the municipality. From this department, one staff member was recruited to participate because of the aforementioned limitation. For this key informant group, there was also no sufficient time to collect data with all of them and most of the information from different participants kept on

recurring thus the researcher did not meet the initial target sample of six key informants due to saturation. Using public sector respondents was vital to capture their role towards supporting the youth they are accountable to and their operations in terms of job creation. This resulted to a meaningful alternative provision towards improved support for youth development derived from the data and identified loopholes. A personal and face to face recruitment strategy at each of the departments of key informants was done. As a result, the organisation's staff were more than willing to accommodate the researcher with regards to data collection with their staff. Evidence of this are the gatekeepers' letters and the consent forms attached as appendix 3 and 4.

Moreover, the same recruitment strategy was used for all the participants. This is a pre-informed recruitment strategy, and below are the steps undertaken. The initial step of recruitment process was drafting a criterion for participant selection. Next step was selecting participants purposively and ensuring anonymity. Having selected the participants, there was telephonic communication setting up the appointments with the participants, then a personal visitation to each participant to share about the research and to request participation on the investigation and also for the overall data collection process.

Furthermore, in the data collection, the researcher arranged with the group of respondents on the dates of conducting the investigation. The interviewees were given a privilege to pick a venue of their choice for the engagement with the purpose of making them as comfortable as possible which had a positive effect towards the quality of data gathered. These sessions were like a social gathering between the interviewer and interviewees which created a sense of belonging for the interviewee and reduced the anxiety and other obstructions that could have hampered the participation of the interviewee. In this phase, an interview schedule was a tool used to answer the questions and each participant was given a hard copy of the schedule to foster greater understanding and follow up on the questions.

3.4. Data Collection

The research technique made use of in-depth interviews, observations and verbal texts. Cele (2015:37) defines in-depth interviews as having a face to face encounter between the interviewer and interviewee with the aim of asking them relevant questions relating to a study to get direct information. He further defines verbal texts as getting direct information from the affected people associated with the topic through story telling then data is drawn from those

conversations. For Kawulich (2005), working with observations and interviews is of great benefit to understand the context under the study. For this study, the most significant things observed is the nature and operations of small business start-ups and development in this area, observing the employment and livelihood state and activities of the youth. This observation process took place few minutes before each interview with the participants and during the researcher's personal time. Field notes were used to record the data from each observation. Therefore, these techniques were useful to capture reliable primary data that contributed to the fulfilment of the investigation's objectives. Another research instrument is found in appendix one of this research paper, which is the interview schedule for the in-depth respondents and appendix two, which is the interview schedule for the key-informants. This constituted of qualitative research questions directed to the participants respective of their positionality. To capture deep and true realities being investigated, the researcher ensured that the set subsidiary questions are aligned with each of the objectives. Each objective had its set of questions and these were clearly worded, short, and easy to understand, exclusive of trigger words to avoid leads, open ended and not double barrel. As a result, there was coherence in what is asked, what is produced and what the study aimed at investigating. These questions were also supported by probing questions that arose during the interview sessions to capture more elicited answers. Following these interview sessions, the researcher ensured that after each interview conducted during the day, an interview transcript and reflection paper on each interview is documented in the afternoons at the researcher's personal time. Documenting these after each interview was useful to capture the data, the verbal and non-verbal data, and gestures while still in fresh memory to be documented. Lastly, this was also useful to identify loopholes on the data collection which were amended on the following data collection sessions. As much as this data collection was effective, there were limitations associated with it; the section on the study limitation thoroughly expands on this. However, response mechanism was established and introduced to limit these limitation effects.

3.5. Data Analysis

The next step in the research from data collection is the analysis stage, and data for this study is analysed using the thematic research analysis. The analysis was done following the completion of interview transcripts and coding. According to Braun and Clarke (2006:79), the thematic analysis is a method for identifying, analysing and reporting the patterns or the themes within the data. He argues that this analysis organizes and describes the data set in rich detail

and further interprets various aspects of the research topic (Braun and Clarke, 2006:79). This analyses method was selected because it is suitable to analyse qualitative data obtained from techniques like interviewing, observations and verbal text means, especially the one that seeks to look at the depth the content of the research. According to Braun and Clarke (2006:89), data obtained from interactive means studying the depth and seeking understanding of the content of the study can be feasible analysed using the thematic analysis. Therefore, to ensure coherence in the research, the method of data collection and the method of analysing data should not contradict, and this is the exact approach that was adopted in this study. Similar with analysing observations, data obtained from observations is organized and grouped together, prioritized according to the set outline or themes highlighted in chapter four. This led to better interpretation and shared understanding of the data, thus fulfilling the research objectives.

Moreover, a software of analysis well-known as the Nvivo version 12 was used. Nvivo software is recognized beneficial in qualitative studies for its capacity to capture data that is even in word document and its capacity to work with themes and cases (Abduh et al., 2017:61). In the case of this study, this software was beneficial to work with themes as the thematic analysis was already developed and utilised. Using this analytical tool is also good to manage the data effectively, and to get themes quicker and easier. Therefore, the argument by Abduh et al. (2017:17) that Nvivo saves a great deal of time and energy when analysing qualitative data is proven true during the course of this study.

3.6. Validity, Reliability and Rigour

Qualitative research is often distrusted due to the difficulty of being assured the validity and transparency of the data, therefore, to ensure that the data is reliable, a method of validating the data was used. However, Noble and Smith (2015:34) stand out that there are on-going debates regarding the appropriateness of these terminologies for qualitative studies. For these scholars, qualitative studies should entail, truth value, consistency and neutrality instead of the terminology of validity and reliability as they are most appropriate for a quantitative study. Lastly, Noble and Smith (2015:35) state that, qualitative studies should be applicable in different settings and context.

3.6.1. Truth Value

To promote the truth value of this qualitative study, a reflection paper which Noble and Smith (2015) call a reflective journal was kept. This paper used information obtained during the data gathering stages in the field. Additional to this, Brink (1993:36) highlight that showing field notes to the outside researcher is good because the outsource is much quicker to note where or how the researcher is being misled, that way the data can be assured that it is reliable. Therefore, for the purpose of minimising distrust for this research, the aforementioned approach was initiated. In support of this strategy, Noble and Smith (2015) also recommend that qualitative researchers use peer briefing for assisting the researcher with identifying any bias and ensuring that these do not influence the data and the findings.

3.6.2. Consistency and Neutrality

Recognizing and acknowledging the suggestions by Noble and Smith (2015:35) strategies to ensure consistency and neutrality in a qualitative research through adopting full research and methodological description, this study adopted their strategy. For instance, from the initial stages of the research, a rich description of the overall research was initiated. From the stage of giving research description (the research objectives, research questions to methodology development). This transparent description was useful to organize the data and to ensure coherence. Moreover, as mentioned in the section of the study design that the used method together with the interpretivism philosophy allowed the research to avoid basing the understanding on the structural frameworks, to flexibility in new knowledge generation contributed by the realities of uMzimkhulu's youth ensured truth value. This made the researcher's assumptions, background knowledge and experiences to be put aside to ensure that neutrality is obtained and for the benefit to provide true information and to promote trustworthiness on the findings.

3.6.3. Application

According to Noble and Smith (2015:35), application is about the application of the findings to a different context and setting. Therefore, this research provided rich context details to strengthen the findings for a positive application.

3.7. Location of the study

In terms of geographical location, the study is based at uMzimkhulu. According to the (IDP, 2016), uMzimkhulu is an area in KwaZulu-Natal and its municipality is a family of five local municipalities. uMzimkhulu constitutes of traditional areas which make up 46% of the region and about 91% of the population reside in these areas and only 9% reside in urban areas (IDP, 2016). The socio-economic status of this area is poor as there is still epidemic poverty rate, high unemployment rate of 46.6% and out of this, the youth employment rest at 56.8% (IDP,2016). The municipality also has low revenue rate, low private sector investment which shows that there is poor socio-economic status. The following figure displays the map of the study setting:

Figure 2: Study setting map



Source: uMzimkhulu Local Municipality-map (c) municipalities.co.za

3.8. Ethical Considerations

It is compulsory for a study to obtain ethical clearance before the researcher undertakes the empirical research because should anything happen without the ethical clearance from the University, the researcher will be held accountable. Therefore, permission is an essential aspect that needs to be adhered to when conducting a research study. However, the University is not the only organization that must give permission to conduct the research. The group of employed participants like the interviewees for the study should also grant permission of participation as

this is the University's protocol. Therefore, to adhere to the rules of the university, consent was acknowledged to the participants as a way of ensuring and evidencing that they gave permission to participate in the interview sessions. Appendix 3 and 4 is the consent form which was handed out to participants. Because of confidentiality purposes, participants were encouraged not to include their names on the consent form but only sign.

Apart from consent forms, two gate keepers' letters were requested from managers of the two aforementioned municipal departments (LED and NYDA). These were signed at their municipal offices to indicate grant of permission to partake on the investigation of the topic and using the data produced by the sources of the institution, this includes human resource. Before the start of the interview, key-informants and in-depth respondents were shown the ethical clearance letter from the University of KwaZulu-Natal's ethics committee with the purpose of ensuring the participants the legitimacy of the research.

Moreover, from the aforementioned stage, the participants were given the consent form to sign as evidence of the willingness for participating in the investigation. A full description of the research to each participant was provided for clarity purposes and giving an overview of the research. The respondents were also made aware of their right to withdraw from the interview at any anytime should they feel like pulling out because the interview was voluntary. Additionally, participants were also made aware of the support mechanisms prepared for them should they have encountered any point of discomfort during the course of the investigation.

The issue of anonymity is also essential to address to the participants and to ensure that the guideline on how to answer the questions in the interview is provided to avoid any reluctance by the participants to grant permission and for clarity purposes. This is the approach the researcher took in the issues of ethical consideration. As a result, to avoid uncertainties that may have led to the reluctance of the interviewees to refuse to participate or to withdraw from the study were tackled and all participants comfortably granted permission and participated. Still on the issue of anonymity, leads on who is participating were avoided, as the researcher and the interviewee met on a private space and their names were kept confidential during the investigation and after. In this research paper on later chapters, addressing participants as respondents and numbering the respondents was effectively utilised for ensuring anonymity or confidentiality.

3.9. Limitations to the study

In terms of the anticipated limitations that were encountered during the stage of data collection in the field are logistic issues because of the poor road construction in the study location, more particularly because the geographical location constitutes of underdeveloped rural areas. Therefore, there was hardship to access these areas. There are also scarce public transportation systems. However, this does not mean the areas were inaccessible. Resolution to this backlog was making use of private transportation that was better able to get to this area without any road hindrances.

Apart from the issue above, the other challenge was with recruitment issues or sample limitations like finding the amount of people mentioned in the proposed sample to participate in the data collection. Some people were reluctant to participate or to have flexible participation in the investigation. However, this was overcome by means of raising awareness to the people of interest in this study about the importance and benefits of having this data especially for them. For instance, when working with the government officials, they developed interest to participate when they were made aware of how the data from this study links to their area of functioning as government officials and how this could contribute to the improvement of their practices.

There are other limitations associated with the study itself, this study is based at uMzimkhulu, a rural area not on provincial nor national scale. However, this does not mean that it cannot relate to other rural towns or communities of the same socio-economic context. It means, the data from this study will be at a local level, the data will be able to assist areas with the same socio-economic context or problem at a local level. It can contribute to local development agendas not national or provincial unless the government can decentralise or practice devolution of power and development practices to grass root level with the aim to develop the nation or the province. The study is also limited to youth small business development. It targeted the youth who aim to have small business start-ups and development and did not capture holistic business development of this area. Therefore, data on small business of this area that includes adult participants was not covered in this investigation as the target was investigating the youth cohort not all small businesses that are starting and developing in this area. Additionally, the research incorporated of one job creation and sustainable livelihood strategy, which is the development of the youth's small business development and was exclusive of other strategies thus undermining livelihood diversification that could also be

assisting to achieve the desired outcome of reducing youth unemployment and enhancing sustainable livelihoods for the young people of the uMzimkhulu Municipal area.

Moreover, looking at the qualitative data method, the interview, observations and verbal texts techniques to conduct the investigation, there are also risks associated with this approach. There was a possibility of gathering data from the respondents which could have been unreliable. Interviewees might have given answers they assume the researcher will want to hear especially if anonymity was not addressed at the beginning of the interview session. The respondents could have been desirability bias, freezing reality and produced unreliable data due to fear of being exposed if the truth is publicised. However, in this research data collection, that limitation was not evident because each participant was notified of their rights and entitlements, ensured that the study is voluntary and that they will remain anonymous throughout the study and after. A full description of the study and benefits of the end results of the study for the participants were also outlined. Moreover, as aforementioned in the discussion of sampling that the interview sessions proceeded in a friendly based manner and setting, allowing participants to have choices. This friendly environment created a conducive environment to avoid this possible limitation. Lastly, as a researcher, questions were phrased in a way that portrays that it is okay to answer in any socially undesirable manner. This allowed the interviewees to feel confident about participating in this research and provoked producing true realities.

In the process of conducting research, the researcher can also be biased. As a young person whose place of origin is in uMzimkhulu and having observed the livelihoods of young people of this town in the short area. There are already assumptions evident which might have resulted to confirmation biasness when collecting the data. However, this was resolved through avoiding the researcher's assumptions and acknowledged that the long-term youth of uMzimkhulu know best about their circumstances and give reliable information since they have a lived experience of the issue at hand and carefully look for contrasting views. This also contributed to the dependability of the study.

3.10. Summary

The methodology description outlined above reflects series of approaches undertaken to gather the relevant data for this study for the purpose of fulfilling its set aim and objectives. As indicated above, the study is qualitative in nature and encompasses qualitative research designs, methods, techniques and instruments coherent with each other to ensure consistency in the

research paper and the findings. This adopted methodological design was effective to capture rich data that reflects on the true reality aligned with the research topic in the study setting of uMzimkhulu. Moreover, this method allowed the researcher to be open to new knowledge generation from people with lived experiences. As a result, the data brought insightful understanding, expressed true value, neutrality, consistency, applicability and also dependability.

CHAPTER FOUR: FINDINGS AND DATA ANALYSIS

4.1. Introduction

Having collected data from the different participants mentioned in the sample on the last chapter, this section aims at providing feedback on the findings and thus interpret them. A series of themes are used below which are aligned to the objectives and research questions of this study. These are used to organize the data and there is also use of subthemes. The themes include youth's business potential and success, challenges, youth employment strategy, livelihood development and sustainable outcomes, public-private sector role in youth development. In terms of the data collected, the theoretical framework served as the organizer of the data and the knowledge drawn from the participants' primary data was integrated to compile this chapter. Moreover, the presentation of findings is open to new knowledge directly from the participants' information who have lived experiences. From these participants are young women and men whose positionality is in uMzimbhulu and are in businesses and others are starting up. Data collection was also inclusive of Municipal stakeholders directly involved in job creation and those accountable to youth development. In this study, rich, detailed and useful data to understand the struggles confronting young people and the nature of their businesses was obtained.

4.2. Respondents Profile

In this study, only participants aged 18 to 35 years participated. A total of 14 in-depth interviews were conducted with participants and the data collection did not reach the intended number because many did not find time to participate and the findings also presented the same responses indicating saturation. Additionally, four key informants participated and the same reason as that of the in-depth participants of not reaching the intended number was evident. Most respondents were males because they are the majority in terms sex classification of young people who meet the aforementioned criterion of participation.

4.3. Youth's Business Potential and Success

4.3.1. Definition and determination of a successful small business

To assess the youth's potential in running and developing small businesses, firstly the participants were asked the meaning of a successful small business to pave a path to get insight whether they know what this meant and to assess whether their businesses can be acknowledged as successful from their stand point. Below are the findings from the investigation:

I think it is a business that has grown to achieve its goals in terms of satisfying the customers, satisfying the labour structure, and satisfying even the profits of the business. Once you reach the goals that you have put aside, yourself as a person who started that business can define it as success (Participant 7, male).

You need to have a good client base. This means that, the number of your customers must be good for your business to grow (Participant 2, male).

Umm, for me, I think it is growth and sustainability, and knowing that it is here to stay. When it gets to that level whereby it gets past the start-up level and is more like an established business with employees and clients and making a profit, it is just there to stay. I think that is the success of a small business (Participant 8, male).

While some businesses are prone to vulnerabilities and not easy to keep growing to another level, they are still running and are striving to develop in the midst of this business seasonality. From their understanding of what a small successful business is, they acknowledged that their businesses are slightly successful because they are still on one level and have not yet expanded. These are businesses whose goals are not yet fully fulfilled. However, because they have the aforementioned features like customers and persistence, they regarded themselves as slightly successful. The extracts below captured their understandings:

For me personally, my business is not producing the quantity of production I am targeting per day, but it is doing well, and it is there to stay. I work with schools and every year they want me to produce from matric jackets to uniforms and schools will always be there. They will always require uniforms not unless the government decides to supply them for free (laughs). So, my sister, I am here to stay, and I am slowly doing well (Participant 8, male).

To further integrate the meaning and the stand point of whether young people's businesses are successful this probing question was asked on whether the owner considers his business as successful taking into consideration the aspects mentioned which are linked to the finding that even though there might be seasonality, the businesses do keep growing. Below is the judgement:

Yes, the business is doing very well and is growing bit by bit. Firstly, when I started the business, I did not know that it will do this well. I was even surprised but the good thing is that before I started my business, I did my research. I even went to people with the same businesses but not in this area. Then they gave me their ideas and shared their knowledge with me and when I started, I had all the resources required in terms of what are the skills that are required to run this business, and the finances that I must put aside to finance my business. So, the business is doing very well, and I think the benefit of that is that my customers are always applauding me for the way I treat them (Participant 7, male).

With regards to my business, I once closed it because of the lack of customers. I re-opened it and now I have a good clientele base and it is growing. Being around town where everyone sees my business; I can say I am in a better site for exposure to people all over uMzimkhulu and that is how I managed to do well for myself (Participant 3, male).

Drawing from the above findings. Respondents seem to be aware of their businesses and that a successful business is associated with a business that keeps getting better than it was yesterday (growth). The growth of the business was also tied to the demand or the availability of customers. From an analytical point of view from the findings, customers (demand) seem to be an important aspect in a business and it is one of the economic indicators of a successful business. For the participants, once you regard your business as growing, that means it is moving towards reaching its goals. Therefore, what we recognize in uMzimkhulu is the availability of the demand and some of the young business men acknowledged themselves as successful not only because of the profits being made, but also the growth and demand. Therefore, uMzimkhulu's youth businesses can be regarded fit in an umbrella theme 'growth'. Additionally, with the different definitions and potential identification of success, it is seen that there is no universal determinant or definition of what a successful business is. In fact, people are diverse, share diverse knowledge and have different take on things, including their view of a successful business. Participants' views revealed that this notion can be self-determined. That is, what one may consider unsuccessful, someone else considers it as a success because they are the ones who know their start-up point to where they are now. For others, success meant, moving up from one level to the other even if it means a slight positive change. You may not have reached all the intended goals but becoming better than you were yesterday and remaining in the business is success. Therefore, success is relative and subjective.

4.3.2. Human Asset

To study the youth's potential in running businesses, participants were asked about the human resources they possess which are prerequisite in running a business. In this regard, participants reported the following:

Firstly, in terms of skills. I think we should start by saying that you must have the passion for business. You must have passion for what you are doing and must love what you are doing. Secondly, I am a person who has started a short course for business. Like, I studied under NYDA. I got all the business management skills in their development program. That helped me to understand the faculties of the business. I was taught skills like how to market the business. The management aspects of the business. I have used that course and experience to mix it with the passion I have, and it has worked wonders for me (Participant 7, male).

Actually, I know this might sound funny, but I am a naturally born a business man (laughs and pets shoulders). Now I do have skills like business management. I know how to manage my business. I also have financial skills. When it comes to sales, I know how to sell, and I also know how to interact with my customers. So, those are some of the skills I have learnt (Participant 7, male).

Ar, okay business management is more like the skills and I went to school to get that. Financially, I have experience of that because I have done few courses. Book keeping, and I also have a background in commerce. Also, sales because I can also sell, and I have clients (Participant 15, female).

The aforementioned human resource was also evident from the findings drawn from the key informants who have been engaging with young people for youth business development. Below is the finding of this analysis from the perspective of a key informant:

I know for a fact that they have been given the entrepreneurship development skills program. Some of them have that business skill and have been organized to get it because that is the first point of departure before you even think about engaging in business activities or starting a business. So, some of the youth have that (Key Informant, Participant 12, male).

From the respondent's point of view, young people within uMzimkhulu have been running their businesses upon diverse skills and knowledge they have accumulated from different training institutions. A good number of this group has been using skills obtained after having attended training with municipal organisations like SEDA and NYDA, majority accumulated it from educational institutions. These skills also seem to be relevant to the individuals' areas of business and have contributed to the success of their businesses. I also observed that young business owners are capable to manage their businesses, so skills and knowledge seem to be some of the assets they have. However, responses show acknowledgement that these skills and

knowledge are derived from the passion young people have towards running their business. There seem to be strong belief in the passion as the principal strength and a mother of all the aspects that show the youth's potential in businesses like the skills and knowledge they have that keep their businesses running even today. These include financial skills, business management, sales and marketing skills.

4.4. Challenges

4.4.1. Lack of resources

Respondents were asked about the challenges that young people face in business and it was discovered that the issue of the lack of resources, like economic resources (funding), equipment and business sites (physical and natural) hinder the development of some youth businesses. The following excerpts postulate this:

Er it is funding. I need money. In actual fact, you do not need a lot of money to start a business, but you need money to grow the business (Participant 6, male).

Another participant said:

My challenge was to start a business without capital. As you see that the business is still small, the capital is an issue. There is no proper business site. I had to go all around uMzimkhulu town to look for a site and the sites are restricted. When you find yourself a small corner and you start your business there, you get evicted. Where you find a room to use to do your business, you need a large amount of rent to pay, which is not available to you (Participant 1, male).

Um, I would say finance because I am in production, so there are certain machines which I do not have. I am forced to outsource instead of doing it for ourselves because we do not have the proper equipment and money to buy it, but finance in terms of buying the equipment and hiring more people so that we can have faster turnovers (Participant 6, male).

Um, it is trying to grow when you do not have the necessary support. For instance, when you produce 10 jackets a day but now you want to grow to 20 jackets. Sometimes you get a client that will require you to make 20 jackets. But now you do not have the equipment that makes 20 jackets per day so yes. You need equipment that will enable you to support the sales that are coming and if we can get funding through buying those machines, we would do better (Participant 6, male).

During the observations, it is noticed that the youth can manage their businesses, handle finances, manage workers and ensure a friendly environment between workers and customers. I also observed the following strengths: Worker and customer friendly environments,

disciplined, committed, able to work with what is available, and passionate. As a result, observations reveal that about 65% of youth business owned by participants (sample) are successful. According to DFID (2008), people's assets and capabilities are inputs to a successful implementation of their livelihood strategies and help reach the intended outcome. This is proven true in the case of uMzimkhulu's youth as they are also able to utilize their assets and capabilities to run successful businesses.

Despite the strengths, there are some weaknesses I observed which include not having enough staff and little or few equipment for business development. This is also a consequence of lack of economic resource and support from external structures. As much as youth businesses have the aforementioned strengths, the weaknesses have posed challenges for intended growth of the businesses as initially desired by the business owners. This also led to fewer people being employed in some of the businesses because of inadequate resources to repay potential workers. Therefore, finance, machinery and sites are needed for the businesses to function at their level best.

4.4.2. Competition

Another factor that poses a challenge is the issue of competition. Youth businesses do not only compete amongst themselves, but they are also vulnerable to external competition, that is competition outside their level of business. Some compete with large businesses like the retail stores as expressed in the following responses:

Ar support, I will talk about my experience in clothing. There are already clothes, so when you come with clothing, it is not like you are coming up with something new that people do not have. So now the issue becomes one of competition. You compete with Markams, Edgars and other stores so when you come to trade you are looked down upon. It is hard for people to genuinely buy from you because your clothing line is of an original and good quality. So, it becomes more of support than a genuine trading business (Participant 6, male).

It will have to be competition. You see around that corner is a motor mechanical business, behind Rhino is another so competition can limit your growth (Participant 2, male).

4.4.3. Human labour

More young business people mentioned that apart from the aforementioned challenges, there is also a challenge of labour issues. Below is an abstract of this conclusion:

Umm, I have so much to do and there are so many things that have to be done in a short space of time. I also lack manpower. I wish I could have someone to work with. Having someone handle certain parts of the business because I need to focus on growing my brand and company (Participant 5, male).

It is a matter of me doing as much as I can. So, I must grow my company to such a point where I can afford to hire someone or to afford to start training someone and employ someone (Participant 5, male).

Another thing, I am facing at the moment because I am working alone, and I am running another business that besides the one I have currently is labour issue. I need some young workers to help me sometimes. Because I am starting this new one, I have not yet reached the top and the capital that will make me be able to pay another person. I am kind off struggling in that phase (Respondent 7, male).

Seeing the evidence from this study's findings about the difficulties in youth business development. Economic deficiency seems to be one of the core factors that discourage youth businesses. It shows that this issue should be taken as priority to redress. However, other group of young people are open not specifically due to pure money, but they are more linked to funding that meant assistance with buying of equipment. It seems like more young people did not want just money but want funding to be used to purchase machines or equipment for their business. However, some were not complaining necessarily about capital but highlighted the issue of being exposed to harsh competition and how that discourages their businesses. Additionally, from an analytical point of view of the above findings, businesses are confronted with lack of labour power that would potentially drive their businesses to be better and faster. A contributing factor to this is the limited financial capacity to take care of their employees given the level they are currently in. Moreover, young people seem to be committed at raising the level of job creation for their fellow youth. As much as some do not yet have adequate financial power to do this, there seems to be a drive of youth job creation and this shows that given the support young people need, there would be more jobs created in this area.

Lastly, one of the major challenges is the lack of trading space or sites as aforementioned earlier. What we notice in the data collected is that a lot of young people complain about not having the right site to promote their businesses. For instance, participant 1 mentioned that his business was previously affected due to the evictions he experienced and denial of the trading space in conducive business environments with good exposure to customers. However, due to his commitment, he did not give up and now he has started his shisanyama (braai place) at the back of his home which is not close to town and is exposed to people passing in the street. Within this subtheme, the majority of respondents highlighted the economic and physical resource shortage as difficulties.

4.4.4. Contributors to challenges

Having highlighted the aforementioned difficulties, the investigation revealed that there are contributing factors to such seasonality, one being the structural marginalization of the young women and men in the area. It has been recognised that there is an invisible hand upon such complexities. These are the findings:

I would say, there is no conducive environment for business operation and sometimes you are expected to have a licence for running your business of which we do not have. What I can say is that the regulations that are put in place do not work for us and are harsh. Once you start trading in a setting, you get evicted. They honestly do not work for us (Participant 1, male).

I think there are a lot of red tape in all government departments including NYDA in helping young people with their business. They have to register before they start their business. They need business plans to be assisted. There are a lot of red tapes. When they pass the first stage and qualify, then there is also a second qualification they must meet and later you must register into the data base, there is a lot. They minimize them and there would be a lot which could have been successful (Key Informant, participant 3, male).

Basically, it is the development of where you come from and the institutions in place. It is not equipped enough for our growth and development. For example, our port plant as blacks does not get watered, does not get the sun and when you try to get where the sun is and get a little rain shifted away. That is how we face challenges as the black youth (Participant 5, male).

The above perception and reality is similar to that of Somalia where young people's potential is limited due to structural marginalization like denial of adequate resources by the supporting structures as well as social exclusion (Mohamed, 2014). In uMzimkhulu young people are limited by institutions which means, the structure is unfavourable to them and this is one of the reasons the SLF clarifies the need to look into institutions because they can either hamper or develop your livelihood strategy as postulated in the work by (DFID, 2008:3).

4.4.5. Coping Strengths

Young business people were asked of the strengths they have and how they use these for their businesses. It seems like young business men are resilient in their business operations and use their strengths to recover from the above shocks. Below are their opinions:

I think in uMzimkhulu most of the young people here have that 'never giving up spirit'. They do not give up (Participant 7, male).

I have failed many times, but I am still here and that is enough to say I will never give up but currently I am not so successful. What I noticed is that in business you will fail, but you will surely be somewhere one day because you will try out everything and that works for me (Respondent 5, male).

Their strength is having a vision and commitment and that makes it easier for them to acquire assistance and to grow their business. It is also the passion. I remember this one time, a young man who is a mechanic came for assistance and was even prepared to go an extra mile to attend the training. These are some of the strengths that make their businesses (Key Informant, Participant 3, male).

To cope with these shocks in place, other young people work with what they have because they do not want to rely on the support structures accountable for youth development and job creation. Below are these insights from the respondents:

To get this tent, I was supported by my family. Do you see these chairs and tables? I did not have them but as I bought them people started noticing that my business is going somewhere, and others started to help out, those who believe in me. But if you wait on the municipality, you will not go anywhere. You must start with what you have and not rely on others, including the private sector (Participant 1, male).

We have even bigger dreams for our businesses but now we are forced to start where we are forced to use our own capital to make our business while our capital does not meet the needs and requirements that would make our dreams a reality (Participant 7, male).

I had to hustle by myself, do you see the material that I have, the fridge, and the stove? It is from my own money. I had to risk my life to get this business where it is. Borrowing money from people, having favours from God because without faith, I do not think I would have made it this far (Participant 12, male).

While there are above complexities, young business people seem to have the strengths that has allowed them to recover from such ups and downs of business. When they were asked whether they cope with all the shocks still in place, the findings reveal that the strengths young people have in running their business is the commitment they have in fulfilling the expected end and they use this to never give up and thus recover from vulnerabilities. They also work with physical and economic resources they have to continue in operation even in the absence of support. While some have failed before, they still go on and push until they get things right even in the very existence of challenges. They are not demotivated by the circumstances. Others cope because of kinship support systems.

4.5. Youth Employment Strategy

4.5.1. Job creation

To study the potential youth small businesses in creating jobs for uMzimkhulu's young people, a question was posed to the participants of whether youth businesses are seen as drivers of employment creation and these were the responses:

Very much, jobs who hire the qualified are very limited especially now that we are a small town, but these small businesses hire the most (Participant 1, male).

Thing is, I have been in the public sector for jobs. I once received an internship in the tourism department and I was paid little, and I could not help but think of the years I was there tied by the internship contract. Once you have finished the internship they will not hire you. They will take someone else and you are left stranded. But with this business, do you know how many opportunities I get in just a day? It is far more better than a once off tip and I do not have to worry about contracts that expire (Participant 13, female).

We are tired of our government sponsoring people who are active for a while and after that it is done. We want permanent jobs and to do that they need to support and fund young businesses. Make sure those young businesses are doing well (Participant 7, male).

The same question was posed to other participants and similar responses emerged. Other young people stated that one successful business meant more businesses being created because young people develop themselves and they support each other to open their own businesses thus contributing to vast employment opportunities. In this question, the following participants stated that:

I think so because the business that I have supplies raw rusians which is viral 'yababa' (Russian) in our local town so I am the supplier of this yababa to businesses which are more than 20 in uMzimkhulu. So, most of them buy from me to go and sell because I am inspired by creating other business personnel to our young people rather than having them all working for me. They buy from me, but they make their own profit. And I was just counting with another lady who just started her business and we realized that she is making more than 55% of the profit than I do now and is hiring more people. That is how we grow employment and our businesses (Participant 7, male).

Speaking from the point of view for my workers who are young people, yes there is improvement. Because of the salary, others have started saving and one of the guys that works for me is even going as far as starting his own business in farming using the savings from the business. It has also made a difference in joblessness for the people I have hired because I hired them when they were not working (Participant 2, male).

Yes, the business has had a huge impact in terms of the employment creation it has. It helps a lot, there are changes we recognize. And there has been a great change in their lives since they have month end

they get paid. So, it does chase away this issue of young people not being employed. For others, now they can be able to pay for their expenses (Participant 9, male).

The small businesses are creating employment for others and simultaneously alleviating poverty and this links to the sustainable outcomes element as discussed in the sustainable livelihood framework. There are multiplier effects as others also have the ambition of starting their own businesses. This is consistent with the ILO (2015) that youth businesses achieve sustainable livelihood outcomes in Uganda and Ghana. More of these young people engage in this strategy on daily bases.

4.5.2. Employment Progress

To further gain insight on youth business development as a job creation strategy in uMzimkhulu, the participants were asked report on the number of employees they have hired in the business if they hired any. Hence, three participants interviewed had the following corresponding remarks:

I have employed 7 people that is excluding those who left the job because of lack of commitment (Participant 2, male).

(silence, counting) All our staff are under 35 and we have employed about 5 people. Four in the factory and one who works as the delivery guy (Participant 6, male).

Okay, it is 20 (Participant 9, male).

When a similar question was directed to the key-informants regarding the progress of employment since the emerged youth businesses in the area, one participant indicated that:

For me, I would say basically it is 60% of the progress. It is not that much but it is there (Key Informant Participant 8, male).

Contrary to the above findings is the idea that other participants felt that their businesses were not contributing too much towards job creation due to shortage of means to repay the employees. However, from their take, they were keen to invest in job opportunities as they have been in need of assistance to growth their businesses, they stated that:

I started off with people but now I am on my own because I could not find means to pay them previously. But in two weeks from now I will be hiring because business is not as bad as before. All I need is people to deliver my food to people. So, I will be employing delivery people from our youth (Participant 1, male).

I once employed three young women who were doing marketing for me and we had this marvellous relationship. But currently, I do not have an employee under my wing. I am the one who is doing everything because I have time and energy to do that. But two weeks from now I will be employing someone to be my second hand (Participant 7, male).

Having found useful information about youth businesses in uMzimkhulu regarding their performance and the nature of youth participation in them, the findings show that due to the uMzimkhulu being a small geographical area, there are limited job opportunities in the formal sectors. That is, there are limited occupational spaces in the public-private sectors as a result, young people have no other choice but resort to self-employment especially in businesses. It is also observed that about 55% of young people are in these businesses. For young people, they felt that even in these limited occupations, young people attain seasonal employment while receiving low pay. Young people were keener in permanent positions and that created more pay than the a once off payment and such positions are in their own businesses. They felt like even these limited jobs were wasting a considerable time for young people to empower themselves and contributing to unsustainable well-being. In contrast to youth business, there seem to be more job opportunities and multiple time for income and opportunity accumulation. During the course of the investigation, 34 people were employed by the investigated business owners and this is exclusive of these owners. Additionally, the above perception reveals that if there would be an investment in youth job creation in this town, there should be investment in supporting youth businesses because one business supported will create jobs for others than the public-private sector could not provide. An illustration of this was also evident in the verbal text with the respondents.

The last bit of the reflected findings showed a contrasting reality in terms of their businesses creating employment. They reported that because their businesses had not fully grown to the level of having necessary financial power to repay employees, they could not hire. However, from their take, they were keen to invest in job opportunities as they have been in need of assistance to growth their businesses and because of the pressure within the business. This is similar to the case in the Capricon Municipality District where young people are witnessed as having the drive to create youth jib opportunities after engaging in dynamic businesses (Maebane, 2015:4). In uMzimkhulu, some were in the verge to hire in the upcoming weeks and some hired before but had to retrench them due to such backlogs. Additional to the study of job creation via these small businesses, the majority of the respondents acknowledged having that their small businesses and other youth businesses in the area to creating most of the jobs

for young people, especially if one had to compare with the private and public sector. In their opinion, the issue of the type of job is also important, whether seasonal or permanent and their jobs through participating in businesses were acknowledged better fit for young people. This was because of its sustainability and opportunity to have multiple income opportunities in a month than a once off tip from the formal sectors.

4.6. Livelihood Development and Sustainable Outcomes

4.6.1. Youth sustainable livelihood strategy

The participants who in this case have a lived experience in vulnerable circumstances and joblessness were studied and the emerged findings presented below reveal that young people in uMzimkhulu engage in different kinds of businesses:

Most of the young people around our society are business minded. The reason for that, in uMzimkhulu we live in a society which does not have most of factories or retail stores to employ them so what they normally do is, they open their small businesses. For an example, my friend here (points where his business is), he owns his own friend chips small company. I sell and supply rusians, one of my friend also owns a barber shop. He does haircuts but most of them are selling fruits and that is the culture and just to add another point, the only thing that the youth make from those who are running a business is to aspire them to continue. Like I said before that we are a society that is passionate about business. We grow up in businesses. Most of our families abide by that, for example my granny was a person selling on the street and that was like the early 90s. Most of the people here run businesses. It is like they inherited that business mentality (Participant 7, male).

Taverns (laughs). You see young people opening up businesses like taverns and shisanyamas (braai place). Others have joined the meter taxi businesses, agricultural business, motor mechanic so most of their roots link to something that will have a business aspect in it because even with farming, they strive to make a commercial farm not just a farm to plant and eat, but they also sell. Like I said with our old farm we gave to my younger brother, it was for profit making (Participant 2, male).

Umm you see, firstly, I can say, slowly but surely, it is agricultural businesses. Young people get into it because it makes money and the youth believe in fast growing money and agriculture is also fast (Key Informant Participant 10, male).

Another participant went to reveal that the harsh living conditions uMzimkhulu's youth and their households are prone to forces them to get into illegal or unrecognized businesses. Below is one participant's expression which reflects this form of vulnerability:

Some resort to illegal business. Next to my home, we have guys that are fixing cars informally. They have a vision to be in business and are desperate to make a life for themselves and people in their homes, just that the business is informal and sometimes they steal to pursue this vision. People come to them to fix their cars, but business is not always good sometimes because it is not formal. They try to find a way to make money and sometimes things like some car parts go missing at their watch (surprisingly) as a result of trying to cope with issues of life and going to improve that life through this business they do (Participant 5, male).

However, some differed from these realities participating only in businesses and contested that young people also participate in diversified activities. Below are the expressions postulating this notion:

There is no single activity that all young people are in, many are in business, like shisanyama (braai place), some do music, others participate in sports and recreation (Participant 1, male).

Ar, firstly it is the obvious one that they want to be self-employed and their business on the side that they have to make to gain life for themselves and families, so we are forced to be entrepreneurs. Others do something like music, others go to sport to make employment (Participant 6, male).

Drawing on the findings presented above, it seems like young people around uMzimkhulu have taken initiative to be an active youth rather than being recipients. In pursuit to gain employment and a proper living for themselves and their households, young people engage in diversified livelihood strategies. However, the majority still hold their vision and route to intended outcomes via small businesses. From what is observed is that about 60% of young people are involved in businesses and others are in sport and recreation, corporates, farming and music. Some felt that the situation of joblessness and living an undignified life forces them to be entrepreneurs. There also seem to be different kinds of businesses they engage in which most are in the fast-food industry. Activities that are not in business mostly involve sports and recreation.

4.6.2. Reasons for the choice of strategy

Having the recognized the aforementioned livelihood strategy, a follow up question was regarding the initial intentions the business owners had in starting their livelihood strategy. This was directly for the most vital strategy revealed in the findings and that was specifically for the participants, and this was youth businesses. In this regard, Participant 8 and 9 reported the following:

It is about means to an end. I feel like the world is broken but I want to do my part to make it better. It is not just about getting rich, but I will be rich. I am looking at making an impact in the community, starting with the people I am under the same roof with, that is the prize in life (Participant 8, male).

The intention was to make the business like in other places like Eyadini. But that was not the only one. We also wanted to increase employment numbers, which is the most thing we deal with. When we started this business, there were only two employees, but now we have about twenty. So, this shows growth and that our vision is being met (Participant 9, male).

Some participants interviewed reported that they started the business not only because of making money and means of making a living but to serve the passion they have for business as well. Below are the remarks highlighting this:

Actually, I started this business because of the passion I had for it. I am not a person who start a business because of getting money. For me, it is more like a passion and I believe that a business is not something that only empowers you in terms of making money and sustainable living, but it empowers your aspirations (Participant 7, male).

I am inspired by creating other business people to our young people rather than people who work for me and this is another vision I hold (Participant 7, male).

Respondents proclaimed that the initial intentions were for youth employment and making an impact to the vast community in uMzimkhulu and to making ends meet for themselves. As this strategy grew for others, it was only then that they developed the enthusiasm to contribute to employment for others. The last participants' findings presented above were also driven by their passion for business more than making a change in other people's lives like their fellow business people. However, this group stressed that they felt enthusiasm in encouraging other young people to get into business and supporting each other with those who have a shared interest.

4.6.3. Changes in well-being

Comparing the lifestyle of young people and their households' before and after participating in youth businesses, there has been noticeable growth. This is also the case for those employed in these businesses as expressed by the following participants:

For me, I get more opportunities to have something to contribute to my well-being and putting bread on the table on daily basis which was not evident before, even when I was on that internship job where you rely on insufficient once off salary (Participant 1, male).

Ar, to me, because the business has grown obviously I have seen some growth and to people employed it changed their lives because all the people we hired were unemployed and now they have a fixed salary and a job which might not be much, but they can feed themselves and their families (Participant 6, male).

Speaking at the point of view for my workers who are young people, yes there is improvement. Because of the salary others have started saving and one of the guys that work for me has started his farming business using his savings accumulated from my business (Participant 2, male).

The above findings are similar to the results from the observation that young people in businesses have bread on the table, some own cars, can afford their lifestyle, able to plan and save for the future. However, some unemployed youth are in drugs and resort to crime.

There were contrasting responses to the above that emphasised that as much as some businesses are successful in uMzimkhulu, when you trace the personal development of the few young owners, it is not that much so their families are also not well cared for in this regard. This was illustrated by Participant 3 as follows:

I do not think so, that is why it goes back to the issue of er, they need training besides your start up training. They need training as to how to manage your finances. Making an example of this one guy who is a mechanic. He has a business that is flourishing but now when you try to observe personal progress in his life and house, it is not much (Key Informant Participant 3, male).

What is evident from the above findings is that the majority of youth business owners and employees' livelihoods initiative have increased their well-being and that of their households through the income benefits accumulated. The intended outcome of making means meet is fulfilled. However, key informant emphasised that as much as youth businesses are successful, there is no personal growth for them due to irresponsible use of their accumulated benefits.

4.6.4. Sustainability

Youth businesses within uMzimkhulu, particularly to those that are striving to develop acknowledge that they are sustainable as they have been running and still on the go for the upcoming years. When asked about sustainability, some participant indicated that:

Yes, it is sustainable, our business now has three years running and it is continuing and has a lot of activities it does. We have something that we are introducing like events and festivals, there is growth that is occurring (Participant 9, male).

Mine is a sustainable business and it has so much potential because it will forever be there because my market is always there. I am dealing with uniform for schools and there will always be schools and in need of uniforms (Participant 6, male).

Previously unsustainable but the new era of the business is sustainable. The expression below postulates this:

Yes. I say so because as much as I have opened and also closed due to challenges the past years, I always come back and be productive in it. Now I started this business since 2014 till today (Participant 1, male).

Drawing on the above findings, many young people have been practicing their livelihood strategies for many years and are consistent. Other respondents who have been on the start-up phase seem not be sure about their sustainability as they have been through an experience of closing and re-opening the business. However, from where they are currently standing, they stressed that they see it moving to sustainability relative to experience because now they are more aware and knowledgeable about the business. Therefore, what we see is that, some businesses were previously unsustainable, closed and as they re-opened in the past years better equipped to run, it has remained sustainable. This also means the earlier mentioned benefits also go on as the strategy remains.

4.7. Public-private Role in Youth Development

4.7.1. Public sector response to youth unemployment and youth business development

To capture some of the initiatives taken by the public towards employment creation and support for youth businesses, respondents were asked whether the municipality is doing something about these two phenomena and these were the responses:

Not enough. I feel like they do it so that they can say they did because I am quite aware that funds are there for robust and immediate change and improvement in people's lives. So, it is not enough. The people in power are responsible for that (Participant 5, male).

Youth employment yes, but not enough because they tried to employ young people themselves of which is not the best way to create employment because they can only employ limited people (Participant 6, male).

In terms of development I want to put this clear, we do have organizations in uMzimbhulu that are meant to support young people, but we are not getting support. I am one of the people that have tried but it has been three years now trying to get support from our local municipality structures. I do have the qualifications they wanted me to have but we are not getting that support (Participant 7, male).

Few in-depth participants emphasized that the only support they received was only training related as indicated by Participant 9:

There is one by SEDA and NYDA. SEDA, give them workshops and they help them with company registrations and tax clearance, NYDA offers training (Participant 9, male).

However, responses from the public sector differed from the above conclusions. These were their responses:

But uMzimkhulu municipality has a department that is called Local Economic Development, that department is responsible to assist young people and everyone in general, to assist those who want to start their businesses. They are trying to address the issue of unemployment by doing so (Key Informant, Participant 3, male).

Here in the municipality, there are programs that has absorbed young people. Like the EPWP (Extended Public Work Programs) and another one, CWP (Community Work Programs). So, it also works with small businesses (Key Informant, Participant 10, male).

LED can support them in business in terms of capital because it has the largest budget and I am aware that it has helped young people. There is also a young business man who has a business of making blocks, the other year the LED office bought him the machines and all the equipment that will help them produce the blocks (Key Informant, Participant 3, male).

Drawing on the information presented above, young people feel like they are not receiving the necessary support from their local municipality, accountability and responsiveness is not effectively enhanced because their local structure is not giving enough assistance to young people. Therefore, the roles on paper do not seem to be adequately implemented in reality. However, there has been support given in terms of training and trying to employ others, but it absorbs the minority. Observations also show that young people are seen attending business training as human assets for some individuals in the public sector (NYDA and SEDA), therefore this support is being implemented. This links to the work by Gwija (2014:12) who reported that there is a need for the NYDA to promote youth in small businesses to reduce the extreme youth unemployment and such initiatives have been put in place. Therefore, organisations when accountable and responsive to their operation, play a role towards assisting the youth. Responses also show that funds are also available but limited to a limited number of people who access them.

4.7.2. Private sector response to youth small business development

From the findings drawn in the investigation, the private sector serves as a leakage to youth business development rather than existing to be present help. These are the responses from people with lived experiences:

Private sector is not doing anything. I do not know whether this is because they are in a small town and perhaps they do not have much information. I remember I went to approach another bank about a youth business competition that has been advertised on TV. When I got there to ask how to enter the competition, the staff did not know anything about it (shakes head) (Participant 1, male).

No, they are not. The only thing they play a role on is when there are concerts. You will see their names posted on the poster. But when it comes to businesses, they are not. Actually, the only thing that they do is selling the same products as the small business and you pay the rent for the room. And if they sell the same product they chase you away because they see you as the competition. Imagine a big retail store, you are selling your russians and they chase you away because you are a threat to them. How can you that be? (Participant 7, male).

Correspondingly, this is what another key-informant response regarding the behaviour of the private sector in employment creation:

I think the private sector is hiring young people but in terms of assisting young people with the development of their business it is not working because even in the stores that hire young people is that there is an issue of exploitation and I say that from experience. We have cases being reported about mistreat in the work place and assaults that go on so there is also that exploitation and that makes it not being helped genuinely in terms of the job attainment (Key Informant, Participant 3, male).

The private sector in uMzimkhulu does not seem to be cooperating with young people in terms of youth small business development, and their role in employment creation is also questionable, instead they are seen responsible for some of their backlogs. Based on participants lived experiences, what the private does instead of help is trying to limit small businesses because of the external competition. There is no relationship between young people and the private sector. In contrast to the private sector, the public sector does have initiatives in place to help the youth. However, some are not accessible and what they do is clearly not enough to support young people. Similarly, observations show that the private sector takes part in forums about discussing strategies for business development, but no support is seen implemented for growth of businesses except in sports and recreation and events.

4.7.3. Public-private sector role to youth employment and business development

Participants were also asked about the role the public-private sector to play that will be beneficial in youth business development and employment creation. In responding to this question, participants reported the following:

The role of the municipality is to assist young people. They must create an effective environment for business. They must create trading spaces for them to boost employment. And they have not been doing enough of this (Participant 14, female).

Government associations and partnering the private sector to create better conditions for employment opportunities (Key Informant, Participant 8, male).

Firstly, they need to empower and support young people because if you sponsor young people in businesses, you are creating job chances to many people. If you give funding to passionate young people you will be helping to open a company that will employ others (Participant 7, male).

The perceptions above show that both the public and the private sector should be accountable for youth development in the area especially in terms of harnessing employment creation. From the participants' perspective, the role of the public-private sector is to create a conducive environment for businesses. They must support young businesses with resources that could help start and elevate youth businesses because of the job opportunities they create. This is aligned with the arguments by (NYDA, 2015) that collaboration between the public and private sector is essential and part of the NYP 2020 to assist young people with mechanism that enhance their potential for self-development initiatives. However, current situation in uMzimkhulu is not as it seems on paper.

4.8. Summary

This section focused on data presentation and interpretation. Findings obtained during the data collection are rich in detail and contributed to knowledge generation about youth small businesses within uMzimkhulu. The researcher was open to new knowledge and an analysis of it is provided in this chapter. These findings were a direct result from verbal text, interviews and observations. To organize the data, various themes aligned with the research questions and objectives are used. These include youth business potential and success, challenges, youth employment strategy, livelihood development and sustainable outcomes, public-private sector role to youth development. Each of themes compromised of subthemes that were beneficial to organize the data in a logical manner. More understanding and discussion on these findings will be presented on the following chapter.

CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

5.1. Introduction

The above chapter presented detailed data presentation and to complete this project, this chapter provides a rich discussion on the findings and conclusion. At this stage, the study has reached its milestone and there has to be rich and detailed information on the fulfilment of the research objectives. These were aligned with the aim which is to answer the question of whether youth small business development can serve as a possible strategy for youth employment creation and sustainable livelihoods for uMzimkhulu's youth. In completing this section, firstly, there will be discussion on this overall study, a section on discussing the fulfilment of the objectives, recommendations and lastly, conclusion.

5.2. Discussion

As a person whose positionality is in this study's geographical area, there is a lot that has been heard, observed and studied. This includes the number of unemployed young people and the poor livelihoods. Some were seen taking initiatives to self-employment through engaging in businesses. To assess this strategy's potential to solving the problem of youth unemployment and unfavourable livings, there had to be conduction of a qualitative study and this helped to study the nature of youth employment and livelihood development since the emergence of these businesses. The nature of the businesses, potential young people have in making a success out of their business and its contribution to life was revealed during this project.

The findings in this study are useful to contribute to the body of knowledge as this was one of the initial intentions of this study. Because there is lack of communication between the youth and the government sectors like NYDA and LED, this research will also be useful to fill that gap as it touched much on the voices of the affected group or a group with lived experiences with regards to the topic. Because the findings will be presented back to the municipality, it will give them an idea about the opinions of young people including with their role towards supporting them in businesses and employment creation. As a result, potential improvement of youth development programs can be affected. Additionally, this contributes to more research and better understanding of the issues that affect the marginalized groups and their livelihoods and employment routes for areas with a similar socio-economic status as that of this geographical area.

Lastly, to keep this data well organized, a sustainable theoretical approach was used, and its elements were sufficient to capture the useful information to fulfil this study's aim and objectives. The data is also well open to new knowledge derived for the primary source and is presented and analysed to give detailed responses. Below is a discussion of each theme.

5.2.1. Youth's Business Potential and Success

Drawing from the findings presented, uMzimkhulu's youthful business people are associated with activeness and less of recipients due to their ability to make great manifestation of their small businesses. What is found is that most of the businesses are not at a peak level but are somehow booming while few are recovering. This is to say; the majority are successful and while few are still on the pick-up/start-up stages. What is good about this is that all these people have been found to be passionate and resilient in their operation. They do not give up on this employment and livelihood strategy. Therefore, to assess the potential young people have in participating in small businesses and making them a success has proven to be the case in uMzimkhulu. The above realization emerged from the questioning what a successful small business meant for young people in business and a probe of whether they would regard themselves as successful considering the aspect they mentioned for a successful business. What was also noticed is that people have different views in their definitions and determination of whether their businesses can be acknowledged as successful or not. It is self-defined rather than considering a definition that might seem universal.

One factor that has contributed to this realization and that has kept businesses successful are the strengths and skills young people work with to pursue their operation. These include business, management, financial, marketing, sales skills and knowledge. This case conflicts with the study produced by Mthethwa (2015) who mentioned that men of productive age are faced with lack of work and education, as a result, there is food shortage within households. However, his work is not open to youth in businesses while these findings are only constrained to be the strengths of young people within this strategy. For those in business, skills and knowledge do not seem to be a big issue as they have undergone training and attained short courses. Their potential lie in their ability to convert their resources to usable assets on the strategy's implementation. Therefore, the sustainable livelihood framework emphasizes the ability of people to convert resources into usable and implementable assets for the pursuit of livelihood strategies (Cortes, 2008:14).

5.2.2. Challenges

The anticipated struggles young people in businesses are prone to have more to do with resource shortage than anything else. These include, human resources like shortage of workers, economic resources like funding, natural resources like business sites and lastly, physical resources like equipment. This economic shock is similar to the challenge faced by the youth in Haiti with regards to their businesses. In this area, the marginalized group (youth) are prone to lack of finances (Entwistle, 2008). The same challenge revealed in uMzimkhulu's study by Cele (2015) denotes that uMzimkhulu's small businesses start-ups and development have been struggling with effective performance due to financial constraints. Now comparing the time this study is conducted (2014) and this research (2018), there seems to be persistence of this challenge even though the youth in businesses recover from it.

Moreover, in uMzimkhulu, other challenges include internal and external competition. For instance, with regards to external competition, these small businesses compete with large stores who are not youth owned and these businesses see these small emerged businesses as a potential threat. And this reality is conflicting to the reality in Haiti because in this area, there was low competition which did not do them justice either as they lost potential funders due to that (Entwistle, 2008). Therefore, what is recognized here is that different areas can be prone to either similar or different challenges. Additionally, in uMzimkhulu particularly, what is evident from the findings is that, as much as these young people have their strengths as those mentioned earlier, they still face certain uncertainty that limit their expected or intended growth.

In trying to capture what might be the leading cause of these challenges, what we see is that most of these challenges are structural. Young people and the support structures that are accountable for their development tend to be exposed to national or provincial institutions that pose a variety of red tapes. This above perception and reality is similar to that of Somalia where young people's potential was limited due to structural marginalization like denial of adequate resources by the supporting structures as well as social exclusion (Mohamed, 2014). There is no deregulation of power and policy formation and implementation to the local government. The mistake arises when the government assumes that one policy fits all and neglects the idea that different communities and different population groups differ in nature thus cannot be treated the same way. This structural backlog in both these areas reasons the SLF argument of

the need to look into institutions because they can either hamper or develop your livelihood strategy as postulated in the work by (DFID, 2008:3). However, despite these ongoing difficult manifestations, a way out of the harsh seasonality or recovering in the midst of the storm is one of greatest strengths young people have. It is shown that this recovery is possible through the adaptation of the ability to sacrifice and use available assets than being overwhelmed by the needs or shortages. Most of these are directly from their personal pockets and some are from generational or family transfers. This goes back to the idea of using assets to perform your strategy as seen in the sustainable livelihood framework (DFID, 2008). Therefore, we can also associate these young individuals as people who optimise the assets-based approach or the sustainable livelihoods approach to their development.

5.2.3. Youth Employment Strategy

To meet the aim and objectives of this study, there had to be investigation on the employment aspect of the youth businesses and to get the findings presented on chapter four, participants were asked about the job creation nature produced by their business and the employment progress since the emergence of their businesses was also investigated. The findings reveal that about 30% of the businesses studied for this research are not successful to the level where they can afford to raise the youth employment level due to lack of financial resource to serve as returns on labour investment in their businesses. However, the owners mentioned that they are on the drive to employ young co-workers and employees as they are starting to grow and in great need for labour. What is depicted is that as much as they still do not possess that power to employ young people, they are still willing and in plan to hire them in the upcoming months and years.

This is the reason why many recommended that to raise the youth employment status, the support structures should invest in growing youth businesses because of their nature and opportunity to employ a greater number of uMzimkhulu's youth that the formal sector cannot meet. What is noticeable here is that uMzimkhulu is a small town with a youthful population, the formal employment sectors are also limited and thus cannot absorb the youth bulge hence they result to resorting to youth owned businesses.

Additionally, young people contested that jobs within the formal sector are seasonal and have a once off monthly tip. Therefore, due to this instability, young businesses produce more of constant employability and their remuneration is on daily bases as the owners. In the light of

this argument, Cele (2015) also emphasised that in South Arica, small businesses are drivers of employment creation and that small medium businesses create the most jobs in the labour market.

Apart from this, while a few of the businesses has not yet achieved their intended success, many investigated businesses reveal that they have been able to employ their fellow youth. From these employable young people, others have gone to the extent of self-development within the businesses that has led them to start working on opening their own businesses. Therefore, this aspect of job creation has been acknowledged positive and is an alternative strategy to youth employment. This is similar to the case of the lady who received training and developed herself within the business. The success of that business led her employing other young stars with the help of institutions (Noble et al., 2015:158).

5.2.4. Livelihood Development and Sustainable Outcomes

To get insight on some of the practiced youth livelihood strategies and to assess their sustainability and potential to meet the expected end, the investigation had to explore some of these livelihood strategies and their effectiveness in producing sustainable livelihoods for young people. Findings reveal that in uMzikhulu, there is diversification of youth livelihood development strategies. However, the most popular one is investment in businesses followed by farming which also potentially fall under businesses because they are more of commercial farms than producing to eat alone. For instance, shisanyama (braai places), taverns, the aforementioned commercial farms, clothing production, mechanics, graphic design and information technology company. This initiative is also evident in a case of a 34 year old woman in Ghana. The aforementioned lady took it upon herself to be self-reliant and developed her own life through engaging in small business, as a result the business is booming (Noble et al., 2015:158). Apart from this initiative is sport and recreation and music. Moreover, these findings reflect the element of the adopted livelihood strategy the SLF discusses in the work by (DFID, 2008), and in this case, it is the youth small business development.

Moreover, the findings show that the adaptation of this strategy was provoked by the youth's drive for community development inclusive of household well-being development, making a better lifestyle for themselves and most importantly, the passion of business operations. Therefore, we see a lot of multiple realities in this section, which differ from person to person. However, the majority emphasised progress in the lives of those who have adopted this

strategy, ranging from the ability to afford their lifestyle and taking care of their household, in contrast to the unemployed youth, who are dwelling in undesirable livelihood and are using drugs and prone to crime to try escape the misery of being unemployed.

Lastly, the youth claimed the idea that in uMzimkhulu is still under development and a lot is yet to emerge, therefore the emergence of their diversified business still has the potential to grow big. Currently, some of the businesses previously closed due to shocks. However, they come back and as they enrol back, they become better and more constant than previously. Furthermore, the majority postulated that their existence from the years they started thus far and the future that lies ahead is a direct indication of their sustainability and sustainability of the outcomes of job creation and livelihood development from this strategies survival.

5.2.5. Public-private Role in Youth Development

Young people cried for the need to have assistance from both the public and private sector which most of them did not see being provided with in terms of their business development. The reality holds that the public sector tries to invest in youth employment through the adoption of diverse programs like extended public works program. In relation to business development, there is implementation of workshops and relevant business training. This relates to the Zambian case where some young people undergone training under the Micro-finance institution as a prerequisite to qualify for financial assistance (Entwestle, 2008:7). As much as these training programs are not a condition for financial assistance in uMzimkhulu, the youth however use this training to contribute to their development. The backlog is that in uMzimkhulu, these programs could not absorb the majority.

To fill the loopholes, the youth also felt like this structure has a role to play in terms of assisting with resources young people lacked, especially economic and natural resources. It should also be accountable and responsive to the creation of a conducive business environment. Another crucial factor this sector should play is to influence deregulation and revisit of the institutions to fit uMzimkhulu's youth business owners and workers hence the red tapes have been harsh in their access to support mechanisms. This notion of public-private sector response is supported in the debates by (NYDA, 2015) where they stressed for a review of the National Youth Policy 2020. Their argument was that part of the NYP 2020, there should be government and private sector response on to youth development as young people proclaim to need a hand-out not a hand-up. This shows that a cry from the youth should be heard. Therefore, as SLF

postulates that institutions and organisations like public and private sector has a role to play in the implementation of a strategy (DFID, 2018), this is what is also seen in this study.

Lastly, as much as the local key informants postulate the joint venture of public-private partnership. The private sector has not been witnessed by people in business doing anything to harness this strategy but has posed consequences on them due to inability to assist and the open competition. Where the private sector offered employment to people, there were manifestations of youth exploitation within the businesses, some that include harassment to keep their jobs. Moreover, there seem to be issue of lack of bridging social capital between the youth and the public-private sector hence we see the lack of communication and people working in isolation.

5.3. Conclusion on the findings

The concluding remarks are that, uMzimkhulu's youth are not lazy instead are proactive in finding ultimate solutions to challenges that confront them. They have the drive of not being entirely recipients and they have come to acknowledge that to be out of any sort of deprivation, you must make your own way out. What we see in this study is that, these young people have a potential in implementing their livelihood strategies, including household livelihood and employment strategy via individuals' speciality in businesses. This strategy has served as a diversified or alternative livelihood and employment strategy for young people as they could not find proper and sustainable jobs in other sectors. What they found in other employment sectors is the issue of limited occupational positions since there are not many of these in uMzimkhulu give the small size of the town. There is an issue of the quality of pay and duration of the positions. Therefore, since these were unpleasant, small businesses are associated with having more opportunities of revenue generation within a month, better sustainable because the issue of 12 months contracts found in internships is not evident in this sector. Moreover, the voice of the people portrays that there are more livelihood activities implemented but the business sector has been recognized as most practiced.

The data presented also show that youth businesses are confronted with the backlog of inadequate resources like machinery, finance, business sites, increase in competition and lack of support from the support structures. As a result, implication of their business growth and hiring a far greater number of young people is prominent. What is also revealed in this study is that these businesses have their turn of going through recession, then recovery and boom periods due to the aforementioned challenges. From the youths' standpoint, there is still

extensive need of funding and assistance in acquiring these environmental and physical assets for their business enrichment. This will not only help their businesses but will help raise more job opportunities as businesses go onto the peak. Additional to the challenges, are also issues of harsh red tapes that make it difficult for the public sector to perform at their best capability to assist young people. Young people also felt that the regulations and requirements to access assistance are not favourable for this target population.

However, despite such confrontations, young people have proven to be capable to recover from the shocks using available assets and working from their strengths, while using few obtained from the public-sector assistance. As a result, their businesses are now sustainable and do meet some of the intended outcomes like increased living conditions for them and their households. But this does not dispute that lot still needs to be done especially by the support structures in assisting and being accountable to youth development via employment creation and youth business growth.

Part of the notion that there is still a need for more to be initiated to support young people with job creation and business development. Some of the identified roles for the public sector that are not sufficiently implemented is the provision of funds, assistance with provision of equipment and access to business sites, creation of a conducive business environment to boost these businesses. That way, not only will this prove responsiveness in youth development but will also create jobs hence businesses have a potential to absorb the majority as aforementioned earlier. Moreover, the private sector has been witnessed to be incompetent in terms of support provision to youth small businesses. Their role is to employ the youth, can also assist with resource provision and enable a market friendly environment for the youth.

During the investigation, mention on the role of CBOs was not evident, there seem to be also lack of assistance from the CBOs towards this livelihood and employment creation strategy. Therefore, drawing from the literature, CBOs as discussed by Entwistle (2008) also have a role towards development of the marginalized civil society like the youth through offering required assistance like finance and guidance to young people in businesses. This was even evident in Haiti using faith groups who collaborated with other sectors to pursue joint provision of assistance to the youth.

What is also evident from the data is that successful businesses from this group have been able to employ fellow young women and men within this area who previously were not in employment. Therefore, there is noticeable growth in employment. Benefits derived from their

employment are improved lifestyles and well-being for the youth group as well as their households. As a result, the intended outcomes are met so some degree.

5.4. Realisation of objectives

5.4.1. To explore the youth's potential in participating in small businesses

This study's findings proved that this objective has been realised because the data collected reveal that young people have diverse strengths that are required in running a successful small businesses and young people have also acknowledge their businesses positive in terms of growth and keeping them sustainable. The data also show that young people can use their own sacrificial assets to recover from any business vulnerabilities confronting them and remain in good operation thus proving their capacity to be business owners. Additionally, these strengths that portray the potential young people have in engaging in businesses include the necessary skills and knowledge, the passion for running a business and some have contributed with their own economic, physical and natural resource to start the business where they could not find help. Therefore, they are capable and proactive people who do not wait and rely on others to push for their businesses.

5.4.2. To assess the factors that hinder youth's small business start-ups and development

Having used relevant questions to get relevant data to realise this objective. What was noticed from the voices of the participants is that young people in businesses are prone to different difficulties in terms of running their small businesses. These include the lack of external support from the public-private support sectors. This is associated with the harsh and unrealistic red tapes in place that potentially limit the operation of the public sector, especially the NYDA and LED. There was also lack of economic (funds), physical (equipment and shelter), and natural (business sites). Some of the owners also mentioned that their business is slightly at strain because of the shortage of labour power they currently do not afford. However, the issue of skills and knowledge was not seen as a challenge just like in other parts of the world. Therefore, all these challenges evidence that this objective is realised.

5.4.3. To investigate the potential of youth's small business development in creating jobs for young people

This objective is also fulfilled because the findings show that since the emergence of youth small businesses in uMzimkhulu, there has been job creation or employment progress for both the business owners and the fellow youth employed in these businesses. The findings show that the currently employed were not in jobs previously. It should also be acknowledged that not all the investigated businesses have contributed to employment because of the lack of power. However, there were few of this group and they also emphasised that they are in great need of labour force for the growth of their businesses. As a result, their short-term goals are to hire other young people to assist them. The majority said they have employed people as a result, contributed to a decrease in the number of the unemployed. It is these achievements that led to the youth consciousness that if youth businesses can be supported, it would open more job opportunities as compared to the limited positions in other sectors because one successful business in the area equals larger employment opportunities.

5.4.4. To explore how job creation through small business development can contribute to in achieving sustainable household livelihoods

This objective is fulfilled because the data collected show that youth small businesses have met some of the intentions or goals young people have in engaging in this strategy. What is seen is that the business owners and their households have attained improved lifestyles since the start of their businesses. They are better able to save for the future, others can provide for themselves through affording their lifestyle, they are able to cover their expenses, including their children's. For their workers, they claimed that now they have fixed salaries to use to make their lives which they previously could not afford. In addition, the observations also show that youth in businesses, whether owners or co-workers and their households, have a better living condition than the unemployed youth. Those who are unemployed are still seen broken and caught up in illegal activities and substance abuse to try to escape the feeling of unbearable lives.

5.4.5. To investigate the role of the government and the private sector towards developing the youth's small business and explore possible support systems towards this job creation strategy

The final findings from the participants reveal the leakages within both the public and the private sector in terms of their operation in supporting youth businesses and employment creation. These included not receiving financial or necessary assistance that these sectors are accountable to provide as a form of being responsive and accountable to youth development. However, few individuals evidenced that the public sector has been performing its role even though it is not enough and a lot being in need to be done. Some of these implemented roles is providing support with business training, helping with company registrations. Additional to this, key informant and the in-depth participants highlighted that the role of the public-private sector is to create a conducive business environment, offer funding and training. Other in-depth participants felt that it is the government's role to redress the limiting and harsh red tapes that limit the access to these assistances. Therefore, this objective is realised.

5.5. Recommendations

Having heard the reality of the issues and potential associated with youth small business development as a strategy for sustainable outcome like employment attainment and livelihood development in uMzimbhulu. The issues need attendance and redress. The researcher thus recommends that the local government can try to influence or bring forward some request of deregulation of policies and specific youth initiatives to implement in order to suit the population of uMzimbhulu. The Deregulation Bill which later changed to Deregulation Act 2015 arguing for local authority and limiting regulations (Waitzman, 2017). This is allowed hence it is recommended.

Drawing from what the youth reported during the investigation, recommendation of investment in youth businesses was highly supported if youth jobs are to be created for the majority. However, the researcher recommends that this assistance should come with conditionality and monitoring in order to ensure that young people perform to their level and do not let this assistance go to waste. This includes ongoing monitoring of fund usage within the businesses and support with guidance and supervision by relevant stakeholders like NYDA to always keep young people's businesses on track. In addition, a condition of employing a certain percentage of young people within uMzimbhulu should be posed for the use of contributing to youth job creation. Lastly, assistance should be conditioned to having to go under relevant training with

municipality if currently do not have business qualifications obtained in other sectors. Not only will this add value to businesses but will also be fulfilling integrated community development in uMzimkhulu. It will get a lot of the unemployed from crime and substance abuse to become a blessing within the families and the society. This would make the municipality a more effective developmental state. This assistance should include grant of funds, creation of conducive business environments, later sections of this paper will elaborate on this.

Having heard of the major backlog within the private sector operation, there should be a governing body or municipal representatives that track the performance of the private sector towards its contribution to the community. For instance, the private sector should be obliged to submit a progress report on their role towards support to youth development. Participatory monitoring of this can also be useful. Therefore, if means of Corporate Social Responsibility or Corporate Social Investment by the private sector can allocate a certain portion towards youth development, a difference would potentially be evident.

Additionally, to harness the role of creating a conducive environment, a lot of the young business owners advocated for business shelters because they do not have these and where available, a ridiculous amount of rent is posed that they cannot afford. Now at times, it is useful to use appreciative inquiry of other towns to your own, that is, given the strategy will also be suitable for that particular area and group of people. In uMzimkhulu, creation of a trading space for young people would be useful. This strategy has worked for other community traders around Durban in the municipality's different markets. Alternatively, the public-private sectors can also advocate for rental discounts for young people they work with and perhaps have budgeting put aside to cover a portion of their rent if one gets renting spaces.

Furthermore, it is believed that to contribute to community development whether with job creation or support of any livelihood strategy, it is not only the municipality's role to ensure this. Therefore, encouragement of conscious raising about this strategy should be taken beyond the boundaries of the municipality and private sector. Community based organisations and Nongovernmental organisations should also come to play a part in the move to youth development.

Lastly, the municipality must create a public sphere where state-citizen relationship will be enhanced. This should include meetings with young people and youth representatives where issue challenging young people are addressed, where young people will also be given delegated power in decision making from the initial youth development programs. Since development is

for them, then they must come with deliberate solutions within this public sphere. This case would potentially improve youth development programs and allow the youth to have the necessary help they need. Additionally, this would improve social capital and access to information. Still on the notion of delegated power to the youth, I would also recommend that there should be participatory implementation of the agreed upon initiatives and participatory monitoring and evaluation to get reliable feedback on the progress of youth development for the benefit of reviewing the implemented strategies if need be.

5.6. Summary

This research focused on studying the potential of youth small business development as a strategy for job creation and sustainable livelihoods in uMzimkhulu KwaZulu-Natal. It took a qualitative approach and the participants' responses on the realities relating to research questions for the investigation serve as knowledge drawn in this study. This research comprised of five chapters. The first chapter is on the introduction and background of the study. The second chapter is one the literature review where the sustainable livelihood approach is unpacked as the approach to this study. Literature drawing on diverse realities of youth employment creation, youth small business development and sustainable livelihoods on different parts of the world is also unpacked in this chapter. Chapter three discussed the methodological approach to this study. Chapter four presented and interpreted the data drawn after data collection with in-depth and key informants. However, discussion of this data and conclusions are unpacked on chapter five of this research.

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Appendix 1: Interview guide for key-informants

1. To explore the youth's potential in participating in small businesses

- a. How do you define a successful small business?
- b. What knowledge and skills are required to run a small business successfully?
- c. Of those that you mentioned, which do young people of this area do you currently think they have already?
- d. Judging from the youth group you have worked with or have studied before, what areas are a challenge for them?
- e. Drawing from your own observation as an expert, what do you think are the strengths of other young people to run a small business successfully?
- f. What do you think are the main challenges to other young people being able to run a small business successfully?

2. To explore other factors required to build a successful small business

- a. Aside from knowledge and skills of the owner, what other factors do you think are required to build a successful small business by the youth of this area?
- b. Aside from knowledge and skills, what challenges do young people encounter in trying to develop their small businesses successfully?
- c. Aside from knowledge and skills, what other factors contribute to the challenges of other young people in running a small business successfully in this area?

3. To investigate the potential of youth's small business development in creating jobs for young people

- a. What is the progress of youth employment since the emerged youth small businesses?
- b. Would you say the small youth businesses has decreased the vulnerability of the youth in joblessness or there have not been differences even when they have engaged?

d. From your own observations, what activity has contributed to young people having some form of work when they could not find one in other sectors?

4. To explore how job creation through small business development can contribute to in achieving sustainable household livelihoods

a. How would you describe the youth's current means of making a living in terms of sustainability?

b. Observing the youth's state of livelihood currently, has there been any differences in terms of their livelihood development since the start of their work?

5. To investigate the role of the government and the private sector towards developing the youth's small business and explore possible support systems towards this job creation strategy

a. In what ways do you think the municipality and the private sector is doing something about youth unemployment, support towards youth small business development and making means of a living for young people?

b. What support is available and entitled from the public sector and the private sector to the youth in terms of their small work?

c. What support services do you think will be beneficial to support the youth small business development and youth livelihood development strategy?

d. How often do the youth get in contact with the municipality regarding the development of their businesses?

e. What is the role of the municipality towards employment creation for the youth and what is their role towards their small business development?

f. What is the role of the private sector towards employment creation for the youth and what is their role towards their small business development?

Appendix 2: Interview guide for in-depth participants

1. To explore the youth's potential in participating in small businesses

- a. What would it take for a small business to be defined as successful?
- b. What knowledge and skills are required to run a small business successfully?
- c. Of those that you mentioned, which do you currently think you have already?
- d. What areas are a challenge for you?
- e. Drawing from your own observation as a person of this town, what do you think are the strengths of other young people to run a small business successfully?
- f. What do you think are the main challenges to other young people being able to run a small business successfully?

2. To explore other factors required to build a successful small business

- a. Aside from knowledge and skills of the owner, what other factors are required to build a successful small business?
- b. Aside from knowledge and skills, what challenges have you encountered in trying to develop your small business successfully?
- c. Aside from knowledge and skills, what other factors contribute to the challenges of other young people in running a small business successfully in this area?

3. To investigate the potential of youth's small business development in creating jobs for young people

- a. How many young people have you employed in your small business if currently involved in a business?
- b. Would you say the small youth businesses has decreased the vulnerability of the youth in joblessness or there have not been differences even when they have engaged?

c. From your own observations, what activity has contributed to young people having some form of work when they could not find one in other sectors?

4. To explore how job creation through small business development can contribute to in achieving sustainable household livelihoods.

a. How would you describe your current means of making a living in terms of sustainability?

b. Has there been any differences in terms of your livelihood development since the start of your work?

c. What were your initial intentions regarding participating in this business and have they been met?

5. To investigate the role of the government and the private sector towards developing the youth's small business and explore possible support systems towards this job creation strategy.

a. Do you think the municipality is doing something about youth unemployment, support towards youth small business development and making means of a living for young people?

b. What support have you received from the public sector in terms of your small work?

c. What support services do you think will be beneficial to support the youth small business development and youth livelihood development strategy?

d. How often do you get in contact with the municipality regarding the development of your business?

e. What is the role of the municipality towards employment creation for the youth and what is their role towards their small business development?

Appendix 3: Zulu consent form

UKZN HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE (HSSREC)

**ISICELO SOKUGUNYAZWA UKWENZA UCWANINGO
LOKUSEBENZISANA NABANTU**

ULWAZI NGEMVUMO

OKUZOSEBENZA NGEZIGABA

Bacwaningi: Kuyisidingo ukuthi konke kwenziwe ngobuchule noma ngokucophelela ngokomthetho, ukuthi konke okwenziwayo kube ulwazi olucacileyo ngokolimu olwaziwayo, futhi kungabi bikho ulwazi olubalulekile oluzokweqiwa kulokhu okungenzani. Ulwazi oluhunyushiwe luzodingeka emva kokuthi ulwazi lokuqala selugunyaziwe.

Ngezizathu ezithile ulwazi lungamukelwa ngokukhuluma kudingeke ukuthi kube nobufakazi noma ngezizathu ezithile Ulwazi ngemvumo yomuntu ngayedwa lunqatshwe noma lususwe ikomide (HSSREC).

Ulwazi oluqokethwe ngokuzibophezela ukuba yingxenye yocwaningo

Usuku: 20 Nhlangukulu 2018

Ngiyakubingelela lunga lomphakathi

Igama lami wu-Unathi Mngonyama umfundi weziqo eziphakeme ze Maters Degree kwi Nyuvesi ya KwaZulu-Natali ngaphansi kwesikole se Built Environment and Development Studies. Uyamenywa ukuba ube ingxenye noma ukusebenzisana nocwaningo ngokuthuthukiswa kwama shishino wabantu abasha njenge nendlela yokwakhiwa kwamathuba omsebenzi nempilo engashabalali ku Maspala wase Mzimkhulu, KwaZulu-Natali. Injongo yalolucwaningo ukuthola ulwazi ngama shishino wabantu abasha wase Mzimkhulu nokuthi angasiza kanjani ukwakha amathuba okuthola imisibenzi kwabantu abasha nokuthuthukisa kwempilo engashabalali njengoba kunenkinga yokungabikho kwamathuba emisebenzi kulendawo kanye namazinga aphansi wempilo. Lolucwaningo lizosebenzisa abahlolwa abawu 20 kwabasha base Mzimkhulu. Kulaba bahlolwa, iqembu lokuqala lizovela kubantu abasha abawu 10 abaseqalile ukusebenza kuma shishino wabo, abasenza imizamo yokuthuthuka.

Elinye iqembu kwabahlolwa abasha lizoba wu-10, okulabo abenza imizamo yokuqala amashishini wabo. Abanye abahlolwa bazovela KwaMaspala wase Mzimkhulu kumnyango wakwa National Youth Development Agency (NYDA) abazabe beba thathu. Abokugcina bazovela kumnyango wakwa Local Economic Development (LED) nabo bazabe bebathathu. Abahlolwayo banelungelo lokuzikhethela indawo lapho ohlodayo kanye naye bezahlangana khona ukufeza lolucwaningo ngenjongo yokwenza ohlolwayo azizwe ephephile futhi engenalo uhluho lokwesaba ukusiza kulolu cwaningo. Kuzoba nemibuzo eqondene nabohlolwayo okuzomele bayiphendule kodwa bonke banelungelo lokuphendula uma benikile invume yokwenza loku. Umhloli kanye nohlolwayo bazoba nengxoxo ezosiza kucwaningo oluzobe lenziwa. Lolucwaningo lizothatha isikhathi esicishe sibe ihora elilodwa.

Lesifundo sizoba nendawo lapho umuntu azacelwa ukuthi achaze ngezinye izimo adlule kuzo okanye izimo akuzo mayelana nge shishini lakhe kanye nangesimo sokwenza impilo yakhe, kodwa loku akuzuba nomthelela omubi kohlolwayo. Siyethemba lolucwaningo luzosisiza ukwazi kangcono ngama shishini wabasha base Mzimkhulu nokuthi asiza kanjani ukuthuthukisa abasha bakulendawo. Lesifundo sizosiza ngokuthuthukisa umsebenzi womnyango wakwa NYDA wokusiza abantu abasha ukuthi bathuthuke futhi bathole nempilo engcono engashabalali. Lolucwaningo lizophinde lise ngokuthola indlela yokwakha kwamathuba omsebenzi wabantu abasha olungasiza umnyango we LED ngomsebenzi wawo wokwakha amathuba omsebenzi. Lesifundo sizophinde sise ngolwazi elizonyusa izinga lezemfundo mayelana ngamashishini wabasha, ngemisebenzi yabasha kanye nezempilo engcono engashabalali yabasha.

Kulesifundo, kuzoqinisekiswa ukuthi bonke abahlolwayo ababuzwa imibuzo ezobazwisa ubuhlungu okanye engazukamukelwa abahlolwayo. Abahlolwayo banelungelo lokuphendula imibuzo abanike invume ukuthi bayibuze kanti nomcwaningi uzoqinisekisa ukuthi unobungane nabacwaningwayo ukuze ucwaningo lizoba lula kwabahlolwayo.

Lesifundo sibhekiwe ngokwenkambo yobulungiswa sagunyazwa ikomide lesikhungo sasenyuvesithi UKZN Humanities and Social Sciences Research Ethics (inombolo yokugunyaza_____).

Lesifundo sibhekiwe ikomide elimele ubulungiswa sagunyazwa isikhungo sesenyuvesithi ya kwaZulu-Natali (inombolo egunyazayo_____).

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Uma kukhona izinkinga obhekana nazo noma kukhona imibuzo ungaxhumana nomcwaningi kulemininingwane: 214554582@stu.ukzn.ac.za okanye unathi.mngonyama@gmail.com okanye kulenombolo yocingo: 0845873349. ningaxhumana futhi nekomide elimele ubulungiswa lase UKZN Humanities & Social Sciences kulemininingwane elandelayo.

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Ukusebenzisana nathi kulesisifundo awuphoqelekile, unalo ilungelo lokushintsha umqondo noma ngasiphi isikhathi uhoxe. Ngasesayidini lethu njengoba senza lolucwaningo asinawo umuhlombulo esizowunikezela kuwe kodwa singakunika uma sesiqedile ukwenza ucwaningo iphepha ukuze ulifunde noma ubeke umbono ngalo.

Umcwaningi akukho lapho ezothatha khona igama lakho futhi konke ozobe usitshela khona akukho lapho oyokubona khona ukuthi uwena. Konke ozokutshela umcwaningi kuzogcinwa kahle kukhiyelwe ekhabetheni. Esizobe sikugcine kwicomputha nakho kuvikelekile ngoba kuba nenombolo yemfihlo uma uyivula. Emuva kweminyaka emihlanu siyokushabalalisa lolulwazi osinike lona.

--

ISIVUMELWANO (gcwalisa njengoba kudingeka)

Mina ngazisiwe ngakho konke ukukhishwa kwezisu endaweni yasemakhaya: Imicabango yebesifazane Kanye nabesislisa yenziwe u Samkelisiwe Langa wase Nyuvesi YakwaZulu Natali.

Nginikeziwe ithuba lokuthi ngiphendule imibuzo bayelana nalolucwaningo noma isifundo futhi ngiphendule ngendlela engineliseka ngayo.

Mina ngiyamemezela ukuthi ukuba kwami ingxenye yalolucwaningo angiphoqiwe futhi ngingayeka noma nini ngaphandle kokuphazamisa lesisifundo.

Uma ngabe ngiba nemibuzo noma yini ephathelene nalolucwaningo ngingaxhumana nomcwaningi.

Uma ngabe ngiba nemibuzo noma ngifuna ukwazi kabanzi ngamalungelo ami ngokusebenzisana nani kulolucwaningo noma okumayelana nalolucwaningo noma ngabacwaningi ngingaxhumana nonobhalo wesikhungo esibhekene nobulungiswa bokwenza ucwaningo.

HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH ETHICS ADMINISTRATION

Research Office, Westville Campus

Govan Mbeki Building

Private Bag X 54001

Durban

4000

KwaZulu-Natal, SOUTH AFRICA

Tel: 27 31 2604557 - Fax: 27 31 2604609

Email: HSSREC@ukzn.ac.za

Sayina ukuzibophezela

Usuku

Kusayina ufakazi uma ekhona

Usuku

Kusayina ochazayo uma ekhona

Usuku

Appendix 4: English consent form

UKZN HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE (HSSREC)

APPLICATION FOR ETHICS APPROVAL For research with human participants INFORMED CONSENT RESOURCE TEMPLATE

Information Sheet and Consent to Participate in Research

Date: June 2018

Dear Participant.

My name is Unathi Mngonyama, a master's student enrolled in the school of Built Environment and Development Studies at the University of KwaZulu-Natal (Howard College). The contact details of the researchers supervisor are +27 (0)31 260 1031 (telephone number) and the email address is mtapurio@ukzn.ac.za

You are being invited to consider participating in a study titled "Youth Small Business Development as a Strategy for Job Creation and Sustainable Livelihoods in the Case of uMzimkhulu Municipality KwaZulu-Natal". The aim of this study is to see how youth small business development can serve as a job creation strategy and a means for sustainable livelihoods for the youthful population of uMzimkhulu as the greater number of the youth is unemployed and some striving to participate in their own business operations to achieve these outcomes. The study is expected to recruit a sample of 20 in-depth participants between the ages 15-35. Out of this twenty, 10 participants will be those who are already involved in their small business operations and striving to develop. Another group will make up of 10 who will be respondents that are striving to engage in business start-ups. Key-informants will be members of the NYDA officials and the LED officials, 3 from each department in this municipality. The venue setting where the interview will take place is at any area of choice by the participant around uMzimkhulu for the purpose to avoid any form of discomfort by the respondents. The procedure to undertake this data collection will make use of in-depth interviews and verbal text (data collected through conversations) with each of the respondents.

The duration of your participation if you choose to enroll and remain in the study is expected to be no more than an hour. The study is funded by the researcher.

The study may require a reflection of lived experiences of the participants regarding the context of the study. The study will be beneficial to the youth of this area because the findings will be provided to the youth development agencies to invoke improved programs towards youth development and the big data will also be useful for contributing to strategies for job creation for young people. Respondents are entitled to feedback on the findings. Your participation will also assist with reliable data that will be given back to the municipality to assist with their youth development programs, therefore it will improve the youth and job creation operations which does not only contribute to decreased vulnerability but can assist boost the economy of uMzimkhulu. Lastly, the aim of this study is to inform policy and increase the body of knowledge regarding issues concerning youth job creation, and youth development in areas with a rural sphere.

In as much as this study might reflect on lived experiences of the respondents, political and sensitive questions will be avoided to ease any form of discomfort and the focus will be on questions that are appropriate and approved to fulfil the investigation of this study. The researcher will also be open and friendly to all participants to avoid anxiety or any discomforts that might be felt by the participants throughout the interview and verbal text.

This study has been ethically reviewed and approved by the UKZN Humanities and Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee (approval number_____).

In the event of any problems or concerns/questions you may contact the researcher by emailing at 214554582@stu.ukzn.ac.za or unathi.mngonyama@gmail.com or call 0845873349 or the UKZN Humanities & Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee, contact details as follows:

HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH ETHICS ADMINISTRATION
Research Office, Westville Campus
Govan Mbeki Building
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Durban
4000
KwaZulu-Natal, SOUTH AFRICA

Tel: 27 31 2604557- Fax: 27 31 2604609

Email: HSSREC@ukzn.ac.za

Your participation in this research is completely voluntary and the researcher will not be doing any payment for your participation.

You are allowed to withdraw from the study any time. Any discomfort that may lead to holding back of information, or withdrawing from the interview will not be penalized.

The researcher would appreciate being noticed of withdrawal, for efficient organization of the interviews.

The researcher will only terminate participants from the study if they disappear without noticing for more than a week, this would be done to allow continuing of interviews.

Participants are not entitled to any financial benefit. Bus fare Reimbursements will occur only if interview is agreed upon and scheduled for a day that the participants did not intend on coming to Howard college campus.

Please note that all the information that you share during the interview will be kept confidential by the researcher and my research supervisor.

Your names and identity will remain confidential, pseudonyms will be used in research report. The interview transcripts will be stored in secure storage and destroyed after five years.

—

CONSENT FORM.

I..... have been informed about the study titled “Youth Small Business Development as a Strategy for Job Creation and Sustainable Livelihoods in the Case of uMzimkhulu Municipality KwaZulu-Natal” by Unathi Mngonyama.

I understand the purpose and procedures of the study.

I have been given an opportunity to answer questions about the study and have had answers to my satisfaction.

I declare that my participation in this study is entirely voluntary and that I may withdraw at any time without affecting any of the benefits that I usually am entitled to.

I have been informed about any available compensation or medical treatment if injury occurs to me as a result of study-related procedures.

If I have any further questions/concerns or queries related to the study I understand that I may contact the researcher at 214554582@stu.ukzn.ac.za or unathi.mngonyama@gmail.com or call 0845873349.

If I have any questions or concerns about my rights as a study participant, or if I am concerned about an aspect of the study or the researchers then I may contact:

HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH ETHICS ADMINISTRATION

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Durban

4000

KwaZulu-Natal, SOUTH AFRICA

Tel: 27 31 2604557 - Fax: 27 31 2604609

Email: HSSREC@ukzn.ac.za

Signature of Participant

Date

Signature of Witness
(Where applicable)

Date

Signature of Translator
(Where applicable)

Date

Appendix 5: Ethical Approval letter



08 August 2018

Ms Unathi Mngonyama (214554582)
School of Built Environment & Development Studies
Howard College Campus

Dear Ms Mngonyama,

Protocol reference number: HSS/0829/018M

Project title: Youth Small Business Development as a strategy for job creation and sustainable livelihoods in the case of Umzimkhulu Municipality KwaZulu-Natal

Approval Notification – Expedited Approval

In response to your application received on 02 July 2018, the Humanities & Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee has considered the abovementioned application and the protocol has been granted **FULL APPROVAL**.

Any alteration/s to the approved research protocol i.e. Questionnaire/Interview Schedule, Informed Consent Form, Title of the Project, Location of the Study, Research Approach and Methods must be reviewed and approved through the amendment/modification prior to its implementation. In case you have further queries, please quote the above reference number.

PLEASE NOTE: Research data should be securely stored in the discipline/department for a period of 5 years.

The ethical clearance certificate is only valid for a period of 3 years from the date of issue. Thereafter Recertification must be applied for on an annual basis.

I take this opportunity of wishing you everything of the best with your study.

Yours faithfully

Professor Shenuka Singh (Chair)

/ms

Cc Supervisor: Professor Oliver Mtapuri
Cc Academic Leader Research: Professor Oliver Mtapuri
Cc School Administrator: Ms Angeline Msomi

Humanities & Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee

Professor Shenuka Singh (Chair)

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Website: www.ukzn.ac.za



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Appendix 6: Turnitin Report

Master's Dissertation 2018

by Unathi Mngonyama Mngonyama Unathi

Master's Dissertation 2018

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