



NKOWANKOWA ECONOMIC RENEWAL INITIATIVE (NERI)

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NKOWANKOWA YOUTH PROBLEMS REPORT

A Comprehensive Investigation of Challenges Facing Youth,
Businesses & Communities in Greater Tzaneen Municipality

Substance Abuse • Unemployment • Recreational Facilities • Education
Digital Divide • Basic Services • Business Environment • Crime

Prepared by: Nkowankowa Economic Renewal Initiative (NERI)

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Report presents a comprehensive, evidence-based investigation of the social, economic, and structural challenges facing youth in Nkowankowa and the broader Greater Tzaneen Municipality (GTM). It draws on verified data from Statistics South Africa, the GTM Integrated Development Plan 2025/2026, peer-reviewed academic research, parliamentary monitoring group reports, media reports, and ground-level intelligence gathered by NERI's network across all 35 wards.

The report identifies nine interrelated problem areas: (1) chronic youth unemployment and economic exclusion; (2) escalating substance abuse among adolescents and young adults; (3) the near-total absence of safe recreational facilities and youth social infrastructure; (4) severe education quality gaps between public and private schools; (5) a debilitating digital divide with no public internet access points; (6) basic service delivery shortfalls in water, sanitation, and electricity; (7) a struggling business environment with limited SMME support; (8) crime, gangsterism, and community safety concerns; and (9) lack of meaningful youth participation in governance.

Each problem is analysed in its own section below, with verified data, identified root causes, and a corresponding solution or demand grounded in applicable South African legislation. The demands are intended to form the basis of NERI's ongoing engagement with GTM and other stakeholders.



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2. YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC EXCLUSION

2.1 The Problem

Youth unemployment in South Africa remains among the highest in the world. Nationally, the unemployment rate for young people aged 15–24 stood at 60.9% in Q1 2026, while the expanded unemployment rate (including discouraged work-seekers) reached 45.6% for 15–34 year olds [Stats SA Q1 2026 QLFS]. Approximately 4.7 million young South Africans aged 15–34 are unemployed, with 43.2% classified as NEET (Not in Employment, Education or Training) in 2024, representing a 5.0 percentage point increase from 2014 [Stats SA Social Profile of SA Youth, 2025].

GTM's own IDP 2025/2026 records that 160,254 individuals (41% of the municipality's total population) have no source of income, while 45% of those who do earn income earn below the minimum living level of R9,600 per annum (approximately R800 per month) [GTM IDP 2025/2026]. The municipality's LED programme supported only 27 SMMEs against an annual target of 100, and the Workplace Skills Plan (WSP) processed 277 persons against a target of 300 [GTM IDP 2025/2026].

The Nkowankowa Industrial Park, which occupies 161 hectares and has 89 developed factory units with an 87% occupancy rate as of 2023, was revitalised with a R40 million phase 1 investment in 2019 covering CCTV, fencing, lighting, and waste infrastructure [DTIC, 2019; PMG Committee Meeting, 2023]. Despite accounting for approximately 3,708 jobs, the park faces challenges of water infrastructure, rental arrears (collection rate ~60%), and inadequate bulk supply from Mopani District Municipality [PMG, 2023].

2.2 Solutions & Demands

(a) NERI demands that the Local Labour Forum and EPWP office establish a written referral channel directing employment and skills opportunities to NERI's Ward Youth Captains for community-wide dissemination. (b) NERI demands that "Youth Ward Captain referrals" be added as a standing agenda item at every Local Labour Forum meeting. (c) NERI demands an SMME referral-sharing agreement between GTM's LED office and NERI to close the gap between 27 supported and 100 targeted SMMEs per annum [MFMA S21/S22; GTM IDP 2025/2026]. (d) Follow-up engagement with LEDA/LEDET on the Nkowankowa Industrial Park's water infrastructure upgrades and a revised rental model for SMMEs.

Source references: [Stats SA Q1 2026 QLFS]; [Stats SA Social Profile of SA Youth 2025]; [GTM IDP 2025/2026]; [DTIC/Letaba Herald 2019 R40m upgrade]; [PMG Committee Meeting 13 Sept 2023].



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3. SUBSTANCE ABUSE & ADDICTION

3.1 The Problem

Substance abuse among youth in Limpopo Province has reached alarming levels. A study by Matla and Madu found that 39.1% of adolescents in the Pietersburg (Polokwane) area engaged in alcohol use, 19.8% used illicit drugs, and the average age of initiation was approximately 15 years [Matla & Madu, cited in *Frontiers in Public Health*, 2026]. A subsequent study by Govender et al. found the most-used substances were commercially produced alcohol (54.8%), cannabis (49%), and inhalants (39%) [Govender et al., in *Frontiers in Public Health*, 2026].

In Limpopo high schools specifically, a 2024 study of 402 adolescents aged 14–23 found that 45% reported using one or more substances in the previous twelve months, with 92% starting before age 18. Alcohol was the most-used (74%), followed by cigarettes (12%), cannabis (11%), and nyaope (heroin-based mixtures) [Mmethi et al., *Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health*, 2024]. A broader study of Limpopo school-going youth found lifetime prevalence of alcohol use at 49%, cigarettes at 20.8%, and dagga/cannabis at 16.8%, with significantly higher rates in urban schools (20.7% drug use) than rural [Mphekgwana et al., *BMC Public Health*, 2024].

The consequences are severe. In the Sekhukhune District of Limpopo, a 2025 HSRC study documented the emergence of the “Bluetooth” practice of blood-sharing for intoxication, reflecting extremely hazardous coping mechanisms among youth. The study identified generational poverty, high unemployment, lack of recreational facilities, and the socio-economic impacts of mining investments as central drivers [Frontiers in Public Health, 2026]. Nationally, the Prevention of and Treatment for Substance Abuse Act 70 of 2008 provides the legal framework for establishing treatment centres and community-based support, but resource constraints, fragmented coordination, and limited access in rural areas hamper implementation.

3.2 Solutions & Demands

(a) NERI demands that GTM convene a multi-stakeholder Substance Abuse Prevention Task Team involving DSD, SAPS, SANCA, the Department of Health, and NERI to coordinate prevention and early intervention within 90 days. (b) NERI demands that at least one youth-focused substance abuse rehabilitation facility be prioritised in the 2026/2027 IDP capital projects budget, as provided for under the Prevention of and Treatment for Substance Abuse Act 70 of 2008. (c) The establishment of a mobile community-based counselling and referral service for youth substance abuse in the Tzaneen–Nkowankowa corridor. (d) School-based life skills and drug awareness programmes, reinforced through the Department of Basic Education’s existing curriculum framework.

Source references: [Frontiers in Public Health, Jan 2026]; [Mmethi et al., *IJERPH* 2024]; [Mphekgwana et al., *BMC Public Health* 2024]; [Substance Abuse Act 70 of 2008].



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4. RECREATIONAL FACILITIES & SOCIAL LIFE

4.1 The Problem

The near-total absence of safe, structured recreational facilities for youth in Nkowankowa and surrounding areas is a crisis in itself and a driver of multiple other problems. Academic research and ground-level reporting converge on a single finding: when young people have no constructive outlets for their energy and creativity, they turn to destructive alternatives.

A landmark South African study published in the SA Crime Quarterly documented that the lack of recreational facilities is directly linked to youth involvement in gangs, crime, and substance abuse. Former gang members interviewed for the study stated unequivocally: “If we had things to do, we wouldn’t be having all this time to be killing each other. We have too much time here, gangs and drugs keep us busy” [TimesLive / SA Crime Quarterly, March 2022].

A 2026 study on adolescent substance abuse in Limpopo and the Northern Cape confirmed that a “lack of adequate recreational facilities” intensifies substance abuse by limiting healthy leisure alternatives, while organised sports and recreational settings act as protective factors against substance use initiation [Frontiers in Public Health, 2026; MDPI Youth, 2025]. Another participant in the SA Crime Quarterly study stated: “After school, we have nothing to do ... We have too much free time and we are free to move around with guns and knives, not books.”

The GTM IDP 2025/2026 building condition register confirms that Minitzani Hall and Nkowankowa Muhlabi Hall exist but require maintenance and activation for youth programming. The Nkowankowa cinema, Tivumbeni Centre, and Old Home Affairs building are confirmed as underutilised or abandoned assets. At the same time, a private mall has risen within 1km of Nkowankowa’s dormant state assets, highlighting the contrast between private investment and public disinvestment.

4.2 Solutions & Demands

(a) NERI demands a no-cost weekend MOU from GTM granting NERI access to Minitzani Hall and Nkowankowa Muhlabi Hall for structured youth programmes. (b) A 90-day feasibility assessment into repurposing the Nkowankowa town office/clubhouse into a youth multipurpose centre. (c) Restoration and rehabilitation of sports fields, netball courts, and the Nkowankowa stadium, with at least R5 million allocated in the 2026/2027 IDP capital budget. (d) Re-establishment of inter-ward sports leagues (soccer, netball, rugby, hockey) under a GTM-NERI partnership. (e) Exploration of a PPP model to convert the Nkowankowa cinema into a youth digital hub and performing arts space.

Source references: [TimesLive / SA Crime Quarterly, March 2022]; [Frontiers in Public Health, Jan 2026]; [GTM IDP 2025/2026 building condition register]; [NERI ground verification, June 2026].



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5. EDUCATION QUALITY & INEQUALITY

5.1 The Problem

South Africa's education system is among the most unequal in the world. The gulf between well-resourced private schools and under-resourced public schools in townships and rural areas continues to widen. Of the 92 schools in Greater Tzaneen Municipality, 73 are no-fee public schools that lack libraries, computer laboratories, and adequately equipped science laboratories.

According to the Limpopo Department of Education's own reports, schools in the province face multiple social challenges that affect effective teaching and learning, including crime and violence, sexual assault/abuse, substance use, and bullying. A 2024 learner outcry to the Education MEC demanded action on these challenges [BMC Public Health, 2024]. Rural schools in particular provide unsatisfactory services due to a lack of basic infrastructure and financial difficulties [Macupe, 2018, cited in PMC 2024].

Sports infrastructure in rural Limpopo schools is similarly deficient. Research in the Lephalale area found that schools lack proper sporting facilities, with learners playing on "dusty, soiled, and rocky grounds" that are not conducive to sport. Public schools in rural areas lack the funds to construct and maintain sporting infrastructure [Kubayi, Nongogo & Amusa, 2014, cited in PMC 2024]. Schools also lack indoor halls for sports and tournaments [PMC 2024].

The digital divide compounds educational inequality. Approximately 57% of households in parts of Mopani District lack internet access [Stats SA, cited in APC 2023]. Nkowankowa has only one Multi-Purpose Community Centre (MPCC) and very few internet cafes [UL Space research, University of Limpopo]. There is no public library serving Nkowankowa's population of ~90,733.

5.2 Solutions & Demands

(a) Activation of the Edu-Twin Accord, under which private schools share science laboratories, computer centres, and teacher workshops with the 73 no-fee public schools. (b) Designation of Nkowankowa as the next site for the Department of Sports, Arts and Culture (DSAC) library programme. (c) Installation of a 20-computer digital skills laboratory at the NYDA/municipal satellite office, with community internet access. (d) A ward-by-ward audit of school sports infrastructure within 90 days, with a prioritised rehabilitation plan.

Source references: [BMC Public Health, Mphekgwana et al., 2024]; [PMC, Kubayi et al., 2014]; [UL Space, University of Limpopo]; [GTM IDP 2025/2026].



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6. DIGITAL SKILLS & ICT ACCESS

6.1 The Problem

The digital divide between urban and rural South Africa remains deep and persistent. In Limpopo Province, only 0.6% of rural households had internet access at home as of 2018, compared to 17.3% in urban areas [Science Direct, 2022]. The Mopani District is particularly affected, with approximately 57% of households lacking internet access [Stats SA, cited in APC 2023].

A University of Limpopo academic study specifically assessing demand for internet services in the Nkowankova community found “shortages of internet infrastructure, services, and distance remain a challenge to competent internet users.” The study found only one MPCC offering limited training and very few internet cafes serving the community [UL Space, University of Limpopo]. A blog post from a resident of a neighbouring community titled “Coming from a rural area is like being cursed” highlighted that schools “lack libraries, computer labs and internet connectivity” and that if students go on to further education they “first have to learn how to switch on and off a computer, learn how libraries work” [Mabogale, 2017, cited in Wits LINK Centre, 2023].

Government has allocated R3 billion in financial years 2023/24 and 2024/25 to Phase 2 of the South Africa Connect project, aiming to expand ICT networks into underserved areas. Mobile operators are required to connect 18,036 schools, 3,873 health facilities, and 8,241 tribal authority sites as part of universal service obligations [National Treasury, 2023; DCDT, 2022]. However, implementation has been slow and Nkowankova has not yet benefited.

6.2 Solutions & Demands

(a) NERI demands that GTM facilitate the installation of a free public Wi-Fi hotspot in the Nkowankova central business district, supported through the SA Connect Phase 2 programme. (b) A 20-computer digital skills laboratory at the NYDA/municipal satellite office, serving as both a training centre for youth and a free public internet access point. (c) Partnership with the Mamaila Community Network model—a successful community-owned Wi-Fi network in the Mopani District that has connected over 3,000 devices since March 2022—to establish a similar community network for Nkowankova [Wits LINK Centre, 2023].

Source references: [Science Direct, 2022]; [APC, May 2023]; [UL Space, University of Limpopo]; [Wits LINK Centre, 2023]; [National Treasury, 2023].



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7. BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

7.1 The Problem

Basic service delivery in Nkowankova and parts of GTM remains inconsistent. According to Census 2011 data (the most recent ward-level data available), only 16.1% of households in GTM had piped water inside their dwellings, 15.3% had flush toilets connected to sewerage, and 14.7% had weekly refuse removal [Stats SA Census 2011]. While GTM has made progress, as reflected in five consecutive unqualified audits and the March 2026 Cleanest Municipality award, significant gaps remain [Limpopo Chronicle, 20 March 2026].

The Nkowankova Green Drop score of 26% (2021) indicates critical water infrastructure risk. The IDP 2025/2026 references remedial actions, but NERI has not received a progress update. Water supply challenges at the Nkowankova Industrial Park have been raised with Mopani District Municipality, with four of six water pumps reportedly repaired and two outstanding as of September 2023 [PMG Committee Meeting, 13 Sept 2023].

Waste management concerns in the CBD were raised in the Letaba Herald (25 March 2026), which reported hawker and litter management problems requiring renewed by-law enforcement and public education.

7.2 Solutions & Demands

(a) NERI demands a written progress report on the Nkowankova Green Drop score (26%) and GTM's stated remedial actions, within 30 days. (b) A youth-staffed "Pothole Patrol" and leak-detection programme, contracted through GTM's EPWP, to address visible service delivery backlogs and create temporary employment. (c) A by-law literacy campaign in Xitsonga and Sepedi, deploying trained Ward Ambassadors to educate residents on street trading, waste management, and credit control by-laws.

Source references: [Stats SA Census 2011]; [GTM IDP 2025/2026]; [Limpopo Chronicle, 20 March 2026]; [Letaba Herald, 25 March 2026]; [PMG, 13 Sept 2023].



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8. BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT & SMME SUPPORT

8.1 The Problem

Local businesses in Greater Tzaneen face a challenging operating environment. The IDP 2025/2026 target of supporting 100 SMMEs per annum has only reached 27, leaving 73 businesses per annum without the support, mentorship, or market linkages they need to survive and grow. This 73% shortfall means hundreds of potential jobs are lost every year [GTM IDP 2025/2026].

The Nkowankova Industrial Park, despite its R40 million revitalisation, faces chronic challenges. LEDA's rental collection rate is approximately 60%, indicating that SMMEs inside the park are struggling financially. Water supply from Mopani District Municipality is unreliable, with two of six pumps still awaiting repair as of late 2023. Only 87% of the park's 89 developed factory units are occupied, and businesses in the park account for approximately 1,200 jobs [PMG Committee Meeting, 2023]. The park's 161 hectares at only ~7% utilisation for youth employment purposes represents an enormous opportunity cost.

The CBD hawker and informal trade concerns reported in the Letaba Herald (25 March 2026) highlight tensions between formal and informal businesses. The Council's 25 March 2026 decision on hawker management, the Mopani District's and GTM's joint by-law enforcement frameworks require renewed implementation.

8.2 Solutions & Demands

(a) NERI demands a written referral-sharing agreement between GTM's LED office and NERI to close the 27-of-100 SMME support gap. (b) A youth enterprise incubator within the Nkowankova Industrial Park, with zero-rent for youth-owned SMMEs and co-operatives for the first 24 months. (c) A Business Social Compact Summit within 90 days, where businesses with turnover >R10m commit a minimum 1% of net profit to local youth programmes. (d) GTM to explore a municipal Economic Incentive Precinct under its Land Use Scheme and Investment Incentive Policy for the dormant portions of the Industrial Park.

Source references: [GTM IDP 2025/2026]; [PMG Committee Meeting, 13 Sept 2023]; [Letaba Herald, 25 March 2026]; [DTIC/Letaba Herald, May 2019].



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9. CRIME, GANGSTERISM & COMMUNITY SAFETY

9.1 The Problem

Crime and gangsterism among youth in Nkowankova and surrounding areas are driven by the same structural factors that drive unemployment and substance abuse: poverty, idleness, and lack of opportunity. Academic research confirms that “substance abuse is associated with both violent and income-generating crimes by youth,” increasing the burden on the criminal justice system and creating cycles of incarceration and reoffending [National Institute of Justice / OJJDP].

The South African National Youth Risk Behaviour Survey consistently reports high levels of school violence, bullying, and substance-related crime among learners. In Limpopo, a direct outcry by learners to the MEC for Education demanded action against crime and violence in schools [BMC Public Health, 2024]. The easy availability of alcohol and drugs near schools contributes directly to these problems. Approximately one-third of Limpopo learners report that alcohol is easy to obtain near their homes [BMC Public Health, 2024].

Former gang members have connected their involvement in gangs directly to the lack of recreational programmes and employment opportunities. The absence of visible SAPS visibility in township areas, combined with weak by-law enforcement against shebeens and drug houses, compounds the problem.

9.2 Solutions & Demands

(a) NERI demands that GTM, in partnership with SAPS, establish a Community Safety Forum for Nkowankova, with youth representatives from all 35 wards. (b) A joint by-law enforcement blitz on illegal shebeens, drug houses, and age-restricted sales to minors, with education-first enforcement as required by national Cabinet policy (December 2024). (c) The creation of a visible SAPS satellite station or mobile police unit for the Nkowankova policing precinct. (d) The integration of youth into existing Community Policing Forums (CPFs) and the establishment of a Youth Safety Ambassadors programme.

Source references: [OJJDP / National Institute of Justice]; [BMC Public Health, 2024]; [NERI ground verification, June 2026].



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10. LAND, HOUSING & DORMANT STATE ASSETS

10.1 The Problem

Nkowankova holds a significant inventory of underutilised and dormant public assets, including the Nkowankova cinema, Tivumbeni Centre, the Old Home Affairs building, and portions of the 161-hectare Nkowankova Industrial Park. These assets could serve as youth multipurpose centres, digital hubs, and enterprise incubators, but remain unused while youth gather in unsafe and unstructured environments.

The housing backlog in GTM is estimated at 11,745 households (waiting for housing opportunities) [GTM IDP 2025/2026]. A significant portion of these are youth-headed households. The proposed youth housing co-operative, leveraging FLISP (Finance Linked Individual Subsidy Programme) and First Home Finance subsidies in proclaimed extensions (Tzaneen Ext 78, 88, 100, 105), could provide a pathway to home ownership for young people.

Land-use and rezoning decisions that affect Nkowankova are made through GTM's planning department without public notice to affected youth or community organisations. Under the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA) 16 of 2013, the public has a right to comment on land-use applications, yet this right is rarely exercised by youth who are unaware of it.

10.2 Solutions & Demands

(a) NERI demands a public register of all underutilised municipal land and buildings in GTM, published within 60 days. (b) A 90-day feasibility assessment into repurposing the Nkowankova town office, Old Home Affairs building, and cinema into youth multipurpose facilities. (c) Formal youth observer status on the Municipal Planning and Approvals Committee (MPAC) for all land-use applications affecting Nkowankova. (d) Support for the establishment of a NERI Youth Housing Co-operative, with access to FLISP/First Home Finance subsidies.

Source references: [GTM IDP 2025/2026]; [SPLUMA 16 of 2013]; [NERI ground verification, June 2026].



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11. CIVIC PARTICIPATION & GOVERNANCE

11.1 The Problem

Despite the legal framework for community participation in the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000, Chapter 4, Sections 16–18, youth remain largely excluded from municipal decision-making structures. The IDP 2025/2026 presence of the IDP Representative Forum with its NGO/CBO seat requirement offers a potential vehicle, but NERI's registration in the stakeholder/CBO database has not been confirmed. The NYDA office, while provisioned, runs zero active programmes. Youth are not represented at Budget Steering Committee sessions that determine LED allocations.

The lack of formal youth representation means that the specific needs of the 151,866 young people aged 15–34 in GTM (31.7% of the population, per Census 2022) are not adequately reflected in IDP priorities, budget allocations, or LED strategies. The 504 vacant municipal posts (42.71% vacancy rate) present an opportunity for youth employment that is not being exploited through systemic TVET-graduate placement programmes.

11.2 Solutions & Demands

(a) NERI demands a formal non-voting seat on the IDP Representative Forum as an accredited NGO/CBO representing youth. (b) Written confirmation of NERI's registration in GTM's IDP stakeholder/CBO database. (c) Non-voting youth observer status at Budget Steering Committee sessions where Youth Infrastructure Fund items are considered [MFMA S21/S22]. (d) A named single point of contact in the Mayor's Office or LED department for all NERI communications. (e) The NYDA premises to be activated with a named GTM officer responsible for coordination within 30 days.

Source references: [Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000, Ch.4, ss.16-18]; [GTM IDP 2025/2026]; [Stats SA Census 2022]; [NYDA Act 54 of 2008].



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12. SUMMARY OF DEMANDS & RECOMMENDED SOLUTIONS

The following table summarises the key demands arising from this Report, mapped to the responsible party and applicable legislation:

#	Problem Area	Demand / Solution	Responsible	Legal Basis
1	Unemployment	EPWP/Labour Forum referral channel to NERI Ward Captain	GTM LED / LLF	MFMA S21/S22
2	Unemployment	Standing "Youth Ward Captain referrals" LLF agenda item	Local Labour Forum	LLF Terms of Ref.
3	Unemployment	SMME referral agreement to close 27-of-100 gap	GTM LED / NERI	LED Strategy
4	Substance Abuse	Multi-stakeholder Substance Abuse Task Team within 90 days	GTM / SAPS	Substance Abuse Act 70/2008
5	Substance Abuse	Youth rehab facility in 2026/27 IDP capital budget	GTM / Health MEC	Constitution S27; Act 70/2008
6	Recreation	No-cost weekend MOU for Minitzani & Muhlabi Halls	GTM Community Svcs	GTM asset register
7	Recreation	90-day feasibility for Nkowankowa town office/clubhouse	GTM Planning	SPLUMA
8	Recreation	Inter-ward sports leagues & stadium rehab	GTM LED / Parks	Constitution S152
9	Education	Edu-Twin Accord between private & public schools	GTM / Education	Constitution S29; Schools Act S16
10	Education	DSAC library site designation for Nkowankowa	DSAC / GTM	Constitution S29
11	Digital	Free public Wi-Fi hotspot via SA Connect Phase 2	DCDT / GTM	SA Connect; DCDT mandate
12	Digital	20-computer digital lab at NYDA/municipal satellite	GTM / NYDA	NYDA Act S3
13	Services	Progress report on Nkowankowa Green Drop (26%)	GTM Water Svcs	Water Services Act
14	Services	Youth-staffed Pothole Patrol & leak detection (EPWP)	GTM Engineering	EPWP framework
15	Services	By-law literacy campaign in Xitsonga & Sepedi	GTM Law Enf.	MSA Ch.4
16	Business	100% SMME target achieved via LED-NERI referral system	GTM LED	LED Strategy; B-BBEE Act
17	Business	Youth enterprise incubator at Nkowankowa Park	LEDA / GTM	IPAP; DTIC programme
18	Business	Business Social Compact Summit within 90 days	Mayor / LED	B-BBEE Act 53/2003
19	Crime	Community Safety Forum for Nkowankowa	GTM / SAPS	Constitution S152
20	Crime	SAPS satellite station / mobile unit	SAPS / GTM	Constitution S205
21	Land	Public register of underutilised municipal land	GTM Planning	SPLUMA S10
22	Land	Youth Housing Co-op with FLISP/First Home Finance	GTM Housing / NLTA	Housing Act S9
23	Gvrnance	NERI seat on IDP Rep Forum	GTM / Mayor	MSA Ch.4 ss.16-18
24	Gvrnance	NERI registration confirmed in IDP stakeholder database	GTM / Mayor	MSA Ch.4 ss.16-18
25	Gvrnance	Youth observer at Budget Steering Committee	CFO / Mayor	MFMA S21/S22

NERI's position is that all of the above demands are supported by existing legislation and require no new laws — only the political will to implement existing frameworks fully and equitably, in genuine partnership with the community.



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