
Editorial

**Journal of Social Development in Africa
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This issue consists of six articles. The first article by Grace Mbajorgu entitled “A transformative social welfare model for South Africa”, examines South Africa's social welfare system. Social protection is constitutionally and legislatively guaranteed in South Africa. The poor, the marginalized and vulnerable all those who cannot support their households and dependents receive social grants that act as a safety net by ensuring that households achieve food security at its basic form. In order to avoid the entrenching of a dependency culture it is argued that social grants must provide a transformative social protection ethos. From a transformative perspective social protection is seen as a pathway to provide social equity as well as protection against livelihood risks. There is a need to craft policies and programmes that relate to power imbalances in society and factors that create social marginalisation and exclusion. Social grants have enabled poor individuals and households to stay above the poverty line. However, there is a strong argument for targeted social protection measures and creation of an environment that will spare individuals and households on social grants to enter the job market.

The second article by Ajwand Warriia and Victor Chikadzi entitled “Guidelines for social work spiritual counselling in human trafficking cases”, observes that human trafficking poses a grave danger to people's spiritual development, growth and well-being. Human trafficking impacts on the way the victims view themselves, their interaction with others and their notion of social well-being, religion and/or spirituality. Survivors of trafficking might seem physically free from situations of exploitation and oppression yet inside and in every area of their lives the scars might be running deep. Their situation demands a holistic approach to healing that incorporates the victim's spirituality as a critical and crucial dimension in the healing process. This article examines in detail the spiritual well-being of trafficking survivors and outlines comprehensive social work guidelines that have a bearing on spiritual-sensitive counselling.

The third article is by Candice Alexis Jimmyns and Anna Meyer-Weitzis entitled “Caregivers' Awareness of and Support for Sexuality Education and Life Orientation in Secondary Schools in Durban, South Africa”. The study is situated in KwaZulu Natal the province with the highest prevalence of teenage pregnancy and HIV/AIDS in South Africa. The article explores caregivers' awareness of and support for sexuality education programmes and the Life Orientation curriculum where it is delivered. A major assumption is that caregivers can contribute to the reduction of teenage pregnancy and HIV prevalence once there are aware of the needs of sex education and HIV/AIDS. The study adopts a qualitative research design. Data was collected through focus group discussions using semi-structured interviews. A total of 24 caregivers six per four schools of different poverty quintiles in KwaZulu-Natal were selected. Qualitative data was analysed by using Thematic Content Analysis. Caregivers selected were

representative of the different socio-economic statuses categorised as Poverty Quintile two to five in the Umlazi district of KwaZulu-Natal. The study shows a low uptake by caregivers in terms of complimenting sex education and life orientation (LO) curriculum. Thus schools had weak links with caregivers. It is assumed that once caregivers are made aware of the sexuality education and the life orientation curriculum, they would attach more importance to it and more likely to support it. The article stresses the need for creating awareness for sexuality education and life orientation for caregivers. This could be achieved by strengthening communication between schools and caregivers. Schools in marginalised communities need to be given more resources so as to increase their ability to communicate with the caregivers, so as to increase awareness of sexuality education and LO.

The fourth article by Theodore Petrus and Chijioke Uwah entitled “Theatre of the Street: Drama and Performance as a potential gang intervention strategy and social development resource in affected communities in South Africa”, explores the use of drama as a strategy aimed at rehabilitating youths caught in gang lifestyle. Violence, crime and gangsterism have taken centre stage in South Africa especially in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg. Gangsterism is a major threat to the social development of affected communities. Community theatre offers opportunities to influence behaviour change interventions. The article examines how community theatre can give voice to the voiceless; can act as an effective means of communicating sensitive issues; can be a powerful means of engaging community members emotionally; can act as a tool for stimulating community action; and can provide a sustainable tool for sensitizing and mobilising communities.

The fifth article by Adebisi David Alade is entitled “Water Resources and Sub-Sahara African Economy: Anthropogenic Climate Change, Wastewater, and Sustainable Development in Nigeria”. Freshwater is increasingly becoming scarce. This article focuses on wastewater, mostly for agricultural development in Nigeria. The article discusses in detail how water security issues contribute to our understanding of the central role that water resource management can play in resolving economic crisis other than the commonly cited factors like income inequality, poor land use policies, ethnicity, and political instability. The article argues that with Africa's increasing population in this climate change era *vis-a-vis* the precarious situation of African economies, attainment of most Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030 is unrealistic and success depends on effective utilization and management of water resources. The article presents a strong argument for the need for a paradigm shift in wastewater perception and management in sub-Sahara Africa. Successful adoption of waste water utilisation would reduce pressure on freshwater and fast-track sustainable development through an increase in agricultural production.

Lastly is the article presented by Joy Muthanje Mwaniki and Mulugeta F. Dinbabo entitled “The impact of social enterprise on labor market structure: a case study of social enterprises in Nairobi, Kenya”. The article tackles the relationship between social enterprise and the labour market in Nairobi, Kenya. The article draws on empirical evidence based on a mixed method approach to research. The evidence obtaining from the study show that social enterprises have significant impact on the labour market structures related to livelihoods, market access, training and attitudes. Social enterprises however, do face challenges in stabilizing incomes and reducing gender wage inequality among their beneficiaries. Social enterprises also have limited impact with regards to formalization and issues to do with fair trade.