







#### INTRODUCTION

This document serves as a close out report for the inaugural Nelson Mandela Youth Dialogue Session which was held in Mthatha from 10 to 13 March 2023.

#### BACKGROUND

On the 9<sup>th</sup> of December 2021, during the meeting between H.E. President Cyril Ramaphosa, Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane and National Youth Development Agency (NYDA) Executive Board, a political commitment was made for South Africa to host the Nelson Mandela Youth Dialogue and Ethical Leadership Programme (NMYDELP).

This was intended to be called the Nelson Mandela Youth Programme.

This was aimed at using Nelson Mandela's life as the example of how young people should be resilient and remain focussed on attaining their life's goals in the face of adversity.

#### WHY THE NELSON MANDELA YOUTH DIALOGUE (NMYD)

The Nelson Mandela Youth Dialogue should deliver an outcome PAN-AFRICAN legacy program. In line with President Mandela's vision for South Africa we are of the view that the legacy program should be linked to Education and Service.

There are many sectors in which South Africa leads the continent but there are two that stand out from a youth development perspective.

- Higher Education: South Africa has top notch Higher Education institutions with five of the top ten African Universities coming from South Africa. Many young people from across Africa strive to study in South Africa.
- Service: South Africa now has the largest National Youth Service program on the continent. We are building a movement of service in the country.







#### **ABOUT THE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME**

It was proposed that the Nelson Mandela Youth Dialogue as a legacy program announces the *Mandela Fellowship for Young African leaders*. The fellowship's objectives are:

- To be one of the leading fellowship programs on the continent.
- To have a thorough adjudication panel comprised of the Department of Higher Education and Training, Presidency, DIRCO and the NYDA.
- A minimum of 50 young people to be selected annually to participate in the fellowship. Young people must have already secured an undergraduate qualification and have accumulated some work experience.
- The fellowship would consist of one year spent at a South African Public University focusing on the elements of leadership, economics, and governance on the African Continent. There will not be a need to design a new curriculum, Universities will utilise existing courses to support the program.
- Young people would also contribute a certain number of hours to a service program in South Africa.
- The fellowship would cover, tuition, accommodation, and meals for one full academic year for each participant.
- At the end of the fellowship, the fellows will convene with their South African counterparts together with his Excellency President Ramaphosa to reflect on their year spent in South Africa and to reflect on progress being made in addressing the continental agenda.

The fellowship was announced by Honourable Cyril Ramaphosa at the inaugural NMYD and for the next two years the Presidency will engage with the graduates of the fellowship.

The ultimate vision of the program is that exceptional young people from across the continent are to spend a year in South Africa and that their experience in South Africa stays with them whether they pathway into business, government, politics, or civil society. South Africa will have been part of a contribution to produce better leaders on the African continent and these young people will hold South Africa as a focal point in their lives.

#### ACTIVITIES OF THE NMYD

The NMYD was held in the Eastern Cape.

- This was held in a physical format.
- From day 1, the event was streamed live on NYDA Facebook.
- Youth representatives from various countries attended the event.
- Letters to countries were sent encouraging them to submit names of youth representatives to attend the event.
- Key stakeholders included government of SA, youth organisations, sponsors, etc.
- Letters to speakers including Ministers and Premier were sent prior to the event to secure their attendance.
- There were thematic sessions held during the NMYD.
- The NMYD had translators for delegates speaking French, Portuguese and Swahili.
- Furthermore, the services of sign language interpreters were secured to the NMYD.







# YOUTH PARTICIPANTS AT NMYD

Invitations were sent to twenty (20) African countries (inclusive of Diaspora).

Two delegates per country were invited to attend, however some countries sent more.

Other guests from South Africa included:

- NYDA Board Members
- South African Youth Council
- Provincial Government
- Municipalities
- Young entrepreneurs
- Young professionals, etc.

Below is a map which shows countries that were invited to attend:



#### **PROVINCE WHERE NMYD WAS HOSTED**

The NMYD was held in Mthatha, Eastern Cape Province.

The selection of the province was based on it representing former President Mandela's:

- Birthplace,
- Where he studied
- Resting place

This therefore meant delegates were exposed to a great deal of history surrounding the former Statesman.







#### **ROLE OF COLLABORATIVE PARTNERS**

The NYDA as a custodian for youth development, under the auspices of the Dept of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities was responsible for:

- All aspects of NMYDA which included:
  - Compiling of a concept document
  - Compiling of a communications plan
  - Securing of the venue to host the event.
  - o Identifying and securing delegates' tour of the Nelson Mandela museum
  - o Coordination of the gala dinner
  - $\circ$  Allocation of accommodation
  - Marketing collateral design and procurement
  - Invitation to guests, panelists, and speakers
  - Securing of medics
  - Requesting coordination of JOC and presentations
  - Transportation of guests on their arrival in South Africa, etc.
- The provincial government provided funding for delegates' accommodation
- The Nelson Mandela University provided the Zamukulungisa Campus to host the event.
- The university further provided venues within the campus for:
  - Holding rooms
  - o JOC meeting
  - Breakaway rooms, etc.
- SETAs provided sponsorship for the NMYD and these included:
  - o W & R Seta
  - $\circ$  Inseta, etc.







#### PROGRAMME

Below is the programme for the NMYD:

















# SPEAKERS, PANELIST, MODERATORS, FACILITATORS, PRESENTERS AT THE NMYD:



























A conference booklet was created comprising of:

- Programme for the 4 days
- Details of the speakers and their images as well as profiles
- About the provinces, etc.

# **OFFICIAL OPENING OF NMYD**

The NMYD was officially opened by President Cyril Ramaphosa.

The President was joined by NYDA Board Members, Minister Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, Premier Oscar Mabuyane, WSU Vice Chancellor, etc.

The opening ceremony also had performances by local youth.

GCIS provided additional communications support and media attended the opening.







# THEMATIC AREAS COVERED DURING NMYD

During the NMYD, there were key thematic discussions with relevant experts and stakeholders.

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VELSON MANDELA	10th MARCH 2023	
1. About the N	Nelson Mandela Youth Dialogue (NMYD)	Ì
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2. Nelson Mar	ndela Youth Dialogue Commissions	
2.1. Ethical Leaders	ship in the African Continent	
of challenging ageing le	Leaders) in the continent of Africa, more youth politicians and activists are vaders with new ideas that can change the lives of the people for better. More ger to bring about massive change in the political space which is expected and the space of	ost of the young politicians who are
positions. These position How to ensure Ethical le a) institutional arrange b) How can we make s the African region? c) What are the lesson	Affician politics is that elections into leadership positions are now yiel is include but not limited to senators, governors, and ministers. adership is promoted among the youth? Key questions are as follows for th imment to train and capacitate future leaders us we crated an orient wintowment of future leaders to be active in the o second in creating future leaders?	he above-mentioned theme:
	ce (NYS) as a tool of harnessing future leaders. aught? How to identify future leaders.	
	2: Africa African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)	
Commission facilitator:		
people with entreprene President Ramaphosa economic opportunities (AfCFTA) to be at the ce	e. Its evident that Africa would be able to ident, produce and trade with urial innovative spirits needs to take advantage of this agreement. I declared youth unemployment is a crisis. In tackling the issue of high is for the youth, the President is championing implementation of the Af- nitre of youth development and empowement efforts. In this regard, the P- themselve, trade within the continent, and to contribute to creation of su	youth unemployment and lack of rican Continental Free Trade Area resident encourages young people
<ul> <li>a) How can young entr challenges facing yo</li> <li>c) Young entrepreneur</li> <li>d) What is the current t</li> </ul>	usions under this theme are as follows: spreneurs be encouraged to trade among themselves in the African cont song people to trade in Africa? is dentifying apportunities of trade in Africa ared pelicy environment, is it improving trade? Africans can collaborate with each other.	nent? b) What are the current trade
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YOUTH DIALOGUE	IUTN MARCH 2023	
3. Commissio	n 3: Labour Migration	
for mass migration, withi sometimes, natural disa	nvironment Unlike the case of 'voluntary' migration, which derives mainly fin a na dacross national bodies in Africa, are non-economic being related to the stars. There is a novel of discuss trends, pottarns and drivers that cause may ound policy, respecting the rule of law of countries as well as limiting xeno	political and religious factors, and ration and ways to deal with those
a) What are the main c	auses of migration?	
c) Clarity on South Afric		
d) Overcoming challen	ges around migration and adopting new approaches	
4. Commissio	n 4: Jobs and skills of the future	
emissions by the middle over the world must find established organization the energy system. Indu	Christopher Seegateng exacompliated without fulfilling this foundation, which should be at of this century. In this regard, the critical challenges of the energy transition pathways energy transition pathways and consider socio-economic priori of systems. A people-centred just energy transition is critical to addressin straid decarbonization is the missing component in emissions reduction, noing, and copocib yuliding are able key.	n should be revisited. Countries all ties, existing energy systems, and g current and future challenges of
what businesses and ot	ge, the world of work shifts and changes over time. The future of work ref her arganizations need to know about how work could shift (given digitiz ses can prepare for those changes, big and small.	
The following issues will		
something else entir		lay's? Factories full of robots? Or
	remote working? And hybrid? er in understanding the future of work?	
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#### **OUTCOMES FROM THE COMMISSION DISCUSSIONS**

The Commissions themes were as follows:

- Ethical Leadership in the African Continent
- Labour Migration
- Youth participation in African Continental Free Trade Area
- Jobs and skills of the future

# 1. Commission: Ethical Leadership in the African Continent

Commission facilitator: Karabo Mokgonyana

#### Board Member: Asanda Luwaca

#### 1.1 Brief background

Africa is a continent of unlimited opportunities, a growing youth population, and optimism. Political stability, collective political will, and political actions are foundations for transforming leadership for a better Africa. Including the youth in the design and implementation of transformative ethical leadership is now more important than ever. Such inclusion and participation would strengthen the value of good governance for society and make them more responsive to youth priorities and perspectives. This is necessary in order to realise, Agenda 2063 Aspiration 3: "An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human right, justice and the rule of law".

In the continent of Africa, more youth politicians and activists are beginning to emerge with the aim of challenging ageing leaders with new ideas that can change the lives of the people for better. Most of the young politicians who are in their mid-30s are eager to bring about massive change in the political space which is expected to strengthen the Africa's democracy. The new occurrence in African politics is that elections into leadership positions are now yielding more youths into leadership positions. These positions include but not limited to senators, governors, and ministers. Accountable leaders remain one of the biggest challenges to development in Africa. Leaders in Africa have not always responded effectively to the needs of the continent, but there is hope in the rising generation of youth who could play a critical role in building accountability for successful economic transformation, representation, and public service. The urgency of these efforts is not lost on the youth, as they have the most to lose if solutions are not enacted.

#### 1. Below are the Ethical Leadership commission reflections.

The following thematic areas were tabled for consideration by the commission:

#### a) Value systems and what is ethical leadership:

We aspire for:

- 1.1 International African Leader: Lead with mind, heart, and hands (reliable, accountable, continue to remain relevant and be ethical)
- 1.2 Leaders who do not think about themselves and are people centred, upholding value and principle sauch as honesty, integrity, and humility.
- 1.3 Accountable leadership that respects democratic values, culture, practices universal principles of human rights, gender, justice and the rule of law are entrenched.







# b) Training and Capacity:

There is value in a training manual that outlines the values and characteristics of an ethical leader this need to be paired with practical leadership placement, therefore:

- 1.1 Training young leaders at an isolated workshop
- 1.2 Providing consistent leadership workshop (schools, learning, spaces that can capacitate) per term or every month [civil society, African Union, APRM or NYDA]
- 1.3 Develop training manual that includes values and what ethical leadership is [Africa we want /Peaceful, Prosperous and Democratic Africa (what values would allow us to get there and what kind of leaders would push for those things) / Pan Africanism / Afrocentric solutions with the understanding of non-African impacts on the continent (e.g. service, justice, commonality, Respect, equity, inclusion] [We need to analyse power privilege upon] [self-mastering and understanding that it starts with the small things + visionaries who plan. ahead] [Patriarchy] + Guiding Manuel from the AU. As such National Youth Councils across the continent to implement domestic mechanisms to develop.
- 1.4 Education system [Thought of African Leadership theory + African Identity (self-confidence and self-esteem and self-acceptance + African Renaissance + African Historical Development Perspective] Total Rare Leadership by Prof / Including primary school and mentorship needs to be a reality [African Cultural Thinking while being aware of oppressive practices e.g., Kenya no women can address]
- 1.5 Top-down approach (continuity of) / Theory Leadership Before Practical Leadership
- 1.6 Manuel and training should be accompanied with a retention programme into account.
- 1.7 Young people are already organised (WHERE ARE YOUNG PEOPLE ORGANISED
- 1.8 Activities that require young leaders to: GO TO WHERE THEY ARE e.g., Churches, Taverns, social media influencing used for positive things, etc.)
- 1.9 Expand youth structures down to the lowest communities so that access is increased.
- 1.10 Environment dictates ethics of leadership (maintain values and to stop unlearning) progressive + Ethical leaders restructure a system.
- 1.11 African Observatory that prescribes barometers and specifications of countries, but in a. Divergent way
- 1.12 It is important for the programmes to analyse the specific
- 1.13 Resourcing Leaders (violent extremist groups hear the needs of those they recruit)

# c) Environment:

- 1.1 Democracy and Civic Education inclusion in manual will assist in environment.
- 1.2 Where are the people? Schools, churches (especially early stage) groom at a young age
- 1.3 We need to train leaders with context in mind (e.g., capitalism, specifications of realities that are happening right now
- 1.4 Leaders need to know how to do Politics, is strategically placed to engage, get into these spaces and is smart (emotional and social intelligence

# d) How do we choose future leaders:

- 1.1 National Structures choose their future leaders.
- 1.2 Safeguard against choosing according to proximity and selection based on biases (rather choose specific group because they will get into







# 2. Commission: Labour Migration

# Commission facilitator: Neziswa Titi

# Board Member: Pearl Pillay

# 1. Brief Background

Labour migration in Africa is largely intra-regional (80%)1 and mainly characterized by the migration of low-skilled workers. Of great importance in the region is the consolidation of significant South-South migration corridors to neighbouring labour markets in the search for a job and better wages. Indeed, today, there are few African countries not participating in migration flows, whether as countries of origin, transit or destination.

Demand in economic sectors such as agriculture, fishing, mining and construction as well as services such as domestic work, health care, cleaning, restaurants and hotels, and retail trade are significant drivers within the continent. African migrants, asylum seekers and forcibly displaced persons often use the same migration routes. Growing inter-regional corridors to the Middle East and Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, as well as more traditional flows to Europe and North America are noteworthy.

# 2. Below are the reflections of the commission on Labour Migration:

# **Believing that:**

Making the most of labour migration entails developing a comprehensive strategy that recognizes the short-term as well as the long-term labour market needs for migrant workers at all levels of skills and providing migrant workers with the necessary labour and social protection. Failure to do so, negatively affects productivity and competitiveness and can contribute to segmented labour markets.

The Commission was facilitated by a child rights expert and had representation from participants with expertise in, and from the following sectors: youth development, academic (political studies and psychology), medicine, the presidency, labour and business.

On reflection of the discussions in the course of the three-day dialogues, commission members identified gaps which are critical for addressing the challenges associated with labour migration. The first gap pertains to creating spaces for bringing to the fore innovation from youth in the labour space. This challenge is characterised by the retaining in employment the older generation, notably for their archival knowledge, but in turn alienating young people and fresh perspectives. Secondly, a concern was raised about the easy migration of people from the West into Africa and taking up professional service work thus leaving African young people without jobs even though have studied for the required skill sets whereas African nationals do not have easy access to a Western visa. Thirdly, a discussion is required regarding how labour migration is scientifically studied with a focus on the fluidity of African families as they live in two or more setting per time, a consequence of colonisation.

The discussions were organised according to three discussion points on the topic of labour migration namely, (1) causes, (2) underlying issues surrounding migration i.e., the trends, patterns, and drivers; and (3) opportunities for overcoming challenges and new approaches. In the discussion about opportunities for overcoming the challenges, migration was considered from an inter-country perspective but also in terms of integrating youth and incorporating new innovating ideas from young people into already existing country labour settings. Each of the three discussions brought into consideration how labour migration causality, its drivers and opportunities for solutions impacts on the children of labour migrants as well as younger youth members, that is the population under the age 18 and those in the care and custody of labour migrants.

The following thematic areas were tabled for consideration by the commission:







The following issues were discussed:

# a) What are the main causes of migration?

In understanding the causes of labour migration the Commission noted the criticality of a proper definition of migration which speaks to two kinds of migration, that is regular and irregular migration where regular migration take into consideration the orderliness and compliancy of visiting country rules and policies whereas irregular migration can be understood as unlawful or illegal migration. The causes were summarised to be mainly due to political unrest and carry consequences of loss of culture and identity to those who migrate to other countries. This has been noted to cause loss of culture and identity to those who migrate and further results in child-headed homes for the children left behind due to migration. Irregular/irregular migration can also cause challenges in the birth registration of migrant children or children of migrant's workers which impacts on their life chances and access to country benefits such as access to both basic and higher education due to not having birth certificates and identity cards and for those older than 18 years struggle to find employment due to documents. Young people who migrate with their caregivers or those who are left behind by their caregivers may experience psychological and mental health problems because of the disruption to their lives and the struggles associated with migration; with even more serious consequences for migrant children in alternative care when the time for leaving care comes at the age of 18.

# b) Latest trends, pattens and drivers around migration

An ecological framework was applied to understanding labour migration intra-, inter- and outside of the African continent. Inter-Africa migration was identified as the highest migration trend with age, marital status, education and language being the biggest contributing factors. Civil wars in Third World Countries e.g. the DRC was identified as the biggest underlying cause of migration and under-scores all the other contributing factors such as individual or personal, family, community and societal reasons for people wanting to migrate from their countries of origin. Stringent laws in undemocratic countries were identified to lead to poor governance and poorly managed labour migration has been identified to cause a destabilisation of the African family unit and in turn negatively affects child and human development.

#### Therefor recommending:

- a) Cross board study on the impact of migration on the young people who have been displaced.
- b) Leverage on the positive impact migrants can have on economic growth and particular young migrant with critical skills.
- c) Enforce political stability through peace-keeping missions such as the African Union and the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia by creating political and economic sanctions on political groups that facilitate rebel groups.
- d) Strengthening strong laws for good governance in the proper auditing and classification of migrants and their skills when they enter countries.
- e) Introduce a country family strengthening approach that will limit migration through improving strategies for creating conducive environments; and
- f) Strengthen the Pan-African Parliament through greater visibility, a reform of policies that will foster accountability from member states, the servicing of a working mechanism, fostering the respect of sovereignty of countries and a consequent management plan for incompliance by member states.







# 3. Commission: Youth participation in African Continental Free Trade Area

# Commission facilitator: Nolo Mokoena

# Board Member: Thulisa Ndlela

# 1. Introduction

Africa is a large market fragmented into small pieces; 22 African countries have populations under 10 million. Trade is also frustrated by 107 unique borders between 54 states, regulatory standards, competition, investment intellectual property rights and services making the scaling of business across borders difficult. African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) consolidates Africa into 2.3 trillion US dollars market of 1.3 billion people, this has the potential to create market opportunities, scale economies, improved competition, and lower business costs (Talk more Chidede, Obert Bore, 2020). The AfCFTA is one of the vehicles for achieving AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration 1: "A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development". As such, it is important that the agreement recognizes the importance of youth in inclusion.

When African countries trade with themselves they exchange more manufactured and processed goods, have more knowledge transfer, and create more value. At the regional level, Southern African economies have, on average, the most sophisticated exports. "Historically, African markets were described as fragmented and lacking the scale to compete efficiently in the global arena. High tariffs, poor transport infrastructure, excessive border bureaucracy and divergent government regulations designed to protect each market from regional competitors made it extremely difficult and costly for African countries to trade with their neighbours. According to the World Economic Forum, intra-African trade accounts for 17% of African exports, compared with 59% for Asia and 68% for Europe. Increasing intra-African trade is key to Africa's long-term economic growth" (Justin Milo, 2021). According to AUDA-NEPAD, the average customs transaction in Africa involves 20–30 different parties, 40 documents, 200 data elements, and the rekeying of 60-70 percent of all data at least once. The typical multiplicity of government agencies operating on both sides of the same border doubles the bureaucracy at border posts and results in significant congestion and delays. It is estimated that cumbersome procedures entailed in customs processing can cost a consignment of about 185 US dollars for each day of delay (AUDA-NEPAD, 2020).

# **1.** Below are the Youth participation in African Continental Free Trade Area commission reflections.

#### Noting:

There is high potential for youth to get more involved in free trade across the African continent. The Africa we want is profitable, but inclusive and sustainable. Inclusiveness, in the context of the AfCFTA, means that benefits from opportunities offered by the AfCFTA are widely shared across all segments of the population including women and youth, thus achieving less inequality, equal opportunities and equitable distribution of Africa's wealth across classes, cultures, communities and genders in AfCFTA State Parties.

The following thematic areas were tabled for consideration by the commission:

# a) Finding a regional common currency for trade and goods standardisation.

- 1.1 The introduction of a common currency will create ease of doing business across African countries and thus smooth flow of goods and services.
- 1.2 Having a continental standard for goods and products being trade.
- 1.3 Ensure sufficient safeguarding of trade to unlock more trade in the continent.
- 1.4 African countries need to move away from physical cash and promotion of a cashless society. e.g., Eco-cash, mukuru







- b) Have a framework in place for the functioning of different regions and how to facilitate the use of this common currency. Currency regime.
- 1.1 The common framework helps us overcome language barrier. e.g. use of dominant indigenous language in a particular region and centralise it as a primary language for trade in those regions.
- 1.2 Security is important where trade is concerned when countries are going through tough time trade doesn't stop, it only influences the currency.
  - c) Use of technology as to enable this trade and open a market for all African. To capacitate young people and the ecosystem and enable free communication.
- 1.1 Capacitation of the environment, develop infrastructure to allow for this trade.
- 1.2 Alternative routes to deliver these goods to ensure the functioning of this trade in the case of obstacles in these already existing routes, i.e., open railways.
- 1.3 Create platforms that enable this free trade such as technological platforms using one currency to facilitate this trade.
  - d) Intergenerational integration to create a platform for young people to find expression in policy and decision making.
- 1.1 How to get the leadership in the AU to work with these young people and allow them to influence decision-making and transition with these young people ushering the continent to the 4<sup>th</sup> IR.

# 2. Therefore recommending:

- 1.1 There needs to be more capacitation and participation of young people in the African Continental Free Trad Africa Agreement.
- 1.2 The Adoption of the AfCFTA Women and Youth in Trade Protocol.
- 1.3 There need to be programmes that capacitate young enraptures on how to trade across African boarders to ensure better access to opportunities.
- 1.4 Create platforms that enable this free trade such as technological platforms using one currency to facilitate this trade.

# 4. Commission: Jobs and skills of the future

Commission facilitator: Christopher Seagateng

Board Member: Lebogang Mulaisi

#### 1. Introduction and background

The future of work refers to an informed perspective on what businesses and other organizations need to know about how work could shift (given digitization and other trends), plus how workforces and workplaces can prepare for those changes, big and small.

To map the future of work at the highest levels, we consider potential labour demand, the mix of occupations, and workforce skills that will be needed for those jobs. Our analysis looks at eight countries (China, France, Germany, India, Japan, Spain, the United Kingdom, and the United States) with diverse economic and labour market models, which together account for nearly half the world's population and over 60 percent of its GDP.







# 2. Below are the Future of work commission reflections.

# Noting:

That there is a huge demand that cannot be met due to a lack of resources and capacity to assist.

The following thematic areas were tabled for consideration by the commission:

- a) Who is responsible for investing into the skills of the future? Noting that:
- 1.1 The investment in skills of the future is a collective responsibility across all sectors, private, civilsociety and the public sector.
- 1.2 As such institutions such as SETAs and those in the private sector play a critical role in the reskilling and upskilling of young people.
- 1.3 The Education sector plays a fundamental role in training and shaping the graduates. As such, there ought to be an alignment between the skills demands of sectors and curriculum design.
- 1.4 The high rate of youth unemployment across Africa has resulted in limited opportunities for young people, particularly in skills of the future. With limited work opportunities comes limited access to participation in the development of African economies.

# b) What would be our role in skills development?

# Noting that:

- 1.1 There is a limited awareness amongst young people on the various opportunities available in skills of the future.
- 1.2 As such it is imperative that the education sector inform and educate learners on the new skills available.
- 1.3 The role, to educate and capacitate young people is reflective in the work of institutions such as SETA's.
- 1.4 Resources that can be used to teach future skills need to be put in place to match the level of future skills required.
- 1.5 Skills audit is a need to identify the skills gap and have a tracking process put in place to know which skills to offer. Future foresight.
- 1.6 Break down the educational structure to inform people how they can learn new skills.

# 3. Therefore recommending:

- 1.1 Establish Nelson Mandela Youth Dialogue working group on jobs and skills for the future.
- 1.2 Propose an investment in well-coordinated research on skills tracker and skills data bank.
- 1.3 Education looking into learning and upscaling skills looking into education and how it can be improved in the curriculum for future skills.







#### **OBJECTIVES OF THE NMYD**

- To provide a platform for constructive dialogue between South African young people and their peers within the African continent and beyond;
- To deliberate on contemporary socio-economic issues that catalyse long term change, in support for quality education and skills development; youth employment and entrepreneurship; physical and mental health promotion; social cohesion and nation-building as well as effective and responsive youth development machinery;
- To leverage on the existing programmes that are in line with the national and international instruments, including the National Youth Policy, African Youth Charter, and the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA);
- To showcase the African cultural heritage;
- To promote Pan Africanism through orientation to Ethical Leadership style; and
- To inculcate the spirit of patriotism amongst African youth through fostering social cohesion and nation building.
- To cultivate and harness the potential of a new generation of young African leaders who will guide Africa's transition to the next frontier.

#### DELIVERABLES

A concept document for NMYD was developed and focused on the following elements:

- Content development
- Programme design
- Main plenary with dialogues
- Thematic sessions
- Excursion for delegates
- News coverage by GCIS platforms
- Social media including life streaming.
- Video recording including short format videos by delegates.
- Accreditation of all delegates in line with SSA's guidance
- Accreditation for media, crew, etc.







# **PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT**

The following are some of the NMYD that were developed including:

- Speakers' posters
- Conference booklet
- Banners (pull up and teardrop)
- Fencing banners
- Accreditation tags
- Branding, which was incorporated into the stage design, etc.











#### PR & MEDIA

The NMYD was covered in various media including:

- GCIS platforms
- News24
- SA News
- SABC
- Mosselbay Advertiser
- WSU newsletter
- Daily Dispatch
- Vukuzenzele

The following are links to the coverage received on NMYD:

- 1. https://www.gcis.gov.za/sites/default/files/MDTIssue9of2023.pdf
- 2. <u>https://www.wsu.ac.za/~wsuacza/index.php/media-center/latest-news/286-wsu-newsletter/590-songca-urges-africa-to-proactively-educate-its-youth-at-inaugural-nelson-mandela-youth-dialogue</u>
- 3. <u>https://www.sabcnews.com/sabcnews/youth-call-for-energy-transition-that-will-create-business-opportunities-across-africa/</u>
- 4. <u>https://www.mosselbayadvertiser.com/News/Article/National/president-ramaphosa-to-participate-in-youth-dialogue-202303081100</u>
- 5. <u>https://www.news24.com/news24/southafrica/news/my-generation-won-political-freedom-you-have-to-win-economic-freedom-ramaphosa-tells-youth-20230310</u>
- 6. <u>https://www.sanews.gov.za/south-africa/president-ramaphosa-participate-youth-dialogue</u>
- 7. <u>https://www.dispatchlive.co.za/news/2023-03-11-africa-needs-principled-ethical-leaders-ramaphosa-tells-youth/</u>
- 8. <u>https://gt.linkedin.com/posts/gugu-mkhize-23271431\_the-inagural-nelson-mandela-youth-dialogue-activity-7040760697613398016-kKAp</u>







#### **ADVISORIES AND STATEMENTS**



#### SOCIAL MEDIA

- The NYDA social media platforms were used to circulate information on NMYD.
- Hashtags were used to amplify the NMYD

Below are some of the posts which were shared to generate engagement online. We have also included post insight to indicate number of reach, engagement and impressions created:

National Youth Development Agency Published by Nyda Ris 🗣 · March 12 · 🎯			
CEO of the NYDA Mr Waseem Carrim facilitated the conversation for the second panel, that looked at 'Jobs and skill of the future'. Johing him will be the CEO of INSETA, Ms Gugu Mikhize; Acting CEO of AgriSETA, Mr Hermanus; Mr Tom Mikhwanazi, CEO of W & R and Chairperson of Portfolio Committee on Higher Education, Ms Nomendulus Mikhstiwwa.			
#NMYD2023 #OurYouthOurFuture			
A second se		Post Insights	×
	Total Insights See more details about your po	ist.	>
HELENMANDELA	Post Impressions 🚯	Post reach 🚯	Post Engagement 🚯
	29,444	22,860	700
		grow your audience. opment Agency could reach 6058 more p ch estimates	beople for every ZAR560 you spend.
		Boost post	





68 🙄



# National Youth Development Agency Published by Nyda Rus • March 13 · Ø The sun came out to play this morning under the African sky and delegates walk in as we draw to a close for the last day of the NNVD. However, it isn't the end but the beginning of revolutionizing Africa together, for a bright future. #NMVD2023 #OurYouthOurFuture



	Post Insights	×
Total Insights See more details about your post.		>
Post Impressions () 23,371	Post reach  17,012	Post Engagement 🚯
<ul> <li>Keep boosting to grow your audience.</li> <li>National Youth Development Agency could reach 6058 more people for every ZAR560 you spend.</li> <li>Learn More about reach estimates</li> </ul>		
Boost post		

▲ National Youth Development Agency Published by tyda iss ● what 13: ● Honourable Deputy Minister Alvin Botes of the Department of International Relations & Cooperation walks in with the WTOA CEO MV Waseem Carrin to address the youth on the last day of the Webs of Anadela' bouth Dalogue.

3 share:

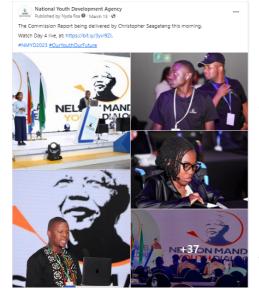


	Post Insights	×
Total Insights See more details about your post.		>
Post Impressions 🚯	Post reach 🚯	Post Engagement 🚯
13,243	11,402	468
Keep boosting to grow National Youth Developm Learn More about reach er	ent Agency could reach 7121 more p	people for every ZAR560 you spend.
	Boost post	









	Post Insights	×
otal Insights ee more details about your po	st.	
Post Impressions	Post reach (1)	Post Engagement 🚯
Keep boosting to g National Youth Develor spend.	pment Agency could reach 7315	more people for every ZAR560 you
Learn More about rea	un esumates	

National Youth Development Agency
 Published by Myda Ras • March 13 •
 March 13 •
 March 13 •
 March 14 •

...



	Post Insights	×	
Total Insights See more details about your post.		>	
Post Impressions () 21,157	Post reach 🚯	Post Engagement 🚯	
<ul> <li>Keep boosting to grow your audience.</li> <li>National Youth Development Agency could reach 7121 more people for every ZAR560 you spend.</li> <li>Learn More about reach estimates</li> </ul>			
Boost post			







# Some of the delegates, speakers and programme director shared content about NMYD on their platforms:



Asanda Luwaca @AsaLuwaca · Mar 15 Yesterday we concluded our 4-day dialogue by receiving closing remarks from Deputy Minister of International Relations and Cooperation





Karabo Mokgonyana (She/Her) @K Mokgonyana · Mar 18



Njabulo @jnrMakubo · Mar 14 .... Very informative and well coordinated Day 2 which concluded with a Tour to the Nelson Mandela Museum in Umtata. Labour Migration Panel Discussion was brief but informative. Looking forward to Day 3 #NMYD @NYDARSA







Q 1 **t**] 6 • 23 ı**|**,1 2,681 ſ

Hazel Mandaza @hazel\_mandaza · Mar 11 ... In our diversity, us as Africans shall remain united as the children of one: MOTHER  $\ensuremath{\mathsf{AFRICA}}$ @NelsonMandelaYouthDialogue

#CyrilR



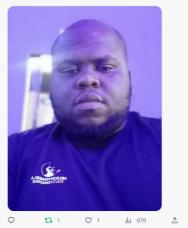








Njabulo @jnrMakubo - Mar 11 ... Day 1 was a very informative and thought provoking day. Looking forward to Day 2, especially the topic of Youth Participation in Africa Free Trade #NMYD2023 @NYDARSA



# Walter Sisulu University also use their platforms to share content:



#### The Presidency also shared content:



Q 20 tl 19 ♥ 73 III 14.4K ♪

#### GCIS in the EC and WC:











#### Post by the Department of International Relations:



Q 1 tl 3 ♡ 9 llil 1,985 tl







#### Coverage on Vukuzenzele:



#### Youth in business:



#### SA Gov News:









••••

#### UJ Centre for Africa-China Studies:



UJ Centre for Africa-China Studies - CACS @UjCacs · Mar 13 NELSON MANDELA YOUTH DIALOGUE

Dr. Emmanuel Matambo was invited to form part of a panel aimed at providing a platform for constructive dialogue between young people and their peers within the African continent and beyond.

#### #NMYD2023 #OurYouthOurFuture #NYDA

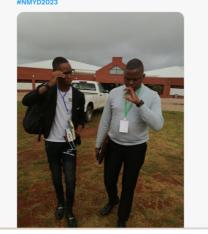
#### @go2uj @EKMatambo



#### **MN Foundation:**

MNFoundation @mnf\_org · Mar 12 Walking together after commissions regards the 'Skills of the future', the Founder and together with Comrade Chris Seasateng DSG of PAN AFRICAN YOUTH UNION

@NYDARSA @ActivateZA **#NMYD2023** 



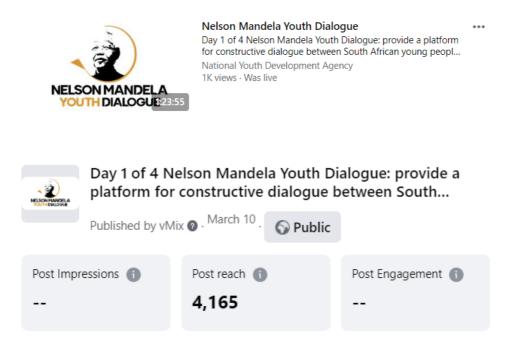






#### SOCIAL MEDIA ANALYTICS

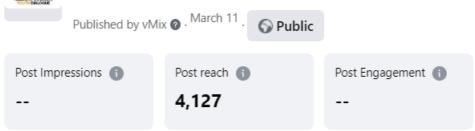
Day 1: The video has 1000 views. This post reached a total of 4,165 people.



Day 2: The broadcast was watched +1200 times. It reached 4, 127 accounts.



Day 2 of 4 Nelson Mandela Youth Dialogue: provide a platform for constructive dialogue between South...

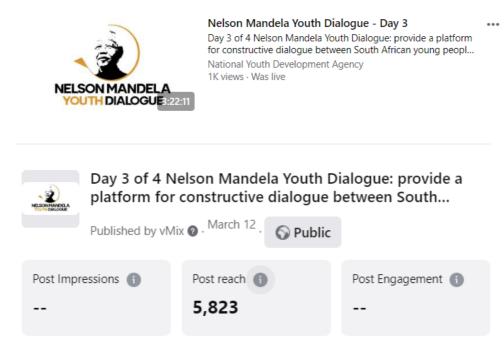








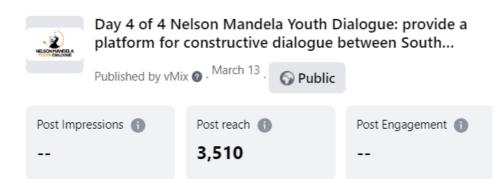
# Day 3: The video has +1000 views. It reached 5, 823 people.



Day 4: This video accumulated 918 views. It reached 3,510 people.



Nelson Mandela Youth Dialogue - Day 4 Day 4 of 4 Nelson Mandela Youth Dialogue: provide a platform for constructive dialogue between South African young peopl... National Youth Development Agency 918 views · Was live









# **SPEAKER, FACILITATOR & DELEGATE SUPPORT**

The NYDA provider support to all speakers, facilitators, delegates and media.

Below is a sample of communication piece:



#### **ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN**

The following additional activities were undertaken for the NMYD 2023:

- Gala dinner
- Screenings
  - o Visit to Robben Island
  - The life and times of Nelson Mandela
- Tour of the Nelson Mandela Museum





#### **PROJECT SUCCESSES**

- The NMYD artwork was developed, shared and applied on all marketing collateral and conference booklet.
- This assisted with ensuring that the NMYD 2023 identity was solidified amongst delegates, speakers and stakeholders.
- The event was live streamed for the four days to enable reach for those who could not attend.
- The NMYD also received media coverage.
- Set up of structures, venue and stage were completed on time and breakdown was also managed within the agreed time frame with WSU.
- Approvals were received on time which enabled the smooth running of the event:
  - o Site inspection and confirmation of the right venues to use
  - $\circ \quad \text{Engagement with relevant stakeholders}$
  - $\circ$  JOC
  - o Compliance certificates
  - o Appointment of safety officer
  - $\circ$  Shuttle service
  - Accommodation venues, etc.

#### **PROJECT CONSTRAINTS**

The NMYD constraints of the project included:

- Lack of response from the Nelson Mandela Foundation
- Late start of the programme on some days
- Late arrival of delegates from hotels

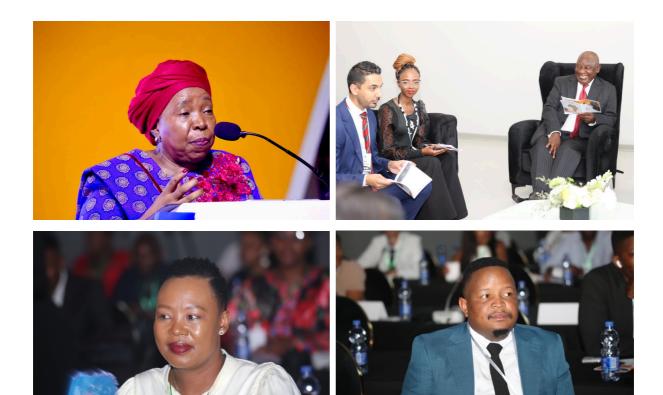
#### GALLERY









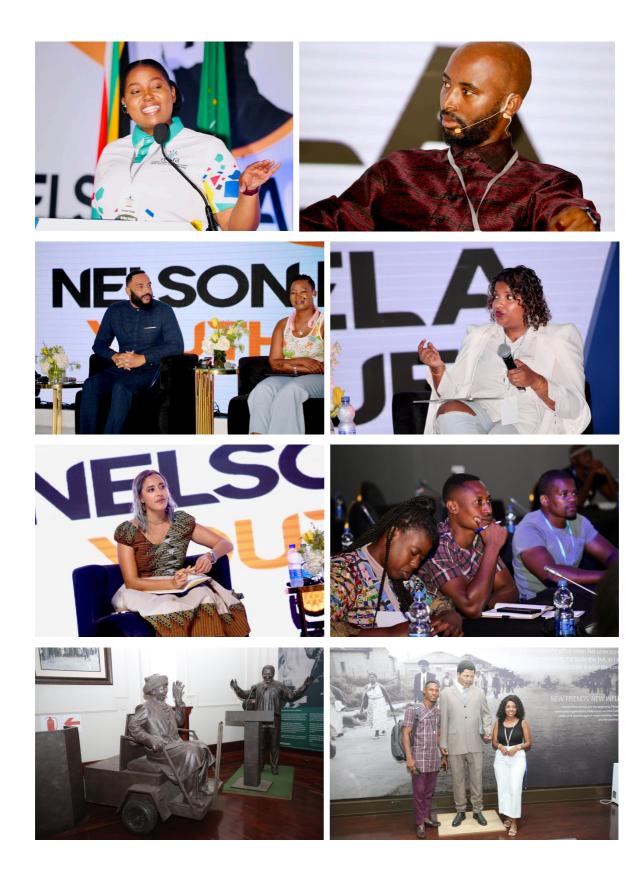






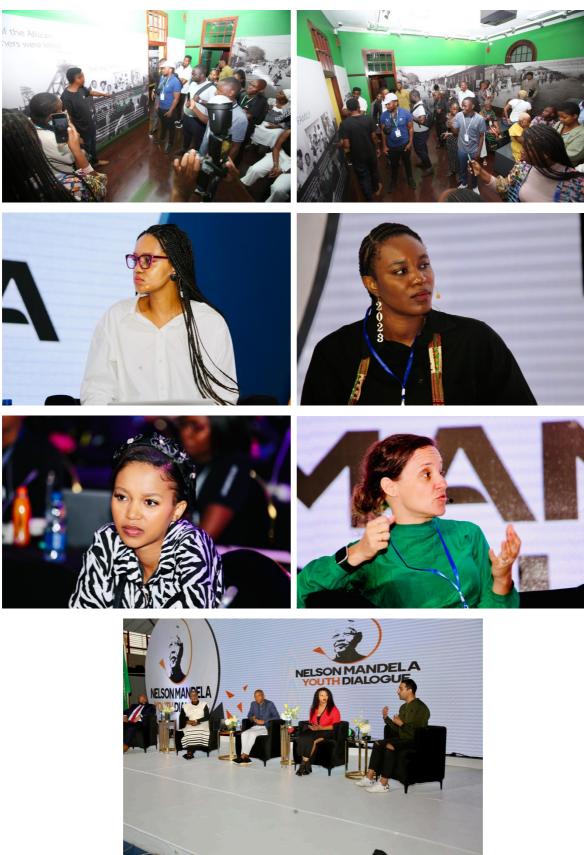








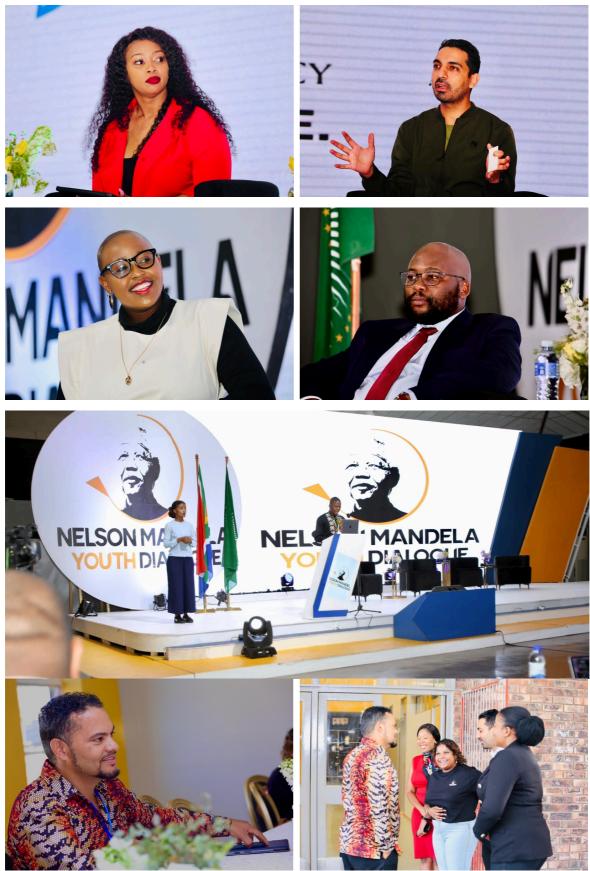




















# THANK YOU



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