"Potential Solutions to Economic Exclusion of the Youth, particularly Women in South Africa" By: Mr Sabelo Mgotywa NUMYF

The Outline

Definition of Economic Exclusion (EE)

Extent of the Problem

Proposed Potential Solutions to EE:

- Legislative Solution
- Economic Solution (Economic and Industrial Policies)
- Political Solution
- Societal Value System
- NUM Experience on EE
- Concluding Remarks

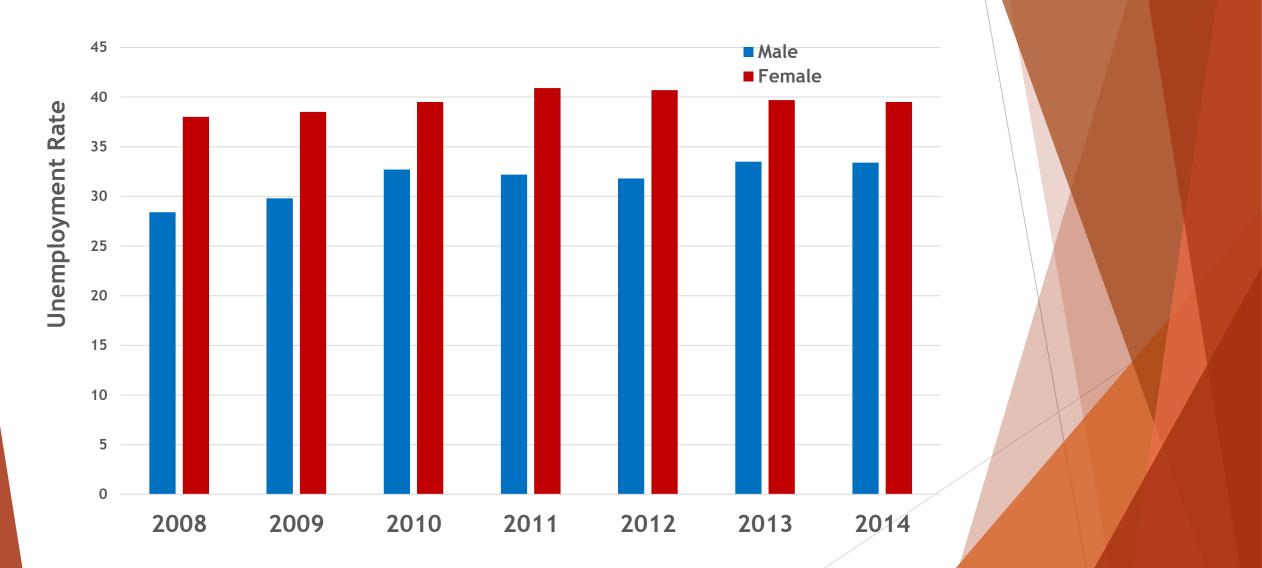
Definition of Economic Exclusion

- EE Exclusion or discrimination affecting individuals in a society, denying them access to employment, economic benefits, education, resources and services, denies them empowerment
- > Youth People aged between 14-35 years in South Africa
- EE exists in many forms in the society
- In SA EE has been has been responsible to poverty trap and inequalities and social discontentment

Extent of the Problem

- Youth Unemployment is a key indicator of EE
- Youth unemployment remain unacceptably high in SA. More female youth are unemployed than male - 39% female; 33% male in 2014
- Youth Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) rate for youth aged 15-24 years in 2014 was 34,2%, but was higher for women (36,1%) compared to men (32,3%) (StatsSA, 2014)

Extent of youth Unemployment (Male & Female)



EE Factors For Female Youth

- Shortage of Skills: many young women do not possess required skills that makes them employable
- Health and Pregnancy: Among the HIV positive 15 24 age group, 77% of them are female. This limit them from participating in the mainstream economy (Lovelife Research Findings)
- Cultural Practices: E.g. Ukwendiswa make you women vulnerability to EE
- Workplace Discrimination: Male preferences in certain economic sectors
- **Exploitation:** Employing women in low paying work

Potential Solutions: Legislative

Supportive Legislation and institutions are place:

- The Gender Equality Bill (2013): aimed at enforcing 50/50 gender parity in both the public and private sector.
- Employment Equity Act: aimed at eliminating discriminatory employment policies at the workplace, and supporting equal opportunities across genders
- Department for Women, Children and People with Disabilities: aiming at advancing women empowerment
- Legislative solution: Effective enforcement of existing legislations by government. Employers and trade unions could play a supportive role.

Potential Solutions: Economic

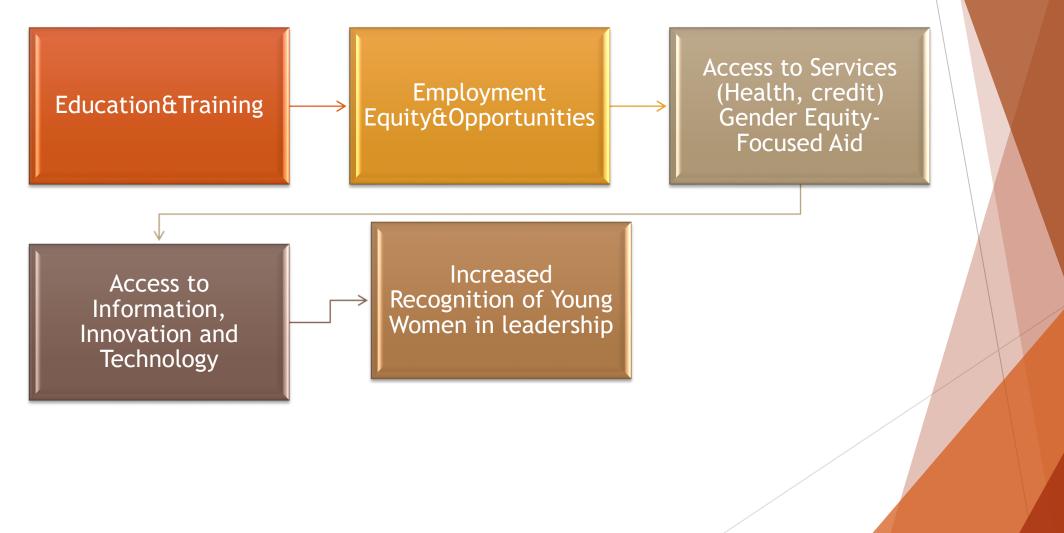
Accelerate Women Economic Empowerment Initiatives:

- Training and entrepreneurship skills in running small business
- Ease access to business finance for young women projects
- Establish business management support structures for women
- Frequent and targeted career advancement expos for young women
- Youth Women Focused Education

Potential Solutions: Political

- Get all spheres of government to implement applicable legislations
- Female youth empowerment be part of political parties manifestos
- Gender representation quotas be actively persuade by government

Breaking the Cycle of EE Young Women - the Education and Training



Breaking the Cycle of EE Young Women - the Societal Value Systems role



NUM Experience on EE

Concluding Remarks and Recommendations

- EE of young women remains the problem in country: Some of the solutions going forward
- Enforcement of applicable Legislation
- Create awareness amongst the female youth about legislation that support young women empowerment
- Increase stakeholders involvement in female youth empowerment initiative (Include trade unions)
- National Youth Development Agency (NYDA): should have special department and programmes for female youth empowerment
- National support for initiatives aimed at supporting young women to make inroads into male-dominated sectors such as mining

THANK YOU