[](https://www.google.co.za/url?sa=i&url=https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coat_of_arms_of_South_Africa&psig=AOvVaw0CTbFwRmDX3giRgd8v0ozi&ust=1582610266526000&source=images&cd=vfe&ved=0CAIQjRxqFwoTCKiUrenA6ecCFQAAAAAdAAAAABAD)

**DRAFT CONCEPT**

**DOCUMENT FOR 2022**

**YOUTH MONTH**

**04 May 2022**

**INTRODUCTION**

In 1994, June 16 was declared as commemoration of National Youth Day in South Africa. This is the day the country reflects on the massacre of school children during the Soweto Uprising of 1976. Each year, June 16 is therefore a day to recognise the struggles of the youth of 76 and celebrate the impact they brought in the liberation of our country.

It is estimated that 20,000 students took part in the protests. In remembrance of the events of 16 June 1976, June 16 every year since 1994 is now a public holiday in South Africa, named – The [Youth Day](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Youth_Day#South_Africa).[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soweto_uprising#cite_note-6)

The year 2022, will mark 46 years since the 1976 Student uprising. As part of the youth month programme, there will also be commemoration of the Youth Day.

**BACKGROUND**

The June 16, 1976, uprising that began in Soweto and spread countrywide, profoundly changed the socio-political landscape in South Africa. Events that triggered the uprising can be traced back to policies of the Apartheid government, which resulted in the introduction of the Bantu Education Act in 1953.

The 1974 decree was intended to force the reverse of the decline of Afrikaans amongst the black Africans. The b[lack South African](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bantu_peoples_in_South_Africa) high school students in Soweto, protested the *Afrikaans Medium Decree* of 1974, which forced all black schools to use [Afrikaans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afrikaans) and English in equal amounts as languages of instruction.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soweto_uprising#cite_note-Ndlovu_327-7)

The association of Afrikaans with the [Apartheid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apartheid) system prompted the black South Africans to prefer English. Even the [Bantustan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bantustan) regimes, chose English as an indigenous African official language. In addition, English was gaining prominence as the language most often used in commerce and industry. The [Afrikaner](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afrikaner)-dominated government used the clause of the 1909 Union of South Africa Act, that recognised only English and Dutch, with the latter replaced as an official language by Afrikaans in 1925..[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soweto_uprising#cite_note-8) All schools had to provide instruction in both Afrikaans and English as medium of instructions, but the [white South African](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_South_African) students learned other subjects in their [home language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_language).

The rise of the [Black Consciousness Movement](http://www.sahistory.org.za/20th-century-south-africa/black-consciousness-movement) (BCM) and the formation of [South African Students Organisation](http://www.sahistory.org.za/topic/south-african-student-organisation-saso) (SASO), raised the political consciousness of many students while others joined the wave of anti-Apartheid sentiment within the student community. When the language of Afrikaans alongside English was made compulsory as a medium of instruction in schools in 1974, the black students began mobilizing one another.

On the morning of 16 June 1976, between 3000 and 10 000 students were mobilized by the [South African Students Movement](https://www.sahistory.org.za/south-african-students-movement)'s Action Committee supported by the BCM. This Soweto uprising was a series of [demonstrations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demonstration_(protest)) and protests led by black school children in [South Africa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Africa). Between 10,000 and 20,000[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soweto_uprising#cite_note-14) black students from numerous Sowetan schools, began to protest in the streets of [Soweto](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soweto) in response to the introduction of [Afrikaans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afrikaans) as the [medium of instruction](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medium_of_instruction) in local schools.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soweto_uprising#cite_note-2) Those students, walked from their schools to Orlando Stadium for a [rally](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demonstration_(people)) to protest having to learn in Afrikaans in school. Many students who later participated in the protest arrived at the school that morning without prior knowledge of the protest, but agreed to become involved. The protest was planned by the Soweto Students' Representative Council's (SSRC) Action Committee,[[15]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soweto_uprising#cite_note-15) with support from the wider [Black Consciousness Movement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Consciousness_Movement). The teachers in Soweto also supported the march after the Action Committee emphasized good discipline and peaceful actions.

[Tsietsi Mashinini](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Teboho_MacDonald_Mashinini) led students from Morris Isaacson High School to join up with others who walked from [Naledi High School](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naledi_High_School).[[16]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soweto_uprising#cite_note-16) The students marched peacefully to demonstrate and protest against the government’s directive.

The march was meant to culminate at a rally in Orlando Stadium. However, on their way, the demonstrating students were met by heavily armed police. The students also found out that, the police had barricaded the road along their intended route. The leader of the action committee asked the crowd not to provoke the police, and the march continued on another route and eventually ended up near Orlando High School.[[17]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soweto_uprising#cite_note-17) Students sang and waved placards with slogans such as, "Down with Afrikaans", "Viva [Azania](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Azanian_People%27s_Organisation)" and "If we must do Afrikaans, [Vorster](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/B._J._Vorster) must do [Zulu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zulu_language)".

Although the rally was intended to be a peaceful protest, those events soon got out of control and riots were seen all over the country. The students were met by fierce [police brutality](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Police_brutality) as the police fired teargas to the crowd and later live ammunition. Hundreds of school-going children, students were shot and killed during the protest. The number of people killed in the uprising is usually given as 176, but estimates of up to 700 have been made.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soweto_uprising#cite_note-3)[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soweto_uprising#cite_note-Harrison_1987-4)[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soweto_uprising#cite_note-5)The rally resulted in a widespread revolt that turned into an uprising against the government. Although the uprising began in Soweto, it spread across the country and carried on until the following year.

The aftermath of the events of June 16, 1976, had dire consequences for the Apartheid government. Images of the police firing on peacefully demonstrating students led to an international revolution against South Africa as its brutality was exposed. Meanwhile, the weakened and exiled liberation movements, received new recruits who were fleeing political persecution from their home, giving impetus to the struggle against the Apartheid system. However, this youth revolution did not see the eradication of the language immediately. Instead, it became a turning point for South Africa’s liberation campaign.

**STATUS OF THE YOUTH IN SOUTH AFRICA**

The youth constitute about 34,7% or 20,66 Million of the 59,62 Million South African population. The youth population is projected to reach about sixty-two million by 2023 and grow to 63 to 66 million by 2025.

According to the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) of the 4th quarter of 2021, young people are still struggling in the South African labour market.

South Africa’s unemployment rate increased by 0,4 of a percentage point to 35,3% in Q4:2021 compared to Q3:2021.

Graduates’ unemployment rate (11.8%) is sitting at 23,5% points lower than the national official unemployment rate.

Furthermore, youth aged 15-24 years and 25-34 years recorded the highest unemployment rates of 66,5% and 43,5% respectively.

There were about 10,2 million young people aged 15–24 years in Q4: 2021, of which 32,8% were not in employment, education, or training (NEET) – 3,0 percentage points higher than in Q4: 2020. In this age group, the NEET rate for males and females increased by 3,1 percentage points and 2,9 percentage points, respectively.

The NEET rate for females was higher than that of their male counterparts in both years (Figure 14a). Compared to Q4: 2020, the percentage of young persons aged 15–34 years who were not in employment, education, or training (NEET) increased by 2,9 percentage points from 41,8% to 44,7% (out of 20,6 million) in Q4: 2021.

Chart, bar chart

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In both Q4: 2020 and Q4: 2021, more than four in every ten young males and females were not in employment, education or training.

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Education and prior work experience play an important role in the labour market. Employers often prefer to employ those with previous work experience and a higher level of education. Unfortunately for the youth, lack of work experience is a stumbling block that results in them finding it hard to secure employment.

Those with jobs are often concentrated in Trade, Agriculture, and Finance and other business services industries.

In most cases, these young people have contracts that have unspecified duration, or the contracts are of a limited duration, and consequently do not have access to employee benefits such as medical aid, pension fund, paid sick leave and permanent employment.

The many challenges faced by the youth requires multipronged efforts from multiple stakeholders that simultaneously promote the development of sustainable livelihoods; reduce poverty and inequality; and prioritise the formulation of policies which create an enabling environment for youth development.

In addition of youth unemployment, some of the key identified changes, include:

* Lack of education and skills;
* Gender-based violence and femicide;
* Mental Health Issues;
* Unemployment;
* youth poverty; etc.

It is worth noting that, the above stated challenges affect the various youth groups differently. For instance, the youth with disabilities are among the most marginalized and poorest of the world’s youth population. They are more likely to face severe social, economic, and civic disparities as compared with able bodied youth. For many young people with disabilities, exclusion, isolation, and abuse as well as lack of educational and economic opportunities are daily experiences.

Bullying, family rejection, and homelessness are also real threats to the health and well-being of the LGBTQI+ young people. LGBTQI+ young people continue to face discrimination in their personal lives, in the workplace and the public sphere, and in accessing critical health care. This experience of discrimination leads to their adverse financial, mental, and physical well-being consequences.

Youth with mental health issues face challenges in their homes, school, community, and interpersonal relationships. Despite these challenges, for most youth, mental health distress is episodic, not permanent, and most can successfully navigate the challenges that come from experiencing a mental health disorder with treatment, peer and professional support services, and a strong family and social support network.

Young people are also engaged in agri-food systems in various ways including formal and informal work. It is therefore critical to develop knowledge, skills, and talent of youth as food security and nutrition providers. By so doing, we will be taking steps towards combatting poverty.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and femicide (F) is a persistent, widespread problem in South Africa and excessively impacts on women and children. The Crimes Against Women in South Africa Report by Statistics SA shows that, femicide in SA is five times higher than the global average. This scourge is systemic and deeply entrenched in institutions, cultures, and traditions of our society. This is also one of the human rights violation which has major social and developmental impacts for survivors of violence, families, communities and society more broadly.

Each year during Youth Month, we dedicate ourselves and urge the nation to strengthen the resolve even under these very difficult circumstances, to work together to move South Africa towards realising the outcomes of the National Development Plan, through harnessing young people as instruments and assets of development.

**NATIONAL YOUTH POLICY 2020-2030**

The National Youth Policy for 2020-2030 (NYP 2030) is a cross-sectoral policy aimed at effecting positive youth development outcomes amongst young people at local, provincial, and national levels in South Africa.

It is developed collaboratively by multiple stakeholders in consultation with young people, for all young people in South Africa, with the intent to redress the wrongs and injustices of the past and to deal decisively with the persistent as well as new and emerging challenges of the country’s diverse youth.

The National Youth Policy focusses on the following pillars:

✓ Quality Education, Skills, and Second Chances;

✓ Economic transformation, Entrepreneurship and Job creation;

✓ Physical and Mental Health Promotion including Covid 19;

✓ Social Cohesion and Nation Building; and

✓ Effective and responsive youth development machinery.

The National Youth Policy (NYP) 2030, proposes various policy interventions in lign with the above stated pillars, to strengthen youth development, both during and post Covid-19 era. It advocates for the need for key players within the state, namely: government, private and civil society sectors, to intensify their commitments in prioritising the development and empowerment of the youth.

The objectives of the NYP 2020 are to:

* Consolidate and integrate youth development into the mainstream of government policies, programmes, and the national budget; and
* Strengthen the capacity of key youth development institutions for integrated and coordinated delivery of youth services.

**INTEGRATED YOUTH DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY**

The National Youth Policy, which is one of NYDA’s legislative frameworks, advocates for the integrated youth development, hence a strategy was developed to implement the Policy. The strategy referred to here is the Integrated Youth Development Strategy (IYDS). This is a plan developed to achieve the goals and objectives of the National Youth Policy. The IYDS has been developed to be a holistic and integrated strategy that responds to all socio-economic needs of young people in South Africa.

The strategy is crafted to guide the Private, Civil Society and NGO sectors to initiate programmes that are aligned to the national priorities in response to the needs of the youth. This, will allow for effective coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the interventions implemented by all stakeholders and for reporting in a systematic fashion.

The IYDS report also provides for assessment and evaluation progress in relation to the goals and targets reflected by the National Departments within the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF). The IYDS sets out the actual programmes, targets as well as the resources required for implementation.

**THE PRESIDENTIAL YOUTH EMPLOYMENT INTERVENTION**

To get more young people to be active participants in the economy of our county, government has under the Presidential Youth Employment Intervention, initiated various youth development and empowerment interventions to support young people. These interventions include formal education and training; learnerships and internships as well as support for youth entrepreneurship.

The Presidential Youth Employment Intervention is further based on the existing priorities. Its activities give practical expression to the priorities outlined in the National Development Plan (NDP), which provides for implementation of several core policies and programmes inclusive of those seeking to address youth unemployment. It further gives expression to priorities within the National Youth Policy, the National Accords (e.g. on youth and skills); accelerates and mainstreams the National Youth Service Programme across government and in the National Outcomes (and the related Medium Term Strategic Framework).

An amount of R18.4 billion is allocated in 2022/23 and 2023/24 to support short-term creation of jobs under the Presidential Youth Employment Intervention.

**ENABLING ACCESS FOR THE YOUTH**

**SA Youth.Mobi**

SA Youth.Mobi is part of the "Presidential Youth Employment Intervention" and is supported by the National Youth Development Agency, Harambee Youth Employment Accelerator, the Department of Employment and Labour, the Department of Higher Education and Training, and the Development Bank of South Africa. It is an employment network for South Africa’s youth to access learning and work opportunities. It is a 100% free opportunity for young unemployed South Africans and it helps connect them to a range of services and work readiness training opportunities.

SA Young people are encouraged to join the network to improve their employability from the age of 15. However, work opportunities are only available to young people over the age of 18.

**Youth Explorer**

The Youth Explorer provides a range of information related to young people in one easily accessible place. Indicators on young people’s education, economic opportunities, family and living environment, health and more are made available.

The Youth Explorer portal, an initiative of the University of Cape Town’s (UCT) [Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (SALDRU)](https://www.saldru.uct.ac.za/courses/) that aims to understand the “multiple deprivations” that young people in South Africa face, has received a major boost. The optimised portal now lists basic services such as healthcare facilities; learning institutions; and labour centres relevant to young people in the country.

[The Youth Explorer portal](https://www.youthexplorer.org.za/) was launched in 2017 in partnership with OpenUp, a civic technology organisation, and government partners. It aims to grow a coherent understanding of the challenges that South Africa’s youth face in different geographical [areas]. The latest adaption is a significant step towards achieving that goal, and to ensuring that information mapped on the portal can be used to guide young people who are not in education, employment, or training (NEET) in South Africa, on using the services available in their communities and beyond.

**mPowa**

mPowa, a member of the SA Youth Network, is a mobile app for South African youth, providing them with location-based and profile-specific information services relating to employment, education and entrepreneurship. The app points users to resources and opportunities based on their preference settings. It means that the user can easily find real-time information on entrepreneurship-related workshops, courses, calls for proposals, etc., within their immediate location/ vicinity.

With this app, job seekers won’t miss out on, for example, a soft skills workshop, a seminar on how to conduct an interview, a course in coding or other opportunities that may be happening there and then in their area. It also offers information on youth centres, colleges, free Wi-Fi spots, other resources that can help young people overcome the logistic obstacles they face when chasing that dream job.

The app is not only for those who wish to find employment, but it is also for the young with entrepreneurial mind. Whether they have been building a business for years; or are nurturing a recent start-up or simply have a great business idea, the app will connect them with a plethora of resources such as financial assistance like those offered by seda or mentorship programmes such as one of mLab’s own multiple start-up accelerator programmes.

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**FOCUS OF THE YOUTH MONTH 2022**

**Week 1: Youth Entrepreneurship**

Youth entrepreneurship continues to play a positive role in addressing the current unemployment challenges in our country. Furthermore, youth entrepreneurship is considered an important factor in economic growth, job creation, and poverty alleviation. It is therefore critical that during the first week of Youth Month, we focus on activities that focusses on the importance of youth entrepreneurship. These activities can be hosted in conjunction with organisations such as Sefa, SEDA, etc.

During this week, we will partner with a media house to host a show whereby young people can pitch their business ideas and ultimately win grant funding by the NYDA.

**Week 2: Jobs Imbizo**

The private and public sector needs to continuously generate innovative ideas of stimulating youth employment creation across our economy. It is therefore important that during the second week, we partner with Department of Labour and other organisations who have job opportunities for the youth – showcase these opportunities and encourage young people to access them.

**Week 3: Youth in international solidarity**

Youth continue to be committed and have vision for one global activism. We must strive to see a youth committed to being patriotic and as a result, week three will see us hosting the 16 June event and the President’s address, the Opportunities corner, etc.

**Week 4: National Youth Service**

The revitalised NYS programme, one of the Presidential Youth Employment Intervention (PYEI) components, scales up opportunities for young people to contribute to the development of their community by participating in specific community services that meet priority needs. The programme will unlock young people's agency and offer them opportunities to earn an income and gain work experience while actively contributing to nation-building.

As we close off Youth Month, we would like to showcase the work done by implementing partners and have a Call to Action which seeks to encourage more young people and other partners to participate in youth service.

Youth Month 2022 activities to support the weekly themes will include:

* Launch of Youth Month on Wednesday, 01 June 2022
* National Youth Service activations across the country with the focus on Disaster Recovery in KZN
* Trailblazers Campaign
* Activities hosted by the various government departments
* Youth Month competition
* I am the Flag National Symbols Art Mural and dialogues’
* I choose to be active Sport Activations
* LoveLife Games
* 16 June commemoration event
* Opportunities Corner
* Launch of the NYDA’s Brand Ambassadors programme
* Beneficiaries site visits with members of the media
* Buy Youth Campaign, or Youth Market
* Youth Month Polls aligned to weekly themes

The Youth Month activities seek to:

* Highlight challenges faced by the youth;
* Present possible solutions through dialogues;
* Showcase opportunities available for the youth;
* Celebrate youth achievements, etc.

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES FOR YOUTH MONTH 2022**

* To educate and commemorate 46 years of Soweto uprisings;
* To raise awareness to the upcoming Youth Month activities;
* To foster dialogue on challenges faced by the youth;
* To promote social cohesion and collaborations amongst the youth;
* To showcase opportunities available to the youth;
* To highlight IYDS progress and showcase key government programmes.

**EXPECTED OUTCOMES**

* National Commemoration, creating awareness and marking of 2022 National Youth Day.
* Showcase youth employment opportunities and youth entrepreneurship.
* Promote patriotism, volunteerism, and social cohesion through the various 2022 Youth Month activities
* Promote inclusivity to enable youth to become active participants in the economy of our country.
* Keep the spirit of heroes and heroines alive by recognizing their contribution towards youth emancipation.

**PROPOSED THEME FOR YOUTH MONTH 2022**

*“Promoting sustainable livelihood and resilience of young people for a better tomorrow”*

**ARTWORK FOR YOUTH MONTH 2022**

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**Through the Youth Month artwork, we want to reemphasise:**

* The fact that we cannot forget past
* We must continue to acknowledge the importance of youth power
* Young people are resilient and continue to raise their hands up to access opportunities available to them
* Young people have rich perspectives, and their voices must be heard
* Young people are key global change makers and must be consulted to step in with solutions
* Young people are instrumental in building the SA in which we want to live in – vibrant and alive with possibilities.

**YOUTH MONTH LAUNCH – 1 JUNE**

The 2022 Youth Month programme will be launched in a form of a

1. Morning Assembly Address at Morris Isaacson High School:
   1. kick off of the Youth Month competition;
   2. an opportunity afforded to some of the students to win laptops/tablets

Morris Isaacson School played an important role at the start of the Soweto Uprising in 1976. Tsietsi Mashinini was a student at this school and was the leader of the march of protest.

In 1993, Nelson Mandela visited the school to celebrate its role in the Soweto uprisings and nation’s transformation.

This school therefore, presents a perfect background against which we should launch Youth Month 2022 and to set the tone for the June 16 commemoration.

Wreath laying ceremony at Hector Peterson Memorial, with key dignitaries including:

* Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane;
* Minister Nathi Mthethwa;
* NYDA Board members;
* June 16 Foundation members; and
* SAYC officials.

1. Post the wreath laying ceremony, a media conference to unpack the Youth Month 2022 activities will be hosted.

**Unique selling point for the Youth Month launch:**

* NYDA Branch activations to emphasize the ERP system and encourage young people to apply online and access the agency’s products and services – **another way to continue enabling youth access**

The NYDA’s ERP system is a response to the market changes and the evolving needs of the young people.

This system affords the youth the opportunity to access the NYDA’s products and services easily as well as apply online without the need to visit the branch.

In addition to this, the NYDA ERP system will ensure improved customer service for the youth.

**PROPOSED PROGRAMME FOR THE YOUTH MONTH LAUNCH**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Time** | **Activity** | **Responsible** |
| **PART A**  07h30 – 08h00 | Address at Morris Isaacson High School  Launch of Youth Month 2022 competition | Selected guests led by the NYDA Chairperson |
| **PART B**  08h30 – 09h00 | Wreath laying ceremony at Hector Pietersen Memorial | Selected guests including Ministers and MEC led by the NYDA Chairperson |
| **PART C**  09h30 – 10h00 | **Media conference** - Unpacking Youth Month 2022 calendar of events | Led by the NYDA CEO |
| 10h00 – 10h05 | Opening remarks | Programme Director  Mr Waseem Carrim  CEO of the NYDA |
| 10h05 – 10h10 | Remarks from June 16 Foundation | Mr Oupa Moloto  June 16 Foundation |
| 10h10 – 10h15 | Remarks by the South African Youth Council | Mr Oagile Louw  President SAYC |
| 10h15 – 10h35 | Outline of the 2022 Youth Month Programme including Youth Day & launch of the Trailblazers’ Campaign | Ms Asanda Luwaca  NYDA Executive Chairperson |
| 10h35 – 10h55 | Message of Support | Mr Nathi Mthethwa  Minister: Department of Sports, Arts & Culture |
| 10h55 – 11h10 | Keynote Address | Ms Maite Nkoana-Mashabane  Minister: Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities |
| 11h10 – 11h30 | Q & A | All |
| 11h30 – 11h35 | Vote of Thanks | Ms Karabo Mohale  NYDA Executive Deputy Chairperson |
| 11h35 – 12h00 | Refreshments and Departure | All |

**PROPOSED PROGRAMME FOR JUNE 16**

* The 16 June Commemoration event will be held in the Eastern Cape
* Venue to be confirmed
* Format – the dialogue session – followed by the President’s 16 June address
  + Panellists to include:
    - SA Youth Candidate
    - YES Candidate
    - NYDA beneficiary
    - Young person with disability, etc.
* A total of five (5) panellists will join the President for a dialogue session. Each panel member will be given a topic to deliberate on, which will be aligned to the approved theme.
* The dialogue session will take place from 10h00 to 11h00 and will be followed by the President’s June 16 address.
* Guests will also be invited.
* Opportunities expo would include:
  + Various government departments and provinces;
  + Y-Explorer;
  + SA Youth. Mobi & Harambee;
  + Government programme beneficiaries, etc.;
  + mPowa;
  + DSAC – Sport activations;
  + Young Patriots Wall of National Symbols;
  + LoveLIFE Games.
  1. The 16 June commemoration would be broadcast on:
  + Radio (special focus on community radio)
  + Television
  + Social Media platforms

**DRAFT RUNNING ORDER FOR THE YOUTH DAY – 16 JUNE 2022 - after the Dialogue session**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Programme Directors: Minister of Sport, Arts & Culture,  Mr Nathi Mthethwa & MEC in the Eastern Cape Province  Sign language interpreters: |
| 11:00 | Singing of the National Anthem |
| 11:10 | Opening and Welcome remarks by the Premier of Eastern Cape Province |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | 11:25 | Message of Support by the Executive Chairperson of the NYDA: Ms Asanda Luwaca | | 11:45 | Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane invites President Cyril Ramaphosa to address the nation. | | 11:55 | Keynote Address by the President of the Republic of South Africa: HE Mr Matamela Cyril Ramaphosa | | 12:45 | Vote of thanks | | 13:00 | President and the entourage take leave | |

The 16 June commemoration plan will include a hybrid event and young people will be encouraged to take part in online events and other Youth Month activations.

**BUILD UP ACTIVITIES FOR 2022**

* The NYDA to brief the Ministry of DWYPD on plans for the Youth Month;
* Brief GCIS Internal Communicators Forum;
* Present the Youth month programme to various clusters and then to Cabinet for approval;
* Present to the Media Houses, etc.;
* Share the content on the NYDA’s and government’s social media platforms;
* Hashtags will be used to promote Youth Month 2022;
* Social media will be used to promote all Youth Month 2022 activities;
* Advertising to include mobile branding in the Eastern Cape which prominently carry 2022 Youth Month messages;
* Content will also be shared via WhatsApp to various groups including a media/ journalists group;
* Media advisory will be issued for the launch, 16 June event and other key activities;
* Opinion pieces for Youth Month 2022 will be drafted and circulated accordingly.

**KEY STRATEGIC PARTNERS**

The **Department of Sports, Arts and Culture in partnership with National Youth Development Agency**, will host the 2022 Youth Day Celebrations with the following stakeholders:

* The Presidency;
* Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities (DWYPD);
* Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD);
* Department of Basic Education (DBE);
* Department of Communications and Digital Technologies (DCDT);
* Department of Correctional Services (DCS);
* Department of Defence (DoD);
* Department of Employment and Labour (DEL);
* Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF);
* Department of Health (DoH);
* Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET);
* Department of Home Affairs (DHA);
* Department of Human Settlements (DHS);
* Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO);
* Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJ&CD);
* Department of Military Veterans (DMV);
* Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE);
* Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME);
* Department of Public Enterprises (DPE);
* Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA);
* Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI);
* Department of Science and Innovation (DSI);
* Department of Small Business Development (DSBD);
* Department of Social Development (DSD);
* Department of Tourism (DT);
* Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (the dtic);
* Department of Transport (DOT);
* Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS);
* Government Communication and Information System (GCIS);
* South African Police Service (SAPS);
* State Security Agency (SSA);
* District Municipality;
* Local Municipality;
* Community Cultural Organizations;
* South African Youth Council;
* Eastern Cape Provincial Government.

**ROLE OF THE NYDA**

The NYDA seeks to address challenges faced by the nation’s youth. The Agency derives its mandate from the legislative frameworks, including the National Youth Development Agency Act, 2008 (Act 54 of 2008) (NYDA Act), the National Development Plan 2030, the National Youth Policy 2030, and the draft Integrated Youth Development Strategy (IYDS).

The strategy of the NYDA can be summarized as follows:

* Economic development through youth entrepreneurship;
* Decent employment through jobs program;
* Social cohesion and pathway for economic emancipation through National Youth Service;
* Monitoring, evaluation, and reporting of an integrated youth development strategy.

Programmes implemented by the NYDA aim to facilitate and provide employment opportunities for youth to improve the inclusion of young people in the economy, through increased job creation, entrepreneurship, and business support, as well as skills development.

**ROLE OF DWYPD**

The mission of the Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities is to accelerate socio-economic transformation and implementation of the empowerment and participation of women, youth and persons with disabilities through oversight, legislation and policy development; monitoring, evaluation, and reporting as well as advocating for mainstreaming within sectoral interventions.

The department will ensure approval of the concept document by Cabinet.

**ROLE OF DSAC**

The Department of Sports, Arts and Culture is the custodian of National Days. Furthermore, the department seeks to transform the delivery of sports, arts and culture by ensuring equitable access, development and excellence at all levels of participation and to harness the socio-economic contributions that can create a better life for all South Africans.

The department will organise the youth day event.

**ROLE OF HOSTING PROVINCE**

The hosting province is set to provide the venue to host the 16 June Commemoration event. The province will also provide venue for meetings as well as provide financial support towards the commemoration event.

Eastern Cape has been proposed as the province to host the Youth Day 2022.

**COMMUNICATION IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

The communication implementation is supported by the:

1. GCIS;
2. DWYPD;
3. DSAC;
4. NYDA; and other relevant communications officials.

**MESSENGERS**

* Presidency;
* Premier of the Eastern Cape (the Host province);
* Ministry of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities;
* Ministry of Sport, Arts and Culture;
* Ministry of Communications;
* Other Ministries;
* NYDA;
* MECs, Mayors etc.
* Trailblazers/ Youth in Sports; Young/ emerging Creative

**CALENDAR OF EVENTS**

* A detailed calendar of events will be available, post the launch of Youth Month 2022

**THANK YOU!!**