

SKILLED YOUTH FOR DECENT JOBS

- Sustainable growth in South Africa through technical education



Meet Tebatso Mokoena

- Worked in the South African mines from 1989
- Truckdriver from 1993 and active in the Construction Workers Union, CAWU
- Elected as a shop steward from 1994 and later as a member of the union's National Executive Committee for Eastern Cape Province
- Elected as Chairperson for NUM in Eastern Cape Province from 2000, when CAWU merged with NUM

Coordinator for the construction sector in NUM

NATIONAL UNION OF MINE WORKERS - NUM

Founded in 1982, among others facilitated by South Africa's current President, Cyril Ramaphosa who became the first General Secretary. It has **176.232 members** in three sectors: Mines (134.002), Energy (14.866), Construction (27.364). Affiliated to the confederation COSATU, founded in 1985 by trade unions that were fighting against the apartheid system and committed to a nonracial, non-sexist and democratic South Africa in a strategic political alliance (the Tripartite Alliance) with the African National Congress (ANC) and the South African Communist Party (SACP). NUM is also a member of the Global Union Federation, Building and World Workers International (BWI).



Questions for discussion:

- \rightarrow What has skills education got to do with decent jobs and sustainable growth?
- → Can skills counteract precarious work and low salaries?
- → How can relevant skills education make it more attractive for African youth to be part of developing strong sustainable societies?
- → How can the role and engagement of labour market parties in skills education be increased?
- → Can Danish experience inspire in South Africa?



TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

South Africa has a population of 57 million – 46% are under 25 years. Only 14% of young people starting a technical education, graduate. Only 2.5% of a generation get skilled jobs







- South Africa has set up a SETA-system (Sector Education and Training Authority).
- 23 national sector-SETAs tripartite bodies with representation from employers, trade unions and authorities.
- Each SETA has a set of committees for each subject.

Challenges

Mis-match between companies' need and subjects taught. Barriers to young people's access. Under-resourced TVET colleges. Limited practice-oriented teaching and learning. Educators lack relevant industrial skills. Management, governance and effectiveness of Sector Education and Training Authorities (SETA).

- SETA's collect levies from employers for TVET and make the funds available.
- SETA's promote apprenticeship and learnership agreements.
- Trade unions and employers' organizations are not included in the boards of the technical schools.

Focus for collaboration between 3F and DI in South Africa

- Strengthen social dialogue between employers and trade unions
- Increase the role and effort of employers and trade unions to ensure young peoples' access to technical education and jobs

3F's International Work

3F has worked with international solidarity and development for more than 30 years in close collaboration with sister organisations, taking a point of departure in the partners own strategic plans. 3F adds experience from the Danish labour market model and also promotes south-south experience sharing across borders.

3F's programmes are implemented in South

and South East Asia, southern Africa, Latin America, the Middle East as well as Central- and Eastern Europe.

Responsible Desk Officer: Dorte Jørgensen, dorte.jorgensen@3f.dk

Contact 3F International: Head of Office: Jesper Nielsen,<u>jesper.nielsen@3f.dk</u> Read more:<u>https://tema.3f.dk/international</u>

3F, Danish Industry and the LO/FTF Council formed a Labour Market Consortium in 2017 and signed a strategic partnership agreement with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark for the promotion of well-functioning labour markets as a contribution to the UN Sustainable Development Goal 8.

- Improve companies' access to skilled labour
 - Focus on technical skills around green job



