

Chapter 12: Youth Unemployment and the Threat to Peace and Security: The Case of South Africa

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Abstract

South Africa's chronic and critically high rate of unemployment, particularly among youth, is cementing the country in a state of political, economic and social vulnerability. As one of the largest and most industrialised economies in Africa, it is perplexing that South Africa holds the highest level of youth unemployment in the continent. Notwithstanding South Africa's robust legal frameworks and sustained job-creation policy initiatives which arguably hold much promise for dealing with youth unemployment, our analysis suggests that efforts to date lack a holistic, consolidated approach to meaningfully resolving the issue of youth unemployment, the consequences of which threaten national and human security. This research adopts a literature review methodological approach and presents a synthesised narrative review on the current evidence and knowledge bases in the context of South Africa's youth unemployment. The overarching purpose of this literature review is to provide an overview of the multifaceted nature of youth unemployment in South Africa including the root cause, implications for national peace and security as well as an evaluation of the current strategies employed in tackling youth unemployment. Based on our analysis, we highlight the persistent challenge of South Africa's youth unemployment which pose significant political, economic and social threats to the nation. We provide some insights into potential pathways for dealing with South Africa's youth unemployment crisis, emphasizing in particular, a call for

a unified, coordinated national strategy to maximise efforts in addressing youth unemployment.

Keywords: Youth Unemployment, Peace and Security, BRICS, South Africa

Introduction

Unemployment is a global concern. The ILO defines persons in unemployment as the condition in which ‘those of working age who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity’ (ICLS 2023: 14). The International Labour Organisation (ILO) suggests that current workplace conditions are compounded by falling living standards, weak productivity and persistent inflation, have induced conditions for greater inequality, and are undermining efforts to achieve social justice (ILO 2024). With approximately 402 million people estimated to be unemployed globally (ILO 2024) unemployment has been ranked 27 out of a total of 34 in terms of the most severe global risks we may face over the next decade (Global Risks Report 2024). Of note, while regions including North America, Europe, Japan, Canada, Australia and the United Kingdom continue to sustain relatively low rates of total population unemployment (ranging between 2.4% and 6.3%), BRICS nations report significantly higher levels of total population unemployment which range between 4% and 33% (Statista 2024).

Youth remain disproportionately impacted by unemployment with global estimates indicating 65 million youth are unemployed (World Economic Forum 2024). Similar to unemployment rates across total populations, regions including North America, Europe and Australia report lower youth unemployment rates which range between 10.4% and 16.3%. This is in stark contrast to BRICS nations where youth unemployment estimates reflect rates of 24.4% in Brazil, 23.3% in India, 15.3% in China 20.1% in Russia and, most concerning, 59.6% in South Africa (Statista 2024).

Noting the estimated youth unemployment of 59.6% (among the highest globally) in South Africa, we agree with the analysis of demography experts who note that youth suffer most in the context of critically high unemployment (World Economic Forum 2024). It is no wonder then that Molobela (2023) refers to unemployment as one of the most appalling socio-

economic issues in South Africa. The persistent challenge of youth unemployment has pushed South Africa's economic development into a downward spiral toward underdevelopment and vulnerability (Monama 2024) which, as opined by Lebakeng (2024), generates an unease about the future of youth, provoking anger towards society and government, increasing the risk of revolts which, when taken together, 'threaten state, national and human security' (p. 1).

Notwithstanding South Africa's robust legal frameworks and sustained job-creation policy initiatives which arguably hold much promise for dealing with youth unemployment (discussed later in this chapter), our analysis suggests that efforts lack a holistic, consolidated approach to meaningfully resolving (at least to some extent) the issue of youth unemployment. Our analysis, discussed in greater detail later in this chapter, considers the various causes of South Africa's high rate of youth unemployment including, for example, skills mismatches, an inadequate education system, stagnated economic growth and sustained social and political vulnerability. At the same time, we note the various calls for targeted strategies and intellectual frameworks for addressing youth unemployment including for example, accelerated entrepreneurship initiatives, skills development initiatives, governmental reforms, and coordinated responses involving key stakeholders. Noting both current vulnerabilities and calls for more fit-for-purpose strategies and frameworks to tackling South Africa's youth unemployment problems, we find merit focusing on the case of South Africa. We argue, given South Africa's unique historical landscape, ongoing inequality, and the implications of youth unemployment on social and economic stability, youth unemployment poses significant risks to peace and security in the country. We advance that prioritising sharper focus on South Africa's youth unemployment problems will not only contribute to the nation's economic growth but importantly, can provide frameworks and strategies for achieving a more inclusive, peaceful and stable society. Against this backdrop, we provide a brief summary of the approach informing the research in the next section.

Research Approach

This research adopts a literature review methodological approach and presents a synthesised narrative review on the current evidence and knowledge bases in the context of South Africa's youth unemployment. Snyder (2019) describes literature review approaches as a basis for knowledge development, creating guidelines for policy and practice, and, when well executed, literature reviews

hold the capacity to present novel ideas and directions in a particular field. Similarly, Webster and Watson (2002) describe literature review methodologies as a good option for creating a foundation for advancing knowledge and theory development. A literature review approach was found appropriate for the purpose of the current study in that it provided a basis to access and map current evidence and knowledge states, and, at the same time, provide insights into better informing evidence-based policy and practice (Angioi & Hiller 2023).

Literature review designs may include research purpose framing, protocol development, and the identification, analysis and synthesis of data reflected in a narrative report (Parker & Sikora 2022). The purpose of this literature review was to provide a narrative overview of youth unemployment in South Africa including the root cause, implications for national peace and security as well as an evaluation of the current strategies employed in tackling youth unemployment. Data was sourced from various research databases and online platforms including PsycINFO, Google Scholar, Scopus, ProQuest, Sage Journals and Taylor & Francis Online, national statistics agencies, government reports, and news articles. Relevant data was themed and critically appraised. This review is novel in that key themes have been organised and presented into distinct topical sections, each of which reflect broader trends apparent from the data. As such, this narrative review reflects an organised discussion which contextualises and integrates key findings from the literature reviewed. The following distinct sections were informed by a critical review of literature, each of which is presented in turn: Youth Unemployment in South Africa; Factors Compounding Youth Unemployment in South Africa; the Nexus between Youth Unemployment and Threats to Peace and Security; Strategies Aimed as Reducing Youth Unemployment, and Future Directions.

Youth Unemployment in South Africa

South Africa's unemployment crisis is complex, shaped by the country's history of apartheid, which was characterised by a racially based system of privilege. Under apartheid, the majority of the population remained politically, economically and socially disadvantaged. The educational and occupational marginalization among black South Africans enforced during apartheid (Treiman 2005), continue to reflect the legacies of apartheid where, despite 30 years into democracy, unequal access to land, education, employment opportunities among black South Africans, and in particular, the youth, abound (Klug 2024).

The centrality of work in people's lives, especially young individuals, is a significant factor and is one of the central motivators for identity construction (Martela & Pessi 2018). Employed youth are more likely to experience autonomy and meaningful social integration (Frias *et al.* 2020), develop prosocial identities (Oswald 2022) and be better positioned to connect and engage with social capital networks (McMurphy *et al.* 2019). We therefore agree with the suggestions outlined in the 2024 United Nations Development Programme Report that employment 'fosters human dignity, empowering individuals to develop their agency and skills, and equipping them with the means to shape their lives and contribute positively to their communities'. Employed youth are a central precursor for national success.

Conversely, unemployed youth are more likely to experience stress, lower self-worth, anxiety and low self-esteem (Monama *et al.* 2024). Unemployment, particularly of young people (15 to 34 years of age), remains an enduring problem in South Africa. Youth, often viewed as a vehicle for future economic growth and innovation, now increasingly find themselves excluded from the economic mainstream, the implications of which are dire at both the individual and societal level. Munyati (2024) reports that the common element for social fragility within sub-Saharan Africa relates to a restless youth population with insufficient economic opportunities. Various perception surveys have consistently shown that many youth report feeling anxious about the economy, job stability, lack of social mobility and job loss (ILO 2024). It is not surprising then that youth report feelings of exclusion, alienation, and resentment, which, as opined by Pasara & Dunga (2022) fosters an environment of social and political turmoil (Pasara & Dunga 2022).

Habiyaremye *et al.* (2022) deduction is noteworthy with their suggestion that despite decades of policy initiatives to increase job readiness and employment opportunities for young job seekers, youth unemployment remains the Achilles' heel for most African economies. This is especially true in the context of South Africa where the persistent issue of youth unemployment is seemingly intractable. The unemployment rate among South African youth (aged 15 to 34 years) is alarming. 2024 youth unemployment rates ranged from 32.9% in Quarter 1, to 33.5% in Quarter 2, and currently stands at 32.1% in the third quarter of 2024 (Statistics South Africa 2024). As one of the largest and most industrialised economies in Africa, it is perplexing that South Africa holds the highest level of youth unemployment in the continent. This context explains why Smith, in a 2023 *New York Times* article draws on South Africa's

Freedom Charter principles promulgating the ‘right and duty of all to work’, highlighting the unmet expectations of youth aiming for better prospects than their parents and grandparents. We ask the same question as Lannoy *et al.* (2020), ‘Why is youth unemployment so intractable in South Africa?’. We offer some responses to this question later in this chapter. We first however turn our attention to the factors compounding youth unemployment in South Africa.

Factors Compounding Youth Unemployment in South Africa

While BRICS nations continue to face challenges in dealing with youth unemployment, various successes have been noted. For example, Brazil’s *First Employment Program* has been successful in improving youth employment rates (Costa & Santos 2021). In India, various programmes such as *Skills India* which promote vocational training and entrepreneurship have increased youth employment rates (Bhattacharya 2019). Similarly, Russia’s *Youth Labour Exchange Programme* has also shown promise in reducing youth unemployment rates (Ivanov & Motozov 2020). Unfortunately, despite significant successes among most BRICS nations, South African youth continue to experience the highest rates of youth unemployed, currently estimated at 59.6% (Statistics 2024). Against this backdrop, we offer some analysis into the possible reasons compounding youth unemployment in South Africa.

The high unemployment rate in South Africa is a complex issue rooted in historical and structural factors. Among these is the well-known ‘skills mismatch’ factor, which describes the excess demand for skilled labour that prevails in a labour market characterised by the oversupply of unskilled labour. This legacy of apartheid has its roots in an educational system that was designed to deprive the disenfranchised majority of skills training. There has been ineffective implementation of the policy initiatives which have been introduced to address skills development despite the political transformation in 1994. Moreover, South Africa’s unemployment malaise has deepened as a result of stifled job creation in an economy beset by long-run, low growth. The National Planning Commission’s (NPC) diagnostic overview in 2010 emphasised the role of inadequate economic growth as a major cause of unemployment. This observation remains just as true in present times as high rates of unemployment persist in an abysmal growth environment that accentuates inequality and poverty levels (Allen *et al.* 2021). To make matters worse, South Africa’s unemployment rates are vulnerable to economic shocks (Dadam & Viegi 2023).

For example, the effects of the Great Recession following the 2008 financial crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic had long-lasting effects on unemployment.

Youth unemployment is affected adversely by additional causes than just the structural factors discussed above. The youth unemployment rate is the percentage of people aged 15–34 who are looking for work but are not currently employed. The level of youth unemployment is alarmingly disproportionate in comparison to the official national rate. As of the third quarter of 2024, the official youth unemployment rate in South Africa was 45.5%. This rate is in stark contrast to the official national unemployment rate which was 32.9% in the first quarter of 2024 (Statistics South Africa 2024).

Many researchers have provided clear evidence that the employment prospects of youth improve with higher levels of education (Mlatsheni & Ranchhod 2017; Jubane 2021). However, despite some progress made, the South African schooling system remains dysfunctional, and the quality of education is poor. The Basic Education system's inadequate delivery of skills development is evident in the performance of learners. In an international assessment of the performance among grade 5 and 9 learners in mathematics and science involving approximately 50 countries, South Africa's grade 5 learners were ranked last in both mathematics and science, while grade 9 learners were ranked fifth-last for mathematics and second-last for science (Department of Basic Education 2024). These results are supported by the Department of Basic Education's assessment of learner's performance. The performance of 85% of grade 9 learners fell below the department's minimum standard for mathematics and 33% did not achieve the minimum standard for reading. (Department of Basic Education 2024; South African Systemic Evaluation 2022). Consequently, these learners will enter the labour market with sub-standard skills that do not meet the requirements of most jobs. Clearly the quality of teaching and learning in the basic education system is wholly inadequate and fails to assist in reducing unemployment.

There is evidence that disillusionment with an ailing schooling system contributes to startling dropout rates, with approximately 50% of learners failing to complete grade 12. De Lannoy and Swartz (2015) and Botha *et al.* (2023) attribute this attrition to poor quality teaching and learning, teacher absenteeism, lack of resources and school violence. Additional factors include financial constraints, the need to work, grade repetition and teenage pregnancy. (Branson *et al.* 2014; Mbongwa *et al.* 2024). Moreover, the TVET system has not been able to achieve its objective of providing an alternative avenue for

skills development opportunities for unmatriculated school leavers. Policies designed to enable those learners who leave school after grade 9 to enter the TVET system have been blunted, in practice, by many colleges restricting admission to matriculants only. (Branson *et al.* 2015). Consequently, many of those who drop out of school will not have the skills to gain employment.

Given that there are better prospects of employment after obtaining higher education qualifications, it's not surprising that there were 1 068 046 students enrolled in HEI in 2021 (Department of Higher Education and Training 2023). However, recent statistics show that while large numbers of students aspire to gain a university education, a very large proportion of university entrants do not graduate. It has been reported that 38% of students in HEI, excluding UNISA, who enrolled for the first year of a 3-year undergraduate degree in 2016 had dropped out by 2021, and 62% graduated (Council on Higher Education [CHE] 2021). A dropout rate of approximately 40% is exceptionally high and suggests significant structural barriers to utilizing university education as a pathway to employment in South Africa, in contrast to patterns observed in other contexts. Factors that cause such a high dropout rate include financial constraints that affect the affordability of fees and other costs, inadequate basic education that leaves students underprepared for university and inadequate access to information such as career guidance at school (Branson *et al.* 2015; Kocsis & Molnár 2024). For the labour market, poor throughput in higher education affects the supply of high-level, skilled graduates.

There is a general consensus in the literature that tertiary education still provides some protection against unemployment in that it improves prospects for labour market participation. The evolving labour market, driven by the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR), demands skills such as digital literacy, communication, critical thinking, collaborative problem-solving, innovation, and self-learning. However, South African higher education institutions and TVET colleges have struggled to effectively equip students with these essential competencies (Onyilo *et al.* 2020) and the necessary soft skills that play a critical role in employability across various sectors, including both high- and low-skilled jobs. In lower-wage occupations, such as those in service work, soft skills are essential for effective performance (World Economic Forum 2023). These shortcomings combine to contribute to the misalignment between graduate qualifications and labour market needs and, consequently, unemployment. (HEPI 2023).

The Nexus between Youth Unemployment and Threats to Peace and Security

Chido Munyati (Head of Regional Agenda, Africa, World Economic Forum) issues a stark warning that if jobs are not quickly created ‘... there is an increased risk that disaffected youth could become a source of instability in already fragile societies’ (2024: 3). Economists and academics make compelling arguments on the relationship between high unemployment and the associated costs to individuals and society. Employment is championed as a catalyst for economic stability, social security and cohesion and peacebuilding. Conversely, the ramifications of high unemployment are often depicted as triggers for accelerated economic strain, civil and social unrest, criminal activity and political insecurity.

Frequently portrayed as ‘employment for stability’, rigorous evidence on the issue of youth unemployment consistently demonstrates the nexus between youth unemployment and threats to peace and security. Although Azeng and Yogo’s (2013) study predates more recent developments, their findings continue to hold scholarly value given its contemporary relevance. Examining the effects of youth unemployment on political instability among a sample covering 24 developing countries between 1980-2010, Azeng and Yogo’s (2013) findings suggest that youth unemployment was significantly associated with an increase of risk of political instability, suggesting that the high rate of youth unemployment, compounded with socioeconomic inequalities and corruption, render countries more susceptible to political instability and national insecurity. These findings give credence to the warning issued by Teboho *et al.* (2024) that a lack of social and economic opportunities for youth increases the risk of uprisings, demonstrations and revolts, threatening state, national and human security.

The negative impact of youth unemployment on economic instability is well documented. Stagnant economic growth, poor investment and high unemployment is a consistent macroeconomic challenge for South Africa (Pasara *et al.* 2020). High unemployment negatively impacts economic growth (Makaringe *et al.* 2018); increases economic vulnerability (Monama *et al.* 2024); and minimises opportunities for further economic development (Sekwati *et al.* 2023). The study by Zungu *et al.* (2023) analysed the impact of income inequality and unemployment on crime in a panel of 15 African countries during the period 1994–2019. The authors conclude that economic development was found to decrease crime and make suggestions that, from a policy perspective,

policies targeting the distribution of income are crucial, as that might decrease income inequality and, at the same time, decrease crime. Against this backdrop, we see merit in the recent call issued in the 2024 Statistics South Africa Report (Statistics South Africa 2024) for addressing youth unemployment as a means to foster social cohesion, reduce inequality and importantly, as a vehicle to accelerate economic growth.

Crucial to national security is the extent to which people feel safe. There is much consensus that unemployment is the principal cause of many of the problems South Africa faces. The crime epidemic, not only in emerging economies but in many advanced economies too, continue to raise questions on the negative impact of unemployment. Prompted by this concern, Witte *et al.* (2019) established a robust connection between unemployment and crime in Europe. Their findings support their main hypothesis that a higher unemployment rate tends to increase non-violent crime thus suggesting that maintaining stable economic activity is critical to stabilize incidence of non-violent crime. In a 2015 study, Chitiga *et al.* (2015) investigated the effects of unemployment on the rate of crime in South Africa with specific reference to the Richards Bay and Empangeni communities in the KwaZulu-Natal Province. The investigation considered responses of 60 unemployed participants 20 experts on crime control and 30 convicts. The results indicate that low level of education is responsible for high unemployment rates which bears a direct relationship with the high rate of crime. Substantiating these findings in the South African context, Anderson *et al.* (2020) employed panel data from KwaZulu-Natal municipalities (2006-2017) and identified a positive and substantial association between youth unemployment and homicide rates, implicating labour market dysfunction as a contributory factor in provincial violent crime patterns. Similarly, a study examining the link between youth unemployment and violent crime, based on data from 2006 - 2016 for ten developing countries in Africa, including South Africa, found that youth unemployment and population growth increase violent crime (Adekoya 2020).

The nexus between high youth unemployment and crime, economic and political vulnerability, and social instability (Lebakeng & Notshulwana 2024; Monama & Mokoele 2024) cannot be disputed. As opined by Groenwald (2023) South Africa's crime statistics reflect the level of criminality that is the direct consequence of a shrinking economy, and the desperation of unemployed South Africans who are increasingly resorting to crime for survival. With this in mind, we agree with the analysis of Lanzas (2022) that 'youth quiescence is merely a part of a much broader paralysis of a labour force confronted both by

rising unemployment and by a government which has been unwilling to grant to the leadership of labour any serious say in the business of the regulation of the economy' (p. 1). In the section below, we consider some of the strategies currently employed at addressing South Africa's youth unemployment crisis.

Strategies Aimed at Reducing Youth Unemployment

The South African government has instituted a number of policies and frameworks aimed at addressing the problem of high youth unemployment. Most notably, South Africa's 2030 National Development Plan (NDP) issues optimism in its endeavours to, by 2030, 'create enough opportunities for all those who want to work to have the possibility of doing so' (p. 26). Building on the 2030 NDP, the National Youth Policy for 2020-2030 (NYP 2030) was subsequently formulated. The NYP 2030 is informed by various legislative frameworks including, for example, South Africa's Constitution, the National Development Plan (NDP 2030), National Youth Service Framework (2002), National Youth Development Agency (NYDA), African Youth Charter (2006), and well as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The NYP 2030 has implemented numerous strategies and interventions with the view to achieve 'an recommended, holistic and sustainable youth development, conscious of the diversities, historical imbalances and current realities, in building capacities for young people, so that they can in turn contribute their full potential in building a better life for all' (p. 7). Informed by the NYP 2030, is the establishment of the Youth Employment Service (YES). The YES works to provide employers across various sectors with resources and incentives to create 12-month quality jobs opportunities for youth. Other initiatives include, for example, the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) which provides short term employment opportunities within the unskilled and semi-skilled sectors; the Youth in Agriculture and Rural Development Programme (YARD) which encourages engagement in agribusiness as well as the National Youth Service Programme (NYSP) which focuses on entry into various community service projects. In an endeavour to promote economic growth, foster self-sufficiency and encourage innovation the National Youth Development Agency (NYDA) and the Small Enterprise Development Agency (SEDA) make provisions for support and resources needed to cultivate a culture of entrepreneurship among youth.

While not fully addressing South Africa's youth unemployment pro-

blems, some successes have been noted. For example, Ndlovu and van der Merwe (2021) reflect on the YES programme initiative as successfully improving employment participation among youth. Other initiatives have noted some success too in improving youth employment rates including the EPWP programme (Chirwa & Mchombu 2022) and various entrepreneurship programmes (Nzama & Khumalo 2022). Unfortunately, despite these arguably limited successes, it is unfortunate that the NYP 2030 has failed to provide a concrete way out of the youth unemployment problem highlighting what Zwane (2020) considers be the outcome of an uncoordinated government which makes many good-intentioned proposals sound like pipe dreams. Phokontsi's (2021) analysis suggests that the impact of the various strategies employed by NYP 2030 are not reported in a manner that outlines their effectiveness and efficiency in dealing with youth development and employment. Similarly, further criticisms highlight that, despite 30 years into democracy, and various promissory endeavours, youth remain frustrated with a lack of economic opportunities and participation (SAIIA 2024). Notwithstanding various interventions made in policy and the labour market, youth continue to be at the core of the unemployment challenge. As Mtwesi (2014) points out, there are no shortages of structures, policies and plans for youth development however, the non-delivery on the part of government departments and youth institutions represents a lost opportunity and failure to comprehend the role youth play in society.

Persistent and critically high youth unemployment has validated the NDP 2030's cautionary forecast: unresolved employment challenges pose 'a serious threat to social, political and economic stability' (p. 16). In this context, we present potential pathways to deal with the South Africa's chronic youth unemployment problems.

Future Directions

There is no shortage on opinions regarding the way forward. The idea of entrepreneurship as a panacea to the employment crisis is commonplace with frequent suggestions around advancing financial and infrastructural support and youth targeted entrepreneurship policy development (Ndlovu *et al.* 2024; Mammals 2022; Jubane 2021) to increases in economic involvement opportunities for youth. Bridging the skills-demand mismatch and promoting the development of 21st century skills through relevant education and training (SAIIA 2023) is frequently emphasised, with recommendations for accelerated efforts to expand vocational training opportunities (Mayombe 2021) developing

skills that are both technical and non-technical (soft skills) (Habiyaremye *et al.* 2022). Commonplace, too, is the urgent call for reforms to governance and economic policy (Akinola *et al.* 2023; Sibande *et al.* 2022) – often flagged as a pivotal solution to the youth unemployment crisis.

Upon careful analysis, what emerges as central to many the strategies considered worthwhile in fight against critically high youth unemployment, is a well-coordinated effort involving a range of stakeholders. Graham *et al.* (2018) emphasises that the means to achieving an inclusive society lies in a carefully coordinated system and commitment of various stakeholders. Echoing this perspective, Lannoy *et al.* (2020) call for a coordinated multi-stakeholder approach involving educators, trainers, employers, non-governmental organisations and government officials, arguing that such systemic coordination is essential to achieving meaningful reductions in youth unemployment.

Together, these strategies can translate the NYP 2030's vision into practice by coordinating interventions across quality education, skills development, labour market access and youth economic participation. A recurrent critique of South Africa's policy landscape is its implementation gap. Despite formulating policies that are often celebrated as progressive, robust and conceptually sound, the country struggles to convert policy intent into tangible outcomes. The NYP 2030's vision to enable youth to achieve their full potential across social, economic and political domains hinges critically on effective policy implementation. Without bridging the gap between policy and institutional practice, these aspirations will remain unrealized.

Conclusion

The nexus between South Africa's youth unemployment crisis and risks to the nation's peace and security is evident. We reaffirm our position that South Africa's prosperity is hinged on its ability to resolve youth unemployment. Failure to address this crisis will perpetuate seemingly intractable problems of economic strain, civil and social unrest, criminal activity and political instability. As history dictates, robust policy alone will not be sufficient. The youth unemployment crisis demands carefully considered, well-coordinated efforts that translate the nation's sound legislative frameworks, policies and commitments into practice; prioritizing education, improving economic performance, and advancing the NDP 2030 vision of creating sufficient opportunities for all who seek employment.

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Youth Unemployment and the Threat to Peace and Security

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