

216,000 YOUNG PEOPLE SUPPORTED | **40%** YOUNG WOMEN

THROUGH



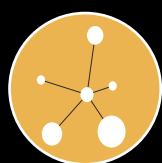
23

National and Regional Diagnostic Studies On the Status Of Migration, Jobs, Entrepreneurship, Women, Institutions etc.



55

Initiatives Creating Decent Jobs, Enhancing Employability, Building Entrepreneurship Skills and Providing Advocacy / Capacity Building Support.



66

Working Partners Involved In The Development, Implementation And Institutionalization Of All The Demonstration Initiatives.



30

Skill Development Toolkits, Modus Operandi and Manuals, Including Global ILO Toolkits and DJEP Originals, Among Others.



650+

Master Trainer, Trainer, Facilitator & Mentor, Qualified / Certified To Deliver The Toolkits, Meeting ILO Qualification Standards.



26

National Conferences And Knowledge Sharing Events. Bringing Together 2,500 National And International Participants.



15 ^{million \$}

Invested Over 9 Years Across All The Project's Activities, Funded By Canada.



LEVERAGING

5 ^{million \$}

In-Kind Contribution From The GoE.

+



2 ^{million \$}

Grants From The Private Sector.

RESULTING IN

142,000

Students Completing Entrepreneurship Education At Various Educational Institutions.



5,100

New Small Businesses Started, Building On Enhanced Business Skills And Action Planning.

1,100

GoE Senior Staff and Officials Participating In The Various Initiatives, Benefiting From Formal Capacity Building and Shadowing Field Work.

300

People With Disability Secured Decent Jobs

11,000

Job Placements

Decent Jobs *for* Egypt's Young People 2011-2020

Project Briefing Series No.1

Young People Tackling Challenges



Decent Jobs for Egypt's Young People (DJEP) is a project funded by the Government of Canada and implemented by the International Labour Organization (ILO) between 2011 and 2020 with a total budget of CAN \$15 million in four governorates: Minya, Red Sea, Port Said and Luxor.

Canada

What Are My Choices?

Millions of
UNEMPLOYED
Young People Ask

In 2011, Egypt's labour force was 26.5 million, 3.4 million of which were unemployed, with 75% of those being young people aged 15-29 (CAPMAS, 2011). Among the young people working, 74 % were informally employed (Egypt Labour Market Panel Survey, 2012) and 48% in occupations that are not relevant to what they studied, causing low productivity and job satisfaction (ILO, 2014). The deeper you went into the labour market statistics, the worse it got, especially if you filtered it down to women's participation rate in the market and even more chronic for young women among them. It was no surprise that young people surveys usually described them as frustrated and faithless in both the educational and the market ecosystem, with 34% seeking legal/illegal migration (Baseera, 2013).

Ironically, Egypt's economy was steadily growing at that same time recording healthy averages of 5% and peaking to 7 % in 2010. All fingers were pointed on the educational system, labour laws, investment policies and the dysfunctional job market mechanisms, which all prevented effective inclusion of young people in the market system, particularly for women among them.

In consequence, the ILO supported the Ministry of Manpower and other stakeholders to develop a 'National Action Plan for Youth Employment' (NAP) that aimed to address Egypt's persistent youth unemployment pandemic, that was finalized in late 2010.

This is where the story of the 'Decent Jobs for Egypt's Young People' (DJEP) project began. In early 2011, Canada provided a CAN \$10 million grant (which was later increased to CAN \$15 million) to the ILO to launch DJEP as a joint effort to support the Government of Egypt (GoE) in implementing the nascent NAP, with a mandated ultimate outcome to:

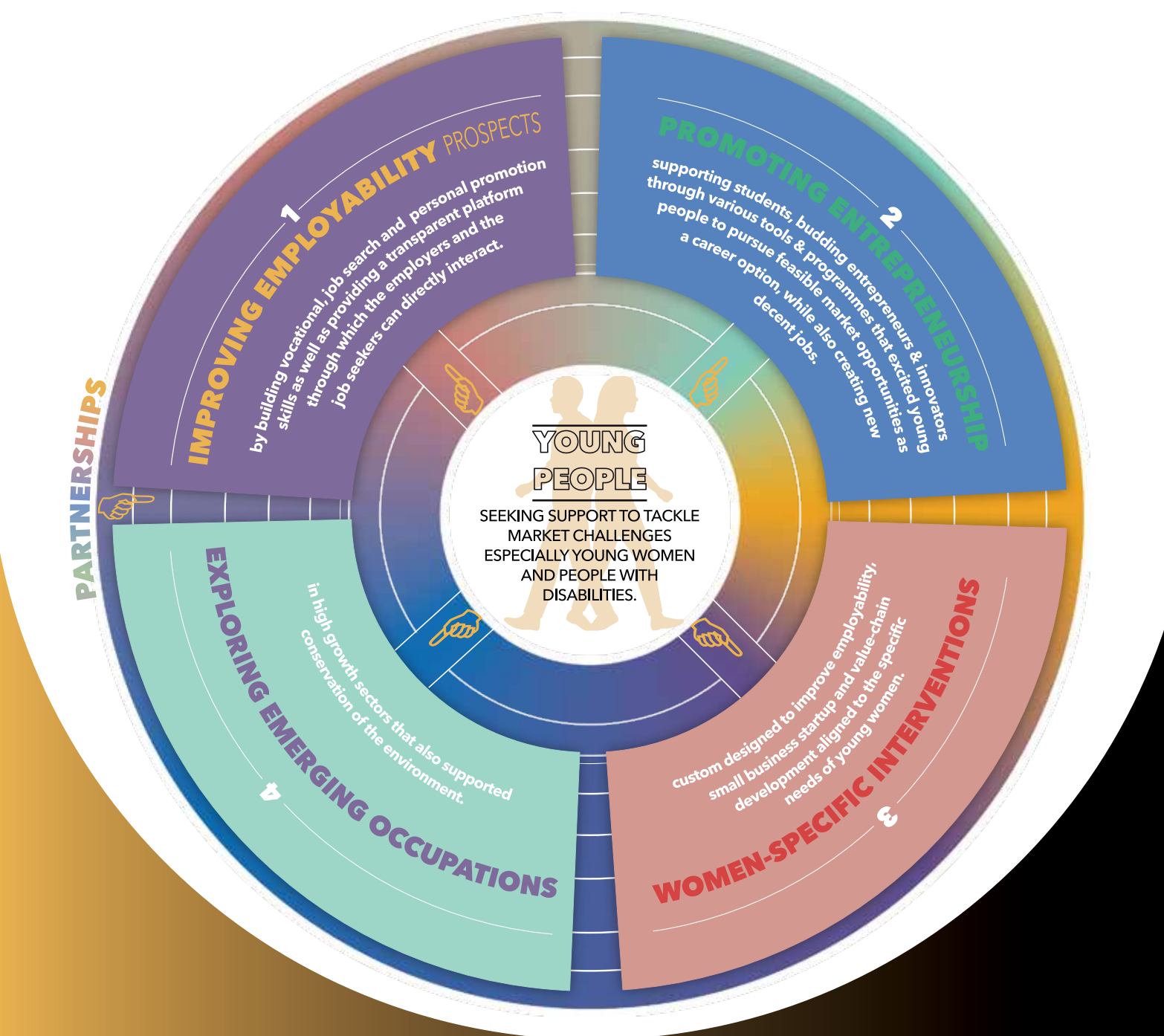
Increase decent employment opportunities for young people aged 15-29 in Egypt, with special emphasis on enhanced opportunities for young women and People with Disabilities (PWD).

The project was designed as an 'Active Labour Market Programme' (ALMP), a model developed by leading economists and international organizations in industrialized countries to tackle high unemployment rates in specific sectors or regions. Developed countries now spend an average of 1% of their GDP on ALMPs. Since the eighties, ALMPs have also been increasingly adapted for and applied in developing countries, particularly in Latin America and Southeast Asia.

How Was DJEP ACTIVE Over 9 Years?

International experience has shown that in situations where youth unemployment had soared, it was seldom sufficient to rely on policy / regulatory reforms alone, as those require a long time to cause an impact. Immediate action would also be needed to support that policy arena by implementing demonstration initiatives 'on the ground'. In effect, the word 'Active' in the titling of the model involves direct intervention with labour supply - demand and job matching constraints simultaneously in addition to promoting entrepreneurship, enterprise development and self-employment as effective add-ons to reduce youth unemployment .

At its core, the bulk of DJEP's activities involved supporting young people at the focus governorates to secure decent jobs or startup their businesses. Special emphasis was placed on supporting young women and people with disabilities as both were most disadvantaged and faced more difficult constraints to effectively join the market. This largely involved the implementation of new initiatives that introduced effective tools and mechanisms to rapidly align young people's skills with existing job vacancies, improve job matching platforms, provide career guidance and counseling, develop entrepreneurial skills and its ecosystem. Those initiatives were simultaneously developed on 4 distinct fronts, targeting different groups of young people, as a way of providing them with alternative choices to participate in the market (in different economic activities) based on their preferences, location, age and education.



The nature of the challenges that young people face in the market place are deep rooted and complex. They can only be tackled through collaborative action by all active players in the ecosystem, building on national and international experiences and lessons learned. Partnerships offer several advantages, key of which are complementarity, resource mobilization and sustainable institutionalization of the demonstration initiatives for scaling-up purposes.

Throughout all its activities DJEP worked in close partnership with line ministries, local administration, national agencies and councils, international knowledge providers, national experts, NGOs, private sector, universities, Egyptian think tanks and other donor supported projects (to develop and deliver the initiatives, their tools and mechanisms). Each initiative, by the nature of its context and design, required a combination of different partners, but all have provided valuable inputs such as knowledge, human and physical resources, access to young people (initially at the focus governorates and eventually nationwide) and in some cases additional support funding to the project's budget.

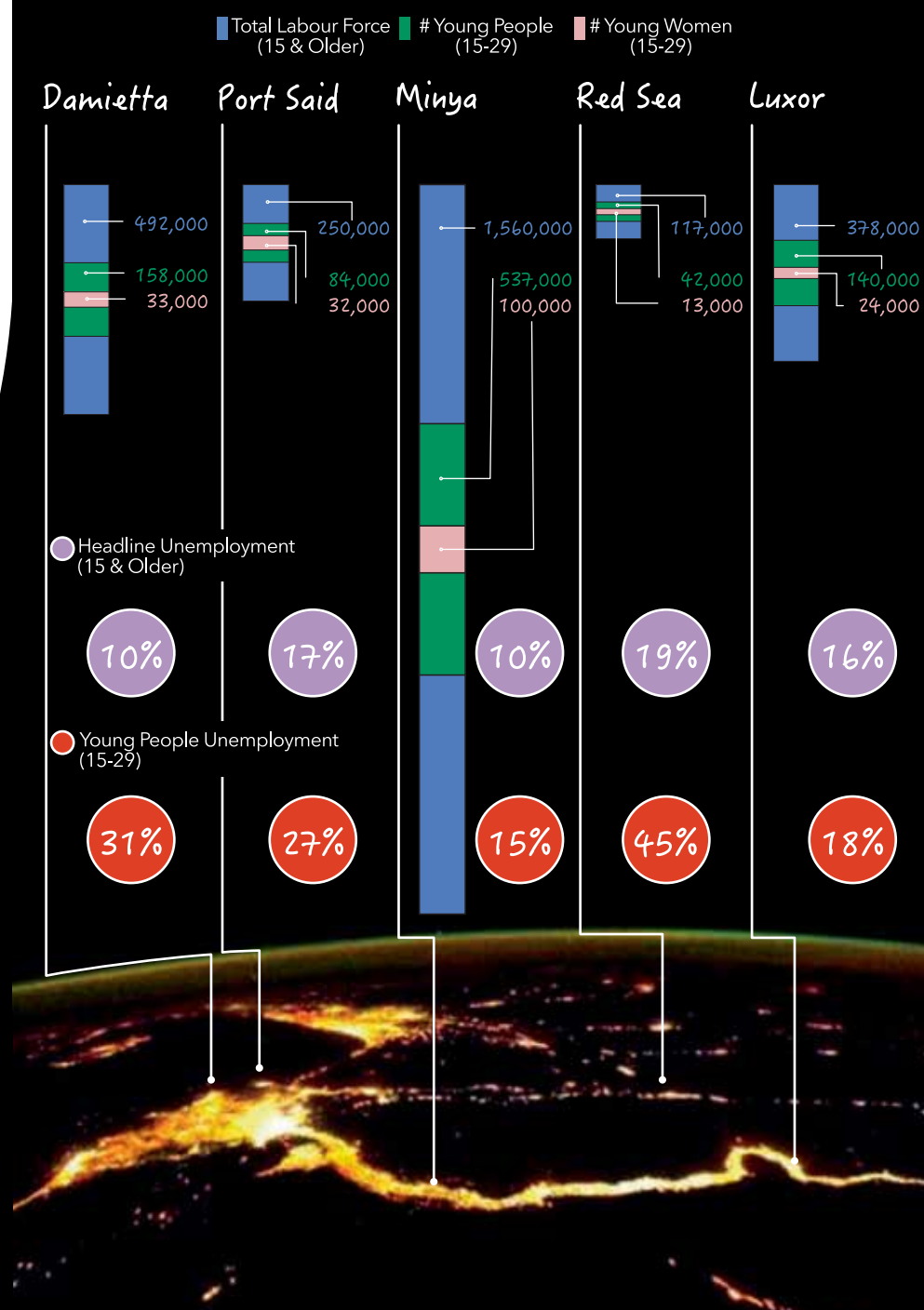
On a higher level, the market system also required an enabling environment of national policies, programmes and institutions that tackled the evolving difficulties faced by young people in the market place and mechanisms to work on them.

Some of these partnerships provided a solid platform for constructive national dialogues, that strengthened the capacity of relevant stakeholders at the national and regional levels to design policies and programmes that would create decent jobs moving forward.

WHERE DJEP TACKLED CHALLENGES

- 2012 Based on the outcome of a nationally held competition in 2011, DJEP launched its various activities in Minya, Port-Said and the Red Sea governorates. In each of these governorates, a Regional Advisory Committee was formed to participate in diagnosing local youth employment and business startup constrains and develop responsive initiatives in coordination with local, national and international partners.
- 2016 DJEP extended into Luxor governorate.
- 2019 DJEP further extended for 2 additional years ending in 2021, exclusively in Damietta governorate, through a unique public private partnership between the ILO and Methanex Egypt.

LABOUR FORCE Highlights | 2018 CAPMAS



LEVERAGING PARTNERSHIPS