

Mapping organizations working with and for youth in Egypt

May 2007

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'Capacity-Building and Knowledge-Sharing Partnership Program for Youth Organisations'

With the financial support of the Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (the implementing agency of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development), the World Bank has set-up a trust fund to implement capacity-building activities for youth organizations in several countries. All activities are based on a preliminary research analyzing the needs of youth organizations and followed up by targeted capacity building workshops.

The main objectives of the program are to:

- (i) scale up youth participation by building leadership, institutional and thematic capacity of youth organizations;
- (ii) strengthen the networking capacity among youth organizations;
- (iii) strengthen the capacity of youth organizations to act as effective interlocutors with their governments, partners of international and bi-/multilateral development agencies;
- (iv) foster debate and the exchange of experiences between young peoples' organizations, bi-/multilateral donors and World Bank staff in order to generate new ideas for improving development work.

To leverage the activities financed by the TF and secure sustainability and impact the program seeks to build on current activities at the country level. Taking into account the different problems of youth and situation of youth organizations in each country all activities are country tailored in cooperation with country based partners.

The program also contributes to implement the recommendations formulated in the WDR07 in terms of youth participation and empowerment.



Capacity Building & Partnership Program



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Mapping of organizations working with and for youth in Egypt

May 2007

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

YO	Youth Organizations
YL	Youth-Led NGOs
YS	Youth-Serving NGOs
Youth NGOs	The above three classifications of youth non- governmental organizations
WB	World Bank
YAPD	Youth Association for Population and Development
EVC	Egyptian Volunteer Center
IT	Information Technology
MSS	Ministry of Social Solidarity
PS	Private Sector
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility

Background

As documented in the World Development Report 2007 produced by the World Bank, positive changes have occurred on the level of young people in the world, such as the availability of more educational opportunities and better health care services provided to youth as "more young people are completing primary school and surviving childhood diseases". However, to sustain these achievements and gain others, youth have to work more on enhancing their education and interpersonal skills and, improving their health. Accordingly, strategic decisions regarding offering youth more opportunities, developing their capabilities and setting up effective systems of second chances through specific programs are essential at present for better youth engagement in the development of their societies.

Youth is the stage of enthusiasm and desire to look beyond traditional solutions and parameters offered by the society to different problems. Involving young people in developing their communities is, therefore, a critical step towards achieving sustainable development on all levels. While taking up an active role in developing their communities, youth will gain more knowledge about different challenges facing them as well as their surrounding community. In addition they can provide pragmatic and fresh solutions to some of these challenges.

Unfortunately the tremendous contributions that young people can make to the development of their societies are largely untapped. Many young people remain disengaged from participating in developing their communities. This, from a broader development vision, strongly affects their development and welfare.

The above statements can be applied on many developing countries. In Egypt youth today composes the largest cohort ever, accounting for 60%, of Egypt's total population. As in other developing countries, youth in Egypt face various challenges that affect their personal as well as career development. Engaging youth to actively participate in the development of the society is a new concept. Until now the number of NGOs concerned with youth issues and youth development is few and even those NGOs that focus on youth, mainly only provide services and activities for youth in various areas, such as education, health, art...etc. But they do not really engage them in designing, planning or implementing these activities. Therefore, youth engagement in community development activities may entail a double benefit: youth and community development.

Leveraging this power can induce real positive change on all development levels in Egypt. Reaching different groups of youth and engaging them in the society depending on clear economic, political and social policies is a development priority at present. Accordingly, various Governmental, Non-Governmental and international bodies are focusing on either providing services for youth in Egypt or developing their capacities for best outcomes in the future.

But as the focus of activities on youth is still new there is yet not much information on the work that is done on youth and respectively the needs youth face these days. What are the relevant issues for organizations working on youth? How many NGOs operating in Egypt focus on youth and plan for their social and economic integration? How can we reach these organizations? Do they work on an individual basis or seek

collaboration and partnership with others? What are their needs and their assets? All these are questions that may be asked by many practitioners or policy makers concerned with youth issues. Unfortunately they usually get incomplete answers because there is no clear and comprehensive published Arabic resource that gives full answers to these questions.

Out of this urgent need to have a documented Arabic source that identifies, defines, describes and gives guidance to the current status and needs of youth NGOs, informal groups and donors in Egypt, a fruitful collaboration between the World Bank and YDCI came to fulfill this national need. Together with youth a comprehensive study on youth organizations was conducted.

This report will present the methodology, present the data and the findings of the analysis of the field research on youth NGOs in all Egypt. It also highlights the information on the work of donors based on a desk review and interviews with donors. Then, it will present all interviewed NGOs, youth groups and donors in a database.

Key points of the research

Research objectives

1. To provide information on youth NGOs, give access to information on what is already done and what not and thus make exchange of experiences possible.
2. To document the number, scope of work, programs of youth NGOs, youth groups and donors concerned with youth in all Governorates of Egypt. This information will be presented in a directory that covers these three areas.
3. To compile all information on youth NGOs, youth groups and donors in a directory.
4. To facilitate the process of information exchange among youth NGOs in Egypt.

Research Assumptions

1. Number of youth NGOs in Egypt, especially in remote Governorates is small.
2. Youth are not executing leading or managerial roles in youth NGOs.
3. There will be difficulties in reaching youth NGOs located in different Governorates of Egypt.
4. There will be difficulty to reach and identify youth informal groups as they are not registered and lack official identity.

Research Methodology

The methodology adopted in conducting this research was defined and elaborated by the research team. The adopted methodology includes four main approaches:

- i) Development of two well-structured¹ questionnaires, one to be conducted with youth NGOs and the other with informal youth groups in all Governorates of Egypt.

¹ The questionnaires mixed both open and closed questions. This allowed for focused and, two-way communication between the researcher and the NGO, donor and youth groups.

The research was conducted on the national level; all Governorates were included in the research.²

- ii) Internet research to identify available information and contacts of youth NGOs, donors and youth groups operating in Egypt. Few published materials were found publishing the types of NGOs in Egypt. Available links to NGOs did not reveal much information on how they operate, their structure, programs, needs and assets.
- iii) Contacting the General Federation for NGOs in Egypt and the Regional Federations for available information on NGOs concerned with youth in the different Governorates of Egypt.
- iv) Following up contacts that the research team has with number of NGOs located in different Governorates. Through using the snow ball method, NGOs used to recommend other specified youth NGOs located in their Governorates, which was useful for the volunteers during the data collection stage.

With regard to youth groups: reaching them was more difficult than reaching youth NGOs as they are not formal and registered bodies. Thus, there was no clear ways to reach them directly. The research teams and volunteers used the snow ball method to identify the youth groups in Egypt's different Governorates. Recommendations of NGOs, volunteers and some other organizations like youth centers were helpful in identifying and approaching youth informal groups in different Governorates.

² Please refer to the Annex for the names of all Governorates visited by researchers.

PART ONE: YOUTH NGOs AND YOUTH GROUPS IN EGYPT

I DEFINITIONS

1. Youth in Egypt

The United Nations and other important agencies concerned with youth offer all-encompassing definitions and define youth broadly as the transitional period between childhood and adult age, characterized by vigor, enthusiasm and inexperience. It is also defined as a preparatory stage during which young people are prepared for adulthood and active social and economic participation. Such an expansive definition has led to varying age definitions in the literature, ranging anywhere between ages 15 and 34 years³.

In Egypt, the official government body in charge of youth issues, the National Council of Youth, defines youth from 18 – 35. This long period of time is due to the fact that young people between 18 and 35 in Egypt usually face the same problems and sufferings, such as unemployment, poor education, low health awareness and limited access to training, educational, volunteering and job opportunities. Furthermore, youth NGOs and donors which are concerned with youth and provide them with services focus mainly on the above mentioned problems that hit youth in Egypt till the age of 35.

2. youth NGOs

It is crucial in this part to give an overview to the status of the NGO sector in Egypt, which affected the researchers' definition of term 'youth NGOs'. There are around 18,000 NGOs in Egypt located in its 27 Governorate; around 30% of them are located in Greater Cairo. Most of those NGOs work in general domains like health, environment, and education....etc; and fewer ones may focus on a specific target group in their work, such as focusing on women, disabled children and, marginalized groups.

In Egypt, there is a notable lack of representation of youth in the management of NGOs in Egypt. Limited opportunities are given to young people to participate in community decision-making and managerial positions in general. This tradition can be attributed to several reasons, such as youth lack the knowledge and skills, limitation of resources and time and lack of flexible systems. However, many youth are eager to become actively involved in changing the rules and systems that impact them. They just need encouragement and support from the surrounding community.

Based on the experience, observations and discussion among the research team, four criteria were developed to assess the status of NGOs in Egypt whether they are youth NGOs and even if they are so, to what extent. The first two criteria are the main ones and they are supported by criteria three and four. In other words, the NGO should have at least one main criterion and supported by any of the other secondary criteria to be selected as a youth NGO. The four criteria are:

1. Number of youth in the board exceeds 60 %.

³ Youth at the United Nations, www.un.org/youth

2. The programs/services of the organization are directed mainly to youth and children.
3. Number of employees under 35 exceeds 70% .
4. The organization depends on youth volunteers in planning and implementing its activities.

Based on the above criteria, three types of non governmental organizations (NGOs) working with and for youth could be identified:

- a) Youth Organization (all the four criteria are met).
- b) Youth-Led NGO (criteria one and three are met; board and employees are mostly youth). These are those NGOs that start by groups of young people being concerned with a certain issue in their society and they decide to devote their efforts and time to this specific concern. To achieve this they establish an NGO where they compose the majority in the board management. The rationale of this classification depends on the extent to which the organization is managed and led by youth. In some cases, the number of youth in the general assembly adds points to the NGO and qualifies it more to be a youth-Led NGO.
- c) Youth-Serving NGO (criteria two and four are met). These are organizations that focus on youth as a target group and direct all its services/programs to serve children and youth.

As for the definition of youth groups: these are groups formed by young people to serve the community in any field. The team of researchers set criteria for those informal groups. These criteria include the following:

1. The group should have a clear vision for what they do and what they want to achieve in future.
2. The group should gather and meet on regular basis.
3. The group should have real activities that the members do at present to service the community in any field.

II DESIGN OF SURVEY TOOLS

The survey was based on the questionnaire framework, where detailed questions are formulated ahead of time. The two forms with the questions⁴ were designed and used to collect data on youth NGOs and youth groups in Egypt. The questionnaire framework allowed the researchers to open discussion with interviewed NGOs and youth groups.

The design of the questionnaire started with general questions on the organization and topics related to areas of work; followed by more detailed, specific and relevant questions regarding the following aspects:

- *Introductory and contact information of organization*

This section presents some basic information on the organization, such as the name, the original founders, and other contact information.

⁴ Please refer to the Annex for (youth NGOs form and the youth groups form).

- *The management system of the NGO*
 This sections aims to provide a clear picture, with figures, on the management system of the NGO. It includes information, such as number of board members, number of youth among the board members and among the employees, and the departments in the organization. The data from this section will assist in judging the nature of the management in the organization and would say to what extent youth are represented in the management system of the NGO.
- *The current programs*
 The scope of work of the organization and the current programs are important information that could be extracted from this section. In addition, the role of youth in the planning of on-going projects and programs was provided by this section.
- *The current methodologies and approaches*
 This section portrays the current methodologies and approaches adopted by the organization in planning and implementing its different development activities. Identifying the adopted methodologies indicates the level of professionalism of the organization. In addition, it gives some sort of information on the levels of calibers inside the organization and the quality of work in general.
- *Strategic plan*
 The section of the strategic plan included questions on the types of plans developed by the organization, its vision and objectives, the target groups and dreams for future expansion. This information indicates how strategically the organization performs. Moreover, it shows the level of stability and structure in the organization.
- *Partners and funding sources*
 The section on partners and funding resources included questions on the theme of partnership and the types of partners that the organization has developed relations with. It also included information on the funding sources and funding agencies. The information extracted from this section is important in clarifying how big the activities of the organization are. The partnership and the funding themes are also important in defining the stability level of the organization.
- *Organization resources*
 The assets inside the organization; and the types of these assets are the two main parts that compose this section of the questionnaire. Again the information provided from this part shows the level of stability of the organization. The basic assumption here is that the more the organization has assets, the more activities and services it provides to the community.
- *Volunteering opportunities*
 The section on the volunteering opportunities presents information on how deep the concept of voluntarism and community service is rooted inside the organization. Information on number of volunteers, their sex and age, responsibility of managing volunteers, and means of motivating and recognizing volunteers are all information included in this section. The section is also importunate in presenting the nature of the volunteering opportunities inside the organization, and to what extent the existence of volunteers is important for the organization to achieve its goals and vision.
- *Organization needs*
 The different needs of the organization are the last section of the questionnaire. In this section, the organization identifies the types of these needs (physical or technical). The information provided in this section show to what extent the

organization is set up and stable; in addition, it reflects its dreams and ambitious for future expansion.

The approach adopted in designing the questionnaire is a comprehensive one. The questions included in each aspect are related to each other to ensure that the picture of the organizations with its different details is complete. A space was devoted at the end of the questionnaire for the researcher to put his personal comments and observations that were of high importance for assessing the NGO.

III TRAINING FOR FIELD RESEARCHERS

A group of volunteers from all Governorates of Egypt (60 young males and females) were identified and invited to participate in a one-day training. Selected volunteers were characterized by being enthusiastic about work, keen to know all details related to the questions included in the questionnaires and eager to learn and enhance their research skills. The training aimed at gathering the young researchers to gain a comprehensive understanding of tasks, and discussing the questionnaire from a youth perspective in order to guarantee the high quality of research process and outcomes. The training specific objectives included to:

- present the research objectives.
- introduce the two forms, previously developed for data collection.
- apply the forms and get the participants feedback for modifications (youth perspective)
- set the tone for the field work (youth language).

The training day also included a revision to the principles of formal interviews with NGOs and basic guidelines for effective communication with others. Participants were fully encouraged to give their comments, questions and concerns related to the two forms and ways of practically applying them with different NGOs. Some volunteers were concerned with the reactions of the NGOs to their request of completing the form and others expressed their need to assist them with some contacts to NGOs at their Governorates. The research team responded to all the concerns and questions of volunteers and each Governorate was supported by some contacts of NGOs to start with. The discussions and the questions raised were important as volunteers became more aware of their task responsibilities and became more confident about their skills and way of communication with NGOs.

The main outcomes of the training day included:

- Good understanding to the project goal
- Good understanding of the two forms
- A list of guidelines for effective interviewing and ways of overcoming the field obstacles.
- A relationship with groups of trained volunteers was developed.
- A relationship with different NGOs operating in all Governorates of Egypt was developed.

The Recommendations from the youth that came out of the training workshop were integrated into the final questionnaire before printing.

Though volunteers came from different educational backgrounds and specializations, most of them had good knowledge of research tools, especially formal interviews. The fact that they had different backgrounds enriched the process of the field work and positively impacted the quality of information that came out from the field.

IV DATA COLLECTION

As mentioned above, the data collection depended primarily on the two questionnaires, one for youth NGOs and the other for youth groups. The questionnaires included various sections under which a set of open and closed questions were integrated. The research goal did focus on identifying youth NGOs and youth groups in Egypt and to explore these different bodies and provide the reader with much more information and figures on their structure, activities, and scope of work, vision regarding voluntarism, main assets and needs.

V THE FIELDWORK

1. The fieldwork lasted up to two-three weeks in most Governorates, especially the big ones such as *Cairo, Alexandria, Daqahlia, Menia, Qena, Aswan* and *Assuit*. The research team followed up the fieldwork on a regular basis and offered assistance whenever required. As mentioned earlier, the data collection process depended on youth volunteers. Volunteers were trained to always use the snowball method while conducting interviews with different youth NGOs and youth groups. Accordingly, some of them recommended names of youth NGOs and informal youth groups to be among the target group in this research. Not all NGOs responded positively to the volunteers' requests, some of them did not offer help or assistance in this regard.

2. Means of reaching target NGOs

Volunteers depended on different sources to identify and reach all youth NGOs and youth informal groups. These sources include, the internet, previous information on NGOs operating in the area of youth development, network of relationships and published directories and guides on NGOs in Egypt. Identifying youth informal groups was much more difficult than identifying NGOs working with youth due to their informal character. The Recommendations of NGOs, and development practitioners along with the experience of the research team members assisted in identifying and reaching youth informal groups existing in all Governorates of Egypt.

3. Obstacles during the field work

Although the general Federation for Youth NGOs has a good database on NGOs in Egypt, their help was very limited. Also, the regional federations did not have much valid information and contacts on youth NGOs as the classification of youth NGOs is not clear to many NGOs and organizations; moreover, it does not exist in the database of the federations.

Reaching all youth NGOs and youth groups in some Governorates was difficult as some NGOs have the word (youth) in their names but on the ground they do not actually work with youth or even have youth on their board of directors.

Following up the fieldwork regularly was not feasible with all Governorates. Responding to this obstacle came through creating a network from main leaders (one leader in each Governorate). Each leader followed up the group of volunteers in

his/her Governorate⁵. The team leader was also responsible on screening and reviewing the data of the completed forms to ensure that all the information is correct and nothing is missed.

As for the youth groups, there were difficulties to reach them as they operate on an informal basis. They are not registered; and could not be found in a permanent location. Also, they do not publicize their activities; which made it hard for volunteers to reach them in most of the Governorates.

4. Reflections on the process of the fieldwork and data collection

- The fact that the research depended on volunteers contributed to the general understanding of NGOs on how voluntarism can add to the development of the society.
- Volunteers who participated in the research benefited from the whole experience. They gained self-confidence and experience; in addition they acquired various skills in research and communication with other.

5. Collecting all forms from the Governorates

Through the created system of leaders inside each Governorate, the two forms were collected from all Governorates.

VI DATA ENTRY

1. Screening and classifying the field data

All the gathered data was screened finally. The screening aimed mainly to exclude NGOs that did not meet any of the set criteria. Through the screening half of the forms generated from most of the Governorates were excluded. Total number of NGOs that were interviewed reached 597 NGO, out of which 122 NGO were then classified. As for the youth groups, total number reached was 67; out of which 44 youth groups were selected as they met the criteria mentioned before. Following this, the selected forms were then classified according to the previously presented definitions, (youth organizations), (youth-serving NGO), or (youth-led NGO).

2. Data entry process

The research team and two selected volunteers managed to enter the data of all NGOs and youth groups to be ready for final revision.

VII DATA ANALYSIS

A) Youth NGOs

1. Background and the concept of youth NGOs

Based on the field study, we can classify 12^x NGO in Egypt as youth NGOs, taking into consideration the different types among these NGOs. The number of those NGOs that fulfill the main two criteria (managed by youth and serving youth as main target group) qualifying them as youth organizations reaches 3[^] while 6^x NGOs only

⁵ Please refer to the Annex for the list of names of team leaders in the research Governorates.

fulfill the criteria number one (at least 60% youth in the board) which makes them Youth-Led NGOs. 21 NGOs only fulfilled the criteria of providing services to youth and children, primarily, which makes them Youth-Serving NGOs.

An important notice that is worth mentioning is that the percentage of youth organizations is small in relation to the general percentage of NGOs in Egypt (less than 0.5%). Moreover, the percentage of youth NGOs is small in relation to other NGOs concerned with specific target groups, such as women. To back this argument, we remind that youth represent around 60% of the total population (40 million people). If we suppose that every 20 thousand youth can receive services and get involved in the activities of one youth NGO, which is actually a broad suggestion, then; with a simple calculation, there should be 2000 youth NGOs in Egypt which is far beyond the reality as we only have 127 youth NGOs.

All the data are illustrated in the following table:

Youth NGOs and youth groups in each Governorate

The total number of NGOs interviewed throughout the research reached 597 NGOs, out of which 122 youth NGOs were selected. The total number of youth groups interviewed was 67; out of which 44 youth groups met the set criteria and were analyzed.

Governorates	Youth NGOs			Youth groups
	YO	YL	YS	
Alexandria	2	1	1	3
Al- wadi al-Gedeed	-	0	1	1
Assuit	0	3	-	3
Aswan	-	2	-	2
Behera	-	4	1	5
Beni- Suef	2	2	-	4
Cairo	10	6	3	19
Daqahlia	1	1	1	3
Demiatta	-	-	-	-
Fayoum	1	2	-	3
Gharbia	2	3	-	5
Giza	2	2	1	5
Ismailia	1	-	1	2
Kafr El- sheikh	2	3	2	7
Luxor city	-	1	2	3
Marsa Matrouh	-	-	-	-
Menia	2	2	3	7
Menofia	-	-	-	-
North Sinai	3	0	-	3
Port- said	-	1	-	1
Qalubia	-	4	-	4
Qena	-	7	2	9
Red sea	1	1	-	2
Sharqia	1	2	1	4
South Sinai	1	3	-	4
Suez	-	1	1	2
Suhag	2	2	1	5
Subtotal	38	63	21	122
Total		122		44

Note: The table is arranged according to the alphabetical order of names of Governorates.

Youth organizations are predominate in the Governorates of Cairo and Assuit. In these two Governorates a large number of all kind of NGOs exist, especially in Cairo. In both Cairo and Assuit, the exposure of NGOs to different development experiences and events, donors and other NGOs is higher than in other Governorates, so the probability to have youth NGOs is also high. As for the Youth-Led NGOs, they are also predominate in Cairo but also in Qena, Al-Wadi Al-Gadeed and North Sinia. Youth-Serving NGOs were mainly found in Cairo and Menia. Again, in the Governorates like Cairo and Qena, where the development atmosphere and opportunities are higher than other places, it is more likely to find enlightened and persistent young people who can take the lead to form and manage an NGO. It is worth mentioning at this point that it was unexpected to find Youth Organizations, Youth-Led NGOs and Youth-Serving NGOs in remote Governorates like Al-Wadi Al-Gadeed and North Sinia. This is interesting as these Governorates lack services in different areas; in addition, the development programs are limited and also number of donors.

Out of the interviews conducted with different NGOs during the field study, it has been noticed that most of the NGOs expressed difficulty to understand what is meant by the term *youth organization*, especially in rural Governorates. This is due to the fact that the concept of youth run NGOs is not widely spread till the very present. Youth NGOs are ‘young’ and they were mainly founded and registered during the last five years, in fact a high percentage of them was registered only during the past two years. Only exceptions are the traditional NGOs with a long history in working with youth such as the Scouts and the Muslim Youth, who provide traditional services to youth.

1.1 Youth organizations (YO)

The spread of YO during the last five years is based on the turning point in the understanding of the concept of youth NGOs. This is closely associated with the existence of the Youth Association for Population and Development (YAPD) which was found in 1995. YAPD was the first organization that was led by youth in Egypt and as such it set a model for youth groups in Egypt.

Since that time, YAPD started with other emerging youth groups and NGOs to plan, implement and publicize different activities related to youth development. Accordingly, the community started to know more about NGOs that are totally led by youth and appreciate what they do to contribute to the development of youth and the community in general. YAPD and its partners started promoting that youth can be real assets and partners in the process of development and not only a target group that receives services. Their main message was and is that given the opportunity youth can be an important vehicle for development in their communities.

The largest number of YO is located in the Greater Cairo Region (25%). This is due to the fact that in general the biggest number of NGOs is based in Cairo and thus also the percentage of youth NGOs is much higher. Another reason is related to the cultural and developmental atmosphere in Cairo as the capital city. Many conferences (national and international and in many fields), trainings and cultural exchange opportunities take place in Cairo. In these events, new ideas and approaches in development are usually presented and discussed. In addition, the population in big

cities, such as Cairo, Alexandria, Assuit, Menia and Qena usually has access to information through the media and other ICT facilities.

But although most of the 38 YO are located in the greater Cairo region the analysis of the data showed that youth organizations do not make a big effort to coordinate their work and create active alliances. Only eleven YO are members of an union of youth NGOs.

Recommendations

- It is important to initiate a dialogue among YO (fulfilling all four criteria) with other NGOs that meet only one or two criteria. This kind of dialogue is important to spread the concept of integral youth NGOs. Its goal should be to encourage those NGOs that are on the first steps of the ladder to move on and either expand their services to include young people and/or integrate young people in the board of directors to be close to the classification of youth led NGOs. This would in another way enhance the role of potential youth NGOs in serving youth and the entire community in the future.

1.2 Youth-Serving NGOs (YS)

YS perceive youth as recipients rather than partners in the process of Egypt's development. YS believe that their role is mainly providing youth with services without real consideration to the importance of integrating youth in the management tasks, planning for activities, which limit the opportunities available for youth to acquire different skills in management, planning, decision- making and leadership. Though YS are playing an important role in the realm of civic society in Egypt, this role could be more effective if youth were integrated in the management part where they could create and design the activities in a way that is closer to other young people. Projects would also profit from their input as youth are more aware of their concerns and different problems; thus they are the most appropriate ones to think about the remedies and creative ways of overcoming their concerns in a more effective way than adults can do.

In addition, the absence of youth from the board of directors of all YS limit the available opportunities for young people in Egypt to get exposed to management experiences and partnerships with adults in different ways. This also jeopardizes the spread of the concept of YOs and limits the potential of having youth groups who can work and dream of creating a YO where they take the lead in management and providing services to other young people.

Recommendations

- It would be beneficial for YS NGOs to start integrating youth in their management either as employees or volunteers. They should take part in planning, and managing the different activities undertaken by YS NGOs. This process would assist in exchanging experiences between youth and adults on one side, and would also allow the integration of new, innovative and creative ideas of youth that may lead to better services of YS NGOs on the other side. Youth would acquire skills that not only will allow them to start youth driven activities but raise their employability.

1.3 Youth-Led NGOs (YL)

This type of NGOs are established and managed by youth even if their activities/ or services are not directed to youth. For example, they may provide services and programs for the marginalized groups of the society like females' headed households and elders. Sometimes, young elites and intellectuals establish a YL to be able to contribute to the development of their society and to provide services to different groups. Such NGOs mostly acquire the characteristics of charity organizations as their services are directed more to charity work than to the development of the society.

A characteristic of this type of the YL is that the number of youth members in the board and as employees inside the organization exceeds the number of adults. Based on the research outcomes, number of YLs reaches 63 out of 127 youth NGOs in Egypt.

In some cases, youth who established YLs might seek the support of adults that may be members with them on the board management or simply an advisory committee that give support to the NGO from one time to another. Unfortunately the analysis of the data has pointed out that i) when the majority of the board members are adults, it is very unlikely that these would favor youth to play a decisive role and ii) when youth have the majority in NGO boards still the lead is easily taken by one of the adult members. This is due to the fact that on one hand, youth still lack confidence in their skills and capacities to be in managerial positions; and adults, on the other hand, still expect that in case they are there on the board, they have to take the lead.

Recommendations

- YLs need to understand the different dimensions of YOs in deeper manner. Youth who are leading the YL NGOs should transfer their knowledge and experiences to other youth, which will benefit in having a second line or generation from youth leaders who can actively participate in the development of their communities.
- Adult members of NGOs should envisage and support youth to take over the lead and thus make important experiences and develop skills for their future.

General Recommendations to the part on background and the concept of youth NGOs

- Unifying the concepts and disseminating the idea of youth NGOs.
- Exchanging experience among different types of youth NGOs either YO, YS or YL to ensure the right dissemination of the concept.

2. Programs of Youth NGOs

Most of the programs implemented by YO and the YS concentrate are development oriented; while programs implemented by YL are charity oriented. The majority of the programs implemented by the YO and the YS focus on enhancing the access to information for youth in different areas, such as health and community participation. Some programs are more specific in the area of health awareness and adopt programs to raise youth awareness regarding dangers associated with HIV/AIDS, smoking and addiction. There are no programs that focus on the scientific field and provide support to youth inventors in any field.

Other programs adopted by YO and the YS include projects to combat unemployment among youth. The activities of these programs focus on either providing youth with

loans to establish their own projects; or enhancing the capabilities and skills of youth to be competent in the labor market.

The duration of most of the programs is between one and three years. The only type of program that is sustainable, in some cases, is the loans programs as they generate small margins of profits that can keep the program going for years. Another interesting point is that very few projects focus on policy change and advocacy activities.

Most of the programs are directed to educated youth who have achieved at least medium levels of education. Youth who did not receive enough education receive little attention and focus from the YO and YS. Only a limited number of programs are directed to groups of illiterate youth who are engaged in specific areas of work, such as crafts and agriculture. A little number of programs deal with research or development methodologies related to youth in Egypt.

3. The strategic plan for youth NGOs

One of the indicators for the level of stability and professionalism of NGOs is whether an organization has a strategic plan or not and the duration of this plan. Moreover, the existence of the strategic plan in a NGO points to the possibility of future expansion of the activities of the NGO; and of its vision for stronger existence in the community. On the other hand, the absence of a strategic plan in a NGO indicates that it may change its vision or direction at any time.

The field data showed that only 55 youth NGOs have a strategic plan (for three years and above) out of 127 NGOs. The rest of the NGOs clarified that they do not have a strategic plan; sometimes they have a plan for one year only, which means that the plan is an action plan not a strategic one. This indicates that there is an overlap and confusion among most of the youth NGOs regarding the meaning and content of a strategic plan as many of them describe their yearly action plan as strategic plan. Some others gave the name strategic plan to the action plans of specific programs inside the NGO.

It has been noticed that the strategic plans of most of the 55 NGO are developed by the management unit of the NGOs and some of its staff. It was rarely mentioned that young people as members of the NGOs participated in developing the strategic plan for youth NGOs. This is attributed to the traditional point of view of most of the NGOs that youth is a recipient group. They believe that the participation of youth should be limited and that this group should direct its energy to implement some activities rather than to participate in the planning for the future of a youth NGO. Youth are not perceived as efficient human cadres capable of sharing responsibility with adults in planning, management and decision making.

In general, youth NGOs, even those that have a strategic plan, are incapable of formulating their mission and vision in a correct way. Most of them have weak articulation to their mission, vision, main programs and objectives, which caused confusion in reading and identifying the actual content of their strategic plan. This indicates that those who developed the strategic plan lack the special skills necessary for undertaking this task.

Most of the plans are not based on clear and detailed information related to the target group they serve, especially in the case of youth. The plans used to be formulated according to the personal visions and points of view of the management of the NGOs. This underlines the statement at the beginning of this study that no detailed information on youth and their needs exists until now.

Recommendations

- There is a real need to enhance the capabilities of youth NGOs and equipping their staff with the basic skills of formulating a strategic plan. These plans should be based upon a deep study and analysis to the needs and assets of young people and the surrounding community to the youth NGOs to eventually have a comprehensive and integrated strategic plan.
- There is also a need to coordinate between NGOs that are working with the same target group or on similar issues. Coordination should take place in planning to guarantee the effectiveness and impact of services delivered by similar NGOs.

4. Volunteers and their management inside youth NGOs

Most of the youth NGOs (all three types) depend on volunteers to implement some of their activities. The average number of volunteers in youth NGOs range from 20-25 volunteer from both sexes. However, it has been noticed that the YL organizations focused on charity activities depend on a bigger number of volunteers that ranges between 200 and 1500 volunteers⁶. A vivid example to one of the NGOs that mainly undertake charity activities is the NGO *Resala*. This organization depends on more than 1500 volunteers to implement its activities. Another example is YAPD that is only concerned with development activities and that depends on around 8866 volunteers to undertake its different activities. This is attributed to the rooted beliefs inside the Egyptian communities that voluntarism is related to charity work that allows the volunteer to strengthen a good relation with God and to contribute to the welfare of his/her community.

Most of the youth NGOs assign volunteers with tasks that do not require planning or management skills. Volunteers just get involved in implementing the activities of the NGO without taking a real opportunity in the planning or management of this NGO. As mentioned before this is based on the opinion the society has that youth who are full of energy should direct their strengths to implement activities that require effort and time. At the same time activities that require strategic thinking and planning is kept aside for adults. This limited point of view to the capabilities and role of youth, undoubtedly, limits the opportunities of young people in acquiring new skills that would impact their self-esteem and their employability.

The research results have pointed to the fact that most of the NGOs do not have a special department or section for volunteer management. Volunteers' management is not a special task for a specific employee; accordingly their management is conducted in an informal way and the person in charge changes often. In addition, the responsible personnel on managing the volunteers lack the right awareness of this

⁶ *Volunteers inside youth NGOs are not, in most of the cases, members in the NGO. They are members from the surrounding community and volunteer with the NGO with their time, effort, money or all of that.*

task; therefore, the task is undertaken according to the rational, experience and the managerial vision of the employee not according to a structured system that maintains all the process related to volunteers. Accordingly no capacity building systematic, if any, opportunities to strengthen the knowledge and capabilities of volunteers are offered.

Based on the above results, we claim that the concept of voluntarism is still related to charity work. There is an urgent need to disseminate the new concept of voluntarism among youth NGOs and youth themselves, which is voluntarism for development. This would lead to the personal development of youth which would turn out to a positive development within the community and lead to a real change of the entire society.

Recommendations

- The concept of voluntarism and volunteer work needs to be linked to the concept of development.
- NGOs should establish a volunteer department responsible for all the process related to volunteers. This unit should have a clear structure and system that guarantees the quality and sustainability of work. The responsible personnel on this department should be specialized and trained on the task of volunteer management. They should have a professional experience to be capable of undertaking this responsibility and developing capacity building activities for volunteers.
- A new vision to the role of volunteers and ways of properly integrating them inside the real work of the NGOs, planning and decision making, should be formulated.
- Each NGO that has volunteering opportunities for youth should develop an electronic database that includes all the information related to volunteers. It would be also beneficial to link these databases to a central database to facilitate the coordination among NGOs that are located in one geographical area or that have similar activities. In addition, having a database would assist NGOs to exchange the experience regarding voluntarism and volunteer management practices.
- Introducing the model of the Egyptian Volunteer Center (EVC), the first volunteer center specialized in providing and managing volunteers and located at YAPD. It would be also beneficial to replicate the model of the EVC in other areas of Egypt. These different centers can be linked to each other and to the EVC in Cairo, as a central body, to better disseminate the concept and practices of voluntarism in addition to effective management to volunteers.

5. Current and future partners

Most of the youth NGOs pointed out they have partnerships, on the local level with other organizations. But these partnerships are not regarded as institutional ones; rather their main goal is the common implementation of some activities. Thus, no structured and institutional partnerships exist among any type of youth NGOs. In addition, few NGOs have technical partnerships, either with bi- or multilateral development institutions, UN programs or other NGOs, mostly with regard to one national program or concern, such as unemployment, HiV/Aids, etc.. The low

number of existing partnerships can be explained by the fact that the culture of teamwork (where each party has a specific role and task to contribute to a common goal) is weak and barely spread among NGOs. Partnerships are often characterized by mistrust. The organizations fear that activities implemented in partnerships will not be connected with its name or the recognition for achievements will go to another partner. Accordingly, most of the NGOs may be reluctant to collaborate with other similar NGOs as they worry about linking the achievements of specific program or project to their partners instead of taking all the credit for themselves. Thus few of them have an institutional partnership with other NGOs where a comprehensive program is implemented with clear role for each partner. Even less YO stated having a partnership with other NGOs on the national or regional level.

As for the funding of NGOs activities and projects, some of the youth NGOs have partnerships with different bi- or multilateral development institutions, UN programs. Other NGOs depend on the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MSS), local donations and the annual fees of the members to fund the different activities.

The research has also pointed to the fact that only very few of the NGOs have a partnership with the private sector, except for few NGOs, such as *YAPD* and *Nahdet El-Mahrousa*. The kind of partnership that exist between the private sector and *YAPD* or *Nahdet El-Mahrousa* is special as the private sector does not provide any of them donations to support a certain group in society nor only sponsor some of the events organized by any of the two NGOs. Rather, the private sector partners with the NGOs for implementing real development activities. The funds provided from the private sector are used for planning and implementing comprehensive development programs that truly aim to support children and youth in Egypt. This partnership between the private sector and both NGOs is regarded as a model for successful collaboration between both entities that originally have different goals and aims. Interestingly both organizations, *Nahdet El-Mahrousa* and *YAPD*, are of the type YO.

In most of the other cases, the relationship between the NGOs and the Private Sector (PS) is limited to the donations given by some public businessmen from the local community to fund certain activities.

Recommendations

- Building the capacity of youth NGOs and other partner organizations to promote the idea of partnership as a win-win situation where different partners, especially those working with young people, complement each other.
- Creating mechanism for NGOs to work with each other, especially those concerned with the same issues or target groups. Partnership does not only mean to develop relations with bi- or multilateral development institutions, UN programs. Even more important the exchange should happen on the level of ideas and development approaches and methodologies. These mechanisms could be in the form of forums and unions among interested youth NGOs.
- Introducing the theme of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) to youth NGOs. This theme encourages the partnership between NGOs and the private sector for sustainable development community actions.

6. Youth NGOs assets and needs

6.1 The assets of youth NGOs

Identifying the assets of youth NGOs was an important aim of this research. The assets are divided into i) human assets, mainly the experiences of the staff, and ii) physical assets, such as the training rooms and equipment.

One of the important results related to the human assets inside youth NGOs is that most of the NGOs claimed that they have assets related to the training experience in different subjects related to the type of programs and activities of each NGO. This is considered a strong ground to build on when working with youth NGOs. However, few NGOs mentioned that they have technical experience in the management or financial systems.

In Egypt, we lack documented resources that identify and publish the experiences of NGOs in certain fields or even regular publications on any activity of the youth NGOs. The majority of the NGOs interviewed showed their willingness to exchange their experience with other NGOs. However, these experiences are not documented and applied on national base; the knowledge is rather bound to the experience and knowledge of the staff in these NGOs. One of the few examples for the documented experiences is the model of establishing the EVC inside YAPD. This experience has been successful and sustainable as it is in place for the past five years and as it has proven successful it could be transferred to other NGOs.

The research results have also clarified that youth NGOs do not pay enough attention to the development and training of staff. Most of the NGOs do not have a specific plan, which is updated yearly, for the capacity building of their staff. On the contrary, enhancing the capacity of NGOs staff is a decision that is taken according to the available opportunities or is based on the daily activities they are engaged in.

Recommendations

- Creating opportunities for youth NGOs to exchange their experiences among each other, especially those that are working in the same field or have the same interests. This would help to build on the experiences that already exist and not to start from scratch when planning for future projects. These gatherings can be through forums, unions, internet and portals.
- Introducing the methodology of asset identification and recognition and means of utilizing these assets to fulfill the needs of youth NGOs.

6.2 The needs of youth NGOs

The majority of the youth NGOs expressed their needs of physical material, like computers, cameras, projectors, etc. They also stressed their needs for technical assistance on different levels and in different subjects. The most repeated subjects that the NGOs mentioned include:

- Strategic planning
- Volunteer management
- Relationships with bi- or multilateral development institutions and UN programs and other international organizations
- Project management, report writing
- New approaches and methodologies in development

The requests of youth NGOs asserts their sincere interests in different areas. It is assumed that the directory, especially the part devoted for donors will be very important resource for all NGOs as it will open the door for them to also communicate and interact with different donors. Some NGOs expressed their further needs to acquire the skills of communicating and negotiating with donors.

Recommendations

- Providing technical assistance and institutional building for youth NGOs through a series of trainings tailored according to their needs. It is recommended that these trainings workshops should include volunteers affiliated to these NGOs.
- The trainings shouldn't be only for the board managers and NGOs staff. Opportunities should be given for young volunteers who will form future cadres and second line of leaders inside youth NGOs. Accordingly they should acquire different skills, such as negotiation skills, management and decision- making skills. Forming new young leaders would strongly push the vehicle of NGOs development, the development of youth NGOs and thus Egypt's development.

7. Youth NGOs future progress and expansion

Most of the youth NGOs showed willingness to develop in the future; however, they limit their development in adding new programs to their NGO or expanding their services to other target groups. This indicates that NGOs are not thinking strategically and developing a long-term vision to their development. It is worth mentioning that few numbers of NGOs expressed their desires to develop their financial systems; which indicates the absence of the financial stability theme among youth NGOs. There was no mentioning to the desire of including projects or programs that may give profit to the organization. No doubt that including projects that provide profits inside NGOs would limit their dependency on the foreign donors and thus create some kind of self-financial sustainability to its activities, which is an important goal in itself. From this point we can deduce that most of the youth NGOs focus on the near future, near gains and present activities more than the future goals. This could be attributed to the limited exposure of youth NGOs to the successes of other NGOs in incorporating profitable projects or services within their organizations.

Recommendations

- Developing long term strategic plans for youth NGOs that incorporate specific visions for the organization, financial stability, staff development and development of other programs and departments inside the NGO.
- Exchanging experiences among NGOs regarding financial stability and profitable projects that may guarantee the overall sustainability of the organization.

8. Recent development approaches and methodologies

The majority of the interviewed NGOs did not understand and respond correctly to the question on the methodologies they apply in their work with the community. Most of the responses pointed to material used such as computers and internet as the development approaches. This indicates that NGOs are not familiar with the terms *development approaches* and *methodologies*.

Most of the NGOs that implement programs for youth development do the job without clear application of special methodologies for youth as a target group. Few NGOs mentioned in their answers that they depend on the participation approaches in their work and activities. Again this could be attributed to the lack of documentation of the experiences of development in Egypt. Another main cause is that there are no Arabic published resources on scientific approaches in development; all available resources are usually only available in English.

Another important feature of the youth NGOs is that the staff that directly communicates and interacts with youth is not academically specialized for this job. Generally speaking, this is a big problem in Egypt. People working with youth are not youth workers as this profession does yet not exist. Employees of youth NGOs depend on their own traits and experiences in implementing different activities with youth without real consideration to the issue of academic specialization and study.

Recommendations

- Youth NGOs need to develop and update new methodologies in development, with special focus on youth development methodologies.
- Any organization national or international wanting to invest in youth capacity building and empowerment has to consider this need and accordingly support youth NGOs to adopt and update different development methodologies in their work.

B) INFORMAL YOUTH GROUPS

Based on the criteria set before for the youth informal groups, 44 youth groups were selected, as they met the criteria, from 67 youth group identified from all Governorates of Egypt. After reviewing and screening all the forms of youth groups, the research team discarded the forms of groups that are still in the beginning, or those that have no clear and specific vision, or groups that do not meet regularly and have some sort of activities in the community.

A large number of youth groups are based in Cairo and Aswan. As mentioned earlier, the exposure of people in Cairo to different development opportunities and activities is high. Various activities, events, national campaigns and conferences are organized in Cairo which impact the intellectual atmosphere and life in general. Therefore, the number of youth who may be affected by this positive atmosphere is high and the will to contribute to the development of their societies is higher compared to youth in other Governorates of Egypt. As for Aswan, the culture, traditions and customs that exist there allows people to gather in groups and have various social and cultural activities with each other. Youth in Aswan have very strong sense of belonging, enthusiastic and willing to cooperate with each other for the welfare of their community. This atmosphere helped in having different youth informal groups that work for achieving common goal related to the development of their community.

The study showed that youth groups in Egypt can be classified in two groups: (1) groups concerned with art and cultural activities; and (2) groups concerned with environmental activities. Youth groups function according to the personal thoughts and beliefs of the group. They are not formed in response to specific needs in the surrounding society.

None of the youth groups has access to funds from any organization or bi- or multilateral development institutions or UN programs. Most of the groups' dream of being structured NGOs to provide the group with a formal identity. All members of successful groups are volunteers. They give time, effort and even money to support the implementation of the activities designed and initiated by the group. Very few groups receive small funds from local NGOs. Within the youth groups lies a big potential for future youth organizations fulfilling all four criteria. The extraordinary commitment of the youth attached to these groups shows that youth in Egypt are willing to get more involved in society development.

Recommendations

- Enhancing the capacity of the informal youth groups to be able to develop a common vision and objectives for their group.
- Linking groups that are concerned with the same issue to each other.
- Raising awareness on the existence, activities and needs of the informal youth groups through different ways, such as the internet.

PART TWO: DONORS CONCERNED WITH YOUTH NGOS

A comprehensive desk review was conducted to identify funding organizations concerned with youth NGOs and youth groups in Egypt. The number of donors documented through this research was 29, most of them are located in Egypt.

Projects of Donors

The main areas of interest of those donors concerned with youth NGOs include small and micro enterprises; loans, employment opportunities, HIV and health awareness activities. The desk review highlighted the fact that donors provide funds for the three types of NGOs YO, YL, and YS. Donors do not provide funds directly for youth informal groups or support the infrastructure (physical) inside the different youth NGOs.

MAIN FINDINGS OF THE RESEARCH

- i) There is lack of information related to youth and youth organizations on the national level.
- ii) Three types of youth NGOs could be identified: Youth Organizations (YO), Youth-Led Organizations (YL); and Youth-Serving Organizations (YS).
- iii) There are no qualified cadres as youth workers in the majority of youth NGOs
- iv) The percentage of Youth NGOs is small in relation to the percentage of NGOs in general (less than 0.5%)
- v) The concept of Youth Organization is not widely spread till the very present.
- vi) High percentage of Youth Organizations was registered only during the past two years
- vii) The existence of a successful model for a YO is important for future replication for this model in Egypt.
- viii) 25% of YO are located in Greater Cairo Region.
- ix) Youth-Serving NGOs perceive youth as recipients rather than partners in the process of development.
- x) In all YS, youth has limited opportunities to get exposed to management experiences and partnerships with adults. They are limited to the implementation following the instructions from adults.
- xi) Youth-Led NGOs represent 50% of total youth NGOs in Egypt.
- xii) Most of YL are managed by youth and their services are directed more towards charity work.
- xiii) There is a lack in concept of strategic planning among youth NGOs demonstrated in the weak articulation of their mission, vision, and goals.
- xiv) More than half of the youth NGOs do not have a strategic plan; only 55 NGOs out of the 122 have one.
- xv) The strategic plan of most youth NGOs is developed by the board members and some of its staff; young people do not participate in planning sessions.
- xvi) Most youth NGOs depend on volunteers in implementing their activities.
- xvii) Most youth NGOs do not have a department for volunteer management and thus do not offer capacity building opportunities for volunteers.
- xviii) Among youth NGOs no structured and institutional partnerships exist.
- xix) Very few youth NGOs have a partnership with the private sector.
- xx) There are no active alliances among Youth NGOs; there is one union of youth NGOs in Egypt. This federation has only 11 members.
- xxi) Most youth NGOs claim that they have assets related to training experience in different subjects which they are willing to share with others.
- xxii) There are no clear channels for exchanging experiences among youth NGOs.
- xxiii) Most youth NGOs do not pay enough attention to staff development and training.
- xxiv) There is a need for both physical and technical assistance and training in the youth NGOs.
- xxv) Most youth NGOs are incapable of thinking strategically and composing a long-term vision to their sustainable development.

- xxvi) The majority of youth NGOs is not familiar with the terms development approaches and methodologies.
- xxvii) Most informal youth groups are concerned either with art and culture or environment activities
- xxviii) Informal youth groups have no external funding.
- xxix) All informal youth groups aspire to have a formal identity.
- xxx) Most donors concerned with youth organizations provide grants for implementing programs but not for providing capacity building for youth NGOs.
- xxxii) Donors do not provide any funding to informal youth groups.

MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

- i) Establishing a youth information center that includes all the information related to youth in Egypt, such as youth concerns, needs and dreams. The center should also include recent statistics on youth and on all organizations, Governmental, Non-Governmental, donors and private sectors that work with youth in Egypt.
- ii) Enhancing the role of the Youth Federation in Egypt through creating different opportunities through it for youth NGOs to exchange their experiences and to complement their programs/services provided to young people in Egypt.
- iii) Organizing an annual gathering for all youth donors in Egypt. During this event, donors should present their annual plans and innovative visions regarding working with youth. The outcomes of this annual event should be documented and publicized as an important reference for all organizations working with youth in Egypt.
- iv) Conducting different specialized studies in the area of youth development and concerns. In addition, the outcomes of these studies should be publicized for all organizations interested in youth development.
- v) Support the training and education of youth the cadres of youth workers.
- vi) Disseminating up-to-date youth development methodologies.
- vii) Enhancing the capacity of staff of youth NGOs in understanding and applying the asset-based community development approach that views youth as an important asset rather than a target group.
- viii) Disseminating the concept of voluntarism for development in addition to the concept of voluntarism for charity.
- ix) Building the capacity of youth NGOs staff in the area of volunteer management.
- x) Building the capacity of youth NGOs staff in the area of financial management and financial sustainability.
- xi) Developing institutional building programs for all youth NGOs that concentrate on strategic planning on both the level of NGOs and youth sector.
- xii) Encouraging Youth Serving NGOs to depend on youth cadres in the planning and management tasks for future leadership roles inside these NGOs.
- xiii) Encouraging Youth-Led NGOs to adopt recent methodologies in the area of youth development and to expand their target groups to include youth.
- xiv) Encouraging the experience exchange among youth-Led and Youth Serving NGOs.

- xv) Integrating the Information Technology (IT) in the fields related to youth development.
- xvi) Establishing relations with the Private Sector in Egypt to attract funds for different youth serving programs.
- xvii) Presenting all the information regarding youth NGOs in Egypt on a website for dissemination and networking with other NGOs in Egypt. The recommended NGO that may host this website is the Youth and Development Consultancy Institute (YDCI), a prominent NGOs working with youth and specialized in producing youth development methodologies.
- xviii) Building the capacity of different youth groups.
- xix) Encouraging and supporting the especially active and serious youth groups to have a formal identity in the future.
- xx) Facilitating the process of including the activities of informal youth groups, that do not seek to become a YO in the future, in the surrounding NGOs.
- xxi) Working with youth NGOs to adopt the different youth groups.

ANNEXES

Annex I

Introductory and contact information of organization			
Name of Organization/ Association:			
Address:			
Name of the chairperson of organization:			
Name of the executive director :			
Name of the contact person:			
Post of the contact person:			
Telephone:		Fax	
Website address:		E-mail:	
Geographic domain:			
<input type="checkbox"/> International	<input type="checkbox"/> Regional	<input type="checkbox"/> National	<input type="checkbox"/> local
Where are the organization's other offices (if there any)?			
Who are the original founders of organization?			
What is the rational of establishing your organization?			
The management system of the NGO			
Total number of the board members			
Number of males in the board:		Number of females in the board:	
Are there board members under 35 years?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
If yes, how many are they?			
Is chairman or one of executive members under 35?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
If no, did it ever happen in the history of the organization to have a chairman under 35?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (how many times?)	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Total number of employees in the organization			
Are there any employees under 35 years old?			
If yes, how many are they?			
Total number of the general assembly members			
Number of youth in the general assembly			
What are the current departments in the organization?			
The current programs			
What are the types of the current programs? (you can choose more than one)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity building programs	<input type="checkbox"/> Awareness programs	<input type="checkbox"/> Health programs	<input type="checkbox"/> Education programs
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental programs	<input type="checkbox"/> Small and micro- credit programs	<input type="checkbox"/> Research and studies	<input type="checkbox"/> Others
Do youth under 35 participate in the planning for these programs?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
If yes, what kind of programs do they participate in? Why these in particular?			
The current methodologies and approaches			
What are the current methodologies adopted by the organization?			
Is your organization keen to adopt new methodologies?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
If yes, what are these methodologies?			
Strategic plan			

Does your organization have a strategic plan?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
If yes, what is the duration of the plan?			
Who participates in setting the plan?			
Do youth participate in developing the strategic planning of the organization?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
What is the vision of the organization?			
What are the strategic objectives of the organization?			
What are the current target groups of the organization? (you can choose more than one)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Youth	<input type="checkbox"/> Children	<input type="checkbox"/> Women	
<input type="checkbox"/> Senior citizens	<input type="checkbox"/> Special needs	<input type="checkbox"/> others	
Is the organization eager to modify its annual action plan?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
Is the organization eager to work with new target group/s in the future?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
If yes, who are these target groups?			
Partners and funding sources			
Does your organization have partnership with other organizations?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
If yes, who are these partners?			
What is the nature of your partnership with others? (you can choose more than one)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Delivery and implementation of some activities	<input type="checkbox"/> Funding	<input type="checkbox"/> Evaluation	
<input type="checkbox"/> Technical assistance	<input type="checkbox"/> planning	<input type="checkbox"/> others	
What are the current funding sources? (you can choose more than one)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Governmental orgs	<input type="checkbox"/> NGOs	<input type="checkbox"/> Private corporate	<input type="checkbox"/> Int. organizations
<input type="checkbox"/> Int. individuals	<input type="checkbox"/> Local individuals	<input type="checkbox"/> Member-ship fees	<input type="checkbox"/> others
Who are the previous funding agencies?			
Does the organization have a membership in one of the international networks or federations?			
What are the names of these networks and for how long does your membership exist?			
Organization resources			
Human resources: what are the skills and experiences that the staff have and they can transfer to others?			
Physical resources:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Training halls	<input type="checkbox"/> Computer lab.	<input type="checkbox"/> Library	<input type="checkbox"/> Equipments
<input type="checkbox"/> Other resources:			
Volunteering opportunities			
Does your organization count on volunteers in delivering some of its activities?			
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> sometimes	
If yes, what are the types of activities undertaken by volunteers?			
Total number of active volunteers participating in the activities:			
Number of males:		Number of females:	
Age group:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 15	<input type="checkbox"/> Between 15 and 25	<input type="checkbox"/> Between 25 and 35	<input type="checkbox"/> More than 35

How does the organization motivate volunteers and acknowledge their work?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Reference letters	<input type="checkbox"/> gifts	<input type="checkbox"/> Certificate of appreciation
<input type="checkbox"/> Participation in training workshops arranged by the organization	<input type="checkbox"/> Follow up and technical support	<input type="checkbox"/> Financial rewards
<input type="checkbox"/> Others:		
Are volunteers committed to what they do with the organization?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes
Organization needs		
What are the future needs of the organization?		
Technical support in the following areas:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Strategic planning	<input type="checkbox"/> Projects management and implementation	<input type="checkbox"/> Writing technical progress reports
<input type="checkbox"/> Proposals writing	<input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring and evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/> Financial unit
<input type="checkbox"/> Exposure to other funding agents	<input type="checkbox"/> Adopting new methodologies	<input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer management
<input type="checkbox"/> Others:		
Physical needs:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Technical materials	<input type="checkbox"/> Office furniture	<input type="checkbox"/> equipments
<input type="checkbox"/> Others:		

Annex II

Form for (Youth Informal Groups)

Mapping Youth Informal Groups in the Community

The Governorate where I live portrays a lot of values and meanings that are beyond the streets, buildings and individuals that exist there. People in my community belong to different backgrounds and beliefs, work together to achieve, in many times, similar goals in life. Furthermore, people in my community cooperate with each other to face challenges and problems facing them. This line of belonging, common beliefs and actions clearly distinguish not only between one community and another but also between one district and another in the same community. Youth informal groups may exist for various reasons. The number of the group should not be less than three. In this form, we target youth informal groups where members should be less than 35 years old. The purpose of this form is to map youth groups that are composed by youth and aim to serve youth.

Questions:

1. Are there any youth groups in your community? Yes No
2. Under which of the following classifications we can put the purpose and activities of this youth group? Arts groups Drawing Music, songs and composing Acting

Crafts Cultural groups Writing short stories Poetry Criticism (art/politics)
3. What is the name of this group if exist)?
4. What is the main purpose of your gathering?
5. What is the beginning date of your gathering? When was the first time you gathered?
6. Do you meet on a regular basis?
7. Is there a permanent place where the group meets every time? What is that place?
8. Is there an increase in the number of the group? What is the rate of this increase if exist?
9. What are the current activities that the group implements?
10. Does the group receive any fund from any donor to implement its activities (if applicable)?
11. Does any change occur to the original goal/purpose/activities of the group since its beginning? What is this change (if existed)?
12. Does the group target/dream of having a formal structure in the future? What is the type of this structure?
13. Contact information of the group: Names Phone Nr. Address

To be completed by the office

- Name of the researcher:
- Governorate:
- Date:
- Place:
- Personal remarks:

Annex III

Form for Donors concerned with Youth NGOs

1. Name of Organization	
Contact person & position	
Address	
Phone & Fax	
E- mail and Website	
Geographical areas	
Age of target group	
Fields of work	
Types of Activities	
Type & size of grant	
Additional comments	

Annex IV

List of data collectors

Cairo

1. Hany Eid
2. Mohamed Momtaz

Giza

1. Ahmed Fawzy Mahmoud Mohamed

Qalubia

1. Hanan Rabie Mahmoud Moustafa
2. Islam Mohamed Hassan

Alexandria

1. Ahmed Mahmoud Abboud
2. Heba Awad Ibrahim

Daqahlia

1. Mohamed Ibrahim Abd- El hameed

Sharqia

1. Wael Ahmed Mohamed Nooh
2. Ingy Shawky Mohamed Azab

Gharbia

1. Sherein Mahmoud Abd El- Lateef Khater
2. Mohamed Atteia Omara

Kafr El- sheikh

1. Mohamed Moemen Mabrouk
2. Mohamed Mahmoud El- negily

Behera

1. Nagwan Mandouh Gaafar
2. Mohamed Ismail Ismail

Fayoum

1. Tamer Rgab Khamis
2. Mohamed Salem Mohamed Gebely

Beni- Suef

1. Ahmed Abd- El rahman Othman
2. Mohamed Mabrouk Hhashem Mahmoud

Menia

1. Yomna Mohamed Awad Ahmed
2. Osama Mahmoud Habashy

Assuit

1. Hanaa Saad Ismail Tourky
2. Rofaida Moustafa Mahmoud
3. Omar Abd- El monem Abd El- hakeem

Suhag

1. Mazhar Tammam Kamel
2. Fatma El- zahraa Mohamed Ahmed

Qena

1. Moustafa Gaber Haggag
2. Ghada Aly Hassan

Luxor city

1. Mohamed Abd- El raouf Ahmed
2. Karima Abo- El hassan Ahmed

Aswan

1. Abd- allah Mohamed Moustafa Othman
2. Asmaa Yousef Hamed Taha

Al- wadi al-Gedeed

1. Mahmoud Ahmed Aly Hassanen
2. Mohamed Solaiman Abd- allah

Port- said

1. Wafaa Abd- El haleem Mohamed
2. Al- shaimaa Mohamed Mahmoud

Ismailia

1. Abd- El kareem Mohamed Aly Solaiman
2. Mahmoud Mohamed Khaleel

Suez

1. Reda Abd- El raheem Abbas
2. Wafaa Aly Aly Aly Fed- allah

North Sinai

1. Bahaa- El deen Badawy Dawood
2. Mohamed Abd- El rahman Solaiman

Red sea

1. Yassin Ahmed Yassin
2. Wael Mansour Hassan Ahmed

South Sinai

1. Islam Abd- El kareem Mohamed
2. Abd- El monem Badr Mohamed