



NGOs SERVING YOUTH IN EGYPT

A DIRECTORY

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The Population Council is an international, nonprofit, nongovernmental research organization that seeks to improve the reproductive health and well being of current and future generations around the world and to help achieve a humane, equitable, and sustainable balance between people and resources. The Council conducts biomedical, social science, and public health research and helps build research capabilities in developing countries. Its New York headquarters supports a global network of regional and country offices.

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NGOs Serving Youth in Egypt:

A Directory

Nagah Al-Bassusi

September 2001

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Part One: Introduction

Why produce a Directory of Youth-Serving Organizations?

In 1995, the Population Council's Regional Office for North Africa and West Asia became a partner in a number of research projects aimed at learning about the segment of the Egyptian population often generically referred to as "youth." At that point, very little research or programmatic energy focused on the 13.4 million Egyptians aged 15 to 24, the largest ever cohort of youth. In subsequent years, and especially following the landmark 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in Cairo, youth activities increased exponentially. There was a growing recognition that multi-sectoral investments in the education, skills, capabilities, and well being of this population are crucial for Egypt's development.

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) fill an essential niche in Egyptian society by responding enthusiastically to the challenge of reaching young people. Over the past five years, many NGOs initiated new programs geared specifically towards these 13.4 million youth. In further keeping with the Cairo ICPD mandate, many NGOs have sensitized their approaches to the special needs of young women, recognizing the key role they play in the development process.

In support of NGO efforts to serve Egyptian youth, and with the hopes of contributing to the growing information base on young Egyptian men and women and their special needs, the Population Council developed this directory of youth-serving organizations. Our objective in so doing is to provide a sense of the breadth and scope of the programs existing in Egypt. We believe this is important for a number of reasons. First, many NGOs run excellent programs, and, remarkably, do so with limited staff and resources, yet they are not well known to others in the development community. This directory, therefore, compiles basic information about the 30 organizations listed below. Secondly, we hope this will be a useful document for those interested in building networks and partnerships across organizations with common missions. Thirdly, and most importantly, it provides concrete evidence on the contribution of the

Egyptian NGO sector in preparing young women and men to become productive adults in a rapidly changing world.

Defining Youth

Though “youth” is a vague term, the word generally connotes young people who are in the transition to adulthood: no longer considered children by their families and peers. Perhaps their schooling career has ended or they show signs of physical maturation, yet they have not assumed full adult roles within their society. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, to which Egypt is a signatory, defines childhood as extending to age 18. Most United Nations agencies agree on a definition of youth as the age group from 15 to 24. A recent study of official Egyptian policy found that the Child Law of 1996 is consistent with the Convention, although it does permit girls to marry as young as age 16.

Each NGO representative interviewed for this project was asked how his or her organization defines “youth” and how old their program participants are. Responses varied greatly. Some organizations target their youth programs toward those 8 to 35, while others consider those aged 12 to 40 to be eligible. The most interesting and frequently encountered definition, however, was that youth are the segment of the population who are able to produce, regardless of biological age. This common classification is the key to understanding many NGOs’ approaches to reaching this group.

Despite what appears to be a colloquial understanding of whom youth are, the term itself masks the marked gender differences between girls’, women’s, boys’, and men’s experiences during these years. In nearly every aspect of life, roles and expectations vary greatly for girls and boys as they approach adulthood. By and large, the NGOs featured in this directory are sensitive to this reality and attempt to address it in the design of their programs.

How did we compile this directory?

This project began initially by contacting several well-established, national NGOs that did not necessarily serve youth. Our expectation was that these organizations would be able to provide leads to the lesser-known institutions throughout the country that offer programs to youth.

This approach was effective to some extent, although it produced an over-representation of Cairo-based organizations. We hope in subsequent editions of the directory to include a broader array of organizations operating throughout the country. Interestingly, we discovered that including the word "youth" in the name of an NGO does not necessarily guarantee that the NGO targets youth as a primary beneficiaries, and vice versa.

For the second stage of this project, Population Council staff met with high-level representatives of each organization (either the chair of the board of directors or general manager) to conduct in-depth interviews. A structured questionnaire was designed to collect data on activities, approaches, and philosophies of each NGO. Any existing literature an NGO had published was collected and, with permission, used as an information source. This included pamphlets, annual reports, programmatic papers, and publications related to youth.

All NGO respondents were asked what, in their view, are the main challenges facing young Egyptians today, and how these challenges could be met. Responses were as diverse as the organizations included in the sample and encompassed a spectrum of perspectives. One overarching notion was that young people need to have skills that will enable them to contribute to and benefit from the competitive, globalizing labor markets, economic liberalization, and the communications revolution.

Some NGO leaders perceive youth as a potential social problem. They believe the real challenge is to inspire young people to become responsible, productive citizens. There is a widespread perception that many young people have created their current predicament and need structure and guidance in order to make positive changes. In terms of designing programs for youth, the challenge is to impart to young men and women an increased sense of civic responsibility, vocational and livelihood skills, and the initiative to put them to use.

Other NGO leaders possess a different point of view, citing structural problems in the society (like inadequate schooling, lack of jobs, or unshakable poverty) as the primary challenge that young people must overcome. Ways to meet the challenge, therefore, include improving policies and the flow of resource, finding role models, and creating supportive institutions to help young men and women. This must be

coupled with a democratic environment in which young men and women can freely express themselves, and political outlets that enable them to formulate their civic and vocational identities.

NGO Strategies for Serving Youth

The "Umbrella" Approach

Most NGOs work at the community level to provide services to a large and varied population of beneficiaries, yet few have dedicated programs designed to reach young women and men in the transition to adulthood. In many instances, young men and women are not directly targeted with interventions and training. However, because they are eligible to join NGO programs for other reasons, such as demographic and geographic circumstances, they benefit nonetheless. The researchers that conducted this investigation concluded that a high proportion of young Egyptian men and women benefit from NGO services in an almost accidental manner, rather than through interventions intended specifically to reach the 15-24 age group. This happens when an NGO's services are extended to the community as a whole, by addressing environmental concerns, human rights, community development, family planning, health services, or by targeting a group consisting of many "youth."

For example, Tahseen El Sehaa Association (TEA) was founded with the mission of caring for the families of tuberculosis patients. Young men and women who have family members afflicted with tuberculosis were historically (and still are) eligible for TEA's comprehensive education and job training program. Yet tuberculosis is now, fortunately, a rare disease in Egypt. Consequently TEA has expanded its scope to include a spectrum of economically disadvantaged families, and young men and women may participate in TEA programs if their families participate. The Coptic Evangelical Organization for Social Services (CEOSS), founded in 1950 as a literacy project, and the Association of Upper Egypt for Education and Development (AUEED), founded in 1941, provide examples of two other umbrella-type organizations that reach young people with their services but were not founded specifically to work with "youth".

The Targeted Approach

Beginning in the 1970s, young Egyptian men and women began to receive more focused attention from NGOs. Some of the NGOs concentrated on economic development, whilst others focused their

efforts on cultural, social, and political development. As part of their program design process, many of these NGOs first attempted to learn about youth needs and problems in the communities they serve. The NGOs in this directory tend to share three common views:

- 1) Youth should be addressed as a target group with special needs
- 2) Youth should be given opportunities to express themselves and voice their needs
- 3) Adults should not assume they fully comprehend the specific needs of youth

Many of the earliest programs offered traditional, vocational training in carpentry, tailoring, or carpet manufacturing. The objective was to provide job opportunities for disadvantaged male and female youth. Generally this would occur when an NGO provided youth with training and raw materials to create a sellable product. The NGO then marketed these goods, paying some of the profit to the young workers and keeping some to maintain its operations and, ideally, remaining self-sufficient. Innovative programs designed for youth to explicitly voice their opinions and needs have been designed by some human rights and children's NGOs, as well as by a few of the comprehensive development NGOs. The ultimate aim of these programs is to create an environment for youth to speak out and define their own problems and needs. NGOs working in this way note that youth participants organize and run the activities themselves, which gives them a chance to learn by doing and a sense of ownership over the interventions. Youth camps and public seminars have been organized, and a number of youth committees have been formulated for this purpose. The Future Generation Foundation, for instance, runs entire training programs for new labor force entrants to equip them with the skills necessary to meet the demands of and be competitive in the globalizing marketplace

Youth as a "problem" for development to solve

Because of their vast number, young people are occasionally viewed as a formidable "problem" rather than as 13.4 million opportunities to enhance Egypt's social and economic development. Concerns over high unemployment rates foster the perspective that young people are hindering, not helping, workable structural solutions to this long-standing challenge. One response from the NGO community has therefore been to offer programs to reduce unemployment. NGO-sponsored micro and small enterprise activities are gaining popularity as a means to provide people, especially the young, with income and to expand the labor force.

Typical services fall into two main categories: financial (i.e. providing start-up loans) and non-financial (i.e. equipping youth with the skills and knowledge they need to start new businesses).

Most NGOs engaged in micro-finance activities have focused their energy on dispersing loans and managing payback systems. Until recently, investments in training were limited, however, some NGOs now specialize in training programs. These NGOs provide courses for youth, most often teaching them how to establish and manage small business enterprises. The training often targets young male school graduates looking for entrepreneurial opportunities. Most of these NGOs believe their training has been very successful, measured by the increased demand it has generated.¹

Capitalizing on youthful energies, creating agents of social change

There is wide recognition that young people are the most energetic segment of the population. This energy manifests itself in many ways, and some NGOs, especially issues-oriented organizations, are eager to involve young people in their work with the hope that they will both benefit from training programs and become long-term advocates on behalf of a cause, thus making them agents of social change. These NGOs tend to provide educational programs that train young people in communication skills. Training and education programs often focus on an organization's objectives, such as environmental issues, human rights, gender training, and awareness. For example, political education programs, which are common among human rights and advocacy NGOs, may be devoted to raising awareness among young men and women about political rights in general and voting rights in particular.

This strategy is utilized by the Arab Office for Youth and Environment (AOYE). Since 1989, AOYE has been organizing the Annual Meeting for University Youth Leaders. University students who participate learn about environmental issues facing Egypt today and receive communications training to help them mobilize other people in support of a particular platform. Nearly 10,000 university students in 13 governorates have participated in these annual meetings. As a result of

¹ Training is most often evaluated by the number of participants and by measuring the level of knowledge before and after the training and the cost-effectiveness of the training. However, we are not sure if the training has succeeded in creating entrepreneurs, because follow-up has been weak in most cases.

their training efforts, a field project was started in 10 universities to ration water use. The ultimate aim is environmental empowerment and youth are successfully mobilized to maximize the outcome.

About this Directory

First and foremost, this directory is a work-in-progress, not a comprehensive list. It is divided into two parts. Part I, the Introduction, outlines the different philosophies, approaches, orientations, and trends adopted by Egyptian NGOs in their work with youth, and the strengths of each approach. The second part lists 30 NGOs, describing their missions and programs, who they serve, where they work, how they are funded, and relevant contact information.

To our knowledge, this is the first effort in Egypt to compile youth a directory, and, as such, it has its limitations. Firstly, it is not at all exhaustive. Secondly, in an attempt to provide some structure to this directory, we have grouped NGOs together in four categories; however, the NGOs featured in this directory represent a diverse and heterogeneous group. They operate through various points of intervention: advocacy, service provision, training services, and comprehensive local development constitute the most common forms of activity. Similarly, NGOs' missions are rooted across the spectrum of civil society and social justice aims, including—but not limited to—human rights, gender equality, environmental protection, children's development, and economic empowerment. The classifications we have used to organize this directory are, therefore, somewhat arbitrary, particularly since an individual NGO rarely targets a single group or has a single objective. For instance, several NGOs target women while serving a human rights agenda. Moreover, many NGOs target large segments of the society, not simply youth, through comprehensive community development programs.

The number of beneficiaries reached by each NGO is, in most cases, a best guess. While virtually all NGOs would like to know exactly how many individuals their programs serve, few have the time or resources to maintain precise records. Among those NGOs that serve many populations, estimating how many of their beneficiaries are youth (using even the loosest definition) is a difficult challenge. Most NGOs, however, have a general idea, and those approximations are noted for each organization.

Limitations aside, we would like to thank all of those who contributed to this publication, particularly the remarkable and dedicated individuals whose efforts on behalf of Egyptian youth inspired this directory. We are grateful for the time taken to share your organizations' work with us, and hope we have accurately conveyed the information to our readers.

We hope that the information in this directory will be useful in encouraging greater cooperation and learning among the emerging network of youth-serving organizations. We also hope that other organizations, not included in this directory, will send us information about their programs for inclusion in a later edition or electronic version to be developed in 2002. If you are aware of an NGO that should be included, please use the form located at the back of this directory to provide us with contact information and any other relevant details.

Part Two: NGOs Serving Youth in Egypt Youth and Child-Oriented NGOs

1. Youth Association for Population and Development (YAPD)

Chairman: Mr. Hesham El-Rouby
Address: 119 El-Nil Street, Dokki, Cairo, Egypt
Telephone: (202) 749-1414
Fax: (202) 749-1414
E-mail: YAPD@geocities.com

The Organization:

YAPD was founded in 1995. The inspiration behind the YAPD originated from the young members of the Friends of the Forum, a group set up to help organize the 1994 Cairo International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD). The ICPD inspired and motivated Friends of the Forum to establish YAPD, as they became aware of the importance of social services, participation, and volunteer work. The association conducts development-related activities in support of its missions, to “increase the efficiency and the capabilities of youth participating in population and development activities in Egypt.” YAPD describes itself as wanting “Egyptian youth to be objective, cultured, aware of the population and development problems in Egypt and to have a major role in the planning, execution, and evaluation of population and development projects. These actions will assist the YAPD in creating communities where there is no ignorance, no poverty, and no illness.”

Youth-Related Activities:

One of YAPD’s most important projects is called *From Youth to Youth*. It is designed to increase awareness among boys and girls between the ages of 18 and 25 about health, family, parenthood, and career objectives, to enable them to make better decisions and make better life choices. To realize this objective, YAPD has organized training workshops on issues ranging from family life, education, life skills, and training for 200 young women and men at the Institute for Training and Research for Family Planning in Alexandria. Young trainers carried out these workshops in order to prepare the project’s future trainers. After a few workshops,

which verified the suitability of the training materials for Egyptian values and culture, a training manual entitled "From Youth to Youth" was prepared.

Other current YAPD projects include environmental awareness programs for schoolchildren, "The Socio-medical Caravan," a program for the promotion and development of protected areas, a program of training for family advisors, and seminars and workshops.

Target Group:

Youth 18–25 throughout Egypt.

Number of Beneficiaries:

YAPD has implemented *From Youth to Youth* with 3,200 young men and women in four governorates in Egypt (El-Fayyum, Beni Suif, Minya, and different areas of Cairo).

Geographical Scope:

YAPD cooperates with other NGOs throughout Egypt.

Program Contact:

Mr. Hesham El-Rouby

Funding:

- United Nations Population Fund
- The Center for Development and Population Activities

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2. **El-Jeel² Center for Youth and Social Studies**

Chairperson: Dr. Ahmed Abd-Allah
Address: Ein El-Sirrah, Behind Block 141, Masr El-Kaddima,
Cairo 11451, Egypt
Telephone: (202) 364-5043
Fax: (202) 569-4635

The Organization:

El-Jeel Center was founded in Cairo in 1994. Youth are at the heart of the center's work, and are the main target group for its diverse activities. The center has combined research on youth with the provision of social and cultural services to them. Thus the research results are integrated into the services and programs that the center provides.

El-Jeel Center's aim is to develop youth studies in Egypt by supporting graduate students interested in youth research, and to document and preserve all youth-related materials available. In terms of serving youth, the center aims to enable them to express themselves, acquire life skills, and take on responsibilities in their communities and the nation.

The El-Jeel Center makes a special effort to listen to youth themselves and carry out research on topics related to them. Youth are defined by the center not just as an age category (between 15 and 35 years old) but also as a "socio-human" category; that is, a youth is one who is still dependent on his/her family rather than self-reliant. The Center's staff believes that youth have material needs, such as a good education, employment; character-building needs, such as participation in decision making; and emotional needs, such as love, marriage, a sense of equity, esteem, and belonging. Meeting these needs drives the center's work.

Youth-Related Activities:

Three main youth programs are ongoing: (1) monthly lectures; (2) youth visits; and (3) integrating scientific research findings into its services.

Monthly lectures. Since 1996, the center has held monthly lectures for youth on issues that they themselves identify. Most of the topics relate to political and cultural issues that address their personal identities as

² "Jeel" in Arabic means generation, referring to the Center's focus on the new generation

Egyptians, such as the parliamentary elections, Egyptian youth and fanaticism, privatization, labor movements, and patriotism.

Youth visits. This project has been operating since 1994. It welcomes youth visitors from other governorates to the center, where they can hold open discussions on important issues and use the center's library, which is particularly useful for social science students. Most of the lectures and workshops have been published in books and reports; 15 publications have been produced on youth problems, needs and potential solutions.

In 1993, a library was founded that specializes in youth issues and contains a data bank on underprivileged children. Researchers from local universities, secondary school students, journalists, youth, and those who work with youth have benefited from the use of this facility.

Partial care for working children. Thousands of children aged 5 to 15 who work at the three industrial sites that make up the triangle of Masr El-Kadeema (pottery, tannery, and car repair workshops) receive daycare from the center. These children belong to poor families, mainly migrants from the countryside who live in shanty housing around the industrial zones. The center is located in the vicinity and tries to serve these children by partially compensating them for their deprivation. It has also conducted sociological research on child labor in the area, as well as in other parts of Egypt.

Children come to the center on their days off. In addition to being able to play sports and other games; work on art projects; and watch television, videos, cinema, and theater, they receive balanced meals and free medical care. During the holidays, the center provides the children with gifts of cash, clothing, and toys. Psychological care is also provided, and assistance is available for solving family problems. Literacy training is provided for those who wish to continue their education.

Target Group

Children aged 5–15 and youth aged 15–35.

Number of Beneficiaries

The center estimates the total number of beneficiaries at 2,000 to date.

Geographical Scope

El-Jeel Center works in Egypt, especially in Cairo and the surrounding area of old Cairo.

Program Contact:

Dr. Ahmed Abd-Alla

Funding:

The center relies on assistance from individuals who support their efforts.

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3. Youth Entrepreneurs Society (YES)

Chairman: Dr. Ahmed Sorour Mohamed
Address: No. 19 Ismail Mohamed Street, Gedda Tower,
Zamalek, Cairo, Egypt
Telephone: (202) 736-2748
Fax: (202) 736-0130

The Organization:

YES was registered in 1988 as the first business-oriented NGO aimed at fostering entrepreneurship in Egypt. Studies focusing on the importance of small and micro enterprises to the Egyptian economy have pointed to a number of obstacles facing university graduates entering the labor market every year. One of the most important problems young market entrants face in establishing their own small enterprise is the lack of sufficient financial resources. YES has been established primarily to support entrepreneurship among Egyptian university graduates.

YES has also envisaged a role for itself as a business-oriented NGO to support the government in combating unemployment. By encouraging entrepreneurial and small business initiatives, business-oriented NGOs that can provide the needed training, consultation, financial, and managerial support for youth will mitigate the effects of government privatization programs. Consequently, new university graduates can be integrated into an expanding market, resulting in a healthy partnership between the government, NGOs, and the private sector.

Youth-Related Activities:

YES is currently managing four main programs:

- *Small-scale enterprise.* Under this program, youth beneficiaries established a number of small enterprises in a variety of sectors such as textiles and weaving, ready-made clothes, metal work, spare parts for automobiles, and chocolates and confectionaries.
- *Industrial parks in the Sixth of October City.* This program aims to establish industrial parks dedicated to providing work sites for small entrepreneurs. Such parks will help small entrepreneurs address their training needs, marketing, quality control, and other services they may need in the course of their activities.
- *New job opportunities in the private sector.* YES has approached businessmen to assist in expanding the job opportunities for graduates who have demonstrated good entrepreneurial skills.
- *Incubator.* In 1989, an incubator (a business training center) for ready-made garments was established. Recent graduates with no past experience were trained to produce, manage, and market products. When they became capable of self-management and achieving a high rate of productivity, YES sold this incubator to the graduates, who are now running it successfully.

Target Group:

Initially, YES targeted only university graduates. As it became more established, services were extended to secondary and vocational school graduates as well. Women have not been intentionally excluded from YES's activities, however, the number of female beneficiaries is very limited.

Number of Beneficiaries:

So far, YES has served 1,200 young graduates, who have established 121 enterprises. Credit given to the beneficiaries has reached LE 6 million. It was reported that female youth don't exceed 0.1 percent of the total number of beneficiaries.

Geographical Scope:

Greater Cairo

Program Contact:

Mr. Abdel Azez Ismail Tawfiek

Funding:

At first, the main contributors to the society's activities were two Egyptian donors. YES expanded its activities in 1989 with an initial LE 1 million offered by the Egyptian government. In 1993, YES acquired a loan from the Government of Egypt's Social Fund for Development, a semi-governmental organization, of up to LE 3 million. This most recent loan has helped YES to expand its activities and to target a larger number of beneficiaries.

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4. Small Eagles (SE)

Chairman: Mr. Ali Badrakhan
Address: 7 Studio El-Ahram Street, El-Oberge, El-Haram,
Cairo, Egypt
Telephone: (202) 585-2177
Fax: (202) 586-7365

The Organization:

SE was registered in 1989 as a civil, nonprofit organization. Its main objective is to train youth to participate in community development. Youth are prepared to bear responsibilities, to be decisive, and to have high self-esteem. They are expected to be capable, independent, and effective in their communities.

The organization's philosophy is to involve youth in decision-making and to delegate them to carry out responsibilities of the organization—in other words, give youth the chance and afford them the proper environment to enable them to learn by doing. Small Eagles believes that extending activities to youth at an early age helps widen their horizons and helps them to be creative, effective, and productive. Educated youth are targeted because it is believed that they can be more easily mobilized and trained, and are more open to new ideas and advanced thinking than those without education.

Youth-Related Activities:

Youth participate in SE's activities on a long-term basis. Individuals start as members and climb up the ladder of responsibility to become

facilitators, and end by being project leaders. Three main projects have provided the space for youth to learn by doing:

- *Training.* Since 1992, this project has trained youth on how to manage a project inside the organization, how to work effectively with those in younger age groups participating in the activities of the organization, and how to develop and achieve objectives. Youth have also learned by doing through implementing ideas and objectives they have developed. By doing this, they have learned how to lead a meeting and how to make democratic decisions. In sum, this project has helped youth acquire basic management skills, work experience, and life skills.
- *Youth camps.* Preparation for youth camps has been another way to train youth and give them responsibility. Camp participants have been the youth who prepare and organize the camps. Eligible participants were educated people 7–18 years old of both sexes. Participants chose the camp location, decided on the dates, set up objectives, organized lectures and seminars, and raised funds. Historically, SE has organized a two-day camp multiple times a year and one 10-day camp annually. Youth have also participated in international camps through the Peace Project.
- *Peace Project.* Under this project, youth from different conflict areas worldwide meet together to exchange their experiences and work for peace. Members of SE have participated in four international peace camps.

Target Group:

Boys and girls 7–18 years old.

Number of Beneficiaries:

Two courses of training per year for 12 participants each took place from 1992–99. 1,000 youth have participated in the national camps, and 20 have participated in the international peace camps.

Geographical Scope:

Greater Cairo

Program Contact:

Mr. Essam Ali

Funding:

- Training has been funded by Swedish NGOs
- Local camps have been self-funded from participants' fees
- International peace camps have been funded by the European Union

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5. Roteract (Cairo club)

Chairman: Ahmed Mashhour
Address: c/o Rotary Club of Cairo, 2 Behler Street
Downtown, Cairo, Egypt
Telephone: (2012) 376-7333
E-mail: sallyraouf@yahoo.com

The Organization:

Established in Cairo in the 1970s, the Roteract club of Cairo is part of a larger network of over 5,000 similar clubs around the world and 35 in Egypt, each of which is sponsored by a local Rotary club. Roteract Cairo, like other Roteract clubs, is made up of members aged 18 to 30 with the dual purpose of providing members with opportunities for leadership and professional development as well as opportunities to address the physical and social needs of their communities through community service activities. Young people lead Roteract, where members plan, manage, and implement all activities.

Youth-related activities

Young people are the key focus and agents of Roteract's work. Roteract was established to get young people interested in serving their communities, to encourage them to focus and form goals, and, importantly, to build members' skills – professional, leadership, and social. Activities are either carried out for the benefit of the club's members (e.g. professional or leadership development) or are carried out by club members for the community, often targeting other young people (though not exclusively).

Roteract's work is organized through five committees: 1) community service; 2) international service; 3) club service; 4) professional development; and 5) finance. Professional and vocational development activities (for members) have included, for example, sessions on first aid, practical 'fix-it' skills (eg. how to fix a car, carpentry skills), inviting speakers representing various professions to talk about their work, or inviting members working or studying in various fields to speak about their experiences and choices. Roteract's outreach activities usually fall under community service or international service. These are usually one-off events or small projects and have included speaking to high school students about options for higher education, printing and distributing a book for blind children, a blood campaign, and providing support to Hope Village, the Cancer Institute, libraries, and government hospitals. One project in particular was a one-day environmental clean-up held in Alexandria for the Anfushi area, organized jointly by all Roteract clubs in Egypt. One hundred and eighty people were involved including Roteract and community members from Alexandria and divers from Cairo. Subsequent clean-ups have also been carried out in Cairo and Dahab.

Each committee and its chair are responsible for developing a plan of projects to be undertaken for the coming year. Each club also has an elected Executive Board consisting of a President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer, which are drawn from members and are rotated at least every two years.

Target group:

Club members aged 18-30 and the general public.

Number of beneficiaries:

Official records of numbers of beneficiaries per project/activity have not been kept, but numbers are in the thousands. Roteract Cairo currently has 15 members.

Geographical scope:

Roteract Cairo focuses on Greater Cairo, though other Roteract clubs are located in Alexandria, Ismailiya, Port Said, Tanta, and Damanhur.

Funding:

The finance committee for each Roteract club is responsible for mobilizing funds for activities and other club expenses.

6. The General Center: World Young Men Muslim's Association (WYMA)

Chairman: Dr. Ahmad Omar Hashem
Address: No. 12 Ramses Street, Cairo, Egypt
Telephone: (202) 574-3495, (202) 575-0830
Fax: (202) 574 3446

Organization:

The WYMA was founded in 1927, and is consequently one of the earliest NGOs established in Egypt. WYMA's mission is to prepare healthy, productive Muslim youth by equipping them with the knowledge and understanding that will enable them to accept differences among people and establish cooperation with other peace-seekers. These skills, the WYMA believes, are necessary for youth to have in order to interact constructively in today's world.

The general objectives and scope of work currently undertaken by WYMA include:

- Societal development through religious, scientific and cultural services; social work and assistance of the needy; nurturing and development of the environment; and awareness-raising among youth to achieve these goals.
- Calling for conferences to disseminate the ethics of Islam and to encourage youth to develop skills to help them thrive in the modern world; to benefit from other cultures and civilizations; to eliminate differences among Muslims; and facilitate understanding between Muslim youth and youth of other religions.
- Facilitating pilgrimages and visiting holy sites.

The WYMA publishes a monthly magazine that addresses problems facing youth, discusses current issues, and highlights important events of the WYMA and its branch offices.

Youth-related activities:

- Sports tournaments
- Awareness raising lectures on environmental issues and environmental protection

- Educational trips to national projects like Toshka, Oasis, Sinai, Luxor, and Aswan
- Youth camps for public service
- Training volunteers and promoting volunteerism which is regarded as a Muslim's obligation
- Training youth on specific hobbies and/or vocations such as plumbing, electronics repair, computer skills, first aid skills, and internet skills
- Awareness raising activities in the fields of sports, religion, culture, environment, and social issues.

Target Group:

Male youth is broadly defined as the age from early childhood to early manhood. To accommodate female youth, a sub-division of the organization was established to accept female members. In reality, however, the only difference between the male and female activities has to do with sports activities. Cultural, artistic, environmental, and other activities are open for males and females alike.

Number of beneficiaries:

Two million members are registered. Non-registered project beneficiaries comprise an additional two million. Beneficiaries include Muslim and non-Muslim male and female youth.

Geographical scope:

Under the umbrella of the General Center, a network of 110 Young Men Muslims Associations are operational in Egypt, with an additional 10 associations now forming. Affiliate members of the organization exist in countries such as the United States, Nigeria, and Cameroon.

Program Contact:

Mr. Ahmad El-Fadali, Secretary General

Mr. Mohamed Assi, Director

Funding:

- Membership fees from members of the Young Men Muslims Association (50 LE each)
- Donations (limited)
- Return on sales of publications

7. **Future Generation Foundation (FGF)**

Chairman: Mr. Gamal Mubarak
Address: MDCI Building, Abdel Azim Rashed Street, Third Floor Agouza, Giza, Egypt
Telephone: (202) 760-6923, (202) 760-4903/4, (202) 338-0163
Fax: (202) 760-6931
E-mail: fgf@fgf.org.eg
Website: www.fgf.org.eg

Organization:

The FGF was founded in October 1998 by a group of Egyptian businessmen aspiring to enhance and develop Egypt's workforce. The foundation concentrates on addressing the needs of the private sector. The mission of FGF is to contribute to Egypt's economic growth and global competitiveness by enhancing workforce performance through high-quality human resource development programs tailored for the evolving needs of the business community with a focus on new graduates and young professionals. FGF's vision is to promote the development of world-class management training programs in Egypt and to assist in enhancing business management skills of future Egyptian executives, managers, and entrepreneurs. The organization aims to fill the gap between job market demands and the current capabilities of new graduates who are seeking employment. It also works toward enhancing the managerial skills of individuals involved in middle to upper-level management.

The FGF hopes to be an example for other NGOs to follow, however, the foundation is also cognizant of its own learning curve and, while it is dedicated to setting an example, it is also wisely cautious about passing along advice prematurely. The FGF plans on producing manuals detailing FGF's past experiences to be distributed to other NGOs interested in replicating their efforts.

Youth-Related Activities:

One problem of Egyptian youth is that they need to understand that a spoon-feeding era, where the government secures employment and salaries, is not everlasting. Youth should therefore engage in candid self-assessment, and, ideally, realize that they are in control of their futures. At the same time, employers lack sufficient qualified employees to fill

entry-level positions. This gap must be bridged, and the FGF aims at setting an example for accomplishing this.

Early efforts at defining specific projects to be implemented involved heavy research and pilot studies to answer the question: “*what is needed in the job market?*” Based on the findings, the FGF Human Resource Development Plan was designed and several programs were developed, including the *Mubarak Professional Development Initiative (MPDI-IATP)* and the *Senior Executive Program for the Middle East (SEP)*. In these programs, FGF plays the role of identifying and sourcing out training opportunities, providing financial assistance, selecting participants, arranging placements, monitoring and evaluating, and assessing the added value of training in the workplace.

- *The Basic Business Skills Acquisition (BBSA) Program*

Determining the needs of the current job market triggered numerous thoughts and aspirations by businessmen and employers in Egypt who aspire to hire young, qualified professionals. The answers were categorized into three basic categories: computer literacy, English proficiency, and appropriate behavioral skills. Therefore, the BBSA program was devised to provide this particular kind of training to new graduates. Appropriate behavioral skills include a range of work ethic principles and business performance skills such as time management, communication skills, and personal empowerment. At the close of the program each graduate will have the skills required to successfully compete in the job market.

- *Mubarak Professional Development Initiative – International Alliances Training Program (MPDI – IATP)*

For mid-level Egyptian managers, FGF offers internship opportunities in the United States. On-the-job training of business practices is provided to current and future business leaders at American companies with similar functions. FGF is currently in the process of securing internship opportunities in other countries with liberalized economies and world-class management practices.

- *Microsoft – FGF Scholarship:*

This program was started in November 2000 with the ultimate goal of establishing a strong IT industry that can help the adoption and utilization of technology at the local front, help increase exports, and allow

Egyptian IT companies to compete in international markets. This ultimate goal is achieved by boosting the skills of IT professionals in the Egyptian community by providing them with the knowledge and skills necessary to pass Microsoft's proficiency exam and obtain Microsoft's IT international industrial certificate. On the individual level, beneficiaries will have an opportunity to obtain a recognized certificate that enhances their future possibilities in the job market.

- *Senior Executive Program for the Middle East (SEP)*

FGF, in coordination with the U.S.–Egyptian Presidents' Council, has organized the SEP: a comprehensive, general management program for the Middle East region. There are roughly 200 beneficiaries, consisting of experienced, potential managers who will undergo training in Boston and Egypt. The program provides a comprehensive approach to the roles and responsibilities of general managers, customized to suit the needs of executives in the region, and will address managerial problems and challenges in a rapidly globalizing business world. The program is residential, intensive, and requires active participation and interaction

- *BBSA Alumni:*

In an effort to maintain linkages with BBSA graduates, the BBSA alumni project was devised in August 2001. The objective of the BBSA alumni project is to enhance the development of BBSA graduates and to keep them informed of global changes in the business world. Specific activities include training programs, social and sports activities, and community service activities.

Target Group:

The current target group ranges from recent graduates aged 22 to older professionals, however, some projects are open to younger individuals who are enthusiastic and committed.

Number of Beneficiaries:

The BBSA program produces 3,000 new graduates annually. The MPDI program has roughly 91 participants annually. The SEP program is open to up to 200 managers per cycle. The alumni program consists of 3,000 members and the FGF Scholarship benefits 100 people per cycle.

Geographical Scope:

The programs initially started in Greater Cairo and Giza. A training unit later started in Assiut that will extend to Upper Egypt in the future. In May 2001, a training unit in Suez was developed that extended coverage to the Canal area. By the end of 2001, a training unit in Alexandria will be operational, offering services to the entire Delta region.

Program Contact:

BBSA Program: Mr. Sherif Mostafa, E-mail: bbsa@fgf.org.eg

Alumni Program: Mr. Amr Gomaa, E-mail: alumni@fgf.org.eg

Management Program: Ms. Alia Gamal, E-mail: aliagamal@fgf.org.eg

Funding:

- Alumni
- Businessmen sponsor individual participants, or donate funds to support specific programs
- Donors, including USAID, sponsor promising candidates from the public sector
- In-kind contributions from the Ministry of Youth and Sport
- In-kind contributions from the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology

Partnerships:

- Ministry of Youth
- Ministry of Communications & Information Technology
- Ministry of Petroleum

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8. Hope Village Society (HVS)

Chairman: Mr. Said Moneer Ali
Address: 17 Ahmed El-Khashab Street, 8th District, Nasr City,
Cairo, Egypt
Telephone: (202) 272-4563/8683
Fax: (202) 272-8683
E-mail: hope@eis.com.eg

The Organization:

HVS is a private voluntary association licensed by the Ministry of Social Affairs. It was established in 1988 by a group of Egyptian businessmen and society ladies with the assistance of a British-language school manager in Cairo. The group focuses on providing care, education, and training to children in especially difficult circumstances, with an emphasis on street children.

The program has successfully expanded from initially caring for a few boys in one shelter to caring for many at a number of separate sites around Cairo. Services are effectively provided in such a way so as to offer help and even bring happiness and hope into the lives of Cairo's street children. HVS's centers include:

- two daycare centers in Hadayek and Mokattam;
- three centers for long-term shelter in Nasr City; and
- a compound area for older boys in the Tenth of Ramadan area outside Cairo, which provides housing, training workshops, and income generating activities.

HVS runs many integrated activities. Children receive education at government schools, and those who have dropped out of school are enrolled in literacy classes. They receive regular medical examinations and health and nutritional care. Psychological care in group and private sessions is also offered to children suffering from psychological trauma. The society provides stable, warm, family-like care to the children without overprotection to prepare them for later independence.

The society concentrates on exploring opportunities for street children based on their current abilities. Due to the fact that street children are often rejected by the surrounding community, the program struggles to change the community's view of street children by improving street

children's demeanor and behavior, and thus narrowing the gap between them and the rest of society.

Youth-Related Activities:

Although children are the primary target group, youth are also included. The long-term shelter includes three age groups: ages 1–6, 6–12, and 12 years to either university graduation or the completion of military service. The last age group leaves HVS at the age of at least 22. HVS also attempts to reintegrate these youth back into their original families. Literacy classes, vocational training, university education, and vocational secondary school education are provided for youth. In the Tenth of Ramadan Center, international experts have trained youth to run greenhouses and cultivate vegetables for luxurious hotels in Cairo. The carpentry workshop trains boys who then work for HVS or for other workshops.

As part of HVS's comprehensive care system, psychiatrists and social specialists are hired and trained to help the street children and reintegrate them back into their families.

To connect the street children with the community, many environmental and social projects have been launched to change people's misperceptions of street boys. Disadvantaged boys have cleaned and planted trees in many areas of greater Cairo.

To assist them financially, daily pocket money is paid to the boys, and greenhouse or carpentry apprentices are paid on a daily basis. Savings schemes arranged by trained staff encourage children to save for marriage and for the future. Rewards and punishments are also formalized.

Target Group:

Street boys in greater Cairo between 1 and 15 years old, although most remain in the care of HVS until age 22.

Number of Beneficiaries

Between 50 and 60 boys enter the reception centers daily. In the long-term residence, about 13 boys join daily. One hundred twenty boys reside in the Tenth of Ramadan Center; half of them are above age 15.

Geographical Scope:

HVS works in greater Cairo only.

Program Contact:

Ms. Abla El-Badry

Funding:

Initially, HVS relied on donations from members, but recently it has received funding from:

- National Council of Negro Women
- Rotary Club
- Netherlands Embassy, Cairo
- Arab Council for Childhood and Development

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9. The Arab Council for Childhood and Development (ACCD)

Chairman: H.R.H. Prince Talal Bin Abdul Aziz
Address: 5 Bahaa El Din Karaquosh Street, Zamalek, Cairo, Egypt
Telephone: (202) 735-8011/2, 735-5196/7
Fax: (202) 735-8013
E-mail: accd@starnet.com.eg

The Organization:

ACCD is an Arab developmental and humanitarian organization that specializes in child welfare. It supports and coordinates governmental and nongovernmental efforts and encourages and sponsors distinct ideas, studies, and projects that cater to the welfare and development of the Arab child. ACCD was founded in Cairo in 1987. Relations between ACCD and Egypt are governed by a special agreement approved by a presidential decree.

The council was founded with a number of objectives:

- urge Arab governments to adopt policies and plans for sustainable development, particularly those that cater to the rights and requirements of childhood, and cooperate with them to that end;
- raise awareness in the Arab world and mobilize public opinion in favor of childhood issues, and urge the media to help achieve that end;
- propose and sponsor innovative projects for the development of the Arab child in consonance with the council's plan;
- coordinate with other concerned agencies with a view to undertaking research and studies to identify the conditions of children and their requirements;
- provide and exchange information with relevant Arab and international institutions;
- widen the scope of mutual cooperation with Arab and international organizations and strengthen it, in order to meet the overall requirements of the Arab child, and exchange expertise and experiences; and
- provide prompt relief and aid to children in case of emergencies, natural disasters, and catastrophes.

Youth-Related Activities:

The Youth Researcher Forum is an annual event that brings together Arab youth researchers who work on issues of childhood to share their experiences, improve their knowledge, and strengthen their research skills. Through the forum, youth researchers present proposals for research on childhood. Experts and other youth researchers discuss, comment on, and propose changes to the proposals. Training courses are prepared on issues that were identified during the discussions. References needed for an outstanding research proposal are offered to researchers. ACCD also undertakes the publication of the works of lauded researchers and introduces them to public opinion and policymakers.

Research on the Circumstances of Childhood and Early Youth was undertaken in four Arab countries (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Palestine) in 1998. Country seminars have been held to present and disseminate the analysis results for the media, the general public, and policymakers. The regional report has not yet been published.

The Status of the Arab Girl Child Research Project was completed prior to the 1995 United Nations Fourth International Conference on Women in Beijing. Two thousand copies of a published the book resulting form the project were disseminated and two related conferences were held on the same issue. ACCD intends to launch development projects for youth based on the results of other research projects.

ACCD also has numerous development projects that contribute to improving the well being of children and youth and include youth-focused activities. A full description of these projects is beyond the capacity of this directory.

Target Group:

ACCD focuses on childhood and youth, while working with both children and their parents. Even when a development project is designed for children (e.g., the project focusing on street children), ACCD doesn't dismiss children when they grow beyond the project's target age (18 years) as they are still in need of assistance.

Number of Beneficiaries:

Because all ACCD development projects and youth-related activities have not been included here, the number of beneficiaries is limited to those of the youth projects mentioned above.

- Three Arab Youth Researcher Forums have been organized (1996–98), and 15 youth researchers have participated in each forum.
- The Status of the Arab Girl Child book was distributed to 2,000 people.

Geographical Scope:

While ACCD's headquarters are located in Cairo, the research and development services are available to all Arab countries. ACCD hopes to serve as an umbrella for governmental and nongovernmental members all Arab countries.

Program Contact:

Dr. Hassan Abbshar El-Tayeb, Secretary General for youth projects, please contact Dr. Sami Asser.

Funding:

Individuals, governments, and NGOs provide donations. The United Nations and other international organizations donate to ACCD or cosponsor projects. ACCD receives financial support from the Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations as well as from H.R.H. Prince Talal Bin Abdul Aziz.

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10. NGOs Coalition on The Convention on the Rights of the Child

Chairman: Mr. Hussein Galal
Address: Attention: Head of the Egyptian Organization for Child Protection, No. 11 Ali Badoui Street, Estanli, Alexandria, Egypt
Telephone: (203) 428-8579
Fax: (203) 545-5336
E-mail: crc_ngo@globalnet.com.eg

The Organization:

The coalition was formed on the initiative of a number of NGOs working in the field of childhood and with the support of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). In 1995-96, 22 NGOs met regularly to discuss the possibilities of a coalition on the issue of children's rights. These meetings led to a realization that the effective implementation of children's rights demands the collective effort of different groups whose interests lie in this area.

The NGOs involved concluded that coordination between them within a larger framework would provide a wider perspective and enable them to provide complementary services. Addressing the absence of coordination mechanisms and structures, 15 NGOs signed a declaration of principle on 30 January, 1996. In July 1997 the coalition agreed on an organizational structure, opened its door for membership, and formulated the long-term goals of the coalition:

- promote awareness of children's rights and form public opinion supportive of those rights within 120 NGOs and some governmental organizations concerned with childhood;

- make the coalition a reliable knowledge base and active information center in fields related to children's rights; and
- develop active links between the coalition and other similar entities at both the local and international levels for the purpose of learning from relevant experience, particularly in countries with circumstances similar to those in Egypt or countries that have made progress in the field of children's rights.

Youth-Related Activities:

At first, youth were not of interest to the coalition. However, because it recognized the importance of adolescence as a bridge from childhood to adulthood, the coalition, with the collaboration of GTZ, agreed to develop a youth program. Involving youth in the process of designing the program was essential. The program framework was discussed with youth (13–24 years), and key problems facing youth were identified:

- social customs and traditions;
- family pressure and interactions with persons in power;
- physical and psychological changes during adolescence;
- female–male relationships; and
- women's rights and violence against women.

Discussion with experts also revealed the importance of including youth leaders as targets for intervention. The plan for intervention identified two target groups: youth 13–19 years old and adults who deal with youth. Training was extended to youth leaders (eight people from five NGOs) on communication skills, leading discussions, principles of adult learning, and critical thinking.

As part of the youth program the coalition has also organized a summer youth camp, which is considered a pilot intervention to delve deeper into the key problems identified by youth. Forty-seven participants between 13 and 19 years old, seven youth leaders, and three members of the coalition's steering committee organized the camp. Sixty-two percent of these were female. Youth participants of the camp made final decisions on camp programs and thus learned leadership and decision-making skills.

Target Group:

Children and youth up to the age of 24.

Number of Beneficiaries:

It has been difficult to report the total number of beneficiaries of the eight NGOs in the coalition. However, it has been possible to enumerate youth beneficiaries since they have been a recent target group of the coalition. Participants of the two summer youth camps (held in July and August 1999) number about 50 total, including boys and girls, Muslims and Christians, and people from Upper and Lower Egypt.

Geographical Scope:

Eight governorates in Upper and Lower Egypt: Alexandria, Assiut, Cairo, Beni Suif, Minya, Sohag, Suez, and Qena.

Program Contact:

Mr. Essam Ali

Funding:

- United Nations Children's Fund
- GTZ

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Comprehensive Development and Training NGOs

11. The Cooperative Association for Social Services (CASS)

Chairman: Dr. Farouk Abd El-Rahman
Address: No. 10, 17 Street, Mokattam, Cairo, Egypt
Telephone: (202) 508-0559
Fax: (202) 507-2712

Organization:

The Mokattam plateau is a relatively new residential area, and most of the local development activities initiated in the district are aimed at preserving a pure and clean environment. CASS was established in 1997 and operates in Mokattam. CASS is registered under the cooperative law in order to have the ability to provide community social services.

CASS provides members with cleaning and gardening services; negotiates with other environmental associations to establish water stations for the processing of sewage water. The recycled water is then used to irrigate gardens. CASS also establishes sports and social clubs for local residents; provides transportation services for CASS's members (public transportation is scarce in the area); organizes expeditions and local trips for members; and organizes exhibitions, fairs, and art classes.

Youth-Related Activities:

While the organization does not specifically target youth, they are major beneficiaries of CASS's activities because they comprise such a significant part of Mokattam's population. Since Mokattam is a newly inhabited area, it has plenty of vacant and unused pieces of land that, over time, became garbage dumps. One of CASS's initiatives was to clear the dumps and get rid of the garbage. An agreement was reached with the Cairo governor to assign pieces of land to the organization in order to establish their first community project. The first project established a plant nursery where low-priced trees continue to be sold to inhabitants to encourage them to cultivate and maintain the environment.

Plans have been made for another piece of land to be used as the first youth club in Mokattam, where young people could take up sports. So far

the club is still a grassy field, however, tents have been set up to accommodate table tennis and other sports. Each individual pays a fee. In the future, CASS plans to set a club membership fee that will help contribute toward the construction of a building on the newly acquired land, which will house other services, including private tutoring, environmental awareness sessions, and other social activities.

Target Group:

The inhabitants of Mokattam (youth and others, including nonmembers).

Number of Beneficiaries:

There are about 400 beneficiaries of the youth club who are between 5 and 25 years old.

Geographical Scope:

Mokattam

Program Contact:

Engineer Kamal Raouf

Funding:

CASS has not yet received funds from either national or international donor agencies. Activities rely on membership fees and the proceeds from the plant nursery.

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12. The National NGO Commission for Population & Development (NCPD)

Chairwoman: Mrs. Aziza Hussein
Address: No. 26, Road 6, off Road 82, Maadi, Cairo, Egypt
Telephone: (202) 378-2659, (202) 378-2729
Fax: (202) 378-2643
E-mail: mail@main.ncpd.org.eg

The Organization:

NCPD was officially established in 1996. Prior to that, the NCPD was formed by decree to organize the NGO Forum in preparation for the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in Cairo in 1994. The commission was to provide support and assistance to local NGOs in the field of population and development prior to their participation in the ICPD. NCPD has maintained a network approach in order to support and organize joint efforts with other NGOs focusing on population and development. After the ICPD, the commission was officially registered with the aim of empowering NGOs by providing technical and institutional support. With the aim of implementing the ICPD Plan of Action, NCPD continued to provide leadership by promoting ethical norms and serving as a catalyst by focusing discussion on important population and development issues; developing and disseminating innovative approaches; providing institutional support to NGOs; and encouraging the exchange of information, ideas, and experiences.

Youth-Related Activities:

The participation of youth in development was one of the crosscutting issues of the Cairo ICPD. NCPD trained and prepared 800 university students known as "Friends of the Forum" to help prepare and assist them in running the NGO Forum. NCPD has encouraged Friends of the Forum to establish the Youth Association for Population and Development (YAPD), which was viewed as essential to involving youth in development and the decisionmaking process. NCPD still sponsors the YAPD by providing them with technical assistance. It has also delegated YAPD to implement and coordinate training programs, as it believes youth should train other youth in subjects such as reproductive health. NCPD continues to train and prepare youth for participation in international conferences such as ICPD+5. Additional programs are working to eliminate the practice of female genital cutting in Egypt.

Target Group:

NCPD works with a network of NGOs working on issues of population and development.

Beneficiaries:

Around 400 NGOs have participated in the network, in addition to 800 individual youth from YAPD.

Geographical Scope:

The NCPD network includes NGOs from Upper and Lower Egypt.

Program Contact:

Dr. Mahasen Moustafa

Funding:

- Netherlands Embassy, Cairo
- European Union
- The Ford Foundation
- The United Nations Population Fund

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13. Association of Upper Egypt for Education and Development (AUEED)

Chairperson: Mr. Ameen Faheem
Address: 65 El-Obissy Street, Daher, 11271 Cairo, Egypt
Telephone: (202) 589-8364, (202) 588-2484
Fax: (202) 588-9635
E-mail: upperegypt@soficom.com.eg

The Organization:

AUEED is registered with the Ministry of Social Affairs. Since it's founding in 1941, it has focused on the development of underprivileged people in rural Upper Egypt, starting with both formal and informal methods of basic education.

Basic education and community development are two integrated approaches that the association has adopted as tools for human

development. Through education, AUEED aims to enhance the personal development of children, helping them to acquire basic skills and knowledge; and promoting human and spiritual values such as love, solidarity, and peace. The ultimate aim of the education component is to help students become “actors” who are capable of contributing to their communities, and, through that, participating in the country’s development. The association owns and runs 36 free-of-tuition primary non-subsidized schools that provide basic education for 10,331 pupils, both boys and girls, Muslims and Christians. The education activities go beyond the acquisition of basic knowledge and skills by emphasizing:

- creativity in artistic expression, drawing, painting, singing, and role-playing;
- nutritional and health education for children and their mothers;
- environmental projects, including planting trees and cleaning streets;
- child health initiatives, through the Child-to-Child Program, in which older children learn how to care for younger ones and combat frequent eye and skin diseases;
- spiritual and religious development for both Christians and Muslims to encourage respect for other beliefs, love, and solidarity;
- cultural festivals
- vocational skills to promote a sense of productivity.

AUEED’s community development programs include health, women’s advancement and literacy, cultural development, economic development, and formation of youth leaders. For the purposes of this directory we focus only on the youth-related activities.

Youth-Related Activities:

The Scout Movement Program has adapted successfully to the Upper Egyptian rural context. It motivates youth to organize service camps, including providing food, shelter, and care to victims in emergencies; cleaning streets; and planting trees to preserve the environment.

The Leadership Preparation Program, which started in 1970, prepares youth 18–22 years old to participate in development and carry out roles in public life. One emphasis of this three-year program is to build public and cultural awareness among the participants. Nine dimensions are emphasized in the awareness sessions:

- Nationalism
- Culture
- Spirituality
- Environment
- Social awareness
- Leadership
- Economics
- Health
- Politics

The awareness-raising programs are extended to youth on three levels: (1) organizers and participants meet to develop the agenda; (2) weekly meetings are held in each local development center to implement the agenda with youth participants; and (3) open meetings are held twice a year to gather all the beneficiaries from all local centers.

Many AUEED development programs are run by graduates from the Leadership Preparation Program. Moreover, environmental and social services, such as tree planting, village street cleaning, house painting for the poor, and connecting the poorer villages to electricity networks all have an impact on youth attitudes and behavior.

The theater program is another activity focused on youth. Each development center and youth club has a theater group. Youth receive training in a number of theater activities, including photography, lighting, makeup, writing, production, and directing. In addition to these skills, the theater activity aims to build critical thinking skills among rural youth. Plays are produced for local community members on a variety of issues, including literacy, pollution of the environment, health problems, and freedom of expression. It has been argued that the theater program has influenced local people more than any other awareness program.

Target Group:

AUEED's main target groups are children below the age of 18, underprivileged rural communities with a special focus on youth groups, and illiterate women and men. The youth programs target youth above the age of 15. The theater program targets two age groups: children 9–12 years old and youth above the age of 15.

Number of Beneficiaries:

During 1998-99, enrollment in AUEED's primary schools reached 10,331 (45 percent of whom were girls). There were 722 staff. During the same period, 3,783 students were enrolled in 50 literacy centers, 84 percent of whom were women. Assisting with the literacy centers were 203 coordinators. There are 2,211 members of women's advancement

centers, with 77 female coordinators. The 39 youth centers run by AUEED have attracted 2,452 young adults, 37 percent of whom are women. The youth centers are managed with the help of 317 leaders, of whom 45 percent are women.

Geographical Scope:

The association concentrates its work in four governorates: Assiut, Minya, Qena, and Sohag.

Program Contact:

Mr. Hany Mishiel

Funding:

- Local resources cover about 15 percent of AUEED's annual expenses
- Partner associations in Belgium, Canada, France, and the United States
- Other bilateral and multilateral donors

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14. The Egyptian Society for the Development of Local Communities (ESDLC)

Chairwoman: Ms. Mona Korashy
Address: Next to Omar Ibn Abdul Aziz, El-Hadba El-Wosta,
Mokattam, Cairo, Egypt
Telephone: (202) 508-3942, (202) 355-0616
Fax: (202) 349-7408

The Organization:

ESDLC was founded in 1993 following the 1992 earthquake. Thousands of destitute families were settled by the government in new housing units in El-Hadaba El-Wosta in Mokattam. ESDLC decided to focus on poverty alleviation among these families by building a multipurpose cultural center amidst three housing units where families existed with substandard sanitary conditions. The center is located near two local schools in which 3,000 students under the age of 12 are enrolled.

ESDLC was set up to assist the most vulnerable of the estimated 5,000 underprivileged families in their outreach area, almost all of whom live below the poverty line, in an effort to develop constructive partnerships aimed at fostering financial and social independence among the underprivileged. The efforts of ESDLC can be considered a model of cooperation among three actors: the NGO with the initiative; the private sector, which provided the financing; and the government, which provided the land on which to build the center.

ESDLC's development programs are integrated. Awareness-raising sessions are held on women's and young girl's rights, especially for single parents or family breadwinners. A library was opened to encourage children and students to read. Clothes from charities are sold at nominal prices. Women of varying ages and backgrounds attend sewing classes that help them save money and generate income. Literacy classes are among the society's top priorities.

Youth-Related Activities:

Carpentry, sewing, and computer skills are the main youth-related activities offered by the society. The vocational training center gives carpentry training to boys who have dropped out of school. Each boy receives LE 15 per month during the training period. After the training, boys go to other workshops in town for waged labor. Young girls who have dropped out of school have the opportunity to develop sewing skills as well as other important life skills, such as communication skills and basic entrepreneurial skills. The computer center now has seven computers and three printers, and a hired instructor trains university and other students in computer skills. A large number of girls in the area who graduated from vocational secondary schools were offered secretarial courses.

Because the organization considers cultural and behavioral "illiteracy"—which is often neglected in development work—as serious a problem as alphabetic illiteracy, it offers a number of awareness-raising sessions focusing on neighborhood conduct, proper treatment of children and relatives, and attributes of good citizens.

ESDLC also addresses the issue of high unemployment among Egypt's unskilled secondary vocational graduates. With the increasing recruitment of domestic help from abroad, ESDLC advocates the institutionalization of domestic services to make it a more attractive

career option. It is also working on an initiative to call for the government's attention to the need for adapting the education curricula to the labor market needs.

Target Group:

The groups targeted are marginalized, unemployed women and young girls, many of whom are sole family breadwinners and unaware of their rights.

Number of Beneficiaries:

140 university students have graduated from the computer classes; 250 young girls have received sewing training and now are self-employed; 20 people have received carpentry training and are now working in workshops; and 100 women and young girls have joined the literacy classes.

Geographical Scope:

The society works only in the El-Hadaba El-Wasta area in Mokattam, Cairo.

Program Contact:

Ms. Mona Korashy

Funding:

- Arab Council for Childhood and Development
- Adult Education Institution
- Government of Japan

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15. **Coptic Evangelical Organization for Social Services (CEOSS)**

Chairman: Engineer Nabil Samuel Abadir
Address: Block 1331, Dr. Ahmed Zaki Street, El-Nuzha
El Gedida, Cairo, Egypt
Telephone: (202) 297-5901/2/3, (202) 296-5872/3/4
Fax: (202) 297-5878
E-mail: pub.relatns@ceoss.org.eg

The Organization:

CEOSS is a Christian development organization with roots in the Protestant Presbyterian Church. It began as a publishing and literacy project in 1950 and later introduced other development programs. CEOSS is a private voluntary organization registered with the Ministry of Social Affairs. Its mission is to promote the sanctity, equity, and harmony of life. It seeks to nurture moral and spiritual awareness, enhance a sense of belonging, promote respect for diversity, combat injustice, address conflict, and advance social justice for individuals and communities.

CEOSS has two main sectors of work: development programs and self-supporting projects. Development-sector programs have six main objectives: (1) raise the awareness among opinion leaders in both official and nonofficial organizations regarding the development process; (2) enable local leadership and organizations to act as development intermediaries; (3) raise awareness among the general public of development problems and needs and how to improve lives using available resources; (4) identify leadership elements and natural leaders in local communities and enhance their skills in decisionmaking, needs assessment, and group action; (5) provide locally appropriate models of development programs that ensure the sustainability of program benefits under local leadership; and (6) implement service programs designed to improve community standards of living, especially for the poor and marginalized, in the areas of health, economics, and education.

Self-sustaining projects are intended to support the work of CEOSS in the different sectors. The main goal is to attain surplus revenue for the purpose of supporting CEOSS's numerous services.

Youth-Related Activities:

CEOSS has numerous development programs in 85 communities. All projects extend services to families, and especially the most marginalized groups within the family, that is, women and children. Youth, therefore, are always included. Since the 1994 ICPD, CEOSS has created specific projects for male and female adolescents.

The Partnership Project is aimed at empowering young girls. It has four main components:

- *Decreasing the Gap Between Girls and Boys.* Discussions are held among primary school teachers and parents that focus mainly on the discrimination against girls in education. When girls are deprived of education due to family economic problems, CEOSS supports the family with school fees for girls. Furthermore, on the assumption that teachers' bad treatment of girls is one of the reasons girls drop out, special training sessions are held for teachers.
- *New Horizons.* Reproductive health, life skills, and public health are among the topics covered in this awareness project for young girls. Girls meet twice a week for nine months and are guided by facilitators who are chosen from the community in a democratic manner and extensive discussion is encouraged.
- *Video and Community Dreams.* This component helps to break down gender barriers to girls' use of technology. By training girls to use video cameras, they learn that they, like boys, can use technology. Thirty documentaries on local community problems and needs have been produced; 7,000 people, including both community members and local officials, have viewed them.
- *Mobilization of Community Leaders.* This component teaches community leaders about the aim and the importance of the project, trains them, and involves them in the activities in order to ensure the project's progress and success.

A project similar to the girls' *New Horizons* project has been started for boys. CEOSS, in cooperation with the Population Council, is currently preparing a training manual on Gender and Reproductive Health for Young Boys. Forty issues are being tested in the manual with boys' focus groups and practitioners in four local communities: two in Upper Egypt's governorate of Minya and two in Cairo.

Target Group:

CEOSS works for all members of the local communities, especially disadvantaged groups. The Partnership Project is aimed at girls 10–20 years old in 20 communities in Cairo and Minya. A similar project for boys is under preparation and targets boys of the same age group.

Number of Beneficiaries:

Four thousand five hundred girls have participated in the New Horizons program; 150 couples and 550 girls have benefited from reproductive health consultations; 161 primary school teachers have been trained on girl's equal rights in education; 20 girls have been trained to use a video camera; and 80 boys are expected to participate in the boys' intervention project.

Geographical Scope:

CEOSS currently works in 85 local communities in five governorates: Assiut, Beni Suif, Cairo, Giza, and Minya. Youth projects are currently implemented in Cairo and Minya.

Program Contact:

Ms. Margaret Saroufim

Funding:

- The Partnership Project was funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development through The Center for Development and Population Activities.
- The Public Culture and Reproductive Health Project is funded by the Canadian International Development Agency through the Population Council.

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16. Health and Environment Education Association (HEEA)

Chairwoman: Dr. Salma Galal
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Egypt
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The Organization:

HEEA is a nongovernmental association that was founded in 1997. However, its work began five years earlier in 1992 when female students of Dr. Salma Galal, chairwoman of HEEA and professor of community health at the Girls' College of Al-Azhar University, formed the Health and Environment Education Group. It was a pioneer experience that connected the medical students with their local community and provided them with tools and skills necessary for their future careers as medical doctors.

These days, student members learn to identify appropriate development approaches to implement in each student's local community. Dr. Galal reported that 70 percent of students have chosen to provide health awareness activities for primary school children, 10 percent work with women in literacy classes, and 20 percent work with primary and secondary school students. Through their efforts, the students often became increasingly devoted to their work and sometimes initiate other local volunteer projects they believe are needed in their communities. As a result, new local NGOs have been registered, new literacy classes initiated, and other community volunteers have joined the work.

The consequences of the work on the Al-Azhar students themselves were significant. Their experiences often foster a new dedication to working in their communities. Many of them have chosen to work in the development field as a career, and they developed more self-confidence and self-reliance.

Many members are retired people in local communities. HEEA registered in 1997 to work more comprehensively in one local community in Cairo.

Youth-related Activities:

Youth are both beneficiaries and implementers of HEEA's activities. They receive training on approaches and tools to implement health and environmental awareness in the field. In HEEA relies upon this cadre of youthful development workers to provide health and environmental awareness for communities.

Originally, when the group still operated as HEEG, students from different years of medical school started various health education activities in their home villages or urban areas between 1992 and 1995 with a number of objectives including:

- understanding the integrated approach of primary health care in order to be better prepared as physicians;
- build relationships between students and communities in order to better prepare them for their future roles;
- educate community groups in order to promote improved health conditions;
- help students realize their individual capacities and provide opportunities for them to develop personally through volunteer activities

This laid the foundation for HEEA's future activities. Today, this includes HEEA's hope to train local women in primary health care, environmental issues, and health education.

Target Group:

HEEA is currently working in Mesr El-Kadema, a community in greater Cairo. Students' local communities are potential beneficiaries of the association's work.

Number of Beneficiaries:

Two hundred youth have been trained on implementation of health awareness programs; 20 of them have implemented programs in the field. It is estimated that between 500 and 800 people have benefited from HEEA's health awareness services.

Geographical Scope:

During the early phases, when it was a university student activity, many students worked in their home communities in Assiut, El-Gharbia, and Qena governorates in Upper and Lower Egypt. Now, HEEA operates

primarily in Mesr el-Kadema, Cairo, but training of trainers for health education and environment is offered to anyone who is interested.

Program Contact:

Dr. Salma Galal

Funding:

Most of HEEA's work does not require external funding. Nonetheless, the Friedrich Ebert Foundation has been a donor, and the World Health Organization published a booklet and made a documentary film about the evolution of HEEA.

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17. Tahseen El-Sehaa Association (TEA)

Chairwoman: Ms. Sherifa Mehriz
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Egypt
Telephone: (202) 796-2830
Fax: (202) 796-2830

Organization:

TEA is the oldest and largest nongovernmental philanthropic women's association in Egypt. This volunteer association offers integrated health, education, and vocational training and social and cultural services to needy family members throughout Egypt. Five enthusiastic young women and their mentor founded the association in Cairo in 1936. Since then, it continues to grow and expand across Egypt. By 1965, 21 branches had been established along the Nile from Alexandria to Aswan. Today, services cover the major settlements along the Nile in Egypt.

Initially, TEA's aim was to extend complete integrated services to the families of tuberculosis patients. At the time, tuberculosis was the second most common disease in Egypt. Today, it is almost under control. TEA continues to offer its integrated services but now serves a wider spectrum of economically disadvantaged families.

Services range from boarding homes for needy children to daycare centers, nurseries, health clinics, family planning centers, cultural clubs, productive family units, cottage industries, sales outlets, and old-age homes.

Youth-Related Activities:

TEA conducts activities for both children and elderly persons. The children-focused activities often encompass diverse sub-populations. One of the association's efforts is to care for children of parents who have tuberculosis in order to prevent infection. TEA provides full board, accommodations, and education for these children until they graduate from secondary or vocational school. It offers elementary, primary, preparatory, and vocational schooling with the same curriculum as that of public schools. The association's school students fall in the 15–24-year age group. Another of TEA's projects hosts orphans and children who are victims of broken families. It provides medical care, a tailoring atelier for girls, a social and cultural center, and a large garden for entertainment and outdoor activities.

The tailoring and embroidery atelier, located in TEA's headquarters, provides one year of training in tailoring and needlework to women 15–50 years old. Girls must pass an exam held at TEA that is given by an examiner from the Ministry of Social Affairs. Upon graduation, girls either sew in return for wages at TEA or at home. The association is responsible for marketing the products at annual fairs, where sales may reach LE 8,000.

All branches of the association have a family planning clinic that serve women of all ages and is run in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Population.

Target Group:

Services are available for needy people in general. In particular, TEA's nationwide programs cater to children, youth, women, and the elderly.

Number of Beneficiaries:

From the association's headquarters, 35 women graduate from the tailoring and embroidery atelier every year. About 200 students graduate from Tahseen El-Sehaa school every year.

Geographical Scope:

TEA has 25 branches in 17 Egyptian governorates.

Program Contact:

Ms. Sherifa Mehriz

Funding:

The association is a charity organization that does not rely on outside funding. It accepts many donations from:

- Arab sources
- Egyptian businesses
- Foreign embassies (France, Spain, the United Kingdom)

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18. Fat’het Kheir

Chairman: Ehaab Abdou

Address: Massaken El-Mahmoudeya, Block 7, Entrance 4,
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Cairo, Egypt

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(2012) 326-1582
(2012) 325-7320

E-mail: fat7het-kheir@hotmail.com

Website: www.fat7et-kheir.org

The Organization:

Fat’het Kheir was started in April 1999 by a small group of volunteers active in the Moqqattam area. The volunteers sought to find new, effective ways of breaking the cycle of poverty in one of Cairo’s poorest neighborhoods. The philosophy of their work is based on empowerment rather than charity, and a collective understanding that charity will not lead to sustainable change. Fat’het Kheir responds to a need for credit, which the poor cannot get from banks. Additionally, they respond to people that have a strong desire to help themselves. Indeed the long-term goal of Fat’het Kheir is to achieve a “self-sustaining micro-credit system run by the community, for the community”. The steps taken to achieve this goal have been made by volunteers and key program administrators,

as well as past loan recipients. Furthermore, the organization also aims to create a model that is replicable for other similar youth initiatives in Egypt, and assistance and training have already been provided to a group in Alexandria.

In addition to their primary purpose of extending micro-credit to needy women, Fat'het Kheir has several other initiatives. The organization determined that the most common reason for being unable to make a loan payment were medical emergencies. In response, an emergency fund was established to aid loan recipients in such cases. A medicine 'bank' has also been established under the auspices of a volunteer physician who works for the project once a week. A second reason for missed payments was investment of funds in private lessons for children as they neared their examinations. Accordingly, an education project was initiated to provide free out-of-school lessons for students in a range of subjects. A clothes exchange is also in operation whereby women are employed to wash and iron donated clothes that are then sold for a nominal cost to families in the area. A final activity, and one which departs from their empowerment agenda, is the 'meals-on-wheels' project. Meals are distributed once a week across Cairo using volunteers' cars, primarily targeting street sweepers and traffic attendants. The items included in each meal are donated by companies and individuals, and are packaged and distributed by a larger group of volunteers (up to 60) that meet once a week.

Youth-Related Activities:

While Fat'het Kheir's primary target group is not youth, the organization was founded and is entirely run by young volunteers – students and young professionals – between the ages of 21 and 29. There are no rules regarding the age of volunteers.

Target group:

The primary focus of Fat'het Kheir's activities are poor women and their children, living in the El-Hadaba El-Wosta district of Moqattam, specifically female breadwinners and female heads of households (divorcees, widows, etc...). Some men have also been eligible for loans, for example those supporting very large families. The meals-on-wheels project targets street sweepers and traffic attendants, and meals are also distributed to several orphanages in Cairo.

Number of beneficiaries:

Sixty individual micro-loans have been granted since 1999, 48-50 of which are still active. In January 2001, Fat'het Kheir initiated a new system of group lending and there are now 8 active groups of three members each. The meals-on-wheels project distributes 1000 meals per week on an on-going basis. Sixty students are enrolled in the organization's education classes. The emergency fund and El-Kesswa (clothes) initiative serves additional people in the Moqattam area.

Geographical scope:

El-Hadaba El-Wosta, Moqattam, Cairo. The meals-on-wheels project is not restricted to Moqattam – meals are distributed across Cairo.

Program contact:

General: Ehaab Abdou (2012-326-1582)
Loans: Amira El-Adawi (2012-325-7320)
Education: Saida El-Harakany (2012-322-1982)
Meals-on-wheels: Amira El-Borolossy (2010-133-4550)
Emergency fund: Marwa Sharafedine (2012-226-4299)

Funding:

At present, general funding and finance for the micro-loans program is arranged non-formally through personal contacts: contributions from volunteers themselves, their families, or other contacts. Micro-loan funds are collected solely from Egyptian individuals in the aim of fostering “a sense of solidarity and social responsibility among Egyptians”.

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19. Egyptian Association for Comprehensive Development (EACD)

Chairman: Mr. Magdi Sidhom
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Telephone: (202) 760-2625
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Organization:

The Egyptian Association for Comprehensive Development (EACD) was founded in 1995. The initiative was the brainchild of three individuals, now members of the board, who had experience in the field of development. The organization serves a broad agenda in five domains. These are:

- Capacity building
- Micro-credit loans
- Education
- Health
- Environmental protection

Through these domains the organization focuses on needy sectors of the communities they work in, namely women, youth, children, and poor people in general who are deprived of many services. EACD implements its projects in two governorates: greater Cairo (mainly El-Marg), and Assiut.

The organization's first project was "Education through Art" which targeted school drop-outs in El-Marg to provide them with an alternative education through, for example, music, painting, puppetry, and puppetry.

The EACD also conducts leadership-training programs with their local partner NGOs in El-Marg and Assuit. In an effort to increase the capacity and efficacy of partner NGOs, this project focuses on providing information and skills for subjects such as administration and management, internal by-laws, resource mobilization, proposal writing, and fund-raising. This project particularly exhibits EACD's belief that "We are all partners in development."

In June, 2000, EACD began to support income-generating projects through small loans offered through a revolving credit fund system. This

program operates in five villages in Assuit; loans are generally granted to support agricultural and animal husbandry projects. Beneficiaries tend to be poor men and women throughout the community. EACD also operates a similar program in El-Marg that is specifically for women heading households. Loans range from 100 to 1500 Egyptian pounds and are given along with training in business management and encouragement that participants develop complementary, rather than competing enterprises. EACD believes that offering loans to women is an indirect way to both support their children's education and prevent child labor. The better off a mother is, the more likely it is that her children will go to school and not have to participate in the workforce in order to support their family. Optimally this project will reach 300 women.

The EACD is in the process of extending its activities to encompass health, education, and environmental efforts. EACD has established a health clinic in El-Marg that provides clinical and laboratory services to the area's poor, who otherwise could not afford medical care. It has also trained 18 midwives to support pregnant women and their newborns in El-Marg. With regard to education, EACD has established five literacy classes in El-Marg as well as computer training classes for those who are already literate. In Assuit, in collaboration with the National Center for Research, EACD has a project underway to reduce the environmental impact of brick kilns, a popular source of income for craftsmen in the area.

Youth-Related Activities:

In its programming for youth, EACD seeks to respond to the high rate of unemployment facing young people while attempting to improve the low living standards that constitute a life reality for them. Additionally, EACD perceives a need to help prepare young people for the labor market in ways that formal schooling cannot, as well as a lack of social and cultural networks that can offer young people a healthy outlet in which to enjoy their leisure time. Consequently, EACD includes youth in each of its projects (as described above). Both young men and women are involved in literacy and computer classes, young women have received loans, and other youth are indirect beneficiaries of projects targeting single mothers.

One EACD project that is particularly designed to engage youth is "Club Redy". "Redy" is an ancient Egyptian word which means "giving" or

“charity”. Begun in 1999, this project attracts young men and women from 20 to 25 years old to a social club atmosphere where they meet to discuss current events and life issues, watch films and performances, and engage in public lectures addressing psychological and social issues that affect young people. One aspect of this project is a summer camp that links Club Redy with similar NGOs in France. Through this project, 15 Egyptians spent three months at a camp in France. The number participating in the exchange program is expected to grow.

Number of Beneficiaries:

Revolving fund loans in Assuit now number 2500. The literacy classes have graduated 125 young people (both men and women). The “education through art” program has reached 70 children, and 140 people visit the health clinic each month. Loans in El-Marg have been made to 50 women and 130 people are involved in the kiln project. Lastly, 15 young people took part in the French camp exchange.

Geographical Scope:

El-Marg area in greater Cairo; Assuit.

Program Contact:

Mr. Samih Edward

Funding:

- European Union
- Canadian International Development Agency
- ICYE

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20. Center for Development Services (CDS)

Chairman: Dr. Alaa Saber
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The Organization:

CDS is a training and development resource center founded in 1990 to provide development services throughout Egypt and the Arab region. CDS's philosophy is to enhance development practices by helping individuals and organizations realize their full potential and foster self-determined and self-sustaining change. Participation is seen as imperative for learning and change. During the last 10 years, CDS has implemented many successful projects, including adult literacy training, community-based lending project, design and management, enhancement and training for the Sudanese development consulting service, institutional enhancement for Egyptian private voluntary organizations, and a training of trainers program. The center also established a learning resources center with over 25,000 titles, which is the second-largest development library in Egypt.

Youth-Related Activities:

The Promotion of Income-generating Activities (PIGA) Program, initiated in 1991, was the first CDS training program designed for youth. Under this program, youth between the ages of 20 and 26 acquired essential business skills. All programs designed after PIGA have aimed to provide youth with the skills and knowledge they need for new careers and new lifestyles. In 1993 the Business Skills for New Careers (BSNC) Program was implemented with the same objectives as those for PIGA. The Community-based Rehabilitation (CBR) Program for poliomyelitis was started in 1994 to enhance the training capability of the trainers in CBR in three Upper Egyptian governorates. In 1995 the Youth Leadership Initiative Project was founded with three main objectives: to provide training for youth on communication skills and peer education; to introduce sex education concepts and information; and to develop a training curriculum on peer education for reproductive health and sex education. An information dissemination project about

reproductive health and sex education for teenagers has been ongoing since 1996.

Target Group:

CDS provides its training and development services to local grassroots organizations and public sector employees. Assistance is also provided to development workers in various positions (from field workers to program managers), agricultural extension officers, students, and others.

Beneficiaries:

The center has not documented the total number of beneficiaries; however, it estimates 3,500 trainees per year. A health awareness project for women has organized 28 awareness campaigns, with 100 women beneficiaries in each campaign. The youth beneficiaries are estimated at 60 percent of the center's beneficiaries. According to estimates, the beneficiaries could exceed 10,000 per year.

Geographical Scope:

CDS works in Egypt and the Arab region, including Jordan, the Sudan, the West Bank, and Yemen.

Program Contact:

Mr. Ali Mokhatar

Funding:

- Government of Egypt Social Fund for Development
- United Nations
- United Nations Children's Fund
- Danish Development Assistance
- GTZ
- Others

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21. **Appropriate Communication Techniques (ACT)**

Chairperson: Dr. Azza Kamel

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Colleyat El-Banaat, Ard el Golf, Heliopolis,
Cairo, Egypt

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The Organization:

ACT is an Egyptian, nongovernmental, communications training and resource center that works to promote development and women's issues. The organization was founded in 1993 with the central goal of increasing the communications skills and resources of grassroots and women community workers in Egypt. Its philosophy is that good communication improves community participation, problem-solving, planning, management, and educational activities. While ACT was founded originally to provide communications training, it expanded its scope to offer training services in all types of activities in the development field.

Youth-Related Activities:

ACT trains and develops resources with and mostly for youth. It is required that no less than 60 percent of participants in any training workshop be youth. ACT defines youth as those individuals between the ages of 18 and 40. Women's community groups and workers, health officers, social workers, literacy teachers, and volunteers are targeted for training. The aim of the training is to enable these groups to be better equipped in communicating with the public, colleagues, and authorities.

ACT works in the field using participatory methods that focus on problem-solving through practical activities. ACT's training techniques bring together community workers with technical, artistic, and development experts to develop creative resources and tools to assist women with their work and objectives. ACT is among a coordinated effort of women's groups that share knowledge and experiences by organizing training sessions, exchanging field visits, and producing a community-based newsletter. The center also runs a resource center and provides technical assistance for groups who want to produce low-cost publications and visual tools based on their experiences.

Youth who participated in these training workshops, especially women, have initiated and sustained dialogue with the public and decision-makers in their communities. One positive outcome has been an increase in awareness of health issues and income-generating activities. The training also initiated discussions on reproductive rights, business management, and leadership, thereby empowering these groups.

Target Group:

ACT works with nongovernmental and governmental grassroots organizations in Egypt. Its training extends to organization members, board members, workers, and beneficiaries in both Lower and Upper Egypt

Number of Beneficiaries:

We could not find a record of ACT's total number of beneficiaries. However, a review of some recent projects (1997-98) revealed the scope of their work. Seventy-five people participated in a training workshop on capacity building that was launched for 25 NGOs in Dakahlia governorate. Another training project entitled Interject the Concepts of Gender in the Social Fund's Activities and Planning was attended by 60 Social Fund workers, who represented offices all over Egypt. A large project aimed at developing an educational training curriculum for gender and incorporating it into the activities of nongovernmental and governmental institutions in Egypt was attended by 53 representatives from 31 NGOs in Upper Egypt, and 22 representatives from 22 NGOs in Lower Egypt.

Geographical Scope:

Upper and Lower Egypt

Program Contact:

Mr. Mohammed Wail Ahmed Salah

Funding:

- Government of Egypt Social Fund for Development
- Netherlands Organization for International Development Cooperation
- Netherlands Embassy, Cairo

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Women, Human Rights, and Advocacy NGOs

22. **Egyptian Medical Women's Association (EMWA)**
Chairwoman: Dr. Omaima Mohamed Abou Shady
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Egypt
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The Organization:

EMWA is an NGO for women professionals that is primarily concerned with supporting and promoting health care activities at the primary health care level. Its aim is to integrate health care issues with socio-cultural activities, according to community needs.

EMWA exerts considerable efforts to improve the status of women through community mobilization activities as well as production and distribution of educational materials. It provides opportunities for women working in the health sector, especially young ones, to reach the local community and actively participate in addressing women's health and related issues. EMWA also supports national programs for the promotion of healthy mothers and children in Egypt.

EMWA was founded in 1966 and is registered at the Ministry of Social Affairs. It is affiliated with the Medical Women's International Association (MWIA), founded in 1919, which provides an international forum to more than 20,000 members from 70 countries. MWIA is represented in the advisory board of the World Health Organization.

Youth-Related Activities:

The Adolescent Girls Project, sponsored by the Ministry of Health and Population, aims to improve the quality of life of adolescent girls in Egypt through awareness-raising programs and basic skills training. The project was conducted in two phases. In phase I, training programs were conducted for 200 illiterate and semiliterate girls between the ages of 14 and 19 to raise their awareness regarding reproductive health and other related issues. In phase II, training programs were organized for 400 members of NGOs to prepare them to be community leaders and to enable them to mobilize the community and disseminate information.

EMWA's Health Education Project was designed for young female doctors as a tool for upgrading primary health care services. Five training programs were conducted in Alexandria, Beni Suif, Cairo, and Dakahlia governorates. Twenty-five young physicians attended each training workshop; they are now the health providers in their communities.

Prevention and Control of AIDS workshops were held to raise awareness among youth at universities and in schools. Similar workshops were also organized for teachers, doctors, social workers, and NGO members who are leaders in their communities. A newsletter providing essential information about AIDS was published in 1995.

Support of Women's Rights for Better Quality of Life is another project that connects the need for better health to the concept of rights. The project explores women's hidden needs and neglected rights, and develops health care interventions to improve reproductive health and promote breastfeeding. Through counseling and group discussions, women are encouraged to express their frustrations and needs. Based on the results of these activities, the project provides a basis for policymakers and community leaders to consider women's rights and link them to their health needs.

Target Group:

Community members are the ultimate beneficiaries of the EMWA's awareness programs. Medical doctors, social workers, NGO members, and community leaders are the primary target groups for EMWA's services.

Number of Beneficiaries:

Through the Adolescent Girls Project, 200 illiterate and semiliterate girls, in addition to 400 female members of NGOs, received training in reproductive health and adolescent problems and needs. 150 young female doctors from five universities in four governorates participated in reproductive health workshops.

Geographical Scope:

EMWA works in all areas of Upper and Lower Egypt.

Program Contact:

Dr. Omaila Mohamed Abou Shady

Funding:

- Egyptian Ministry of Health and Population
- United Nations Children's Fund
- Danish Development Assistance
- Medical Women's International Association

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23. The New Woman Research and Study Center (NWRC)

Chairwoman: Ms. Hala Shukralla
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The Organization:

NWRC is an Egyptian, feminist NGO. The center began as a group of women who shared common interests and initiated meetings in each other's homes beginning in 1984. NWRC was registered under Egyptian civil law in 1991. Since then, it has worked with other NGOs and on its own on issues of women's rights and women's reproductive health. NWRC works through advocacy, dissemination of information, and mobilization of women around gender-specific issues, fostering women's empowerment and self-determination.

NWRC's basic belief is that the struggle for women's rights is part of a wider struggle for democracy and social justice against all repressive power relations and all forms of discrimination based on gender, class, race, ethnicity, or religion. NWRC believes in women's unconditional social, political, economic, citizenship, and reproductive rights, which it considers an integral part of human rights. Collaboration and consultation are held with other NGOs to form different groups working for women to achieve the center's aims. With such a coalition, NGOs will be able to exert pressure to put women's issues on the national agenda.

NWRC publishes a quarterly newsletter, organizes workshops and seminars in collaboration with other advocacy or grass roots NGOs, and has launched field-oriented research projects on women's perceptions of

their communities, their positions, and rights. "Women, Law and Development in the Context of Structural Adjustment Policies and Political Islam," "Egyptian Women Between the State and Fundamentalism," "Women's Image in the Media," and "Violence Against Women" are among the center's research publications.

Youth-Related Activities:

Most NWRC research activities have resulted in advocacy programs implemented in line with the center's aims and objectives. The Violence Against Women Research Project was launched in preparation for the 1995 Beijing Conference on Women to assess women's recognition of forms of violence they face in their lives. Three governorates were selected for the research sample (Alexandria, Assiut, and Cairo).

The research, which revealed how much violence and oppression women face in their daily lives, resulted in the initiation of many advocacy-oriented activities to combat all forms of violence against women. The "Salema" (peaceable women) Forum was formed, and the newsletter *Salema* was published. Workshops addressing discrimination against women were held in Upper Egypt, and others on divorce and its problems were held in Lower Egypt. Participants in all workshops were representatives of NGOs, 60 percent of whom were in their early thirties. The aim of the workshops was to raise awareness of these issues among practitioners.

In 1993, the center, as a member the International Reproductive Rights Research Action Group, produced a monograph on reproductive rights in Egypt. It was based on a field research exploring women's perceptions of the reproductive rights aspects of marriage relations, contraception, and menopause. As a result of this research, members of NWRC became more familiar with the local dynamics impinging upon reproductive rights. Approximately 30 lectures per year over a period of six years have been convened based on other NGO requests. These lectures are extended to NGO staff and community members. The number of youth participants differed according to the lecture topic. However, the center estimates the youth participants at 50 percent of total attendants.

Target Group:

NWRC works through other NGOs in both Upper and Lower Egypt. The public is also targeted, as it is perceived as essential for persuading policymakers to address the issues at the national level.

Number of Beneficiaries:

Youth are included in all stages of work from research to advocacy. In the Violence Against Women Research Project, young women constitute 25 percent of the sample. Representatives from 35 NGOs from Upper Egypt were trained on aspects of discrimination against women. Representatives from 70 NGOs in Lower Egypt were trained on the problems of divorce. The newsletter *Salema* is sent to 300 NGOs in Egypt. Thirty lectures a year on reproductive rights are held. Participants number approximately 30 for each lecture.

Geographical Scope:

NWRC is a member of the Arab women's forum Aisha. Center research and advocacy work is extended to other NGOs and community members in six governorates in Upper and Lower Egypt: Alexandria, Assiut, Beni Suef, Cairo, Minya, and Sohag.

Program Contact:

Ms. Hind Wassef

Funding:

- Netherlands Organization for International Development Cooperation
- Self-funded

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24. Center for Egyptian Women's Legal Assistance (CEWLA)

Chairman: Mr. Yasser Abd-El-Gowaad
Address: 9 Kamel El-Gedeed Street, Mazlakan Nahea, Boulak, Cairo, Egypt
Telephone: (202) 326-6088, (202) 356-0578, (202) 354-4193
Fax: (202) 354-2197
E-mail: rucewla@rusys.eg.net

The Organization:

CEWLA was founded in 1995 by young legal researchers and lawyers who acquired their training and experience working for human rights organizations. The aim of the center is to help women secure their legal and social rights. The members believe that one of the weak points of the Egyptian women's movement is that it is elitist and does not necessarily represent typical Egyptian women. Accordingly, the objective of CEWLA's founders was to create a popular base that while reaching out to marginalized women would also strengthen and justify the aims of the women's movement at the national level. In the center's view, the first step to encourage popular participation is to provide women in poor and working-class areas with legal awareness about their rights.

Youth-Related Activities:

CEWLA started literacy classes in Bulak El-Dakroor, a poor and highly populated area in Cairo. Through the literacy classes, provided mainly for girls who had dropped out of school, the center established contact with the local women who are the beneficiaries of the center's other services. CEWLA offers legal assistance and mobilization activities. The center helps women obtain national identification cards and birth certificates and assists them in applying for financial assistance from the Ministry of Social Affairs. CEWLA also provides legal assistance to women during family crises and divorce cases.

The second element of the center's activities is lawyers training. This ongoing project aims to train attorneys to help women through the legal process and inform them of their rights. Through this training, the center gives young lawyers a critical vision of the laws in order to reveal aspects of discrimination against women in both laws and procedures. Recently, the center has begun to collect legal complaints from the working-class areas through a hotline, in order to facilitate

legal consultation and extend its services over a wider geographical area.

Target Group:

The center targets women everywhere in Egypt; while young women are included in this group, they are not specifically targeted. The center works directly with women, and also through intermediate NGOs.

Number of Beneficiaries:

Ninety-eight women have graduated from the literacy classes; 11 have begun preparatory school. Ninety-eight women have received legal assistance from the center; 50 percent were under the age of 25, as early marriage is common in these areas. Thirteen young legal trainers have joined the training program and are now carrying out training in 13 governorates. The legal advice hotline is a new initiative that is attracting a large number of women callers.

Geographical Scope:

The center works in Boulak El-Dakroor in Cairo and in 13 other governorates in Lower and Upper Egypt.

Program Contact :

Ms. Azza Soliman

Funding:

- Netherlands Organization for International Development Cooperation
- The Ford Foundation
- Danish Development Assistance
- Canadian International Development Agency
- Research, Action and Information Network for the Bodily Integrity of Women
- Netherlands Embassy, Cairo

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25. **The Egyptian Center for Women's Rights (ECWR)**

Chairwoman: Ms. Hala Lotfi
Address: 8/10 Mathaf El-Manyal St. Floor.13 Apart. 28
El-Manyal Cairo, Egypt
56 Masr Helwan Street, Badr Building,
12th Floor, Flat 2,
Maadi, Cairo, Egypt
Telephone: (202) 363-3322
Fax: (202) 363-2352
E-mail: ecwr@Egyptonline.com

The Organization:

ECWR is a nonpolitical, nongovernmental, and nonprofit civil organization. Its main focus is on helping Egyptian women attain their full rights and equity with men. In this respect, the center focuses on raising women's awareness of the importance of their participation in political life as voters or candidates. Another component of the center's work is legal awareness, which is accomplished by providing women with simplified legal material and advice on problems they face daily, as well as by filing lawsuits for them. The founders of the center are mainly lawyers, who have experience with nongovernmental work in the context of legal assistance and human rights. They have seen that legal awareness is weak in Egyptian society, especially among women. Accordingly, they formulated the center's four main objectives:

- promote women's rights to participate in political life, particularly the right to vote and the right to run as candidates for elections;
- offer legal aid for women, particularly those who cannot afford lawyers, either by providing them with legal advice or by filing lawsuits on their behalf;
- monitor violations and aggressions inflicted on women whether by individuals or by governmental or nongovernmental bodies, and report them; and
- highlight all laws and legislation that restrict women's rights and that violate the Egyptian Constitution and international standards, and hold debates and workshops on these laws to articulate plans of action to combat and amend them.

The center made the decision to work directly with community members, and not simply debate the issue of human rights among the intellectual elite. Given the high rate of illiteracy among women (65

percent), the founders thought that the work for women's causes was a worthwhile endeavor.

Youth-Related Activities:

The project Supporting Women's Political Rights started in November 1996. It is extended to women community members above the age of 18 with the aim of increasing the political participation of women through creating electoral groups. These groups would be able to vote and thereby influence decisions through local candidates. Three hundred sixty-discussion sessions are held monthly with women in 12 highly populated areas in greater Cairo. The project trainers meet with women in gathering places such as illiteracy classes and clubs and in women's homes. At least 20 women attend each session, where they mainly discuss local problems. Trainers encourage participants to think about and find solutions for their own problems. Through these discussions, participants discover the role of local council members, community leaders, and bureaucrats, in addition to their own capacity to solve these problems. The training not only gives women the chance to learn about the responsibilities of local leaders, but also teaches them how to exert pressure on those leaders to solve their problems. Many local community problems have been solved through this type of training.

The other influential project, Providing Legal Aid for Women, has two aims: file lawsuits for poor women and break the psychological barrier between women and the courts. Many Egyptian women fail to exercise their full legal rights because they are afraid to go to court. With the help of the center's professional lawyers, women learn to go to court and pursue their own lawsuits.

In addition to these two projects, issuing personal identity cards for women is a basic service provided to all of the center's beneficiaries. Eighty percent of the center's beneficiaries are women between the ages of 18 and 35. Youth are defined by the center as those who are between 18 and 35 years old.

A recent project is the Cadre School for Women. Its aim is to increase women's participation in decisionmaking, support women leaders, prepare women's cadres for electoral battles, and increase awareness of women's issues in particular. The project targets young women generally above the age of 25 in local councils.

Target Group:

Based on their objectives and their experience in the field of human rights, the founders have decided to extend their activities to the literate women and the semi-educated members of the community. University students are also targeted.

Number of Beneficiaries:

During 1998, 54,150 women attended the discussion sessions organized by the center. One hundred women have benefited from free legal services, 250 women were trained on their legal rights, 3,000 identity cards were issued, and 21,000 copies of ECWR publications were distributed to both men and women in local communities. Electoral blocks consisting of 60,000 women in 12 working-class areas were created, and 12,000 women were registered to vote on the official electoral lists.

Geographical Scope:

ECWR works in 12 working-class areas in Greater Cairo. The center also works in other governorates, especially for the provision of paid training services. It has provided legal training and awareness workshops in three other governorates (Domiatta, Minya, and Sohag).

Program Contact:

Ms. Nehad Abou El-Komssan

Funding:

- National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, Washington, DC
- Embassy of the Netherlands, Cairo
- National Endowment for Democracy, Washington, DC
- German Embassy, Cairo

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26. **NGO Forum for Women in Development**

Chairwoman: Mrs. Farida El-Naqqash
Address: 31, 26 July Street, 5th floor, Flat 51, Cairo, Egypt
Telephone: (202) 574-3215
Fax: (202) 574-3215
E-mail: ngosfwid@rite.com

The Organization:

The NGO Forum for Women in Development is a network of Egyptian women's organizations registered in 1996. The forum was established following a workshop in 1994 during which representatives from more than 22 women's civil organizations met. The participants agreed on the need for cooperation and collaboration among women's groups in Egypt in order to boost their efforts and accelerate change. The participants decided to establish a broad lobbying group for women's issues. The articles of the Convention to Eliminate All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) became the foundation of their collective work and the basic principle shared among the forum's members.

The forum has five main objectives: (1) to collectively develop the capacity of participant organizations; (2) to exchange experiences among organizations; (3) to enhance the role of NGOs working on gender issues by sustaining cooperation and coordination among them; (4) to observe, report on, and document women's status in society (economic, social, political, and so forth); and (5) to create channels of communication and interaction among NGOs concerned with women's issues.

Youth-Related Activities:

The forum defines youth as the segment of society that is able to produce, irrespective of biological age. Like many organizations, has no specifically youth-focused activities. The target groups are mostly women's organizations. However, the activists, workers, and members of these organizations are almost always young. Moreover, the forum considers youth the most effective agents of change in society and investing in youth the most worthwhile investment for the future. Through training, awareness, communication, and publication programs, the forum introduces representatives from the different organizations to concepts and issues that are sensitive to women's rights

and concerns. A newsletter is published regularly; awareness seminars and training workshops are organized often for NGOs and their members, who are mostly youth.

Target Groups:

Organizations participating in the forum, and their beneficiaries; field workers and all those who work on issues of gender; program officers in various organizations that work on women's issues; and the wider society of women and men.

Number of Beneficiaries:

The *Anhar* [rivers] newsletter is distributed to 3,000 readers, most of whom are youth. Six hundred fifty people have benefited from the training programs, mostly youth under the age of 30. The communication and publication program produced a documentary that has been watched by about 400 young people. In order to upgrade the role of NGOs and activists who work with women in development, the forum's resource center, which collects and documents information regarding women from other organizations, is open to the public.

Geographical Scope:

The forum has relations and contacts on many levels, including city, national, regional, and international. It is currently expanding services to governorates outside of Cairo.

Program Contact:

Ms. Jehan Abou-Zeid

Funding:

- Canadian International Development Agency
- Oxfam

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27. **Women and Memory Forum (WMF)**

Chairwoman: Dr. Hoda El-Sadda
Address: 4 Omar Ibn Abdel Aziz Street, Mohandiseen,
Cairo, Egypt
Telephone: (202) 335-7130
Fax: (202) 335-7130
E-mail: wmf@egyptonline.com

The Organization:

WMF was founded in Cairo in 1997. Its underlying purpose is to support, encourage, and promote research on Arab cultural history from the perspective of gender and to produce specialized and nonspecialized cultural material that is accessible to a large number of people.

WMF's goal is to empower women by raising awareness of gender issues and by making available cultural information that challenges preconceived ideas about women's roles in society. WMF was formed to create an independent self-sustaining creative forum for a more equitable world.

Youth-Related Activities:

WMF is eager to include youth in its activities and programs. The forum considers youth a significant part of the community. To raise awareness, it is important to involve youth from an early age.

The Re-telling Arab Stories from a Gender-Sensitive Perspective Project started in January 1998 to recreate well-known stories from Arab culture from a gender-sensitive perspective and encourage examination of gender roles. Project activities include discussion workshops, story-telling events, publication of story collections, and seminars. The hope is that the project will raise awareness of gender issues by criticizing stereotyped presentations of men and women in literature.

The Film Club started in 1999 with the same aim, to raise awareness of gender issues and encourage critical thinking about them. After films are shown, discussions are held about the portrayal of gender roles. Because the Club has only recently begun, there has been no evaluation of it as yet.

Target Group:

The audiences for both activities are men and women age 25 and above. The general target groups of the forum are literate women and men, researchers, development practitioners, cultural workers, creative workers, and university students.

Number of Beneficiaries:

Two hundred and fifty people attended one Re-telling Arab Stories event and 60 people attended a Film Club presentation. Activities are ongoing as part of a series.

Geographical Scope:

Greater Cairo

Program Contact:

Dr. Hoda El-Sadda

Funding:

- The Ford Foundation
- Netherlands Organization for International Development Cooperation
- Volunteer work by writers and researchers

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28. Legal Research and Resource Center for Human Rights (LRRC)

Chairperson: Mr. Amir Salem
Address: 7, El-Hegaz Street, Heliopolis, Cairo, Egypt
Telephone: (202) 452-0977
Fax: (202) 259-6622
E-mail: LRRC@brainy1.ie-eg.com

The Organization:

LRRC was founded in 1991 as a research and legal resource center for human rights and is registered as a civil company for legal professionals. LRRC's aim is to provide information about human rights laws, concepts, and conventions. The center has responded to the

cultural and developmental needs of Egyptian society and grown into an active and influential advocacy NGO in the field of human rights.

Youth-Related Activities:

LRRC targets grassroots leaders and members of different civil society organizations that work with women, youth, and children. The center considers itself a training institution for its employees, especially young researchers and lawyers.

LRRC started its activities for youth with the Human Rights Popular Education Program. The program's aim is to provide human rights education in order to develop critical and enlightened awareness of human rights issues among youth. By educating youth, the most active group in society, and by bolstering their vision and awareness, LRRC attempts to empower young Egyptians and possibly even inspire the next generation of human rights activists. A large number of university students, development specialists, and human rights and civil society activists have taken part in this program.

In August 1998, another youth-focused program was established for new university graduates and university seniors. Based on the premise that youth should determine development and human rights program needs for themselves, the program invites youth to think, plan, and express their cultural needs. The center promises to let the program's youth committee (consisting of 15 university students from Cairo and Ain Shams universities) take the lead in program development, with the center assisting. Accordingly, between August 1998 and March 1999, members of this committee organized and held regular open meetings every 45 days to discuss issues they considered important. A workshop on human rights education was held in collaboration with other NGOs. On 26 April, 1999, a workshop was held in Upper Egypt on human development and its problems. Other plans include a youth camp in July and another for children at the end of August 1999.

Target Group:

Target groups are civil society organizations and the youth, women, and children among their members.

Number of Beneficiaries:

Twenty-seven training workshops for human rights education were organized by 1997 in which 1,620 youth representing 190 NGOs from

17 governorates participated. Between 1996 and 1998, 154 youth participants aged 12–18 participated in three youth camps for human rights in Alexandria, Ismailia, and Minya governorates. Six campaigns were organized on freedom of thought and freedom of association, to combat religious and ethnic discrimination and all forms of discrimination against women. Four hundred NGOs from 17 governorates and 30 international NGOs have contributed in organizing these campaigns. Forty-three books and reports were published, and a newspaper called *People's Rights* is being published.

Geographical Scope:

The center worked in 17 governorates, dealt with many African and Arab NGOs, and participated in many international conferences.

Program Contact:

Mr. Amir Salem

Funding:

- Danish Development Assistance
- Netherlands Organization for International Development Cooperation
- European Union
- Swedish Fund for Human Rights

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Environmental NGOs

29. **Association for the Protection of the Environment (APE)**

Chairman: Dr. Yousraya Louza
Address: 5 Hakeem Atalla Street, Manshiatt Nasser, Cairo,
Egypt
Telephone: (202) 510-2723
Fax: (202) 510-0149
E-mail: ape@rits1.com.eg

The Organization:

APE was founded in 1984 in Manshiatt Nasser, a section of the Mokattam area in Cairo. This area is a *Zabbaleen* [garbage collectors] settlement. APE targets the girl-children of garbage collectors and their communities. In the *Zabbaleen* area of Manshiatt Nasser, there are 17,000 dwellers that came to Cairo from Upper Egypt in the 1940s. The main occupation for those who settled in the area is the collection of garbage from Greater Cairo from midnight until early morning. Collectors screen the garbage inside their homes and then sell it to recyclers.

APE's intervention was to devise plans to improve the handling of solid waste in this community and to spread the use of new technology for the treatment of solid waste to other areas in Egypt. While respecting local skills and capabilities, APE worked on reorganizing them and putting them in an institutional framework that would preserve their stability, yet ensure their development. Garbage collectors in the *Zabbaleen* community have learned how they themselves can recycle the garbage they have collected rather than sell it to recyclers. By providing such new techniques, APE aims to create sustainable development in this environment. The association has a subsidiary in Dahab City, South Sinai governorate. Its activities are also expanding to other *Zabbaleen* areas in Greater Cairo.⁶

⁶ For more information on work in the Mokattam settlement, please see Assad, Marie and Judith Bruce. 1997. *Empowering the Next Generation: Girls of the Maqattam: Garbage Settlement*, Seeds No. 19. New York: Population Council.

Youth-Related Activities:

Studies of the living conditions of young females in this area have revealed that in 1993, 56 percent of young girls were enrolled in primary schools; of them, 70 percent continued to graduation and 27 percent dropped out. Of those who graduated, 1.5 percent of those girls made it to the secondary level of education. Garbage collecting and screening are the main economic activities for 88 percent of the Mokattam girls.³ In an effort to provide more opportunities for girls, which would enable them to take pride in themselves and secure independent sources of income, APE has set up two business projects. The first is the carpet factory, which was established in 1987 to provide an alternative to girls who work with their fathers and brothers to collect garbage. Two groups of 20 girls are trained every day for four hours over a period ranging from three to six months. During the training period, girls receive LE 40 per month. After graduation, each girl has the right to obtain a loan from the association and buy a loom for herself for use at home. She also takes the raw materials from APE and returns finished products to the association, which in turn carries out the marketing. Each girl who works from home receives a monthly income of between LE 80 and LE 300, according to the girl's production. The second project is paper recycling, which was begun in 1993. Girls who participate in this project work in the association's headquarters and earn LE 70 per month; the girl leader receives LE 90.

Health and social activities, such as literacy classes, health awareness sessions, and trips and camps, are associated with the main projects. These activities are organized to give girls the chance to learn about the outside world and to temporarily escape the hard realities of their lives.

Target group:

Girls between 13 and 25 years old; unmarried girls are particularly targeted with the hope of delaying the age of their marriage.

Number of Beneficiaries:

By the end of 1995, 500 girls were trained to manufacture carpets; 225 of them received loans to buy looms. 63 girls were trained to work on the paper recycling project. Sales of recycled paper in 1996 were estimated at \$28,000.

Geographical Scope:

APE works in two garbage communities in Greater Cairo. It also works in cooperation with other NGOs in three governorates (Minya, Sharkia, and South Sinai).

Project Contact:

Mr. Ezatt Abd El-Naeem

Funding:

- U.S. Agency for International Development
- European Union
- The Ford Foundation
- Egyptian private sector

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30. The Arab Office for Youth and Environment (AOYE)

Chairman: Dr. Emad El-Deen Adli
Address: 14 Abou El-Mahassen El-Shazli Street, El-Mohandseen, Cairo, Egypt
Telephone: (202) 304-1634, (202) 305-9613
Fax: (202) 304-1638
E-mail: aoye@ritsec1.com.eg

The Organization:

AOYE was founded in 1987 by members of Al-Ahram science club, under the auspices of *Al-Ahram* newspaper. In 1990, the group was registered with the Ministry of Social Affairs as an NGO. By 1993, the office membership had reached 3,800. Most members are youth of both genders from different governorates in the country.

AOYE encourages new types of behavior toward the environment. Its aim is to increase environmental awareness, specifically among students and youth. In order to achieve its objectives, AOYE has implemented many programs and projects geared to sustainable development, and it has cooperated with different national and international institutions, ministries, and environmental programs. The office is a pioneer in its field; it is considered to be the first organization working in

environmental studies at the national and regional Arab and African levels. Since its inception, AOYE has participated in establishing various environmental networks on the national level and has initiated a number of national and regional projects. It participated in the Egyptian Environmental NGO Steering Committee and represented the National Steering Committee for NGOs at the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development. AOYE founded the Arab Union for Youth and Environment in 1993 with the purpose of activating youth concerned with environmental issues. It also initiated the youth volunteer program in 1993 for about 4,000 youth volunteers from around Egypt.

Youth-Related Activities:

Protecting the environment is the aim of AOYE, and it considers youth to be the tools to achieve this aim. AOYE believes that youth can exert pressure for environmental change and can encourage the discussion of new concepts. In addition to pioneering environmental and developmental projects and programs, AOYE organizes the Meeting for University Youth Leaders on Environment and Sustainable Development, an annual youth-focused training program. Since 1989, more than 10,000 university students in Egypt have been trained on environmental awareness, maintenance of safe drinking water, energy management, solid waste processing, and other environmental issues. The Ideal Quarters Project encourages youth to do fieldwork to improve conditions in environmentally stressed areas. Resource conservation, especially regarding energy and water, has been at the core of the training. An environmental educational training manual was designed in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and has been used with school students in Greater Cairo and other governorates. A number of clean-up campaigns were implemented around Egypt by AOYE, which has participated annually in the Clean Up the World Campaign since 1993, in cooperation with the United Nations Environment Program.

Target Group:

AOYE's aim of increasing environmental awareness is a national and regional objective. Youth are considered an important group for promoting AOYE's objectives for building the basis of sound management of environmental resources.

Number of Beneficiaries:

10,000 university students from 13 universities in 13 governorates have participated in the Annual Meeting for University Youth Leaders. 140 supervisors have also been trained. As a result of this training, field projects were designed for 10 universities regarding the rationalization of water use. An Environmental Educational Program has been implemented in many schools in three governorates (Cairo, Suez, and Ismailia).

Geographical Scope:

AOYE has national and regional African and Arab collaborations. It participated in establishing the African Forum for Youth and Environment in 1981. It also founded the Arab Union for Youth and Environment in 1983. In addition, as mentioned previously, the group works in more than half of the Egyptian governorates.

Program Contact:

Dr. Emad El-Deen Adli

Funding:

AOYE has collaborated with:

In Egypt:

- Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency
- Egyptian Ministry of Higher Education
- Egyptian Ministry of Tourism
- National Center for Research
- NCNW/U.S. Agency for International Development
- Netherlands Embassy, Cairo
- Friedrich Ebert Foundation
- The Ford Foundation

Internationally:

- United Nations Development Program
- United Nations Environment Programme
- The World Conservation Union
- United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
- United Nations Children's Fund
- Others

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Part Three: Appendices
Appendix A
List of Organizations

- 1. Youth Association for Population and Development (YAPD)**
جمعية الشباب للسكان والتنمية
Chairman: Mr. Hesham El-Rouby
Address: 119 El-Nile Street, El-Dokki, Cairo, Egypt
Telephone: (202) 749-1414
Fax: (202) 749-1414
E.mail: YAPD@geocities.com
- 2. El-Jeel Center for Youth and Social Studies**
مركز الجيل للدراسات الشبابية
Chairman: Dr. Ahmed Abd-Allah
Address: Ein El-Sirrah, Behind block 141, Masr El-Kaddima, Cairo 11451, Egypt
Telephone: (202) 364-5043
Fax: (202) 569-4635
- 3. Youth Entrepreneurs Society (YES)**
الجمعية المصرية لتشجيع وإقامة المشروعات الصغيرة لخريجي الجامعات
Chairman: Dr. Ahmed Sorour Mohamed
Address: No. 19 Ismail Mohamed Street, Gedda Tower, Zamalek, Cairo, Egypt
Telephone: (202) 736-2748
Fax: (202) 736-0130
- 4. Small Eagles (SE)**
جمعية النسور الصغيرة
Chairman: Mr. Ali Badrakhan
Address: 7 Studio El-Ahram Street, El-Oberge, El-Haram, Cairo, Egypt
Telephone: (202) 585-2177
Fax: (202) 586-7365

5. **Roteraact Club (Cairo Club)**
نادى روتارى
Chairman: Mr. Ahmed Mashhour
Address: 2 Behler St. Downtown, Cairo, Egypt
Telephone: (2012) 376-7333
E-mail : sallyraouf@yahoo.com
6. **The General Center: World Young men's Muslim Association (WYMA)**
جمعية الشبان المسلمين
Chairman: Dr. Ahmad Omar Hashem
Address: No. 12 Ramses Street, Cairo, Egypt
Telephone: (202) 574-3495, (202) 575-0830
Fax: (202) 574 3446
7. **Future Generation Foundation (FGF)**
جمعية جيل المستقبل
Chairman: Mr. Gamal Mubarak
Address: MDCI Building, Abdel Azim Rashed Street, Third Floor
Agouza, Giza, Egypt
Telephone: (202) 760-6923
Fax: (202) 760-6931
8. **Hope Village Society (HVS)**
جمعية قرية الأمل
Chairman: Mr. Said Moneer Ali
Address: 17 Ahmed El-Khashab Street 8th District, Nasr City, Cairo, Egypt
Telephone: (202) 272-4563/8683
Fax: (202) 272-8683
E-mail: hope@eis.com.eg
9. **The Arab Council for Childhood and Development (ACCD)**
المجلس العربى للطفولة والتنمية
Chairman: H.R.H. Prince Talal Bin Abdul Aziz
Address: 5 Bahaa El Din Karaquosh Street, Zamalek, Cairo, Egypt
Telephone: (202) 735-8011/2, (202) 735-5196/7
Fax: (202) 735-8013
E-mail: accd@starnet.com.eg

10. **NGOs Coalition on Child Rights Convention**
الجمعية المصرية العامة لحماية الأطفال - دار الحنان
Chairman: Mr. Hussein Galal
Address: Attention: Head of the Egyptian Organization for
Child Protection, No. 11 Ali Badoui Street,
Estanli, Alexandria, Egypt
Telephone: (203) 421 8579, (202) 428-8579
Fax: (203) 545-5336
E-mail: crc_ngo@globalnet.com.eg
11. **The Cooperative Association for Social Services (CASS)**
الجمعية التعاونية للخدمات الإجتماعية
Chairman: Dr. Farouk Abd El-Rahman
Address: No. 10, 17 Street, Mokattam, Cairo, Egypt
Telephone: (202) 508-0559
Fax: (202) 507-2712
12. **The National NGO Commission for Population & evelopment (NCPD)**
المركز الوطنى لمساندة المنظمات الأهلية للسكان والتنمية
Chairwoman: Mrs. Aziza Hussein
Address: No. 26, 82 Street, off Road 6, Maadi, Cairo, Egypt
Telephone: (202) 358-0757, (202) 378-2659/2729
Fax: (202) 378-2643
E-mail: mail@main.ncpd.org.eg
13. **Association of Upper Egypt for Education and Development (AUEED)**
جمعية الصعيد للتربية والتنمية
Chairman: Mr. Ameen Faheem
Address: 65 El-Obissy Street, Daher, 11271 Cairo, Egypt
Telephone: (202) 589-8364, (202) 588-2484
Fax: (202) 588-9635
E-mail: Upperegypt@soficom.com.eg

14. The Egyptian Society for the Development of Local Communities (ESDLC)

الجمعية المصرية للتنمية وتطوير المجتمعات

Chairwoman: Ms. Mona Korashy

Address: Next to Omar Ibn Abdul Aziz, El-Hadba El-Wosta, Mokattam, Cairo, Egypt

Telephone: (202) 508-3942, (202) 355-0616

Fax: (202) 349-7408

15. Coptic Evangelical Organization for Social Services (CEOSS)

الهيئة القبطية الإنجيلية للخدمات الإجتماعية

Chairman: Engineer Nabil Samuel Abadir

Address: Block 1331, Dr. Ahmed Zaki Street, El Nuzha El Gedida, Cairo, Egypt

Telephone: (202) 297-5901/2/3, (202) 296-5872/3/4

Fax: (202) 297-5878

E-mail: pub.relatns@ceoss.org.eg

16. Health and Environment Education Association (HEEA)

جمعية الثقافة الصحية والبيئية

Chairwoman: Dr. Salma Galal

Address: 58A Abou-Seifian Street, Mesr El-Kadima, Cairo, Egypt

Telephone: (202) 633-3326

Fax: (202) 633-3326

E-mail: hashem@mboxes.com

17. Tahseen El-Sehaa Association (TEA)

جمعية تحسين الصحة

Chairwoman: Ms. Sherifa Mehriz

Address: 29 El-Sheikh Rehan Street, Lazoghli, Cairo, Egypt

Telephone: (202) 796-2830

Fax: (202) 796-2830

- 18. Fat'het Khier**
جمعية فتحة خير
Chairman: Mr. Ehaab Abdou
Address: Massaken El-Mahmoudeya, Block 7, Entrance 4,
Apartment 1,
El-hadaba El-wosta, Moqqattam, Cairo, Egypt
Telephone: (2012) 326-1582, (202) 345-8440
E-mail: fat7het-kheir@hotmail.com
Website: www.fat7het-kheir.org
- 19. Egyptian Association for Comprehensive Development (EACD)**
الجمعية المصرية للتنمية وتطوير المجتمعات
Chairman: Mr. Magdi Sidhom
Address: 9 Ibn Affan Square, Dokki, Cairo, Egypt
Telephone: (202) 760-2625
Fax: (202) 761-0842
Email: mageacd@soficom.com.eg
- 20. Center for Development Services (CDS)**
مركز خدمات التنمية
Chairman: Dr. Alaa Saber
Address: 4 Ahmed Pasha Street (Citibank Building), 6th
floor, Garden City, Cairo, Egypt
Telephone: (202) 794-6599, (202) 795-7558
Fax: (202) 794-7278
E-mail: cds@nareast.org
- 21. Appropriate Communication Techniques (ACT)**
مركز وسائل الإتصال الملائمة من أجل الناس
Chairman: Dr. Azza Kamel
Address: Flat 10, 22 El-Shaheed Yusri Fahmi Street,
Colleyat El-Banaat, Ard el-Golf, Heliopolis, Cairo,
Egypt
Telephone: (202) 418-6268
Fax: (202) 418-6268

- 22. Egyptian Medical Women Association (EMWA)**
الجمعية الطبية النسائية
Chairwoman: Dr. Omaima Mohamed Abou Shady
Address: 59, Street No. 104, Hadayek El-Maadi, Cairo,
Egypt
Telephone: (202) 526-1010
Fax: (202) 526-1111, (202) 362-2344
- 23. The New Woman Research and Study Center (NWRC)**
مركز دراسات المرأة الجديدة
Chairwoman: Ms. Hala Shukralla
Address: 90 Dahmed Orabi St. 6th floor, Mohandseen, Cairo
Telephone: (202) 338-6106, (202) 349-2423, (202) 304-8085
Fax: (202) 349-2423, (202) 304-8085
- 24. Center for Egyptian Women's Legal Assistance (CEWLA)**
مركز قضايا المرأة المصرية
Chairman: Mr. Yasser Abd-El-Gowaad
Address: 9 Kamel El-Gedeed Street, Mazlakan Nahea,
Boulak, Cairo, Egypt
Telephone: (202) 326-6088, (202) 356-0578, (202) 354-4193
Fax: (202) 354-2197
E-mail: rucewla@rusys.eg.net
- 25. The Egyptian Center for Women's Rights (ECWR)**
المركز المصري لحقوق المرأة
Chairwoman: Ms. Hala Lotfi
Address: 56 Maser Helwan St., Badr building, 12 floor Flat
2, Maadi, Cairo, Egypt
8/10 Mat'haf El-Manyal St. Floor 13, Apart. No.
28, El-Manyal, Cairo, Egypt
Telephone: (202) 363-2352
Fax: (202) 363-3322
E-mail: ecwr@Egyptonline.com

- 26. NGO Forum for Women in Development**
ملتقى الهيئات لتنمية المرأة
Chairwoman: Mrs. Farida El-Naqqash
Address: 31, 26 July Street, 5th floor, Flat 51, Cairo, Egypt
Telephone: (202) 574-3215
Fax: (202) 574-3215
E-mail: ngosfwid@rite.com
- 27. Women and Memory Forum (WMF)**
ملتقى المرأة والذاكرة
Chairwoman: Dr. Hoda El-Sadda
Address: 4 Omar Ibn Abdel Aziz Street, Mohandiseen,
Cairo, Egypt
Telephone: (202) 335-7130
Fax: (202) 335-7130
E-mail: wmf@egyptonline.com
- 28. Legal Research and Resource Center for Human Rights (LRRC)**
مركز الدراسات والمعلومات القانونية لحقوق الإنسان
Chairman: Mr. Amir Salem
Address: 7, El-Hegaz Street, Heliopolis, Cairo, Egypt
Telephone: (202) 452-0977
Fax: (202) 259-6622
E-mail: LRRC@brainy1.ie-eg.com
- 29. Association for the Protection of the Environment (APE)**
جمعية حماية البيئة من التلوث
Chairwoman: Dr. Yousraya Louza
Address: 5 Hakeem Atalla Street, Manshiatt Nasser, Cairo,
Egypt
Telephone: (202) 510-2723
Fax: (202) 510-0149
E-mail: ape@rits1.com.eg

30. The Arab Office for Youth and Environment (AOYE)

جمعية المكتب العربي للشباب والبيئة

Chairman: Dr. Emad El-Deen Adli

Address: 14 Abou El-Mahassen El-Shazli Street, El-Mohandseen, Cairo, Egypt

Telephone: (202) 304-1634, (202) 305-9613

Fax: (202) 304-1638

E-mail: aoye@ritsecl.com.eg

Appendix B

Survey of Organizations Working with Youth:

Questionnaire Format

We are hoping to expand this directory to include a wider group of Egyptian youth-serving NGOs. If appropriate, please fill out a copy of this form and send it to:

Population Council

Attention: Coordinator, Program on Gender, Family and Development 6A Mohamed Bahi Eldin Barakat

P.O.Box 115

Dokki 12211

Cairo, Egypt.

Name of organization: _____

Address:

Telephone: _____

Fax: _____

E-mail: _____

Name of chairperson or executive director in charge:

Date activities began in Egypt:

Areas of work (regions/governorates/cities):

General target group:

What were the motives to establish the organization?

Goals of the organization:

Philosophy of the work the organization carries out:

What role do youth play in the organization's goals and philosophy? Are they an aim in themselves, are they considered tools to achieve the organization's aims, or are they absent?

In your opinion, what are the most challenging problems facing youth these days?

In what way can the organization contribute to solving problems of youth?

Please define "youth" from your personal perspective:

Youth-focused Activities of the Organization

Does the organization conduct any youth-focused activities?

Yes: () When: _____

No: ()

What were the motives?

General goals of starting youth-focused activities:

Is there a focus on certain groups (e.g., males, females, orphans, crippled teenagers, and so forth)?

Why these group(s)?

Description of Projects

Name of project: _____

Beginning date: _____

Contact person and position: _____

Objectives: _____

Age group/beneficiary group focus:

Description of project activities:

What effect does the project hope to have on youth life, personality, formation, and attitudes?

Number of youth beneficiaries:

Potential future developments (if any):

Obstacles:
