

Country:Algeria
Committee:Ecosoc(Economical and Social Council)

Agenda item:Tackling Youth Unemployment and Promoting Sustainable Economic Growth



Algeria stands as the largest country in Africa by land area. Youth around the world face notable barriers when trying to enter the workforce. This challenge appears especially pronounced in Algeria. Data from 2024 reveals that almost 30 percent of individuals aged 15 to 24 remain unemployed. The nation has achieved some progress in broader economic terms. Still, too many young people struggle to find suitable jobs. This occurs within an economy that depends heavily on oil and gas production. When young people cannot obtain meaningful employment, the outcomes can prove severe. These include lost opportunities for growth, potential social instability, and periods of unproductive time. Such problems connect directly to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. In particular, they relate to SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth, along with SDG 10 focused on reducing inequalities. Algeria has introduced various programs to boost youth employment.

These efforts emphasize entrepreneurship and skill-building training. Yet the country recognizes its limitations in addressing the issue alone. Partnerships prove essential, whether at regional levels, global scales, or through public-private arrangements. The aim centers on creating enduring jobs that last, rather than short-term solutions. At the same time, young people need preparation, motivation, and links to real opportunities. Evidence suggests that education and training must align with market needs. This requires funding for vocational and technical programs tailored to industry demands. Officials intend to work alongside international bodies and private firms. The goal involves designing training that equips youth for practical demands. Beyond that, Algeria seeks to encourage young entrepreneurs. Plans include better access to microfinance, support for startups, and guidance through mentorship. Establishing innovation centers and incubators in different areas could spark fresh ideas. Such steps might also create new employment paths. The nation highlights the need to expand beyond oil and gas sectors. Attention turns to areas like renewable energy, digital technologies, and sustainable farming. Focusing here allows for economic diversification. It could lead to environmentally friendly jobs that aid young workers. Algeria promotes closer ties between public and private entities.

This involves uniting government offices, companies, and civil society groups. Together, they can develop positions, training options, and apprenticeships. Incentives such as tax reductions, financial aids, and assistance schemes encourage businesses to hire youth. At the same time, the country urges broader regional and international efforts. Sharing effective strategies with other African and Mediterranean nations helps. Developing systems to monitor youth job trends supports better policies. Algeria commits to turning youth unemployment into a pathway for progress. Efforts target skill development, business creation, emerging sectors, and global partnerships. Through these, substantial advances seem possible. Young people deserve the ability to build their own paths. When that happens, gains extend to the economy and society at large. Algeria stands prepared to collaborate, form alliances, and act decisively.