

Digital Technology

to empower the youth of
emerging economies

Presented by
MR. ASIF



Vision



“ Nigerian Government is committed to lift 100 million Nigerians out of poverty
President Muhammadu Buhari”



“ Federal Government is committed to transforming the fortunes of the country through the operation of a digital economy by building Digital Job Creation Centers and create, nurture and incubate ideas to turn into products and services and create jobs.
Minister of Communications and Digital Economy Prof. Isa Ali Ibrahim (Pantami)”



“ Countries that have managed to get out of poverty have created a lot of jobs through industries. We need is a simple, common-sense approach
Vice President Yemi Osinbajo”



“ igeria has a vision of ensuring that 95% of Nigerians are digitally literate by 2030.
National Digital Literacy Framework”

Factors behind Emergence of Digital Economy



Less than
\$1.25
per day



Today, we have the largest youth generation in human history, yet 1 in 4 cannot find jobs paying more than **\$1.25** per day, the international threshold of extreme poverty

Global Youth Unemployment



60 million
Annual number of youth becoming working age

Lack of experience, skills, social networks and assets to access wage- or self-employment



Emergence of Digital Economy

- enhance productivity, income and social well-being
- creating job opportunities in new markets

What is Digital Work or Economy?

Revenue generated through Digitally Skilled Workforce or doing a **'digital work'** is called as Digital Economy



All work that uses digital technology, or is made possible by such technology

Pros of Digital Skills & Economy

- Creating new work opportunities which increasingly require young people to develop new skills
- Reducing gender gaps can transform Low-to-Middle-Income Countries (LMIC)
- More opportunity for disabled persons especially Youth
- Transform a Youth from "Job Seeker" to "Job Provider"

Cons of Digital Economy

- Risk of unemployment due to automation and increasing production efficiency
- Limited use advanced ICT applications such as ERP software, ecommerce, and cloud computing

Way Forward

- Public procurement and public-private partnerships can stimulate ICT investments and digital adoption

Barriers to Low-to-Middle-Income Countries (LIMS) Full Participation in the Digital Economy

Without appropriate policies, the growing digital economy will fail to be fully inclusive.



Inadequate protection to ensure data security



Inadequate skills in the workforce

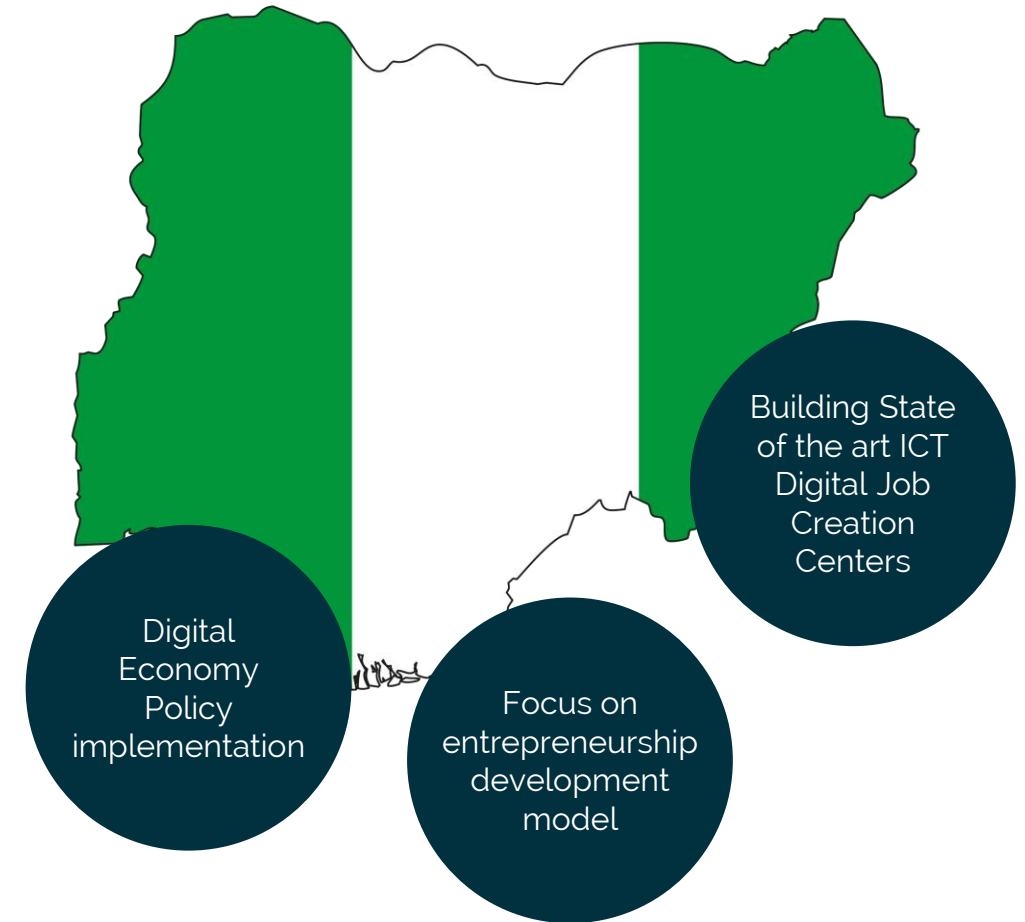


Regularity structure that constraint competition or discourage entrepreneurship



Lack of accessible, affordable and reliable ICT Infrastructure

Nigeria has already crossed almost all of these Barriers



Digital Economy Impact on Women Empowerment & Persons with Disability



Increase productivity, earnings, and financial independence for young women's and for the persons with any disability.



Online work offer flexibility that can help such persons to overcome mobility constraints and combat restrictive gender norms



Reduce longstanding occupational segregation in various industries, including the ICT sector

As technology continues to transform societies, digital tools and services must reflect the diversity of the global population



An Integrated Framework for Digital Work

3 categories of digital work:

		Example	
1	ICT intensive	Job which are directly created through the production of ICT and through the intensive use of ICT.	Mobile App Development
2	ICT Dependent	The digital technology enables work to such a degree that the job cannot be performed without the technology.	Customer service Call center online freelance work
3	ICT Enhanced	The activity is facilitated by using ICT as a tool but could be or used to be performed without the ICT tool.	Accounting graphic Design

High ICT Intensity

Low ICT Intensity

An Integrated Framework for Digital Skills

3 levels of digital skills:

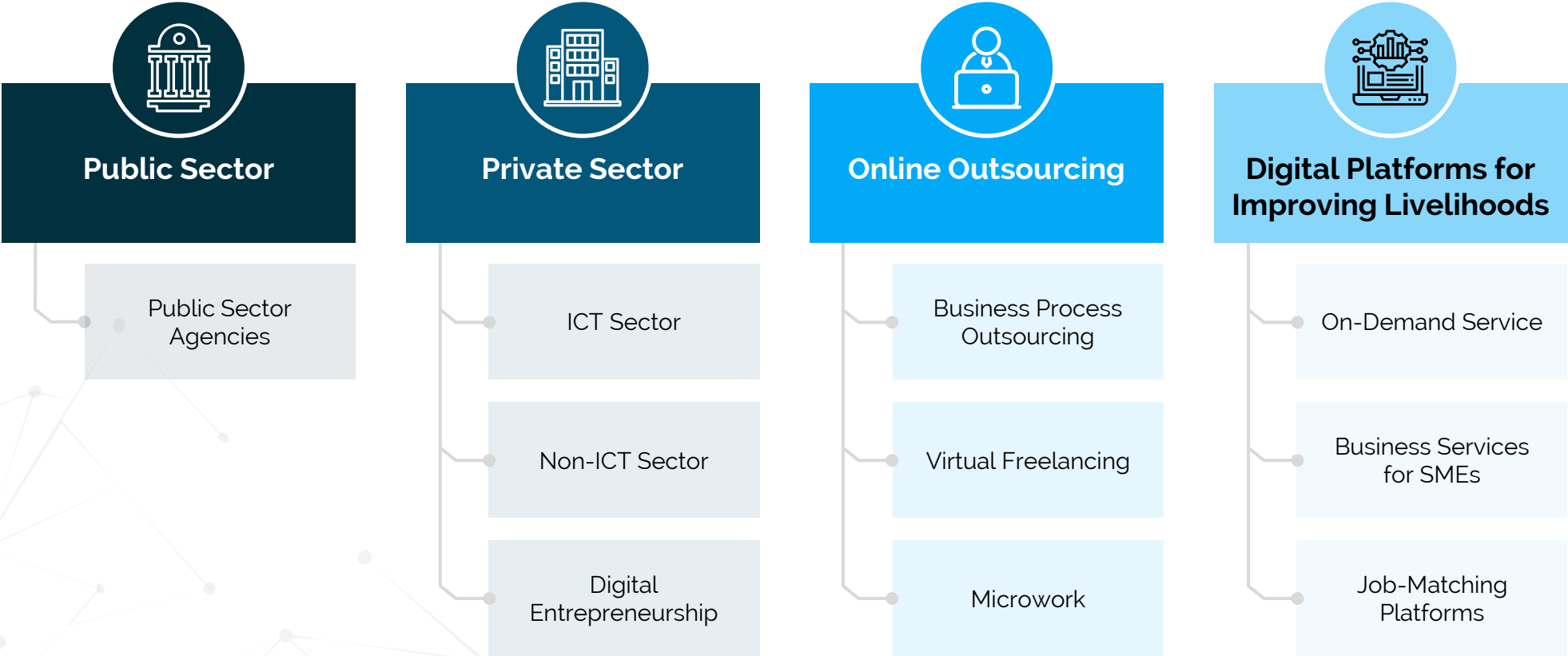
		Example	
1	Advanced Digital Skills	Skills necessary to create, manage, test and analyze ICTs. They relate to technology development, network management, machine learning, big data analysis, IoT, cybersecurity and blockchain technology.	Software Development, Cloud Computing
2	Intermediate Digital Skills	Skills that enable one to use ICTs in more meaningful and beneficial ways. These are generally job-ready skills needed to perform work-related functions, such as desktop publishing and digital graphic design.	Digital Marketing, Social Media Management
3	Basic Digital Skills	Generic ICT skills required for nearly all digital jobs. They relate to the effective use of technology, including web research, online communication, use of professional online platforms.	Using a Keyboard, Online Search, Sending Email

High Skill

Low Skill

Categorizing Drivers of Demand for Digital Jobs

4 broad drivers of demand for digital jobs:



Closed Loop Mentoring to Nourish Digital Skills

