We, Arab kings and presidents, call for youth empowerment and active participation in the society by contributing to the economic, social, cultural and political development. (Khartoum Summit 2006).
BACKGROUND

The adoption of the National Population and Migration Department's strategy on population, employment and social development was approved by the Population Policy and Employment Committee of the National Population and Migration Department in June 2020. This strategy was developed in consultation with the National Population and Migration Department and the Employment and Social Development Department.

The strategy is a major activity of the project of Employment and Social Development.
INTRODUCTION

We, Arab kings and presidents, call for youth empowerment and active participation in the society by contributing to the economic, social, cultural and political development (Khartoum Summit 2006).

- Arab nation, as a region and as individual countries, witnesses an important phase of its modern and contemporary history portraying unprecedented external and internal challenges. The decline of economic growth rates in some countries, external pressures, conflicts, and internal wars impact the present and future of youth. Therefore, the summit of Arab kings and presidents in Algiers 2005 stressed the need for a comprehensive reform at the political, economic and social levels. For the reform to attain its desired goals, it should be inspired by our culture and civilization, and interact positively with global variables in light of our historic, social and political development.

- The Arab nation possesses potentials and opportunities worth the distinguished civilization and achieving desired reforms, sustaining and maintaining development. As much as we possess spiritual, human and financial potentials and opportunities as much as we face obstacles and challenges at the regional and international levels, resulting from the strong competition triggered by globalization and rapid changes in information, knowledge and technology and the unique development between north and south in general.

- The current demographic shift witnessed by almost Arab countries—in different degrees—is characterized by the emergence of youth as a social and developmental force on the one hand, and the complicity of their issues on the other. The current Arab youth generation outnumbers any other generation, reaching the stage of maturity and production in a world full of rapid changes. The future of their nation as well as their future is influenced, positively or negatively, by their educational, health, economic and political status and the support provided by the family, community, and government. Comparatively speaking, this generation is the most educated with regards to the highest number of schools and the number of children attending high university degrees. Also, it is the best generation in health characteristics such as life expectancy at birth. Also, it has a cultural diversity within the Arab region, in addition to knowledge of different cultures given the spread of satellite and internet. Also, this generation is the most willing to participate, recruit knowledge, and contribute positively to investment, savings and production.

- The demographic window resulting from the demographic shift provides once—in its history human potentials. Hence, it is important to prepare youth from all aspects including health, education, skills and values and offer them real opportunities to enable their participation in development like the Asian tigers. In the Arab world, youth today and in the future represent unique opportunities. Thus, investing in youth is a guaranteed investment generating renewed resources that ensure national and regional sustainable development, and contribute to increase the rate of economic growth and poverty.

- These positive characteristics are coupled with unprecedented dangers threatening youth. The globalization’s impact on efficiency and competitiveness creates the issue of the education quality and its appropriateness for the global job market, which become a genuine target for education to achieve. The growth of education at a rate higher than that of job opportunities raises the issue of the unemployment of the educated. Consequently, the delay in youth self-dependence, their economic independence and the formation of family. Although preventive medicine and treatments witness relative improvement, there are many emergent epidemic diseases such as the sexually transmitted diseases including AIDS. Also, the cultural interaction resulting from satellite and internet, and easy traveling create risks and challenges to the identity of youth in addition to others risks including poverty, marginalization, immigration, drugs, new forms of extremism and violence. These issues are mainly exclusively affecting youth.

- Although the positive characteristics of the Arab youth resulted in successful developmental policies, including those related to children, there is a need to review, assess, and renew these policies to deal with new facts and global changes.

REFERENCES

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- The Declaration for Arab Policy for Youth and Sport 1985.
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- Directives and instructions issues by UN conferences especially on international action plan on population and development and its action plan (Cairo 1994).
- Project of the International labor for youth 1996.
- Lisbon Declaration on youth policies and program 1998.
- Dakar Declaration for Youth Empowerment 2001.
- Millennium Developmental Goals.
- Cairo Declaration on Childhood 2001.
- Declaration for the Commitment for AID 2001.
- Declaration of the First Youth Forum for Information and Communication Technology, Cairo 2004.

INTERNATIONAL AND ARAB REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN DISCUSSING AND REVISING OF THE DECLARATION

- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- International Labor Organizations (ILO)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations for Development and Population UNDP
- Save the Children
- UNAIDS
- Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALESCO)
- Center for Arab Women Training and Research CAWATAR
- Arab Scout Organization
Base Meanings

Conferences and Approaches

Main Principles

Special Common Fields

The main principles of national health and safety agreements are:

1. The principle of promoting public health and safety agreements which are specifically designed for the purpose of preventing, controlling, and reducing hazards and risks to health and safety that may arise from the conduct of any work or activity.

2. The principle of promoting the integration of health and safety agreements within the overall workplace health and safety management system.

3. The principle of promoting the development and implementation of health and safety agreements at all levels of the workplace hierarchy, including at the workplace, department, and individual levels.

4. The principle of promoting the involvement of workers, employers, and government in the development, implementation, and review of health and safety agreements.

5. The principle of promoting the monitoring and evaluation of health and safety agreements to ensure their effectiveness and to identify areas for improvement.

6. The principle of promoting the sharing of information and best practices among workplaces and industries to promote the continuous improvement of health and safety agreements.

7. The principle of promoting the integration of health and safety agreements into the broader context of workplace sustainability and social responsibility.

The special common fields for these principles are:

- Promoting health and safety education and training
- Promoting health and safety research and development
- Promoting health and safety audit and assessment
- Promoting health and safety management systems
- Promoting health and safety communication and consultation
- Promoting health and safety regulation and enforcement
- Promoting health and safety innovation and technology
10. Creating a groups of training policies and rehabilitative policies for the employment and support of the poor youth to take him out of the cycle of poverty, with special qualitative attention to youth females not to continue poverty between their children.

11. Enabling national, regional and international commitments to protect immigrant youth workers and ensuring the fulfillment of their human rights and social needs. Protecting youth from exploitation and providing opportunities for communication with their communities.

12. Boosting youth rights and meeting their needs, promoting their skills and capacities. Supporting youth - Males and females in poor families and empowering them through education, good health services and continuous training.

13. Supporting scientific research and development, providing enabling environment to limit Arab brain drain especially young calibers, and stimulating the contribution of Arab immigrants in national and regional development.

14. Fostering national, regional and international efforts contributing to immigrants’ rights, protecting young immigrants from all forms of exploitation, and providing outreach/communication opportunities with their communities.

Participation and Social Integration

1. Fostering youth participation in all national and international fields as an inherent right particularly their participation in decision making and their commitment towards national rights according to the principle of equal opportunity.

2. Supporting youth participation in designing plans, programs and projects related to youth issues through widening channels of communications with them to express their opinions and involve them in planning and implementation. Providing necessary information and skills to empower youth to participate and to lead new initiatives. Overcoming cultural obstacles that hinder girls participation, promoting volunteerism among youth in line with the development and dissemination of social and cultural volunteering values.

3. Committing to integrate strategies and policies related to youth empowerment in national and regional strategies and policies and providing opportunities for youth participation.

4. Enhancing knowledge and training on democratic practices and enrooting the culture of initiative and citizenship responsibility among youth, youth representation in legislative and decision making bodies, and expanding the participation of governmental and NGO organizations as avenue for youth social integration.

5. Encouraging youth to participate in the activities of civil society organizations and to create their NGOs in their local communities.

6. Exercising efforts to empower youth in areas suffering from armed conflicts through the provision of financial, political, health, educational and security needs, integrating them in the society by supporting youth refugees rights and providing integrated care services in reception centers.

7. Focusing on marginalized illiterate youth, unemployed and street children through developing programs and fund for their participation in the society.

8. Providing special attention to handicapped by developing policies and programs to preserve their rights and ensure their rehabilitation, their social integration and self-dependency; make use of their energies and overcome all obstacles hindering their practice of citizenship rights.

9. Providing activities and psychological, social and vocational rehabilitation programs to youth, reintegrating arrested and criminal youth - Males and females- in the society, and providing education and employment opportunities to them.

Strategic Directions

5. Commitment of policies and programs in all categories of young people without any discrimination, males and females, rural and urban, Handicapped, marginalized and exposed to dangerous behaviors.

6. The Youth have the right in express their vision, needs and aspirations and available platforms and channels of communication and dialogue with the generations, enabling the parties concerned, especially through the media.

7. The Youth have the right in participate in all forms of participation, especially political participation, participate in Civil Society Organizations and expand youth options thereon, and to foster a culture of participation, volunteerism and initiatives.

8. Creating job opportunities for young people and seeking for link the needs of an Arab labor market and educational and training policies to cope with unemployment and poverty among youth.

Family and Civil Society organizations are essential partners in the preparation and Empowerment of young people.

The global economy has become the dominant factor for the quality and level of life opportunities for Arab youth; it imposes new criteria for required skills and capabilities (education and training), new forms of its utilization (Employment and forms of participation) in addition to rewards (level of income and in-kind revenues). Global economy imposes challenges and provides opportunities in health development and participation. Since the international dominating civilization imposes its criteria and penetrates in each era, so it is appropriate that the Arab civilization encompassing huge historic heritage would inspire forms, criteria, values and tools to improve work, participation and consumption. In this regard, the major task is to find out a set of integrated and interactive packages to create an enabling environment for youth empowerment based on good choice, freedom of participation and participation in favor of Arab youth. These packages are policies on health, reproductive health and rights, education and training, employment, income distribution, participation taking into account its variables and patterns. These policies should be activated as follows:

Health, Reproductive Health and Rights

1. Advancing health development for youth both males and females by preventing health problems and diseases, creating safe and supporting health environments, providing information, building capacities, providing improved qualitative and quantitative health services based on the principle of "Health for All" including consultation, family participation, peer groups, schools, health providers, media, civil society institutions benefiting from the competitive advantages of each party.

2. Fighting against cured diseases, presenting from chronic diseases, physiological diseases, preparing the adequate environment (financially, culturally and socially) enabling youth to participate in planning programs of basic health care, building the institutional and human capacities to meet the health needs of youth.

3. Considering the sexually transmitted diseases especially AIDS, by intensifying opportunities for awareness and prevention, providing psychological support and care, providing opportunity of treatment for patients confidentially and privacy.

4. Providing necessary, efficient, and high quality reproductive health services for each age bracket including childhood, adolescents and youth while guaranteeing the rights of each age, ensuring broad dissemination of knowledge and information to be obtained equally by youth - both males and females.

5. Providing opportunities to youth about the legitimate, safe, effective and cheap means to learn about reproductive health and rights especially those related to their rights of family formation according to their choice.