



The League of Arab States  
Social Affairs Sector  
Women, family and Childhood directorate



United Nations Population Fund

# Strategy and Executive Action Plan of the Arab Family Platform for Action





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*Scientific forums and international institutions and bodies specialized in family policies focus on the importance of family roles in supporting sustainable development, on the one hand, and the positive effects of sustainable development on the cohesion and prosperity of families. The Economic and Social Council Resolution of 2014 urged countries to give due consideration to advance the development of family-related policies within the framework of drafting the post-2015 development agenda, taking into consideration the role the family plays as a contributor to sustainable development on the other.*

*The drafting of this strategy and the executive action plan represents the great interest the League of Arab States gives on family matters, this was reflected in the Arab Declaration on Family Rights of 1994 and the Second Arab Plan for Childhood, along with the Arab Strategy for Family, which was adopted by the Algeria Summit in 2005 and the Platform for Action document for the Arab Family within the framework of implementing the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals during the fourth ordinary session of the Arab Summit for Economic and Social Development Summit (Beirut: January 2019), as the development agenda for family in the Arab region, in conformity with Resolution 60, which called on Member States in coordination with the Secretariat General to work on the implementation of the family plan of action in the Arab region, in a manner that strengthens the efforts to implement The Sustainable Development Agenda 2030.*

*Based on the Arab countries' need for integrated social policies and programmes and activities emanating from reformulating the family role in society and documenting its partnership, openness and interaction with concerned institutions (school, media, civil society associations, unions, parties, faith leaders, educational institutions, etc.).*

*The Arab States are facing the challenge of integrating sustainable development within their development plans, moreover, central and local governments, private sector institutions and families are interested in achieving balance between the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development and their relations in order to identify the basic pillars of sustainable lifestyles,*

*The development of this strategy and the executive action plan shall contribute to:*

- *Raise awareness of sustainable development issues from a family perspective among governments, decision makers, society associations and families.*
- *Support the family in performing its social and development functions.*
- *Enhance the ability of governments to empower the family and fulfil its needs through family-centered public and sectoral policies.*
- *Strengthen cooperation among all the stakeholders, develop the existing programmess and create new ones.*

*Undoubtedly, the implementation of the goals and activities included in the executive action plan requires a comprehensive approach based on an effective multi-party partnership: The state, especially laws and legislation bodies - the academic sector - the private sector - NGOs - the media - the regional authorities.*

*The state with all its apparatus and institutions is concerned with the formulation of policies and legislations, development of mechanism for implementation, follow-up, evaluation and allocation of the necessary resources from its public budget as a clear evidence of its commitment and political interest in integrating family issue within sustainable development priorities.*



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## **Introduction**

The League of Arab States has placed a particular emphasis on family, reflected in the Arab Declaration of Family Rights 1994, the Arab Social Work Strategy, the Arab Plan of Action on Ageing (APAA), Arab women strategy, the second Arab plan for childhood, in addition to the Arab strategy for the family, which was approved by the Algiers Summit in 2005, the Guide on legal frameworks, policies and mechanisms for the protection of Arab family 2011 and finally the approval of the Arab Families Platform for Action aligned with implementing the sustainable development goals 2030, in Sharm El-Sheikh 2016.

Traditionally, the Arab family was distinguished by its strong bonds and solidarity among its members, it has allowed sound and healthy growth based on tenderness, love and giving. Arab family has continued as a necessary social institution in the education and upbringing of its children, based on inherited value that is rooted primarily in religion and in social customs and traditions.

However, the social transformations resulting from globalization and its changes reflected in the patterns of behavior and the alteration in the ladder of values posed great challenges to the Arab family, threatening its existence, structure and its pivotal role in education, care and upbringing, Since new powerful partners to the family have emerged and who compete in its role of shaping the personality of its members, such as media and the modern means of connection and communication. It has become obvious that countries need inclusive social policies that take into account the reality of these transformations and changes, strategies, plans, programs and activities emanating from reformulating the role of family in society and documenting its partnerships, openness and interaction with other institutions concerned with raising and caring (Educational institutions, the media, Community-based NGOs, unions, parties, religious institutions, the role of culture, clubs, and the private sector ...).

## **Motives and justifications**

The family is the cornerstone of the social construction, to which international and Arab attention is paid, and which was translated into a series of international conferences and declarations in addition to the relative efforts of the League of Arab States in the field.



The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) asserted in Article 25 thereof the human right to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family. Article 23 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights considered that the family is the natural and fundamental social unit of society and has the right to enjoy the protection of society and the state. This Article called on the State parties to take appropriate measures to ensure equality of rights and duties upon marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution. In the event of dissolution, the protection required for children must be stipulated. Likewise, Article 10 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights stipulates that the family must be given the utmost protection and assistance.

The 2014 Doha Call<sup>1</sup> also called for the development and implementation of family-oriented policies, especially in the areas of poverty eradication, provision full employment and decent work and ensuring a balance between work and family responsibilities, social inclusion and intergenerational solidarity. It emphasized that the strategic focus on the family provides a comprehensive approach to addressing persistent development challenges such as inequality and social exclusion.

The Economic and Social Council<sup>2</sup> also called on countries to take into account the role of the family, as a contributor to sustainable development and the need to strengthen family policy development, encourage the establishment of national agencies or governmental agencies related to the implementation and monitoring of family policies and researching the impact of social policies on the family and its members.

Today, Arab countries face the challenge of including sustainable development at the core of post-2015 development plans, and central and local governments, private sector institutions and families that are interested in striking a balance between the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development and the nexus between them in order

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<sup>1</sup>The Doha Call issued by the International Conference held on 16 and 17 April 2014, organized by the Doha International Family Institute (DIFI) under the title "Empowering Families, the Path of Development".

<sup>2</sup>Economic and Social Council - 2014 Session.

to arrive at identifying the basic pillars of sustainable lifestyles. There is a need to work to secure an environment conducive to good governance at the national and local levels based on the principles of respect for human rights, peace and security, and transparency and accountability.

The development and implementation of this strategy and action plan will contribute to:

- Increasing awareness of sustainable development issues from a family perspective among governments, decision makers and citizens.
- Supporting the family in performing its social and developmental functions.
- Enhancing the ability of governments to release the potential development energy of the family and meet its needs.
- Reviewing and assessing the reality and needs of families in the light of sustainable development challenges to determine priorities.
- Enhancing cooperation between all the stakeholders, developing existing programs and updating new ones.

### **Present and Future Challenges**

The Arab family faces a number of social, economic, demographic, environmental and political challenges, represented in ways to confront the repercussions of the global economic crisis since 2008, and the deteriorating economic situation in most of the Arab countries, which necessitated the work of more than one individual, especially women, to support the family and meet its needs, and imposed a shift in the functions and roles of individuals forming the family.

Moreover, multiple dangers remain for the Arab family due to the persistence of conflicts and armed conflicts in more than one Arab country and the resulting devastation, ruin, displacement, and repercussions on the family structure, cohesion and well-being besides the presence of some terrorist organizations in some countries that work to spread the discourse of violence, extremism and hatred.

In addition, globalization and the information technology boom injects valuable quality and promotes new behaviors that threaten the cohesion of the Arab family.

The environmental challenges represented by climate change, scarcity of natural resources and demographic challenges highlight a shift in the structure

of the Arab family from an extended family to a nuclear family, decreased fertility levels and the delay in the age of the first marriage.

As for the governance challenges, they are represented in the lack of clarity of powers, the absence of systematic review of policies and strategies, implementation of legislation, and weak coordination mechanisms and the lack of a culture of planning, foresight and policy-building and interventions on the basis of scientific evidence and reliable data.

Among the social challenges are the weak participation of women in the formulation and implementation of social policies and political life, the absence of full gender equality and the persistence of discrimination in some rights.

### **General Principles**

**This strategy is based on a number of general principles:**

- Respecting human rights and the dignity of all family members and all social groups, achieving social justice and equality, and promoting a culture of citizenship and the right of expression and participation.
- Strengthening the rule of law and ensuring equal opportunities for everyone to access justice, fighting corruption, activating accountability, and impunity.
- Enhancing the position of women as active partners in supporting development paths through: eliminating forms of discrimination against them, her political, economic and social empowerment, confronting violence against them, and abandoning the beliefs and traditions that limit her freedom and human dignity.
- Empowering families through education and training and by expanding their level of participation in the structures and mechanisms of planning, implementation, follow-up and evaluation of all interventions and programs.

This necessitates a culture and education for democracy that is still not popular in our Arab societies.

- Creating comprehensive and integrated social policies centered on the family and avoid the approach of fragmented targeting programs and adopting decentralized approaches in designing intervention programs that proceed from assessing and evaluating the reality and needs of families.
- Strengthening partnership with the private sector and NGOs, coordinating the mechanisms of this partnership and setting frameworks regulating for it by the State.
- The State's commitment with all its apparatus and institutions in formulating policies and legislations and setting mechanisms for implementation, follow-up, evaluation and allocation of the necessary resources from within its public budget.
- Encourage and develop research domains in family related issues

## **Definition of some terms in the strategy**

**Sustainable development:** Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainability is a model for thinking about the future that takes into account environmental, social and economic considerations in the pursuit of development and improving the quality of life.

**Family:** The social institution that arises from the association of a man and a woman with a contract aimed at creating the brick that contributes to building society and extends to their branches.

**Child:** Every person who has not reached the age of eighteen years of the Gregorian calendar.

**Best interest of the child:** It is taking into account the growth of the target person, and his/her stability in various aspects: health, social, psychological, coexistence, and upbringing and enabling him to express his views and ideas easily and readily in all procedures relating to it.

**Safe motherhood:** It is a comprehensive care focused on health support and improvement services (nutritional, appropriate health and social environment), preventive and curative services for mothers. Its main objective is to avoid the suffering of the mother during the period of pregnancy, childbirth and beyond, with health problems or risks that threaten her life or the life of her newborn.

**Female genital mutilation (FGM):** Every procedure in which a partial or total of the female external genital organs are removed or harm those organs for cultural or religious reasons, or other non-medical reasons.

**Reproductive Health:** A state of complete physical, mental and social integrity in all matters related to the reproductive system, its functions and operations, and not just safety from diseases or illnesses.

**Primary health care:** It is the primary health care that is universally available to individuals and families in the community in ways that they can accept, with their full participation, and at costs that community members can afford.

**Family planning:** It is regular efforts by spouses or individuals to regulate or control fertility, either by delay or birth spacing. This includes avoiding an unwanted pregnancy.

**Maltreatment:** Any behavior that leads to risks that hinder the physical, psychological or mental development of a person, and its forms vary between physical, verbal or emotional abuse, sexual assault, negligence, or commercial or economic exploitation in all settings.

**Early marriage:** It is the marriage of a boy or girl before he or she reaches the age of childhood - and before his/her health, psychological, social, cultural and financial capabilities are completed. It is according to specialists completed in eighteen years of age.

**Person with disability:** Every person who has a total or partial defect in terms of physical, mental, intellectual, psychological or sensory. In case of the long-term one, it can prevent him - when dealing with various obstacles - from participating fully and effectively in society on an equal basis with others.

**Elderly:** The persons who are subjected to a series of physical and psychological transformations that occur because of the passage of time, starting from the age of 64 years and result in changes in the organic and functional composition and shifts in their relationships with their surroundings.

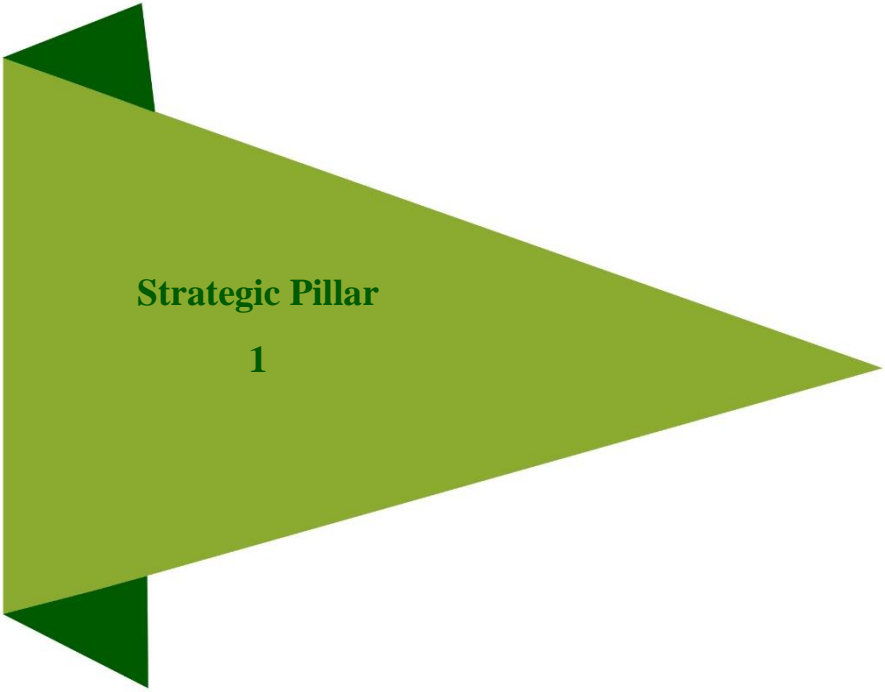
### **Vision**

An Arab family that enjoys all its economic, social and cultural rights and is able to support the path of sustainable development.

### **Mission**

Inclusion of general policies and social programs centered around the family, the principles and concepts of sustainable development and enhance the opportunities of the Arab family to enjoy well-being and quality of life.





**Strategic Pillar**

**1**

**Legislative and legal environment and regulatory mechanisms consistent with international and Arab Covenants related to family rights and development.**



## **Strategic pillars, strategic goals - outputs and activities**

### **Strategic Pillar 1: Legislative and legal environment and regulatory mechanisms consistent with international and Arab Covenants related to family rights and development.**

Preserving the family entity and its stability requires legislations and laws governing the relationship between family members that are consistent with teachings of religions and with the particularity of values, customs and societal culture prevailing in the Arab region.

This Pillar addresses the following Strategic Goals:

Strategic Goal 1-1: Adopting laws and legislations based on the rights approach based on family's benefits

Strategic Goal 1-2: Advocating, gaining support and promoting a legal culture related to family

## Strategic Goal 1-1: Adopting laws and legislations based on the rights approach based on family's benefits

Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Concerned bodies
<p>1-1-1 Laws and legislations consistent with ratified commitments and agreements that are family related and which provide the full protection of family</p>	<p>a)Forming technical committee represent all authorities specialized in family issues</p> <p>b) Survey of texts, legal articles, circulars, decrees and ministerial decisions related to family directly or indirectly.</p> <p>C)Preparing an analytical report that includes a comparison of the legislative texts applicable in the relevant international covenants and submitting proposals for amendments and / or adding articles</p> <p>D) Consultative meetings and workshops to obtain the opinions of professionals, opinion leaders and concerned stakeholders.</p>	<p>- A list of legal texts to be modified in the current legislation</p> <p>- A comparison table of local legislation with international covenants</p> <p>- The number of workshops held with the concerned persons</p> <p>- A list of suggestions and notes issued by these workshops</p> <p>- Drafts of proposed bills to amend or create</p>	<p>- State legislative bodies</p> <p>- Ministries and government departments (Ministry of Justice - Social Affairs - Labor - Interior)</p> <p>-National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</p> <p>- Institutions of civil society</p> <p>-Academics</p> <p>- international organizations</p> <p>- Representatives of family</p>

			- Legal and human rights experts
<b>1-1-2</b> Family Protection Act guarantees the organization of its affairs and protects the rights of its members.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Developing a draft law for family protection</li> <li>b. Organizing advocacy meetings and gaining support with parliamentarians to adopt the proposal</li> <li>c. Organizing national consultations on it with specialists working in various sectors related to family affairs</li> <li>d. Organizing national consultations with family members</li> <li>e. Adoption of the law according to the legal procedures applicable in each country</li> <li>d. prepare a field study on family laws in Arab countries and exchange experiences and best practices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The text of family protection bill</li> <li>-Number of held meetings</li> <li>-The number of parliamentarians who adopted the bill</li> <li>- Issuing and adopting the law according to the rules applicable in the country</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</li> <li>-State legislative bodies</li> <li>- Ministries and government departments (Ministry of Justice - Social Affairs - Labor - Interior)</li> <li>-Institutions of civil society</li> <li>- Media institutions</li> <li>-Experts</li> </ul>

## Strategic Goal 1-2: Advocating, gaining support and promoting a legal culture related to family

Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Concerned bodies
<p>1-2-1 Laws, legislations, measures and procedures related to family rights are widely published and known by family members</p>	<p>a) Developing simple educational materials on the legal measures and procedures adopted about the rights and duties of family members directed to them.</p> <p>b) Designing and issuing a set of simplified brochures and pamphlets on laws related to family aimed at professionals working with family in different sectors</p> <p>c) Preparing television spots, radio sketches and Contact supports on social media to introduce laws, legislations, measures and procedures related to family rights</p> <p>d) Organizing television talk forums in the field of family</p>	<p>Number of simplified print materials and publications issued and directed to all concerned groups (specialists -people)</p> <p>Contact supports</p>	<p>- Ministries and government departments</p> <p>-National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</p> <p>- Institutions of civil society</p> <p>- Representatives of family</p>
<p>1-2-2 Leaders and decision-makers support and advocate family protection issues</p>	<p>a. Media campaigns designed to support issues of protection of family legal rights across all media</p> <p>b. Advocacy meetings, seminars and campaigns with parliamentarians,</p>	<p>The number of policies and legislations taken by decision-makers due to media campaigns in favour of family rights c</p>	<p>- Ministries and government sectors</p> <p>-National bodies and mechanisms</p>

	<p>decision-makers, clerics and civil society on amending the laws and legislations related to the family and the protection of its members, especially women and children.</p> <p>c. support the engagement of the educational environment (educational institutions and universities) to establish a culture aware of family rights</p>	<p>- The high percentage of religious and political leaders who advocate and support family issues</p>	<p>concerned with family affairs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Institutions of civil society</li> <li>- Representatives of family</li> <li>-Media institutions</li> </ul>
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**Strategic Pillar**

**2**

**public policies, institutional  
structures, and family-centered  
governance**

## **Strategic Pillar 2: public policies, institutional structures, and family-centered governance**

Arab countries have achieved acceptable levels of development, welfare, and improving the livelihoods of families, but they still need a greater culture in planning based on human rights principles and social justice.

The state with all its organs and institutions is the main responsible for formulating policies and legislations and developing mechanisms for implementation, follow-up, evaluation and allocation of the necessary resources within its general budget to confirm its commitment and political will to put family at the heart of development priorities.

In addition, there is a need for the Families in their daily lives, which include their mansion, the means of transportation and the use of natural resources, to have good policies, local administration and governance with relevant programs that are based on realistic needs and enlightened knowledge of the potentials and opportunities, and therefore, the regional or local dimension is a rudimentary factor in advancing sustainable development process.

### **This Pillar addresses the following strategic goals:**

Strategic Goal 2-1: Integration and inclusion of family dimension in public policies and planning

Strategic Goal 2-2: Developing institutional formations and structures capable of improving family conditions

Strategic Goal 2-3: Promoting monitoring and following up mechanisms, and encouraging family and data development research

Strategic Goal 2-4: Strengthening the capacities of governmental and non-governmental institutions concerned with family affairs.

Strategic Goal 2-5: Bolstering governance and build effective partnerships with all sectors at the central and local level

## Strategic Goal 2-1: Integration and inclusion of family dimension in public policies and planning

<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Concerned bodies</b>
2-1-1 Social policies concerned with family as an integrated unit	<p>A) Adopting a comprehensive approach in developing the public policies to ensure coordination and integration between the various sectors</p> <p>B) Disk review of plans and programs and sectoral policies analysis on a national level</p> <p>c) Conduct a rapid assessment study of the available human resource needs for policy developing and implementation</p> <p>d) Developing training programs for policy developers and implementers on integrating a family-centered human rights perspective</p> <p>e) Develop general family-friendly policy frameworks that consider implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.</p> <p>f) establish consultation committees interested in creating mechanisms</p>	<p>-The national mechanism with a clear operating system for developing policies and plans, following up their implementation and adopting announced monitoring and evaluation tools</p> <p>-List of existing plans and programs related to the family: Number of programs based on family out of the total development programs</p> <p>-A report on human resources needs state-wide: the percentage of specialists or workers in family issues out of the total workers in the social affairs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministries and government sectors</li> <li>-National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</li> <li>-Experts</li> <li>- International organization</li> <li>- Academic bodies</li> <li>- Research centers</li> </ul>



	that fight family disintegration, to ensure the protection of the family and the continuation of family connections.	- The number of training sessions or consultation meetings on integrating a human rights perspective based on the interest of family	
2-1-2 The general budget of the State develops the necessary financial resources for Families	<p>a) Building the institutional capacities and training them to audit public and sectoral budgets and developing a family-friendly work methodology</p> <p>b) Training a team of appropriate persons in financial government institutions on developing family-friendly budgets</p> <p>c) Formal adoption of such methodology, circulating it to institutions and ensuring its implementation</p>	<p>-Percentage of specialized training programs about family friendly budgets</p> <p>- The number of government workers that have undergone training courses</p> <p>-Number of guides and measurement tools available for those work in budgets</p> <p>-Number of discussion and talk activities about family</p> <p>-friendly budget</p>	<p>- Ministries and government departments</p> <p>-National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</p> <p>-Financiers and economists</p> <p>- International organization</p> <p>- Private sector</p>

## Strategic Goal 2-2: Introducing institutional formations and structures capable of improving family conditions

<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Concerned bodies</b>
<b>2.2.1 National monitors concerned with Family affairs</b>	<p>a) Carrying out administrative and legal measures to establish a comprehensive monitor of family's situation or a specialized monitor in family issues such as: violence against family – women image in media – the elderly</p> <p>b) Following up and evaluating the implementation and impact of programs, policies and activities targeting family</p> <p>c) Documenting and publishing successful experiences and practices</p> <p>d) Preparing reports on progress and difficulties and making them available to society and decision-makers</p>	<p>- A comprehensive family monitor, with an operational and financial system</p> <p>- A matrix of indicators to measure the implementation extent of policies and programs</p> <p>- Quarterly and annual reports on the progress made in family states</p> <p>- The number of recommendations and suggestions submitted to decision-makers to improve the family situation and the applicable percentage in each year</p>	<p>- Ministries and government sectors</p> <p>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</p> <p>- Research and Studies centers</p> <p>- Academicians</p> <p>- Institutions of civil society</p> <p>- Statistics departments and centers</p> <p>- Experts</p>
<b>2-2-2 National mechanisms and governmental bodies</b>	<p>a) Taking measures to delegate prerogatives that enable such councils to play this role (independence - wide prerogatives ...)</p>	<p>- The percentage of the budget allocated to these councils out of total social spending</p>	<p>- Ministries and government sectors</p> <p>- National bodies and mechanisms</p>

<p>concerned with family issues.</p>	<p>b) Promoting the capabilities of such councils by supporting them with qualified and trained human capabilities to fulfill their role</p> <p>c) Monitoring appropriate budgets from the public spending share</p> <p>d) Ensuring that the stakeholders concerned within the general structure of these councils (government sector - non-governmental sector - private sector - family representatives ...)</p>	<p>-Issuance of the administrative and legal frame for these councils that defines their prerogatives</p> <p>-Number of periodic meetings and number of decisions that become bills or get submitted to the executive authorities annually</p>	<p>concerned with family affairs</p> <p>-Institutions of civil society</p> <p>-International Organizations</p> <p>- private Sector</p> <p>-Family Representatives</p>
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**Strategic Goal 2-3: Promoting monitoring and following up mechanisms, and encouraging family related research and developing data collection technics along with establishing objective monitors that correspond to reality**

<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Concerned bodies</b>
2-3-1 A central unit for following up and monitoring with authority in coordination and following-up	<p>a) Carrying out administrative measures to establish a central unit for monitoring and following up (such as an independent body in the Council of Ministers)</p> <p>b) Providing this unit with specialized and qualified human resources</p> <p>c) Monitor adequate budgets and financial resources to carry out its tasks</p> <p>d) Developing the internal regulatory frameworks for such unit and defining its powers and roles in monitoring, following up and coordination.</p>	<p>-The issuance of the official regulatory decision for the work of the Monitoring and Following up Unit.</p> <p>-The decision to form and use specialized cadres in the unit.</p> <p>-Issuing the detailed budget for the work of this unit and its percentage out of the total state budget.</p> <p>- The work tools set for unit work (periodic reports, forms, recommendations, letters of recommendation ...)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministries and government sectors</li> <li>-National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</li> <li>-Institutions of civil society</li> <li>-International Organization</li> <li>- Statistics departments and centers</li> <li>-Local departments and councils</li> <li>- Experts</li> <li>-Legislatives bodies</li> </ul>
2-3-2 A database and methodical,	a) developing a matrix of scientific indicators centered on family and	- The issuance of the matrix of national indicators and	- Ministries and government sectors

<p>information system supported with the necessary human and material resources related to family statuses</p>	<p>development; clear and easy to measure, and train them  b) Developing a detailed and classified electronic database for everything related to family and sustainable development issues</p>	<p>official approval of such matrix: the number of indicators achieved in each sector out of the total indicators and the periodicity of modernization and evaluation  -Percentage of formal institutions connected to the information system: number of trained workers  - The percentage of issuance of periodic reports based on the database and the extent of its availability for public opinion and decision makers</p>	<p>-National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs  -Statistics and research centers  -Institutions of civil society  - Statistics departments and centers  - Experts</p>
<p>2-3-3 Encouraging research and studies related to family and its characteristics</p>	<p>a) Organizing meetings with academicians working in community affairs and motivating them to adopt family issues in studies and research  b) Encouraging donor institutions to support specialized studies in family</p>	<p>- Number of visits and meetings with academicians  - Number of research and studies carried out  - The percentage of studies that are funded by official</p>	<p>- Ministries and government sectors  -National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</p>

	<p>field and measure the impact of social policies on their unity and cohesion.</p> <p>c) establish partnerships with universities and think tanks concerned with family issues</p> <p>d) Directing research and theses of students of different university majors to family issues</p>	<p>and donor bodies based on the needs issued by national institutions</p> <p>- The percentage of the budget allocated to social research and the percentage of research that focus on family</p>	<p>-Education and university Sector</p> <p>-Institutions of civil society</p> <p>- Donor bodies</p> <p>-Studies and research centers</p>
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**Strategic Goal 2-4: Promoting the capacities of governmental and non-governmental institutions concerned with family affairs.**

<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Concerned bodies</b>
2-4-1qualified National Institutions concerned with family and able to play their role towards family	<p>a) Enhancing the capabilities of workers in government institutions to monitor family needs and violations against it, and to monitor and evaluate the quality and results of intervention programs</p> <p>b) Training government employees on methodologies that study families as an integrated unit</p> <p>c) Training in planning, evaluation and follow-up</p> <p>d) Build the capacities of media workers to highlight violations and design education and awareness programs</p>	<p>- Number of specialized training programs directed to statistical agencies and planning and implementation officials in public administrations</p> <p>- The number of evaluation tools and training manuals developed</p> <p>- The percentage of employees, workers, and volunteers trained in the family based human rights approach</p> <p>- Increasing the number of media organizations that become partners in raising and addressing family issues</p>	<p>- Ministries and government sectors</p> <p>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</p> <p>- Education and university Sector</p> <p>- Institutions of civil society</p> <p>- Donor bodies</p> <p>- Studies and research centers</p> <p>- Media sector</p>

		-Relativity of reports and media programs that address family issues out of the total media programs	
2-4-2 qualified Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and Institutions of civil society who are able to play their role towards family issues	<p>a) Promoting the regulatory, administrative and planning capabilities of associations concerned with family issues, particularly in the areas of: follow-up and evaluation, financial management, resources attraction, advocacy and lobbying.</p> <p>b) The involvement of NGOs in all coordination, planning, monitoring and evaluation frameworks at the central and local levels.</p> <p>c) Training and building the capacity of professionals working in family issues</p>	<p>- The high percentage of NGOs that have programs addressing the family</p> <p>- The percentage of trained associations, the number of training courses, and the number of participants in such courses.</p> <p>- number of joint events between civil society institutions and the public and private sector on family issues.</p>	<p>- Ministries and government sectors</p> <p>-National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</p> <p>-Institutions of civil society</p> <p>-International Organizations</p> <p>- Experts</p>



**Strategic Goal 2-5: Promoting governance and build effective partnerships with all sectors at the central and local level**

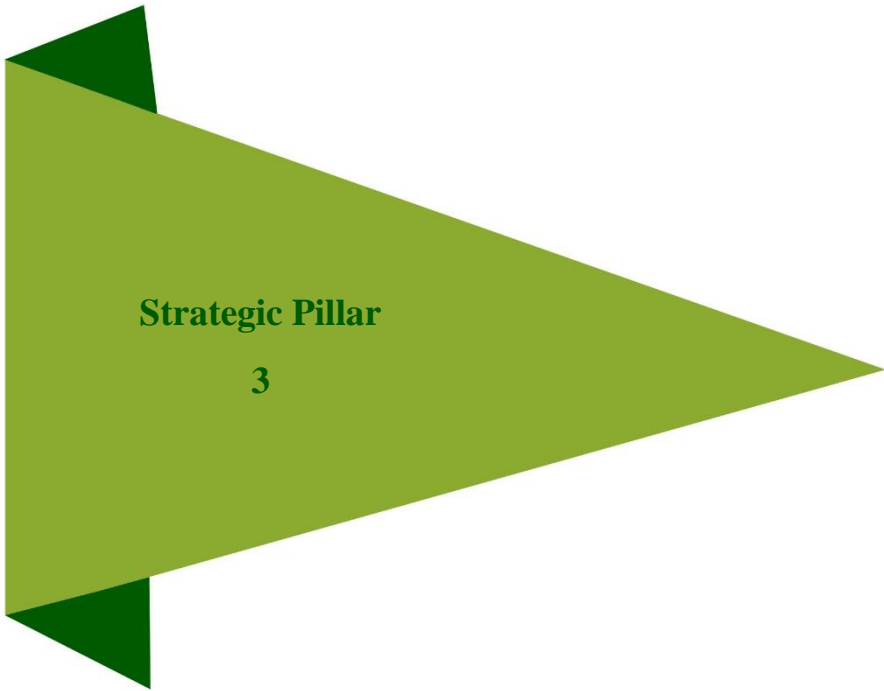
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Concerned bodies</b>
<p>2-5-1 Family participation in planning, implementation and evaluation of policies and intervention programs</p>	<p>a) Engaging families in needs identification studies and providing proposals and solutions to local community leaders</p> <p>b) Forming local community committees concerned with monitoring violations and needs in which the family is represented, and representatives of NGOs and societal events</p> <p>c) Establishing permanent associations, leagues or forums that work on advocacy programs and gain support by family participation.</p> <p>d) Holding dialogue platforms that bring together representatives of families with local and governmental authorities, NGOs and private sector.</p>	<p>The percentage of families that participated in studies related to family affairs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of local committees that are formed and the percentage of family representation in the membership of such committees</li> <li>- Number of associations, forums, or any form for gatherings that have been created by and for families</li> <li>- The number of platforms held, the percentage of family representation, and the resulting recommendations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministries and government sectors</li> <li>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</li> <li>- Institutions of civil society</li> </ul>

<p>2-5-2 Local policies and development programs that ensure family interests</p>	<p>a. promoting the capacities of local officials in: strategic planning, building partnerships with non-governmental sector and private sector, financial management, attracting resources, advocacy and gaining support, family-centered and sustainable development methodologies.</p> <p>b) Developing an integrated local plan for managing natural risks and family-centered emergencies.</p> <p>c) Formation of municipal councils for children, youth and the elderly to engage local officials and push for the adoption of family-friendly policies.</p> <p>d) Establishing of public parks, green public spaces, recreation, education and counseling facilities, especially for children, youth, elderly and people with special needs ...</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of training sessions that affected local leaders.</li> <li>- The percentage of local leaders participating in these courses</li> <li>-Existence of documented and publicized local disaster risk management plans</li> <li>- Number of municipal councils for children, youth and elderly formed</li> <li>- Increased level of awareness among local leaders of the concept of child and youth participation</li> <li>- The increasing number of green spaces and facilities for children, youth, elderly and people with special needs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministries and government sectors</li> <li>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</li> <li>-Local departments</li> <li>- Local leaders Youth and Children</li> <li>- Institutions of civil society</li> <li>-International organizations</li> </ul>
<p>2-5-3 A private sector that is family-</p>	<p>a) Involving private sector in planning and implementing</p>	<p>-.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministries and government sectors</li> </ul>

<p>friendly and a guarantor of its rights</p>	<p>family-oriented programs and ensuring its commitment to family development</p> <p>b) Providing direct financial or technical support to official or private institutions that implement programs and interventions that affect families within the framework of social responsibility</p> <p>c) The private sector adopts sustainable production, processing, disposal and marketing methods that protect the environment and the safety, health, welfare and dignity of families.</p> <p>d) Encourage private sector initiatives aiming at the unemployment of children and to put in place self-disciplines to prevent their exploitation.</p> <p>e) A commitment not to target children, youth, persons with disabilities and the family in general with advertisements for</p>		<p>-National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local departments</li> <li>- Institutions of the private sector</li> <li>- Youth and Children</li> <li>-Institutions of civil society</li> <li>- Advertising and commercial institutions</li> </ul>
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	goods and commodities that do not take into account their interests.		
2-5-4 An effective contribution of the media and social media to support the family	<p>a) Use social media to address young people to make a positive change in their behavior and lifestyles.</p> <p>b) Engaging the media to raise the level of community awareness of the states of the family, and to form a supportive public opinion and build an environment conducive to adopting positive behaviors</p> <p>c) Ensuring the necessary resources to produce programs and spots of an educational and directive dimension.</p> <p>d) Training media professionals on sustainable development concepts, on approaching family issues from a human rights perspective, and on methodologies for monitoring and social investigation.</p> <p>e) Promoting partnerships with NGOs and official institutions to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The percentage of using social media to gain support for family issues</li> <li>- Increasing of social awareness level on family issues</li> <li>- Number of media campaigns targeting families</li> <li>- The number of training courses implemented, the number of participated media professionals, and the percentage of those who have taken initiatives in their professional performance</li> <li>-Percentage of programs and campaigns advocating family issues</li> <li>- The percentage of media programs and campaigns directed to families in partnership with</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministries and sectors departments</li> <li>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</li> <li>-Institutions of Private Sector</li> <li>-Youth and Children</li> <li>- Institutions of civil society</li> <li>-Advertising and commercial institutions</li> <li>-Artists</li> <li>-Local leaders and political</li> </ul>

	<p>conduct national campaigns to advocate family issues.</p> <p>f) Adopting artistic, political or media personalities as symbols of national campaigns and programs around the family.</p>	<p>governmental and nongovernmental bodies</p> <p>- The number of characters that have become a symbol for the defense of family issues</p>	
<p>2-5-5The contribution of the academic sector in supporting family issues</p>	<p>a) Integrate issues of family counseling, mediation, conflict resolution and family education into school and university curricula</p> <p>b)Development of diplomas specialized in issues such as: Family, Social Protection, Mediation and Conflict Resolution ...</p> <p>c) Training and building the capacity of professionals working in family issues, depending on competencies in the academic sector</p>	<p>- Number of decisions related to the family that were included in university curricula</p> <p>- The number of specialized diplomas developed and the proportion of those affiliated with these specialties</p> <p>- Increasing the percentage of research, academic theses and theses related to family issues</p> <p>- The number of universities and researchers who have contributed to community or training initiatives for the benefit of the family</p>	<p>- Ministries and government actors</p> <p>-National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</p> <p>-University and academic sector</p> <p>-Institutions of civil society</p>



**Combating Poverty and Providing  
Social Protection**

### **Strategic Pillar 3: Combating Poverty and Providing Social Protection**

Poverty still threatens a large number of Arab families, especially in the least developed Arab countries. Moreover, there is a clear disparity within countries in poverty rates between the countryside and the city, and between women and men.

The risk increases for families with limited income originally, those suffering from the loss of one of their Breadwinners or one that suffers from a chronic disease or a disability, and consequently lost his/her ability to contribute to production, on the national level. In addition, they lose the ability to provide family income so that it can meet their family needs necessary to survive and enjoy a minimum of the fundamentals of a decent life.

Social protection addresses social shortcomings and economic insecurity, through social security system or social assistance (energy, food and cash transfers). In parallel, NGOs provide relief services to the poor and destitute through Zakat funds. However, social protection is not available to all, neither comprehensive nor based on a human rights approach. Three quarters of the population of the Arab region do not receive any cash transfers, while only a quarter of them benefit from social security and social assistance within the formal economy<sup>4</sup>.

This Pillar addresses the following strategic goals:

**Strategic Goal 3.1: Developing a National Poverty Reduction Policy in All Dimensions**

**Strategic Goal 3.2: Developing an integrated Social Policy that guarantees Social Protection and Decent Living for All Family Members**

**Strategic Goal 3.3: Improving the Opportunity for Families to live in Decent and Affordable Housing**

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<sup>4</sup> The World Bank - The World Bank Strategy for Social Protection and Labor 2012-2022 (Flexibility, Equity and Opportunities 2012).

### Strategic Goal 3.1: Developing a National Poverty Reduction Policy in All Dimensions

<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Competent authorities</b>
3.1.1 National Programs to combat Poverty	a. Conducting national surveys to build a database on poor families in the country. b. Developing an integrated portfolio for comprehensive social, educational and health services to support the poorest families. c. Securing balanced food aid to poor families in a fair and continuous manner. d. Developing a cash transfer and voucher program that helps poor families meet their basic needs. e. Implementing programs to support and train and empower less fortunate families economically and rid them of extreme poverty. f. Establishing development program on the local level for the isolated and remote areas that include small projects for the benefit of poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Percentage of men, women and children of all ages who suffer poverty in all its dimensions according to the national definition.</li> <li>- Percentage of local resources that the government allocates directly to poverty reduction programs from the total public budget.</li> <li>- Total amount of grants and flows that are allocated directly to the Poverty Reduction Program as a percentage of GDP.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministries and government sectors.</li> <li>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs.</li> <li>- Institutions of civil society</li> <li>- International organizations.</li> <li>- Donor organizations.</li> <li>- Private sector institutions.</li> <li>- Experts.</li> <li>- Families.</li> </ul>



	<p>families, and engage them in the different phases of implementation of these projects (economic and social) which reply to their basic needs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Percentage of families that enjoy all living services.</li> <li>- Percentage of families that benefited from education grants, cash transfers and vouchers.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>3.1.2 Poor and vulnerable families are able to withstand climate, economic and environmental changes</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Building capabilities of poor families and providing them with the skills necessary to face natural disasters.</li> <li>b. Providing agricultural families, herders, fishers and women-headed households with the resources, knowledge and financial services to help them adapt to ecosystems and climate change.</li> <li>c. encourage families, and especially female maintained families create eco-friendly activities and small projects that generate income.</li> <li>d. offer an incentive prize for the families that conserve the environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Percentage of local authorities and departments that have implemented plans to face natural disasters.</li> <li>- Total families with the experience and knowledge needed to deal with such disasters.</li> <li>- Percentage of financial services that were allocated to farmers, herders, fishers and women to mitigate the risks of crises and climate change.</li> <li>- Number of tests that were conducted to confirm</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministries and government sectors.</li> <li>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs.</li> <li>- Institutions of civil society</li> <li>- International organizations.</li> <li>- Donor organizations.</li> <li>- Private sector institutions.</li> <li>- Local authorities and departments.</li> <li>- Agriculture sector.</li> <li>- Experts.</li> </ul>

		readiness for such crises and climate change. - Percentage of improvement in production quality despite climate changes.	- Families.
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**Strategic Goal 3.2: Developing an integrated Social Policy that guarantees Social Protection and Decent Living for All Family Members**

<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Competent authorities</b>
<p><b>3.2.1 Measures and mechanisms for social protection of families</b></p>	<p>a. Establishing a fund to support young people who are about to start families and give them direct assistance.</p> <p>b. Establishing a fund for the unemployed and for persons with disabilities, from which salaries, grants, or loans are to be paid from to get a source of income.</p> <p>c. Activating social security systems and extending their coverage to include retired, teenage mothers, working pregnant women and poor families.</p> <p>d. Providing social care and integrated escort for orphaned children.</p> <p>e. Providing financial support to children of poor families to help them continue their education.</p> <p>f. Strengthening social safety nets in the community and working to increase</p>	<p>- Percentage of families that benefited from the fund services and the size of the fund expenditure from the total social expenditure.</p> <p>- Disseminate systems and mechanisms to benefit from the services of the unemployment fund.</p> <p>- Making available of a ministerial law or decree that stipulates the inclusion of teenage mothers, pregnant women and poor families in social security services.</p> <p>- Number of orphaned children who benefited from</p>	<p>- Ministries and government sectors.</p> <p>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs.</p> <p>- Private sector.</p> <p>- Social security and social insurance.</p> <p>- Local departments.</p> <p>- Civil society institutions.</p> <p>- Families.</p> <p>- International organizations.</p>

	<p>their coverage and provision of direct aid.</p> <p>g. Providing benefits to families, which have lost their breadwinners, are headed by women or have a person with a disability or an elderly.</p>	<p>comprehensive social care services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Percentage of children of poor families who benefited from subsidized education.</li> <li>- Percentage of families covered by social protection systems according to the presence of: children, the unemployed, the elderly, people with disabilities, pregnant women, newborn children, victims of work injuries and the poor.</li> <li>- Number of families covered by social safety net services.</li> <li>- Total expenditure on social safety nets from GDP.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>3.2.2tax exemptions for the benefit of the families in need</b></p>	<p>a. Including financial policies for exemptions and discounts on transportation fees for families.</p>	<p>- System of discounts and exemptions for families is clear and generalized to all.</p>	<p>- Ministries and government sectors.</p>

	<p>b. Extending the use of tax rebates for individuals and NGOs that provide aid and means of support to needy families.</p> <p>c. Allocating special exemptions to families with children and people with need of special care (the elderly, people with disabilities, chronic illness, etc.) or families that are only headed by women.</p> <p>d. Ensuring that children, youth, the elderly and people with disabilities access cultural and heritage facilities at an affordable cost.e. offer benefits for poor families, the elderly, and people with disabilities in all types of transportation, and especially for treatment when necessary.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Size of exemptions and discounts that benefit the families from the financial cover.</li> <li>- Number of family members covered by exemptions and discounts annually.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs.</li> <li>- Private sector.</li> <li>- Social security and social insurance.</li> <li>- Families.</li> <li>- International organizations.</li> </ul>
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### Strategic Goal 3.3 Improving Livelihood Opportunities for Families to live in an Appropriate and low cost Housing

Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Competent authorities
<b>3.3.1 A Healthy and family-friendly housing</b>	a. Developing interest-free housing loan programs to facilitate access to adequate housing for poor families. b. Developmental housing insurance for the affiliates in social security. c. Building and constructing state-subsidized urban projects for economically troubled families. d. Organizing slums and overcrowding in poor neighborhoods through plans, urban planning, and development alternatives e. Developing infrastructure, and guaranteeing sanitation services and safe drinking water. f. Developing ordinal provisions and procedures to ensure that	- Making available of a housing policy for families. - Percentage of families that benefited from government urban projects. - Percentage of families that received soft and subsidized housing loans. - Percentage of expenditure on housing from the total social expenditure.	- Ministries and government sectors. - National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs. - Private sector. - Housing institutions. -Civil organization. - International organizations.

	<p>family members are not subjected to forced or arbitrary eviction.</p> <p>g. Building spaces for children and programming parks and landscapes in urban plans.</p> <p>h. Facilitate access for people with disabilities and foster families of a person with disability to an adapted residence and on the ground floors in buildings</p>		
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**Strategic Pillar**

**4**

**Ending Hunger, Providing Food  
Security and Promoting  
Sustainable Agriculture**



## **Strategic Pillar 4: Ending Hunger, Providing Food Security and Promoting Sustainable Agriculture**

Undernutrition makes a major challenge for the Arab region; as number of people consuming less than the minimum consumption of dietary energy increased from 13.9% in 1991 to 15.3% in 2010. The largest number of them resides in the least developed Arab countries<sup>5</sup>. The proportion of children who are underweight and people who suffer from malnourishment in these countries has also increased from 30 million to more than 50 million.

Food insecurity is a major challenge for the majority of Arab countries, as they depend in providing food for their families on imports. In such countries, water is scarce and the number of poor people abounds.

Three Arab countries (Yemen, Somalia and Sudan) fall within the top fifteen countries in terms of food insecurity, and most Arab countries fall into the categories of high or great food insecurity (the Composite Global Indicator for Food Security).

Agricultural production is also a source of income for many families in the rural areas of many Arab countries, and the means adopted in most of them are still traditional.

This Pillar addresses the following strategic goals:

**Strategic Goal 4.1: Investing in Agriculture and doubling the Agricultural Productivity of Families**

**Strategic Goal 4.2: Ensuring that Families have Access to Safe and balanced Food**

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<sup>5</sup>ESCWA - The Arab Millennium Development Goals Report 2013

## Strategic Goal 4.1: Investing in Agriculture and doubling the Agricultural Productivity of Families

Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Competent authorities
<p><b>4.1.1 Supportive initiatives for farm families and families working in food processing</b></p>	<p>a. Providing farm families with knowledge, equipment and supplies and allocate agricultural lands to them.</p> <p>b. Providing grants and loans to families to implement agricultural projects and food processing and help them to market and dispose of their production.</p> <p>c. Training, mentoring and guiding families working in agriculture, manufacturing local products and hunting to use eco-friendly methods and techniques.</p> <p>The media electronic mechanisms must facilitate access to information in the related fields.</p> <p>d. use modern communication technologies and especially mobile phones, in providing information and necessary instructions via sms.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of families benefiting from agricultural support programs.</li> <li>- Percentage of families that benefited from grant and loan programs to support agricultural projects.</li> <li>- Training programs for farm families on the use of eco-friendly methods.</li> <li>- Percentage of lands reclaimed, which increased productivity</li> <li>- The extent to which irrigation networks cover agricultural lands.</li> <li>- The number of dams that have been completed, their capacity and the capacity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministries and government sectors.</li> <li>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs.</li> <li>- Civil society institutions.</li> <li>- Private sectors.</li> <li>- Agricultural and production sectors.</li> <li>- Agricultural cooperatives.</li> <li>- Families.</li> <li>- International organizations.</li> <li>- Energy sector, and power and water resources.</li> </ul>

	<p>e. Improving the quality of agricultural lands, gradually improving the soil and increasing its fertility to improve the quality and expansion of production, diversify crops, and preserve seeds.</p> <p>f. Adopting modern irrigation mechanisms and ensuring that water is provided to all agricultural lands fairly.</p> <p>g. Establishing projects, dams and infrastructures necessary to benefit from rainwater.</p> <p>h. Connecting energy and electrical resources to agricultural areas and providing environmental and sustainable agricultural systems.</p> <p>i. Promoting biological agricultural production.</p>	<p>of water coverage of agricultural lands.</p> <p>- Geographical coverage of energy and electricity networks.</p>	
<p><b>4.1.2 Organizational structures to support the agricultural and production sectors</b></p>	<p>a. Establishing agricultural cooperatives in rural areas and providing them with the necessary resources to support farmers and stabilize them in their lands.</p>	<p>- Number of agricultural cooperatives established and percentage of farmers who are affiliated with these cooperatives.</p>	<p>- Ministries and government sectors. - National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs.</p>

	<p>b. Encouraging farmers to be affiliated with these cooperatives.</p> <p>c. Training farmers to improve agricultural patterns and introducing them to modern technology.</p> <p>d. Granting loans with preferential interest to the small farmers category</p> <p>e. Encouraging investment in agro-industries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of training programs specialized to help farmers and percentage of beneficiaries from such programs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Civil society institutions.</li> <li>- Private sectors.</li> <li>- Agricultural and production sectors.</li> <li>- Agricultural cooperatives.</li> <li>- Families.</li> <li>- International organizations.</li> </ul>
<p><b>4.1.3 Increase food production and provide consumer markets</b></p>	<p>a. Investing in local small productive initiatives and supporting them with expertise and resources.</p> <p>b. Opening local consumer markets to increase opportunities for internal disposal of production.</p> <p>c. Finding external channels to help small producers dispose their products.</p> <p>d. Holding exhibitions and forums to introduce and promote food production and industries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of consumer markets formed to support farmers in disposing their production.</li> <li>- Number of investment initiatives supported by the formal sector.</li> <li>- Number of annual exhibitions and forums held to promote agricultural and industrial production.</li> <li>- Number of foreign markets that were opened</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministries and government sectors.</li> <li>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs.</li> <li>- Civil society institutions.</li> <li>- Private sectors.</li> <li>- Agricultural and production sectors.</li> <li>- Agricultural cooperatives.</li> <li>- Families.</li> </ul>

		to national and local production. - Average income of small food producers.	- International organizations. -Diplomatic missions.
<b>4.1.4 Livestock management and sustainable productivity promotion</b>	<p>a. Developing a strategy for developing livestock and animal husbandry based on: improving strains, quality of animal food, veterinary services, health and safety control procedures, pastures, animal marketing and production.</p> <p>b. Providing support services to small farmers and breeders and facilitating their procedures for obtaining soft loans.</p> <p>c. Training farmers and breeders and building their capacities on how to protect and deal with their animal production during crises and natural disasters.</p> <p>d. establish number of initiatives, events and awards to revitalize the animal sector.</p>	<p>- Adopting the strategy and the extent to which relevant stakeholders are involved in planning, implementation and evaluation.</p> <p>- Number of programs and facilities obtained by small farmers and breeders.</p> <p>- Percentage of familiarity of farmers and breeders with issues related to protecting their livestock production during crises.</p> <p>- number of initiatives and events.</p> <p>- percentage of participation of the animal sector in the national sector.</p>	<p>- Ministries and government sectors.</p> <p>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs.</p> <p>- Civil society institutions.</p> <p>- Private sectors.</p> <p>- Agricultural and production sectors.</p> <p>- Agricultural cooperatives.</p> <p>- Families.</p> <p>- International organizations.</p>

	e. issuing laws to govern fishing seasons		
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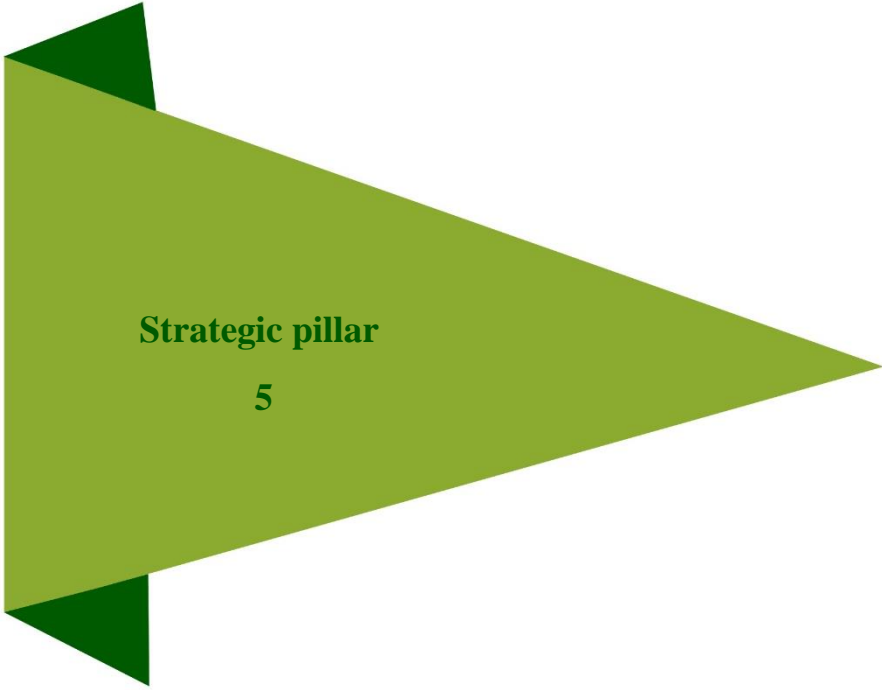
## Strategic Goal 4.2: Ensuring that Families have Access to Safe and balanced Food

Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Competent authorities
<p><b>4.2.1 Improved nutritional status of all family members</b></p>	<p>a. Identifying families suffering food insecurity and help them achieve a proper nutritional level.</p> <p>b. Implementing school feeding programs for children in rural and urban areas.</p> <p>c. Including social and health intervention programs to meet the nutritional needs of children, female adolescents, pregnant and lactating women and the elderly.</p> <p>d. Establishing a food bank to collect waste food and redistribute it to needy families.</p> <p>e. Increasing the production and consumption of food needed for balanced and nutritious meals, by</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prevalence of undernourishment.</li> <li>- Percentage of women, mothers and girls who have access to healthy and sound nutrition programs.</li> <li>- Number of safe food education programs targeting schools and local communities, and the proportion of family members who have benefited from these programs.</li> <li>- High percentage of individuals who practice healthy eating habits.</li> <li>- Texting of health decisions related to fortifying foods with nutrients.</li> <li>- Number of free restaurants spread in the marginalized</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministries and government sectors.</li> <li>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs.</li> <li>- Civil society institutions.</li> <li>- International organizations.</li> <li>- Bodies concerned with women’s affairs.</li> <li>- Bodies concerned with children’s affairs.</li> <li>- Education sector.</li> <li>- Private sector.</li> </ul>

	<p>encouraging the establishment of home and school gardens.</p> <p>f. Taking measures to support food with nutrients (enrich food salt with iodine and fluorine, and provide pregnant and lactating mothers with complementary foods containing iron).</p> <p>g. Creating free restaurants that offer varied meals to meet the nutritional needs of vulnerable and marginalized categories.</p> <p>h. Implementing school catering programs or morning meals supported with nutritional elements appropriate to the needs of children.</p>	<p>neighborhoods and the percentage of individuals who visit such restaurants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of schools that are committed to providing meals and the percentage of children who benefit from such meals.</li> <li>- Percentage of families and individuals who received meals from the food bank.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>4.2.2 Increase the level of nutrition education</b></p>	<p>a. Organizing promotional campaigns in schools and in media in local and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prevalence of malnutrition.</li> <li>- Number of campaigns organized and the percentage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministries and government sectors.</li> </ul>



	<p>agricultural communities on healthy diets and lifestyles.</p> <p>b. Focusing on a not to waste food culture.</p> <p>c. Providing adequate knowledge and skills to help families produce, buy, prepare and eat the food they need to satisfy their nutritional needs.</p> <p>d. Addressing nutritional problems caused by lack, imbalance or overeating of food consumption.</p> <p>e. include nutrition education and quality life concepts in schools curricula.</p>	<p>of children and their families targeted by these campaigns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Percentage of families.</li> <li>- Number of specialized nutritional programs directed to parents and the percentage of families that benefited from such programs.</li> <li>- High rate of iron deficiency in children and lactating mothers.</li> <li>- Decreased obesity in children.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs.</li> <li>- Civil society institutions.</li> <li>- International organizations.</li> <li>- Bodies concerned with women's affairs.</li> <li>- Bodies concerned with children's affairs.</li> <li>- Education sector.</li> <li>-Private sector.</li> <li>-Agriculture sector.</li> <li>- Nutritionists.</li> </ul>
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**Strategic pillar**

**5**

**Enjoy healthy lifestyles and luxury  
in all ages**

## **Strategic pillar 5: Enjoy healthy lifestyles and luxury in all ages**

The Arab Mashreq countries, the Arab Maghreb and the GCC have achieved a significant reduction in excess of 50% of child, infant and maternal deaths, while this progress has not exceeded 13% in the least developed countries<sup>6</sup>. In these countries, bacterial diseases caused by a lack of water supply and sanitation are widely spread. In other countries, in addition to these diseases, health problems arising from adopting unhealthy lifestyles (nutrition - smoking - reckless driving – lack of sleep – lack of exercise...) emerge.

In some Arab countries, health policies lack a comprehensive approach (preventive - curative - rehabilitation) that takes into account the social determinants of physical, psychological and social health (environment - laws - health systems - education - customs, traditions and cultural heritage ...).

This pillar addresses the following strategic goals:

Strategic Goal 5.1: Ensure the family's good health and access to primary and curative health care services.

Strategic Goal 5.2: Promote quality health services for the benefit of the family.

Strategic Goal 5.3: Enhance prevention of narcotic substances abuse, alcohol and tobacco consumption.

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<sup>6</sup> Aleemat Hammoud. Trends and Indicators of Education in the Arab Countries - Conference of Social Policies of the Arab Family - Sharjah - June 2014

**Strategic Goal 5.1: Ensure the family's good health and access to primary and curative health care services**

<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Competent authorities</b>
<p><b>5-1-1 Family prevention and health education programs that enhance their well-being</b></p>	<p>a- Extend the coverage of quality health care programs and provide medicines free of charge to poor families.</p> <p>b- Cover all children with measles vaccine and work on keeping vaccines properly.</p> <p>c- Carry out health education campaigns for different family members and in different locations (school, university, community, media ...).</p> <p>d- Educate parents and youth on ways to prevent smoking and addiction and how to deal with them as both prevention and rehabilitation.</p>	<p>- Number of families that benefited from the services of the primary health care programs.</p> <p>- The percentage of children covered by the national immunization programs per annum.</p> <p>- Number of children targeted by school health education programs.</p> <p>- The percentage of families that participated in educational programs about the problems faced by young people.</p>	<p>- Governmental ministries and sectors.</p> <p>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs.</p> <p>-Health sector.</p> <p>- Educational sector</p> <p>- Civil society organizations</p> <p>-Families.</p> <p>-Media organizations.</p> <p>-Private sector.</p>

	<p>e- Traffic safety education in school curricula and in social interventions.</p> <p>f- Awareness and support programs targeting the family among its members with immunodeficiency, incurable and chronic diseases.</p> <p>g- Adopt a health-promoting school model and workplace in the interests of occupational safety.</p> <p>h- Establish health media mechanisms at a central and local level in order to promote safe health behaviors.</p> <p>i- Provide free treatment for needy families and persons with disabilities.</p> <p>j- early disability care and appropriate professional intervention as soon as diagnosed and the illness leading to the disorder announced.</p> <p>K- define the disability risks and how to eliminate them, in cooperation with concerned sectors, and developing the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of schools adopting the health-promoting school model.</li> <li>-Deaths rate arising from the injuries caused by road traffic accidents.</li> <li>- Number of health education and support programs for families among their members with chronic diseases.</li> <li>- Increased health awareness among family members</li> <li>- number of disabilities monitored due to early annual detection and according to the type of disability.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- International organizations.</li> </ul>
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	tools and mechanisms to prevent the disability.		
<b>5-1-2 Developed and enhanced mother and girl Health programs</b>	<p>a- Activate reproductive health programs to ensure pregnancy and childbirth conditions without health problems and include them in primary health care.</p> <p>b- Educate children, couples, and youth about sexual life and methods of family planning.</p> <p>c- Establish programs to encourage breastfeeding, the importance of play in the development of children, and educate mothers on the means of proper nutrition.</p> <p>d- promoting awareness campaigns on preventing disability for the benefit of pregnant women and especially rural women, to be implemented before and during pregnancy, to reduce diseases</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Percentage of women and girls who participated in reproductive health programs and benefited from their services.</li> <li>- Number of educational programs related to sexual education and reproductive health.</li> <li>- Adolescent birth rate for every 1,000.</li> <li>- The percentage of women who use a birth planning method.</li> <li>- Percentage of early childhood programs for women, children, pregnant mothers and mothers in general.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governmental ministries and sectors.</li> <li>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs.</li> <li>-Health sector.</li> <li>- Educational sector</li> <li>- Civil society organizations</li> <li>-Families.</li> <li>-Media organizations.</li> <li>-Private sector.</li> <li>- International organizations.</li> </ul>

	<p>related to fetal deformities and premature birth.</p> <p>e- Promote health information about kinship marriages culture, hereditary diseases, and serious diseases that lead to disability.</p>		
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**Strategic Goal 5.2: Promote quality health services for the benefit of the family.**

<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Competent authorities</b>
<p><b>5-2-1 Family-friendly health facilities and quality health services</b></p>	<p>a-Create family-friendly and social health centers.</p> <p>b-Train medical and health staff on methodologies for home visits to families and provide advice and health services.</p> <p>c-Reduce maternal and child mortality rates by training health personnel and ensuring hospitalization safety and health care conditions.</p> <p>d-Address problems of environmental pollution and water and sewerage pollution</p>	<p>-Number and distribution of family-friendly social health centers.</p> <p>-The proportion of trained and qualified medical and health personnel.</p> <p>-Number of families that benefited from home visitation programs and especially foster families of a person with disability</p> <p>-Maternal mortality ratio.</p> <p>-Proportion of births attended by skilled health professionals.</p> <p>-Under-five mortality rate.</p>	<p>- Governmental ministries and sectors.</p> <p>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs.</p> <p>-Health sector.</p> <p>- Civil society organizations</p> <p>-Families.</p> <p>- International organizations.</p>



		-Mortality attributable to: air pollution - unsafe water - unsafe sanitation services.	
<b>5-2-2 Mental health services available to the family</b>	<p>a-Integration of psychological and mental health services into primary health care systems, and making their costs affordable for the family.</p> <p>b-Provide psychosocial support programs that affect the various family members, especially those who are exposed to difficult situations: adolescence, violence, wars, family differences ... and assure their reintegration</p>	<p>-Number of primary health care centers that include psychological and mental health services.</p> <p>-Number of families that benefited from affordable mental health services during a year</p>	<p>- Governmental ministries and sectors.</p> <p>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs.</p> <p>-Health sector.</p> <p>- Civil society organizations</p> <p>-Families.</p> <p>- International organizations.</p>

**Strategic Goal 5.3: Enhance prevention of narcotic substances abuse, alcohol and tobacco consumption.**

<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Competent authorities</b>
<p>5-3-1 A comprehensive and balanced drug prevention policy</p>	<p>a-Develop the necessary procedures: primary prevention and risk reduction, remedial and rehabilitation measures, care and availability of controlled medicines.</p> <p>b-Review laws related to drug use and prevail over the preventive and curative dimension of users instead of punishment.</p> <p>c-Implement survey at the national level to understand the level of drugs abuse, their patterns and trends.</p> <p>d-Design programs and activities aimed at reducing the motivation of individuals, especially young people, to obtain and use narcotic substances.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Issuance of a national drug prevention policy.</li> <li>-Enactment of the law on drug control and its adoption for the rehabilitation and treatment aspect.</li> <li>-Prevalence of drugs by sex, age and patterns.</li> <li>-Rate of decrease in demand for addictive substances.</li> <li>-Percentage of youth participating in volunteering and cultural programs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governmental ministries and sectors.</li> <li>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs.</li> <li>-Health sector.</li> <li>- Civil society organizations</li> <li>-Families.</li> <li>- International organizations.</li> <li>-Private sector.</li> <li>-Youth and scouts sector.</li> <li>-Cultural and sports sector</li> </ul>

	<p>e-Implement youth empowerment programs, enhance their intellectual, social and behavioral abilities, and encourage them to engage in cultural and sports activities, and develop opportunities for their participation in community services.</p> <p>f-Design specialized programs for families to provide them with communication skills, deal with children, and train them on containment programs and provide support and accompaniment to addicts.</p>	<p>-Percentage of individuals who underwent rehabilitation programs and were successfully integrated into the community.</p> <p>-Rate of families who have embraced their children who have experienced addiction.</p>	
<p><b>5.3.2 An informed , healthy educated community aware of the harmful effects of the use of narcotic drugs, alcohol and tobacco</b></p>	<p>a-Design national training programs for drug and smoking prevention based on the promotion of social, cultural and religious values.</p>	<p>-The rate of participation of family members in programs specialized in drug prevention.</p> <p>-The percentage of classes that deal with addiction</p>	<p>- Governmental ministries and sectors.</p> <p>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs.</p>

	<p>b-Educational curricula include knowledge, skills and values for drug, smoking and alcohol prevention.</p> <p>c- Organize school and university matches to implement preventive activities.</p> <p>d- Organize advocacy meetings and gain support with the clergy.</p> <p>e- Prepare promotional and informative campaigns to prevent smoking and narcotic drugs.</p> <p>f-Design youth-oriented initiatives such as the “Partners in Prevention” initiative</p>	<p>prevention during school years.</p> <p>-The participation rate of universities and schools in preventive activities.</p> <p>-The overall rate of targeting public opinion with awareness campaigns.</p> <p>-Percentage of youth involved in development initiatives.</p>	<p>-Educational sector.</p> <p>- Civil society organizations</p> <p>-Families.</p> <p>- International organizations.</p> <p>-Private sector.</p> <p>-Youth and scouts sector.</p> <p>-Cultural and sports sector</p>
<p><b>5-3-3 Rehabilitation and reintegration services available and of good quality</b></p>	<p>a-Provision of free treatment programs and eliminating the stigma of drug users to help them accept treatment.</p> <p>b-Community centers include counseling services to guide users to the scientific and health methods of</p>	<p>-Total cost of addiction treatment programs.</p> <p>-The percentage of individuals who are undergoing treatment at state expense.</p>	<p>- Governmental ministries and departments.</p> <p>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs.</p>

	<p>treatment, recovery, and referral to specialized centers.</p> <p>c-Establish specialized treatment centers and institutions and provide them with the necessary human and material resources for the various people exposed to addiction.</p> <p>d-Build capabilities and develop the capacities of medical, health and social teams working with the abused individuals.</p> <p>e-Provision of psychological support and support to the families of abused individuals to accept them and reintegrate them into their family environment.</p> <p>f-Integration of people recovering from addiction into society at various psychological, relational and operational levels.</p>	<p>-The number of consulting offices widespread throughout the country and the total rate of advice and referral per annum.</p> <p>-The rate of competent specialists in treatment centers</p> <p>-The total number of addicts' families that benefited from the support programs.</p> <p>-Percentage of drug users who underwent treatment and rehabilitation and succeeded in not "relapsing"</p>	<p>-medical sector.</p> <p>- Civil society organizations</p> <p>-Families.</p> <p>- International organizations.</p> <p>-Private sector.</p> <p>-Youth and scouts sector.</p> <p>-Cultural and sports sector</p> <p>-Specialists.</p> <p>-Mental health centers.</p> <p>-Religious institutions.</p>
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**Strategic pillar**

**6**

**Ensuring quality, fair and inclusive  
education and enhancing lifelong  
learning opportunities for all.**

## **Strategic pillar 6: Ensuring quality, fair and inclusive education and enhancing lifelong learning opportunities for all.**

Despite the progress made in school enrollment opportunities, five million Arab children of primary school age and 3.7 million adolescents are not enrolled in school<sup>7</sup> in addition to a large number who have had to drop out of school due to the conflicts taking place in Syria, Yemen, Sudan, ...

Furthermore, nine countries have not achieved gender parity at the primary education level, and women's illiteracy rates remain high in quite a few Arab countries. A large number of pre-school Arab children are not enrolled in education and care structures while scientific research and recommendations of the International Committee for the Rights of the Child emphasize the importance of children using a good start that enhances their psychological, health and social development, strengthens their educational attainment level and provides protection against school dropout.

This pillar addresses the following two strategic goals:

Strategic Goal 6.1: Provision of education opportunities without discrimination and quality assurance.

Strategic Goal 6.2: Promote and develop early childhood.

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<sup>7</sup> ESCWA - The Arab Report for the Millennium Development Goals 2013

**Strategic Goal 6.1: Provision of education opportunities without discrimination and quality assurance.**

<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Competent authorities</b>
<p><b>6-1-1 Free education available to all children without discrimination</b></p>	<p>a-Establish legal mechanisms to ensure that primary and secondary education is equally compulsory and free for boys and girls.</p> <p>b-Accessibility, at low cost, to university education or technical professional opportunities, opening educational tracks together, and providing flexibility in registration.</p> <p>c.Enabling children of poor families to learn by providing scholarship opportunities for students between Arab countries</p> <p>d. Allow schooling opportunities for disabled children in different educational levels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enrollment ratio in gender-based basic education stages.</li> <li>- Enrollment rate in secondary education.</li> <li>- School dropout rates by sex and school level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governmental ministries and departments.</li> <li>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs.</li> <li>- Educational sector in all its stages.</li> <li>-Families.</li> <li>- International organizations.</li> </ul>



<p><b>6-1-2 A learning environment that guarantees quality at various levels</b></p>	<p>a- Enhance school infrastructure and introduce digital technology to its curricula.</p> <p>b- Continuous training and good basic preparation for teachers with the aim of increasing their competence.</p> <p>c- Establish policies to make schools child-friendly and free from all forms of violence.</p> <p>d- Promote equity and justice policies in providing opportunities for university education of all kinds without discrimination.</p> <p>e-Develop cultural, sports and recreational activities inside educational institutions and expand the space for activities necessary for the child's motor development.</p>	<p>- The ratio of schools that have introduced digital technology to their curricula.</p> <p>- Number of training programs and continuous preparation of educational and administrative bodies.</p> <p>- The percentage of teachers who attended these courses.</p> <p>- Evaluating the impact of these training programs on the quality of education in the classroom.</p> <p>- The percentage of schools that adopt the child protection policy in school</p>	<p>- Governmental ministries and departments.</p> <p>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs.</p> <p>- Educational sector</p> <p>-Bodies concerned with children</p> <p>- Civil society organizations.</p> <p>-Private sector</p> <p>-Families</p> <p>-International organizations.</p>
<p><b>6-1-3 Reduce illiteracy and school dropout</b></p>	<p>a-Establish school dropout programs: Conditional support for the family and educating it on the importance of</p>	<p>-Percentage of families that benefited from school</p>	<p>- Governmental ministries and departments.</p>

	<p>children's rights, especially the right to education.</p> <p>b-Promote informal education and literacy programs for women.</p> <p>c- Create a shelter for students from remote areas and support the transportation cost for students living afar</p> <p>D- Link vocational training to the needs of the labor market to include out-of-school children and youth.</p> <p>E-Intensify supervision and inspection of employers, support vocational training programs and reintegrate children into the educational system.</p>	<p>dropout prevention programs</p> <p>-Percentage of children enrolled in school support programs and returning to formal education.</p> <p>-Percentage of women who have enrolled in literacy programs</p> <p>-Percentage of children and youth who underwent vocational training courses and entered the labor market</p>	<p>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs.</p> <p>-Bodies concerned with children</p> <p>- Civil society organizations.</p> <p>-Private sector</p> <p>-Families</p> <p>-International organizations.</p>
<p><b>6-1-4 Education curricula in line with the requirements of sustainable development</b></p>	<p>a-The curriculum includes courses on human rights education, citizenship, civic education, life skills, family education and parenting education, and on the means for positive discipline</p>	<p>-Number and quality of newly introduced curricula at various levels of school and university education.</p>	<p>- Governmental ministries and departments.</p> <p>- National bodies and mechanisms</p>

	<p>b-Education includes sustainable development (in the curricula of the various stages of school and university education).</p> <p>c-Support university majors and vocational education related to green economy and sustainable development in general.</p> <p>d-Ensure educational inclusion for children with educational difficulties and people with disabilities by adapting infrastructures and curricula, increase the efficiency of teachers and prepare them about special education.</p> <p>e-Develop Arab education curricula to present a positive, logic, fair and contemporary image of the Arab family, and to respect gender equality</p>	<p>-Percentage of children and youth with disabilities who were able to complete their higher education.</p> <p>-Number of graduates specializing in special education per annum.</p> <p>-Number of inclusive schools and the percentage of students integrated into the total school students</p>	<p>concerned with family affairs.</p> <p>-Bodies concerned with children</p> <p>-Educational sector in all its stages</p> <p>-Institutions or centers concerned with disability affairs</p> <p>-Families</p> <p>-International organizations.</p>
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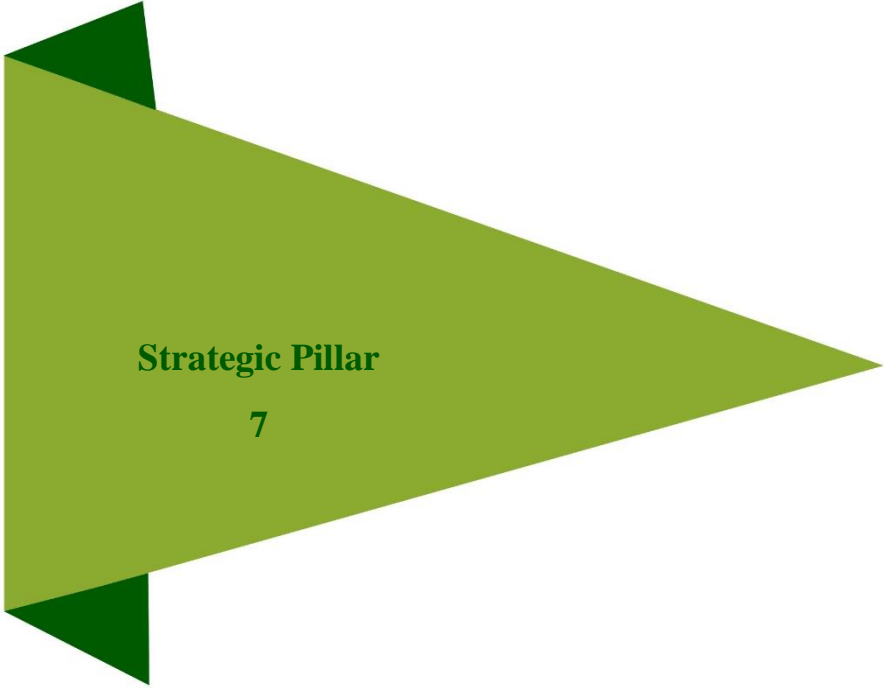
	f-Provide grants for vocational training, information and communication technology, and technical, engineering and scientific programs in developed countries.		
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## Strategic Goal 6.2: Promote and develop early childhood

<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Competent authorities</b>
<p>6.2.1 A national plan of action for early childhood development and care from 0 to 8 years based on a holistic and integrated approach: health, education, parent education, protection, ...</p>	<p>a-Formation of a multi-sectoral national team.  b-Conduct an evaluation study and analyze the situation of early childhood facilities and services.  c-Determine national priorities for improving childhood conditions based on needs.  d- Monitor necessary budgets and set monitoring and follow-up indicators</p>	<p>-Issuance of decision of forming a multisector national task force for early childhood development.  -Number of kindergartens and nurseries in the official and private sectors.  -Executive Action Plan for adopted and declared advancing early childhood status.  -The proportion of the budget approved by the State in favor of early childhood development out of the total public budget</p>	<p>- Governmental ministries and departments.  - National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs.  -Bodies concerned with children  -Civil society organizations  -Families  -Professional associations concerned with kindergarten.</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Experts in early childhood.</li> <li>-Academic sector.</li> <li>-International organizations.</li> </ul>
<p><b>6.2.2 Family support services in early childhood development and care are available to all families</b></p>	<p>a-Support for families with children in early childhood with direct services, benefits and grants.</p> <p>b-Expand children's enrollment in day care centers and kindergartens, and supervise the quality of services in them.</p> <p>c-Extend the period of maternity leave and introduce paternity leave.</p> <p>D- extend the period of maternity leave for the disabled woman and make work hours flexible for the disabled parent</p> <p>E-Make work hours flexible in terms of enabling the mother and father to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Percentage of families that benefited from direct support services and early childhood facilities</li> <li>-The percentage of children enrolled under 3 years in care homes or nurseries and their distribution according to the official or private sector.</li> <li>-Percentage of children enrolling between 4 and 6 years in kindergarten, and their distribution according to official or private sector.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governmental ministries and departments.</li> <li>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs.</li> <li>-Bodies concerned with children</li> <li>-Legislative Bodies</li> <li>-Civil society organizations</li> <li>-Families</li> <li>- Professional associations</li> </ul>

	<p>provide appropriate care for their children.</p> <p>F-Provide care centers and nurseries in institutions and companies.</p> <p>G-Develop community-based early childhood care programs for families: visiting homes, providing services and activities in the community,</p> <p>H-Educate parents and prepare them for good handling of children at this age: the importance of play - proper food.</p> <p>I-Registration of births and ensure the right of children without supporting papers to benefit from all rights.</p>	<p>-Promulgation of laws concerning maternity leave for more than 3 to 6 months and give paternity leave.</p> <p>- Percentage of parents who participated in educational programs and acquired skills for dealing with children at this stage.</p> <p>-Number of children who are not registered and officially recorded.</p> <p>-Clear legal mechanisms to facilitate birth registration.</p>	<p>concerned with kindergarten</p> <p>-Experts in early childhood.</p> <p>-Personal Status Circuits</p> <p>-International organizations.</p>
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**Strategic Pillar**

**7**

**Achieving gender equality and  
protecting the family from violence**



## **Strategic Pillar 7: Achieving gender equality and protecting the family from violence**

Arab countries have taken concrete steps towards availing women's rights to education and health, but equality with men in work and political participation still requires actual political commitment that leads to changes in social perception, behaviors, and laws<sup>8</sup>.

The achievement of gender equality and women empowerment are essential to strengthening the family, and there is a need to organize the roles of men and women in the family and society, and to achieve an effective principle of balance between work and family responsibilities.

Although the majority of Arab countries are part of the International Conventions seeking to protect children rights and had put policies and programs to eliminate violence against women, yet in some of the Arab countries, there are many cases of women being exposed to violence as a result of different circumstances, some of which are related to inherited customs and traditions (FGM) and some are related to social and economic pressures. Women are also affected by sexual violence represented by multiple phenomena: underage marriage, trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation .... The participation of men is an important element in the family to reduce violence and spread a culture of love and peace in society.

Violence against children, their economic exploitation (child labor) and sexual violence has been on the increase., and older persons and persons with disabilities are exposed to abuse, neglect and violence.

### **This pillar addresses the following strategic goals:**

Strategic goal 7.1: Establish a legal framework and mechanisms to ensure effective protection for children, women and other family members.

Strategic goal 7.2: Provision of specialized services to support family members who are victims of violence.

Strategic Goal 7.3: Ensure equal rights for women with men in health and education and the right of women to legal inheritance.

Strategic Goal 7.4: Adopt work policies that take into account a balance between work and family responsibilities.

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<sup>8</sup> World Family Organization - Istanbul Declaration - 5th World Summit for the Family 2010

**Strategic goal 7.1: legal framework and mechanisms to ensure effective protection for children, women and other family members.**

<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Competent authorities</b>
<p><b>7.1.1 A law that protects all family members from domestic violence</b></p>	<p>a- Review laws and align them with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and other international instruments.</p> <p>b- Amending laws to ensure that all forms of violence within the family are criminalized.</p> <p>c- Establish measures and procedures to ensure that there is no impunity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Table of comparing statutory laws with international agreements.</li> <li>- Legal provisions to amend existing laws criminalize all forms of domestic violence</li> <li>- The law stipulates the rejection of any form of justification and exemption from punishment for anyone who has committed crimes of domestic violence and maximized the punishment.</li> <li>- The number of sentences issued annually against the abused.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governmental ministries and departments.</li> <li>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs.</li> <li>- Bodies concerned with children</li> <li>- Legislative bodies</li> <li>- Legal and human rights experts.</li> <li>- Civil society organizations.</li> <li>-Families.</li> </ul>

			- International Organizations.
<b>7.1.2 Child, woman and family protection systems are effective and strengthened at national and local levels</b>	<p>a- Develop mechanisms at the central and local levels that carry out violence prevention activities and monitor cases of violations and refer them to specialized interventions. (Hotline, Family Court and Police).</p> <p>b-Establish a multi sectoral and multi-level national referral system to support victims of domestic violence.</p> <p>c- Develop programs to prevent and reduce early marriage, sexual exploitation and FGM.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adopt an operational system for national and local monitoring mechanisms.</li> <li>- The number of reports received annually to the hotline, and cases are distributed according to the type of service and the point of referral.</li> <li>- Approve the national referral system and circulating it to the concerned parties.</li> <li>- Number of programs targeted to prevent sexual violence and the percentage of girls who benefited from these programs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governmental ministries and departments.</li> <li>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs.</li> <li>-Local authorities</li> <li>- Bodies concerned with children</li> <li>- Civil society organizations.</li> <li>-Families.</li> <li>- International Organizations</li> </ul>

**Strategic goal 7.2: Provision of specialized services to support family members who are victims of violence**

<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Competent authorities</b>
<p><b>7.2.1 Specialized centers and rehabilitation programs to assist victims of domestic violence</b></p>	<p>A- Improve the quality of the services of welfare and boarding institutions in which children, women, the elderly and people with disabilities are placed in cases of violence or disability to ensure rehabilitation and reintegration.</p> <p>B- Establish listening, guidance and counseling centers at school, university and society for children, youth and parents.</p> <p>C- Finding secure places for children and youth (organizing awareness meetings in these places in addition to keeping pace with identifying cases of disturbances or psychological trauma).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly reports on services for children, women, the elderly and people with disabilities.</li> <li>-Number of universities and schools with on-campus guidance and mentoring offices supported by qualified human resources.</li> <li>- Percentage of children, youth and women who were referred to specialized psychological services or psychological support.</li> <li>- Number of psychological support centers and their</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governmental ministries and departments.</li> <li>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs.</li> <li>- Bodies concerned with children</li> <li>- Civil society organizations.</li> <li>-Families.</li> <li>- International Organizations</li> <li>- Community Centers</li> <li>- Psychologists.</li> <li>- welfare and boarding institutions</li> </ul>

	D- Providing psychosocial support to the victims, the abused, and the staff working with them, and building on the opportunities available in the local community to strengthen the resilience of families and society.	distribution by geographical scope	
<b>7.2.2 Those working with victims of domestic violence have the necessary expertise and skills</b>	<p>A- Prepare a series of training courses for workers directly with the family in all sectors.</p> <p>B- Establish a continuous training program for all workers and active interferes in the family domain.</p> <p>C- Prepare training guides for workers on behaviors to deal with victims of family violence</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of training courses that affected workers with families.</li> <li>- Number of existing programs, continuous preparation programs, and the percentage of beneficiaries of these programs.</li> <li>- The number, quality evidence and category addressed to it .</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governmental ministries and departments.</li> <li>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs.</li> <li>- Bodies concerned with children</li> <li>- Civil society organizations.</li> <li>-International Organizations</li> <li>-Experts.</li> <li>- Academics</li> </ul>

			- Training and preparation centers
<b>7.2.3 Man is an active partner in intervention programs</b>	<p>A- Ensure men's participation in planning and implementing programs to enhance dialogue within the family.</p> <p>B- Implement training programs to involve men in acquiring positive parenting skills.</p> <p>C- Produce media and advertising materials specifically targeted at men to gain his support in combating domestic violence.</p>	<p>- The percentage of men who participated in planning programs and activities related to strengthening dialogue and conflict management mechanisms within the family.</p> <p>- The percentage of men who are committed to participating in positive parenting programs and applying them within their families.</p> <p>- The number of media and advertising materials produced to urge men to advocate against domestic violence issues.</p>	<p>- Governmental ministries and departments.</p> <p>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs.</p> <p>- Bodies concerned with children</p> <p>- Civil society organizations.</p> <p>-International Organizations</p> <p>- Media sector</p> <p>-Families, men</p> <p>- Religious institutions</p> <p>- Local administrations and authorities</p>

**Strategic Goal 7.3: Ensure equal rights for women with men in health and education and the right of women to legal inheritance.**

<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Competent authorities</b>
<p><b>7.3.1 Education at all levels is equally accessible to both sexes</b></p>	<p>A- Take legal and administrative measures to ensure that girls and boys are enrolled in various stages of primary, intermediate and secondary education, and completion of university studies..</p> <p>B- Design literacy programs, vocational training and continuous preparation in order to acquire professional skills.</p> <p>C- Educate parents and provide supportive resources for poor families to encourage girls and boys to continue in education and reduce school dropout.</p>	<p>- The percentage of girls and boys out of the total students enrolled in basic education.</p> <p>- List of procedures and measures established by the State to ensure education for girls.</p> <p>- The percentage of girls who participate in literacy and vocational training programs annually.</p> <p>-The percentage of girls who entered university education.</p>	<p>- Governmental ministries and departments.</p> <p>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs.</p> <p>- Bodies concerned with children</p> <p>- Civil society Organizations.</p> <p>-Private Sector</p> <p>-Families</p> <p>-International Organizations</p>

<p><b>7-3-2 Reproductive Health Services are available and accessible to all women</b></p>	<p>A- Primary health care includes reproductive health services.</p> <p>B- Design family planning programs and generalize their services in the local communities.</p> <p>C- Implement educational programs for girls about sexual culture and self-protection and training them in life skills.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The percentage of girls and women who benefit from reproductive health and family planning services in community health centers.</li> <li>- The percentage of girls who participated in educational programs about sexual culture and self-protection during a year.</li> <li>- Increasing awareness of girls about self-protection methods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governmental ministries and departments.</li> <li>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs.</li> <li>- Bodies concerned with children</li> <li>- Civil society Organizations.</li> <li>-Families</li> <li>- Community Centers</li> <li>-International Organizations</li> </ul>
<p><b>7.3.3 Women's property and legal inheritance rights are guaranteed in practice</b></p>	<p>A- Establish procedures that guarantee women's right to property and legal inheritance.</p> <p>B- Community institutions and centers include free counseling and legal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of community centers providing free legal advice services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governmental ministries and departments.</li> <li>- National bodies and mechanisms</li> </ul>



	<p>intervention services to help women obtain their rights</p>	<p>- Percentage of women who received free legal intervention service.</p>	<p>concerned with family affairs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Legislative bodies</li> <li>- Bar Association.</li> <li>-Legal Experts.</li> <li>- Civil society Organizations.</li> <li>-Families</li> <li>-International Organizations</li> </ul>
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**Strategic Goal 7.4: Adopt work policies that take into account a balance between work and family responsibilities.**

<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Competent authorities</b>
<p><b>7.4.1 A working mother-friendly work environment and guarantees its rights</b></p>	<p>A- Reconsider the applicable labor laws aiming at providing concessions for working women in terms of (wages, working hours, maternity leave, flexible working hours and may be from home, ...)</p> <p>B- Enact laws to ensure the father's right to a paid paternity leave.</p> <p>C- Design mother-friendly workplaces that take into account the establishment of a nursery - that meets all the requirements - within the reach of all working mothers.</p> <p>D- Take measures to end any form of exploitation of women in the workplace, especially sexual harassment.</p>	<p>- Adoption of labor laws that protect the rights of working women.</p> <p>- The number of workplaces that have adopted a mother-friendly workplace form.</p> <p>- The percentage of mothers who benefited from the guarantees provided by labor laws.</p> <p>- The percentage of reports that women made about harassment in the workplace.</p> <p>- The percentage of measures taken against</p>	<p>- Governmental ministries and departments.</p> <p>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs.</p> <p>- Legislative bodies</p> <p>-Trade Unions Private Sector</p> <p>-Legal Experts.</p> <p>- Civil society Organizations.</p> <p>-Families</p> <p>-International Organizations</p>

		<p>violators of the right of working women compared to the number of complaints filed by women.</p> <p>- The number of convicts and the type of measures inflicted on those who approach working women by violence and harassment in the workplace.</p>	
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**Strategic Pillar**

**8**

**Preserving the environment,  
managing its resources, and  
rationalizing family consumption  
behaviors**

### **Strategic Pillar 8: Preserving the environment, managing its resources, and rationalizing family consumption behaviors**

Many environmental problems cast a shadow on the life of the Arab family: this includes the phenomenon of climate change and the resulting negative effects, water scarcity and pollution and soil pollution, which is reflected on the livelihood of many families in rural areas that live from agriculture and local industrialization. The health of families living in cities is also affected by the high levels of air pollution, and some cities witness weak infrastructure and the absence of civil organization and informal settlements and overpopulation are spread. Likewise, household consumption and production behaviors do not respect the principles of sustainability, and there is a need for rational management of environmental facilities and clear policies to stop environmental degradation.

This pillar addresses the following strategic goals:

Strategic Goal 8.1: Support the family in facing environmental changes.

Strategic Goal 8.2: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Strategic Goal 8.3: Ensure that families have access to modern and renewable energy services at an affordable cost.

Strategic Goal 8.4: Ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation services.

### Strategic Goal 8.1: Supporting the family to overcome the environmental changes

Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Competent authorities
<p><b>8.1.1 Families are able to cope with environmental changes</b></p>	<p>a. Developing family education programs, enhancing their resilience and adapting to environmental change risks</p> <p>b. Develop programs to reduce marine pollution and improve the sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems</p> <p>c. Designing programs to strengthen coastal families in preserving their animal production and investment in the marine environment.</p>	<p>- Number of programs targeting families to help them adapt to climate change</p> <p>- Programs designed to reduce marine pollution and the rate of family involvement in these programs</p> <p>- Number of programs to enhance family behaviors in preserving animal production and investing in the marine environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governmental ministries and departments</li> <li>- National entities and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</li> <li>- Institutions of civil society</li> <li>- International organizations</li> <li>- private sector</li> <li>- Families</li> <li>- Water Resources Sector</li> <li>- Environmental Sector</li> <li>- Local administrations and authorities</li> <li>- Environmental research centers</li> </ul>

## Strategic Goal 8.2: Ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns

Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Competent authorities
<p><b>8.2.1 Families uses environmentally friendly behavior</b></p>	<p>a. Engaging families in the implementation of an integrated waste management plan that observes reduction in their production, source sorting, recycling and reuse.</p> <p>b. Enabling families to convert their consumption patterns into sustainable patterns that conserve natural resources and avoid wastage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Percentage of families participated in programs relied on sorting from the source in the matter of waste treatment.</li> <li>- Percentage of families that are excreted from the source</li> <li>- Number of educational programs for families on the safe consumption of water resources</li> <li>- Number of households that changed their consumption patterns in terms of reuse and in terms of avoiding extravagance and waste.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governmental ministries and departments</li> <li>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</li> <li>- Institutions of civil society</li> <li>- International organizations</li> <li>- private sector</li> <li>- Families</li> <li>- Water Resources Sector</li> <li>- The environmental sector</li> <li>- Local administrations and authorities</li> </ul>

**Strategic Goal 8.3: Ensuring that families have access to modern and renewable energy services at an affordable cost**

<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Competent authorities</b>
<p><b>8.3.1 Families rely on renewable energy services</b></p>	<p>a. Ensure that all families have access to renewable energy services at subsidized prices</p> <p>b. Develop incentive measures for the family to shift towards the use of renewable energy</p> <p>c. Educate the family through social interventions and media programs on: the benefits of using renewable energy resources</p> <p>d. Educational curricula shall include knowledge and skills on the importance of using renewable energy resources</p> <p>e. Train families and women on innovative technologies and provide financing opportunities for investment in the renewable energy sector</p>	<p>- Number of subsidized renewable energy programs and percentage of households that benefited from these programs</p> <p>- Share of renewable energy in general energy consumption</p> <p>- The percentage of households that depend on electricity and renewable energy</p>	<p>- Governmental ministries and departments</p> <p>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</p> <p>- Institutions of civil society</p> <p>- International organizations</p> <p>- private sector</p> <p>- Families</p> <p>- Water and electrical resources sector</p> <p>- The environmental sector</p> <p>- Local administrations and authorities</p>



### Strategic Goal 8.4: Ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation services

Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Competent authorities
<p><b>8.4.1 Basic services and infrastructure for families are available in a sustainable manner for all families</b></p>	<p>a. Take the necessary measures for all families to have access to safe drinking water at an affordable cost</p> <p>b. Educate families to rationalize water use and enhance their participation in improving water and sanitation management</p> <p>c. Train families on methodologies for monitoring the quality of services</p> <p>d. Provide sanitation services for all families</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Percentage of households with access to safe drinking water</li> <li>- Number of infrastructure projects to rehabilitate sanitation and periodic maintenance</li> <li>- Percentage of homes that have sanitation facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governmental ministries and departments</li> <li>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</li> <li>- Institutions of civil society</li> <li>- International organizations</li> <li>- private sector</li> <li>- Families</li> <li>- Public works sector</li> <li>- Energy, water and electrical resources sectors</li> <li>- Local authorities</li> </ul>



**Strategic Pillar**

**9**

**Inclusive and sustainable economic  
growth and providing decent work**

## **Strategic Pillar 9: Inclusive and sustainable economic growth and providing decent work**

Unemployment rates in the Arab region represent 9.81<sup>9</sup>% of the total population rate, while the international unemployment rate represents 5.38%. (. The youth unemployment rate in the Arab region represents 26<sup>10</sup>% against a global average of 15%, and it is the highest in the world. The report of eminent personalities on the post-2015 development agenda stated the necessity of "shifting economies towards jobs and inclusive growth" as one of five major transformational moves that must be pushed forward to the post-2015 agenda.

A large number of Arab families are unfamiliar with the concept of green economy: "It is economic activity that significantly improves welfare and social equality and significantly reduces environmental risks and scarcity of resources".<sup>1</sup>

The phenomenon of child labor is prevalent in most Arab countries, "It is estimated 15% (13.4 million children) of all children in the region are" working children. " However, the real figures may be twice this estimate: due to the prevalence of child labor within the informal sectors." In countries that witness wars and conflicts, the magnitude of this problem increases and children are exposed to the risks of economic and sexual exploitation.

This pillar tackles the following strategic goals:

Strategic Goal 9.1: Empower families economically and provide jobs

Strategic Goal 9.2: Combating child labor

Strategic Objective 9.3: Stimulate inclusive and sustainable industrialization and encourage innovation.

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<sup>9</sup> The World Bank – ILO – September 2019

<sup>10</sup> Arab Monetary Fund – Joint Arab Economic Report – 2017

<sup>11</sup> 9- Third Arab Report on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

10- International Labor Organization – 2012

11- International Labor Organization - Rethinking economic growth - Towards productive and inclusive Arab societies – 2012

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12- Report of the Secretary-General’s High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda

13- United Nations Environment Program: Towards a Green Economy - For Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication – 2011

14- Hayat Osseiran: The Regional Workshop on “Policies to Reduce Child Labor” 3-4 December 2015<sup>11</sup>

## Strategic Goal 9.1: Empower families economically, provide jobs and a safe work environment

Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Concerned Entities
<p><b>9.1.1 An empowered family able to contribute to the national economy and integrate into the labor market</b></p>	<p>a. Establishing soft loan programs or grants to help families implement productive projects that increase their income and help them to market and spend their production.</p> <p>b. Motivating families to create small, medium and micro enterprises due to their positive role in securing decent work opportunities for families</p> <p>c. Providing decent work opportunities for youth, including providing vocational and technical training and developing entrepreneurial skills, especially for unemployed youth</p> <p>d. Establishing training centers for women's professions such as</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of profitable and productive projects run by families</li> <li>- Number of small and productive enterprises run by families</li> <li>- Overall rate of youth unemployment in the country</li> <li>- Percentage of young people who benefited from vocational or technical training or entrepreneurial skills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governmental ministries and departments</li> <li>- National entities and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</li> <li>- Institutions of civil society</li> <li>- International organizations</li> <li>- Donor organizations</li> <li>- Private sector institutions</li> <li>- The bodies that deal with children's affairs</li> </ul>

	<p>sewing, hairdressing, cooking, accessories making, etc.</p> <p><b>e. Ensure female and male workers' rights in the informal sector</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preparation centers, career guidance and training</li> <li>- The economic sector</li> <li>- Experts</li> <li>- Families</li> </ul>
<p>9.1.2 Provide decent work opportunities on equally between women and men.</p>	<p>a. Programs for the economic empowerment of women and the enhancement of their capabilities in managing and operating productive projects and in facilitating their access to employment opportunities through vocational and life skills training and literacy eradication.</p> <p>b. Empowering women and youth from social entrepreneurship projects</p> <p>c. Providing legal guarantees to secure a safe and healthy work environment and eliminating all forms of discrimination against women, migrant workers and people with disabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Percentage of women who run productive projects</li> <li>- Number of empowerment, support and rehabilitation programs for women and the percentage of women who benefited from these programs</li> <li>- List of legal guarantees protecting working women, migrant workers and people with disabilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governmental ministries and departments</li> <li>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</li> <li>- Institutions of civil society</li> <li>- International organizations</li> <li>- Donor organizations</li> <li>- Private sector institutions</li> <li>- Preparation centers, career</li> </ul>

	<p>d.Supporting educated women through training on topics that serve society and the family and introducing courses related to electronic marketing in order to enable them to promote their products electronically.</p> <p>e.Providing business incubator loans to start-up businesswomen in marketing.</p> <p>f.Improve training programs and adapt them to people with disabilities</p> <p>g.Offer a variety of jobs in favour of people with disabilities and especially those from remote areas, including women to allow them a bigger work opportunity in order to realize their society inclusion.</p>		<p>guidance and training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Economic and productive sector</li> <li>- Families</li> <li>- Legislative Entities</li> </ul>
<p><b>9.1.3 A safe working environment for workers that contribute to their protection</b></p>	<p>a.Implementing occupational health and safety requirements within the work environment.</p> <p>b.Commitment of workers to conduct continuous laboratory tests to protect from occupational diseases.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of inspection and monitoring patrols on workplaces that are carried out periodically.</li> <li>- Number of violations monitored by labor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governmental ministries and departments</li> <li>- National entities and mechanisms</li> </ul>

	<p>c. Spread culture and awareness to reduce accidents and work injuries.</p>	<p>inspectors against employers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Percentage of workers who conducted laboratory tests periodically.</li> <li>- Number of flyers and awareness sessions that targeted workers to educate them on prevention in the workplace</li> </ul>	<p>concerned with family affairs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Institutions of civil society</li> <li>- International organizations</li> <li>- Donor organizations</li> <li>- Private sector institutions</li> <li>- Preparation centers, career guidance and training</li> <li>- Labor sectors</li> <li>- Professional unions</li> <li>- The medical section</li> <li>- Employers</li> <li>- Economic, productive, industrial and commercial sectors</li> </ul>
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<p><b>9.1.4 Policies promoting sustainable tourism</b></p>	<p>a. Developing a national plan to promote sustainable tourism based on analyzing the current situation and involving the relevant stakeholders, the role of departments and identifying the sector concerned with management and strengthening its capabilities, and setting practical steps at economic, environmental and social levels to enhance tourism.</p> <p>b. Issue measures to protect tourist, cultural and archeological sites in the country, rehabilitate the surrounding environment from infrastructure and service facilities, and provide an appropriate environment for innovation</p> <p>c. Enabling and building the capabilities of workers in tourist and hotel companies and encouraging women to engage in these sectors to provide job</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The issuance of the national plan for sustainable tourism</li> <li>- Package of measures issued to protect archaeological and tourist sites</li> <li>- The percentage of tourists who visit these sites annually</li> <li>- The percentage of income earned from activities that are run in these locations</li> <li>- Increase the number of workers in the tourism sector and in related facilities and services</li> <li>- Local and external promotions</li> <li>- Touristic opinion poll results for satisfaction with tourism services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Families</li> <li>- Governmental ministries and departments</li> <li>- Institutions of civil society</li> <li>- International organizations</li> <li>- Donor organizations</li> <li>- Private sector institutions</li> <li>- Preparation centers, career guidance and training</li> <li>- The economic sector</li> <li>- The tourism sector</li> <li>- Families</li> <li>- Works and infrastructure sector</li> </ul>
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	opportunities to improve their income d. Organizing media and advertising campaigns locally and internationally to promote tourism and attract foreign investment		
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## Strategic Goal 9.2: Combating child labor

Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Concerned Entities
<b>9.2.1 Legal and administrative measures and procedures to protect children from exploitation at work</b>	a. Enact laws at the Arab level that specify the minimum age for child labor to be no less than fifteen years, and punish every employer or guardian for the contrary b. Increasing penalties for trafficking in children and their organs, sexual or economic exploitation, and providing recovery, rehabilitation and reintegration services for child victims c. Prompt issuance of measures to withdraw children from work classified as one of the worst forms of child labor, including their recruitment and use as soldiers d. Make the child's work environment characterized by safety, freedom from violence and discrimination, and conditions of work appropriate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Laws that respect the minimum age of 15 for child labor</li> <li>- Vocational training programs for youth and the percentage of young people who participated in these programs and got job opportunities</li> <li>- Measures taken to withdraw children from occupations classified as the worst form of work</li> <li>- Number of programs targeting the families of working children and the percentage of children who were later</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governmental ministries and departments</li> <li>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</li> <li>- Institutions of civil society</li> <li>- International organizations</li> <li>- Donor organizations</li> <li>- Private sector institutions</li> <li>- The bodies that deal with children's affairs</li> <li>- Preparation centers, career</li> </ul>

	<p>for his psychological and physical development (the number of hours of work does not exceed six hours interspersed with a time for rest - medical examination before starting work to ensure the suitability of his health and psychological capabilities with work - health insurance - the use of safety means - Receive a suitable wage ...).</p>	<p>enrolled in any form of education or training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Children work in appropriate conditions</li> </ul>	<p>guidance and training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The economic sector</li> <li>- Experts</li> <li>- Families</li> </ul>
<p><b>9.2.2 Reintegration of working children into the educational system</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Develop programs to secure academic entitlement and return drop-out working children to the educational system</li> <li>b. develop academic system to suit all children</li> <li>c. Designing programs to prevent school dropouts (parenting education - conditional financial support for the family - support for informal education classes - improving the quality of education and countering violence in it)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- School dropout rate at different levels of education</li> <li>- Size, patterns and positioning of child labor</li> <li>- Percentage of working children who have been involved in school rehabilitation and re-education programs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governmental ministries and departments</li> <li>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</li> <li>- Institutions of civil society</li> <li>- International organizations</li> <li>- Donor organizations</li> </ul>

	<p>d. Intensifying vocational training programs and encouraging children to join these programs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Percentage of children who re-enrolled in the educational system</li> <li>- Number of enrolled in vocational training programs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Private sector institutions</li> <li>- The bodies that deal with children's affairs</li> <li>- Preparation centers, career guidance and training</li> <li>- The economic sector</li> <li>- The educational sector</li> <li>- Families</li> </ul>
<p><b>9.2.3 Families of working children are able to deal with their children better</b></p>	<p>a. Implementation of family economic empowerment programs (small loans, work insurance for family breadwinner ...).</p> <p>b. Support and education programs for families with a working child, providing them with the services and guidance necessary to properly handle the situation and to ensure children's recovery.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Percentage of families of child workers that received support and empowerment programs</li> <li>- Percentage of families of working children who participated in educational and orientation activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governmental ministries and departments</li> <li>- National Entities and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</li> <li>- Institutions of civil society</li> <li>- International organizations</li> </ul>

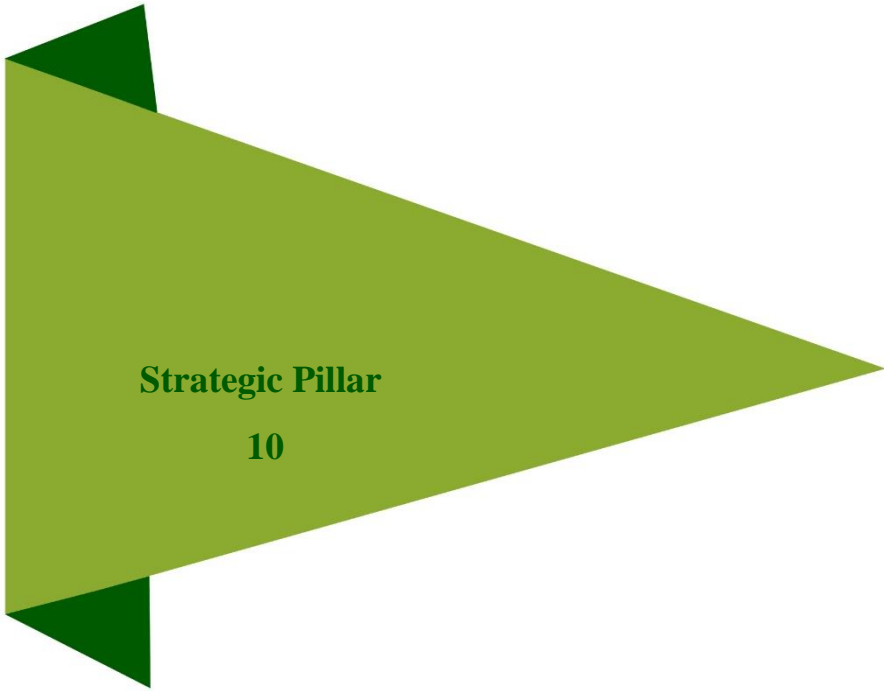
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Donor organizations</li><li>- Private sector institutions</li><li>- The entities that deal with children's affairs</li><li>- The economic sector</li><li>- Families</li></ul>
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### Strategic Goal 9.3: Stimulating inclusive and sustainable industrialization and encouraging innovation

Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Concerned Entities
<b>9.3.1 Families contribute to stimulating economic development</b>	a. Supporting small and medium industrial projects that families run or benefit from and linking them to local and external markets b. Enabling families to adopt clean and environmentally friendly technologies and manufacturing methods and training them in resource efficiency. c. Providing soft credits to encourage families to contribute to the manufacturing process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Percentage of small-scale industries run by families out of the total public industries</li> <li>- Percentage of value added to technology adoption in manufacturing processes</li> <li>- Total financial support to families in manufacturing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governmental ministries and departments</li> <li>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</li> <li>- Institutions of civil society</li> <li>- International organizations</li> <li>- Donor organizations</li> <li>- Private sector institutions</li> <li>- Economic and industrial sector</li> <li>- The telecommunications sector</li> <li>- The environmental sector</li> <li>- Families</li> </ul>
<b>9.3.2 Innovative initiatives that</b>	a. Choosing the national priorities of the country for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Percentage of workers in the field of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governmental ministries and departments</li> </ul>

<p><b>contribute to the development of society</b></p>	<p>which innovation initiatives can find solutions</p> <p>b. Providing incentives for innovative social impact initiatives</p> <p>c. Opening the field of exchanging experiences and expanding cooperation outside the borders of the state</p> <p>d. Involve families and relevant stakeholders in innovation initiatives at various practical stages as beneficiaries and participants.</p> <p>e. Exploiting modern technology to support innovation processes to reach new markets at minimal costs</p>	<p>innovation and development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Overall rate of innovation projects that contributed to helping families and increasing social impact</li> <li>- Percentage of household contributions to planning and implementing innovation processes</li> <li>- The extent of technological means and its use in supporting innovation processes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</li> <li>- Institutions of civil society</li> <li>- International organizations</li> <li>- Donor organizations</li> <li>- Private sector institutions</li> <li>- Economic and industrial sector</li> <li>- The telecommunications sector</li> <li>- The environmental sector</li> <li>- Families</li> </ul>
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**Strategic Pillar**

**10**

**Security, Peace, Justice, and  
Effective Institutions**

## **Strategic Pillar 10: Security, Peace, Justice, and Effective Institutions**

Conflicts and turmoil taking place in more than one Arab country constitute an obstacle to securing a safe environment for progress and prosperity and for achieving sustainable development in which families enjoy prosperity and security. In some countries, the danger of some fundamentalist organizations that promote extremism and violence is also emerging.

Peace is also not limited to the absence of armed conflicts and wars, it also includes achieving social justice, equality and the feeling of people that they are citizens of dignity and equal before the law enjoying their rights and carrying out their duties, they have the right to express and participate in their decision-making mechanisms and are able to accountability

Arab society is witnessing a noticeable decline in family solidarity, which enhances the possibilities of delinquency in its various forms among boys and girls (drugs, addiction, theft, homelessness, etc ...) and increases the possibilities of school dropout and early enrollment. On the psychological level, it leads to destabilizing the environment of reassurance and stability that a person needs during his growth at all levels. It also means an increased possibility of domestic and community violence in problem solving and conflict management.

There are also disturbingly rampant social phenomena in more than one Arab country, such as high crime rates and youth delinquency towards dangerous behaviors that threaten their personal and social security (drugs, delinquency, ...)

As for the child rights, despite the progress made in the Arab region in terms of securing traditional rights: health, education and the ratification by all Arab

countries of the Convention of Child Rights (CRC) , a large number of Arab children still do not enjoy full and effective protection due to the lack of social policies The various pressures faced by families, as well as the areas of children's participation in shaping and implementing decisions, programs and interventions that concern them.

This pillar includes the following strategic goals:

Strategic Goal 10.1: Enabling the family to fulfill its roles and responsibilities and bear the consequences of married life

Strategic Goal 10.2: Promoting family cohesion and solidarity among family members

Strategic Goal 10.3: Supporting families in caring for the elderly, people with disabilities and those at risk of delinquency from their family members

Strategic Goal 10.4: Protecting children from all forms of violence

Strategic Goal 10.5: Promoting the child's right of participation

Strategic Goal 10.6: Ensuring the best interests of the child in various forms of alternative care

Strategic Goal 10.7: Promoting a culture of citizenship, tolerance, and acceptance of difference in the family, society, and the media

Strategic Goal 10.8: Protecting family members from terrorism and extremism.

**Strategic Goal 10.1: Enabling the family to fulfill its roles and responsibilities and bear the consequences of married life**

<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Concerned Entities</b>
<p><b>10.1.1 Marital partnership is strengthened within the family, with complementarity and respect for roles between the two partners</b></p>	<p>a. Establishing specialized programs for the qualification of those who are about to get married and giving them certificates</p> <p>b. Implementation of the preparation program for the marital life of youth and newlyweds (less than 5 years)</p> <p>c. Develop and support family accompaniment programs for troubled families</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of newly designed programs designed to qualify those who are about to get married</li> <li>- Percentage of spouses who have undergone these qualification programs annually out of the total married</li> <li>- Number of certificates distributed monthly to married couples</li> <li>- An increase in the number of programs specifically designed for newlyweds and the number of spouses who participated in training on such programs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governmental ministries and departments</li> <li>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</li> <li>- Institutions of civil society</li> <li>- The family</li> <li>- International organizations</li> <li>- Workers and family professionals</li> <li>- Religious institutions</li> </ul>

		- Number of family orientation programs and the percentage of families that benefited from these programs	
<b>10.1.2 Positive parenting is reinforced and supported, and parents have good skills in communicating with children</b>	<p>a. Develop specialized training programs for parents on positive parenting</p> <p>b. Establish specialized programs on the stages of child development and how to deal with it at every stage</p> <p>c. Offer financial and technical support for the civil society working in that domain</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of training programs designed about positive parenting</li> <li>- Number of parents who participated in these programs</li> <li>- Evaluating the impact of these programs on making a difference in the methods of dealing with children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governmental ministries and departments</li> <li>- National entities and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</li> <li>- Institutions of civil society</li> <li>- Families</li> <li>- International organizations</li> <li>- Family Specialists</li> </ul>
<b>10.1.3 A family conscious and educated about the principles of family education</b>	<p>a. Incorporate the principles of family education and their requirements in the school and university curricula</p> <p>b. Adopt incentives to encourage the media and social media to address family issues</p>	- Number of school and university curricula that include the principles of family education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governmental ministries and departments</li> <li>- National entities and mechanisms</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of media programs directed on family issues and problems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>concerned with family affairs</li> <li>- Institutions of civil society</li> <li>- University and academic sector</li> <li>- The media</li> </ul>
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## Strategic Goal 10.2: Promoting family cohesion and solidarity among family members

Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Concerned Entities
<b>10.2.1 Policies and mechanisms to enhance family cohesion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Create community centers to provide family counseling services (provide reconciliation, dialogue, mediation and conflict resolution mechanisms ...)</li> <li>b. Providing listening centers to provide counseling and psychological support services for parents, children and youth.</li> <li>c. Create free telephone lines for family counseling and psychosocial support</li> <li>d. Implement plans and mechanisms for the early intervention and prevention of family disintegration</li> <li>e. Encourage field and survey research related to family issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of community centers that provide consulting services and its spread throughout the country</li> <li>- Number of listening centers and the percentage of youth and children benefiting from these centers annually</li> <li>- There is at least a national telephone helpline</li> <li>- Percentage of callers to these lines annually and distributes them according to age-gender and by type of service</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governmental ministries and departments</li> <li>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</li> <li>- Institutions of civil society</li> <li>- Local administrations</li> <li>- Psychological counseling centers</li> </ul>

	<p>f. Organize media and awareness campaigns to raise the awareness of the importance of family integration, and spread the culture of dialogue and positive communication within the family</p> <p>g. Publish booklets and flyers to raise the awareness on the importance of family integration</p> <p>h. Encourage drama and cinema production that tackles family issues</p>		
<p><b>10.2.2 Specialized programs to encourage intergenerational communication</b></p>	<p>a. Create solidarity and social services programs for young people with the elderly (home visits, recreational activities)</p> <p>b. Expand the establishment and spread of clubs for the elderly</p>	<p>- Percentage of young people who participate or volunteer in social service programs, the number of community initiatives achieved annually and the</p>	<p>- Governmental ministries and departments</p> <p>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</p>



	<p>offering open day care services in local communities.</p> <p>c. Engage young men and women, motivating them to volunteer and contributing to providing home and alternative care.</p> <p>d. Plan "family tourism" programs that target the family with all its members, at an affordable cost, and equipping the infrastructure and preparing it to receive it in an enabling and safe environment for all members of the family.</p>	<p>percentage of beneficiaries annually</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The distribution and reach of the elderly clubs that are easily accessible and available to all</li> <li>- Number of elderly people who benefit from club services</li> <li>- The number of entertainment programs for all family members and the percentage of those who benefit from them annually</li> <li>- Percentage of family friendly tourism facilities out of the total tourist facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Institutions of civil society</li> <li>- Local administrations</li> <li>- The family</li> <li>- International organizations</li> </ul>
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**Strategic Goal 10.3: Supporting families in caring for the elderly, people with disabilities and those at risk of delinquency from their family members**

<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Concerned Entities</b>
<p><b>10.3.1 Home and institutional care appropriate for the elderly that guarantees their human dignity and provides them with a good quality of life</b></p>	<p>a. Developing programs "home visits for the elderly" so that a specialized nurse visits him regularly.</p> <p>b. Providing a package of services adjacent to the needs of the elderly at a low cost and accessible to all.</p> <p>c. Establishing specialized institutions "comfort homes" to secure the necessary programs and services for the disabled elderly, and to accommodate the abandoned and the homeless.</p> <p>d. Developing protocols and guidelines for organizing work within these centers and institutions.</p> <p>e. Allocating a salary for the elderly(sitter), preferably from</p>	<p>- Percentage of elderly people who benefited from home visits during a year</p> <p>- Percentage of elderly people in foster institutions</p> <p>- Number of rest homes available for the elderly nationwide</p> <p>- Percentage of institutions that adopt guidelines guaranteeing the quality of services and the good behavior of their employees</p>	<p>- Governmental ministries and departments</p> <p>- National entities and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</p> <p>- Institutions of civil society</p> <p>- International organizations</p>

	<p>within the family, to denote family ties.</p> <p>f. Establish facilities for the daily life of the elderly (elevators, adapted stairs...)</p> <p>g. Innovate the elderly card that gives him rights and social benefits that facilitate his daily life (priority in different institutions that provide social services)</p> <p>h. Ameliorate retirement system and social insurance system in public and private sector.</p> <p>i. Encourage private sector investment in home services to provide all daily services and needs for the elderly residents.</p>		
<p><b>10.3.2 Families with a disabled person are provided with appropriate support</b></p>	<p>a. Carry out accurate statistics of families with disabled individuals and determine the type of disability and the specific needs of each case</p> <p>b. A fund for poor foster families of a disabled person.</p> <p>c. Providing support services and providing appropriate facilities for</p>	<p>- Lists of families with disabled persons disaggregated by type of disability, gender and socio-economic characteristics of the family</p>	<p>- Governmental ministries and departments</p> <p>- National entities and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</p>

	<p>the rehabilitation of the place of residence of the disabled and providing him with the necessary aids.</p> <p>d. Carry out awareness-raising and educational meetings for the family to properly handle these cases.</p> <p>e. Provide psychological support and support to the family to accept the disability and help the person with disabilities to integrate into his environment.</p> <p>f. Ensuring professional, educational and societal inclusion for persons with disabilities</p> <p>g. Support for the individual appointed for the disabled from his family members, whether he is an employee through his inclusion in the program (full-time appointee), which ensures the employee is free from work for the purpose of caring for the disabled person in his family with the continuation of his rights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of centers that offer specialized services for people with disabilities and distribute them according to geographical scope and type of disability</li> <li>- Proportion of persons with disabilities placed in pastoral institutions by type of disability - gender - geographical scope</li> <li>- Number of families that participated in educational meetings on how to deal with the disabled person</li> <li>- Number of rehabilitation and social reintegration programs for people with disabilities</li> <li>- Number of inclusion programs for persons with disabilities and the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Institutions of civil society</li> <li>- International organizations</li> <li>- Disability affairs entities</li> </ul>
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	<p>and career wages, or if he is not an employee with a full-time salary.</p> <p>h. Provides services for the disabled children and youth and their families</p> <p>i. Increase the feeling of social affiliation</p>	<p>percentage of people who benefited from them</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Percentage of schools and technical institutes that adopt educational and vocational integration and the percentage of those covered by these programs out of the total number of students</li> </ul>	
<p><b>10.3.3 Programs to prevent delinquency, to rehabilitate delinquents, and to ensure their reintegration into society.</b></p>	<p>a. Targeting broken families as a result (divorce, drug addiction, ...) through preventive programs to prevent child and youth delinquency.</p> <p>b. Develop programs to receive children of families at risk and integrate them into the extended family or alternative care facilities</p> <p>c. Implementing special programs for children out of the educational system: school support and entitlement, vocational training... ,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of households targeted for delinquency prevention programs</li> <li>- Number of children benefiting from alternative care facilities</li> <li>- Number of programs for children out of the educational system and the percentage of children enrolled in these programs</li> <li>- Percentage of children who have been</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governmental ministries and departments</li> <li>- National entities and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</li> <li>- Institutions of civil society</li> <li>- International organizations</li> <li>- Institutions and alternative care centers</li> </ul>

	<p>d. Establishing a psychological support and recovery program for children and youth and their families through specialized mechanisms and programs</p> <p>e. Enabling families to recognize signs of perverse behavior in children and youth, providing them with ways to act, keeping up with their children and directing them to appropriate support and support facilities</p>	<p>reintegrated into public education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of family members who benefit from psychosocial support services</li> <li>- Number of families that benefited from programs directed at identifying the perverse behavior of young and young adults</li> <li>- Number of families that have been referred to specialized centers, especially those whose children suffer from perverse behavior or are at risk of delinquency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The family</li> <li>- Specialists</li> <li>- Psychological and behavioral services programs</li> </ul>
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## Strategic Goal 10.4: Protecting children from all forms of violence

Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Concerned Entities
<b>10.4.1 Policy and mechanisms for preventing and reducing corporal punishment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. adopt complaint and reporting mechanisms by establishing hotlines that provide advice and assistance and encourage children to communicate and report.</li> <li>b. Educating all family members on the principles and concepts of children's rights and promoting a culture of dialogue between parents and children.</li> <li>c. Implement training programs to give parents skills about positive alternatives to punishment</li> <li>d. Implementing media and advertising campaigns to motivate parents to use positive disciplinary methods.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of complaint mechanisms, such as hotlines, available to all</li> <li>- Percentage of reports that are received by these lines and the percentage of reports that have found appropriate follow-up</li> <li>- Number of programs designed and designed to give parents the skills needed about positive alternatives to punishment</li> <li>- Percentage of families who participated in these programs</li> <li>- Number of media and advertising campaigns</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governmental ministries and departments</li> <li>- National entities and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</li> <li>- Children's bodies</li> <li>- Institutions of civil society</li> <li>- Families</li> <li>- The media sector</li> <li>- International organizations</li> </ul>

		against violence against children	
<p><b>10.4.2 Families with children in vulnerable situations are possible and able to deal with their children</b></p>	<p>a. Supporting and educating families with a working child, in a street situation, or one of whose children is exposed to any form of violence, and providing them with the necessary services and guidance to properly handle the situation and to ensure children's recovery and family cohesion.</p> <p>b. Empowering families with delinquent children, directing them to rehabilitation and reintegration programs into society, and securing their institutional housing, accompanying them and supporting them in starting productive work.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The number of programs and services available and designed to support families with children in vulnerable situations</li> <li>- Number of social rehabilitation and integration programs available</li> <li>- Percentage of children who participated in rehabilitation and reintegration programs</li> <li>- Percentage of children who have socially integrated and the proportion who have engaged in productive work.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governmental ministries and departments</li> <li>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</li> <li>- Children's bodies</li> <li>- Institutions of civil society</li> <li>- Families</li> <li>- Work sector</li> <li>- International organizations</li> <li>- Local administrations and authorities</li> </ul>



## Strategic Goal 10.5: Promoting the child's right of participation

Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Concerned Entities
<b>10.5.1 Mechanisms at the national and local levels to enhance the child's right to participation and expression</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The establishment of the Children's Parliament at the state level and the implementation of its executive regulations</li> <li>b. Implementing programs to encourage children to participate at the local level through institutionalizing the municipal councils' structures for children</li> <li>c. Developing and activating the role of student councils and encouraging children to participate in these councils</li> <li>d. Encourage the establishment of clubs for children and especially children with disabilities</li> <li>e. Developing educational and promotional campaigns to motivate children to participate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Issuing the authorship and administrative and operational systems</li> <li>- Number of municipal councils for children formed at the local level</li> <li>- Number of student councils and the percentage of observance of the gender representation standards</li> <li>- Number of clubs that have been formed and are concerned with children's issues or that include members of the administrative board children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governmental ministries and departments</li> <li>- National entities and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</li> <li>- Children's bodies</li> <li>- Institutions of civil society</li> <li>- Families</li> <li>- Local administrations and councils</li> <li>- The educational sector</li> <li>- International organizations</li> <li>- The media sector</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Percentage of media and advertising programs directed to the public opinion and all segments of society aimed at promoting the participation of children.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Legislative bodies</li> <li>- The youth and scouting sector</li> <li>- private sector</li> </ul>
<p><b>10.5.2 Effective participation of children in the various decisions that concern them in families</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Implementing family support programs and providing them with the means and methods that help them in how to deal with the characteristics of the age groups of children</li> <li>b. Developing family-oriented programs to enhance dialogue skills, anger and anger management</li> <li>c. Implementing programs and activities that enhance life skills, especially children's ability to express, express opinions and participate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of brochures and guides for parents on how to deal with children, especially in adolescence</li> <li>- Percentage of families who participated in specialized training programs on anger management, dialogue skills, and conflict resolution</li> <li>- The results of the feedback from the families that participated in the courses on positive</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governmental ministries and departments</li> <li>- National entities and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</li> <li>- Childhood bodies</li> <li>- Institutions of civil society</li> <li>- Families</li> <li>- Local administrations and councils</li> <li>- The educational sector</li> </ul>

		<p>change in dealing with children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Percentage of children who participated in awareness-raising and training activities on participation and life skills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- International organizations</li> <li>- The media sector</li> <li>- The youth and scouting sector</li> <li>- private sector</li> </ul>
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## Strategic Goal 10.6: Ensuring the best interests of the child in various forms of alternative care

Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Concerned Entities
<p><b>10.6.1 A nuclear, extended, and alternative nuclear family eligible for the best interests of the child</b></p>	<p>a. Take measures to prevent the child from being used as a means to pressure the other party in cases of family disintegration</p> <p>b. Develop programs to serve the child in his family in the event that the family is unable to assume its responsibilities</p> <p>c. Encourage alternative family care aspects (grandparents, extended family)</p> <p>d. Providing alternative care (sponsorship - alternative family) programs for children in situations of families that pose a danger to them</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regulations for ensuring the best interests of the child during family disputes</li> <li>- Percentage of children who benefited from family services programs</li> <li>- Alternative care system and conditions (sponsorship, extended family, alternative family)</li> <li>- Percentage of children who are sponsored or living in an extended</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governmental ministries and departments</li> <li>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</li> <li>- Childhood bodies</li> <li>- Institutions of civil society</li> <li>- Families</li> <li>- International organizations</li> <li>- Legislative bodies</li> <li>- The social and institutional sector</li> <li>- Religious institutions</li> </ul>

		family or an alternative family	
<b>10.6.2 Alternative institutional care for the child-friendly family and as a last resort</b>	<p>a. Develop standards and conditions for establishing pastoral institutions that guarantee quality and quality of services and good communication with extended family and family</p> <p>b. Assigning a body of qualified social workers to play the role of supervision, follow-up and periodic review of the child's placement</p> <p>c. Requiring all welfare institutions to adopt a child protection policy</p> <p>d. Training all workers within these institutions and providing them with the necessary skills to deal with children</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Institutional Care Standards and Conditions System</li> <li>- A device of specialists trained to supervise the work of these institutions</li> <li>- Number of institutions that have adopted and implemented a child protection policy</li> <li>- Number of employees who underwent targeted training courses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governmental ministries and departments</li> <li>- National entities and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</li> <li>- Childhood entities</li> <li>- Institutions of civil society</li> <li>- Families</li> <li>- International organizations</li> <li>- The social and institutional sector</li> <li>- Religious institutions</li> </ul>

**Strategic Goal 10.7: Promoting a culture of citizenship, tolerance, and acceptance of difference in the family, society, and the media**

<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Concerned Entities</b>
<p><b>10.7.1 A family that promotes national belonging and rejects violence and extremism among its members</b></p>	<p>a. Ensure that school curricula are free of violence and incorporate the principles of nonviolence and skills necessary to prevent extremism</p> <p>b. Empowering youth with life skills and enhancing their involvement in community service and volunteering activities</p> <p>c. Creating opportunities for children and youth to implement constructive community initiatives</p> <p>d. Create safe spaces for dialogue and recreation and for the promotion of the culture of living together</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- School curricula free of violence and promote non-violent education</li> <li>- Number of training sessions for young people on life skills and volunteering</li> <li>- Number of children and youth volunteers and the percentage of community service initiatives implemented annually</li> <li>- Percentage of programs and activities run by youth and children in local communities</li> <li>- Number of meetings, forums, and activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governmental ministries and departments</li> <li>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</li> <li>- Institutions of civil society</li> <li>- International organizations</li> <li>- Donors</li> <li>- Local administrations and authorities</li> <li>- Families</li> <li>- Youth and scout clubs</li> </ul>

		that target family members to promote a culture of dialogue and acceptance of the other	- Religious institutions
<b>10.7.2 Effective media and social media engagement in countering extremism and intolerance</b>	<p>a. Producing media programs aimed at changing behaviors and customs that offend human dignity and society's stability</p> <p>b. Activating censorship of films, programs and games that contain incentives for violent behavior, hatred and hatred of others</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of media programs targeted at all family members aimed at bringing about a change in abusive behavior</li> <li>- Clear mechanisms for controlling movies, programs and games</li> <li>- Number of programs that have been blocked because they contain content that promotes violence or hatred for another</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governmental ministries and departments</li> <li>- National bodies and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</li> <li>- Institutions of civil society</li> <li>- International organizations</li> <li>- The media sector</li> <li>- Families</li> </ul>

## Strategic Goal 10.8: Protecting family members from terrorism and extremism.

Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Concerned Entities
<p><b>10.8.1 Families are more aware of countering extremism and better able to spread a culture of nonviolence</b></p>	<p>a. Awareness programs for the community in its various categories: parents-youth associations</p> <p>b. The production, education and distribution of educational and media materials on a large scale</p> <p>c. Taking advantage of the arts and sports to establish a culture of nonviolence and reject extremism</p> <p>d. Development programs include a clear component on peace and social justice</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of educational programs targeting family members, youth</li> <li>- The percentage of people from different groups who participated in educational meetings and became a champion of non-violence and extremism</li> <li>- Percentage of sports and art programs spread in environments at risk of drifting into a culture of violence</li> <li>- Percentage of development programs that promote peace out of the total development programs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governmental ministries and departments</li> <li>- National entities and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</li> <li>- Institutions of civil society</li> <li>- International organizations</li> <li>- Donors</li> <li>- Local administrations and authorities</li> <li>- Families</li> <li>- Religious bodies</li> <li>- Cultural and artistic sectors</li> <li>- Youth and scout clubs</li> </ul>



<p><b>10.8.2 Families are empowered and have sufficient capabilities to limit the involvement of one of their members in terrorism or extremism</b></p>	<p>a. Organizing consultations for families on issues of dialogue and peace, and rejecting fanaticism and extremism</p> <p>b. Enabling families to the mechanisms of dialogue and resolving disputes peacefully, whether within the family or in society</p> <p>c. Educating parents about the implications of the possibility of a child's involvement in extremism or delinquency</p> <p>d. Establishing rehabilitation and psychological recovery programs for the individual involved in extremism</p> <p>e. Supporting families, especially the marginalized, and empowering them socially and economically</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of programs, activities and forums that promote dialogue, peace and conflict resolution</li> <li>- The percentage of families participating in these programs and activities</li> <li>- Number of specialized rehabilitation programs to help individuals who have been involved in extremism</li> <li>- Percentage of people who benefit from these programs annually</li> <li>- Number of enabling programs available to support marginalized families and to enhance the capacity of their members</li> <li>- Percentage of families that benefit from these</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governmental ministries and departments</li> <li>- National entities and mechanisms concerned with family affairs</li> <li>- Institutions of civil society</li> <li>- International organizations</li> <li>- Donors</li> <li>- Local administrations and authorities</li> <li>- Families</li> <li>- Religious entities</li> </ul>
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		programs and the percentage of families that have become an income generating project	
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## **Mechanisms of coordination and technical support to implement the strategy at the Arab level**

- Activating the reference and coordination role of the Family Committee in managing the family, women and children in the Arab League in cooperation with international and Arab organizations and other regional and national bodies concerned with the family.
- Establishing the Arab Network for organizations and societies concerned with family issues and working to organize forums in which experiences can be exchanged and best practices presented.
- The establishment of an Arab Family Solidarity Fund under the supervision and management of the family, women and children, which provides grants and loans, funds research on the situation of the Arab family, and allocates the Arab Family Prize for the best research, intervention or program related to the Arab family.
- Establish a regional family observatory that provides data, documents successful experiences, and provides systematic support to participants.
- Create a team of experts and academics specializing in family and development issues, whose mission is to provide scientific advice and technical support, assistance in planning, policy formulation, training, and evaluation of interventions.

**Printed by The League of Arab States press**

**Designed by Nehmedo Badr**



The League of Arab States  
Social Affairs Sector  
Women, family and Childhood directorate