

Recommendations

Youth Participation

1. Promote the full and effective participation of young people at local, national, regional and international levels, with particular attention to marginalised youth
2. Recognize and promote the independence of youth groups and youth organizations
3. Promote the concept of young people as assets and work towards the elimination of negative stereotypes of youth
4. Invest in and ensure the increased participation of girls and women in development
5. Strengthen partnerships with and for youth among all stakeholders to enhance commitment and holistic youth development

Research

6. Foster research and knowledge building on youth, by youth, to better inform real world policy programmes
7. Conduct in-depth regional research and analysis to capture the political, social and psychological dynamics defining youth
8. Establish a permanent mechanism for researchers and policy makers to share information, particularly information that is not widely distributed or accessible.
9. Promote shared or joint research projects conducted by youth
10. Collect data for comprehensive, comparable and participatory research on youth, both qualitative and quantitative
11. Promote research on:
 - Young people older than 18 who remain at home and are supported by their parents;
 - Good practices on work-family balance
12. Assist the development of youth as researchers, and hold a youth researcher summit (UNESCO)

13. Establish an intergenerational pool of consultants for youth development at the United Nations

Family Policy

14. Provide better support to families in encouraging youth participation, empowerment and intergenerational cooperation.
15. Support families in performing their different functions, such as care-giving, nurturing, and caring for the young and the old
16. Strengthen and support policies that enhance resilience and are beneficial to the needs of all family members

Education, workplace, community

17. Implement policies to best harness the benefits of youth migration
18. Develop and implement regional and national policies and initiatives that address barriers to long term and sustainable youth employment, such as vocational training, in order to improve the transition from education to employment
19. Work towards the promotion and development of a variety of educational tools, such as online learning and educational exchanges
20. Strengthen and develop public spaces and programmes in communities that are friendly to youth and allow intergenerational interaction.
21. Provide quality formal and non formal education improving the curriculum to reflect the needs of society
22. Invest in intergenerational solidarity opportunities in the workplace, particularly in mutually beneficial mentorship programmes
23. Improve frameworks for the recognition of volunteering across the ages

Fostering Positive Intergenerational Relations

24. Promote and facilitate youth mentoring and youth leadership
25. Promote the development of school based programmes that involve parents/older adult volunteers in schools

26. Develop mechanisms that allow for the flexible and voluntary involvement of retired persons in society
27. Adopt an intergenerational lens approach to reviewing and evaluating programmes and policies
28. Strengthen community development programmes that support intergenerational relations
29. Provide a platform for intergenerational dialogue, for example by setting up intergenerational councils at the local and national levels
30. Invest in activities to improve dialogue and mutual understanding, and acceptance of others across generations, for example in schools, families, communities, and the labour market
31. Design policies that encourage reciprocal wealth transfer, mutual protection, mentoring and respect between generations
32. Governments should seek to enhance the self-reliance of elderly people to facilitate their continued participation in society. In consultation with elderly people, Governments should ensure that the necessary conditions are developed to enable elderly people to lead self-determined, healthy and productive lives and to make full use of the skills and abilities they have required in their lives for the benefit of society. The valuable contribution that elderly make to families and society, especially as volunteers and caregivers, should be given due recognition and encouragement.

National, Regional, International institutions

33. Increase commitment and investment in youth within the UN system, in particular supporting the UN programme on youth and mainstreaming youth issues throughout the UN system
34. Enhance regional coordination and call upon the member states of the UN to develop and implement participatory, cross-sectoral and evidence informed youth policies, focusing on creating mechanisms for youth participation
35. Call upon high level political leaders to advance youth development
36. Encourage the development of regional guidelines for youth policies to promote a common understanding of their formulation, implementation and evaluation, within the framework of the WPAY

37. Review the plans and strategies targeting youth in light of current developments in the Arab region
38. Encourage strategic engagement on youth issues at the national, regional and international levels using multi-sectoral and cross cutting approaches.
39. Ensure a strong youth perspective in the post 2015 agenda

Funding and Resources

40. Encourage governments to provide resources for families to care for younger and older members of society
41. Call upon governments and private sector to allocate resources and ensure sustainable long term funding for youth development.
42. Call upon governments and private sector to allocate resources and ensure sustainable long term funding for programs developed and led by youth.

Technology

43. Engage with new technologies in promoting dialogue across generations and enhance access for marginalized people, including indigenous people and minorities, including those who speak minority languages

Conflict

44. Give priority and support to young people affected by conflict in varying contexts, such as foreign occupation or civil war