

**WORLD PROGRAMME
OF ACTION FOR**



**ACTION FOR
YOUTH**

CONTENTS

CONTENTS

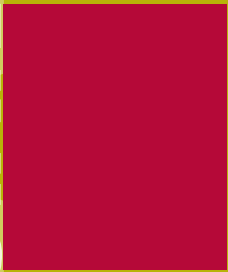


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STATEMENT OF PURPOSE



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UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION OF INTENT ON YOUTH: PROBLEMS AND POTENTIALS

The United Nations Declaration of Intent on Youth: Problems and Potentials is a landmark document that outlines the challenges and opportunities facing young people worldwide. It emphasizes the need for a comprehensive approach to youth development, focusing on education, employment, and social inclusion. The declaration identifies key areas of concern, such as the high unemployment rates among young people, the digital divide, and the impact of climate change on future generations. It also highlights the potential of youth as a driving force for positive change and sustainable development. The document calls for increased investment in youth programs and policies that empower young people and provide them with the skills and resources they need to succeed in the 21st century. It serves as a blueprint for governments, organizations, and communities to create a more inclusive and equitable world for all young people.





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A. EDUCATION

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- 3. *Promoting mutual respect and understanding and the ideals of peace, solidarity and tolerance among youth*

- 4. *Vocational and professional training*

- 5. *Promoting human rights education*

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B. EMPLOYMENT

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■ *3. Voluntary community services involving youth*

■ *4. Needs created by technological changes*

■ 1. Provision of basic health services

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■ 2. Development of health education

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■ 3. Promotion of health services, including sexual and reproductive health and development of relevant education programmes in those fields

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- *4. HIV infection and AIDS among young people*
- *5. Promotion of good sanitation and hygiene practices*
- *6. Prevention of disease and illness among youth resulting from poor health practices*



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- 2. *Facilitating the international dissemination of information on environmental issues to,*

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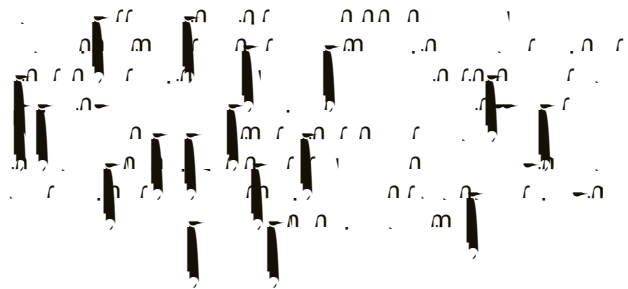
■ 1. *Participation of youth organizations and youth in demand reduction programmes for young people*

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■ 2. *Training medical and paramedical students in the rational use of pharmaceuticals containing narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances*

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■ *3. Treatment and rehabilitation of young people who are drug abusers or drug-dependent and young alcoholics and tobacco users*



G. JUVENILE DELINQ

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H. LEISURE-TIME ACTIVITIES

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■ 4. Leisure-time activities and the media

■ I. GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN

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■ 5. Violence

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■ J. FULL AND EFFECTIVE

K. GLOBALIZATION

Globalization is the process of increasing interconnectedness and interdependence among countries, cultures, and economies. It is driven by advances in technology, trade liberalization, and the growth of multinational corporations. Globalization has led to the integration of global markets, the spread of Western culture, and the growth of emerging economies. However, it has also led to concerns about job displacement, income inequality, and the loss of local traditions and identities. The impact of globalization is a complex and ongoing process that continues to shape the world we live in.

- 3. Establishing ways of monitoring systems to track the effects of globalization on youth

L. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

- 1. Making information and communications technology available to all youth

- 2. *Providing training to facilitate use of information and communications technology*

- 3. *Protecting youth from the harmful aspects of information and communications technology*

- 4. *Promoting the use of information and communications technology by persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups*

- 5. *Empowering young people as key contributors to building an inclusive information society*

M. HIV/AIDS

1. HIV-1 and HIV-2 are the two main types of HIV virus. HIV-1 is the most common and is responsible for the majority of HIV infections and AIDS cases. HIV-2 is less common and is primarily found in West Africa. HIV-2 is less pathogenic than HIV-1 and does not lead to AIDS as frequently.

2. HIV is transmitted through contact with infected body fluids, such as blood, semen, vaginal fluids, and breast milk. The most common routes of transmission are sexual contact, sharing needles, and mother-to-child transmission during pregnancy, childbirth, or breastfeeding.

3. HIV infection is characterized by a primary infection (acute HIV) followed by a period of latency. During the acute phase, the virus replicates and spreads throughout the body, leading to flu-like symptoms. The latent phase is characterized by low levels of viral activity and may last for years or decades.

4. HIV infection can lead to AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome) if the immune system is severely weakened. AIDS is characterized by the presence of opportunistic infections and certain cancers. The progression to AIDS is influenced by factors such as the type of HIV virus, the timing of treatment, and the individual's overall health.

5. HIV is a chronic, incurable infection. However, antiretroviral therapy (ART) can effectively suppress viral replication, allowing individuals to live longer, healthier lives. ART also reduces the risk of transmission to others. Regular testing and early treatment are crucial for managing HIV infection.

1. HIV-1 and HIV-2 are the two main types of HIV virus. HIV-1 is the most common and is responsible for the majority of HIV infections and AIDS cases. HIV-2 is less common and is primarily found in West Africa. HIV-2 is less pathogenic than HIV-1 and does not lead to AIDS as frequently.

■ 3. Legislation and legal instruments to protect vulnerable youth

N. ARMED CONFLICT

■ 1. *Protecting youth under age 18 from direct involvement in armed conflict*

■ 2.

■ *3. Promoting active involvement of youth in maintaining peace and security*

O. INTERGENERATIONAL ISSUES

■ *1. Strengthening families*

■ *2. Empowering young women*

■ 3. *Strengthening intergenerational solidarity*

■ 5. Outreach and partnership among specialized constituencies

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1 See A/40/256, annex.

2 Report of the International Conference on Population and Develop-

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