

The National Youth and Youth Survey

Iraq , 2009

More than a year ago, the Ministry of Youth and Sports adopted the National Strategy for Youth Development, in cooperation with the Central Bureau of Statistics and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the National Youth and Youth Survey (NYS) project in Iraq and its width and the Kurdistan Region, which focused heavily on key aspects of youth In Iraq for the category (10-30) years in order to access a broad database to facilitate the work of strategic decision-makers to build and rehabilitate young people, to develop plans and programs to improve information, attitudes and practices based on modern scientific basis correct.

This great achievement is one of dozens of important youth achievements in the last three years in the Ministry of Youth, which is the result of the blessing of scientific cooperation with the above mentioned entities, which contributed to strengthening national capacities in the implementation of this specialized survey.

The main objective of this survey is:

Studying the knowledge, attitudes and practices of young men and women in old age, especially after the political and social changes that Iraq has undergone since 2003 with the aim of drawing up a clear national strategy for youth that meets the requirements and aspirations of this age group of the population. Providing a database on youth to serve researchers, planners, decision-makers and policy makers in the preparation of health, social and developmental plans and programs aimed at improving their economic, social, cultural and scientific conditions.

To estimate the size of the manpower and the labor force of young people in the society and their distribution according to the characteristics and knowledge of the size of employment and unemployment in society and to identify the characteristics and trends of the unemployed in order to follow the changes in employment rates and unemployment,

To study the relationship between the profession and the scientific specialization and to identify the reasons for the reluctance of young people to work in the private sector and handicrafts, as well as to create a modern database and provide all the information and statistics necessary to make comparisons and monitoring indicators at the local, regional and international levels, which helps

to formulate policies to match the outputs of education and labor market
Through labor market plans and strategies

The results of this national project are considered to meet the national need to integrate young people in the Iraqi national project right and transit to achieve natural rights and to strengthen the national gains and if we look at the statistics that resulted from the results of the survey, which give rise to optimism here and pessimistic there, we find that the picture will be clear and clear In this segment calls for the minimum requirements of modern institutions of government and international and civil and want to be effective in achieving the achievement of added and direct attention should be on a large scale as it needs multiple legislation in the political, economic and cultural aspects. With Al Wafaq, the indicators of the strategy are based on the social advancement of the Iraqi society first, and the direct, serious attention to this important segment II. That the specialist tracker of the results of the national survey of young people cast doubt on the certainty that the indicators and results in most do not bode well, and this alarm bell imposed on the Iraqi state and sectoral institutions, including the Ministry of Youth and Sports to build ways and mechanisms to find a quick balance in some pessimistic ratios that may negatively affect the balance in the balance Rehabilitation, development and construction of the young man within the scheduled period.

And make some important recommendations to the concerned in the Iraqi state:

1. Develop the educational system (general and higher) to promote the interests of the youth groups and their role in the society, focusing on the humanitarian, national and democratic message of the Iraqi people within an educational system that balances the societal needs and the individual aspirations of the human being under the principle of the right to learn.
2. The creation of employment opportunities and the elimination of unemployment and this is in accordance with an agreed strategy and governmental and private institutions to open training and rehabilitation to teach young people on the professions and trades needed by the country in its complementary development towards development according to its strategic plans.
3. Raise awareness of the reality of boys and young people in health and environment by emphasizing their status as priorities of government and civil policy policies and plans in line with human health and environmental rights in developed societies.
4. Promote harmony, dialogue, tolerance and participation in decision-making within the family, and build a family free from violence and discrimination based on sex, disability, or intellectual orientation of its members.

5. To establish the foundations and rules in the construction of girls and women according to the Constitution and society with methodology and mechanism of implementation determines the form of relationship within the circle of social values of Iraq.
6. Supporting individual and collective youth projects, which aim at raising the youth capacities in the cultural, social and economic fields in a manner that ensures the investment of youth energies and their active participation in the process of integrated cultural, social and economic development.
7. Support and rehabilitate clubs and sports and cultural institutions and assist them in carrying out the various activities as the most relevant to the needs of different youth, supporting recreational youth activities, providing youth incubators, reconstructing cinemas and theaters, and establishing youth institutions that have the facilities and facilities to provide entertainment and education services. Sound for young people as a city of games and entertainment, public parks and educational and social clubs.
8. Encourage young people to read and read through the establishment and construction of a network of public libraries where computer equipment is available in areas and communities with a high population density and work to support youth initiatives in the cultural, theater and technical fields in order to respond to the needs of young people.
9. Developing programs and services provided to youth by institutions working in the youth sector by adopting the principle of participation in the identification of needs, planning and implementation, and that the youth group is not only a target group and the interest of youth participation in decision-making through the organization of youth frameworks and the formation of their own organizations, Or by supporting the formation of a youth parliament and lobbying youth organizations (and this has already been done), working on developing the democratic practice among young people, carrying out awareness campaigns for youth, organizing trips, youth camps,
- 10 - Open the opportunity for young people to participate in conferences, meetings, meetings and cooperation with local, Arab and international bodies that care about youth and childhood and contribute to their aspirations and cultural communication with young people in the world. And to attract intellectuals and interested parties and flags of thought to exchange views in the service of youth and childhood.

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, which is considered the sector responsible for youth affairs, has taken on national youth strategic projects that existed in its corridors four years ago. It was limited to sport. Today, with the efforts of all ministry staff and the limited support of the Prime Minister and the Government of National Unity, A broad national project and launch a blessing to

activate the youth movement as the development and development movement to build a strategic Iraq is great and from here we must work to improve the youth sector in Iraq and enhance their political participation and ensure its rights And to strengthen the positive and healthy behaviors of the Iraqi youth while at the same time emphasizing the incentives to participate in activities aimed at avoiding harmful habits and undesirable behavior.

The ministry has implemented a number of paragraphs and paragraphs of the national strategy for youth development, including the construction of infrastructure for youth and sports facilities, which reached more than 400 projects, including the city of Basra Sports City project and youth in Baghdad as well as the Youth Parliament, which introduced more than 250 An Iraqi youth in the field of youth movement and the National Youth Housing Project to solve the housing problem and low cost and the project of the Youth Observatory, which will be an incentive to activate and rehabilitate the ideas and concepts of youth to maintain the public line and dozens of other projects and finally And not another draft national survey of youth of Iraq, which we are currently in the process.

In conclusion, we offer thanks, appreciation and gratitude to all those who seek to implement this important vital project, especially the Ministry of Planning, the Central Bureau of Statistics, the United Nations Housing Fund, the League of Arab States, the head of which is Mr. Amr Moussa, and the experts who participated in expressing their opinion and advice and forgetting the role of unknown soldiers from the Ministry of Youth and Sports, Sought to bring it out, organize and arrange it.

**** Some of the results of the results of the national survey put them in the hands of specialists and researchers for public benefit:**

(6.2%) of young people aged 10-30 years have never enrolled in education. The percentage of young people aged 10-14 years is 4.5% and the highest level is 8.4% among youth (25-30) years. The refusal of parents was the main reason for the lack of enrollment in education (39.2%).

The results showed that 13.9% of young people aged 10-14 did not complete their education. Among young people aged 15-24, they exceeded half. The first reason for leaving the two categories of education was that you did not wish to continue studying.