

intervention

Protection and Integrated Social Development Policy Based on Human Rights
"One foundation for achieving the sustainable development goals"

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OHCHR workshop on promoting and protecting economic, social and cultural rights
within the context of addressing inequalities in the recovery from the COVID-19
pandemic

intervention

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Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, which recognize that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed the tragic consequences of chronic underinvestment in public health, social protection, housing, education, water, sanitation, food and other economic, social and cultural rights. It strengthened the growing global consensus on the urgent need for profound change in economies to make them greener, fairer and more inclusive.

There is a strong need to harmonize the State's human rights obligations and development policies in the context of protection and social development as a single basis for achieving the sustainable development goals.

This paper presents the policy of protection and integrated social development, promising practices and national-sectoral processes that can support the Governments of States in: To continue to provide sustainable, quality, rights-based and gender-sensitive social services that contribute to poverty reduction and social justice among groups and regions, to the protection of children, women, youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, and to their empowerment in societies that preserve and protect their heritage, dominated by pluralistic and creative national cultures that maintain their cohesion and integrity.

Box (1): The desired achievement of the policy of protection and integrated social development in the medium term

strategic direction	Strategic direction of the protection and social development sector To continue to provide sustainable, quality, rights-based and gender-sensitive social services that contribute to poverty reduction and social justice among groups and regions, to the protection of children, women, youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, and to their empowerment in societies that preserve and protect their heritage, dominated by pluralistic and creative national cultures that maintain their cohesion and integrity.
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1. Rights-based and gender-sensitive national social protection systems that are more inclusive, integrated and sustainable to reduce poverty, marginalization and social exclusion.
2. Educational systems, higher professional and technical education, guaranteeing high quality education for all without discrimination, linked to the needs of the market and society and in keeping with the global scientific and knowledge development.
3. A more integrated health system that offers high quality public health and health care services to all equally and fairly.
4. Cultural spaces are more accessible to all, fostering national cultures characterized by pluralism, openness and creativity, rejecting all forms of discrimination, safeguarding and renewing cultural heritage .
5. Young men and women are more involved in the labour market, social, political, cultural and sporting life and contribute to the development process more effectively.
6. An empowered woman enjoys greater protection, wider participation in the labour market and public life, accessing all basic services in an easier way, and having the same opportunities without discrimination.

Policy priorities required to work towards this

1. Rights-based and gender-sensitive national social protection systems that are more inclusive, integrated and sustainable to reduce poverty, marginalization and social exclusion.

The policy priorities required for action in this area over the next three years are:

- Complementing the building of integrated rights-based social protection systems that provide quality services that provide a decent life and opportunities for all, especially the poor, children, youth, women, persons with disabilities and the elderly.
- Bridging the development gap and geographical disparities.
- Develop an information base for social welfare needs and available services and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of national institutions providing these services, and expand and diversify their work.
- Strengthen child protection systems as a basic framework for the provision of children's social care and ensure its compatibility with broader social protection systems.
- Developing national social security systems that promote intergenerational solidarity and prioritize poor and marginalized groups.
- Promote institutional building, legal framework and governance of the social protection sector, promote decentralization and deepen the relationship with service providers from the governmental and non-governmental sector, United Nations and international institutions.
- Strengthen coordination and cooperation between the relevant authorities to reduce overlap and duplication, and strengthen the capacities of all partners, particularly in the field of legislative development, social protection policies and regulations, and follow-up and evaluation.

- Develop national and sectoral monitoring, monitoring and evaluation systems, and establish a central database on social protection.
 - Systematically and progressively moving the philosophy of combating poverty from dependence on relief programmes to reliance on development interventions by strengthening the links between humanitarian and development assistance, investing in economic empowerment and capacity-building for poor and marginalized families and empowering them to be self-reliant.
2. Educational systems, higher professional and technical education, guaranteeing high quality education for all without discrimination, linked to the needs of the market and society and in keeping with the global scientific and knowledge development.

The policy priorities required for action in this area over the next three years are:

- with special needs, with special attention to children living in marginalized and remote areas.
- Work to expand both sexes' enrolment in early childhood programmes and preschool education.
- Providing a safe, stimulating and equitable educational environment centred on the student, and attention to the promotion of school psychosocial health.
- Develop guidance systems, develop educational cadres and strengthen the role of educational systems in building national personalities.
- Improve the quality of general, vocational and technical education and increase the enrolment rate, especially among females, and link it to society's needs and the labour market, with attention to pioneering education.
- Continue to implement teacher training and qualification in order to improve the quality of the learning process.
- Continue to review and develop curricula, especially from a gender perspective, and work to add modules that promote gender issues at all levels of education.
- Reform and restructuring of national school systems in order to enhance their equity and harmonization of levels.
- Develop educational systems and strengthen governance, accountability, administrative and financial systems and regulatory legal frameworks, strengthen and strengthen horizontal internal cooperation between sectors and departments within ministries, strengthen the relationship with relevant United Nations agencies and private schools to coordinate efforts within a framework of partnership and responsibility, and move towards strengthening decentralization in educational administration, and do everything necessary to continue to maintain the unity of national educational systems.
- The rehabilitation of existing schools and the construction, development and modernization of various schools and educational facilities and the rehabilitation of their infrastructure in all regions, in particular girls' facilities in remote and marginalized areas and the improvement of the quality of education and the development of its infrastructure.
- Reform and development of the management and governance of higher education at the formal body level and academic institutions and help universities overcome the financial crises they face, and work with them to expand students' enrolment base, especially from poor and marginalized social groups and to improve the quality and quality of higher education and encourage

scientific research, exchange and upgrade of experiences; and aligning its outputs in quantity, quality and level with the needs of the community and the local and external labour market

3. A more integrated health system that offers high quality public health and health care services to all equally and fairly.

The policy priorities required for action in this area over the next three years are

- Continue to improve access to health services of high quality as a human right for all population groups, especially the poor and marginalized, in all geographical regions, and ensure the realization of the principle of health for all.
 - Strengthen the management of chronic diseases because of their significant burden on national health systems by strengthening early detection programmes, promoting preventive health care and raising community awareness about healthy lifestyles and health behaviours of society and individuals.
 - Undertake a comprehensive review of national remittance systems and solicit bids for hospitals for better quality and cost services. In parallel, work is being done to invest in human capital and to provide the necessary infrastructure for hospitals to reduce the need for external remittances.
 - Strengthening institutional development and health governance through institutional development and effective systems management of national health systems and coordinate with partners, especially medical colleges at universities and national nursing institutes, to provide competent human resources capable of providing high-quality health services in order to reduce financial and service dependence on abroad; in order to achieve self-sufficiency, minimize remittances and promote gender issues in programmes and services provided.
 - Implement and expand National Health Service computing systems to include all government hospitals, health department and affiliated clinics, and integrate with health insurance systems and central warehouse systems to access computerized government health systems.
 - Continue to develop primary and public health-care services, in particular maternal and child-care services, reproductive health services, especially women's post-natal health care, and attention to the health of young people and the elderly.
 - Developing community mental health services and integrating them into priority health care services, and adopting the family health curriculum.
 - Developing partnership, cooperation, coordination and integration between the Ministries of National Health, the relevant United Nations organization, other international organizations, private health providers and non-governmental institutions.
4. Cultural spaces are more accessible to all, fostering national cultures characterized by pluralism, openness and creativity, rejecting all forms of discrimination, safeguarding and renewing cultural heritage .
 5. Young men and women are more involved in the labour market, social, political, cultural and sporting life and contribute to the development process more effectively.

6. An empowered woman enjoys greater protection, wider participation in the labour market and public life, accessing all basic services in an easier way, and having the same opportunities without discrimination.