Documentation of the Work of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)
Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)

Committee Staff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Claire Molk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chair</td>
<td>Julius Hermann</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agenda

I. Youth Participation in Peacebuilding

II. Leveraging Partnerships for Sustainable Peace

III. Opportunities and Challenges for Sustainable Peace in Burundi

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Vote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PBC/1/1</td>
<td>Youth Participation in Peacebuilding</td>
<td>Adopted without a vote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBC/1/2</td>
<td>Youth Participation in Peacebuilding</td>
<td>24 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 1 abstentions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBC/1/3</td>
<td>Youth Participation in Peacebuilding</td>
<td>Adopted without a vote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBC/1/4</td>
<td>Youth Participation in Peacebuilding</td>
<td>24 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 1 abstentions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary Report

The Peacebuilding Commission held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

I. Youth Participation in Peacebuilding
II. Leveraging Partnerships for Sustainable Peace
III. Opportunities and Challenges for Sustainable Peace in Burundi

The session was attended by representatives of 26 Member States.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, II, III, beginning discussion on the topic of “Youth Participation in Peacebuilding.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of five proposals covering a wide range of subtopics, including expansion of the policy for youth peacebuilding, funding, peacebuilding education, youth food security, and youth leadership in peacebuilding efforts. On Tuesday, delegates focused their policy discussions on peacebuilding initiatives, outlining international youth peacebuilding education, fostering youth in peacebuilding leadership among young people, and the risks of youth food insecurity. The atmosphere in the committee was one of collaboration among countries of traditionally different opinions.

On Wednesday, four draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, three of which had amendments. The committee adopted four resolutions following voting procedure, two of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including the expansion of the Peacebuilding Fund’s Youth Promotion Initiative, the establishment of an International Peacebuilding Curriculum, ensuring youth food security for sustainable peace, and the promotion of youth leadership in peacebuilding. Mutual understanding and respect during the negotiating processes remained principal attitudes of every delegation of this body.
The Peacebuilding Commission,

Bearing in mind the right to adequate food as an important part of maintaining sustainable peace, as declared in Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), as well as in the 2030 Agenda (2015) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1 and 2, concerning the eradication of poverty and hunger respectively for sustainable peace,

Acknowledging that there are more than 700 million internally displaced people (IDPs) worldwide, who often continue to reside in new Member States due to economic infeasibility or security concerns,

Alarmed by the 3.5 million people remaining in urgent demand of food,

Further acknowledging the unique disadvantage youth located in areas with high levels of food poverty face in relation to their inability to participate in peacebuilding initiatives,

Emphasizing that 85 percent of the world’s 1.2 billion youth reside in developing countries, as stated by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), and are more likely work within the area of agriculture,

Recognizing that if females had equal access to agricultural resources as males, youth hunger could be reduced by more than 150 million individuals, as raised in the 2012 United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) Report on the Status of Children,

Confident in agricultural extension programs to provide access to technical, financial, and agricultural assistance and expertise for farmers in areas more susceptible to conflict,

Aware of the fact that several educational institutions currently exist to partner youth with agricultural initiatives to combat food insecurity and conflict,

Acknowledging the closure of the World Bank’s Training and Visit Program, an agricultural extension program, due to a lack of funding which helps decrease chances of food security related relapse disrupting the peacebuilding process,

Deeply concerned with food insecurity situations regarding IDPs, as it relates to the breakdown of peace initiatives,

Understands the importance of food security and the challenges it presents to youth participation in peacebuilding, such as increasing the chance of relapse into conflict,

Noting with concern the complex and dangerous relationship between conflict, food availability, and youth displacement,

Recognizing the unique challenges of youth denied basic rights such as food security, making them more susceptible to being coerced by endangering parties and radicalization,

Taking into consideration the lack of information regarding the food security of youth and their families in developing Member States,

Expressing its appreciation for the Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools (JFFLS), a program that teaches youth entrepreneurial and agricultural skills that can help youth prevent future issues with food security and relapse into conflict, which disrupts the peacebuilding process,
1. **Encourages** Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) with governments in order to sustain the extension of relevant programs as well as:

   a. Connect the private sector with youth centers in refugee camps and schools through collaboration on JFFLS;

   b. Provide access to JFFLS in areas where hunger persists in order to enhance youth abilities in farming, marketing, and selling produce so they may provide for themselves and their families, as well as foster stability;

   c. Recommend the appropriate distribution of Advisory Group Experts (AGEs) to Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia countries for the purpose of life skills and vocational training;

2. **Recommends** cooperation between the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) through the United Nations Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development, with the PBC serving as an advisory body to bring together experts and to provide Member States with means to prevent the conflicts caused by food scarcity;

3. **Emphasizes** the need for youth involvement in peacebuilding through agricultural initiatives such as the:

   a. Promotion of sustainable agricultural practices in JFFLS;

   b. Involvement and inclusion of youth farmers in the political process on agricultural policies for establishing best practices at all levels;

   c. Empowerment of youth through necessary financial and business skills;

   d. Prevention of youth radicalization by providing job opportunities to combat food insecurity;

4. **Expresses** its hope to resolve the issues of food security of IDPs with the:

   a. Inclusion of JFFLS in refugee camps to combat IDP food insecurity;

   b. Provision of internships through the JFFLS in collaboration with the private sector for youth within the agricultural sector to teach relevant skills that are translatable to IDPs for their future success of their personal goals;

5. **Supports** youth led preventative initiatives to combat food insecurity and conflict such as:

   a. Organizing youth workshops under World Youth Forum at the regional level on seed production, post harvest management, seed distribution and legislation, offering youth the skills required to be agriculturally competent and self-sufficient;

   b. Leading field missions with food security and nutrition partners, including national and decentralized government structures, on a regular basis to identify young populations that are most vulnerable to conflict from food insecurity;

   c. Facilitating a relationship between the youth and indigenous communities who share a unique relationship with the land, to share and promote their traditional agricultural practices and protect their food security;

6. **Requests** the consistent monitoring and evaluation of youth and their families by Member States through:

   a. Regional household food security and economic surveys to improve information on the situation to better address food insecurity among youth and their families;
107 b. Recording rainy season agriculture and fodder production for better youth agricultural sustainability;
108
c. Training field monitoring agents and youth farmers on seed production, irrigation and other good
111 agricultural production techniques;
112
7. **Advocates** for the Gender Strategy as advocated by the World Bank Group, so that women in post-conflict areas
114 who work within agriculture are able to:
116
a. Thrive against obstacles and situations that female farmers face, such as access to land and
117 technologies;
118
b. Have access to more opportunities to provide for their families and children;
120
c. Empower women by allowing them to be financially self-sufficient;
121
8. **Further recommends** the PBC coordinates efforts between the FAO, private sector, and Member States’
governments through annual forums starting from 2018 on the topics of food security and peacebuilding.
The Peacebuilding Commission,

Reiterating the principles espoused in Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) pertaining to the five pillars of peacebuilding,

Underscoring the importance of the Peacebuilding Commission’s (PBC) role outlined in General Assembly resolution 65/312 (2011) and Security Council resolution 2282 (2016) in strengthening partnerships prioritizing the importance of general equality in peacebuilding efforts,

Noting the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond adopted in 1996 to enhance youth participation in peacebuilding,

Stressing the importance of creating an adaptable educational framework focused on minimizing the disproportionate disadvantages and inequalities youth face through discussions within education regarding how to participate in peacebuilding as in accordance with General Assembly resolution 70/127 (2015),

Bearing in mind the enormous potential impact that public-private partnerships (PPPs) present for youth involvement and education in less-developed Member States restricted educational capabilities,

Disturbed by the vast number of youth affected by conflicts which has resulted in tens of thousands of deaths, resulting in disruption of education,

Reiterating that sustainable peace requires the involvement of youth and, as highlighted in the Security Council Open Debate on Women, Peace and Security in October 2017, particularly young women, in order to ensure the transition from peacekeeping to peacebuilding,

Highlighting that including youth in peacebuilding and decision-making increases their understanding of the challenges decision-makers face, fostering awareness of the need for cooperation and long-term solutions, as shown by the Pakistan Peace Initiative,

Engaging with indigenous youth in peacebuilding in accordance with Article 7 of General Assembly resolution 61/295 (2007),

Recognizing the potential of unbiased youth for peacebuilding through mediation and training on the development of soft skills in order to ensure collaboration between post-conflict affected groups,

Fully believing in the need for more inclusivity of youth in worldwide summits similar to the World Assembly of Youth, Canada’s Youth as Peacebuilders Forum, and Rio+20,

Affirming the inclusion of indigenous peoples in cross-cultural exchanges, and the propensity such exchanges have for the preservation of indigenous cultures,

Expressing its concern about the lack of an adaptable international peacebuilding curriculum and the absence of community-oriented activities and internships focused on peacebuilding that can be implemented within local, regional, and international communities,

Highlighting the need for the implementation and monitoring of a world-wide, adaptable curriculum for young people,
1. Recommends the creation of an easily adaptable International Peacebuilding Curriculum, for conflict prevention and post-conflict education to promote a more unified and inclusive peacebuilding education and guiding resources for Member States that:

a. Elevates the youth perspective and involvement in peacebuilding by promoting youth empowerment through education on how youth can be involved in participation, protection, prevention, partnership, and disengagement discussions and actions for peacebuilding;

b. Creates an educational reference guide that can be easily adapted to address each Member State’s needs;

c. Facilitates workshops and cultural exchange programs able to be implemented in communities and schools, on historical and cultural awareness such as civic education and sustainable practices, negotiation, conflict resolution, and mediation within contextual groups, as shown in the Casamance-Program;

d. Supports responsible usage of media and information that:

i. Promotes literacy with an emphasis on historical and cultural awareness;

ii. Eliminates inequalities inherent in youth participation, allowing for educated participation in policy creation and discussions as exemplified in the Brazil Literate Program, which educates youth and young adults on common literacy through extracurricular courses;

iii. Facilitates the development of Media and Information Literacy (MIL) to increase youth competence in fact-checking and mitigate potential social media-related risks, such as radicalization and hate speech;

iv. Supports local media allowing young people to deepen their understanding of politics, conflict prevention and mitigation, such as Golden Kids News (GKN) and National Youth Secretariat (SNJ), which provide a medium through which youth may voice opinions, broadcast news, and discuss policies;

e. Promotes gender equality and inclusion of young women in the fields of peacebuilding by:

i. Emphasizing the education benefit of the inclusion of women in peacebuilding activities and the potential impact they can have when included in these conversations;

ii. Fostering partnerships across the private sector, academia, and non-governmental organizations to accelerate change and enable young girls to actively participate in peacebuilding activities;

iii. Acknowledging the positive impact the inclusion of young girls in education can have on males’ education by providing a diversity of perspective;

f. Targets the unique benefit and inclusion of indigenous peoples in fields of peacebuilding through:

i. Promotion of programs that encourage indigenous youth to document their cultures, traditions, and map out their land proportion in order to build a connection between societies;

ii. Ensuring cultural exchanges to maintain integration and participation of indigenous people in all future educational and vocational exchange plans and programs;

iii. Programs aimed at the preservation of endangered indigenous languages;

g. Motivates youth participation in peacebuilding through first-hand experiences of modern-day peacebuilding examples such as:

i. Mentorships and governmental internships that encourage youth political activity;

ii. International and cultural exchange programs allowing youth to utilize knowledge and experience gained through “open school” programs, which promote accessibility to conflict free spaces during non-school hours and allow participation in dialogue, sports, culture, arts,
and leisure activities, for the rehabilitation of other youth within their own communities directly impacted by conflict;

2. **Calls** for the implementation of the aforementioned curriculum as a means of promoting conflict-prevention work within Member States not recently affected by conflict in order to encourage opportunities allowing students to work with youth in conflict-affected areas and refugee camps, as well as those within conflict-affected areas and refugee camps to study within host schools and universities;

3. **Draws attention** to the aforementioned curriculum’s ability to aid in overcoming the need for programs addressing youth on a national and local level that:
   a. Provide basic civic education and training for future participation in public life;
   b. Foster a sense of belonging and participation;
   c. Prevent youth involvement in criminal activities in post-conflict societies through the creation of:
      i. Spaces for youth within post-conflict governments;
      ii. National youth programs across ministries and municipal levels providing political decision-making authority;

4. **Proposes** the establishment of an expert group consisting of 62 national experts, two from every Member State of the PBC, with equal gender representation within the body, responsible for:
   a. Monitoring the implementation of the aforementioned curriculum in different Member States;
   b. Assisting and training Member State officials in the implementation of said curriculum;
   c. Presenting an official progress report on the implementation of the adaptable curriculum at the annual PBC session;

5. **Suggests** further development and increase membership of education organizations such as the United Nations University and Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability, and expanding programs similar to the Erasmus Programme, which promotes students to study across the globe beyond continental limitations, all of which would give more youth the opportunity to be formally educated on the topic of peacebuilding.
The Peacebuilding Commission,

Recognizing General Assembly resolution 70/214 (2015) outlining the importance of cultural identity for empowerment of communities and inclusive sustainable peace,

Following the Charter of the United Nations (1945) Article 1 Clause 2, which states the principle of equal rights and self-determination of people, as well as Article 2, Clause 1 and 4, protecting Member State sovereignty regarding their own national decisions and independence,

Fulfilling Article 22 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), which stresses the importance of social security for all humans, including youth,

Affirming the necessary role of peacebuilding in the prevention of future violence and the importance of youth in the development of peace as stated in the 2012 Guiding Principles on Young People's Participation in Peacebuilding (Guiding Principles),

Reaffirming the strategic progress that the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) has established, working towards sustainable peace and the prevention of conflict and violence in the global community, as stated in the United Nations Peacebuilding Architecture Report (2010),

Recalling the fundamental goals and policies presented in the Amman Youth Declaration on Youth, Peace and Security (2015) as a key framework for youth participation efforts in sustainable peace,

Noting the successful effects of Child and Youth Peacebuilding (CYP) initiatives in the Republic of Colombia, which focuses on awareness-raising and education, and has lead to a decrease in youth-related violence,

Bearing in mind global peace youth initiatives, such as United Network of Young Peacebuilders (UNOY), which strives to positively impact the world by forming a movement of young leaders from all backgrounds of faith, culture, nationality and ethnicity following guidelines as laid out in the Guiding Principles, in order to maintain and obtain peace,

Recognizing the importance of youth involvement in local development and the vital role they play in the strengthening of community as stated in the 2017 General Assembly resolution 72/146,

Concerned by the marginalization applied to former radicalized youth and ex-child soldiers that hampers their ability to reintegrate into society,

Viewing with appreciation viable and sustainable relationships and partnerships with rural youth to ensure their current and future involvement within peacebuilding conversations with existing non-governmental organizations and institutions, such as Rural Integrated Center for Community Empowerment (RICCE) in Liberia, as well as Bangladesh Rural Action Committee (BRAC), and economic inclusion tackled by the 2017 G20 Initiative for Rural Youth Employment,

Recognizing difficulties that emerge from the absence of structured lines of communication between youth living in rural areas, which negatively impacts peacebuilding efforts,
Applauding the success of existing youth councils, such as International Youth Council and Youth Advocacy Teams, which empowers youth voices towards civic engagement and participation,

Keeping in mind the important work already accomplished in the interest of indigenous peoples, through embracing the inherent cultural heritage of each region at stake, as stated in the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) (2007),

Highlighting Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015) with appreciation for the role of women, especially young women, in the advancement of sustainable peace programs,

Convinced of the role the Association of Southeast Asian Nations’ (ASEAN) Free Trade Agreement, Mercosur, and similar regional trade agreements have in the development of nations’ ability to create economic and participatory opportunity for youth,

Taking into account the Korea Trust Fund for Economic & Peace-Building Transitions that work in order to assist countries to implement peacebuilding activities,

1. Suggests the adoption of the 2020 Regional Youth Empowerment for Peacebuilding Guidelines (RYEPG) to facilitate post-conflict states’ engagement of youth in the peacebuilding process via local and national-level youth organizing to promote dialogue between young people and their respective governments in order to:
   a. Support collaboration and communication amongst regional blocs, such as UN Regional Groups, to encourage regional peacebuilding activities to prevent the resurgence of conflicts;
   b. Encourage the expansion of dialogue of youth specific issues to address them through regional partnerships based on cooperation between Member States;

2. Recommends that Member States continue to develop comprehensive youth policies that engage youth in peacebuilding process while taking into account the unique conditions of respective governments and implement these policies to promote solutions concerning youth participation in peacebuilding;

3. Suggests the expansion of programs like the International Youth Council and the Youth Advocacy Team where young people can engage in the discussion of issues pertaining to themselves, to include a regional level and its specific characteristics which could:
   a. Promote trust and amicable relationships between youth and their local and national governments;
   b. Act as a platform for youth to voice their concerns and ideas;
   c. Work independently and collaboratively;
   d. Connect with other councils in regular meetings to exchange, learn and develop;
   e. Link and cooperate with other youth-based organizations in host nations;
   f. Survey and report the issues facing a region’s youth to the national government so that national youth policies can be revised regularly in accordance with the results received;

4. Invites Member States to put special focus on youth within marginalized and ostracized groups when applying the RYEPG such as:
   a. Former radicalized youth of all backgrounds and child soldiers and combatants who can:
      i. Inform their peers of the dangers of radicalization based on their personal experiences, thus becoming mentors for younger generations and agents of peacebuilding;
ii. Aid their own reintegration into society through participation with their peers;

b. Indigenous populations and ethnic minorities by:
   i. Identifying formally recognized indigenous communities;
   ii. Assessing indigenous communities’ desires to engage in peace building conversations;
   iii. Identifying the inhibitors and challenges of indigenous communities’ participation;
   iv. Evaluating the feasibility and ability for the Member States to support the participation of
      indigenous communities;

c. Women and girls by:
   i. Strengthening the specialized empowerment and the importance of their inclusion in
      peacebuilding dialogue;
   ii. Encouraging their civic engagement and participation in local governance through the
      implementation of gender quotas;
   iii. Coordinating with local women groups, non-governmental organizations, and civil society
      organizations on encouraging women and girls’ civic engagement and participation;
   iv. Welcoming cooperation with regional UN Women groups to ensure the quality and
      implementation of said quotas and social programs;

d. Youth living in rural areas by:
   i. Fostering viable and sustainable relationships and partnerships with rural youth to ensure their
      current and future involvement in peacebuilding conversations with existing non-
      governmental organizations and institutions;
   ii. Recognizing the unique challenges that youth living in rural areas face in relation to
      participation in communication and mainstream media;
   iii. Recommending that local authorities prioritize youth employment and training opportunities
      in rural areas;

5. Calls the member states following RYEPG to model existing programs such as vocational training of vulnerable
   youth to sustain regional and intercontinental partnerships for the provision of opportunities and continued
   empowerment of youth as exemplified by:

   a. The Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), an intergovernmental organization promoting
      economic collaboration within regions to strengthen economies by further consolidating
      communication between youth and governance in actions such as the UNASUR Youth National
      Congress, empowering youth to be politically active in peacebuilding efforts;

   b. The India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) regional group that works in conflict-affected and post-conflict
      areas to provide medical, economic, cultural, and educational services to individuals within these
      regions, including opportunities for youth empowerment through vocational training programs and
      capacity-building projects to address national government policies;

6. Encourages Member States to maintain cultural sensitivity as a beneficial factor for sustainable peacebuilding
   by:

   a. Attracting and reaching out to youth most marginalized to foster social cohesion and connection to
      peacebuilding strategies;

   b. Valuing traditional methods of conflict resolution, such as mediation and reconciliation used in
      transitional justice approaches, to appreciate positive effects of cultural heritage and preserve
      traditional methods for future generations;
c. Enhancing intergenerational dialogue about conflict resolution, which both sides of the age spectrum will profit from;

7. Encourages Member States to expand existing national cultural integration programs for peacebuilding through:

   a. Allocation of national and international funding into culturally cognizant mechanisms in support of local initiatives focusing on cultural heritage;
   b. Cooperation with UNESCO as an advocate in the promotion of regional interconnectivity between cultural and structural development;
   c. Strengthening the capacities of regional mechanisms to protect from misleading influences not connected to local conditions;

8. Suggests that each Member State applying the RYEPG that requires financial aid to:

   a. Submit a request to the financing partners for the evaluation needed funds;
   b. Allow financing partners to evaluate the Member State profile and assist them by their own criteria based on the efforts shown by the government of the country to interconnect with youth;
   c. Seek partnerships for financial assistance in the development of RYEPG through:

      i. Private and Public Partnership;
      ii. Non-Governmental Organizations;
      iii. Korea Trust Fund for Economic & Peacebuilding Transitions;
      iv. Peacebuilding Fund;

9. Invites post-conflict states to apply the set of guidelines presented in RYEPG in order to encourage dialogue between youth and governments in order to promote stability and empowerment of youth to achieve sustainable peace.
The Peacebuilding Commission,

Reaffirming the conclusions of the 2005 World Summit and the need to promote channels of dialogue with local communities,

Further acknowledging Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) on the importance of development projects which integrate youth,

Recalling the mandate granted by General Assembly resolution 60/180 (2005) to work with and assist post-conflict nations in establishing a lasting sustainable peace,

Supporting the Peacebuilding Commission’s (PBC) Gender Strategy and the Peacebuilding Fund’s (PBF) Gender Promotion Initiative III in engaging youth in accomplishing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development’s (2030 Agenda) (2015) Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 regarding gender equality,

Welcoming the creation of the PBF’s Youth Promotion Initiative (YPI), which extends its call for proposals to both governments and non-governmental organizations (NGO),

Believing in the need for greater youth engagement at all levels of government,

Cognizant of the lack of communication between youth and their accompanying legislatures,

Drawing attention to the disproportionate disadvantage that youth face in conflict-affected areas as this population is an underrepresented population in policy discussions directly affected by these outcomes as stated in the Amman Youth Declaration (2015),

Acknowledging that conflict-affected areas lack resources to comprehensively integrate youth participation in government,

Recognizing that post-conflict areas may lack transparent accountability procedures to effectively and equitably receive and distribute financial aid,

Emphasizing that regional and sub-regional actors involved in localized PBC aid disbursement efforts may be indirectly involved in the conflict itself,

Stressing that the direct or indirect involvement of local leaders in peacebuilding efforts has the propensity to compromise funding and undercut the value of peacebuilding initiatives,

Emphasizing the need for non-governmental and regional groups to support peacebuilding initiatives through multilateral efforts to engage youth,

Viewing with appreciation, the India-Brazil-South Africa Dialogue Forum (IBSA), which promotes South-South cooperation via the IBSA Fund, for entrepreneurship, labor intensive skills, and information sharing projects which empower youth socioeconomically in conflict-affected areas,

Acknowledging the work of the Young Sustainable Impact Innovation Program as an incubator for young entrepreneurs developing sustainable technologies aimed at mitigating the effects of conflict resulting from environmental catastrophes,
Guided by the collective responsibility of the body to engage youth in achieving SDGs 16 and 17 through multilateral partnerships, such as IBSA and the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), which promote multilateral cohesion and dialogue on professional skills development and digital inclusion projects in conflict-affected areas,

1. **Encourages** YPI priority three funding to prioritize government and NGO programs which seek to engage youth politically through:

   a. Developing mentorship and internship opportunities on all levels of domestic government;
   
   b. Encouraging governments to utilize all available methods to educate youth on political engagement opportunities;
   
   c. Implementing policies which foster youth participation in electoral processes;
   
   d. Providing diplomatic engagement and other capacity-building workshops to youth in order to train them for life as active citizens;
   
   e. Fostering intergovernmental organizations and multi-stakeholder partnerships such as IBSA;

2. **Suggests** YPI funding to be prioritized for government programs striving to strengthen their capacities to promote coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution, as stated in priority two of the YPI, by:

   a. Creating a single position or a council to directly engage with the nation’s youth, by collecting youth-centered ideas from the youth and taking these ideas into the decision making and law-making processes;
   
   b. Holding national open forums for youth to speak to their governments on an annual basis;
   
   c. Sending representatives to the annual UN Global Forum on Youth, Peace and Security;
   
   d. Supporting the creation of formalized spaces for youth within post-conflict governments and United Nations Peacebuilding structures as well as national youth programs across ministries at municipal levels to provide political decision-making authority to experienced youth;

3. **Further recommends** the YPI include development of E-governance infrastructure within priority two in order to strengthen governmental institutions that promote youth engagement through:

   a. Educating youth in methods to utilize E-government infrastructure and promote the accessibility of online civic participation;
   
   b. Using E-governance to create a platform for citizens to express opinions towards specific policies and proposed legislation;
   
   c. Encouraging Member States to employ youth in projects enhancing and developing E-governance infrastructure;

4. **Strongly supports** disbursement policies from the PBF’s YPI to include:

   a. Approval of proposed project is in accordance with established protocols for the Immediate Response Facility;
   
   b. Maintenance of at least 20% of contributors to be between the ages of 18 and 24 years old;
   
   c. Submission of semiannual reviews by project sponsors to the PBSO to facilitate transparency;
5. **Recommends** the creation of an international aid disbursement convention, Leveraging Efficient Aid Disbursement (LEAD), organized through the PBSO to ensure the efficient disbursement of material aid, in conjunction with YPI projects, reaches vulnerable populations and will:

   a. Consist of all members of the PBSO;
   
   b. Meet on a semiannual basis, with the hosting Member State rotating every year;
   
   c. Maintain a mission to prevent ineffectual aid disbursement whilst promoting equitable and accountable allocation of material aid directly to youth developments under the YPI;
   
   d. Conduct semiannual audits of material aid disbursement in YPI sponsored projects and produce reports on findings;

6. **Advocates** for the continued development of a quota system to ensure gender and ethnic minority representation in political engagement programs that are collaborating on PBC programs and incorporate youth in their peacebuilding efforts such as:

   a. Gender quotas should be set at 50 percent distribution between genders;
   
   b. Ethnic quotas proportional to the demographic makeup of the Member State that program;

7. **Supports** the amending of accountability procedures for disbursement of funds from the PBF’s YPI to include:

   a. Mandatory semiannual updates from projects receiving funding from recipients of YPI or IRF programs;
   
   b. Reviewing the individual processes of projects which have fallen behind schedule or gone over budget;
   
   c. Recommendations to relevant actors in order to correct any project discrepancies;
   
   d. Suspension of funding, if deemed necessary by the PBSO to ensure compliance with actor’s proposed project until the project’s systems are corrected;
   
   e. Providing scholarships and/or adequate wage incentives for interns and volunteers in peacebuilding activities;

8. **Suggests** the PBF YPI establish a fifth priority area for YPI funding programs centered on issues of civic engagement and dialogue such as:

   a. Platforms for youth who are sidelined by religious, ethnic, or geographic origins to express grievances;
   
   b. Forums for young people in media production and broadcasting as a medium to share ideas, practical solutions to their problems, and concerns;
   
   c. Initiatives that mainstream a culture of peace by countering violent and discriminatory discourse online;
   
   d. Community engagement programs to amplify youth voices through national media, such as UNICEF’s “U-Report” program;

9. **Encourages** the partnering of the model of Young Sustainable Impact Innovation Program with the YPI to assist in developing Member States affected by conflict stemming from ecological catastrophe with the intended goal of ensuring a peaceful future through the entrepreneurial contribution of the youth;
10. *Urges* the governments of all Member States to analyze their own systems of youth engagement and seek to identify opportunities to improve those systems utilizing the YPI;

11. *Encourages* non-governmental organizations to survey the most effective peacebuilding initiatives in their areas of operation and help implement those policies elsewhere utilizing the YPI;

12. *Further encourages* the body to strengthen multilateral dialogue and cohesion at the local level on youth participation in peacebuilding efforts through regional and sub-regional partnerships as demonstrated by IBSA and UNASUR;

13. *Urges* Member States to utilize YPI funding to uphold the *Amman Youth Declaration* and recognize the importance of integration of youth in peacebuilding systems and political decision making.