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Documentation of the Simulation of the  
**Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)\***

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**Conference A**

29 March - 2 April 2026

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# PBC

## Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	Filippo Maria Margheritini
<b>Chair</b>	Zaynab El Hakour

## Agenda

1. Empowering Youth as Agents of Peace
2. Advocacy for Peacebuilding Financing

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

<b>Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote (In favor - Against - Abstention)</b>
PBC/1/1	Empowering Youth as Agents of Peace	Adopted without a vote
PBC/1/2	Empowering Youth as Agents of Peace	Adopted without a vote
PBC/1/3	Empowering Youth as Agents of Peace	15 in favor, 12 against, 3 abstentions
PBC/1/4	Empowering Youth as Agents of Peace	24 in favor, 4 against, 2 abstentions

## Summary Report for the Peacebuilding Commission

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

1. Empowering Youth as Agents of Peace
2. Advocacy for Peacebuilding Financing

The session was attended by representatives of 30 Member States and 0 Observers.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda in the order of topic 1 then topic 2, beginning discussion on the topic of “Empowering Youth as Agents of Peace”. By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 6 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, such as youth engagement in peacebuilding forums, localised approaches, and education to promote youth as agents of peace. Delegates were inclusive in their approaches, stating and sharing their delegation’s position on Monday and Tuesday, managing to produce the first working papers drafts by the end of the session on Tuesday.

On Wednesday, 4 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, 3 of which had amendments. The committee adopted 4 resolutions following voting procedure, 2 of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including the arrangement for youth representatives to attend a PBC session, enhancing measurement approaches in program implementations related to youth and peacebuilding as well as promoting youth engagement initiatives that seek to empower youth as agents of peace. The body has worked collaboratively, seeking multi-faceted solutions on how to engage youth in peacebuilding processes while also avoiding extremization of youth in context related to political violence. Different working groups successfully managed to merge similar ideas and work together to complement each other's proposals. Ultimately, the body sought both innovative and practical ideas and further honed their work to be an effective proposition coming from the Peacebuilding Commission.



**Code:** PBC/1/1

**Committee:** Peacebuilding Commission

**Topic:** Empowering Youth as Agents of Peace

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*The Peacebuilding Commission,*

*Recalling* the United Nations *Convention on the Rights of the Child* (UNCRC) (1989) that was established in General Assembly resolution 44/25 (1989), and Action 20 from *Pact for the Future* (2024), and Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) that established the *Youth Peace and Security Agenda* (YPS), and Security Council resolution 2535 (2020), which all specifically call for engagement of youth in peace processes and decision-making,

*Acknowledging* that the International Labour Organization (ILO) works on peacebuilding by promoting social justice and employment as ways to prevent conflict and build in fragile settings, and considering the Global Coalition on Youth, Peace and Security (GCYPS), which aims to strengthen youth participation in peacebuilding and helps turning the YPS agenda into action,

*Recognizing* on the basis of the framework of Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) on Youth, Peace and Security, the expansion of extremist and terrorist groups as one of the largest challenges to uplifting youth as agents of peace globally, and acknowledging that the majority of youth join these groups for economic security and social status, therefore recognizing the need to break the cycle of radicalized violence and hate that causes extremist groups to rise and thrive,

*Further recognizing* the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) provides coordination in peacebuilding projects, adopts an advisory role to the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), and administers the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) which acts as a strategic coordination of international peacebuilding architecture,

*Reaffirming* the importance of the General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015) on *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015) which aims to ensure freedom from violent conflicts for all individuals, including youth, across all *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) particularly SDGs 4 (quality education), 8 (decent work and economic growth), 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), and 17 (partnership for the goals), and, in this regard, highlighting the Joint SDG Fund as one of the United Nations main funding mechanisms for these SDGs,

*Underlining* that the unemployment rate for youth is 13%, and that one in four young people are classified as Not in Education, Employment, and Training (NEET), and that youth unemployment is a large driver for youth to join terrorist organizations and the furthering or creation of conflict, where youth are particularly exposed to the risk of political radicalization, and that hence, conflict recovery is necessary to enable youth to act as agents of peace, although noting the fact that youth are often omitted from decision-making processes,

*Bearing in mind* the importance of quality education and capacity-building for preventing youth radicalization, as well as the necessity for youth to be able to access information in order to participate in peacekeeping and anti-terrorism acts, and emphasizing that the most effective deterrent against instability and terrorism is a highly cohesive society where youth are rewarded for active social engagement,

*Further taking into account* that a study conducted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) shows that 25% of young individuals expressed the hope for employment as the primary reason they joined

violent extremist groups and approving the frameworks created by Solutions for Youth Employment (S4YE) on its projects in conflict zones relating to youth employment opportunities,

*Guided by* the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) *Peacebuilding Programming Framework*, to enhance peace through safe and collaborative school environments that embrace diversity and build on the essential skills they need to thrive, and considering the role of frameworks in the implication of the youth in local government decision-making by supporting the work of Global Youth Initiatives (GYI) and approving of the objectives made by UN organizations such as the Youth Sounding Board (YSB), and the UN Major Group for Children and Youth (UNMGCY) that serves as the official youth engagement mechanism to the United Nations Environment Programme,

*Recognizing* the lack of mental health and psychological support (MHPSS) for the youth generation, especially in regions where extremist groups and conflict are prevalent,

*Further acknowledging* the efforts and expertise from civil society organizations (CSOs) such as the United Network of Young Peacebuilders, as well as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and its *Peacebuilding Programming Framework* on building and sustaining peace through youth's rights, particularly in implementing MHPSS in conflict settings,

*Drawing attention* to the work of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCTC) under the umbrella of the United Nations Office of Counter-terrorism (UNOCT) regarding internationally united efforts of counter-terrorism activities and guided by the Youth Engagement and Empowerment Programme (YEPP), delivered through the UNCTC within the UNOCT, that strives to actively prevent and counter violent extremism and terrorism (PCVE) in partnership with youth, by highlighting the positive role young individuals play in those efforts and connecting stakeholders at all levels,

*Welcoming* educational initiatives to establish extracurricular civic education programs that develop essential skills for active participation in public life, political institutions, through youth parliaments, in support of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) *Global Citizenship Education Framework* (GCED), and its YouthWagingPeace Guidebook,

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), particularly operative clause 3, which is calling upon all Member States to share information and unite their efforts in limiting terroristic activities, including the efforts by other international organizations like Interpol, and strongly opposing the instrumentalization of youth by religious fundamentalists and states to commit acts of cross-border and state terrorism, while remembering the victims of war and terrorism everywhere in youth education,

*Appreciating* on the already existing Youth Solidarity Fund (YSF) and mechanisms similar to Private-Public Partnerships (PPPs), which are arrangements where governments and private entities collaborate to deliver public services, and additionally the UN-Habitat Urban Youth Fund, which mainly funds youth-led projects in urban areas,

*Recognizing* the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC) which aims at cooperation and dialogue between UN entities, governments, as well as CSOs against extremism through international programs, inter alia through its Young Peacebuilders Program which engages young people from select regions in a transformative dialogue and peacebuilding experience through face-to-face workshops and applied learning, automatically creating peer-to-peer networks within the workshops by connecting participants with fellow youth, enabling safe spaces for dialogue and mutual support,

*Expressing* concern regarding the current lack of transparency and strategic foresight within the PBF, which often results in scattered allocations rather than targeted, high-impact investments and recalling that the ultimate goal of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) is to serve as a "Peacebuilding Bridge", facilitating the transition of Member

States from aid-dependency to full national independence and fiscal self-reliance,

*Emphasizing* the importance of the *National Youth Settlement Framework* that was developed by the Multicultural Youth Advocacy Network (MYAN), that is supporting and measuring best practice in youth settlement services for young people from refugee and migrant backgrounds,

*Taking into account* the importance of skills and mentorship programs similar to those under the joint United Nations Development Programme - Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (UNDP-DPPA) Programme on building national capacities for conflict prevention to strengthen and develop skills essential for international governance,

*Taking into account* the *Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism (PVE)* (2016), which contributes to peacebuilding by addressing the drivers of violence before they escalate through whole-society inclusive approaches,

1. *Encourages* Member States' Ministries of Education, in partnership with the Youth Peace Ambassador Network, to enhance their work on educating youth about their human and social rights as well as implement educational prevention programs like that of the UNESCO's YouthWagingPeace Guidebook to further educate youth on the effects and signs of terrorism, in effort to prevent violent extremism, create respectful and diverse environments in education;
2. *Recommends* that the General Assembly, Security Council, and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) empower marginalized youth in peace processes through a capacity-building and vocational training curriculum, developed under the technical guidance of the UNESCO Section of Education for Sustainable Development, enhance existing national civic education programs, support the development of school infrastructure, facilities for both in-person, and online learning;
3. *Advises* Member States to establish community-based grassroots networks to cooperate with capacity-building initiatives through the United Nations, the ILO, and S4YE approved employment programmes and in alignment with United Nations Department of Economic Social Affairs on Youth, Peace, and Security Issues to prevent disenfranchised youth from radicalization and extremism, by:
  - a. Advising curriculums follow the PVE and Security Council resolution 2250 and Security Council resolution 2535 (2020), which emphasize that Member States should cooperate with capacity-building, economic and developmental recovery initiatives to prevent perpetual radicalization by fostering economic inclusion for youth, by:
    - i. Supporting youth-led initiatives and small enterprises to stimulate local economic development;
    - ii. Creating avenues for post-conflict rebuilding of infrastructure, especially roads and buildings, which are necessary for the economic activities of a state or region;
    - iii. Collaborating with CSOs operating on the ground in conflict zones, providing these organizations with advice, coordination, and funding to enable them to act with the best of their ability;
  - b. Using financial support from S4YE and additional financial support from the PBF, private enterprises or businesses, and voluntary donations from Member States, and furthermore recommends collaboration with the ILO's existing initiative Decent Jobs for Youth, to combat youth employment challenges by mobilizing domestic and international investments to scale up action;

- c. Encourages organizations to report once every calendar year to the PBC on the progress of these programs and the programs implemented by the CSOs with which they collaborate;
4. *Recommends* the implementation of the Supporting Agents for Leadership, Strength, and Awareness (SALSA) initiative, aiming to integrate MHPSS into peacebuilding by suggesting that experts from UNAOC's Young Peacebuilders program, which empowers youth as actors of peace in selected regions, to expand the already existing training program provided by the Young Peacebuilders with the aspect of mental health-informed workshops for youth, especially in areas affected by conflict and terrorist groups, by:
  - a. Being based on the UNICEF's Peacebuilding Programming framework that includes the integration and implementation of MHPSS into peacebuilding mechanisms, further seeking cooperation from UNICEF experts for creating the workshops for the Young Peacebuilders program;
  - b. Encouraging UNAOC to coordinate engagement with CSOs, including the United Network of Young Peacebuilders, in order to support the implementation of workshops aimed at empowering youth as agents of peace;
  - c. Seeking financial support for SALSA through contributions by existing funding mechanisms within UNAOC, requesting additional funding from the PBF, and the Joint SDG Fund;
5. *Proposes* Member States engaged in peacebuilding processes to appoint or elect diverse and inclusive youth as Youth Peace Observers and Refugee Youth Representatives to enhance meaningful youth participation in peacebuilding mechanisms, such as but not limited to:
  - a. Annual Youth Development Forums, such as the ECOSOC Youth Forum, seeking to provide a platform for youth to engage in direct dialogue with Member States leaders and UN entities on policy making and agenda setting;
  - b. A framework modeled after the annual Youth4Peace Summit which is a UNESCO Intercultural Leadership program and global youth-led initiative;
  - c. The Global Coalition on Youth, Peace and Security (GCYPS), which involves international and national actors to align global goals;
6. *Recommends* the Security Council to establish transparent and realistic milestones made specifically per funded project, for the selection and continuation of every PBF measure, specifically those targeting youth and education, requiring that these milestones be achieved within pre-determined reporting cycles, by:
  - a. Requesting the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA) to provide quarterly strategic assessments to the UNSC to ensure that youth-led projects are granted the political legitimacy and security protection necessary to operate as independent peace agents within the host nation;
  - b. Utilizing the Peacebuilding Impact Hub to establish a standardized, data-driven "Results Framework" that tracks the long-term socio-economic impact of educational programs supported by relevant UN institutions such as UNESCO on youth radicalization rates;
  - c. Mandating that the Peacebuilding Impact Hub publish annual "Impact Audits" to provide the transparency necessary for donors and sponsors to evaluate the "Proof of Concept" before renewing multi-year funding cycles;

- d. Encouraging the DPPA to facilitate monthly technical briefings, defined as structured data-sharing sessions and policy consultations between the UNSC and local youth civil society organizations, to ensure that “realistic milestones” are informed by ground-level security realities rather than purely bureaucratic targets;
7. *Proposes* the UNSC to promote voluntary bilateral intelligence-sharing between Member States as well as UN Peacebuilding actors, such as the PBSO and the UNDP, and international organizations like Interpol to facilitate information exchanges concerning transnationally operating terrorist groups recruiting youths, which makes combatting cross-border terrorism committed by youth, as well as peacebuilding measures targeting youth in regions currently experiencing terrorism through preventative measures, more effective and optimizes their targeting;
8. *Calls for* a multistakeholder approach to incorporate multiple streams of peacebuilding efforts for youth, such as primary and secondary education facilities, governments, civil societies, families, and community stakeholders in recognizing the role equitable access to education plays in empowering youth as agents of peace, by:
  - a. Emphasizing the role of grassroots initiatives, such as non-governmental organizations (NGOs), in closing the gap in accessing education through the creation and maintenance of youth advisory councils or boards that enable peacekeeping discussions;
  - b. Increasing participation of low-income youth in post-secondary education, by:
    - i. Providing continued support throughout university preparatory phases such as university research, standardized test-taking, application procedures, and financial aid applications;
    - ii. Offering mentorships, seminars, and workshops similar to those accomplished by the UNDP to overcome cultural and prejudice barriers to higher education;
    - iii. Incorporating core voluntary funds similar to the UN-Habitat Urban Youth Fund, as well as PPPs, in order to attain funding in terms of grants up to USD 25,000;
9. *Recommends* Member States to align their national frameworks with the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy found in Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) and Youth Engagement and Empowerment Programme and create rehabilitation processes for youth who were formerly engaged in terrorism, as well as armed and extremist groups to invite all youth to rejoin society in peaceful, productive, and positive ways, by:
  - a. Keeping close coordination with UN entities at headquarter level (e.g. UNDP, UNESCO, UNAOC, and ILO), UN Country Teams and the Resident Coordinator’s Office, international youth-focused CSOs, the UNMGCY, and national/regional CSOs actors in beneficiary countries;
  - b. Advising the rehabilitation processes to be based on the UN Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism which identifies youth empowerment as a priority area;
10. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen Youth Engagement in peacebuilding by both promoting awareness and facilitating active participation through existing national and international frameworks, including:
  - a. Making youth heard through strengthening existing platforms that allow youth to express their views and contribute to decision-making processes as well as including youth in mediation efforts, youth councils and advisory boards;

- b. Raising youth awareness through informative segments focused on activities and opportunities of peacebuilding and antiterrorism, such as SALSA programmes, alternative education pathways, and participation or education initiatives, using national multimedia channels whose responsibilities would be assumed in their entirety by Member States with advisory presence, at their request, of the Department of Global Communications, to inform the youth;
- c. Leveraging established initiatives such as YSB, and youth-led programmes, such as GYI funded by the Global Youth Action Fund, to increase Youth inclusion and visibility in governance.



**Code:** PBC/1/2

**Committee:** Peacebuilding Commission

**Topic:** Empowering Youth as Agents of Peace

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*The Peacebuilding Commission,*

*Recognizing* the importance of established youth voices in governmental positions,

*Recalling* the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), in particular SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong Institutions), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth) and SDG 4 (quality education),

*Fully aware* that refugee and displaced youth, when meaningful included in decision-making, are key partners in building social cohesion and long-term recovery in both host and home communities,

*Acknowledging* the urgent need to fulfil SDG 8.6, the promotion of youth employment, education, and training,

*Adhering* to Security Council resolution 2550 “Maintenance of International Peace and Security” (2022) which launched the *Youth, Peace and Security Agenda* (YPS),

*Further recognizing* Association of South-East Asian Nations’s Regional Forum Joint Statement on Promoting the YPS Agenda (2021) which notes that the challenges faced by the youth and peace and security are essential,

*Remembering with appreciation* the African Union’s (AU) *Continental Framework on Youth, Peace and Security* which demonstrates the importance of cooperation between neighboring states in the development of youth led and youth centered initiatives,

*Highlighting* the importance of Youth2030 strategy framework which emphasize on the participation for young people across its three pillars: sustainable development, human rights, peace, and security,

*Noting* the paramount importance of youth employment as a key factor in promoting sustainable peace, through education and skills development as well as vocational training aligned with labor market needs, promotion of digital skills, and innovation,

*Further recalling* the UN High Commissioner for Refugees Office (UNHCR)’s existing collaborations with AU Member States including Uganda and Kenya such as The Regional Youth Peacebuilding Program,

*Welcoming also* the United Nations Institute for Training and Research’s (UNITAR) Young Leaders Online Training Program and its efforts in educating youth on crosscultural communication,

*Acknowledging* the AU’s Youth 4 Peace Program to involve youth in the promotion of peace and security and contributing towards changing the negative perception of youth as harbingers of violence or problems to be solved to partners for peace,

*Noting* the importance of education and the creation of various scholarship programs by Member States promoting an educated youth globally such as the Great Wall Co-Sponsored Fellowships Program by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the People’s Republic of China,

*Welcoming* the vital work of the United Nations Department for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) regarding education and conflict prevention measures, engaging

youth in post-conflict areas as presented in Security Council resolution 2601 (2021) and 2807 (2025) focusing on protecting education in armed conflict,

*Keeping in mind* the potentially important role of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) working collaboratively with local governments and UN entities as mentioned in the *Pact for the Future* adopted at the 2024 *Summit of the Future* in engaging youth in peacebuilding processes,

*Noting with regret* the lack of transparency within the selection processes affiliated with UN peacekeeping and peacebuilding measures,

*Deploring* the current absence of consistent youth engagement in substantive trust-building, training and decision-making engagement of youth stakeholders in existing peacekeeping and multidimensional integrated missions in light of the success of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) in integrating youth voices into peacekeeping and stabilization efforts,

*Reaffirming* the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and its goals, including SDG 17 aiming at promoting and strengthening the means of implementation and revitalizing the global partnership by emphasized collaboration between actors,

1. *Suggests* that the General Assembly expand upon existing Youth2030 Youth Advisory Boards in promoting youth as agents of peace by:
  - a. Encouraging the establishment a youth advisory body for each subsidiary body involved in promoting peacebuilding efforts in the United Nations system to ensure consistent youth representation across bodies by building upon existing financing mechanisms and institutional frameworks aligned with the Youth2030 Youth Advisory Boards budget;
  - b. Aligning with previously established regulations set forth by the respective overseers;
2. *Recommends* the General Assembly to suggest to the UNDP to continue its peacebuilding efforts in collaboration with the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) to establish the Alliance of Humanitarian Initiatives for Mediation and Social Action (AHIMSA) Youth Centers in post-conflict societies and those at risk of relapse into conflict, regionally displaced within and between Member States, which will be co-administered by UNDP, provincial governments, and relevant CSOs tasked by:
  - a. Providing integrated capacity-building for training programs through the Refugees Engagement Framework (REF), modern agricultural knowledge, and technical and entrepreneurial hard and soft skill training geared to local labor market needs and digital innovation priorities such as online connectivity and media literacy with the purpose of preventing disenfranchised and radicalized youths from resorting to terrorism;
  - b. Establishing a platform for peaceful dialogue, development of mediation skills, and education for civic engagement and trauma-sensitive learning modules adapted to national contexts, in order to strengthen institutional trust and resilience against terrorist narratives with the purpose of preventing disenfranchised and radicalized youths from resorting to terrorism;
  - c. Securing financing by generous contributions of Member States in order to enhance the capability of AHIMSA Youth Centers and partner CSOs in regions where they are administered ensuring stable through voluntary contributions from Member States, international partners, and relevant stakeholders in accordance with their respective capacities;

- d. Following the demands of national governments in order to protect individual Member State sovereignty, such that the active participation of UNDP and the AHIMSA Youth Centers are implemented with consent;
  - e. Suggesting collaboration between DPPA, UNDP and local governments in the establishment of AHIMSA centers when necessary;
3. *Suggests* for REF to train refugee youth in practical skills like mediation strategies to support conflict resolution and effective communication skills through the locally implemented AHIMSA centers in specialized programs for refugee youth:
- a. Aiming to be implemented within six months of approval and completed over two years through three phases:
    - i. Focusing on establishing the material and organizational foundations necessary for effective implementation during the first phase, which will last six months;
    - ii. Creating structured training for youth on conflict resolution and leadership through workshops and community-based activities delivered by the AHIMSA program, the UNDP if AHIMSA is not present and the UNFPA, during the following twelve months;
    - iii. Further recommending evaluation and sustainability of REF by the PBC during the final phase, which consists of six months, by collecting feedback from participating youth and integrating the trained youth peacebuilders into local peace structures;
  - b. Encouraging funding through the Youth Promotion Initiative, the Refugee-led Innovation Fund, and voluntary Members State contributions;
  - c. Welcoming Member States all around the globe, housing refugees, to incorporate REF within national strategies to enable displaced youth, to contribute to sustainable peace within their own communities;
4. *Stresses* the importance of fair and transparent selection processes for the implementation of AHIMSA centers as well as REF framework activities for sustainable peacebuilding processes by:
- a. Advising a set of generally applied criteria to a potential recipient region of the AHIMSA program after local governments have requested their establishment and the UNDP have evaluated the feasibility;
  - b. Suggesting the implementation of a biannual report mechanism led conjointly by UNDP and PBC and the local authorities which justifies the selection process for AHIMSA centers locations publicly;
  - c. Emphasizing the need for a review of individual center program performance every two months, which will switch to every six months after one year, by the collection and comparison of past and current data using measurable indicators such as youth engagement, employment outcomes, and community engagement, in order to assess progress and improve future peacebuilding initiatives;
5. *Fully supports* the development youth skills and mentorship programs aimed at preparing young people for the labour market to prevent their recruitment by armed militant groups by:
- a. Working with regional intergovernmental organizations to establish community learning centers dedicated to equipping young people with practical professional skills and foundational numeracy in order to confidently integrate youth into professional society;

- b. Providing access to structured mentorship programs connecting youth with professionals and educators to guide their personal and professional development;
  - c. Promoting access to internships and practical experiences to support youth transition into employment and social inclusion, including:
    - i. Partnering with local institutions, private sector actors, and CSOs;
    - ii. Supporting from international organizations such as the United Nations Development Program;
    - iii. Providing access to these opportunities for youth in vulnerable and conflict affected communities;
6. *Recommends* the Security Council designate a consistent Youth Advisory Council structure within all future peacekeeping and multidimensional integrated Missions that prioritizes the value of established evidence-based youth engagement in current peacekeeping missions:
- a. Focusing on increasing social trust and political inclusion to advance the impact of peacebuilding and stabilization operations;
  - b. Suggesting funding up to a 0.25% earmarked proportion by the peacekeeping fund for that mission budget;
  - c. Promoting coordination by the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (DSRSG) of that mission, also responsible to receive monthly written reports;
  - d. Supporting a membership of 18-24 year old Youth Peace Advocates proportional to the size of the deployed peacekeeping detachment subject to a determined ratio selected by the Department of Peace Operations (DPO);
  - e. Conducting with close attention to ensuring participant's security;
  - f. Being held accountable by the relevant Mission Inspector General through consistent oversight of YAC recruitment, meetings, security, and safety procedures;
  - g. Including perspectives on building resilience through mental health and psychosocial support services as provided through coordination as feasible through the United Nations Children's Fund;
7. *Encourages* an expansion in the mediatization of peacebuilding initiatives which will be managed by the Peacebuilding Support Office within the DPPA and DPO by:
- a. Promoting to the youth existing frameworks and initiatives such as the YPS Agenda, the *Youth2030 Strategy* and also existing national educational programs and resources on Peacekeeping in order to raise awareness on existing peacebuilding opportunities and strategies in conflict prevention;
  - b. Inviting governments to voluntarily collaborate with news outlets and social media platforms to make peacebuilding initiatives more visible, allowing youth to be more sensitized towards this matter;
  - c. Cooperating with the DPO and DPPA to promote peacebuilding in active and vulnerable conflict zones;

8. *Further recommends* to actively enable youth to engage in peacebuilding and conflict prevention by the implementation of regional educational programs to train youth across borders to become peace mediators to prevent conflicts from emerging or support the settlement of local conflicts, drawing and inspired from existing programs like the Youth Peace Mediators Mentoring Program from Finland and South Africa and the AU's Africa Youth Peace Ambassadors by:
  - a. Teaching youth in certified training programs designed and delivered by hosting Member States, regional intergovernmental organizations and UNITAR to recognize early warning signs of conflict as a preventative measure, promoting leadership and communication competency;
  - b. Fostering talks and mediation efforts between opposed groups and promoting open discourse in general in order to find a common ground and to promote collaboration and unity;
  - c. Inviting the implementation of scholarship programs which can incite youth to actively participate through voluntary contributions by Member States to the Secretary General's Peace Building Fund;
  
9. *Draws the attention of* Member States to the need of strengthening youth employment as a central pillar of peacebuilding by addressing unemployment, social exclusion through education, and skills development, including:
  - a. Expanding vocational education and training programs aligned with labour market needs, including developing practical skills-based curriculum in sectors such as technology, agriculture and entrepreneurship;
  - b. Promoting digital skills and innovation to improve youth access to emerging economic opportunities.



**Code:** PBC/1/3

**Committee:** Peacebuilding Commission

**Topic:** Empowering Youth as Agents of Peace

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*The Peacebuilding Commission,*

*Affirming* the important role youth play for sustainable peacebuilding as stipulated in the United Nations youth strategy *Youth2030: The United Nations Youth Strategy* (2018) executed by the United Nations Youth Office and the United Nations Youth Affairs,

*Deeply appreciative* of the *United Nations Youth, Peace and Security Agenda* adopted by the United Nations Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) and the *Strategic Action Plan on Youth and Peacebuilding* (2021) by the Peacebuilding Commission,

*Acknowledging* the contributions of shared learning to more effective peacebuilding interventions and more strategic, impactful investments by the Impact Hub,

*Approving* the *Peacebuilding Fund Youth Promotion Initiative* introduced in 2016 and the Peacebuilding Fund Strategic Plan for 2020-2024, which aimed for 25% of the funding going towards women and youth,

*Remembering* the peacebuilding architecture as established in General Assembly resolution 60/180 (2005) and 60/287 (2006) which foresees that the Peacebuilding Commission is to be supported by the Peacebuilding Support Office, which also administers the Peacebuilding Fund,

*Acknowledging* the success in substantially including youth perspectives in nationally owned peacebuilding projects such as the Peacebuilding Fund-supported initiative in Guinea, which established the country's first National Youth Council through an inclusive election model and laid the groundwork for a national action plan on youth, peace and security as well as the National Youth Parliament in The Gambia that is very involved in the peacebuilding-related national mechanism,

*Expressing appreciation* for the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment Systems for its capacity to plan by defining priority objectives, mapping the context and building the results framework, to manage and assess initiatives,

*Noting* the definition of youth as everyone under 30 years old, as per United Nations Security Council Resolutions 2250 (2015) and 2625 (2022), and that a youth-led initiative must be composed of more than 50% of youth as leaders,

1. *Recommends* to the General Assembly and the Security Council that the United Nations Youth Office and United Nations Youth Affairs expand their monitoring of the Youth, Peace and Security Agenda to additionally measure the percentage of funding from the Peacebuilding Fund that is specifically directed at initiatives that are led by youth;
2. *Encourages* the Peacebuilding Fund to make it a priority to increase the funding of youth-led initiatives in the long-term in order to reach the Peacebuilding Fund's internal target of 25% to support the empowerment of youth and women by 2035;

3. *Supports* the inclusion of youth perspectives in nationally owned peacebuilding projects in the designing, monitoring and adaptation process, drawing on positive examples of nationally owned peacebuilding projects that included youth perspectives such as the program in Guinea and The Gambia, that:
  - a. Empower organizations that can prove a local impact;
  - b. Are tailored to specific contexts and aligned with national priorities, local realities that respect local culture, and history;
  - c. Are peaceful in nature, as well as in accordance with national and international law;
4. *Directs attention* to the enhancement of the planning support for youth-led initiatives, through the encouragement of time-bound initiatives created exclusively for the resolution of post-conflict contexts, rather than for permanent purposes beyond post-conflict resolution;
5. *Promotes* the strengthening of the reporting tools between the Peacebuilding Commission and the Peacebuilding Fund through:
  - a. The establishment of methodical follow-up measures to reevaluate the funding given to a youth-led initiative based on the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System which helps in rapidly de-escalating conflicts and improving the lives of people living in the countries where these missions operate as a standardized project management practice;
  - b. A 50% landmark, which the Peacebuilding Fund would be able to reassess its funding to ensure the initiative remains viable for the Peacebuilding Commission, based on assessments from the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System.



**Code:** PBC/1/4

**Committee:** Peacebuilding Commission

**Topic:** Empowering Youth as Agents of Peace

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*The Peacebuilding Commission,*

*Acknowledging* the lack of youth representation within international peacebuilding frameworks and recognizing the definition of Youth given in General Assembly resolution 36/215 (1981), that being individuals aged between 15 and 24,

*Recalling* e-learning material platforms such as the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) SPARK (Strive. Perform. Aspire. Reimagine. Know.) program and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) Digital Learning Center,

*Noting* with concern that youth participation in formal peace processes remains largely symbolic and taking into account the underrepresented demographic of youth within United Nations organizations, missions, and forums,

*Keeping* in mind the funding issues relating to both youth and peacebuilding programs and recalling the Peacebuilding Commission's (PBC) preexisting hybrid meeting capabilities,

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) and Security Council resolution 2535 (2020), which established the Youth, Peace and Security (YPS) and recognized young people as essential partners in conflict prevention and post-conflict recovery,

*Guided* by the UNDP Youth Global Programme for Sustainable Development and Peace (Youth-GPS),

*Affirming* the importance of SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions) to promote peaceful inclusiveness among youth,

*Reaffirming* the YPS Agenda and Youth 2030 which empowers young people, fosters collaboration, and supports access to meaningful opportunities to be involved in designing and implementing peace mechanisms,

*Concerned* about the absence of continuous facilitated exchange between youth representatives worldwide,

*Encourages* collaboration between Member States, United Nations entities, regional organizations, and youth-led civil society groups to strengthen the coordination and effectiveness of youth peacebuilding initiatives,

1. *Advises* the General Assembly to establish an Annual Youth Peacebuilding Commission Summit, an ambassadorial-level meeting within the preexisting PBC meeting framework rotating between all Member States volunteering to be host of the conference;
2. *Suggests* that this annual summit allows youth delegates dedicated to peacebuilding, selected by Member States according to their own volition, to discuss their diverse priorities and concerns with members from the PBC and other leaders to:
  - a. Encouraging Member States to incorporate a variety of youth voices, such as young women and refugees;

- b. Inviting local, provincial, and national leaders and policymakers through respective Member States and youth participating in the summit, in order to connect youth perspectives in targeted briefings and consultative sessions, and further providing an open invitation to members of the General Assembly Second Committee and the Economic and Social Commission (ECOSOC);
    - c. Building on existing youth-led frameworks such as the ECOSOC Youth Forum and the Global Youth Climate Summit to facilitate dialogue on peace priorities and security among youth, field experts, and senior delegates in order to ensure equitable access and active participation and within the Annual Youth Peacebuilding Commission Summit;
    - d. Emphasizing that youth discuss all current innovations and developments in the field of peacebuilding and youth advocacy;
3. *Encourages* the establishment of a fund with the aim of helping all Member States' youth attend the summit, with voluntary donations offered by willing Member States respective with their respective capability, while also:
  - a. Encouraging the use of PBC's hybrid meeting model in order to increase inclusivity and help youth facing barriers to finances and mobility, such as those in crisis-ridden areas, further allowing youth to apply directly through the PBSO to participate independently from their governments at the summit;
  - b. Designating the need for revision of the current financial plan after 5 years, such as collective pooling of funds from interested Member States;
4. *Urges* all Member States to develop or strengthen National Action Plans on YPS, in alignment with Security Council resolution 2250 (2015), ensuring that youth engagement moves beyond symbolic participation toward meaningful integration in national peacebuilding frameworks, such as centering the recommendations of participants at the Annual Youth Peacebuilding Commission Summit;
5. *Encourages* the establishment of a digital communication and feedback mechanism to support the Annual Youth Summit to dialogue on a Youth Peacebuilding Platform to:
  - a. Facilitate year-round dialogue on issues concerning peace, pre-summit preparation, and post-summit evaluation;
  - b. Allow youth, as coordinated by the chair of the PBC, to report emerging tensions and evaluate ongoing peacebuilding initiatives, monitor the implementation of youth-led peacebuilding initiatives, and evaluate the implementation of youth-led recommendations from the Annual Youth Peacebuilding Commission Summit;
  - c. Provide a unified access point to pre-existing United Nations e-learning material.