



**United
Nations**



Agenda YPS

● Urgent need for positive peace with youth at its center

An agenda to connect the vision
with the reality of a region at peace

- 1 Where we come from
- 2 The meeting point
- 3 Where we are going

The Regional Intergenerational Meeting, held in Bogota on 27 and 28 November, was another milestone in the implementation of the Youth, Peace and Security (YPS) agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean. This process is driven by the Youth Working Group of the United Nations Regional Collaborative Platform in Latin America and the Caribbean (RCP LAC), whose main objective is to support UN country teams in improving their joint work on youth and young people.

The meeting, which brought together young activists, peacebuilders and representatives of youth organizations working for peace across the region, as well as national youth authorities from 12 governments, marked a milestone in advancing regional efforts to strengthen the meaningful participation of young people in peacebuilding and security. The participation of more than 60 youth and ministerial authorities from 22 countries in the region resulted in a roadmap for the next year of work. The voices of youth participants were heard on-site by Ms. Elizabeth Spehar, UN Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support in the Department of Political Affairs and Peacebuilding.



The event was convened by the RCP LAC together with the Government of Colombia through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Presidential Council for Youth - Colombia Joven, and also included the active participation of national and regional representatives of UN agencies, funds and programmes (UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women, ILO, UNICEF, Verification Mission), the International Youth Organization for Ibero-America (OIJ), as well as international and intergovernmental cooperation agencies.



Milestone Sequence

VS

Axis Sequence

1

In a significant step forward, the UN Security Council Resolution 2250 (December 9, 2015) recognized the crucial role played by young people in the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security.

Establishes five pillars of action to guide the work of Member States and UN entities in this area: participation, protection, prevention, partnerships, and disengagement & reintegration.

2

"The Missing Element for Peace" - Independent Progress Study on Youth, Peace and Security.

A vision of peace from an inclusive, human rights and participatory perspective that recognizes the different types of violence, including the violence of exclusion, which broadens the scope and understanding of the YPS agenda.

3

Regional Consultation on Youth, Peace and Security in Latin America and the Caribbean (May 2017, Panama) It identified the following priorities:

Investment in youth policies and generation of inclusive policies

The protection of young peace builders and young defenders of human rights

Ensure the safe and meaningful participation of young people in decision-making processes. Include in security and violence prevention policies.

Recognition of the different forms of violence and exclusion experienced by young people, especially those from marginalized communities.

Another important priority identified was the need to develop a regional narrative and Regional Agenda on the YPS that highlights the links between discrimination, exclusion, security and peace - and employment, health, education and access to justice.

¿Where we come from?



The agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean is opened from a positive peace perspective (absence of structural violence, linked to social justice) or neutral (absence of symbolic violence to give way to a culture of peace), leaving aside the negative peace perspective (absence of war - conflict - direct violence).

This puts the focus on peace as a construction rather than the absence of conflict, in line with new generation policies and youth-centered services.



4

UN Security Council Resolution 2419
(June 2018): the second resolution.

Called on all relevant actors to consider mechanisms to increase youth representation in the negotiation and implementation of peace agreements.

5

UN Security Council Resolution 2535 (July 2020): the third.

It calls for increasing the inclusive representation of young people in conflict prevention and resolution and peacebuilding and ensuring their full and effective participation, and urges Member States to facilitate inclusive and gender-sensitive safe environments for young people to engage in violence prevention activities and promote social cohesion.

It encourages them to include young people in humanitarian planning and response, particularly in the context of COVID-19.



CRUCIAL AND URGENT:

Adapting the global frameworks of the YPS Agenda to local realities and regional contexts to accelerate the implementation of the YPS agenda.

6

YPS programming handbook published in 2021 for UN practitioners.

Publication in 2022 of a guide for civil servants.



Prepares operationally and strengthens technical capacity



SOME COUNTRIES IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN ARE NOT OFFICIALLY IN ARMED CONFLICT, BUT...

There is growing concern about the alarming increase in violence and crime, which affects the citizen security and has a greater impact on adolescents and young people.

7

REGIONAL CHALLENGES TO ADVANCE THE AGENDA

Absence of regional narrative unified

It is necessary to improve peacebuilding processes by recognizing youth as resilient to violence and as creators of innovative solutions.

8

The General Secretary affirms that...

The development of regional roadmaps for gender-responsive YPS should be further strengthened, in partnership with youth organizations, movements and networks.

At the same time, from practically every country in the region, young people, organisations, authorities, networks and alliances have activated numerous strategies, actions, initiatives, projects, policies and programmes to address the situations that the YPS Agenda includes in each context:

but they recognize that the effort needs to be greater, of higher level and support and more articulated!



In a context of shrinking civic space and spaces for generating sub-regional/regional consensus, the region's youth are betting on being protagonists in the construction of their own agendas.

This is how we arrived at THE INTERGENERATIONAL REGIONAL MEETING

Bogota, November 27 and 28, 2023.



02

The point of the meeting

Notes

The Regional Intergenerational Meeting is one of the organic consequences **of the process of the YPS Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean, given the challenges that lie ahead for the region to move forward in the implementation of this common agenda and clear roadmap, the complexity of activating the appropriate mechanisms to respond to the reality of the region in terms of youth, peace and security, and the risk of continuing to perpetuate approaches that have proven to be counterproductive. The series of high-level resolutions and studies call for a major change in approach, which will require commitments and transformations at different levels.**



This is how we arrived
at this meeting
point, **in Bogotá on
November 27 and
28, 2023, which
the participants
were committed to
achieving:**

- A New Progress in the Regional Narrative on Youth, Peace and Security.
- Consensus on YPS roadmaps in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- Establishment of a regional group on YPS.
- Regional commitment to advance the implementation of the YPS Agenda.



Important fact

One of the most important milestones that the group set for the medium term was to achieve a large simultaneous regional mobilization of youth to make the Agenda visible in the context of the Summit of the Future, the Ibero-American Summit and the anniversary of the YPS Agenda in December 2024.

Thus, this document is not only a compilation of the facts and results of the event, but also intends to become an ally in this 12-month journey that we call: "From the Event to the Movement," echoing the desire expressed at the beginning of the meeting that "the event serve as an engine and not remain only in beautiful memories."

THE UNAMBIGUOUS ELEMENT FOR ROOTING THE NARRATIVE

Despite the fact that the region is generally free of war (with the exception of some countries where armed conflicts still exist), the main cause of death among young people is homicide, and we are in the region with the highest crime rate in the world.

This is a unique and peculiar reality that requires the construction of a unique and peculiar paradigm not only to resolve conflicts, but to transform them.

The peace and security situation in Latin America and the Caribbean reflects certain realities that we must highlight. Since young people and adolescents are the most affected by organized violence, insecurity and crime, it is logical that solutions can come from youth.

THE DIFFERENT CONTRIBUTION TO PRIORITY: Peace as a Result of Social Justice.

In order to promote and implement the YPS Agenda, the meeting will introduce a new dimension at the regional level: work (decent jobs) contributes to and guarantees peace. In addition, social justice makes societies and economies function better and reduces poverty, inequalities and social tensions. It plays an important role in achieving more inclusive and sustainable socio-economic development pathways, and is key to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

2

1

A methodological meeting

Notes

The methodology for the construction of the proposed goals is based on the meaningful participation of young people, human rights, and the differential approach. This participatory methodology recognized the value of:

- Plenary sessions to practice listening and sharing the events of each reality.
- Thematic sessions for conceptual deepening.
- Sub-regional sessions to build from the bottom up.
- Working groups to facilitate the participation of all voices and to effectively synthesize the contributions of all actors

Participatory storytelling

Youth

Governments

UN System

International Cooperation

OIJ

National

Alliances

Subregional

Regional

22

An Encounter on the Fundamentals – Narrative

Notes

The first meeting point for a common construction is based on the differentiating elements that allow our voice to sound Latin American and Caribbean; it also sounds Andean, indigenous, Afro and black; it sounds feminine, masculine, neutral, non-binary; it sounds, but the voice of many is not heard or understood. The voice of the youth of Latin America and the Caribbean tells many stories; it tells that violence has more to do with inequalities and inequalities than with war, and that this is what their grandmothers told them. Whispering so as not to be overheard, young people say that there are groups with a lot of power that use them to commit crimes.



Unique and diverse voices are heard, with many accents and origins; they bring the pulse of each territory impregnated in them. But they are voices that are not easily silenced, they stand up to be transformed and they know what they are saying. They know that they have rights, that they are more than a chorus of beneficiaries; they are subjects and political subjects, participants and the differentiating element of the transformation.

Voices of many shades and colors are coming, active and making themselves heard to create the alliances of a peaceful and secure region. And they are coming to compose the song of their youth, peace and security. They come to build an agenda that fills them with more joie de vivre.

We have a differentiating capital in our region of regions, a region of diversity. As historical as the inequalities are, so are the knowledge and singularities to build the narrative of our region in peace.



Youth is not a postponed moment nor are they tomorrow; they are today. That's why at the core of the agenda lies the young person, their aspirations, vulnerabilities, life project, ideas, and voice; their rights and opportunities to be part of and contribute to collective construction are present. From this core, a shift from previous paradigms towards emerging definitions of agenda components begins, stemming from a narrative of their own that transcends stereotypes.

Our

voice is...



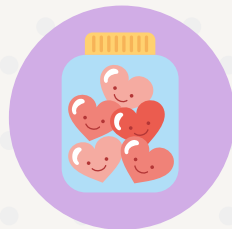
Good living



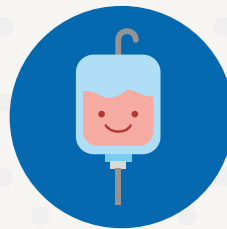
Do no Harm



Harmony



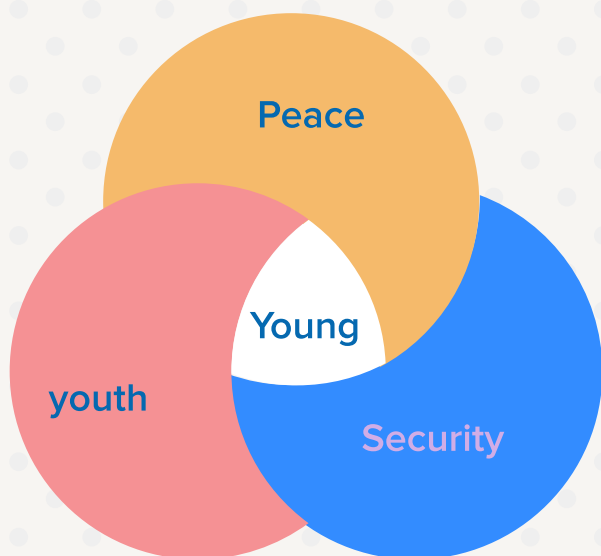
Ubuntu



Life



Proposals for life!



From this basis, the narrative unfolds, dealing first with definitions of the essential concepts.

A PROPOSAL TO SHIFT THE PARADIGM

We start from the consensus that these are not easy times to be young in the region. We need our own paradigm for our own reality. Our narrative places young people at the center and, from there, creates new definitions for youth, Peace, and Security. This begins to lay the groundwork for addressing the appropriate actions of our agenda.



Youth

At the intersection between young people and youth, networking and organisation become relevant. The pillar of effective participation, solidarity networks, and the intergenerational, intercultural and intersectoral alliances. "Young people deserve the recognition of good living as a structuring discourse for lives free of violence. Institutional violence, gender or diversity, psychological, economic, physical and sexual, must be combated with strategies relevant to the dynamics of each of them".

We define LAC youth as follows:

Authors of transformation and drivers of change, for which they require more and better capacities to enable them to play a leading role in the deployment of the agenda.

Diverse political subjects who, through participation, transformation and commitment, seek empowerment through concrete actions to build the present, and in order to do so, they must be involved in the decision-making processes that affect their lives.

Characterised by fostering organisation, collective responsibility and leadership. The Self-management and autonomy are fundamental, as are intergenerational, intercultural and intersectional alliances. They seek multiple representations in favour of a decentralisation of the institutional view.

Artificers of a new narrative, where young people stand out as the centre of their own development, effective bearers of rights, builders of peace, promoters of Human Rights... in short, part of the solution to the problem. All of this makes the youth of LAC key players in the implementation of the agenda.

You are sure to succeed in your achievements: We all learn here!



Peace



The movement driven from the centre, located in the young person, and through youth as protagonists and drivers of transformation, moves the peace narrative in the region.

Thus, peace goes beyond the definition as “absence of armed conflict”, but peace is a process of active and sustainable social construction, characterised by:

- A reality of diversity, whose starting point is identified from the historical memory of each territory.
- To be able to count on the legacy of the region's diverse ancestry.
- Be grounded in the pursuit of social, environmental and economic justice; a peace resulting from equity and inclusion.

Let your hands speak for you to the wellbeing of all.



Security

The culmination of the movement is a definitive shift in security, on whose spectrum institutional action has historically fallen. The face of insecurity for a large spectrum of the population is young, ethnic, migrant or excluded groups. The risk paradigm has been predominant in recent decades and the narrative of the agenda now seeks to shift from a negative presence of institutionality, centred on the military, police and repressive, to a positive presence of care and comprehensiveness.

We define

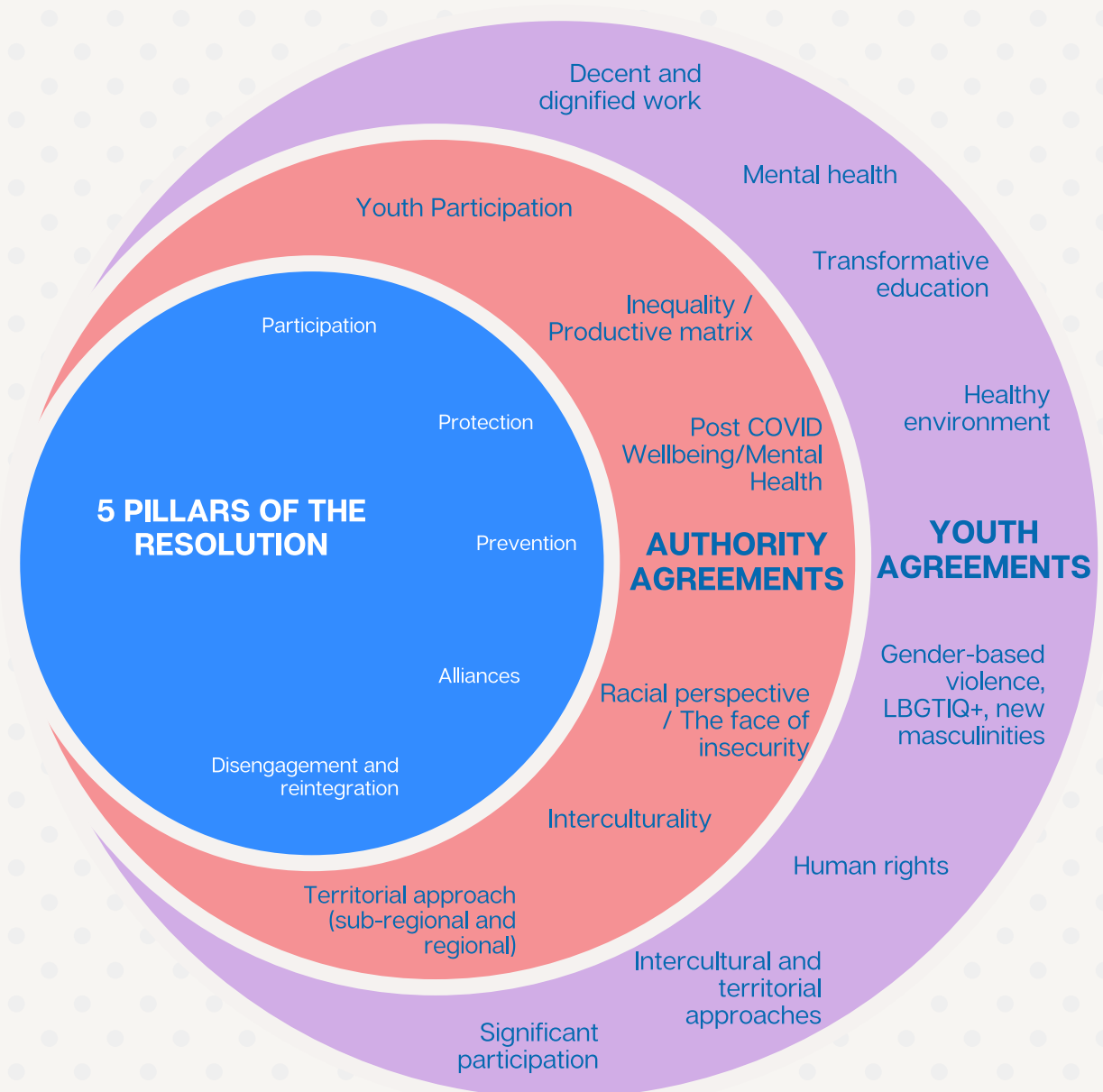
LAC youth as follows:

- Practices of care and self-care that transcend arbitrariness and achieve closeness with young people with the aim of restoring trust in states that ensure the welfare and protection of young people from violence and crime.
- Comprehensive security which, in addition to protecting life from all forms of violence, is a guarantor of goods and services, and public services that provide opportunities, employability, education and care for communities and ecosystems.
- A prospective vision capable of anticipating emerging violence, such as that which is occurring in digital spaces.
- A paradigm that cares for those who care, recognising that, in the face of institutional inactivity, young people are assuming leadership roles that put them at risk and turn them into victims of violence.

Starting from the pillars defined by the first resolution that addressed the Youth, Peace and Security Agenda, and based on the elements that support a paradigm of our own according to the reality of the realities of the region, in Latin America and the Caribbean we converge, from our practices and experiences, towards the following agreements, which are lines for the landing of the agenda and its implementation.



Narrative framework an agenda with a sense of urgency



In relation to the 5 pillars of the JPS, we in ALC converge on these points



From the point of view of Youth Authorities

The Youth, Peace and Security agenda must push governments to take a comprehensive and coherent approach to various policies; the capacity of youth institutions is not being sufficient and this gives a sense of urgency to the situation. Stronger institutions and budgets are needed to address this agenda and must be developed through an articulated process, with serious and solid agendas, and with a strong message from the United Nations System that much remains to be done.

For the Latin American and Caribbean region, the starting point is inequality. The most unequal region in the world is also the most violent in terms of crime and violence. structural violence. It is inequality that generates the circle of victims and perpetrators. Violence is a consequence of inequality, placing young people in situations of vulnerability and conflict. Peace will therefore be the result of social justice and good living, which will have understood the new covenants and guaranteed the rights of young people.

Social justice is not only the pursuit of economic development but the agglutination of justice (climate, intergenerational and gender) and the deepening of definitions and actions of harmony, good living, happiness. Gaps and gaps in education, mental health, economic, gender, racial and ethnic opportunities are the gateway to the cycle of violence.



Thus, we came to conclusions that, as countries and as a region, represent us:

- Institutional strengthening
- Productive autonomy for youth
- Human security
- Interculturality
- Well-being
- Promotion of regional spaces
- Anticipation of future violence



From the Sub-regional youth vision

The Youth, Peace and Security Agenda is conceived as a context-based agenda, capable of containing diverse conceptions of peace and security according to territorial contexts. There is growing concern about a trend towards militarisation in public security and/or closure of civic space in non-militarised countries, which challenges the rule of law and democracy.

In the contextual reading, young people highlight that the approach to the agenda must be able to contain the multiple. The crises that are happening from a rights-based approach: the climate crisis impacting rights such as food security, a clean and healthy environment; the sexual and gender-based crises; the ethnic crises; the perpetuated LGBTIQ+; economic; institutional.

Therefore, this agenda must be conceived as an instrument that guarantees rights, with an emphasis on the prevention and protection of young people, addressing violence with a focus on human security and incorporating a view towards new and emerging forms of violence. It is an agenda that should give us more reasons to live.

On the agenda, young people are agents of change who are in a position to lead transformation and generate solutions. This is how they should be seen and conceived, beyond stigmas, and this is how they should be received in decision-making spaces.



Broadly speaking, these would be regional converging themes for youth:

- Decent and
- dignified work
- Mental health
- Transformative education
- Healthy environment
- Gender-based violence, LGBTIQ+, new masculinities
- Human Rights
- Intercultural and territorial
- Approaches Meaningful participation

These are our themes convergent approaches to constructing regional narrative in JPS

- Social and restorative justice. Reconfiguring the concept of peace and security.
- Human security and human rights protection. Budgets with an emphasis on prevention and protection.
- Differential approaches, interculturality and intersectionality, territoriality.
- Environmental education and care, with an emphasis on climate change.
- Mental health, another drug policy and paradigms of harmony and good living.
- Partnerships as a necessary tool for building trust.
- National, regional and sub-regional capacity to agree.
- Strengthening democratic institutions to ensure democratic decision-making with young people. Meaningful incident participation.
- Development of critical thinking from a decolonial perspective, allowing us to return to our roots and understand our contexts.
- Looking to the future of new forms of violence.





Important fact

In line with the new definitions of youth, peace and security, let us recall its main aspects:

- Young people's participation and agency to decide on their present and future.
- The need to strengthen networks and partnerships.
- Peace as a living process under construction as a result of social, environmental and economic justice.
- Human security as a paradigm of care of young people.
- The human rights approach, democracy, the access to justice and institutional strengthening.
- Education, health, sport, opportunity and the viable life project as.

In the light of these aspects, is this an agenda of sustainable development?



Hypothesis in-depth study

In light of the changing global and regional context, where new youth are formulating new paradigms, and as discussed in the roundtables, definitions need to shift, we could explore whether Latin America positions itself as a region affected by particular violence, with a Youth, Peace and Security Agenda. and Security which is, at its core, a Youth, Peace and Sustainable Development Agenda.

23

A meeting of actors actores – mapping

Notes

The meeting brought together representatives from across the region, including many young people, leaders of movements, and representatives from civil society organizations, as well as government representatives from various countries. There was a notable presence of United Nations agencies, International Youth Organization for Ibero-America and international cooperation agencies.

We have youth representation from:

Grenada
Honduras
Trinidad y Tobago
República Dominicana
Uruguay
Belice
Brazil
Argentina
St. Vincent & Granadines
México
Bolivia
Guatemala
El Salvador
Ecuador
Venezuela
Perú
Colombia
Costa Rica
Panamá
Suriname



Government authorities from Brazil, Honduras, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Panama, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Bolivia, Guatemala and Cuba attended.



The young people in attendance are trade union leaders, human rights defenders, representatives of youth movements, ambassadors of sub-regional bodies, entrepreneurs, youth rights advocates LGBTIQ+, gender equality advocates, feminist movement representatives, environmental leaders, STEM activists, community leaders, indigenous and Afro-descendant leaders.

Governmental representation included ministers of youth, representatives of ministries, directors of youth institutes, secretaries and coordinators according to each country's institutional framework.

There was a notable participation of women at the event, as well as LGBTIQ+ people.



Indigenous, Afro-descendant, rural and urban representatives also attended!

Each participant brought with them the voice of what is happening today in a positive and constructive way around youth, peace and security in the countries and territories. The initiatives, the action networks, the leadership and, ultimately, the efforts and commitments to reverse situations of exclusion and violence and to build peace and inclusion, are the fuel on which this agenda can gain strength.



! Important fact

● Directory: a list of called contacts

There are some golden rules to belong to this list:

- Actors to empower our voices.
- Actors to strengthen the administrative and financial continuity of youth-led initiatives, and to ensure transparency and accountability mechanisms.
- Actors to guarantee and ensure the safety and physical integrity of young people.
- Actors that reinforce and complement the initiatives led by youth in the territories.
- Actors to strengthen the technical capacities of youth-led organisations.

These are important actors:

- Our peers and the communities we come from; the new youth.
- State: ministries, police and prison officials, schools, social workers.
- UN (UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, ILO, UN WOMEN)
- Civil society organisations, NGOs, voluntary work.
- Territorial networks; community-based projects.
- Private sector.

HAPPENING NOW

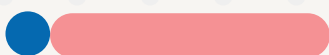
A regional picture of initiatives!



Southern Cone



Call to get into the kitchen of the agenda



Initiatives related in general to the positive presence of the State, the prevention, education and capacity building and participation.

The themes touch on racism, the rights of persons deprived of their liberty, citizenship, employability, social participation.

There are identified transversal axes: food security, digital literacy, civil documentation as a guarantee of rights, intersectionality of gender, race and class, thematic and cross-thematic networks.

On the cross-cutting agenda is the strengthening of community networks and a call for the United Nations System to go beyond the circle of organisations it always works with.





Caribbean

Partnership is a big issue and a necessary tool



Initiatives mostly related to education, capacity building for peace and skills development for working with children, youth involved in violent lifestyles and youth leadership through youth parliaments and youth councils.

Topics covered include climate change and disaster risk prevention, substance abuse, empowerment and leadership, decent work, women, peace and security, culture of peace.

The challenges are notoriously common in terms of budgets, sustainability of initiatives and degree of involvement of the organisations in charge.





Andean region

The power of culture



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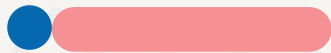
The challenges are notoriously common in terms of budgets, sustainability of initiatives and degree of involvement of the organisations in charge.





Central America and Mexico

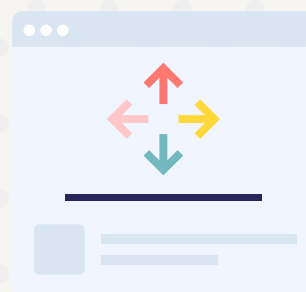
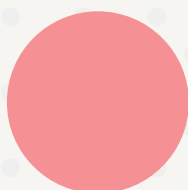
Acting on all possible fronts!



Initiatives revolving around gang issues
The main focus is on prevention, rehabilitation and the construction of legislation and instruments such as roundtables, commissions, assemblies and councils, aimed at ratifying conventions on the protection of children's and young people's rights.

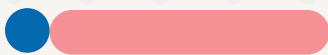
The presence of all the themes at the same time in all the initiatives is striking, highlighting the multisectoral approaches trying to influence all crises and violence, pushing for new leaderships and cultures of peace.

Nevertheless, the prevalence of challenges on the map is remarkable, a sign of the complex situation facing the sub-region, highlighting a certain institutional weakness in this regard.





Despite the strength and drive to move forward with initiatives, relevant questions emerge when it comes to the implementation of the agenda, such as, for example:



How to manage transversality, given that so many issues converge in the construction of substantive peace?

How do we implement an agenda that is not fully grounded?

How do we move forward if our voices are not safe, with the lives of peacebuilders at risk?

How do we guarantee the sustainability of actions if there is no institutional continuity, no budgets and no effective and representative youth participation?

Time for inspiration

Change is happening!



In Costa Rica, the **Civic Centres for Peace** are centres for the **Prevention of Violence and the Promotion of Social Inclusion whose objective is to contribute to the reduction of violent crime in the country, increasing the effectiveness of the police force, reducing the criminal incidence of young people in situations of risk and reducing the recidivism rate of the population in conflict with the law.** This strategy aimed at young people who are the centres is based on the ethical, conceptual and methodological basis of the Preventive Model, which is applied through a focus on rights, youth, life course and perspectives. gender-sensitive, diversity and interculturality. Its thematic axes include care, social inclusion, coexistence and a culture of peace. Young people are an active part of the centres, through institutional bodies and also through direct participation in spaces such as the Youth Forums of the centres themselves. [Link to CCP information.](#)

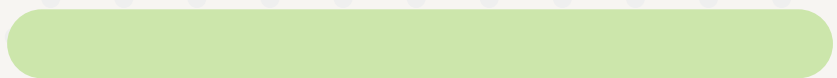


The Black Youth Alive Plan is a commitment by the Federal Government of Brazil to reduce lethal violence and social vulnerabilities affecting black youth and combat structural racism. It is a plan designed **to promote the diverse rights of black youth, with a cross-cutting and intersectoral character that aims to reduce lethal violence and vulnerabilities affecting black Brazilian youth.** It is based on a Presidential Decree and, in its design, aims to guide the implementation of public policies, for black youth. The Plan is carried out through an inter-ministerial working group and, in addition to regular meetings, workshops and sessions with experts, there is a construction dynamic consisting of participatory caravans for the preparation of the Plan, in which approximately 6,000 young people participated. All the participatory dynamics have been the main inputs to elaborate the thematic axes. The plan has been launched with presidential support, involving 18 ministries and one other national agency, 250 actions aimed at black youth and 50 goals. [Link to information on the PJNV.](#)



The project Juventudes Transformadoras en Colombia is supported by UNDP and UNFPA and aims to **promote and strengthen the participation of young people in order to increase their influence in peace-building processes and to promote the participation of young people in peace-building processes. community development in territories highly affected by the conflict and organised crime, through capacity building, institutional articulation and the generation of territorial and community commitments.** The work in the territories is approached from a human rights, gender, differential and technical perspective, which implies guaranteeing the participation of young people with criteria of parity and representation of women, Afro-descendants and indigenous people. The project is a platform that seeks to accelerate the implementation of the Peace Agenda and generate a replicable intervention model for the JPS Agenda, contextualised and grounded in the territories. It is also a showcase for the work of youth organisations and young people in the territory, promoting dialogue between institutions and the community, strengthening the political advocacy of young people, empowering organisations that are not legally constituted and generally promoting a response against the stigmatisation of young people. [Link to project information.](#)

In Jamaica, Youth Inspiring Positive Change Ja is a registered NGO that seeks positive change with respect to the YPS Agenda and the country's social challenges by youth participation in positive actions for peace building, conflict resolution, social transformation, volunteering, development, etc. The organisation mobilises and harnesses the capacities of young people to create innovative approaches to the challenges they face, ensuring that safe spaces are created for their empowerment and growth. They use capacity building tools, such as non-formal peace education and leadership skills to engage young people in their languages towards positive and constructive habits and attitudes.



03

Towards

Where are we going?

Notes

The meeting bore fruit on many levels and showed the power of action that youth and those who are institutionally involved with them are. Personal and collective, national, sub-regional and regional commitments were made. A movement was activated that acts without preconditions, without waiting for favourable scenarios or for others to assume their role, because the agenda is indeed urgent.

The Regional Horizon

Movement Last Quarter 2024
(Towards the Summit of the Future, the Ibero-American Summit, and the anniversary of the Agenda)

Declaration of Youths of Latin America and the Caribbean and Simultaneous Mobilization of Youths

Displaying the JPS agenda

December 2024 Action

(Commemoration of the JPS Agenda)

Launch of Coalition / Network of Youths from Latin America and the Caribbean of JPS

With political autonomy and building a network of alliances

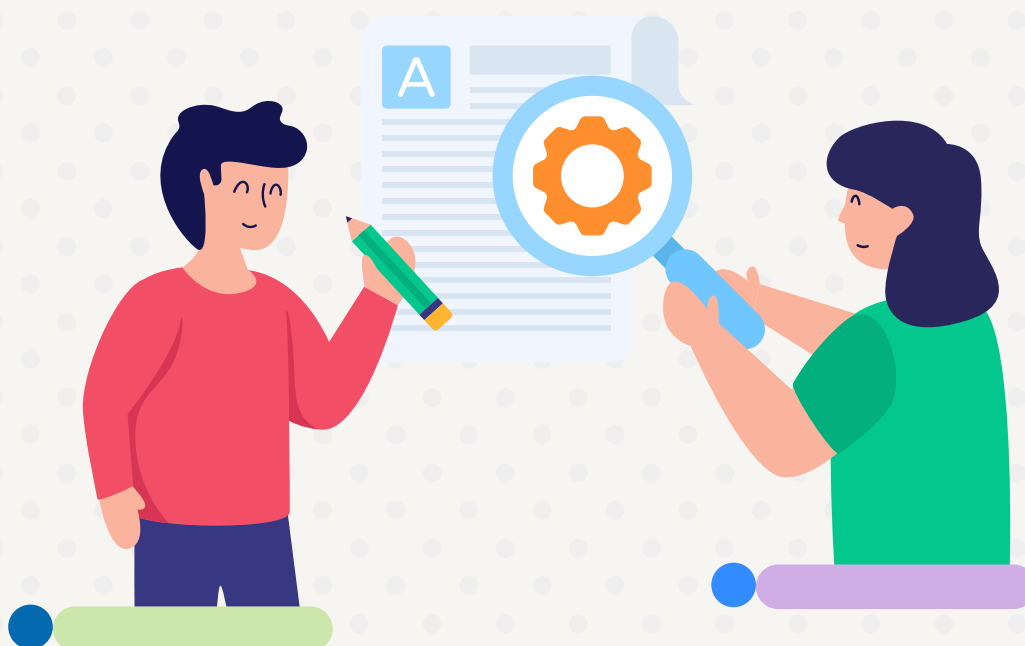
To do list

To do list

Strategic actions

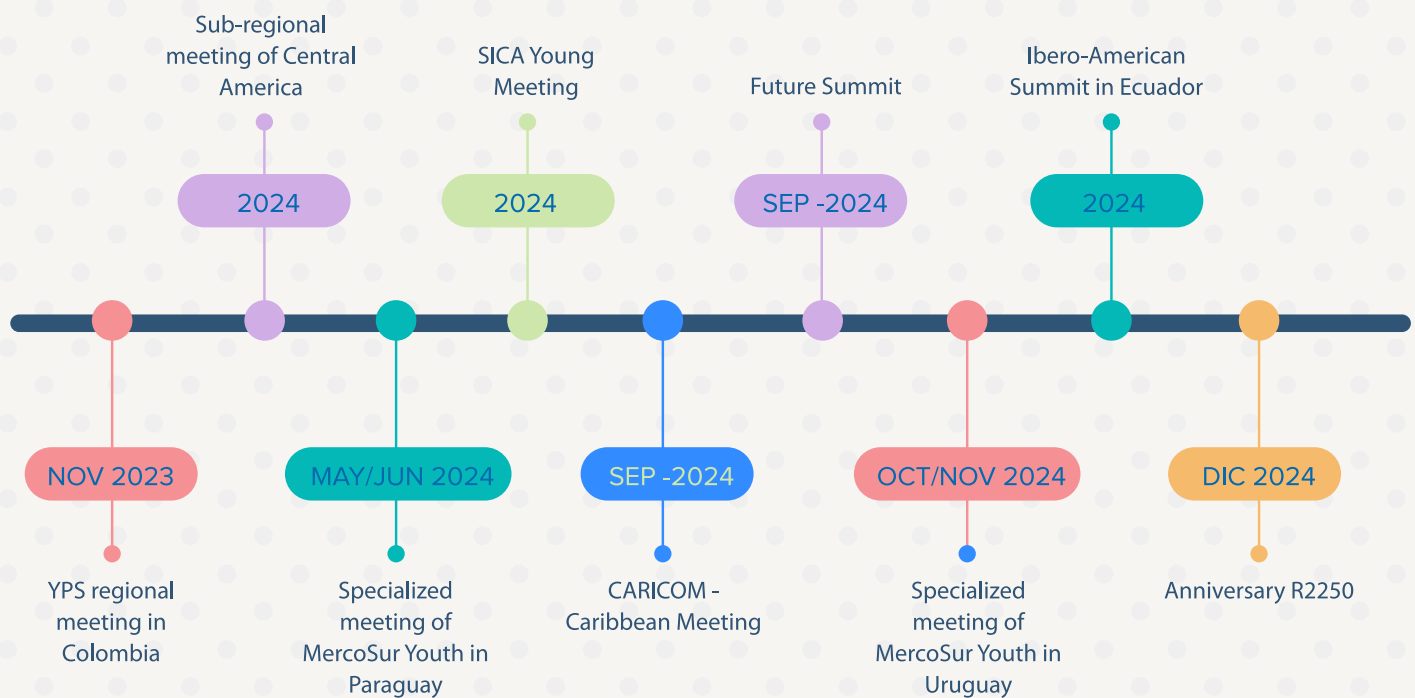
- Impact assessment that identifies replicable good practices.
- Development of a manual of regional practices.
- Definition of indicators and targets to monitor progress in the implementation of the agenda.
- Meaningful participation.

- Disseminate and socialise the results of each tranche.
- Quarterly virtual meetings of the youth network.
- Development of a working methodology for the network.
- Development of a virtual platform for meetings, monitoring of indicators, diagnosis of the situation of youth, communication and positioning of the agenda and which in general makes the actions included in the sub-regional and regional roadmaps viable.



Youth, Peace and Security Agenda for Latin America and the Caribbean

Global, regional and sub-regional milestones



Section

1

Baseline

- Receiving feedback on the work done at the JPS Regional Meeting 2023 from UN agencies and CJ.
- Socialize what the JPS Agenda is, its importance, and objectives.
- 3 months

Section

2

Diagnosis and National Consultations (at institutional and community levels)

- Diagnosis of the status of the Agenda in each country.
- Diagnosis of activities already being promoted (institutional level)
- Diagnosis of the youth situation in each country
- Definition of peace and security for youths (consultations)
- Youth perceptions.
- Mapping of relevant institutional and community actors for the JPS Agenda.
- 3 months.

Section

3

Socialization, Promotion, and Capacity Building

- Communication and dissemination of: JPS Agenda, diagnosis arising from phase 2.
- Capacity building around the JPS Agenda: at both institutional and community levels.
- 3 months

Creation of Advocacy Alliances

- Establishing national coalitions to advance the JPS Agenda with strategies for advocacy tailored to each context, from an intersectional approach.
- Exchanging experiences with benchmark countries that have made progress in implementing the JPS Agenda.
- Forming an interdisciplinary and intersectoral group (academia, government, NGOs) to drive the JPS Agenda forward.

Section

4 (6 months)

04

Conclusions and recommendations

Notes

The diversity of Latin America and the Caribbean, its sub-regions, national and sub-national realities, down to each of its territories, expressions of a multi-ethnic and multicultural reality, rather than being a challenge for the construction of a common narrative, should be approached as a pool of potential solutions, practices, and practices that can be used to build a common narrative.

and experiences to build particular solutions supported by the network of sub-regional and regional alliances. To this end, it is essential to be able to build dialogues and points of agreement between the diverse realities and sensitivities of the region.

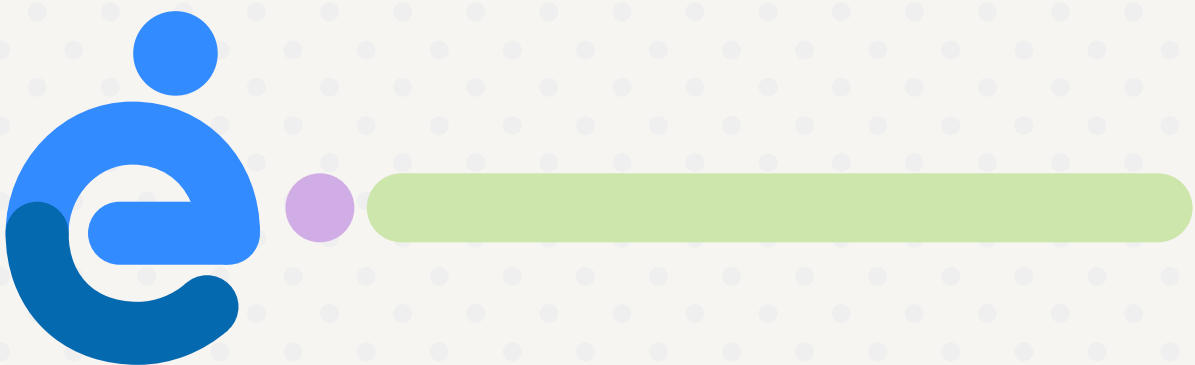
It is worth noting that young peacebuilders in the region, while taking the lead in change and assuming responsibilities where there are institutional gaps, are also victims of the violence they seek to eradicate. The urgency has the face of youth leaders who need to be protected and cared for.

It is clear that in the region there is a need to strengthen the narrative in order to turn around traditional security paradigms, stereotypes about youth and the institutional approach to peace and security. security. Peace as a living and substantive social construction process; security as an integral care network; and youth as an empowered actor. and part of the solution, already outline a new scenario from which to address public policies, the investments required, the actors called upon and the alliances that need to be created and strengthened for this agenda to become an active and transformative reality.

The roadmap resulted in a concrete and rooted work plan that invites all actors to be part of it. active participation. In the 2024 milestone sequence, the opportunities that lie ahead are of utmost relevance and it is the youth and their institutions that are recommending to international cooperation and the UN System a clear and forceful message regarding the magnitude of all that remains to be done.



In closing, and on behalf of the United Nations, Ms. Elizabeth Spehar, Under-Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support, shared the concluding panel with representatives of the young people in attendance, where she heard from The global spaces were also open for the voices of the region's youth to be heard, in order to strengthen links with other regions. Global spaces were also opened for voices from the region to strengthen links with other regions. Because alliances are more important than ever for this Youth, Peace and Security agenda to take on the relevance it should. It is time to leave 100 years of solitude behind.



agenda jps



Youth,
Peace &
Security