

Report of the OSCE PA Special Representative on Youth Engagement

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This report by OSCE PA Special Representative on Youth Engagement, Farah Karimi, aims to elaborate on the work of the OSCE PA Special Representative on Youth Engagement carried out for the period from September 2022 to July 2023. Following the results of the work during her first term and in line with her mandate¹, Special Representative focused her activities on two thematic areas: youth inclusion in decision-making processes and the Youth, Peace and Security Agenda, as well as the importance of safeguarding interests of future generations. The Report will elaborate on importance of advocating for the meaningful participation of young people in decision-making, recognizing their unique perspectives, and promoting their active engagement in shaping policies and initiatives in the context of Youth, Peace and Security Agenda. Furthermore, this report will highlight the significance of prioritizing youth voices in addressing the challenges related to peace and security. Additionally, it will emphasize the importance of considering the needs and aspirations of future generations, acknowledging their role as key stakeholders in building sustainable and inclusive societies. By exploring these essential topics, the report will further describe the activities carried out by the OSCE PA Special Representative in line with here mandate and in particular within both of these areas.

Youth inclusion in decision-making processes and Youth, Peace and Security Agenda

Engaging youth in decision-making processes and supporting their participation in policy-making is of utmost importance. Young people are the future of our societies, and their perspectives, ideas, and experiences are invaluable in shaping effective policies and strategies. By involving youth in decision-making, we ensure that their voices are heard, their concerns are addressed, and their aspirations are taken into account. This not only enhances the legitimacy and inclusivity of the decision-making process but also leads to more relevant and impactful policies that address the needs and aspirations of the younger generation.

Engaging youth in policy-making fosters a sense of ownership and empowerment, instilling in them a belief that their contributions matter and that they can actively shape their own future. By investing in the participation of youth, we not only cultivate their leadership skills and civic engagement but also create a society that is more democratic, inclusive, and responsive to the needs of all its members.

However, there are challenges and obstacles to youth inclusion in decision-making processes. Age-based discrimination and stereotypes often undermine the credibility and

¹ <https://www.oscepa.org/en/activities/special-representatives/youth-engagement>

value of youth perspectives. Many decision-makers dismiss the ideas and opinions of young people as inexperienced or lacking in understanding. Overcoming these biases requires a shift in mindset and the recognition that young people possess unique insights, innovative thinking, and a fresh perspective that can contribute to effective decision-making.

Structural and institutional barriers also hinder meaningful youth participation in policy-making. Limited access to information, resources, and platforms for engagement can exclude young people from decision-making processes. Inadequate representation and the absence of formal mechanisms for youth involvement further perpetuate their marginalization. Overcoming these challenges necessitates creating inclusive spaces where young people can actively participate, ensuring their voices are heard, and their contributions are valued. It requires fostering partnerships between youth organizations, governments, and other stakeholders to provide the necessary support, mentorship, and capacity-building opportunities for young people to meaningfully engage in policy-making.

Addressing these challenges and creating a conducive environment for youth engagement in decision-making processes is essential for the overall development and progress of societies. Empowering young people to participate in policy-making not only enhances the quality and legitimacy of decisions but also fosters a sense of ownership and responsibility among youth towards the issues that affect them. Ultimately, by embracing the perspectives and involvement of young people, we can foster a more inclusive, democratic, and forward-thinking society that benefits everyone.

In the OSCE region, youth face similar challenges in accessing formal decision-making processes. Even when they manage to break through these barriers and gain access to decision-making and leadership roles, they often encounter suspicion, intimidation, dominant behavior, and prejudice. These hurdles are further compounded in conflict areas, where young people must navigate even more intrusive obstacles that demand specific attention and targeted solutions.

Violent conflicts within and beyond the OSCE region have significant implications for young people. In these conflicts, youth often find themselves on the battlefield due to decisions made by older leaders. This instrumentalization of youth underscores the necessity for their rightful inclusion in decision-making and peace-building efforts, as any alternative scenario is inherently unjust. Conflicts also hinder access to education, particularly for those who rely on the education system for personal and professional development. The temporary loss of educational opportunities has far-reaching implications for the personal growth and social well-being of youth, especially young women. Tragically, this is exemplified in the current situation in Ukraine, where young Ukrainians, particularly women and girls in conflict areas, are targeted and exploited by organized crime groups.

The inclusion of young people in peace-building processes is vital for the attainment of sustainable peace. Young individuals bring innovative perspectives and possess the capacity to sustain peace and security as they outlive temporary equilibriums. They can

contribute to shaping positive narratives, establishing action-oriented peacebuilding measures, and transforming conflicts. The issue of conflict resolution and prevention highlights the disturbing discrepancy between the potential of youth, their interests, and their actual inclusion in political and peace-related processes. Despite various promising initiatives, this imbalance is not only alarming but fundamentally unjust. This injustice is intolerable and must be eradicated in the OSCE region as soon as possible to foster intergenerational solidarity.

The interconnection between the engagement of youth in decision-making processes and the Youth, Peace, and Security (YPS) Agenda, as well as UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 2250, is of paramount importance. The YPS Agenda recognizes the positive role young people can play in promoting peace and security, and UNSCR 2250 specifically calls for their inclusion in peace processes. By engaging youth in decision-making, we align with the principles and objectives outlined in these frameworks, amplifying their impact and ensuring that the voices of young people are not only heard but also actively incorporated into peacebuilding efforts.

The engagement of youth in decision-making processes is crucial for achieving sustainable peace. Young individuals bring fresh perspectives, innovative ideas, and a deep understanding of the issues affecting their communities. By involving them in policy-making and peacebuilding, we tap into their energy and enthusiasm, harnessing their potential as catalysts for positive change. Through their active participation, young people can contribute to shaping narratives that counter violence and extremism, promoting inclusive dialogue, and fostering social cohesion.

To fully realize the potential of youth engagement in decision-making processes and its connection to the YPS Agenda and UNSCR 2250, it is crucial to address the challenges young people face in accessing formal decision-making structures. The hurdles of suspicion, intimidation, dominant behavior, and prejudice that young people encounter must be dismantled, creating an enabling environment where their contributions are valued and respected. Additionally, efforts should be made to provide young people with the necessary knowledge, skills, and resources to meaningfully engage in peacebuilding and decision-making processes. This includes ensuring their access to education, mentorship, and capacity-building opportunities that empower them to actively contribute to peacebuilding efforts.

Youth, Peace, and Security Agenda, and UNSCR 2250 is vital for promoting sustainable peace and security. By recognizing the invaluable perspectives and contributions of young people, we enhance the legitimacy, inclusivity, and effectiveness of decision-making processes. Moreover, engaging youth in policy-making and peacebuilding endeavors aligns with the principles of democracy, human rights, and intergenerational solidarity. It is imperative to address the challenges young people face and provide them with the necessary support and opportunities to actively participate in shaping a peaceful and inclusive future for all.

Future Generations

Young people, as the current generation of youth, not only face immediate challenges but also hold a stake in the future. They will be the ones responsible for shaping and managing the world passed on to them by previous generations. Therefore, involving youth in decision-making processes and policy discussions becomes essential to create a safe and sustainable world for future.

Youth participation offers a unique opportunity to integrate the voices of young people into the development of policies, strategies, and actions that will directly impact their lives and the lives of future generations. The active participation of young people in shaping the future promotes intergenerational equity and social cohesion. By involving youth in policy discussions, their concerns and priorities can be recognized and addressed, thereby creating a more inclusive and just society. This inclusive approach also contributes to the development of human capital, as investing in education, skills development, and opportunities for youth enhances their capacity to contribute effectively to future generations' well-being.

The concept of future generations is rooted in the recognition that the decisions and actions of the present generation have far-reaching consequences for those who will come after us. It goes beyond short-term thinking and urges us to consider the long-term implications of our choices. Future generations encompass not only our immediate offspring but also the generations that will follow them, creating a continuum of responsibility towards the well-being of humanity and the planet.

Future generations face a myriad of challenges that stem from the complex global issues we currently grapple with. One of the most pressing challenges is the climate crisis, which poses an existential threat to the planet. The actions we take today to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, transition to renewable energy sources, and preserve natural resources will determine the livability of the world for future generations. Failure to address climate change effectively can result in devastating consequences, including rising sea levels, extreme weather events, food and water scarcity, and the displacement of millions of people.

Another significant challenge faced by future generations is the persistence of armed conflicts and violence. The repercussions of ongoing conflicts, if left unresolved, will have a lasting impact on the social, economic, and political stability of nations. These conflicts can lead to displacement, loss of lives, destruction of infrastructure, and the erosion of trust among communities. Creating a peaceful and just world for future generations requires concerted efforts to promote dialogue, mediation, and diplomacy, as well as addressing the root causes of conflicts such as inequality, marginalization, and resource competition.

Future generations also face the challenge of eradicating poverty and achieving sustainable development. The persistent disparities in income, access to education, healthcare, and basic services undermine social progress and hinder the realization of human potential.



Efforts must be directed towards inclusive economic growth, reducing inequalities, and ensuring that no one is left behind. By prioritizing investments in education, skills development, and social protection, we can empower future generations to break the cycle of poverty and build prosperous societies.

Moreover, the rapid pace of technological advancements brings both opportunities and challenges for future generations. The digital revolution, artificial intelligence, and automation have the potential to reshape industries, the job market, and the way we live. It is crucial to equip future generations with the skills and knowledge needed to thrive in the digital era, while also ensuring ethical considerations, privacy protection, and equitable access to technology. By embracing innovation and providing quality education that fosters critical thinking, creativity, and adaptability, we can prepare future generations for the opportunities and uncertainties of a rapidly changing world.

Challenges faced by future generations are diverse and interconnected. Addressing these challenges requires a holistic and forward-thinking approach that considers the long-term impacts of our decisions and actions. By taking proactive steps to address climate change, promote peace and social justice, eradicate poverty, and equip young people with the necessary skills, we can create a foundation for future generations to inherit a world that is sustainable, just, and prosperous. Sustainable development goals, including those related to climate action, quality education, gender equality, and social justice, are issues that are important for future generations and that young people are deeply concerned about. Recognizing and addressing these interlinkages can lead to more comprehensive and effective solutions that benefit both current and future generations.

In summary, the concept of future generations emphasizes the need to consider the interests and well-being of those who will inherit the world. Addressing the challenges faced by future generations requires proactive and long-term planning, while youth participation plays a crucial role in shaping the future and ensuring intergenerational equity. By involving young people in decision-making processes and policy discussions, their perspectives, needs, and aspirations can be integrated, leading to more inclusive, sustainable, and prosperous societies for both current and future generations.

Activities of the OSCE PA Special Representative

The Special Representative's mandate encompasses critical aspects of work related to youth and their involvement. The mandate involves providing advice to the Assembly on methods to promote the role of youth in peace and security, as well as their inclusion in decision-making processes. It also entails supporting cooperation and fostering parliamentary diplomacy on the Youth, Peace and Security agenda within the OSCE PA, specifically with young parliamentarians. Additionally, the Special Representative facilitates engagement, participation, and advocacy of young people by collaborating with both national and international counterparts, whether affiliated with the OSCE or not.



Since assuming the position of Special Representative in August 2021, a four-point action plan has been formulated to align with the mandate. The action plan aims to increase political attention towards youth inclusion, enhance coordination with OSCE delegations and Executive Structures, facilitate appropriate reporting on youth-related matters in the Assembly, and establish a network of young parliamentarians within the OSCE PA. Substantial progress has been made in implementing this action plan, as evidenced in the Annual Report titled "The distressing dichotomy between the potential of youth and their actual possibilities to meaningfully participate in decision-making and leadership," presented to the Assembly during the Annual Session in Birmingham.

During the Annual Session held in Birmingham, a resolution titled "Effective Youth Engagement Towards Secure, Inclusive, and Democratic Societies" was proposed by the Special Representative and unanimously adopted by the Assembly. The resolution was prepared and developed in close collaboration with young members of the Assembly. These young members not only represented the interests of youth but also made significant contributions to the resolution's content. The resolution acknowledges the challenges faced by young people today while emphasizing their crucial role in addressing global and regional crises. Furthermore, it calls upon OSCE states to join international efforts in upholding the participation of youth in cultivating a culture of peace, dialogue, justice, trust, and reconciliation. The document will serve as a guiding framework for the Assembly and its parliamentarians at the national level, promoting the interests of youth and increasing their participation in decision-making processes.

OSCE PA Young Parliamentarians

The network of young parliamentarians within the OSCE PA has experienced rapid development and growth. Since its establishment in December 2021, the network has convened seven meetings, six of which were held in person. These meetings either coincided with OSCE PA Statutory Meetings (such as the 2022 Annual Session in Birmingham, Autumn Meeting in Warsaw, and 2023 Winter Meeting in Vienna) or had specific thematic focuses and were hosted by the respective host Parliaments (Vienna in March 2022, Andorra in June 2022, and Armenia in November 2022). During their last meeting in Vienna hosted by the Austrian Parliament, the Network members agreed on their mandate formulated in the Statute of the OSCE PA Network of Young Parliamentarians and elected their first Board consisting of an Interim Chair and two Vice-Chairs. This marks an important step for the network in its integration into the formal structure of the OSCE PA.

Besides these formal gatherings, network members actively engage in various formats. They organize meetings with young people and civil society organizations at the national level, contribute as guest speakers to numerous events dedicated to youth issues, and liaise with their respective governments regarding youth policies. Through these engagements, network members effectively convey the challenges and concerns of young people to the Assembly, bridging the gap between young people and legislators. The success of the network is gaining recognition beyond the Assembly, as young parliamentarians are being



invited to contribute to various events and courses, sharing their experiences and expert knowledge on youth engagement. In December 2022, a network member from Andorra, Mr. Roger Padreny, was invited to a hearing organized by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe to showcase the network's initiative and share their best practices that could be utilized by the Council of Europe in their own settings. This network not only exemplifies the achievements within the OSCE PA regarding youth-related matters but also serves as a role model for other parliamentary assemblies.

Visit to UN in New York

In November 2022, the Special Representative undertook an official visit to New York, where meetings were held with UN counterparts, institutions, and national delegations. The Special Representative met with various UN stakeholders, including the UN Envoy on Youth and the UNFPA Executive Director. Additionally, discussions were held with Permanent Representatives of Finland, the Netherlands, the Slovak Republic, and Uzbekistan. The focus of these discussions revolved around enhancing youth participation, improving coordination between international organizations in youth empowerment efforts, and collaborating on the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace, and Security. In a meeting with the UN Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth, Jayathma Wickramanayake, increasing youth participation in the UN system was emphasized, along with the need for the OSCE to adopt UN best practices in working with and for youth and to develop an OSCE-wide Youth Strategy aligned with "Youth 2030: The United Nations Youth Strategy." The recently published "Be Seen, Be Heard Global Youth Report," which examines the structural barriers young people face in exercising their right to political participation, was also discussed, highlighting the role parliamentarians can play in removing such barriers. The Special Representative and the UN Envoy on Youth agreed to intensify cooperation in the area of national implementation of UN SCR 2250 on Youth, Peace, and Security, particularly through interparliamentary diplomacy.

During the New York visit, the Special Representative also had the opportunity to meet with several Permanent Representatives to the United Nations. These discussions centered around promoting youth engagement at both the national and international levels and advancing the Youth, Peace, and Security agenda. Another crucial project discussed during these meetings was the initiation of the intergovernmental process on the Declaration on Future Generations, co-facilitated by the Permanent Representatives of the Netherlands and Fiji. This initiative highlighted the role of young people as the driving force and inheritors of future generations.

Implementation of Youth, Peace and Security Agenda

One of the two key priority areas of the Special Representative's work in 2023 was the issue of implementing the Youth, Peace, and Security agenda based on UN Security Council Resolution 2250. The United Nations Security Council Resolution 2250 (2015) on Youth, Peace, and Security, unanimously adopted in December 2015, was one of the first

international attempts to recognize the essential role young people play in promoting and maintaining peace and security. The Resolution outlines five key pillars for action: participation, protection, prevention, partnerships, and disengagement and reintegration. The document calls on states to provide young people with a greater voice in decision-making processes at all levels and urges them to set up specific mechanisms to enable young people to participate meaningfully in peace processes. Recognizing the current generation of youth as the largest in world history, UNSCR 2250 points out the need for young people to be actively engaged in peace, contribute to justice, reconciliation, and lasting economic prosperity.

The aforementioned OSCE PA Resolution "On Effective Youth Engagement Towards Secure, Inclusive, and Democratic Societies" emphasizes the important role of UN Security Council Resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace, and Security and stresses the importance of its national implementation in the adoption of National Action Plans on Youth, Peace, and Security to increase domestic efforts to address the specific needs of youth and ensure opportunities for their participation in resolving peace and security. While OSCE participating States contribute to the implementation of UNSCR 2250 in different ways and at different levels, at the moment, Finland remains the only country in the OSCE area that has adopted its own comprehensive National Action Plan on Youth, Peace, and Security.

In order to facilitate awareness raising, learning, and the exchange of best practices about UN Security Council Resolution 2250 and to support parliamentarians in its national implementation and potential adoption of National Action Plans, the OSCE PA Special Representative presented an Action Plan (see Figure 1 – OSCE PA Action Plan on UN SCR2250 and Youth Peace and Security agenda).

Figure 1 – OSCE PA Action Plan on UN SCR2250 and Youth Peace and Security



On June 15, 2023, the Special Representative hosted a parliamentary web dialogue, providing OSCE PA Members with an opportunity to hear from experts and professionals about the Youth, Peace, and Security agenda and discuss the role of parliamentarians in implementing UN SCR 2250. The webinar featured a video address by the UN Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth, Ms. Jayathma Wickramanayake, and a presentation by Ms. Gracia-Romerol Ortiz Quintilla, Programme Management Officer in the United Nations Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth, who introduced the Youth, Peace, and Security agenda to the parliamentarians. The presentation discussed prospects for implementation, with a special focus on youth participation, and elaborated on the role of parliamentarians in advancing the agenda. Ms. Anu Apo, the National Coordinator for Youth, Peace, and Security in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland, showcased Finland's experience in adopting the world's first National Action Plan on Youth, Peace, and Security and shared lessons learned from their experience. Mr. Marjus Cevoli, President & Co-Founder of Sustainable Cooperation for Peace & Security and member of the United Network of Young Peacebuilders, discussed the perspectives of young people, their contribution to peace processes, and the importance of youth partnerships.²

During the event, the establishment of an **Informal Working Group on Youth, Peace, and Security** among interested parliamentarians was discussed. The working group aims to continue learning and exchanging best practices on Youth, Peace, and Security, intensify the Assembly's work on youth engagement, and promote the implementation of UNSCR 2250 at the national level. The Special Representative initiated the process of establishing the working group, inviting all interested parliamentarians to join the initiative and continue parliamentary work in this domain. The group is expected to facilitate meetings with various stakeholders to exchange best practices on implementation, organize a study trip to Finland, and develop a checklist for parliamentarians to track progress in achieving the Youth, Peace, and Security Agenda on the national level. The results of this work will be presented to the Assembly during the next OSCE PA Annual Session.³

Dialogue on Future Generations

Regarding the focus area on the future generations, the Special Representative aimed to increase awareness about their rights and needs in the context of the efforts within the United Nations in preparation for the Summit on Future Generations and the adoption of the Declaration on Future Generations. The United Nations General Assembly initiated an intergovernmental process on the Declaration, co-facilitated by the Permanent Representatives of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Fiji to the United Nations. The Elements Paper for the Declaration, prepared by the co-facilitators, outlined four groups of suggestions to be reflected in the Declaration: securing the interests of future generations,

² List of useful resources shared during the webinar can be founded in the Annexes section

³ Terms of Reference of the Working group can be found in the Annexes section.



identifying, managing, and monitoring major global risks, long-term sustainable development, and suggestions for taking forward the Declaration.

To address these issues, the Special Representative, together with OSCE PA Vice-President Askar Shakirov, organized an **online parliamentary dialogue on future generations** on April 5, 2023. OSCE PA Members had the opportunity to hear from experts and professionals, discuss the prospects for the Declaration on Future Generations, learn about best practices in promoting the interests of future generations, particularly within the parliamentary dimension, and discuss the OSCE PA's contribution in this domain. The webinar focused on safeguarding the interests of future generations and exchanging best practices in promoting their rights within the parliamentary dimension.

During the event, participants emphasized the urgent need to develop long-term policies and solutions to address current emerging crises, ensuring the safety and welfare of future generations. They also discussed the prospects for adopting a Declaration on Future Generations and its preparation process, transformation of legal institutions and decision-making mechanisms with a long-term vision, the role of young people in shaping future policies, and showcased best practices in parliamentary modernization. The discussions contributed to the joint **draft resolution "On Future Generations"** proposed by the Special Representative on Youth Engagement and the Special Representative on SDGs, Vice-President Askar Shakirov, to be discussed during the upcoming OSCE PA Annual Session in Vancouver. The draft resolution emphasizes the need to prioritize the rights and interests of future generations in political decision-making, calls on participating states to recognize and commit to the interests of future generations, intensify efforts in achieving sustainable development goals, assess existential risks, and adopt a Declaration on Future Generations. It also encourages the establishment of institutional mechanisms, parliamentary committees, and groups to assess the long-term impact of policies, promote evidence-based decision-making, and apply strategic foresight. Additionally, it suggests capacity-building activities and the creation of a platform within the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly to enhance awareness of long-term thinking in policymaking. The Assembly is expected to intensify its work on future generations, especially in light of the upcoming Summit on Future in September 2024.

Annex 1:

OSCE PA Special Representative on Youth Engagement

Terms of Reference

OSCE PA Informal Working Group on

Youth, Peace and Security

BACKGROUND AND FOCUS

Youth issues have featured on the OSCE and OSCE PA political agenda over the last few years, notably through a series of declarations, which recognized the role young people can play to support participating States in implementing OSCE commitments in all three dimensions of the OSCE.⁴ The OSCE PA has already emphasized the critical importance of the active participation of young people in decision making, and recognized that the continued stability and security of all OSCE participating States rests primarily on today's children and youth.⁵ This requires stronger involvement of all the participating States, in order to provide greater support for and to foster youth encounters and youth exchange.⁶

The United Nations Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) on Youth, Peace, and Security unanimously adopted in December 2015 was one of the first attempts on international level to recognize the essential role young people play in promoting and maintaining peace and security. The Resolution outlines five key pillars for action: participation, protection, prevention, partnerships and disengagement and reintegration. The document calls on states to provide young people with a greater voice in decision-making processes at all levels and urges to set up specific mechanisms to enable young people to participate meaningfully in peace processes. Recognizing the current generation of youth as the largest in world history, UNSCR 2250 points out to the need of young people to be actively engaged in peace, contribute to justice, reconciliation, and lasting economic prosperity.

OSCE PA Resolution on Effective Youth Engagement Towards Secure, Inclusive and Democratic Societies⁷ emphasizes the important role of UN Security Council Resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security and stresses the importance of its national implementation in

⁴ OSCE MC Declaration No. 5/15 (Belgrade), [Evaluation of the OSCE's Work With and For Youth - Synthesis Report](#) (2020)

⁵ Luxembourg Declaration and Resolutions adopted by the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly at the Twenty-Eighth Annual Session (2019)

⁶ Tbilisi Declaration and Resolutions adopted by the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly at the Twenty-Fifth Annual Session (2016), Resolution on a Shared Priority: Fostering Peace and Security through Enabling Young People to Reach their Full Potential", Adopted by the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly at the Twenty-Seventh Annual Session (2018)

⁷ Birmingham Declaration and Resolutions adopted by the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly at the Twenty-Ninth Annual Session (2022)

adoption of National Action Plans on Youth, Peace and Security in order to increase domestic efforts to address the specific needs of youth and ensure opportunities for their participation in resolving peace and security. While OSCE participating States contribute to implementation of UNSCR 2250 in different ways and levels, at the moment, Finland is the only country in the OSCE area that adopted its own comprehensive National Action Plan on Youth, Peace and Security.

On 15 June 2023, the OSCE PA Special Representative on Youth Engagement hosted a parliamentary web dialogue, where OSCE PA Members have an opportunity to hear from experts and professionals about the Youth, Peace and Security agenda and discuss the role of parliamentarians in implementation of UN SCR 2250. The event brought together members of parliaments and experts for a discussion on the critical role of young people in promoting peace and security and as well as on the implementation of UN SCR 2250 on national levels. The event in particular discussed a proposal of establishment of an Informal Working Group on Youth, Peace and Security among interested parliamentarians with the aim to continue learning and exchange of best practices on Youth, Peace and Security, intensify Assembly's work on youth engagement and to promote implementation of UNSCR 2250 on national levels. Special Representative initiated the process of the establishment of the working group inviting all interested parliamentarians to join the initiative and continue parliamentary work on this domain. It is expected the group will facilitate meeting with various stakeholders to exchange the best practices on implementation of Youth, Peace and Security, organize a study trip to Finland and develop a checklist for parliamentarians to track progress in achievement of Youth, Peace and Security Agenda on national level. Results of this work will be presented to the Assembly during the next OSCE PA Annual Session.

Goals and objective of the working group

The working group will aim to achieve following goals and objectives:

Goals:

1. Facilitate learning and exchange of best practices among parliamentarians on youth, peace, and security issues within the OSCE region.
2. Strengthen national progress and implementation of youth, peace, and security initiatives through monitoring and follow-up mechanisms.
3. Foster collaboration and peer support among parliamentarians to promote effective youth participation in peacebuilding processes at the national level.

Objectives:

1. Enhance knowledge and understanding:
 - Conduct capacity-building activities, including workshops, webinars, and expert presentations, to enhance parliamentarians' understanding of youth, peace, and security issues and effective approaches.

- Promote cross-country and cross-party learning by facilitating exchanges of experiences, lessons learned, and best practices.
2. Establish a monitoring and follow-up mechanism:
 - Develop a parliamentary framework for monitoring and tracking national progress in implementing youth, peace, and security initiatives.
 - Establish a reporting system for parliamentarians to share updates and achievements at the national level.
 3. Support national action plans:
 - Advocate for the development and implementation of comprehensive national action plans on youth, peace, and security, aligned with relevant international frameworks and resolutions.
 - Share examples of successful national action plans to inspire and guide the development process.
 4. Foster parliamentary dialogue and coordination:
 - Establish a platform for regular parliamentary dialogue and coordination on youth, peace, and security issues within the OSCE region.
 - Facilitate information sharing, joint initiatives, and peer support among parliamentarians.
 5. Promote youth participation and inclusion:
 - Advocate for the meaningful participation of young people in decision-making processes related to peace and security.
 - Encourage the creation of platforms and mechanisms that enable young people to contribute their perspectives and ideas.
 - Support initiatives that strengthen youth-led organizations and networks working on peacebuilding and conflict resolution.

Timeline

The Working group will implement its activities during the period from September 2023 to June 2024

Membership of the Working Group

The group is open to all OSCE PA members interested in learning about Youth, Peace and Security agenda, engagement of young people in decision-making processes and promotion of youth interests internationally and domestically.

All members interested in joining the working group should write to Mr. Manuchekhr Salokhudinov, Programme Officer in the OSCE PA International Secretariat:

manuchekhr.salokhudinov@oscepa.dk

Annex 2.

Web Parliamentary Dialogue

Implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 2250 and Youth, Peace and Security Agenda: Role of Parliamentarians

List of useful resources:

1. [UNSC Resolutions | Youth4Peace Portal](#)
2. [Progress study | Youth4Peace Portal](#)
3. [High-Level Global Conference on Youth-Inclusive Peace Processes - Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth \(un.org\)](#)
4. [IF I DISAPPEAR - Global Virtual Solutions](#)
5. [Call to Action: Young Women's Political Participation and Leadership - Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth](#)
6. [Be Seen Be Heard: A global campaign promoting youth participation in public life. \(beseenbeheardcampaign.com\)](#)
7. [YPS-guide-for-public-officials-1.pdf \(un.org\)](#)
8. [Finland's National Youth Peace and Security Plan](#)
9. [Presentation by UN OSCGEY](#)
10. [Presentation by UNOY](#)

Annex 3.

OSCE PA Webinar

Dialogue on Future Generations

List of useful resources:

1. [Elements Paper for the Declaration For Future Generations prepared by co-facilitators of the intergovernmental process on the Declaration on Future Generations, Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Fiji to the United Nations](#)
2. [Policy Brief - Toward a Declaration on Future Generations, by Thomas Hale, Finlay Moorhouse, Toby Ord and Anne-Marie Slaughter](#)
3. [Presentation by Professor Thomas Hale](#)
4. [Our Common Agenda Policy Brief#1 - To Think and Act for Future Generations](#)
5. Communications by co-facilitators of the Declaration on Future Generations
6. Web-page of School of International Futures
7. Web-page of Next Generation Foresight Practitioners
8. Report on Features of effective systemic foresight in governments globally
9. Assessment Framework "Fair Public Policies for all generations"
10. Future Checks
11. Maturity Matrix for the implementation of the Well-being of Future Generations Act
12. A Review into Welsh Government's implementation of the Well-being of Future Generations Act "A government fit for future generations"