



PROGRESS STUDY ON YOUTH, PEACE AND SECURITY

mandated by Security Council Resolution 2250

Updated Concept Note
March 2017



1. Background

In 2015, one out of every 6 people worldwide was aged between 15 to 24 years and the median age of the global population was 29.6 years of age.¹ Yet, across the globe, the vast majority of young people are excluded from – or on the margins of – mainstream political, economic and social platforms and processes. This burgeoning youth population has largely been characterized as a “youth bulge problem”. Young men in conflict-affected societies have predominantly been viewed through negative stereotypes, which portray them as the primary perpetrators or the potential “spoilers” of delicate peace processes. For their part, these stereotypes project young women primarily as passive victims.

These stereotypes have become particularly entrenched as a result of an era in which “violent extremism” associates young people with vulnerability and impressionability on one hand, and a proclivity to unbridled violence on the other. This is resulting in a cocktail which induces fear and suspicion, and associates youngsters with a brutal exercise of power, rather than the often very real experiences of exclusion and marginalization. Yet all these stereotypes and prevailing narratives misrepresent the lives and world views of the vast majority of young men and women – who are not engaged in violence, who in fact reject it, and who for a number of them are proactively involved in sustaining peace.

2. Mandate: Resolution 2250

In December 2015, the United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted, under the leadership of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, [Resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security \(YPS\)](#). This resolution is the first fully dedicated to recognizing the important and positive role young women and men play in the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security.

It recognizes that the energy and creativity of young people should be harnessed and actively engaged in shaping lasting peace and contributing to justice and reconciliation, and that a large youth population presents a demographic dividend that can contribute to lasting peace and economic prosperity if inclusive policies are in place.

SCR 2250 acknowledges that the growth of violent extremism, especially amongst young women and men, threatens stability and development, and can often derail peacebuilding efforts, and foment conflict. The Resolution stresses the importance of addressing the conditions and factors leading to the rise of violent radicalization extremism amongst youth. It also notes the important role young women and men can play as positive role models in preventing and countering violent extremism. A reference to the Secretary-General’s Plan of Action to Prevent Violent

¹ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs/Population Division 1 World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision, Key Findings and Advance Tables

Extremism to integrate youth's participation, leadership and empowerment as core to the United Nation's strategy and responses, is included.

SCR 2250 defines youth as 18-29 years old, and notes the variations of definition of youth at national and international levels, also referencing the definition of youth in GA resolutions A/RES/50/81 and A/RES/56/117.

Security Council Resolution 2250 specifically identifies five main pillars for action:

Participation: calling on Member States to involve young people in conflict prevention and resolution, in violence prevention and in the promotion of social cohesion. Member States are urged to consider ways to increase representation of youth in decision-making at all levels.

Protection: recalling the obligations to protect civilians, including young people, during armed conflict and in post-conflict times, and in particular from all forms of sexual and gender-based violence.

Prevention: urging the facilitation of enabling environments, investments in socio-economic development and quality education for young women and young men, and the creation of mechanisms to promote a culture of peace, tolerance, intercultural and interreligious dialogue that involve youth.

Partnership: highlighting the need to increase political, financial, technical and logistical support for the work with young peacebuilders by relevant UN entities as well as regional and international organizations. It also highlights the importance of partnering with youth, local communities and non-governmental actors in countering violence extremism.

Disengagement and reintegration: for young women and men directly involved in armed conflict, including through youth employment opportunities, inclusive labour policies, national youth employment action plans in partnership with the private sector, relevant education opportunities, and support for youth-led and peacebuilding organizations as partners in youth employment and entrepreneurship programs.

SCR 2250 requests the Secretary-General *"to carry out a progress study on the youth's positive contribution to peace processes and conflict resolution, in order to recommend effective responses at local, national, regional and international levels"*. The Resolution further requests the Secretary-General to make the results of this study available to the Security Council and all Member States of the United Nations.

3. Objectives and Core Research Questions

Beyond a Study – a Strategy for the Implementation of UNSCR 2250

The request for a Progress Study (hereinafter: the Study) comes at a highly opportune time, as today's generation of youth is the largest the world has ever know, in absolute numbers,

representing 18 per cent of the world’s population. Many countries with the largest proportions of youth today are among the poorest in the world.²

Both Security Council Resolution 2250 and the Study are premised on the fact that, **thus far governments and the multilateral system have been challenged in effectively accessing, working with and fully including young people in peace and security contexts**. The Progress Study on Youth, Peace and Security is seeking to address this critical gap and to help overturn the negative stereotypes that have been cast upon young people.

The Study is being undertaken as an **independent, evidence-based and participatory research process**, and will produce an operational and strategic report proposing a **forward-looking agenda for the international community**. It offers a unique and important opportunity for innovation within the international community and is much more than a study or a policy document. It is an opportunity to develop a **strategy for inclusion** through action-based research, in order to support the **practical implementation of UNSCR 2250** – not just in the years ahead, but for decades to come.

The Study will be firmly anchored to an analysis of how young women and men are involved in peacebuilding practices on the ground and will propose concrete operational directions for the peace and security community to work with young people in new and innovative ways.

A System-Wide Approach — Contributing to Larger Policy Discussions

With the recent adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the international community agreed on a new vision for development based on a transformative international partnership for action.

The Progress Study will make an essential contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the advancement, in particular of “peaceful, just and inclusive societies” – by fostering the contributions of young people to conflict prevention, social justice, reconciliation, inclusion and sustainable peace in general.

The Study, through a strong focus on the role of young people in conflict prevention (one of the five pillars of SCR 2250), will also contribute to “sustaining peace” as recently defined by United Nations Member States at the conclusion of the 2015 Peacebuilding Architecture Review (A/RES/70/262 and S/RES/2282 (2016)). Prevention is at the heart of Resolution 2250 and the Youth, Peace and Security agenda, and key to the success of this is the need to **counter the violence of exclusion**. Generating a global platform for young people to raise their voices, demonstrate their resilience, enact their agency and show us how they lead in their communities to build sustainable peace, are some of the ways in which the Study will contribute to the prevention of violent conflict and exclusion.

² UNFPA, [State of the World Population 2014](#).

Resolution 2250 builds upon and extends the work of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security (WPS), demonstrating the imperative of *inclusivity* in matters of peace and security, the crucial contributions of civil society actors and opening up avenues of participation for traditionally excluded actors – such as women and young people. The YPS agenda is an age-responsive approach, which can support the WPS agenda in differentiating the unique experiences of young women and young men. By the same token, it is imperative that the YPS agenda appreciate the diverse gender roles and experiences among youth. These two peace and security agendas are therefore inextricably linked, with the YPS agenda re-emphasizing the pivotal role women of all ages have - and must continue to have - in conflict management, conflict resolution and sustaining peace.

Overarching Research Questions

The following are the overarching research questions that the Study will address:

- What are the main peace and security challenges that young women and men face, and how do these impact their lives (locally, nationally, regionally or globally)?
- What factors prevent or inhibit the involvement of young women and men in building peace and contributing to security? And what factors could promote and support young people's active involvement in building peace, preventing violence and contributing to positive social cohesion in their communities, societies and institutions?
- What are the peacebuilding and violence prevention activities, initiatives and projects being undertaken by young people, and what is their impact?
- What do young people recommend to enhance the contribution and leadership of young men and women to building sustainable peace and preventing violence? Do they have particular views on how their government, State Institutions, civil society organizations, media or the international community, could help to support these contributions?

4. Partnership and Participation Strategy

An inclusive partnership approach underpins the Study and the development of a strategy for implementing UN SCR 2250 – involving UN entities, Member States and a variety of civil society organizations and stakeholders. At its center, however, are young people – which demands that the Study relies on and prioritizes a research methodology that maximally expands the direct involvement of young men and women themselves.

Listening Down and Speaking Up

If a key goal of UNSCR 2250 is the fuller inclusion of young people in peace and security, then it is imperative that the Progress Study models this intent through an inclusive and participatory methodology. Young people must be given an opportunity to substantively contribute to the discussions on the main peace and security issues facing their communities, and to identify

solutions for – and indicators of – progress for the YPS agenda. The participatory nature of the Study should reflect the value, importance and practice of consulting young people as a way to redress their historical marginalization and political exclusion.

It is not possible to consult all of the world's youth, but it *is* possible to organize selective participatory research processes and consultations at regional and national levels, as well as enable those in civil society organizations to hold youth-based focus groups in the different countries in which they operate. The Progress Study offers a unique opportunity to realize the UN's objective of improving its work with civil society organizations, and to pioneer and deepen their work with youth-led organizations.

The Study needs to prioritize a strategy for accessing the voice, as well as enabling the agency and leadership, of young people themselves - rather than further marginalizing young men and women by speaking *about* them. This places the participation of young people at the heart of the methodology for the Study. It also prioritizes the need to expand access to the perspectives of young men and women as much as possible: not merely the easily accessible youth elites, but making every effort to access and listen to the “hard to reach” young people. In a context where governments and the multilateral system have frequently lost the confidence or trust of young people – particularly in conflict-affected societies – it is especially important that the Study utilizes innovative means to connect with these “hard to reach” young men and women, often through the civil society organizations that have built their trust and consequently have unique “behind the curtain” access to these stakeholders. (It is critical to note here, that “hard to reach” should not be treated as synonymous with “lost”, “dysfunctional” or “radicalized” youth. In fact, this often applies to young people whose contributions to social cohesion and to peace may be easily rendered invisible.)

As the Study is conceived as a vehicle for policy development and as a means to develop an operable and practical implementation strategy for UN SCR 2250, a central principle is not only to “listen down” but also to “speak up” at the policy level – locally, nationally and globally. This demands that the methodology for the Study also prioritizes building the partnership and buy-in of Member States and UN entities that will be critical to implementing the recommendations of the Study and to meeting the commitments demanded by SCR 2250. This necessitates that the methodology engages these stakeholders, and cultivates their support, partnership and dialogue. and.

Key Partners and Stakeholders

The approach described above demands an expansive commitment to partnership that might test the usual boundaries for how such a Study is traditionally undertaken. On one hand, it necessitates working with *civil society partners* with strong trust-based relationships to local actors in various countries - particularly in the field of sustaining peace – and access to young men and women who would ordinarily not find a voice in such processes. On the other hand, it requires a particular commitment to reaching out to *youth-led and youth-run organizations*. In the name of both creativity and innovation – as well as a commitment to not squandering resources by reinventing the wheel – it is also imperative that the Study accesses and works

closely with *scholars, experienced practitioner-experts and policy think-tanks*, in order to broaden the knowledge base upon which it can draw in developing the strategy for implementation of SCR 2250.

Furthermore, for the Study to succeed at positioning young people effectively as a priority for sustainable peace and within the multilateral system, this agenda should become a strategic priority for the UN, seeking to draw on the *cumulative effect of a collaborative approach towards a common strategic goal*. This demands more than just “mainstreaming” youth, with the concomitant risk that the issue is simultaneously everywhere, but nowhere does it get the attention and prioritization that it requires. However, it should also avoid the pitfall of segmenting youth as a specialized “sector” as if young people did not have a stake and a key role in *all* the areas of business of the multilateral system.

Finally, and very importantly, the YPS Study should harness the buy-in, commitment and innovation of *member states* as critical stakeholders in this endeavor, and to ensure that the recommendations are translated into effective implementation. The Study thus needs to be firmly positioned in the heart of *the triangle of policy, practice and scholarship*.

5. Methodology and Research Activities

The Progress Study employs a mixed methods research approach, including direct consultations with young people, country-specific research, quantitative data and thematic analysis.

5.1 Consultations and focus group discussions with youth

Consultations and focus group discussions with young people for the Progress Study are intended to ensure that the Study itself models the forms of engagement it proposes, and fully reflects young people’s perspectives on peace and security issues.

Global Survey and Mapping of Youth-led Peace Organisations and Initiatives

A [Global Survey and Youth Mapping](#), currently undertaken by the United Network of Young Peacebuilders (UNOY) and Search for Common Ground (SfCG), will provide a first overview of youth-led peacebuilding initiatives and priorities. UNOY and SfCG have launched a large-scale questionnaire of youth peace organisations and initiatives, which will provide an illustrative mapping of youth-led civil society organizations and initiatives aimed at building peace and preventing violence within various regions, as well as the vision of young people for the future development of peace and security in their communities and beyond. The Survey is collecting information on five different facets of the work of youth-led organizations and initiatives: Profile, Areas of work and methods, Results and impact, Challenges and issues and Recommendations. The survey was launched in November 2016 and is now closed. The data gathered has been entered directly into a database and is being used to produce an analytical report about the “state of play” for youth peace organizations in the regions surveyed. This report will highlight what youth-led organizations are involved in the challenges they experience and key

recommendations for the sector on how best to invest and support their efforts. The report is expected to be available by the end of March 2017.

Focus Group Discussions with “Hard to Reach” Young Men and Women

An informal coalition is being organized with peacebuilding organizations that have solid partnerships with local organizations and an established track record of working with young people on the ground in multiple countries. These organizations offer unique access to young men and women who may otherwise not be included in global-level processes and studies.

The objective is to organize between 3 and 5 focus group discussions (FGDs) with various “hard to reach” youth in approximately 20 countries. These may be with young former combatants, young women, young forced migrants, young men and women in security institutions, young prisoners, rural and indigenous youth, students, out-of-school youth, etc. A number of organizations are committed to this endeavor, including: Search for Common Ground, Conciliation Resources, Interpeace, World Vision, Mercy Corps, Saferworld and ACCORD. UN partners (such as UNHCR, UNFPA, UN Women, UNDP and others) and several national organizations have indicated interest in participating and supporting these FGDs. Furthermore, several members of the Advisory Group for the Study will also help to host and run focus group discussions in the countries and localities where they have similar unique access. A FGD guidance has been designed to assist the facilitators of the FGDs and to ensure that the research process is consistent and provides comparable data, whilst remaining true to the specificity of local contexts.

National and Regional Consultations

Regional Consultations are being organized in all regions with selected young men and women. These two to three day long Regional Consultations are being co-led by UNFPA and UNDP, and co-organized, supported and funded by various UN entities and regional partners. The involvement of civil society partners is also a priority in the organization of these consultations. A first Regional Consultation was undertaken for the Arab States Region in December of 2016 in Amman. Consultations are being planned for Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Africa and Western Europe in the coming months. A Toolkit has been designed to assist facilitators and organizers for these consultations, including in the selection of participants, the key questions to be discussed, guidance on facilitation, a template for the final report, etc. It is also hoped – subject to funding availability – to undertake a few illustrative national-level youth consultations, through partnerships between civil society organizations, UN country offices and Governments. On-line consultations are also being planned using the youth4peace.info platform described further below.

5.2 Country-specific research

Country Case Studies

A series of at least 10 country case studies are being commissioned to organizations and/or individual experts. These country case-studies will document young women and men’s involvement in peace and security issues in a specific country context, through desk research,

review of available country-level data and key informant interviews. Ideally, country case-studies will also draw on some focus group discussions with youth, and a validation process involving young people to discuss the draft report before it is finalized.

Inputs from Member States and UN entities

Member States and UN entities are invited to share information about the work they do to support the involvement and leadership of young women and men in building and sustaining peace, preventing violence, supporting social cohesion, etc. The objective is to gather data on country-specific initiatives and programmes. Member States and UN entities are also invited to share key issues and recommendations for local and national governments, and the international community (UN Security Council and General Assembly) related to the engagement of young women and men in peace and security. The information provided will be analysed to feed into the Study.

The Member States questionnaire is available at <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/W8VPGFQ>

The UN entities questionnaire is available at <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/S7GYRYK>

5.3 Assessing Quantitative Data

It is critical to draw on or commission (subject to budget availability) quantitative studies to supplement the qualitative methodology defined for the youth participation strategy. The Lead Author and Secretariat are in discussions with a variety of scholars, think-tanks and survey/quantitative research experts, to evaluate what macro-level and country-level quantitative data is available that can be effectively disaggregated by age and gender in order to feed into the analysis of the Study. To varying degrees of detail, these discussions have included: Gallup, the Households in Conflict Network (HiCN), the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative (HHI), the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) and the Center for Sustainable Peace and Democratic Development (Seed). Explorations are also on-going on the possibility of a research paper aimed at assessing empirically the differential effects of violent conflict on young people (adolescents and young adults) and the levels of fragility, adaptation and resilience displayed by young people in conflict zones. This research would entail a review of the literature, comparative empirical analysis of 4-5 case studies on the effects of armed conflict on adolescents and young adults, and the empirical analysis of the effects of young people's roles during and after armed conflicts in supporting or promoting peace and stability in their communities.

Survey-based data (both household-level surveys and perception survey data) is also a critical mechanism – through random sampling – to extend the participation of young men and women in the research. This data can also offer a crucial opportunity to enable youth themselves to shape the definition of assessment criteria for evaluating progress on the implementation of UNSCR 2250. An important step in the reflection around quantitative data would be to bring together experts to assess the available quantitative data on youth, peace and security, as well as to make recommendations for how to fill data gaps in order to ensure that the implementation and assessment of UNSCR 2250 can be driven by quality information and data.

5.4 Thematic Portfolio

The Progress Study is also drawing on the thematic expertise of scholars and practitioners to analyze key areas related to the Youth, Peace & Security agenda. The Advisory Group and the Steering Committee are both critical interlocutors in this regard. The Study will draw on available expertise and scholarship, as well as target group discussions and consultations on key thematic issues, so as not to “reinvent the wheel”.

Numerous partner organizations have undertaken to develop thematic background papers as well as and country-level analysis, to inform the Study and also help guide their own institutional thinking around youth, peace and security. These papers will provide background research, specific evidence, analytical thinking and recommendations on specific themes and topics related to the YPS agenda. While thematic paper findings and conclusions will feed into the Study, they will not become stand-alone chapters or sections of the Study (however, they will all be made publicly available on the website for the Study). So far, 25 such background thematic papers are being developed, including (but not limited to): a paper by Berghof Foundation and Finnish Church Aid on “youth spaces” of mediation and dialogue, an analysis of the gender dimensions of the YPS agenda commissioned by UN Women, a research on YPS in the United States undertaken by a team of graduate students from Columbia University / School of International Public Affairs, an analysis of on the relationship between inclusivity in parliaments through youth participation and peace and security, undertaken by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), an analysis of the relationships between the demographic dividend and the peace dividend, etc. The full list of papers being developed by partner organizations is in Annex 5.

5.5 Constituencies and Geographic Coverage: Selection Criteria

The geographic coverage of country cases and ‘hard to reach’ youth constituencies to be included in the Study is under discussion. A range of factors will influence the scope, including:

- The availability of financial resources and the overall timeline for the completion of the research.
- A varied geographical spread, representing multiple regions of the globe, is essential to ensure that the geo-politics of a specific region does not dominate a strategy which has to be global in character, and recommendations that can be widely relevant. It is vital to ensure that the youth, peace and security agenda is understood as universal, rather than the exclusive preserve of the global south or of “fragile or conflict-affected” societies.
- The portfolio of countries and social groups must reflect different phases of the peace and conflict continuum, so as to optimize the sustainable peace and conflict prevention agenda by engaging the potential for outbreaks, escalation, continuation, recurrence or evolution of new patterns of violent conflict. It is also important to include countries that are not dominated by violent conflict.
- Political and security considerations are an important factor in determining where it is viable to undertake research activities.

- The availability of willing, credible and capable partners to facilitate and enable the participatory research, in civil society, government, and UN country teams.
- Other strategic, logistical and political considerations may have to be taken into account, as and when they arise, in assessing the viability and diversity of countries to be included.

6. Communications

A knowledge portal, youth4peace.info, was launched in the Fall of 2016 to serve as a global platform on youth, peace and security issues and as a central hub in connecting decision-makers, development practitioners, young peacebuilders, researchers and other stakeholders interested in supporting young people's participation in peacebuilding. The youth4peace platform includes a full section dedicated to the Progress Study, with information about the experts and organizations involved. It will eventually also include all the background thematic papers and case-studies being developed by partner organizations, contributing to making widely available all the original research and analysis being developed for the Study. Through the portal, online regional and thematic consultations will be organized starting in the Spring of 2017, and will contribute to the data gathering for the Progress Study. The Youth4Peace Portal is a multi-stakeholder partnership between UNDP, PBSO, SfcG, UNOY and the Working Group on Youth & Peacebuilding, hosted by UNDP.

Extensive social media communications is taking place around all consultations and meetings associated to the YPS agenda at large, using the hashtag #youth4peace. Facebook groups are being created for each regional consultation.

7. Governance and division of roles

An independent **Lead Author** and an **Advisory Group of Experts** were appointed by former Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon on International Youth Day (12 August 2016).

Lead Author

The Lead Author for the Study, Graeme Simpson, has more than 25 years of experience working as a global specialist on peacebuilding, conflict and violence with civil society, government and multilateral agencies, and is the current Director of Interpeace USA. The Lead Author is responsible for supervising, drafting and managing all content-specific components of the report. For more information on Graeme Simpson, see Annex 2.

Advisory Group

To provide expert guidance, quality assurance and ensure high visibility and dissemination of the Study's findings, an Advisory Group consisting of 21 independent experts in the field of youth, peace and security was appointed by the Secretary-General. The Advisory Group's primary task is to guide and facilitate the drafting process of the Study. The members of the Advisory Group provide substantive advice on the conceptualization, development and eventually on the finalization of the Study, including feedback on research and data components, as well as

overarching findings and recommendations. They also act as important advocates for the implementation of the youth, peace and security agenda. For more information on the members of the Advisory Group see Annex 3.

Steering Committee

An inter-agency Steering Committee has been established to substantively support the independent expert-level Advisory Group and the lead author in the process of all steps of the Study's development. The IANYD Working Group on Youth and Peacebuilding took the lead in establishing the Steering Committee, which reports back to the Working Group on a regular basis.

The Steering Committee is composed of 35 partners from the UN system, civil society and non-governmental organizations, inter-governmental organizations, foundations, etc. It has been convening on a monthly basis since February 2016, and is providing advice on the scope of research and outline of the Study, background papers, regional consultations, etc. The Steering Committee recommended to the UN Secretary-General key experts to be involved in the Study.

The Steering Committee will also be in charge of organizing and supervising a rigorous peer review process on specific chapters and the full draft of the report. The list of Steering Committee members is included in Annex 4.

Study Secretariat

The overall coordination of the Study and related events is managed by a joint United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) / Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) Secretariat, in close partnership with the Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth. The Secretariat works in close coordination with the partners from the UN system, civil society and youth-led organizations.

The Secretariat provides day-to-day support to the lead author(s). It is responsible for organizing regular meetings of the Steering Committee and Advisory Group, and coordinating partners' involvement in the Study overall. The Secretariat is also be responsible for all fundraising and administrative functions related to the Study.

8. Timeline

The Progress Study on Youth, Peace and Security is expected to be presented to the Security Council and Member States around the second anniversary of Resolution 2250, in either late 2017 or early 2018 (date tbc). A timeline is included in Annex 6.

9. Launch and dissemination

The Study will be translated in all six UN official languages. All Study-related materials will be available on-line through the youth4peace.info website. A communication strategy will be developed to guide the global launch of the Study, with a focus on social media to offer dynamic

ways for users to engage with the Study's findings and in the drafting of policy recommendations. Launch and advocacy events will be organized at the global, regional and national levels.

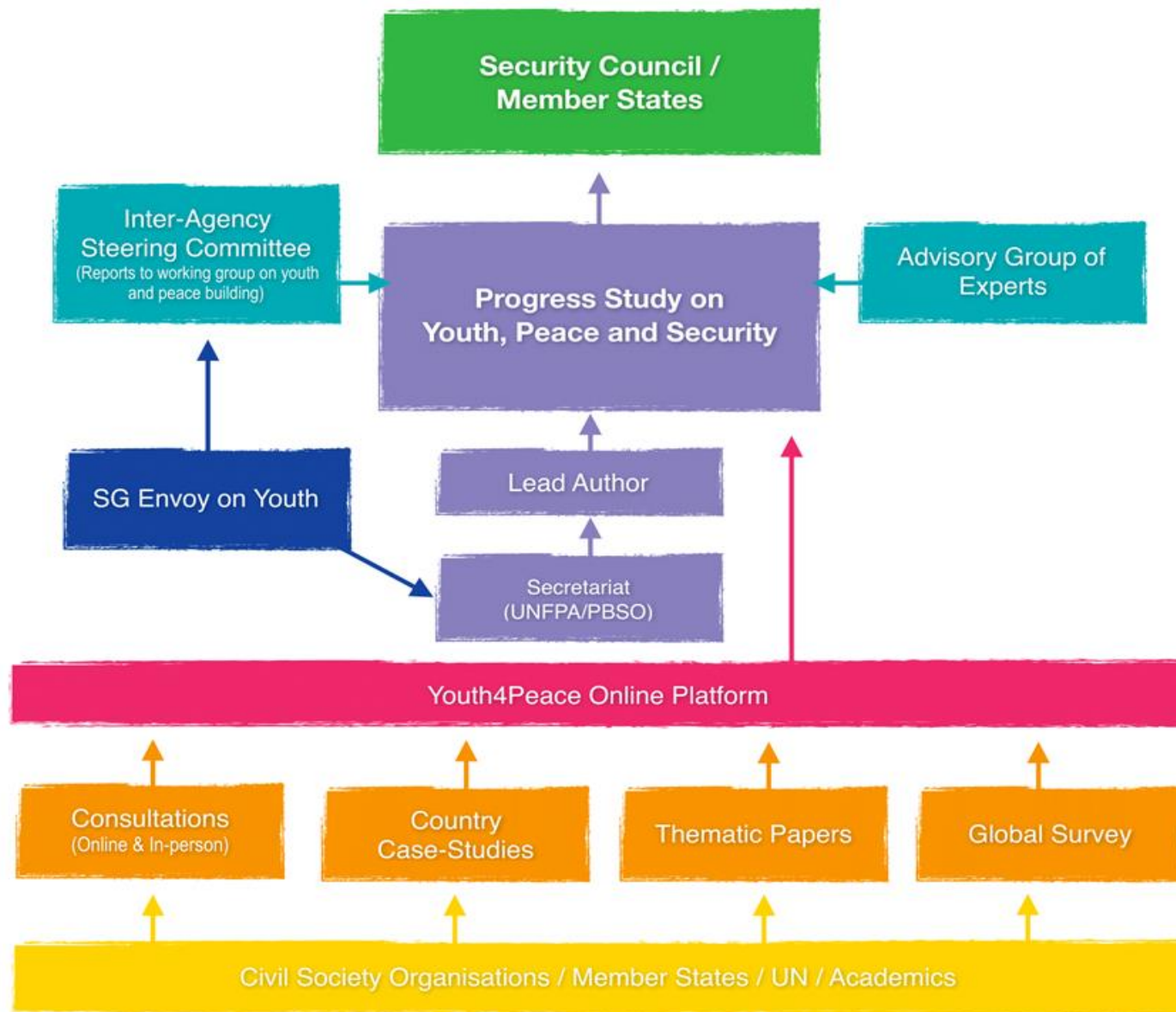
10. Funding and cost-sharing support

The Study has so far received direct or cost-sharing support from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), the Government of Italy, PeaceNexus Foundation, UNFPA, PBSO, the UN Secretariat, UNDP, UN Women, the United Network of Young Peacebuilders, Search for Common Ground and UNESCO.

11. Contact

For more information on the Progress Study on Youth, Peace and Security, please contact Cécile Mazzacurati, Head of the joint UNFPA/PBSO Secretariat for the Progress Study at mazzacurati@un.org

Structure for Progress Study on Youth, Peace and Security



Annex 2



Lead Author: Graeme Simpson

Graeme Simpson is the Director of *Interpeace* USA and Senior Adviser to the Director-General of *Interpeace*, a global peace-building organization working in 20 conflict and immediate post-conflict zones around the world. He is also an Adjunct Lecturer in Law at Columbia University School of Law in New York City, where he teaches a seminar on transitional justice and peacebuilding.

Graeme has an LLB and a master's in History from the University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa. He was founder and Executive Director of the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSV) from 1995-2005 in Johannesburg, South Africa. He worked extensively on issues related to transitional justice, including work with the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and on the transformation of criminal justice institutions in South Africa. He was one of the drafters of the National Crime Prevention Strategy, adopted by the South African cabinet in May 1996, and a member of the drafting team for the South African White Paper on Safety and Security.

From 2005, Graeme Simpson was the Director of Country Programmes at the International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ), headquartered in New York City, and oversaw the organization's work on transitional justice in more than 20 countries globally. He was the Director of Thematic Programmes at the ICTJ for two further years, leading work on prosecutions, reparations, truth-seeking, security system reform, memorials, gender, and a programme on Peace and Justice.

Throughout his professional life, Graeme Simpson has focused on the experiences, roles and agency of young people in peacebuilding and conflict, and has published extensively on this subject. This interest was sparked when he was a student leader involved in anti-Apartheid work in his native South Africa, during which time he served in the National Head Office of the National Union of South African Students (NUSAS). In his work as Civilian Adviser to the Minister of Safety and Security during the first democratic government under Nelson Mandela, Graeme was extensively involved in developing youth-based violence prevention programmes as part of his broader work on the National Crime Prevention Strategy. He worked closely with the Department of Education to develop social crime prevention programmes and trauma management programmes within schools around the country to address the needs of youth, including those who were imprisoned and/or involved in gangs. His subsequent work in the field of transitional justice attended to the particular experiences and needs of young people, including former combatants and young victims and perpetrators of violence. Graeme actively sought mechanisms of participation for youth and children in transitional justice processes, including truth commissions, and under his guidance the International Center for Transitional Justice launched a programme for youth and children in transitional justice. Graeme's current workplace, *Interpeace*, has youth and peacebuilding programmes in numerous conflict-affected societies around the world, and during his time there he has been actively involved in the drafting and development of youth-based peacebuilding strategies. Most recently, Graeme has been central to the organization's development and publishing of a Framework for Assessing "Resilience for Peace", which includes a "risk and resilience" based approach.

Graeme Simpson serves on the Editorial Board of the International Journal of Transitional Justice (IJTJ) and until 2016 he served as a member of the International Advisory Board of The International Conflict Research Institute (INCORE) in Northern Ireland.



Advisory Group of Experts for the Progress Study on Youth, Peace and Security *mandated by Security Council Resolution 2250*



Al-Muslimi, Farea (Yemen)

Farea is a visiting scholar at the Carnegie Middle East Centre, where his research focuses on Yemeni and Persian Gulf politics. He is the chairman and co-founder of The Sana'a Centre for Strategic Studies, a youth-led think tank dedicated to examining political and humanitarian issues in Yemen and the Persian Gulf, and aiming to bring new perspectives to regional affairs.

Farea has worked as a researcher and consultant for the United Nations, Human Rights Watch and other international and local organizations. He also worked as a Programme Officer for Resonate! Yemen, a grassroots foundation that promotes youth participation in public policy. Farea is a frequent media commentator. He has written publications for *Foreign Policy*, *Al-Monitor*, *Assafir*, *Foreign Affairs* and the *National*. Farea was born in 1992.



Atran, Scott (United States)

Scott received his B.A. and Ph.D. in anthropology from Columbia University. He is an anthropologist at France's National Centre for Scientific Research, Oxford University, John Jay College and the University of Michigan. He is the current Research Director and Co-Founder of ARTIS International, and is a Senior Fellow and Co-Founder of the Centre for the Resolution of Intractable Conflicts at Harris Manchester College and the Centre for International Studies, Oxford. Scott previously assisted Dr. Margaret Mead at the American Museum of Natural History and has held various positions at Cambridge

University, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, and the École Normale Supérieure, École Polytechnique and École de Philosophie, Paris.

Scott has repeatedly briefed NATO and members of the U.S. Congress and the National Security Council staff at the White House on the "Devoted actor versus the rational actor in managing world conflict"; on the "Comparative anatomy and evolution of global network terrorism"; and on "Pathways to and from violent extremism". He has briefed the Security Council on issues relating to youth and violent extremism and has engaged in conflict negotiations in the Middle East, and establishing indigenously managed forest reserves for Native American peoples.



Bah, Chornor (Sierra Leone)

Chornor is a leading advocate for global education, a champion for girls and a former refugee from Sierra Leone. He is currently an Associate at the Population Council, leading a collaborative initiative to provide solutions to adolescent girls affected by the Ebola outbreak.

In 2012, he was appointed by the Secretary-General to serve as the Youth Representative on the High-Level Steering Committee for the Secretary-General's Global Education First Initiative. From 2012-2015, Chornor also served as the Chair of the initiative's Youth Advocacy Group, leading a dynamic group of young advocates for global education. Chornor was a co-founder and youth engagement lead at A World at School – a digital mobilization and campaign organization for global education – where he started and led the Global Youth Ambassador initiative with over 500 young

Annex 3

leaders campaigning for education around the world. As a teenager, he founded and led the Children's Forum Network, Sierra Leone's Children's Parliament and was an Executive Producer for the Voice of Children Initiative, leading children and youth participation in his country's peacebuilding process. In 2014, he received the Women's Refugee Commission's Voice of Courage Award and the Population Council's Ideas with Impact Award for his global efforts on behalf of girls, children and youth affected by disaster. He holds a master's degree from the University of Notre Dame and a bachelor's degree from the University of Sierra Leone. Chernor was born in 1985.



Ben Said, Ikram (Tunisia)

Ikram is a women's rights advocate and founder of Aswat Nissa (Voices of Women), a Tunisian non-profit that promotes women's active participation in political and policy-making spheres while fighting against all forms of discrimination and violence against women. Her latest initiative, Women's Political Academy, was awarded the 2014 Madeleine Albright Award and aims to boost the leadership skills of women from all political backgrounds to enhance their ability to run electoral campaigns.

Ikram previously worked as a Senior Program Manager at Search for Common Ground, is an experienced dialogue facilitator, was featured as a Next Generation Leader and chosen as a Female Role Model 2014 by The Pixel Project "16 for 16" campaign. Ikram obtained a bachelor's degree in Marketing from the Higher School of Economic Science and Commerce in Tunis and is currently a Fulbright Fellow at the Humphrey School of Public Affairs at Minnesota University.



Bol Kiir, Malual (South Sudan)

Malual has been a peace and youth activist advocating for the mutual understanding and peaceful co-existence of all South Sudanese, and refugee and host communities. He recently participated in the Global Refugee Youth Consultations organized by UNHCR in Uganda and has used his network to impact change.

Malual is the founder and President of the African Youth Action Network (AYAN) a youth-led initiative in Uganda formed as part of the call to action by youth towards true development, respect for human rights, action for the protection of refugees and lasting solutions for refugees. AYAN brings youth together to enable them to realize their potential in refugee settlements, and help build their self-confidence and sense of fulfilment. Through AYAN, Malual has been able to reach out to over 12,000 war-traumatized youth through providing youth counselling, organizing peace and reconciliatory meetings and working with NGOs to bridge the gap between national and refugee youth. Malual was born in 1993.

Ekomo-Soignet, Kessy Martine (Central African Republic)



Kessy Martine has over seven years of experience in the political and development sectors and now works as a local correspondent for Peace Direct. She is also a free-lance consultant and founder of "URU", a youth-led local organization working on peacebuilding and development by improving capacities and increasing visibility of youth and youth-led organizations from CAR.

In 2014, Kessy Martine completed the Mandela Washington Fellowship for Young African Leaders and subsequently participated in an 8-week internship in the United States. Kessy Martine holds a bachelor's degree in Economics and Social and Political Studies and a master's in Geopolitics, International Security and International Relations. She was born in 1990.

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Elman, Ilwad (Somalia)

Ilwad is the Director of Programs and Development for the Elman Peace and Human Rights Centre in Somalia. She oversees the organization's programmes with a broad portfolio focus on human rights, gender justice, protection of civilians, countering violent extremism and peacebuilding in Somalia, the Horn of Africa and eastern Africa.

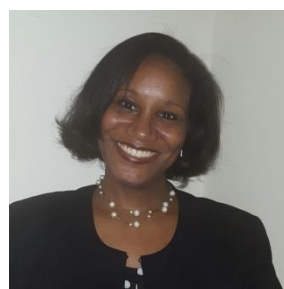
Ilwad is an advocate on countering violent extremism for the Kofi Annan Foundation's latest initiative called Extremely Together; she chairs the Child Protection Working Group and the Mogadishu Gender-Based Violence Case Management Group. She has served as the One Young World Ambassador to Somalia since 2013, completed President Barack Obama's flagship White House fellowship for Young African Leaders in 2014 and in the same year was appointed Youth Ambassador to Somalia for Ending Sexual Violence in Conflict. Ilwad briefed the Security Council debate on the Protection of Civilians and co-wrote the Youth Action Agenda on Countering Violent Extremism. In 2015, she was honoured with the 2015 Gleitsman International Activist Award from Harvard University and the 2016 Right the Wrongs Award from Oxfam America. Ilwad was born in 1989.



Flemming, Matilda (Finland)

Matilda works for the European Women's Lobby – the largest umbrella organization of women's association in the European Union – on their campaigns to strengthen the role of women in decision making.

Until April 2016, Matilda led the United Network of Young Peacebuilders (UNOY), a global network of 70 youth peace organizations in 45 countries. She was also the co-chair of the Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development's Working Group on Youth and Peacebuilding and a well-recognized advocate for youth participation in issues of peace and security, including on issues of violent extremism. She led the civil society campaign for Security Council Resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security starting in 2012, and is passionate about youth participation, inclusive peacebuilding, human security and gender equality. She holds a master's in Development Studies from the International Institute of Social Studies in the Hague. Matilda was born in 1986.



Gilbert-Roberts, Terri-Ann (Jamaica)

Terri-Ann has over 15 years of experience in research and policy development related to Caribbean integration and issues affecting children and youth, including child labour, youth unemployment, juvenile justice and youth participation. She is currently a Research Fellow at the University of the West Indies (UWI), Mona, Jamaica. Her academic work focuses on the politics of development with a special interest in the intersection of governance, regionalism and youth development. At UWI, she is Chair of the SALISES 50/50 Youth Research Cluster where she supports evidence-based youth policies and

programmes in the Caribbean.

Terri-Ann also serves as a youth development expert and adviser to the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), UNDP, Commonwealth Secretariat and the Caribbean Regional Youth Council. She is the author of *The Politics of Integration: Caribbean Sovereignty Revisited* and editor of "Youthscapes" of *Development in the Caribbean and Latin America*, a 2014 special issue of the journal *Social and Economic Studies*. Her current work involves activist research around the ideational foundations of governance in the Caribbean and the visions and aspirations of young Caribbean leaders. Terri-Ann was born in 1982.

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Granada Contreras, Luz Alcira (Colombia)

Luz is a social worker and specialist in community development, NGO leadership, human rights, childrens' rights, child and juvenile participation, peace education, and child protection, participation and advocacy for development. She has over 25 years of experience working on development and advocacy processes at the local, national and international level, and has provided training to professionals and

community leaders.

Luz actively engaged in the monitoring of the Convention of the Rights of the Child in Colombia. She also participated in the consultation on "The study of violence against children" and, the subsequent follow-up with the Government of Colombia on the implementation of the study's recommendations. Luz previously worked with World Vision International in Colombia and is currently working with Save the Children Colombia.



Ismail, Saba (Pakistan)

Saba is the Executive Director and co-founder of Aware Girls, a youth and women-led organization working to empower young women and promote gender equality in Pakistan. She is also co-founder and Vice Chairperson of the Coalition on Rights and Responsibilities (CRY), a member organization of UNOY Peacebuilders working to develop young people as agents of change within their communities.

Saba was listed among the 100 Leading Global Thinkers by *Foreign Policy* and was a Hufford Youth Fellow with the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) in Washington, where she focused on the role of young women in emerging democracies. She also previously served as a member to the International Steering Group of UNOY Peacebuilders. Saba has a master's in Biotechnology

from the COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Pakistan. Saba was born in 1987.



Kavindi Kotigala, Thevuni (Sri Lanka)

Thevuni is currently studying to obtain her bachelor's degree in Business Statistics at the University of Sri Jayewardenepure, Sri Lanka, as well as a Diploma in Diplomacy and World Affairs at the Bandaranaike International Diplomatic Training Institute. Her areas of interest include: post-war reconciliation, peace studies and the empowerment of women and youth.

Thevuni currently works with *Sri Lanka Unites*, a group that aims to unite youth of all ethnic and religious backgrounds across Sri Lanka to promote reconciliation and lasting peace. Thevuni was born in 1993.



Laiq, Nur (United Kingdom)

Nur is author of *Talking to Arab Youth: Revolution and Counter-revolution in Egypt and Tunisia* (International Peace Institute, 2013) and co-editor of *The Search for Peace in the Arab-Israeli Conflict* (Oxford University Press, October 2014). Nur is a visiting researcher at Georgetown University, Washington DC. She lives in New Delhi where she is conducting a study on youth politics in North India. She is also writing a book *Kings, Caliphs and Citizens* on identity and politics in the Middle East, which is based on interviews with politicians, activists and youth in the region. Nur is a contributor to the 2015 UN Youth World Report and has presented policy papers at conferences organized by the Office of the Envoy on Youth, UNDP, the UN Department of Political Affairs and the World Bank.

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Nur worked on the Congress Party's national campaign for the 2014 general election in India, including a special focus on promoting the party's engagement with first-time youth voters. Previous to this, Nur was a senior policy analyst at the International Peace Institute in New York where she worked on the Arab Youth Project. Nur has also worked as a research assistant for members of parliament in London, a paid intern at the European Commission in Brussels and volunteered with refugees through UNHCR in New Delhi. Nur is originally from India and received her master's in Modern Middle Eastern Studies from Oxford University in 2005.



Lopes Cardozo, Mieke (the Netherlands)

Mieke is an Associate Professor and coordinates the IS-Academie, a co-funded research project of the University of Amsterdam and the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. She is also co-director of a Research Consortium on Education and Peacebuilding in collaboration with the University of Sussex, the University of Ulster and UNICEF's Peacebuilding, Education and Advocacy (PBEA) programme. In the Consortium, Mieke is leading a team of researchers in a country study on Myanmar as well as the thematic research area of youth agency for peacebuilding covering four countries.

Mieke is also currently co-leading a joint research project with Dr. Ritesh Shah at the University of Auckland and colleagues at the International Centre for Acehese and Indian Ocean Studies (ICAIOS) on peacebuilding and education in Aceh, Indonesia. Her research is focused on education policy and practice in relation to social justice and societal transformation in Bolivia, and the role of education for peacebuilding in Sri Lanka, Aceh and Myanmar.



Muggah, Robert (Canada)

Robert is the Research Director of the Igarapé Institute, a Principal of the SecDev Group, and a professor at the Instituto de Relações Internacionais, Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro. He directs several projects on international cooperation, peace-support operations, transnational organized crime, citizen security and violence prevention, and humanitarian action in non-war settings across Latin America and the Caribbean. He currently oversees projects on the humanitarian action in situations other than war (HASOW), states of fragility, urban resilience and advised the High-Level Panel on the post-2015 development agenda and the Global Commission on Drug Policy.

Robert was previously a researcher and research director at the Small Arms Survey (2000-2011), a lecturer at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies and an adviser to the OECD-Development Assistance Committee, UN and the World Bank. He has worked with multilateral and bilateral agencies across Latin America and the Caribbean, sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa and the Middle East, South Asia and the South Pacific on issues of arms control and violence reduction, security sector reform, migration and refugee policy and gang violence reduction. Robert received his DPhil at Oxford University and his MPhil at the Institute for Development Studies (IDS), University of Sussex.



Nabil Murtaja, Hussein (Palestine)

During a struggle between the Palestinian Parties in Gaza City, Hussein was shot in the head and was kept in intensive care for five months. Two years following this incident, he began to volunteer and in 2008 he created "Letters Group" – a group that aims to empower marginalized communities and has since spread to a number of Arab countries. In 2012, Hussein founded the first ever Palestinian Model United Nations with the goal of enhancing the concept

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of constructive dialogue, promoting respect for others and spreading the idea of a society free from violence. He also served as the representative for victims of war and armed conflicts at the Model UN Palestine 2012.

Currently, Hussein is an active member of the Youth Advisory Board with UN-Habitat, a coordinator at the Gaza Group of Culture and Development and a manager of “The Economic Empowerment Project for Poor Families in the Gaza Strip” funded by UNDP. Hussein was born in 1987.



Olonisakin, Funmi (Nigeria)

Funmi is Professor of Security, Leadership and Society at King’s College London. She is also founding Director of the African Leadership Centre (ALC), which aims to build the next generation of African scholars and analysts generating cutting edge knowledge for conflict, security and development in Africa. She served as Director of the Conflict, Security and Development Group at King’s College London from 2003 until 2013. Prior to this, she worked in the Office of the United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict overseeing the work on

Africa.

Trained in Political Science (Bsc. Ife, Nigeria) and War Studies (PhD, King’s College London), Funmi has positioned her work to serve as a bridge between academia and the world of policy and practice. Her academic research and writing has contributed to strategic thinking in post-conflict contexts and in the work of regional organizations, such as ECOWAS and the African Union. Funmi is a founding member of the African Security Sector Network (ASSN) and served as its West African Regional Coordinator from 2008 until 2012. From 2008-2010, she served on the World Economic Forum’s Global Agenda Council on Fragile States. She currently serves as the Chair of the International Advisory Board of the Thabo Mbeki African Leadership Institute (TMALI) and is on the Advisory Board of the Geneva Centre for Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF). She is a member of the Board of the Tana High-Level Forum on Security in Africa and the Boards of Trustees of International Alert and the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue. Funmi was one of the seven experts appointed by the Secretary-General in 2015 to lead the first phase of the Peacebuilding Architecture Review.



Salamah, Salim (Syria)

Salim was born in 1989 in a refugee camp for Palestinians in Syria, and in 2011 he started a blog tracking Syrian events that were not covered by mainstream media. His blog aimed to bring issues of equality, liberty and dignity to the fore by highlighting stories of survival and hope. Salim studied for a Bachelor of Arts in Law at Damascus University until his studies were disrupted by the conflict. Salim now lives in Sweden where he is studying at the Malmö Institute for Studies of Migration,

Diversity and Welfare. Salim served as a Western Asia researcher for The Case for Space project examining the political participation of Syrian youth.



Saleem, Ali (Pakistan)

Ali is a senior practitioner with experience in diplomacy, foreign policy and development practice, providing political, technical and managerial leadership in peacemaking; negotiations; mediation; facilitation, design and conduct of dialogue processes; peacebuilding and conflict transformation programming; and consensus building processes.

Most recently, he worked for the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue in the Philippines, where he provided support to, *inter alia*, mediation and negotiations

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processes between the Government of the Philippines and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front. With considerable track one mediation experience, he provided advice and support to parties in the signing of Framework Agreement (2012), Annex on Wealthsharing and Revenue Generation (2013), Annex on Transitional Modalities (2013), Annex on Powersharing (2014), Annex on Normalisation(2014), Addendum on Bangsamoro Waters (2014) and other related protocols from July 2012 to September 2015.

He has previously worked for Search for Common Ground, the Conflict Prevention and Peace Forum, the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, United Nations peacekeeping operations and the Asian Legal Resource Centre Hong Kong. He holds a master's degree in Post War Recovery Studies from University of York, UK.



Sharief, Hajer (Libya)

Hajer is co-founder of Together We Build It, an association working on the democratic transition in Libya since 2011, emphasizing the relevance of youth and women's political participation in the peacebuilding process.

She has been engaged in a number of youth-led activities promoting peace in Libya and co-initiated the Libyan 1325 Network, which advocates for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security. Hajer trains community activists and youth leaders in non-violent conflict resolution, gender conflict and peacebuilding. She also participated, as a researcher and co-author, in the first civil society report on the implementation of the UNSCR 1325 in Libya. Hajer is the regional contact for the Youth Advocacy Team with UNOY and was recently selected by the Kofi Annan Foundation to act as an advocate for the Extremely Together Initiative, which emphasizes the role of young people in countering violent extremism. Hajer was born in 1993.



















Sommers, Marc (United States)

Marc is an internationally recognized youth, conflict, education, gender, and development expert, an experienced evaluator, and an award-winning author. He has provided technical advice and policy analysis and conducted research, assessments and evaluations in 21 war-affected countries since 1990.







An Africanist, anthropologist and educationalist, Marc taught for many years at The Fletcher School, Tufts University, and was a Jennings Randolph Senior Fellow at the United States Institute of Peace and a Fellow at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. He works part-time as a Senior International Technical Advisor at the Education Development Center.

His specialties include: youth, development, adolescent, gender (sexual violence, adulthood and masculinity), education, peace education, urbanization, displacement, conflict resolution/coexistence, security, employment, governance, popular culture, child soldier and coordination issues during and after wars.

Annex 4 : Steering Committee Member Organizations

	AC4 (Advanced Consortium on Cooperation, Conflict and Complexity) / Columbia University	http://ac4.ei.columbia.edu/
	Anna Lindh Foundation	http://www.annalindhfoundation.org/
	Baha'i International Community	https://www.bic.org/
	Commonwealth Secretariat	http://thecommonwealth.org/
	Cordaid	https://www.cordaid.org/en/
	Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation	http://www.daghammarskjold.se/
	DESA (Department of Economic and Social Affairs)	https://www.un.org/development/desa
	DPA (Department of Political Affairs)	http://www.un.org/undpa
	Finn Church Aid	https://www.kirkonulkomaanapu.fi/en/
	Global Civil Society Platform for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding	http://www.cspps.org/
	Global Network of Women Peacebuilders	https://issuu.com/suba_gnwp
	ILO (International Labour Organization)	http://www.ilo.org/global/lang-en/index.htm
	Interpeace	http://www.interpeace.org/
	Network of Religious & Traditional Peacemakers	https://www.peacemakersnetwork.org/about-us/
	Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect	http://www.responsibilitytoprotect.org/
	Organization of American States	http://www.oas.org/en/

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	OSGEY (Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth)	http://www.un.org/youthenvoy/
	PBSO (Peacebuilding Support Office)	http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/pbso/
	PeaceNexus	https://peacenexus.org/
	Search for Common Ground	https://www.sfcg.org/
	UNAOC (United Nations Alliance of Civilizations)	http://www.unaoc.org/
	UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)	http://www.undp.org/
	UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)	http://en.unesco.org/
	UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund)	http://www.unfpa.org/
	UN-Habitat (United Nations Human Settlements Programme)	http://unhabitat.org/
	UNHCR (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)	http://www.unhcr.org/en-us
	UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)	https://www.unicef.org/
	United Network of Young Peacebuilders	http://unoy.org/
	UNV (United Nations Volunteers programme)	https://www.unv.org/
	United States Institute of Peace	http://www.usip.org/
	UN-Women (United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women)	http://www.unwomen.org/en
	WFP (World Food Programme)	http://www.wfp.org/
	World Bank	http://www.worldbank.org/
	World Vision International	http://www.wvi.org/
	Young Peacebuilders	http:// youngpeacebuilders.com

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THEMATIC PAPERS DEVELOPED BY PARTNERS FOR PROGRESS STUDY YPS		
	Topic	Organization
1.	Youth as "insider mediators	Berghof Foundation lead with support from Finnish Church Aid
2.	Young people on the move (Northern Triangle of Central America + South Sudan)	UNHCR
3.	Young women peace and security, and the gender dimensions to the YPS agenda	UN Women
4.	Analysis of UNSCR 2250 in terms of gender-just peace and transitional justice	Rahel Weldeab Sebhatu Project Assistant Department of Political Science – Lund University
5.	Review of literature on youth, peace & security and masculinity	Gabby John, Secretariat for Study YPS
6.	The Consequences of Social Exclusion and Inequality: Youth, Peace and Security in the Americas	Organization of American States
7.	Young members of Parliament in conflict / post-conflict countries	IPU
8.	Paper on the role of youth philanthropists in promoting development and peace (tbc)	UNDP
9.	Case studies on youth-led solutions to PVE	UNDP
10.	Climate impacts on Youth, Peace & Security	SDSN
11.	Youth and formal peace processes	Ali Altiok, Secretariat for Study YPS
12.	The role of education for SCR2250 and YPS	Mieke Lopes-Cardozo (from Advisory Group of Experts), with support from Inter-Agency Network on Education in Emergencies
13.	Young People and Violent Extremism in the Lake Chad Basin	Civil society platform for peacebuilding and statebuilding (CSPPS) and International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (IDPS)
14.	Youth, Religion and Peacebuilding: Exploring Challenges and Opportunities	USIP
15.	Series of programmatic and country case-studies on YPS-related issues	Commonwealth Secretariat and partners
16.	Youth, Peacebuilding and Volunteerism	UNV
17.	Youth as researchers & empathy building	UNESCO Chairs - Pat Dolan and Mark Brennan
18.	Population dynamics in peace and security contexts	UNFPA
19.	The role of youth in nuclear disarmament	Soka Gakkai International
20.	Youth and transitional justice issues	ICTJ
COUNTRY-FOCUSED RESEARCH BY PARTNERS FOR PROGRESS STUDY YPS		
21.	Case-studies on young people's involvement in peacebuilding in TUNISIA, MYANMAR and LIBERIA + summary paper	Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation
22.	Case-study: SOMALIA (as part of World Bank research report on youth and peacebuilding)	World Bank, UN Habitat, UNCT Somaia

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23.	Youth, Peace and Security in the UNITED STATES	SIPA / Columbia University (Capstone Project)
24.	Case-study: COLOMBIA, Catatumbo Region	OAS (Mission of Support to the Peace Process in Colombia)
25.	The role of youth in peacebuilding in JAPAN	Soka Gakkai International

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Progress Study on Youth, Peace and Security

Timeline (as of 14 March 2017)

Phase 1: January – August 2016	Set up structure for management and preparation of Study	
	January 2016	✓ Set up UNFPA/PBSO Secretariat supporting the coordination and production of the Study.
	February 2016	✓ Establish Steering Committee (First meeting 24 February).
	March – April 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Initiate informal consultations with UN entities, regional organizations, civil society actors and other stakeholders on the framing of the sStudy. ✓ Prepare concept note for the Study, including management arrangements, and seek agreement from Study partners. ✓ Initial discussions on potential lead authors and experts for the Advisory Group for the Study. ✓ Prepare TORs for Lead Author, Advisory Group, Steering Committee and Study Secretariat.
	May – June – July 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Begin literature review and mapping of existing research and data resources. ✓ Initiate preliminary discussions with Study partners on potential thematic papers and country case-studies to be commissioned for the Study. ✓ Content development for the youth4peace website to allow for online consultations and information sharing.

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	August 2016	✓ 12 August: Appointment of the Lead Author and Advisory Group of Experts by UN Secretary-General.
Phase 2:	Research and Consultations	
September 2016 – August 2017	September 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Development of methodological tool kit for youth consultations. ✓ Literature review [ongoing]. ✓ Discussions with Study partners on thematic papers and country case-studies for the Study [ongoing].
	October 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ First in-person meeting of the Advisory Group of Experts at UNHQ to discuss the scope, content, methodology and timeline of the Study (18-21 October). ✓ MED Forum Pilot Consultation (23-25 October). ✓ Launch of youth4peace website (24 October).
	November 2016	✓ Launch of Global Survey of Youth-led Peacebuilding Organisations and Initiatives by Study partners UNOY and Search for Common Ground (9 November).
	December 2016	✓ First regional consultation with youth from civil society, Arab States, Amman (4-6 December).
	January 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Principal-level meeting of the Steering Committee (25 January) ✓ Develop guidance for focus group discussions at local level with youth
	February 2017	✓ National level consultation - Colombia (25-26 February)

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	March 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Note Verbale to Member States for inputs (Deadline: 15 April). ✓ Launch online questionnaire for inputs by UN partners and Member States (Deadline: 15 April). ✓ Updated concept note, including partnership and participation strategy ✓ Second in-person meeting of the Advisory Group of Experts (17-19 March, Geneva) ✓ Sub-regional consultation Northern Africa (24-26 March, Tunis) ✓ Report from the Global Survey of Youth-led Peacebuilding Organisations (Deadline: End of March) ✓ Launch online consultations with youth via youth4peace ✓ Member States anniversary event for SCR 2250 and launch of Study (date tbc, New York)
	April 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ FGDs at local and national levels with youth start ✓ Country case-studies start ✓ Sub-regional consultation Horn of Africa (April TBC) ✓ First informal Member States consultation (core group) (tbc)
	May 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Regional consultation with youth from civil society: Asia-Pacific, 15-19 May ✓ Regional consultation with youth from civil society: Eastern Europe & Central Asia, week of 22 May

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	June 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Regional consultation with youth from civil society: LAC, first week of June ✓ Regional consultation with youth from civil society: Africa (date tbc) ✓ Regional consultation with youth from civil society: Europe (date tbc) ✓ Analyse data from ongoing consultations as it is collected, identifying emergent themes.
	July 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Second informal Member States consultation (core group)(tbc)
	August 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Finalization of all thematic papers and country case-studies (Deadline: End of August) ✓ Online youth consultations close and data collected (Deadline: End of August) ✓ Finalize outline of the Study. ✓ Finalize literature review.
Phase 3:	Drafting of Study	
September 2017 – January 2018	September 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Analysis of all data collected via consultations, focus group discussions, global survey, online consultation. ✓ Drafting ✓ Formulation of a communications/media/outreach strategy for Study and its findings.
	October 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Final validation consultation with youth on Study's key findings and recommendations ✓ Final in-person meeting of the Advisory Group to finalize structure of the Study and review key findings and recommendations. ✓ Third informal Member States

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		<p>consultation (core group)(tbc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Preparation of section drafts and full draft subject to ongoing consultations with working-level colleagues, Steering Committee members and Advisory Group of Experts. ✓ Consultations with Advisory Group members on specific sections of the draft.
	November 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ First Study draft (Deadline: 1 November 2017). ✓ Draft Study circulated to Steering Committee and other partners for inputs. ✓ Fourth and final informal consultations with Member States ✓ Final adjustments and refinement of recommendations.
	December 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 15 December 2017: Finalization of Study (content). ✓ Study to be sent for final proofreading, graphic design, layout; translation in 6 official languages; printing.
	January 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Official written submission of Study by Lead Author to SG.
Phase 4:	Launch and Dissemination of Study and Findings	
February – March 2018	February 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Communications around multiple launches of the Study. ✓ Publication in final and accessible form including with dedicated interactive website containing additional case studies, links to media products, blogs, etc. ✓ Review and finalization of any media multiplier work such as documentaries, video-diaries, etc. ✓ Study to be sent to the President

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		of the Security Council and President of GA (?) by the Secretary-General
	March 2018	✓ <u>March 2018 (TBC): Presentation of Progress Study to the Security Council</u>