

Written Assessment of the Implementation of PBC Strategic Action Plan on Youth and Peacebuilding

From 1 February 2021 to 31 January 2022

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Introduction

The Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) made a commitment to mainstream youth considerations into its efforts and to advocate, support and promote the crucial role that young women and men play in peacebuilding. To this end in February 2021, the Commission approved a [Strategic Action Plan on Youth and Peacebuilding](#) with five focus areas to guide and monitor progress.

This first assessment since the adoption of the PBC Strategic Action last year examines the period from 1 February 2021 to 31 January 2022, and is based on a desk review of 67 PBC outcome documents and 33 PBC concept notes, as well as on interviews with PBC members, representatives of countries that engage with the PBC, and young peacebuilders who briefed the Commission during the last twelve months.

All key informants agreed that the plan constituted a milestone and had already become an important foundation for further raising the incorporation of youth considerations into the PBC's work. They noted that compared to previous years, there was a marked increase in both the number of young peacebuilders who briefed the Commission and the priority given to youth issues in the Commission's work.

These observations were confirmed in the statistical analysis of the outcome documents and concept notes. The implementation of the Strategic Action Plan has resulted in an increase of the participation rate of young peacebuilders who briefed the Commission from 5.4 % in 2020, to 44.4 % in 2021. The Commission also enhanced its engagement on youth and peacebuilding by holding in 2021 more country-specific meetings with a full or partial focus on the role of youth and peacebuilding, as was the case with Burundi and Sierra Leone meetings. By way of comparison, in 2020, only one thematic meeting on youth took place (the Annual Ambassadorial-level meeting on Youth, Peace and Security) and no country-specific meetings focused fully or partially on youth were held.

Overall Progress in the Last Twelve Months

Important efforts have been made to include and mainstream issues affecting young people and to advocate more consistently for the essential role young people play in peacebuilding

Review of the outcome documents and concept notes, as well as interviews with various informants clearly demonstrated the Commission's concerted efforts to include and promote the considerations and contributions of young people. The vast majority of PBC outcome documents contained reference to youth—only fourteen documents out of 67 had none; and a solid majority of the outcome documents called for strengthening support and promotion of youth's role in peacebuilding. The majority of the concept notes also included references to youth, the exceptions being five out of a total of 33 documents.

PBC members and PBSO representatives interviewed noted that, although the plan's implementation is recent, not only has the Commission itself given more attention to the role of youth in peacebuilding, but the governments with which the PBC works also showed greater willingness to discuss and engage on the issue. The government of Burundi requested a meeting on youth economic empowerment in Burundi, for example, and a meeting was organized.

Significant Increase in the number of youth representatives invited to brief the Commission

The year 2021 marked a decisive change in terms of the participation of young people invited to brief the Commission. A record 12 young briefers appeared, far more than any year since the adoption of UNSCR 2250 on Youth Peace and Security in 2015. Six young briefers were from Burundi, three from Colombia, one from Nigeria, one from the Philippines and one from Niger. Among the young briefers, eight were women and four were men; a third represented the private sector and the balance civil society.

The PBC members interviewed acknowledge the important contribution the youth briefers made to the Commission's work and termed the start "promising". At the same time, many PBC members encouraged the Commission to avail itself of the means to increase and regularize its interaction with young people and youth-led organizations. PBC members stressed the important impact of the Commission's convening role, citing the Burundi meeting with the youth representatives as an example to be replicated to enhance the Commission's work and in particular to establish the Commission as a platform for youth representatives from different contexts to share experiences.

A young woman brifer from Colombia noted that her appearance before the Commission had a positive impact on her peacebuilding work, helping to make possible a future UN project with young peacebuilders in different regions. In her view, the Commission is uniquely positioned to make youth initiatives in peacebuilding more visible and youth voices heard. She stressed that the PBC should promote the Youth Peace and Security (YPS) agenda and the adoption of locally owned YPS national action plans because, in many countries and regions, including hers, the YPS agenda has not yet been implemented. A young Burundian representative that attended the PBC meeting on Burundi and youth economic empowerment said that his briefing drew attention of government authorities and Burundi's development partners to the peacebuilding work of his organization.

Advice and briefings to the Security Council, General Assembly and ECOSOC consistently referred to the importance of including young people in peacebuilding efforts

Virtually every time the PBC presented advice and briefings to the Security Council, General Assembly and ECOSOC during the last twelve months, the Commission mentioned the importance of including young people in peacebuilding efforts. Nearly all PBC advice and

briefings advocated for the meaningful and equal participation of youth in peacebuilding and for strengthening the role and inclusion of youth in peacebuilding.

Ongoing Implementation Challenges or Gaps

Mainstreaming youth in the Commission's role, work and discussions

Although a strong majority of the outcome documents referenced youth issues (79 %) and advocated for strengthened engagement with youth and youth-led organizations (76 %), at least half of the outcome documents addressed these issues in a generic manner, without identifying context-specific needs, challenges and priorities for youth, often grouping 'women' and 'youth' together as if they were a homogenous group.

Some of the concept notes and guide notes submitted to PBC members during the past twelve months underlined the importance of avoiding lumping 'women' and 'youth' together and of adopting an intersectional perspective for youth. Both elements were cited as crucial for mainstreaming youth issues and for building a good database of the needs, challenges and contributions of young people to peacebuilding. Avoiding the coupling of 'women' and 'youth' was also raised in the 2020 Written Update of the Implementation of PBC's Gender Strategy and Action Plan.

The PBC members interviewed all mentioned that more efforts are needed to mainstream youth into the Commission's work and discussions, with several members suggesting it should be one of the top priorities for next year. To this end, PBC members interviewed underlined the importance of holding more country-specific, regional and thematic meetings focused on youth or that have a youth component, and including youth representatives in the discussions more systematically when appropriate.

Both PBC members and PBSO representatives called for further training on mainstreaming youth into the Commission's work and discussions.

Ensuring systematic inclusion of youth perspectives and issues in all country, regional and thematic discussions

While there has been a marked increase in meetings with a full or partial focus on youth, PBC members expressed a need for more focused meetings, so that the Commission can have good data on youth and peacebuilding, and better knowledge of the implementation of the YPS agenda in the countries under consideration. Such meetings would better support efforts made by countries under PBC consideration to promote the role of youth in peacebuilding and could reinforce young peacebuilders' messages and recommendations.

Some PBC members noted that in addition to information sharing, the Commission needs to strengthen its sharing of best practices on youth and peacebuilding. Such practices could include, for example, funding issues or the YPS work being implemented by regional and sub-regional organizations. Sharing best practices could create synergies and better support capacity building in countries under PBC consideration, as well as support the peacebuilding initiatives of youth organizations.

In an interview a young briefer affirmed that the PBC's advocacy, support and promotion of young people's contribution to peacebuilding is fundamental, especially in countries where young people form the majority of the population.

Ensuring greater engagement with youth and youth-led organizations and ensuring substantial and systematic follow-ups of young briefers key messages and recommendations

Although year 2021 marked a turning point in the participation of youth representatives invited to brief the Commission, only about one quarter of all ambassadorial-level meetings invited young briefers and only nine out of 67 (13 %) outcome documents referenced information provided by young briefers.

PBC members, PBSO representatives and young briefers spoke about the importance of inviting a more diverse spectrum of youth representatives to brief the Commission in order to present a wider range of perspectives, given that youth are not a monolithic group. They all mentioned the importance of having a gender balance, since young men and young women often have different experiences and perspectives, as well as a regional balance. They favored an intersectional approach, reflecting the ways various identities or characteristics reinforce one another. Finally, they urged the Commission to ensure youth representatives working at the local, community or grassroots level are selected as young briefers, and to engage youth in conflict-affected areas who lead peacebuilding initiatives.

Several members also signaled the importance of resuming field visits when possible. Some members argued that the pandemic has restricted the Committee's greater engagement with youth and impeded the full implementation of the strategic action plan.

PBC members also spoke about the importance of institutionalizing follow-up on messages and recommendations presented by young peacebuilders to better measure the impact and progress of the YPS agenda.

Ensuring a stronger advisory and bridging role with relevant UN bodies on youth and peacebuilding

As mentioned above, almost all PBC advice and briefings to the Security Council, General Assembly and ECOSOC supported the role of youth in peacebuilding. However, in each instance ‘women’ and ‘youth’ were lumped together without any differentiation, and the messaging on youth and peacebuilding was usually generic. Only in three out of fifteen instances of advice and briefings to the Security Council, General Assembly and ECOSOC was information provided by young briefers relayed.

Moreover, during the past twelve months, only one joint meeting with ECOSOC highlighted youth issues and included a young youth representative.

PBC members and young briefers called on the PBC to promote greater cooperation within the UN system on YPS, and help build synergies with international financial institutions (IFIs) and regional and sub-regional organizations, such as the African Union (which is already very active on the YPS agenda) and to fulfill Agenda 2030, Agenda 2063 and Silencing the Guns Agenda.

Further integrate the topic of youth and peacebuilding into collaborations with regional, sub-regional organizations and International Financial Institutions

During the past twelve months there were only three collaborations with regional, sub-regional organizations and International Financial Institutions (IFIs): a virtual consultation between the PBC Liberia Configuration and IFIs; a meeting with the International Monetary Fund on macroeconomic responses to conflict settings; and the Fourth Annual informal consultative meeting between the PBC and the African Union Peace and Security Council.

Given the significant funding gaps for young peacebuilders and youth-led organizations, the PBC members interviewed emphasized the importance of increasing the Commission’s discussions with IFIs. Several suggested exploring the possibility of holding dedicated meetings on the contribution of young people to peacebuilding with these bodies.

One PBC member also stressed the importance of widening the Commission’s reach to other regions and regional bodies, including Asia and Europe, to take advantage of their experience and work on YPS to further implement the PBC strategic action plan on youth and peacebuilding.

Indicators of Progress for the PBC's Strategic Action Plan on Youth and Peacebuilding

Data from PBC Outcome Documents reviewed (1 February 2021 to 31 January 2022)

- **67 outcome documents reviewed:**
 - 28 Chair's Summary
 - 24 Statements/Remarks
 - 10 Press Statements
 - 1 Letter/Note
 - 2 Reports (Annual PBC Report and Report of Liberia Configuration Chair's consultations with IFIs)
 - 2 Action Plans (on gender and on youth)

- **Only 14 of the 67 outcome documents had no reference to youth (21 %).** Documents without any youth references include:
 - Chair's Summary: PBC Liberia Configuration meeting, 9 March 2021
 - Press Statement: PBC Ambassadorial-level meeting on Liberia, 16 March 2021
 - Chair's Remarks WTO Trade for Peace Network, 25 March 2021
 - PBC Chair's Remarks to CEPA (ECOSOC), 15 April 2021
 - PBC Chair's Remarks to roundtable innovative financing, 18 May 2021
 - PBC Chair's Remarks to GA High-Level Committee on South-South Cooperation, 1 June 2021
 - Statement by the PBC on Burkina Faso, 7 June 2021
 - Press Statement on Central African Republic ceasefire, 21 October 2021
 - Press Statement on Briefing by the Secretary-General on Our Common Agenda, 22 October 2021
 - PBC Press Statement on The Gambia, 27 October 2021
 - PBC Press Statement on Chad, 2 December 2021
 - Chair's Statement High-level Event on the launching of Stable Seas / UNODC report on the cost of piracy in the Gulf of Guinea, 7 December 2021
 - Chair's Summary, PBC Ambassadorial-Level Meeting Contributions of disarmament demobilization and reintegration (DDR) and security sector reform (SSR) to peacebuilding and sustaining peace, 7 December 2021
 - Chair's Remarks on Group of Friends on Burden and Responsibility Sharing High Level Dialogue on Operationalising Burden and Responsibility Sharing, 9 December 2021

Indicator 1a

- **51 out of 67 outcome documents advocated for strengthened engagement with youth and youth-led organizations (76 %).** Examples of good practice include:
 - On a June 17th 2021, PBC Configuration Meeting on Liberia, PBC Member States and other partners recognized the tremendous potential of Liberia's

youth (nearly 63 % of the total population), which, if empowered, could play a central role in development and peacebuilding. They underscored the importance of youth empowerment programs and employment opportunities in key sectors, such as agriculture, to enable young people to contribute to social cohesion and peaceful co-existence.

- During the PBC Ambassadorial-Level Meeting on Sierra Leone on 9 December 2021, PBC Member States encouraged further action to empower women and youth, including through meaningful participation in decision-making and inclusion in social and economic development. They stressed the importance of empowering young entrepreneurs in “green” endeavours.
 - At the 2 November 2021, Ambassadorial-Level Meeting on Burundi, the PBC stressed that the creation of youth employment opportunities was an essential component of peacebuilding in Burundi. PBC commended the Government of Burundi’s efforts and welcomed the establishment of the Youth Investment Bank as well as the Youth Stimulus, Guarantee and Support Fund, the Economic Empowerment and Employment Program for Young Graduates and the Economic Groups of Youth Solidarity. They encouraged all stakeholders to support meaningful, diverse and effective youth engagement. They underscored the importance of South-South and Triangular Cooperation in facilitating youth development.
- **Only 9 out of 67 (13 %) outcome documents referenced information provided by young briefers.** Five were Chair’s Summaries and the balance Statement/Remarks (including one joint PBC/ECOSOC Statement). Examples of good practice include:
- At the Ambassadorial-level meeting on Colombia held 15 November 2021, the youth leader, Mrs. Lina Idalia Díaz Cataño, member of the Indigenous Multi-active Cooperative for Peace, spoke of continuing violence, which prevents reconciliation in her country. The PBC Member States referred to her presentation in their final observations, noting the importance of a whole-of-society approach and emphasizing the crucial role of indigenous communities, as well as ex-combatants, women, and young people.
 - In his remarks for the Session on Financing the YPS Agenda at the High-Level Global Conference on Youth-Inclusive Peace Processes, held on 20 January 2022, the PBC Chair echoed the powerful testimonies of young briefers at PBC meetings, as well as their positive contributions to building and sustaining peace, both locally and at the national level. The PBC Chair also underlined the frustration expressed by many young briefers at the lack of flexible and relevant financing for their work, in particular for that of youth-led and local organizations.

- **More than half the documents (36, equivalent to 55 %) mentioned youth in passing and did not contain substantial youth-sensitive or youth-inclusive analysis.**
- **Youth issues addressed in the outcome documents were:**
 - Participation/Empowerment: mentioned in 35 documents (53 %)
 - Employment/Livelihoods: mentioned in 8 documents (12 %)
 - Education: mentioned in 8 documents (12 %)
 - Protection of Youth: mentioned in 3 documents (5 %)
 - Partnership/Youth-led organizations: mentioned in 2 documents (5%)
 - Diversity of Youth: mentioned in 2 documents (3 %)
 - Access to Funding: mentioned in 2 documents (3 %)
 - Disadvantaged Youth: mentioned in one document (2 %)
 - Negative Stereotypes of Youth: mentioned in one document (2 %)
 - Youth as Positive Force: mentioned in one document (2 %)
- **Regarding the concept notes, five out of a total of 33 made no reference to youth.** Participation/empowerment, employment/livelihoods were the two major youth issues cited, with education a close third. These three issues were equally reflected in the outcome documents.

Indicator 1b

- **22 % of PBC ambassadorial-level meetings (six out of 27) featured engagement with youth representative(s), in line with the principle of national ownership.** These engagements took place through virtual meetings since no field visits were possible due to continuing restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic.
 - The PBC has not yet adopted a definition of the term “young peacebuilder” or “youth representative”. Therefore, for the purpose of this assessment, we will be using the definition specified in the PBC Gender Action Plan for “women peacebuilder”. The term “young peacebuilder” or “youth representative” refers to *“representatives from civil society organizations, the private sector, academia or think tanks and independent experts who lead on and contribute to peacebuilding and sustaining peace in countries and regions considered by the PBC”* who are youth as defined in the UNSCR 2250, between the ages of 18 and 29.
 - **In total 12 ‘youth representatives’ were invited to brief the Commission at the six meetings** (See Annex 1 for the list of young briefers).
 - As noted in the introduction, the participation rate of young briefers rose from 5.4 % in 2020 to 44.4 % in 2021 (See table below).

- **Half of those briefers (six out of twelve) presented at the same country-specific meeting on Burundi.**
- Geographical representation was as follows: **six young briefers from Burundi, three from Colombia, one from Nigeria, one from the Philippines and one from Niger. Eight were women and four were men; a third represented the private sector and the balance civil society.**
- The youth representatives briefed the Commission on contexts as diverse as the Philippines and Nigeria, Sahel, Colombia and Burundi. They spoke to Youth Peace and Security (YPS), Women Peace and Security (WPS), Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace in time of COVID.
- The data on the participation rate of young peacebuilders clearly demonstrates that the year 2021, with the adoption of the PBC Strategic Action Plan on Youth and Peacebuilding, marked a turning point. Since 2014, the participation rate has increased annually from an average varying between 0 and 5.4 % to reach 44.5 % in 2021 (See table below).

Number of ‘young peacebuilders’ who have briefed the PBC

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0	1	1	0	0	1	2	12

Total number of substantive PBC meetings

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
13	28	19	21	15	26	37	27

‘Young peacebuilders’ Participation rate

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0	3.57%	5.2%	0	0	3.8%	5.4%	44.4%

Indicator 1c

- **93 % (25 out of 27) of ambassadorial-level PBC country/region-specific and thematic meetings (including on WPS) highlighted youth-related issues and innovative approaches**
 - The PBC has also enhanced its engagement on youth and peacebuilding in the countries under its consideration by holding country-specific meetings with a full (on Burundi) or partial (on Liberia, Sahel, Sierra Leone) focus on youth.

Indicator 2

87 % (13 out of 15) of PBC advice and briefings to the Security Council, General Assembly and ECOSOC included some reference to supporting youth in peacebuilding. These include:

- 1) PBC Chair Remarks to Security Council on the situation in the Great Lakes region, 12 April 2021
 - 2) Chair's Remarks GA Interactive Dialogue on Multilateralism, 5 May 2021
 - 3) PBC Chair Letter to PGA (Causes of Conflict in Africa), 14 May 2021
 - 4) Remarks of the PBC Chair on G5 Sahel, 18 May 2021
 - 5) Written statement by PBC Chair to SC open debate on Peace and Security in Africa, 19 May 2021
 - 6) PBC Chair Remarks - HLPF SDG Session, 08 July 2021
 - 7) Chair's Remarks, ECOSOC Management Segment, 21 July 2021
 - 8) PBC Chair remarks to Security Council Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa, 27 August 2021
 - 9) Chair's remarks - Security Council Open Debate on Transitions, 8 September 2021
 - 10) Chair's Remarks at the Security Council high-level Open Debate on "Diversity, State building and the Search for Peace", 12 October 2021
 - 11) Chair's Remarks Aria Formula Meeting on Haiti, 15 October 2021
 - 12) PBC Advice to the Security Council on Women, Peace and Security, 20 October 2021
 - 13) PBC advice to the Security Council on MINUSCA mandate renewal, 31 October 2021
- **Only two out of a total of 15 (13 %) advice and briefings contained no reference to youth.**
 - **Thirteen out of 15 (87 %) advocated for the meaningful and equal participation of youth in peacebuilding and for a strengthened role for youth.**
 - **Thirteen out of 15 (87 %) PBC advice and briefings lumped 'women' and 'youth' together** without distinguishing role, issues, needs and priorities.
 - **However, ten out of 15 (67 %) PBC advice and briefings contained only generic messages about youth.**

- Although, PBC advice and briefings at fora outside the United Nations system are not included in the indicators cited in the strategic action plan, **it is important to note that five out ten of such advice and briefings contained references to youth.** These include:
 - 1) Chair's Remarks: Aswan Forum 2021, 4 March 2021
 - 2) Chair's Remarks Stockholm Forum on Peace and Development, 5 May 2021
 - 3) Chair's Remarks Third meeting of the Lake Chad Basin Governors' Forum "Regional Cooperation on Stabilization, Peacebuilding and Sustainable Development", 4 October 2021.
 - 4) Chair's Remarks, Virtual High-level Panel Discussion on The private sector's contribution to peacebuilding, 23 November 2021
 - 5) High-Level Global Conference on Youth-Inclusive Peace Processes Session on Financing the YPS Agenda: Towards more Equitable and Sustainable Peace, 20 January 2022

Indicator 3

- **The one joint ECOSOC-PBC or GA/PBC event/activity during the last twelve months made reference to support for youth in peacebuilding.**
 - At the Joint Meeting of ECOSOC and PBC "Promoting Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in the context of recovery from the COVID-19 Pandemic" (15 December 2021) Member States underscored the "full and meaningful participation of civil society, women and youth in achieving durable peace and sustainable development".
 - The event **included a briefing by a young Colombian peacebuilder**, who emphasized that the development of innovative solutions are best undertaken by those directly affected by conflict. She also called for adequate financing for grassroots organizations, especially those led by young people.

Indicator 4

- **100 % (3 out 3) of the collaborative PBC engagements with IFIs and regional/sub-regional organizations highlighted relevant youth issues:**
 - 1) Report of Liberia Configuration Chair's consultations with IFIs, 15 June 2021
 - 2) Chair's summary - PBC meeting with IMF, 16 July 2021
 - 3) Chair's Summary, Fourth Annual informal consultative meeting between the African Union Peace and Security Council and the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission, 11 November 2021.

Indicator 5

- **PBC reports progress on the Strategic Action Plan on Youth and Peacebuilding through its annual report and by holding an annual meeting.** The 2021 PBC annual report of its

15th Session is the very first report on the status of the implementation of the Plan. It assessed PBC's engagement in support of the role of youth in peacebuilding in Burundi, the Great Lakes Region, Lake Chad Basin, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Sahel and Piracy in the Gulf of Guinea. In the forward-looking agenda section **the Commission committed to continue to be guided by its strategic action plan for youth and peacebuilding and to report progress on its implementation. The PBC further committed to use its convening and advisory role to provide a platform for youth representatives from different contexts to share experiences.**

Recommendations

1) Further mainstream youth into the PBC's work to increase the impact of its engagement with youth and its promotion of youth-responsive peacebuilding efforts. Ways to mainstream youth into the PBC could include:

- Embracing an intersectional approach¹ to youth in order to capture a diverse range of perspectives and realities and to avoid grouping women and youth together; thus ensuring a diverse spectrum of youth representatives to brief the Commission and more focused youth meeting.
- Making one of the PBC members the focal point/champion on youth, as suggested by several PBC members interviewed, who would act as both a point of contact and a designated coordinator to facilitate formal and informal efforts to implement the action plan.
- Reinforcing and promoting greater ownership and commitment to implementing the Strategic Action plan on youth and peacebuilding by the Commission and by the countries and regions who engage with the PBC; encouraging them to develop and implement objectives, approaches and activities on youth and peacebuilding so that they are integrated into the work program of the PBC as appropriate.
- Holding training sessions for PBC Members and PBSO representatives on mainstreaming youth issues.
- Further enabling and supporting national ownership of the YPS agenda and of youth-responsive and inclusive peacebuilding by promoting the implementation of the YPS agenda in regions and countries PBC is engaged with, in collaboration and consultation with local youth and youth-led organizations.

¹ An intersectional approach aims at taking into account multiple identities (gender, ethnic origin, religion, age, etc.) and different types of discrimination and disadvantage that occur as a consequence of the combination of those identities (ex.: considering the experience of a poor disabled young refugee woman)

2) Further strengthen, coordinate, systematize and institutionalize the PBC's engagement with youth and youth-led organizations, as well as its follow-up to young peacebuilders' recommendations to the Commission. Specific actions could consist of:

- Including youth and peacebuilding discussions in PBC's field missions in coordination with host government and ensuring reporting back findings to the PBC members.
- Proactively ensuring systematic integration of YPS-specific elements and updates into the PBC's work and discussions and inclusion of recommendations made by past young briefers, including in concept notes and all preparatory documents.
- Regularly sharing news of PBC's efforts with youth and youth-led organizations who engage with the Commission.
- Continuing to expand the data collection and analysis to make it more context specific and drawing more systematically from the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) youth-inclusive peacebuilding analysis to increase the Commission's knowledge of youth participation in peace processes
- Creating a database of young peacebuilders who brief the Commission and of their recommendations for future outreach and follow-up.

3) Work on fostering stronger partnerships, cooperation and synergies with IFIs and regional/sub-regional organizations and relevant UN bodies.

This could include:

- Mapping opportunities for partnerships, cooperation and synergies on youth with IFIs and regional/sub-regional organizations, non-UN Fora and relevant UN bodies in order to integrate these into the Commission's work.
- Organizing regular discussions with IFIs and/or with regional/sub-regional organizations, on pressing youth and peacebuilding issues like funding of youth peacebuilding initiatives, youth economic inclusion, protection or progress made in implementing the Youth Peace and Security Agenda in different regions and countries.
- Ensuring that during in-person meetings or field visits, the Commission addresses youth and peacebuilding issues with IFIs.

Annex One: List of Young Briefers from February 1, 2021, to January 31, 2022

Date	Meeting	Young Briefer
February 24, 2021	PBC Ambassadorial-level Meeting of the Peacebuilding Commission on YPS	1. Ms. Mia Franczesca D. Estipona (Philippines) - Generation Peace Youth Network (GenPeace) 2. Mr. Allwell O. Akhigbe (Nigeria) - Building Blocks for Peace Foundation
April 28, 2021	Ambassadorial-Level Meeting of the Peacebuilding Commission on the Sahel region and the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel	1. Ms. Fatchima Nayaya - from the NGO WARAKA based in Niger
October 13, 2021	PBC Ambassador Level Meeting on WPS	1. Ms. Julieth Viviana Garcia Carreño (Colombia) - a representative of Yo Puedo

<p>November 2, 2021</p>	<p>PBC Ambassador Level Meeting On Burundi</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ms. Desideratte Minani - Ejo Ni Heza entrepreneurial association 2. Mr. Hugue Nimpagaritse - entrepreneur and founder of the company Ibang 3. Mr. Wilbert Dusabe – Owner of La Maison du Fermier 4. Mr. Roland Rugero - Executive Director of Jimbere magazine 5. Ms. Yvonne Kwitonde – representing the Cooperative of Young People for Self-Development 6. Ms. Daines Nkurunziza - seamstress entrepreneur financed by Peacebuilding Fund
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November 15, 2021	PBC Ambassador Level Meeting on Colombia	1. Ms. Lina Idalia Diaz Cataño (Colombia) - member of the Indigenous Multi-active Cooperative for Peace
December 15, 2021	Informal Summary, Joint Meeting of the Economic and Social Council and the Peacebuilding Commission “Promoting Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in the context of recovery from the COVID-19 Pandemic”	1. Ms. Luisa Romero (Colombia) - Co-founder of “Get Up and Go Colombia”