Summary Report

Colombian National Consultation for the Progress Study on Youth, Peace and Security

Bogota, 25 – 26 February 2017



Acknowledgements

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Introduction

In December of 2015, the Security Council adopted ground-breaking Resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security (YPS). For the first time, the UN Security Council dedicated a full resolution to the **positive role young people can and do play in conflict prevention, the prevention of violent extremism and peacebuilding**. The Resolution was championed by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and adopted unanimously.

UN SCR 2250 mandates 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*", and to present the results of the Study to Member States of the United Nations. The Study will provide evidence of young people's contribution to sustaining peace, through an independent and participatory research process. An independent Lead Author, as well as an Advisory Group of 21 experts, were appointed by the Secretary-General to undertake the Study. Consultations with young people and youth-led civil society organisations offer an essential contribution to the Study, in order to gather the views, aspirations and demands from young people for peace and security issues. For more information about the Progress Study on Youth, Peace and Security, please click here.

The national consultation, held in Bogota, Colombia from 24 to 26 February 2017, was the second of a series of national and regional consultations for the Progress Study. It was organized by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Volunteers (UNV) and the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO). A total of thirty participants took part in the 1.5 day consultation, 11 of whom were selected through an internal call for youth from UNDP youth projects (Creciendo Juntos, Volunteers for Peace, and Manos a la Paz). A remaining 19 participants were selected through the following processes:

- Local UNDP offices identified young peacebuilders who do not work directly with UNDP but lead youth peacebuilding processes in their communities.
- The Office of the High Commissioner for Peace identified young peacebuilders and leaders, in areas that do not have UNDP offices, from their projects: "This is your challenge" and "Dialogue and Capacity for Peacebuilding".
- Colombia Joven held an open competition for young people across the country to participate in the consultation (4 participants out of 12 were selected from this process).
- Three youth platforms for peace who were mobilised around the peace agreement sent one representative per organization. The organizations were: Acuerdo Ya!, PaZiempre, and Paz a la Calle.

These young men and women came from 15 different territories, including: Nariño, Cauca, Chocó, Norte de Santander, Meta, Tolima, Antioquia, Guajira, Bolívar, Atlántico, Bogotá, Caldas, Caquetá, Guaviare, and Córdoba.

The precise number of participants from each territory is listed in Annex A. Participants were selected on the basis of their engagement in peace and security issues, their involvement with

youth-led organizations, youth-focused organizations and/or their affiliation with peacebuilding networks. Consideration was given to ensure a diverse age range (18 to 31 years of age) and gender balance.

The meeting was organized in two parts: the first day was dedicated to a youth forum bringing together 90 youth from 4 different regions who are part of the joint UNDP/UNV 'Volunteers for Peace' project; the second and third day were dedicated to the youth consultation for the Progress Study on Youth, Peace and Security. These consultations were facilitated by 4 facilitators from UNDP and UNV, through a series of parallel interactive break-out discussions. The list of organizations that attended days 2 and 3 are included in annex B.

This report provides an analytical summary of the main issues discussed by the young women and men who attended the meeting, as well as their recommendations for peace and security in Colombia. In order to ensure objectivity and accuracy in the reflection of participants' views, this report is being shared with the participants for their inputs and comments. The consultation was held under Chatham House rules, hence no comments or views expressed will be attributed.

1. Defining Peace and Security

Participants were asked to define peace and security, as separate concepts, with a few words. The following is what was produced.

Peace

Within the discussions on peace, three main themes emerged relating to: (1) Social Reconstruction; (2) Justice and Human Rights; and (3) Opportunities.



What does peace mean to you? Participant responses.

Social Reconstruction: In order to create a peaceful society participants identified a number of key processes required to contribute to Colombia's healing process, including the need for reconciliation and transformation within society. Part of this transformative process requires the creation of collective memory to acknowledge what took place during the conflict, as well as the ability of citizens to forgive one another for their role in the conflict. Core to this healing process is respect and tolerance of difference, both for the individual and collective in order to achieve 'tranquility and harmony in the community'. Generating a sense of unity and creating alliances across difference within communities and between regions was also identified as vital to building peace.

> *"Peace is a positive way of relating to each other."*

Justice and Human Rights: Guarantee, protection and promotion of human rights was identified as a core component of peace, including the social protection of young people, their right to life and dignity, the implementation of affirmative action (Link to 'Opportunities') and the need to uphold the basic principles of [social, economic and environmental] justice.

Opportunities: Participants identified the need for equal access to opportunities as critical to peace in Colombia, "Peace means everyone has the same opportunities". Key to accessing opportunities is the need to provide young people with a chance for personal development and the ability to expand and build upon their existing skillsets, irrespective of their background. Moreover, participants described the need for their active and diverse political participation as vital to sustaining peace in Colombia.

Security

Within the discussions on security, four main themes emerged relating to: (1) Justice and Human Rights; (2) Personal Safety; (3) State Institutions; and (4) Social Reconstruction.



What does security mean to you? Participant responses.

Justice and Human Rights: Similar to participant understandings of peace, understandings of security also reflected a need to realize and exercise human rights with guarantees of protection and non-repetition from the State. Participants identified social justice as an important component of ensuring security, along with the safeguarding of individual integrity and freedom of expression without fear of retaliation.

> *"I believe in peace…because I want to live in a country that is inclusive, where freedom is not a privilege that only a few have."*

Personal Safety: Participants identified personal safety as a key feature of security, including the ability to live and exist in any space (personal or communal) without fear of violence.

State Institutions: Demilitarizing the State, reducing the presence of the army and the police force across the country, the equitable sharing of power within the country and decentralizing political processes to

ensure that they are more representative of the diverse needs of communities across Colombia (rather than solely representative of those living in urban centres) were all viewed as key aspects of security by participants.

Social Reconstruction: Similar to the points made by participants in their discussions on peace and healing, in their discussions on security participants described a need for both individual and collective well-being that takes into consideration respect for cultural differences and the need for individuals to feel satisfied with their lives. Participants described the importance of young people being able to plan for their future, knowing they have the resources and capacity to achieve their hopes and goals. Moreover, participants reiterated the value of trust within communities and between communities and the State, and the ability to peacefully coexist.

2. Young People's Work

Young people described the work that they currently do, which fell into 4 main categories, including: (1) Education; (2) Gender; (3) Social Reconstruction with the sub-theme of (3.a) Arts and Culture; and (4) Government Engagement and Advocacy.

"We [young people] know our problems, and have developed our own strategies for dealing with them."

Education

- Empowering young people by teaching them about the peace process in order to make them more engaged citizens.
- Providing training and supporting the capacity-building of youth organizations.
- Providing young people with political training at a young age in schools.
- Educating young people on the different forms of violence that exist beyond political violence, including gang violence, structural violence, gender-based violence.
- Raising awareness within communities regarding the peace agreements and what peace means for Colombia.
- Working with Universities to enhance young people's access to higher education and encouraging the use of quotas for low-income youth.
- Advocating for the inclusion of ethno-education and diverse linguistics in pedagogical approaches.
- Educating young people on humanitarian issues and human rights.
- Working with youth to help them understand, uncover, deconstruct, and reconstruct their identities.
- Strengthening peace initiatives by providing training to young leaders.
- Holding forums at Universities to engage young people in conversations about the peace agreements.
- Promoting education that has as a central component a focus on ethics, as a way to fight corruption and strengthen democracy.

Gender

- Working with and educating young women on reproductive health and personal safety.
- Encouraging young women's participation in public policy and peacebuilding.
- Prevention of violence against women and girls.
- Awareness raising on LGBTI rights.

Social Reconstruction

- Promoting a culture of non-violence.
- Promoting reconciliation between ex-guerilla members, paramilitary, the army and the general public.
- Supporting the reintegration of young people who have been directly involved in the conflict.

- Creating a peace strategy that is intercultural and inclusive across territories, highlighting the importance of communicating across difference.
- Working closely with those territories and municipalities that were heavily affected by the conflict.
- Working directly with communities to identify the challenges they face and collectively identify solutions.
- Awareness raising on the issue of youth suicide and the lack of employment opportunities facing young people (beyond illicit economies).
- Changing the narrative of youth as a problem to one of youth as positive agents of change.
- Promoting intercultural dialogue in order to create and preserve historical memory and address misconceptions of youth.
- Recovering the cultural practices and memory of ethnic communities most affected by the conflict.
- Creating alternatives spaces for youth to engage in dialogue and discussion on peacebuilding, outside of formal mechanisms.

"I have hope that we can be a better society and better citizens."

Arts and Culture

Arts and culture provide a means through which social reconstruction can be achieved, therefore it felt necessary to list it as a sub-theme; Rather than including it under social reconstruction and potentially eliding the specific function it serves in the process of social reconstruction.

- Using the arts (music, dance, song, art, theatre[1]) and sports centered on peace to engage young people and develop their cultural competencies and enhance intercultural communication.
- Creating murals in public spaces with and for youth, to encourage their participation in peace.
- Creating songs with children on peace.
- Ensuring there are recreational spaces for young people.
- Using creative and innovative methods to address serious issues (i.e. domestic violence, drug trafficking, prostitution) making them more accessible to young people and encouraging discussion on sensitive subjects, as well as developing collective memory of the armed conflict.

"We are full of ideas and hope and have the capacity to transform and challenge the structures underpinning social inequality."

Government Engagement and Advocacy

- Engaging in discussions with government actors, including Mayors, Governors and Representatives to the Assembly, in order to develop a strategy on how to better include youth in programming and policy.
- Advocating for the creation of youth platforms and youth-centered public policy.

[1] Including Theatre of the Oppressed

- Holding forums with government actors in order to change the perceptions of young people.
- Encouraging and promoting the [inclusive] participation of youth in municipal politics.

*_Cross-cutting_: Young people highlighted the fact that volunteerism underpins much of their work and is a key tool for their activities. (See 'Challenges')

3. Successes

Young people described a number of successes in their peacebuilding work, falling broadly under two categories: (1) Community Engagement and (2) Government Engagement.

Community Engagement

Participants described how working directly with communities helped foster a sense of community, which in turn built trust in youth peacebuilding efforts and helped gain buy-in from community members. Moreover, their work on empowering communities and encouraging the leadership and participation of youth within them helped legitimize youth peacebuilding work.

> *"We are capable of building bridges between the different parties to the conflict."*

Participants highlighted the importance of strengthening the capacities of local youth leaders and how this will help sustain youth engagement in peacebuilding. As well, the work of young peacebuilders has generated increasing recognition of youth efforts and young people's right to participate in the political realm[2]. Lastly, participants identified how their work on youth empowerment (through education and training) has led those youths they have directly engaged to mobilize other young people from their communities. This in turn has led to young people holding their local governments to account and pressuring them to listen to young people and to better address their rights and needs.

Government Engagement

Participants described how their engagement with government actors (Mayors and Governors) has helped reestablish communication between young people and the government to influence public policy. Youth-led social movements have been acknowledged by local governments and have advanced the inclusion of youth-led proposals in institutional agendas at the local level. In addition, pressure from young people on Congress led to the launch of an oversight committee on the implementation of peace throughout the country.

[2] For example, the Youth Manifesto developed in Meta by different youth-led platforms and organizations, the public policy on youth in Nariño, and the strengthening of local youth platforms in Antioquia.

4. Challenges

In their discussions on the challenges they face in their peacebuilding work, participant's responses fell into 8 categories, including: (1) Opportunities and Services; (2) Political Participation; (3) Personal Security; (4) Social Reconstruction; (5) Media; (6) Government; (7) Partnerships; and (8) Justice and Human Rights.

Opportunities and Services

- Income generation remains a major challenge for young people (specifically rural youth), in particular access to legitimate, stable employment opportunities that exist outside of illicit economies.
- Youth continue to conduct much of their work as unpaid volunteers with little institutional support.
- Many young people continue to have limited and unequal access to educational opportunities, particularly beyond secondary education.
- Rural communities continue to have limited access to basic services, which limits their ability to engage in peacebuilding activities.
- Unequal resource distribution between urban and rural communities persists and exacerbates inequalities.

> *"I believe that to ensure peace in my territory, we must bring real, tangible opportunities to young people."*

Political Participation

- Institutional structures differ across territories, which makes it challenging for young people to understand how to engage these institutions in their peacebuilding work. (Link to 'Partnerships' and 'Government')
- Ensuring that young people feel empowered and able to exercise their rights as a citizen continues to be a challenge for youth peacebuilding organizations. (Link to 'Personal Security', 'Media' and 'Government)
- Including young people and ensuring their participation in new peace processes, for example in discussions with the ELN.
- A limited institutional presence and State capacity at the local level hinders the political participation of young people.
- Enhancing youth political participation through positively incentivizing young people and increasing youth numbers in political parties, cross-party dialogues, improved access to financing, and strengthening youth networks and media.

Personal Security

- The continued presence of paramilitary groups and gangs presents a very real threat to the safety of young people who actively participate in peacebuilding. As a result, young people do not feel free to fully express themselves for fear of retaliation.
- Youth leaders continue to face serious and complex threats to their personal security, i.e. threats against and assassinations of young peace activists.

- Some communities remain too dangerous for youth peacebuilders to work in, thus limiting their access to those populations.

Social Reconstruction

- Indigenous peoples, afrodescendents and members of the LGBTQ community continue to experience discrimination and stigma.
- Youth, more generally and those who have been direct victims of violence, continue to experience stigma and discrimination (based on their age, among other factors) and feel that adults are unable or unwilling to understand the youth experience (intergenerational divide). This in turn harms the credibility and legitimacy of youth peacebuilding work.
- Young people are struggling to find the space to define and fulfill their roles 'post-conflict', as they continue to be excluded from formal processes.
- Reintegration of youth who were recruited by the State during the conflict requires greater attention (as does the reintegration of women, youth and children involved in the conflict).
- Citizen oversight, involving youth, of the social, political and economic reintegration of former combatants is needed (including follow-up and monitoring of the process).
- There continues to be a strong urban-rural divide throughout the country, hampering youth peacebuilding work.

Media

- Participants identified censorship of the media as an ongoing problem in Colombia.

Government

- Government corruption has depleted resources and led to the diversion of funds away from basic services, including healthcare and education.
- The government has failed to include young people in peace talks.
- [Open] Communication between the State and the Colombian population, particularly youth, continues to be a challenge.
- The government has failed to demonstrate and provide adequate [political and financial] support for youth peacebuilding efforts.

"…[young people are] not just subjects of inquiry but of decision."

Partnerships

- Youth networks and alliances need to continue to develop and strengthen their connections, in order to address division throughout the country (rural-urban, ethnicity, race, etc.).
- Bridging communication gaps requires more resources and funding for youth peacebuilding organizations.
- Young people need more support from communities and State institutions to expand their work and build their credibility. (Link to 'Government')

Justice and Human Rights

- The lack of a legal framework to protect and promote youth rights leaves them in a precarious position and limits their political participation.

5. Priorities

Based on participant responses priorities for youth peacebuilding work fell under 8 different categories: (1) Opportunities; (2) Personal Security; (3) Political Participation; (4) Partnerships; (5) Infrastructure and Natural Resources; (6) Social Reconstruction; (7) Capacity Building; and (8) Government Engagement.

Opportunities

- Civic education to encourage the enhanced participation of young people in society, including curriculum on the values of peace and citizenship in early childhood education.
- Providing education on what it means to be an ethical citizen and how to combat State corruption.
- Drawing young people out of illicit economies and providing them with legitimate, stable employment opportunities.
- Ensuring young people are adequately compensated for their peacebuilding work.

Personal Security

- Ensuring the protection of youth leaders, including their right to freely express themselves through working as activists, human rights defenders, etc. in the post-conflict period.
- Improved security measures that do not impose on individual or collective rights.

Political Participation

- Increasing youth representation in formal and non-formal political forums and ensuring that it reflects the diversity of youth throughout Colombia.
- Increasing spaces of participation and making them more accessible to young people and visible throughout the country (bridging the rural-urban divide and eliminating equality gaps).
- Develop stronger legislative support for youth volunteering programmes and projects.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

- Improving access to the internet and infrastructure to and within rural communities to increase their participation in peacebuilding processes.
- Resolving land disputes and conflict between local communities and resources extractive industries.

Social Reconstruction

- Strengthening programming for the reintegration of ex-combatants (including women, youth and children directly involved in the conflict).
- Supporting ongoing efforts to communicate across difference.

Capacity Building

- Enhancing the capability of youth organizations to plan and develop goals and targets for their work, and teaching them how to monitor the success and sustainability of their work.

Government Engagement

- Increasing young people's trust in State institutions and vice versa.

6. Recommendations

Once participants identified the priorities for youth peacebuilding they organized them into themes, including: (1) Public Policy; (2) Development Processes; (3) Political Participation; and (4) Education. Recommendations were then crafted around each of the themes identified by participants, although there is some overlap between the recommendations.

Public Policy

- Increase resources to support young people's engagement in peace processes.
- Encourage open communication of the entire public policy process and not just the outcome, in order to ensure the process is participatory and inclusive.
- Provide training to young people on how public policies are made and implemented so they have a better understanding of their role in the process and how they may be able to influence it.
- Create a national youth action platform to better connect youth with municipal, regional and national public policy processes.
- Fairly compensate young people for their peacebuilding work (including their work as educators), rather than expect them to volunteer or 'donate' their time.

Development Processes

- Educate young people to increase their understanding and knowledge of the development process and train them on how to become involved.
- Create spaces that allow young people to be actively involved in development planning.
- Address corruption of and within State institutions, in order for sustainable development and peace to be a success.
- In order to increase youth participation in development processes (closely linked to and overlapping with the next theme of Political Participation):
    - Promote an enabling policy and legislative environment, i.e. encourage the use of youth quotas in public institutions, support intergenerational dialogue to tackle misconceptions of youth.
    - Promote the role of the media, ensuring Freedom of the Press.
    - Support young people's capacities and the youth sector, i.e. provide young people with the resources they need to maintain their sustained engagement in development issues, enhance young people's political awareness and develop their leadership skills.
    - Respect the diversity of youth in Colombia and create spaces where this diversity is viewed as an asset.

Political Participation

- Strengthen and encourage formal and non-formal civic and political education.
- Support youth involvement in electoral campaigns, i.e. support and encourage eligible youth to run for political office and actively engage in formal political processes.
- Encourage State institutions to increase the transparency of their decision-making processes.

- Create new narratives surrounding youth and enhance public understanding of the democratic process, i.e. via the media, social media, etc.
- Strengthen youth networks and encourage knowledge exchange.
- Support youth-centered political parties.
- Increase youth participation and inclusion in the public policy process.

Education

- Develop scholarships and grants to support the education and training of disadvantaged youth. In particular, those youths directly affected by conflict and violence in the hope that they will return to their communities and share their learning with members of the community.
- Create more flexible educational and learning opportunities across different regions, including free online courses (to increase access), that can also be facilitated by young people.
- Respect the ethnic diversity of young people in Colombia and create education that is reflective of this.
- Create formal and non-formal educational training for young people on peacebuilding (with a strong focus on gender equality and combating violence against women).
- Acknowledge the expertise that young people have when it comes to providing peace education to other young people and their understanding of which peace methodologies are best suited to this process.
- Generate institutional support for young people to participate as educators in peace programmes and compensate them fairly for their work.[3]
- Invest in research on peace and security, and the role young people play in relation to these issues.
- Re-evaluate educational quality standards to include the non-formal ways in which young people learn.

Participants also recommended that the Government of Colombia should develop a set of indicators to monitor the implementation of Resolution 2250 throughout the country.

[3] Colombia has peace programmes at the institutional level; however young people are not actively involved in developing and delivering these programmes.

Annex A: Participant Information

Territories Present

Territory	Number of Participants
Nariño	3
Cauca	1
Chocó	1
Norte de Santander	4
Meta	4
Tolima	1
Antioquia	4
Guajira	2
Bolivar	2
Atlántico	2
Bogotá	3
Caquetá	1
Guaviare	2

Gender Balance

Male	16
Female	14

Age Range

Age	Number of participants
18	3
19	5
20	1
21	1
22	1
23	2
24	3
25	4
26	3
27	1
28	2
29	2
30	1
31	1

Annex B: List of Participating Organizations

Creciendo Juntos (programa PNUD)
Plataforma juvenil municipal de Pasto
Plataforma juvenil de cajibio
Concejo de Quibdó
Coporcatatumbo
Joenpaz
Junta de Acción Comunal El Tarra
Asociación Cultivadores de Paz de las Mercedes
Movimiento de Mujeres Jóvenes YOPUEDO
Nuestra Meta es la Paz
Mesa de Jóvenes de la Mesa Humanitaria
Jóvenes mejor presente
Vicepresidente de la Junta de Acción Comunal del Barrio San Pedro Alejandrino de Ibague
Concejo Municipal
Movimiento Nacional de niños, niñas, adolescentes y jóvenes Gestores de Paz
Coordinador de Juventud de DonMatias
Presidenta de la plataforma de juventud del municipio de girardota
Plataforma jovenes verdes Colombia
Hagamos Guajira movimiento ciudadano
Jovenes provocadores de paz de la alta montaña

Manos a la Paz
Fundación CATALINA MUÑOZ
Asociación scout de Colombia
Centro de Documentación de Género de la Universidad de la Amazonia
Plataforma juvenil de San José del Guaviare
Paz a la Calle
Plataforma juvenil

Annex C: Concept note and Agenda

Resolución 2250 del Consejo de Seguridad de Naciones Unidas sobre Juventud, Paz y Seguridad
Consulta Nacional para Colombia para Estudio de Progreso
Bogotá, 25 – 26 febrero 2017

Agenda 25 y 26 de febrero del 2017

Sábado 25 de febrero		
HORA	**TÍTULO DE LA SESIÓN**	**DESCRIPCIÓN**
9:00 - 10:00	**Apertura del día**	Bienvenida de los participantes Presentar la consulta, los objetivos, el programa, la metodología y el contexto
10:00-12:30	Formación del grupo y trabajo en equipo	Formar el grupo y favorecer el trabajo en equipo
12:30-14:00	**Almuerzo**	
14:00-16:30	Paz y Seguridad, Compartir experiencias e Identificar los retos y oportunidades	Compartir el entendimiento de conceptos como paz y seguridad Compartir lo que hace la juventud en sus territorios/comunidades/organizaciones Identificar brechas/vacíos, desafíos y prioridades para la promoción de la participación e inclusión de la juventud en las agendas de paz y seguridad
16:30 - 17:00	**Pausa café**	
17:00 - 18:30	Perspectivas de la juventud frente a los retos y prioridades para la paz y la seguridad: estado actual y estado ideal	Compartir y debatir los retos a los que se enfrenta la juventud en el ámbito de paz y seguridad Compartir perspectivas y prioridades para apoyar a la juventud en el ámbito de paz y seguridad
18:30-19:00	**Cierre del día**	Reflexión y recapitulación sobre el día 1

19:00	Cena

Domingo 26 de febrero		
HORA	**TÍTULO DE LA SESIÓN**	**DESCRIPCIÓN**
8:00 - 09:00	**Apertura del día y formación del grupo**	Apertura del día 2, reflexión y recapitulación sobre el día 1
09:00-10:30	Recomendaciones de los jóvenes para la agenda de Juventud, Paz y Seguridad	Compartir y definir las recomendaciones para la agenda juventud, paz y seguridad basadas en las prioridades de la juventud
10:30 -10:45	**Pausa café**	
10:45-12:00	Plan de acción	Desarrollar un plan de acción específico para Colombia basado en las recomendaciones y desarrollar métodos creativos para apoyar a la juventud en la construcción de paz
12:00-13:00	**Cierre y evaluación**	
13:00	Almuerzo de cierre y regreso de los participantes a sus territorios	

Resolución 2250 del Consejo de Seguridad de Naciones Unidas sobre Juventud, Paz y Seguridad
Consulta Nacional para Colombia para Estudio de Progreso
Bogotá, 25 – 26 febrero 2017

1. Antecedentes

El 9 de diciembre de 2015, el Consejo de Seguridad de las Naciones Unidas (CSNU) aprobó la Resolución 2250, la cual es la primera resolución que trata específicamente sobre el papel de los jóvenes en temas de paz y seguridad. La resolución es un hito histórico para el reconocimiento del papel positivo que los jóvenes pueden jugar en la prevención de la violencia, la promoción de la paz y en situaciones de conflicto y posteriores a él.

La Resolución 2250 representa, sobre todo, el éxito de los esfuerzos conjuntos de organizaciones juveniles, la ONU, agentes de la sociedad civil y gobiernos que trabajan de manera conjunta. El Consejo de Seguridad aprobó esta Resolución porque no podemos construir una paz duradera sin proteger la vida y la dignidad de las y los jóvenes, y sin conseguir su participación significativa en temas de paz y seguridad.

Con 1.800 millones de miembros, la actual generación de jóvenes (de 10 a 24 años) es la más numerosa de la historia y los jóvenes son a menudo la mayoría de la población en países afectados por conflictos armados. En este sentido, es un imperativo demográfico y democrático asegurar la participación activa, sistemática y significativa de los jóvenes en cuestiones de paz y seguridad. Es también una manera de prevenir su marginación y participación en conflictos armados. Tanto su contribución presente como su potencial de cara al futuro deben ser valorados, reconocidos y apoyados como un elemento vital para conformar una paz duradera y para contribuir a la justicia y la reconciliación y a la prosperidad económica.

Dentro de las próximas medidas que se consignan en la Resolución, se solicita al Secretario General "que lleve a cabo un **estudio sobre los progresos logrados en relación con la contribución positiva de la juventud a los procesos de paz y la solución de conflictos, a fin de recomendar respuestas eficaces a nivel local, nacional, regional e internacional**, y solicita también al Secretario General que ponga los resultados del estudio a disposición del Consejo de Seguridad y todos los Estados Miembros de las Naciones Unidas."

En cumplimiento con este compromiso, se están adelantando estudios regionales y nacionales a nivel mundial. A la fecha, el estudio de progreso se ha realizado en Jordania extendiendo la invitación a la región de los Estados Árabes, teniendo en cuenta el apoyo y las condiciones ofrecidas para que se adoptara la Resolución el 9 de diciembre de 2015, por parte de estos Estados.

Ahora bien, se ha sugerido a Colombia como un país clave para el desarrollo del Estudio de Progreso, dado el contexto actual de implementación del acuerdo de paz con las FARC-EP y el

rol activo e involucramiento de la juventud en el proceso de paz, la construcción de la paz y la resolución de conflictos en el país. Para Colombia una oportunidad poder contribuir con la consecución de datos y evidencias al Estudio de Progreso junto a un grupo de 30 jóvenes líderes y lideresas del país que permitan crear las bases para la implementación de la Resolución 2250 en el Colombia, y poder visibilizar los aportes y necesidades de la juventud para la construcción de paz y la seguridad del país.

Asimismo, este Estudio de Progreso se alinea con el trabajo que ha venido realizando PNUD con las y los jóvenes para fortalecer sus capacidades en torno a una cultura de paz y promover la participación juvenil en el país.

El estudio se basará en evidencias expuestas por los jóvenes participantes, procesos de investigación participativos, y se espera que se genere un reporte que permita establecer una ruta para una agenda futura en la comunidad internacional en torno a la juventud. El resultado de la consulta mostrará el compromiso de las mujeres y hombres jóvenes con la paz y la seguridad, aportando a la eliminación de los estereotipos que envuelve a la juventud que se encuentra inmersa en situaciones de conflicto, resaltando y promocionando su contribución activa y positiva para una paz sostenible.

Además, es una oportunidad importante para apoyar un dialogo estratégico entre los jóvenes que trabajan en temas de paz y seguridad, organizaciones sociales e instituciones que involucren la Resolución 2250 para apoyar cambios concretos.

2. Objetivos generales de la consulta

- Consultar a la juventud constructora de paz en Colombia en temas de paz y seguridad, con el propósito de apoyar la implementación de la Resolución 2250 en el país y como una contribución al Estudio de Progreso de acuerdo con el mandato establecido en la Resolución.
- Identificar los retos que enfrenta la juventud respecto de la paz y la seguridad y la mejor manera de abordarlos para presentar la agenda propuesta a los tomadores de decisiones, generando condiciones para el dialogo con la juventud y su contribución positiva a la paz y la seguridad.

Objetivos específicos

- Identificar las principales problemáticas en torno a la paz y la seguridad que son de interés de la juventud y que les afecta de manera directa en un contexto regional, nacional o local.
- Discutir perspectivas, retos y prioridades para apoyar la participación activa de los hombres y las mujeres en la prevención de los conflictos, la cohesión social, la transformación de conflictos y la construcción de paz local y nacional.
- Identificar recomendaciones para el Estudio de Progreso.

- Consolidar un grupo de juventud, paz y seguridad que sean voceros y se involucren en una campaña de la ONU para promover la inclusión, apoyar y generar espacios para la juventud en temas de paz y seguridad a nivel local, nacional y regional.

3. Perfil de los participantes

Participarán entre 30-35 jóvenes constructoras/es de paz de Colombia, los criterios de selección pretenden representar a la juventud en su diversidad social, política, cultural y promover la participación de mujeres y hombres del territorio nacional.

- Jóvenes entre los 18-29
- Participación equitativa de hombres y mujeres
- Deben ser jóvenes líderes y lideresas involucrados en temas de paz y seguridad a nivel local, regional, nacional o global
- Los participantes también podrán hacer parte de organizaciones juveniles que trabajen en la construcción de paz en un sentido amplio:

    - Procesos de paz
    - Cohesión social y recuperación del tejido social
    - Reconciliación
    - Justicia transicional
    - *Desarme*, *desmovilización y reintegración*
    - *Prevención del extremismo violento*
    - Reforma del Sector de Seguridad
    - Trabajo humanitario
    - Jóvenes involucrados de manera activa en la política
    - Género y paz
    - Juventud y paz

4. Formato de la consulta

En Colombia se realizará la versión corta de la consulta en un término de tiempo de un día y medio, y se desarrollaran 4 grandes temáticas.

- Explorar e identificar los retos frente a la paz y la seguridad que son más relevantes para la juventud
- Perspectivas de la juventud frente a los retos y prioridades para la paz y la seguridad
- Recomendaciones de los jóvenes para la agenda de Juventud, Paz y Seguridad
- Desarrollar un plan de acción específico para Colombia basado en las recomendaciones y desarrollar métodos creativos para apoyar a la juventud en la construcción de paz

Como resultado de este ejercicio, se espera continuar consolidando y articulando las iniciáticas que realizan la juventud colombiana en torno a la paz y la seguridad, para fortalecer redes de apoyo y acción nacionales, regionales e internacionales.