

THIRD COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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WIMUN NEW YORK 2026

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES INVOLVING YOUTH

Simulation: Third Committee of the General Assembly

Welcome to WIMUN New York 2026,

We are very pleased to introduce you to the most authentic simulation of the General Assembly in the world; and hope to contribute to your understanding of the organisation, its mandate, and its critical role in global affairs.

Through a series of pre-conference webinars that will be offered and documents – like this resource guide – we aim to educate you not only about the global issues on the UN agenda, but also about the ways and means through which those topics are discussed, debated and negotiated by real UN diplomats.

This resource guide will provide you with a head start in doing research to gain a deeper understanding of the global issue that you will be discussing and the actions that the government you have been assigned recommends that the international community should take to address this issue. To make the research process a bit easier, the resource guide has been divided into sections and sub-sections to assist you in researching these two components. We strongly recommend you to give a careful look through the sources listed below so that the interaction with your peers is as exciting as possible.

We wish you all the very best in this journey of learning!

TOPIC DESCRIPTION

Today's young people—over 1.2 billion worldwide—make up the largest youth generation in history. They also face some of the toughest challenges of the 21st century: high unemployment, mental health struggles, climate change, political and economic instability, and social inequality. Many young people feel uncertain about their future, yet they are also leading movements for change in their communities and across the globe.

The Third Committee of the UN General Assembly (UNGA) deals with humanitarian, social, and human rights issues. One of its most important responsibilities is ensuring that Member States create policies and take actions that directly address the needs and challenges of youth.

The UN has developed several major initiatives to strengthen youth participation:

UN Security Council Resolution 2250 (2015): A landmark resolution recognizing the role of youth in peacebuilding and political participation. It called for young people to be included in decision-making at all levels.

Youth, Peace, and Security Agenda: Established by UNSC resolution 2250, this agenda focuses on empowering young people to contribute to peace and conflict resolution.

Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development: Formally established in 2010, the IANYD is a UN-wide effort to encourage collaboration among organizations working on youth issues.

Youth Delegate Programme: Member States select youth delegates to join their official delegation. This programme empowers young people to represent their country's youth perspectives at the United Nations and other high-level forums. advocate for youth-related issues, such as climate action, gender equality, and education.

Beyond the UN, regional organizations and NGOs—such as the World Youth Forum and the European Youth Forum—create platforms where young people can raise their voices, share ideas, and propose solutions. Many of these initiatives are youth-led and have become vital platforms for empowering young people, showing how young people are not just the future but also leaders in the present. These spaces enable youth to express their views openly and propose actionable solutions to the challenges they face on both local and international stages.

Moving forward it will be critical to build on the collaboration between official UN bodies and grassroots youth-led movements in order to further develop effective strategies to address the unique challenges confronting young people.

TOPIC DESCRIPTION

New global problems driven by technological change and environmental crises are constantly emerging. To meet them, governments and the UN must continue to expand opportunities for young people to influence decisions that affect their lives and shape the future of their local communities, countries, and the world at large.

Key Points and Main Issues

The youth is the future of the world, without them there is no future. Thus, it should be an universal duty to foster them and ensure that they are well prepared enough to actively shape a more sustainable, just, and safe world. Despite this undeniable importance to the world as a whole, the youth are still extremely fragilized and lack proper representation in global and national politics, often having their voices overlooked. Delegates are encouraged to reflect and examine what are the main problems haunting the modern youth, and what actions can be taken in order to support the future of the world. The following section presents a series of broad problems and matters that are all prejudicial to our youth, and how can the UN contribute to mitigating their negative impacts.

Youth participation in policy and decision making processes:

- Systemic barriers preventing the youth to actively participate in the political framework;
 - Despite all the progress that has been made and the efforts of the UN and all other political entities dedicated to ensuring youth empowerment, there are still many stigmas revolving around the youth that impede them from actively participating.
 - In many instances, participation in policy and decision making processes have legal or social age restrictions, where such positions are only reserved for citizens of more advanced age.
- Lack of incentive or mechanisms;
 - In the case of many member-states, the youth still lack a proper channel to host their voices, such as youth councils/forums - which in most cases are only symbolic rather than an actual political body-, or even incentives for them to be able to participate in policymaking despite their age.
- Tokenism and lack of commitment to the cause;
 - There is a significant portion of member-states that have ratified and agreed with resolutions and UN initiatives that encourage member-states to adopt youth empowering internal policies, yet, do not comply or do it to a desirable extent.
- Recommended actions:
 - Educate the world on the virtues of youth inclusion as to deconstruct any negative stigmas attributed to the modern youth.
 - Establish permanent youth councils/forums that have the power to influence policymaking to a national extent, albeit with restrictions.
 - Ensure that youth empowering policies and consultations are made entirely public and properly acknowledged by local governments.

Key Points and Main Issues (cont.)

Ensuring employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for the youth

- Lack of proper skills;
 - The lack of proper access to education leads to a youth unfit for employment due to a lack of proper work skills.
 - This lack of skills leads not only to increased safety hazards but also a devalued labour-force.
- Informal work and precarious and unsafe working conditions;
 - There is a significant portion of the modern youth employed in informal work, where there are no labour laws protecting them, contracts, or social security nets.
 - Informal work often drives the youth out of school or educational institutions, leading to long-term precarization of the labor-force and increase in social vulnerability.
- Lack of protective laws and social security nets;
 - Most member-states lack efficient and present protective laws against informal underage labour, leading to increased exploitation of the youth and increased social vulnerability.
- Negative stigmas and lack of trust in the youth;
 - Even in modern days, there is still a widespread amount of negative stigmas associated with the modern youth. Leading to many employers/corporations feeling reluctant regarding youth employment, resulting in widespread youth unemployment, or at least lack of proper employment for the youth.
 - Due to negative stigmas and the lack of financial and social incentives, most youth entrepreneurship initiatives rarely work as not many people are willing to invest in them or at least give them a space of representation.
- Recommended actions:
 - Further encourage member-states to adopt social-safety policies that ensure the youth can remain studying instead of working in informal labour. Furthermore, policies that protect youth employed in formal and decent work are also necessary.
 - Incentivize corporations and businesses to hire youth members.
 - Provide public education focused on deconstructing negative stigmas regarding the youth.

Key Points and Main Issues (cont.)

Access to proper education

- Systemic barriers and inequitable access
 - Many marginalized youth groups, such as refugees, immigrants, rural populations, and in some instances young women, have no proper access to proper education due to logistic, social, or systemic complications.
- Sub-par quality and lack of modernization;
 - In a significant part of the globe, public educational institutions often lack the proper tools to teach the youth properly. Tools such as the internet, laboratory equipment, textbooks, etc.
 - It is not uncommon for public school curriculums and teaching methodologies to be outdated and incompatible with the modern world. Leading to a youth with knowledge and comprehension of the world that is not entirely fitting for modern reality.
 - Modern public institutions don't always educate the youth on crucial topics such as sustainable development and geopolitics, leading to an uninformed and under-prepared youth for proper integration into the political framework.
 - Modern public institutions also rarely help the youth to develop required skills for the modern world.
- Recommended actions:
 - Encourage member-states to direct more of the nation's capital towards education to ensure quality and ownership of sufficient and necessary equipment.
 - Encourage member-states to perform major reforms on their educational systems to ensure that necessary skills are taught to the youth in the context of public institutions.
 - Encourage investments in infrastructure, systems and specialized training for teaching facilities designated to marginalized groups, as well as combating any systemic barrier stopping said marginalized groups from properly attending school.

Key Points and Main Issues (cont.)

Access to healthcare

- Ever-so growing mental health concerns and issues
 - Mental health conditions, such as depression, anxiety, and body dysmorphia, in youth have skyrocketed in present years due to a set of various different factors, such as the COVID-19 Pandemic and wide-spread usage of social media.
 - Mental health institutions are not so common in many parts of the world and are often stigmatized, leading to widespread distrust in said institutions and an overload of the functioning ones.
- Limited access to proper healthcare
 - In many developing member-states, access to a quality hospital or healthcare facility can be quite challenging, let alone one equipped with equipment and staff trained for youth assistance and care. This leaves the global youth fragilized and at risk since without the proper facilities, they can't receive the special care they sometimes need.
 - Such institutions are typically concentrated in urban regions, leaving the rural youth marginalized, with little access to proper healthcare, and at great risk in the case of a dire emergency.
- Recommended actions:
 - Launch initiatives and training programmes so that more health experts are trained to deal with mental health issues, and thus are able to support the youth.
 - Encourage member-states to recognize the youth's fragility, and heavily invest in alternatives for rural areas and/or developing regions of the nation in regards to healthcare institutions.

Key Points and Main Issues (cont.)

Youth security from violence, abuse, and exploitation

- Prevalence of youth violence and exploitation in fragilized environments
 - The youth are extremely fragilized in war torn environments as they do not yet have the capacity to protect themselves alone nor have the support of any governmental entity to protect them, and consequently are prone to forced recruitment, death, and sexual abuse.
 - Youth exposed to domestic abuse, and who are abused themselves in a domestic environment, typically develop life-long prejudicial mental health issues.
 - Youth are at extreme risk of bullying, sexual abuse, trafficking, and violence in fragilized environments as there is rarely a governmental entity to protect them.
 - Marginalization of youth groups
 - Some youth groups, such as LGBT+, refugees, migrants and the disabled youth are extremely prone to suffer abuse and/or a type of discrimination, aggression, or abuse.
 - Inefficient, fragile and non-functional protection systems and measures
 - Youth protection entities and/or systems are not only rare to even exist, but most of the time are underused as the youth do not either hold knowledge of their existence, are scared of establishing contact, or simply don't know how to establish contact.
 - In most member-states, the local authorities have little to no funding directed towards the protection of children and consequently their handling.
 - Recommended actions:
 - Encourage member-states to adopt policies that further ensure the protection of marginalized youth groups.
 - Urge member-states to expand youth protection entities and systems, making them more efficient, equipped, and prepared to assist the local youth.
 - Consider a possible expansion of UN intervention in war torn environments with the objective of protecting local endangered children.
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Resolution A/79/L.2 of the United Nations General Assembly adopting the 'Pact for the future' and all its annexes.

2024

Summary: UN General Assembly Resolution A/79/L.2 confirms the official adoption of the Pact for the Future into the UNGA agenda. The Pact sets out shared goals and commitments by UN Member States to build a more sustainable, just, equal, and secure world for future generations. It focuses on five key areas: sustainable development, international and regional security, youth empowerment and inclusion, technological and scientific innovation, and reforming global governance to better include young people. The document serves as a roadmap for UN priorities and guides Member States in shaping policies that advance social and political development in line with these objectives.

Resolution A/C.3/79/L.14/Rev.1 of the United Nations General Assembly

2024

Summary: UN General Assembly Resolution A/C.3/79/L.14/Rev.1 highlights the key role of volunteerism in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda. It recognizes the strong contribution of youth volunteers and calls on Member States to create policies that promote the participation of all young people, including those from marginalized communities and persons with disabilities. The resolution also emphasizes the value of UN-supported volunteer programs within national frameworks, especially in developing regions, and encourages stronger cooperation between governments and UN entities to expand these initiatives.

African Youth Consultative Forum - The revised Common African Youth Position **2024**

Summary: The Common African Youth Position is a document written in the African Youth Consultative Forum's April 2024 conference by African UN member-states and outlines the five main pillars to youth development in the continent - financing sustainable development practices and initiatives, ensuring security and peace for the youth, supporting financially and politically scientific and technological innovations, major governance reform, and the implementations of policies and quotas directed towards youth. The document strives to reflect a united and collective vision of the African youth in the hopes of one day achieving a prosperous, equal and developed African continent.

The Arab Strategy for Youth, Peace and Security **2024**

Summary: The Arab Strategy for Youth, Peace and Security is a document that resulted through the cooperation of multiple Arab member-states and that outlines their ambitions and future actions regarding youth empowerment, construction of a more gender equal environment, and an environment where peace and security prosper. The document encompasses 5 different chapters, where the signing states recognize the problems haunting the modern Arab youth, such as lack of proper representation in governance, gender inequality, unemployment, and lack of security, as well as the youth's potential as peacebuilders.

Resolution A/RES/78/179 of the United Nations General Assembly **2023**

Summary: UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/78/179 served as the main annual resolution on youth in the United Nations for the year of 2023. In the resolution, member-states are urged to further develop their youth empowerment strategies and tools, reaffirming the need for the effective implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth (WPAY). It further recognizes youth as powerful and ever-so more needed actors in the struggle to fulfill the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda, urging and highlighting how member-states are to further and rapidly empower, integrate, and invest in the youth's participation, education, and rights as the future of the world.

Report S/2024/207 of the Secretary-General on youth, peace, and security.

2023

Summary: Report S/2024/207 of the Secretary-General was the annual report on youth, peace, and security, written by the UN Secretary-General as per UN Security Council Resolution 2250. The report ultimately highlights improvements and advances made in regards to youth sustainable development and empowerment, both in the international and regional scopes. Whilst also reporting and outlining the several obstacles and areas in dire need for improvement. In this same light, the report meticulously offers and proposes concrete suggestions on possible actions member-states could take in order to either overcome the obstacles inhibiting them from further empowering the local youth, and/or further emphasizing and improving youth empowerment initiatives/structures.

Youth Engaged for Mental Health: A framework for youth participation under the WHO Pan-European Mental Health Coalition

2023

Summary: This document stems from the joint effort of the World Health Organization and Pan-European Mental Health Coalition serving as the framework for youthful participation in mental health assistance programs and mental health support/protection policymaking within the scope of continental Europe. The document outlines specifically the hopes and dreams of both organizations regarding mental health assistance in Europe, it describes the methods used by the programmes under its wing, and how the European youth will actively participate in such programmes and actions. Moreover, the document also recognizes how youth mental health is a topic that is not addressed enough, despite being one of the biggest issues haunting the modern youth.

[YECAP compendium of best practices regarding youth engagement in climate governance and sustainable development](#) **2023**

Summary: The following compendium from the Youth Empowerment in Climate Action Platform serves as a collection of best practices and policies regarding youthful representation and participation in matters of climate governance and sustainable development in the Asian Pacific region. It does this by showcasing and analyzing various examples of youth-led programs and initiatives and their efficiency on achieving whatever their goal might be, inherently encouraging further youth empowerment and next-steps for member-states regarding to achieve this increased level of youth representation.

[Overview of practices and programmes within the UNECE region regarding the empowerment and integration of youth in the education for sustainable development framework](#) **2022**

Summary: The document is an in depth overview of effective practices and program initiatives dedicated to further integrate and empower young people in the implementation of the UNECE strategy for accessible and universal education for sustainable development. The document includes and examines effective practices, theoretical articles, and applicable methodologies for youthful inclusion in both the educational for sustainable development framework, as well as sustainable development per se in the UNECE region as a whole.

[Comprehensive study on how the Latin American and Caribbean youth are situated in relation to SGD goals](#)

2022

Summary: The report, prepared by the Working Group on Youth of the Regional Collaborative Platform for Latin America and the Caribbean, examines how young people in the region are affected by and contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda. It focuses on key areas such as social inclusion, environmental sustainability, and equality. The report highlights how youth experience many of the challenges the SDGs aim to solve, while also playing a vital role in driving local and national progress. It outlines the main barriers that limit youth participation and suggests practical steps to increase their involvement and remove systemic obstacles.

[Study on violence against children in Latin America and the Caribbean](#)

2021

Summary: This in-depth study conducted by the joint efforts of the University of Edinburgh and UNICEF reviews the various aspects of violence against youth in Latin American and the Caribbean region. The document analyzes what are the main drivers for this wide-spread violence against children, the impact it has on the local youth, beyond the obvious, and evaluates what forms of intervention are plausible and realistic to address such pivotal and alarming matters.

[ESCWA response to the UN Youth Strategy: Social Development Bulletin](#)

2021

Summary: The bulletin in question outlines how the member-states of the ESCWA region collectively and individually plan on implementing the Youth2030 agenda and inherently its goals. The bulletin recognizes how the youth are in desperate need of empowerment in the Arab region, and how the youth should have more representation in policymaking regarding unemployment, informal work, social protection, gender equality, and peacebuilding.

Resolution 2535 of the United Nations Security Council **2020**

Summary: UN Security Council Resolution 2535 further reaffirms the dire need of youthful representation in peace negotiations, policymaking and building. The Resolution, as the third resolution of the Youth, Peace, and Security agenda, decrees that the Secretary-General is required to produce biennial reports on the implementation of the YPS agenda, as a way to keep track of progress in regards to the YPS agenda and ensure that if not optimal, then that measures are taken to make the progress optimal. Moreover, the resolution also determines the formal inclusion of youth issues within the Security Council's official agenda.

Official Record for the Security Council's 8629th meeting **2019**

Summary: The Security Council's 8629th meeting, which took place on the 2nd of October 2019, addressed the Peace and Security in Africa agenda with a specific focus on mobilizing the youth towards the goal of silencing the guns by 2020. In the record, participating member-states unanimously agreed upon encouraging African member-states to further include youth in internal peacebuilding and peace policymaking, as well as determining that African youth development should be directly linked to international peacebuilding goals. Moreover, this meeting counted with the presence of both the delegations from Equatorial Guinea, and Côte d'Ivoire, and even adopted a presidential statement from South African representative Mr. Matjila.

Resolution 2419 of the United Nations Security Council **2018**

Summary: UN Security Council Resolution 2419 reaffirms the vital role that the global youth has on long-lasting peacebuilding and in short-term peace negotiations, urging member-states to ever so more integrate the youth into the negotiation table, especially young women. The resolution also calls for the youth to have even more representation in international and national programmes and initiatives of military disarmament and demobilization, as well as the construction of a post-militarist, peaceful, and gun-free society.

Resolution 35/14 of the United Nations Human Rights Council

2017

Summary: UN Human Rights Council Resolution 35/14 recognizes that the global youth is a group that faces disproportionately more social challenges and systemic barriers and urges member-states to work around such issues in order to properly ensure the youth's access to basic human rights. Furthermore, the resolution recommends that member-states use mechanisms such as the Universal Periodic Review in their favor to mitigate the harm done by such matters in regards to the global youth.

Review on gender equality in the Arab region amidst Arab Horizon 2030

2017

Summary: This report reviews how Arab member states are progressing toward each of the six main Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It compares current progress with past reviews and identifies key challenges slowing improvement. The review raises concern about the large gap in access to education between young men and women, noting that limited opportunities for girls and young women in work and politics remain major barriers to achieving SDG 5 on gender equality. At the same time, it highlights positive examples from the region that promote gender equality and youth empowerment.

Resolution 2250 of the United Nations Security Council

2015

Summary: UN Security Council Resolution 2250 recognizes the crucial role of the global youth in peacebuilding and making. Encouraging member-states to ensure with utmost priority that the youth is fairly incorporated into the process of peacebuilding and conflict resolutions, may it be international or internal. The resolution also highlights the importance of protecting the youth during armed conflicts as they are one of the most disproportionately affected groups during such instances.

[Introduction to the Young Peacebuilders in Latin America and the Caribbean initiative](#)

2015

Summary: The following web-page serves as an introduction and portal to the framework of the Young Peacebuilders in Latin America and the Caribbean initiative. The initiative was a program established by the UNAOC with the intent of supporting and empowering young leaders and voices in gaining competence in order to properly address prejudicial social stereotypes, racial and social prejudice, and political radicalization within Latin America and the Caribbean. Whilst simultaneously enhancing visibility to the regional youth's actions in their respective local communities.

[United Nations Development Group Asia-Pacific Thematic Working Group on Youth regional report on youth participation in sustainable development](#)

2015

Summary: The document at hand is a regional report on the active role that the Asian-Pacific youth has taken in promoting ever-so more sustainable development policies, such as the transition to renewable energy sources. The regional report highlights not only the obstacles that the local youth has had to overcome, such as lack of proper sustainable education, employment opportunities, and skills, but it also highlights how member-states have attempted to mitigate the challenges faced by the youth. Moreover, the report also encourages member-states of the ESCAP region to invest in youth innovation institutions and initiatives, as well as youth entrepreneurship, consequently further empowering the local youth to take a more active and conscious role in the sustainable development of the region.

ESCAP Resolution E/ESCAP/RES/70/14

2014

Summary: Resolution 70/14 of the Economic and Social Commission for Asian and the Pacific recognizes and reaffirms that the local youth are indispensable actors in the struggle to achieve the social and sustainable goals set by the 2030 agenda in the Asian-Pacific area. The document not only recognizes this, but encourages Asian-Pacific member-states to invest in youth, both financially and resource wise, promote and ensure youthful participation in their national political framework, and adopt policies that secure quality education, social security and employment for the youth in times of uncertainty.

Approved draft text of the Third Committee of the General Assembly 42nd meeting addressing key agents for social development

2011

Summary: This approved draft text of the 42nd meeting of the Third Committee of the General Assembly, which was later incorporated into resolution A/RES/65/312, highlights how financial, political and resource wise investments in youth are essential agents in the building for global sustainable development. Under this light, it urges member-states to invest in youthful entrepreneurs and businesses, ensure social inclusion for the youth and that youth have a more active participation in the national policymaking process. Moreover, the approved draft texts also highlights how Africa is one of the regions that most direly needs to implement youth inclusion and recognized how in most African member-states, there is an extreme level of youth unemployment, lack of security and access to the digital world and bank of information, all prejudicial to social development in Africa.

Study on the potential social and economic contribution of the Latin American and Caribbean youth and the systemic barriers stopping them from utilizing their full potential.

2000

Summary: The document refers to a formal and comprehensive study conducted by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean where the economic and social potential of the regional youth is evaluated and analyzed, whilst the systemic and social barriers that retard their integration into politics and stop them from utilizing their true potential are also analyzed. Consequently, the study then outlines how the systemic barriers are effectively serving as an obstacle for the local youth and what can be done to combat this.

Youth System-wide Action Plan (SWAP)

n.d.

Summary : The UN System-Wide Action Plan on Youth (Youth-SWAP), launched by the UN Chief Executives Board in 2013, coordinates youth-focused efforts across UN agencies. It prioritizes employment, education, political inclusion, health, and civic engagement. The plan promotes joint action among agencies like UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, WHO, and UNESCO, ensuring youth perspectives are integrated into global and national development agendas in line with the Sustainable Development Goals.

Slovenia - Slovenia's youth delegate criticizes tokenism and encourages member-states to take more effective measures regarding policies and programs involving youth

2024

Summary: On its seventy-eighth session, the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly sanctioned a speech made by a Slovenian youth delegate, where he accused many member-states of tokenism regarding actually implementing policies and programs that further integrate the youth into their nation's respective political framework, as well as called upon nations to take more radical and effective measures in regards to youth empowerment and political integration. The document is a direct transcript of the delegate's speech.

Estonia - Estonia's youth delegate highlights with concern the lack of protective measures towards the youth when navigating the internet freely on seventy-ninth session of the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly

2024

Summary: During its seventy-ninth session, the Third Committee of the UN General Assembly heard a statement from a youth delegate from Estonia. The delegate raised concern about the lack of online protection for young people, who are often exposed to hate speech, cybercrime, misinformation, sexual harassment, and gender-based violence. He emphasized that these risks, especially for marginalized youth, undermine the UN's efforts to protect and empower young people. The document provides a transcript of his statement.

Various statements on draft resolutions presented at the seventy-eight session of the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly addressing youth affairs.

2023

Summary: On its seventy-eighth session, the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly passed 11 different draft resolutions unanimously. Most of them address crucial topics such as further youth empowerment in the national and international political framework, further investments and creations of youth programmes, and the alarming lack of commitment many member-states have shown in regards to empowering their respective youthful population. Moreover, the document contains the stand-points and comments from several present delegations on the matter.

Youth delegate's statements given on the seventy-seventh session of the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly in the UN headquarters in NYC.

2022

Summary: On its seventy-seventh session, the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly hosted the speech of several international youth delegates who all urged member-states to quickly further integrate the local youth into their respective political framework as to make addressing matters such as climate change, social and gender inequality, and access to proper education, more efficiently and holistically. The document encompasses not only the statements done by the youth delegates, but most importantly the respective responses from the present member-state delegates in regards to their statements on youth inclusion and empowerment.

Gambia - National Youth Policy of The Gambia **2021**

Summary: The National Youth Policy of The Gambia is an official document sanctioned by the Ministry of Youth and Sports of the Gambian government. The document is a comprehensive and official national strategic framework that outlines how the government intends to act in regards to youth development up until the year of 2028. Moreover, the document highlights how the government is committed to addressing youth development by not only creating employment opportunities for the youth, but also recognizing them as major actors in the fight for a better future, and recognizing their political and economic potential. In this same light, the document strives to provide enough education and foundation for the youth so they may one day properly rule the nation and lead them towards a path of more justice and sustainability.

India- Draft National Youth Policy **2021**

Summary: The following document is an official draft sanctioned by the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports of the Republic of India that outlines a ten-year long plan to develop five broad areas that are crucial for India's youth. Those being: universal education; employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for the youth; universal access to healthcare and physical welfare institutions; strengthened social justice; and further youth inclusion into the national political framework. Moreover, the document also highlights how such development regarding youth should be extremely aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda in order to ensure that India's youth have the structures and foundations to build a more sustainable future and world.

Estonia - Youth Sector Development Plan **2021** **2021-2035 for Estonia**

Summary: The document in question is a strategic development plan written by the Estonian Ministry of Education and Research which outlines the nation's goals and next steps regarding youth development and security. The document sets a wide array of objectives for the Estonian government to fulfill until 2035, when it is to be updated. Such objectives all address matters of definitive and effective youth integration into the nation's political framework, physical and mental welfare, and education and employment opportunities targeted towards the youth.

South Africa - National Youth Policy 2020-2030**2021**

Summary: The document at hand is an extensive and in-depth outline of South Africa's aspirations for future youth development and the actions the government must take in order to not only ensure proper and effective youth development in the country, but also that the goals established by this very own document are fulfilled until 2030. The main focus of the document is ensuring that the youth of South Africa are capable or properly participating in the country's political framework. To ensure such, the document elaborates on how the government must focus on a few broad areas in order to achieve a complete and substantial development regarding youth development. Such broad areas are investing in quality and universal healthcare, combating any systemic barriers built upon racism or social inequity, fostering national unity and nation building, as well as promoting youthful volunteering and active participation in political programmes and initiatives sanctioned by the state itself.

Finland - Finnish Government Proposal
111/2016 and amendments
2016

Summary: The following document consists of a proposal and a series of amendments sanctioned by the Education and Culture committee of the Finnish government to replace an already existing Youth Act for Finland from 2006. The new Youth Act presented in the document aims to promote social inclusion and justice for marginalized minority groups, enhance the already existent social-safety net for youth, ensure housing and employment opportunities specifically for the youth, and promote a larger participation of the Finnish youth in the country's political framework.

Nepal - Nepali National Youth Policy

2015

Summary: The document in question is a renewed version of Nepal's original National Youth Policy document written in 2009. The new version of the document is an extensive outline on the nation's goals regarding youth development and political inclusion. The document strives to recognize the nation's youth as their most prominent working force. Seeking to guide the government to invest in public sectors, such as education and welfare, in order to ensure that a competent, well-educated and prepared, ethical, creative, and aware Nepali youth is inbound to lead the nation towards a more sustainable, just, and prosperous future. Furthermore, the document also calls for youth empowerment and a higher rate of youth inclusion in the Nepali political framework.

The Gulf Cooperation Council - GCC leaders recognize the youth's crucial role in building a sustainable society in the Gulf region and urge more attention devoted to them.

2025

Summary: On Gulf Youth Day, the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) issued a joint statement reaffirming its commitment to youth development. The statement highlights efforts by member states to use data-driven policymaking, strengthen youth participation in decision-making, and establish a Gulf Youth Council within the GCC Secretariat. It also recognizes young people as key drivers of a just and sustainable future, especially as the region transitions from oil dependence toward more diversified and green economies.

Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly Resolution 2553

2024

Summary: Resolution 2553 of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe lays down and cements the foundations for significant youthful participation in European politics. It does this by ensuring that a minimal amount of youth delegations is present at all conferences and have at least some sort of political power and voice within the committee so that they may actively represent the youth of Europe. Hence, this document effectively serves as a model for other regional groups worldwide for proper youth integration, albeit that there is still much space for more youthful participation in the Council of Europe.

Council of Europe - Several resolutions from the **2024** Council of Europe's education, culture, and sports councils from their May 2024 conference

Summary: In May 2024, the councils of education, culture, and sports of the Council of Europe, wrote and passed several resolutions regarding the youth. The resolutions call for member-states to ensure equity for the youth across the European Union and Europe as a continent, mental and physical well-being of the youth through public care, and inclusive participation opportunities for youth, especially youth from marginalized groups. The resolutions also emphasize the virtues of youth empowerment and employment, civic engagement, and a coherence between all European nations' agendas regarding youth's rights and opportunities. The document contains all the resolutions aforementioned, and recordings from the sessions in which these topics were discussed.

Official Record for the Security Council's **2022** 8629th meeting

Summary: In its 1067th meeting, the Peace and Security Council of the African Union issued a formal Communiqué to member-states of the African Union to further implement and develop policies and strategies for youth inclusion under the African Youth Charter. The Communiqué recognizes and emphasizes to member-states the pivotal role that the African youth plays in peacebuilding, and how by not properly implementing them into policymaking and national peace institutions, their potential isn't being used to the fullest. The Communiqué also calls for the establishment of the African Youth Ambassadors for Peace program under the African Union, where selected representatives of the African youth will ensure that the youth's voices are heard within the African Union, and encourage further youthful representation within the organization.

Council of Europe - Draft resolution from the Council of Europe addressing the empowerment of European youth within the organization's framework

2022

Summary: Document 15871 of the Council of Europe is a draft resolution, voted upon and adopted by the organization, which outlays how member-states are encouraged to internally construct the structural foundations for proper dialogue and negotiation with the regional youth and youth civil society, as well as establishing the proper conditions for the regional youth to participate more actively in democratic processes. The document at hand contains a summary of the main objectives and contents of the draft resolution, as well as the draft resolutions itself.

European Union and African Union - Joint statement on investing in the youth for accelerated growth and sustainable development.

2017

Summary: This statement given by representatives of both the European Union and African Union in the 5th AU-EU summit, shares and reinforces a shared vision of the EU and AU on the sheer importance of strengthening and developing cooperation in the development of areas such as, youth development and political inclusion, youth peace and security, governmental-stability, and constructing effective and quality public educational institutions.

Organization of American States - The Organization of American States' declaration of Medellín addressing youth and democratic values within the scope of the organization

2008

Summary: The declaration of Medellín is a document written and adopted by the Organization of American States in its 38th general assembly, which affirms and recognizes the regional youth as crucial and indispensable figures in political and social governance in a democratic context. It encourages member-states to adopt policies that ensure universal civic and sustainable education for the regional youth, youth leadership incentives and opportunities, and the fostering of cultural initiatives and programmes specifically targeted for youth. The following document contains a copy of the declaration of Medellín.

Global Shapers Impact Report for 2025

2025

Summary: The Global Shapers Impact Report for the year of 2025, sanctioned by the World Economic Forum, praises, analyzes, and showcases the work of just over 4000 youth-led initiatives from 140 different countries from all across the globe. Such initiatives all focus on youth-related regional problems, opting for a more grassroots approach, whilst also addressing more international and universal problems such as climate change, universal access to education and healthcare, and social, economic, and gender inequalities.

Asia-Europe Foundation 2024 Youth Report

2025

Summary: This ASEF Youth Report for the year of 2024 displays the work of over 4000 youth leaders in 51 countries from Asia and Europe. ASEF is an intergovernmental NGO whose purpose is to foster and strengthen diplomatic and economic bonds between Europe and Asia. In recent years, Asian-European youth development has become one of ASEF's most prominent topics. Hence, the report in question highlights the works of several Asian-European NGOs centered around youth capacity building. Moreover, the report also explores how to effectively ensure both continents' youths are equipped with the necessary soft skills and knowledge to take on leadership roles in sustainable development in a future society.

Youth empowerment in the World Bank Summit 2024

2024

Summary: The following article on the World Bank Summit 2024 focuses on how there has been significant support for empowering youth accountability in sustainable development projects, as a way to ensure that the youth has the power and capacity to monitor, reflect, and directly influence how many sustainable initiatives, policies and programmes are designed. Highlighting how youth groups and the youth as a goal are typically excluded from crucial processes that will mostly affect them as the future of the world.

Comparative analysis of youth national policies: 2013 "What works and what doesn't?"

Summary: The following article is a comparative analysis between the national policies of several countries in regards to youth inclusion and empowerment that have shown great results and progress, and those who didn't show much significant progress. The study was conducted by the joint efforts of the International Council on National Youth Policy's Secretariat and the GTZ/BMZ project initiatives. It incentivizes the youth to reflect upon policy models that work and are efficient, and how they can incentivize policymakers to adopt efficient policies in regards to youthful empowerment.
