





UNSCR 2250 (2015) was adopted by the UN Security Council on December 9, 2015.

UNSCR 2250



UNSCR 2250 targets persons between the ages of 18 and 29 years old, who form the majority of the world's population.



Recognizing the constructive and positive role of young persons in the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, as well as influencing the public sphere and bringing about change in their communities.

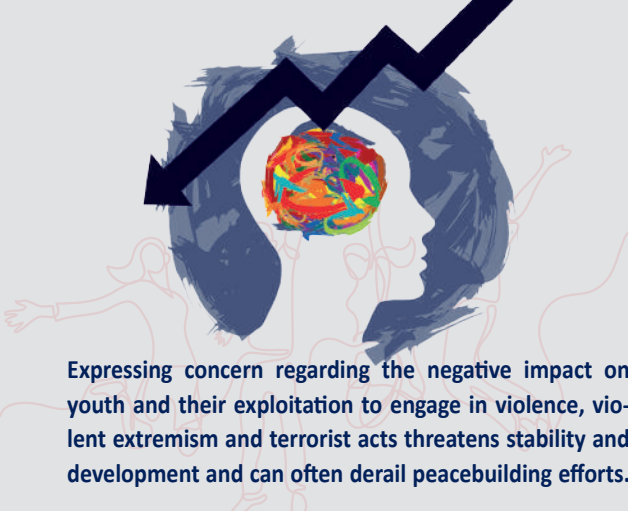


Youth present a large and increasing proportion of those adversely affected by armed conflict, including as refugees and internally displaced persons.


Young people do not have the right to access education, economic opportunities and other rights in many countries, which has a dramatic impact on durable peace and reconciliation.



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An illustration of a person's head in profile, rendered in dark blue brushstrokes. Inside the head is a colorful, swirling globe. A thick, black, jagged arrow points downwards from the top of the head. In the background, there are faint, light-colored outlines of several human figures, some appearing to be in motion or falling.


Expressing concern regarding the negative impact on youth and their exploitation to engage in violence, violent extremism and terrorist acts threatens stability and development and can often derail peacebuilding efforts.



Youth can play an important role in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and can significantly contribute to the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security.



Youth can play an important role as positive role models in preventing and countering violent extremism.



The protection of youth from conflict risks and ensuring their participation in peace processes can significantly contribute to the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security.

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The UN Security Council urges Member States to consider ways to increase inclusive representation of youth in decision-making at all levels. (Article 1 of UNSCR 2250).




Calls on all relevant actors, including when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to take into account, as appropriate, the participation and views of youth. (Article 2 of UNSCR 2250).

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Calls upon all parties to armed conflict to comply strictly with the obligations applicable to them under international law relevant to the protection of civilians, including those who are youth, including the obligations applicable to them under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977. (Article 4 of UNSCR 2250).

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Further calls upon states to comply with the obligations applicable to them under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugee . . . the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979 . . . and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. (Article 5 of UNSCR 2250).



Further calls upon Member States . . . to end impunity and further calls on them investigate and prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and other egregious crimes perpetrated against civilians, including youth . . . (Article 6 of UNSCR 2250).

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Urges Member States to consider specific measures, in conformity with international law, that ensure, during armed conflict and post conflict, the protection of civilians, including youth. (Article 9 of UNSCR 2250).



Stresses the importance of creating policies for youth that would positively contribute to peacebuilding efforts, including social and economic development ... and provide youth employment opportunities and vocational training, fostering their education ... and constructive political engagement. (Article 11 of UNSCR 2250).

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Calls on all relevant actors to consider instituting mechanisms to promote a culture of peace, tolerance, intercultural and interreligious dialogue that involve youth and discourage their participation in acts of violence, terrorism, xenophobia, and all forms of discrimination. (Article 13 of UNSCR 2250).



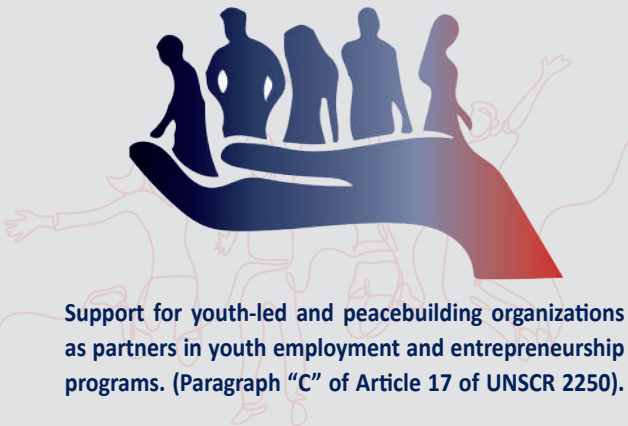
Address the conditions conducive to the spread of violent extremism, which can be conducive to terrorism, including by empowering youth, families, women, religious, cultural and education leaders. (Article 16 of UNSCR 2250).

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Evidence-based and gender-sensitive youth employment opportunities, inclusive labor policies, national youth employment action plans in partnership with the private sector. (Paragraph “A” of Article 17 of UNSCR 2250).

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A graphic illustration featuring a large, dark blue hand with a red-to-blue gradient, reaching upwards from the bottom. On the palm of the hand, five stylized human silhouettes are standing. From left to right, there is a man in a dark blue suit, a man in a dark blue shirt, a woman in a dark blue dress, a man in a dark blue shirt, and a woman in a dark blue dress. The background is light grey with faint, thin red outlines of people's arms and legs, suggesting a crowd or community.

Support for youth-led and peacebuilding organizations as partners in youth employment and entrepreneurship programs. (Paragraph “C” of Article 17 of UNSCR 2250).