

Youth
UpUN

for Decision-Makers:
Change is in
Your Hands



CHOICE FOR
YOUTH &
SEXUALITY



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Introduction to CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality

Founded in 1997, CHOICE for Youth & Sexuality (CHOICE) believes in the unique and innovative power of young people¹ to be key drivers of change. For over 25 years, CHOICE has been working with and for young people to advocate for their Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR). CHOICE uses a dual approach, whereby we strengthen the knowledge and skills of young people to advocate for their own rights, while at the same time working together with them and 'adult' partners and allies to amplify youth voices and increase meaningful and inclusive youth participation in decision-making spaces. Our work over the past 25 years has demonstrated the unstoppable power of young people and allies when we unite for a common cause.

CHOICE has been working with and capacitating young people to meaningfully participate in decision-making about issues that affect youth. Through various programs, CHOICE works with young people across several countries in Africa, Asia, and has worked with youth in Latin America and the Caribbean sub-region previously. Engaging with both New York and Geneva-based UN processes, CHOICE is an advocacy expert on meaningful and inclusive youth participation, particularly in the context of SRHR for young people in practice and in policy.

According to UN data, there are currently more 1.8 billion young people between the ages of 10 and 24 worldwide – this is the largest youth population ever. In 48 countries, such as Niger, Uganda, and Afghanistan children or adolescents make up a majority of the population. Around the world, investing in young people and adolescents creates huge potential for economic and social progress². How we meet the needs and aspirations of young people is going to define our common future. It is widely recognized that young people must be at the centre of and meaningfully engaged in the sustainable development agenda; calls for investment in young people have increased significantly in recent years and an increasing number of countries and institutions are willing, and pushing, to work more with young people. The time is right!

NOTHING ABOUT US WITHOUT US.



1. While we recognise that the UN defines Youth as being between the ages of 15 to 24 to keep statistics consistent, CHOICE defines Youth People/Youth as being between the ages of 16 – 29, as the experience of being young can vary significantly across the world.

THE YOUTHUPUN CAMPAIGN

The YouthUpUN campaign was developed in 2019 by CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality as a strategy to tackle the perceived neglect of youth and their human rights at the Human Rights Council (HRC) and its mechanisms in Geneva. Reports and resolutions consistently overlook the unique needs of youth, and young people themselves struggle to engage in discussions that concern their lives. Without a youth presence, the HRC is not sufficiently able to represent the needs of young people, nor adequately tackle the issues they face around the world today. Political participation is a human right, yet young people do not have the opportunity to exercise that right at the Human Rights Council.

YouthUpUN aims to increase meaningful and inclusive youth participation (MIYP) at the Council, and succeed in enabling young people to have more control over the human rights issues that concern them and policies that aim to address their needs. Representatives from diplomatic missions and key UN staff are seen as the primary stakeholders that have the power to make a change in this situation, and the campaign aims to work with them and hold them accountable to delivering on their obligations towards youth.

YouthUpUN aims to eventually be an autonomous movement working to increase meaningful and inclusive youth engagement and representation at the Human Rights Council.

The vision of the YouthUpUN campaign is threefold;

1. Change the negative perceptions about Young People.
2. Create structural change to foster meaningful and inclusive youth participation and representation at the Human Rights Council.
3. Build capacity on meaningful and inclusive youth participation and confirm commitments from decision-makers to actively work and ensure MIYP and representation at the Human Rights Council.

WHAT IS THE LINK BETWEEN HUMAN RIGHTS AND YOUNG PEOPLE?

Young people are entitled to a range of civil and political rights as outlined by the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), and the International Covenant on

Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). It is important to note that the Human Rights Committee, in its General Comment 17 states clearly that, “children benefit from all of the civil rights enunciated in the Covenant [ICCPR]”. Treaties such as the CRC are often used to provide evidence for young people’s human rights, as the definition of youth is not consistent across countries, bodies, or organisations. Where some youth may be technically defined as adults (18+), others may still be considered legal children (15+).

Children’s civil and political rights are clearly spelled out in the CRC (art. 12—17 CRC in particular), the IC-CPR and other international human rights instruments. Children, youth, including girls, have the right to freedom of expression (art. 13 CRC/art. 19 ICCPR); thought, opinion, religion (art. 14 CRC/art. 18 ICCPR); freedom of peaceful assembly and association (art. 15 CRC/art. 21 and 22 ICCPR); privacy (art. 16 CRC/art. 17 ICCPR) and access to information from any source (art. 17 CRC).

Regardless of the definition used, research shows us that young people consistently face discrimination and exclusion on the basis of their age. Therefore, they require specific protection by human rights treaties and concrete actions to guarantee their inclusion, especially in decision making processes. Young people’s rights, as all human rights, are indivisible and civil and political rights can therefore not be discarded.

See below examples of youth and children’s rights:

The right to freedom of expression (CRC, Art. 13): In their General Comment on Article 12, the Committee said: “Freedom of expression relates to the right to hold and express opinions, and to seek and receive information through any media. It asserts the right of the child not to be restricted by the State party in the opinions she or he holds or expresses. As such, the obligation it imposes on States parties is to refrain from interference in the expression of those views, or in access to information, while protecting the right of access to means of communication and public dialogue.”

The right to seek and access to information in the media

(CRC, Art. 17): While in many cases the denial of political rights extends to the population of a country as a whole, in others, children but not adults – are excluded from participating in protests or from forming or joining associations simply because of their age.

The right to freedom of association and peaceful assembly (CRC, Art. 15): while many societies restrict everyone’s freedom to gather and assemble peacefully, others place particular limits on this right for children. Curfews and minimum ages for joining associations are some examples.

The Right to Participate: Participation enables the advancement of all human rights. It plays a crucial role in the promotion of democracy, the rule of law, social inclusion and economic development. It is essential for reducing inequalities and social conflict. It is also important for empowering individuals and groups, and is one of the core elements of human rights-based approaches aimed at eliminating marginalization and discrimination. Moreover, decision-making is more informed, legitimate and sustainable when young people are at the table as it will respond to and address the real needs of youth. Youth-led and youth-focused organizations play an important role in public life.

The right to participation includes:

- Voting and being elected at genuine periodic elections held by secret ballot, affording universal and equal suffrage
- Taking part in the conduct of public affairs, either directly or through freely chosen representatives
- Equal access to public services
- Being consulted and given opportunities to be involved in decision-making processes on all matters of public concern

COMMITMENTS

What commitments does CHOICE ask for from you?

Join CHOICE for language advocacy and MIYP workshops

Implement a formalised youth delegate programme within your mission

Streamline meaningful and inclusive youth participation throughout your work on Human Rights Council resolutions, Special Procedures mechanisms and Universal Periodic Review state recommendations

For members of core groups of resolutions, ensure meaningful and inclusive youth participation is included in every step of the resolution process.

Echoing and supporting advocacy efforts of civil society organizations in streamlining MIYP in the Human Rights Council? I.e. creation of specific mechanisms for youth participation?

² “The views expressed by children may add relevant perspectives and experience and should be considered in decision-making, policymaking and preparation of laws and/or measures as well as their evaluation.”

MEANINGFUL AND INCLUSIVE YOUTH PARTICIPATION

Young people are diverse rights holders, and meaningful and inclusive youth participation (MIYP) is a right of all young people as defined by the Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC). The CRC guarantees that participation is a fundamental right for all young people, and that young people are autonomous rights holders. The Convention is a legally binding treaty which was ratified by more than 170 states, who are encouraged to periodically report on how they are implementing the treaty in their country to a committee of experts. The CRC was a major milestone in how young people (especially children and adolescents) are viewed; no longer vulnerable, passive beings, they are now seen as active agents who should have the right to participate and make decisions that affect their lives.³

Meaningful and inclusive youth participation means that young people can participate on equal terms with adults, or work independently, in all stages of policy-making: design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. MIYP is not just about 'giving' youth a seat at the table and providing them with what to say. Rather, it is about supporting them in all that is needed to ensure that their voices are heard and respected. For this reason, mechanisms must be in place for young people to have an active role, in which their voices are heard and respected. When participation of young people is truly meaningful, it benefits the young people, policies, organisations, and society as a whole.

It is also critical to remember that an intersectional lens to MIYP is fundamental, as youth are not a homogeneous group and embody many diverse identities and experiences. An intersectional approach recognises that young people's lives are shaped by their identities, relationships and social experiences. Together these form intersections of privilege and oppression depending on a person's context and existing power structures such as patriarchy, ableism, colonialism, imperialism, homophobia and racism. Without addressing the complex social systems and various intersecting identities, human rights protections can fail to be granted to all.

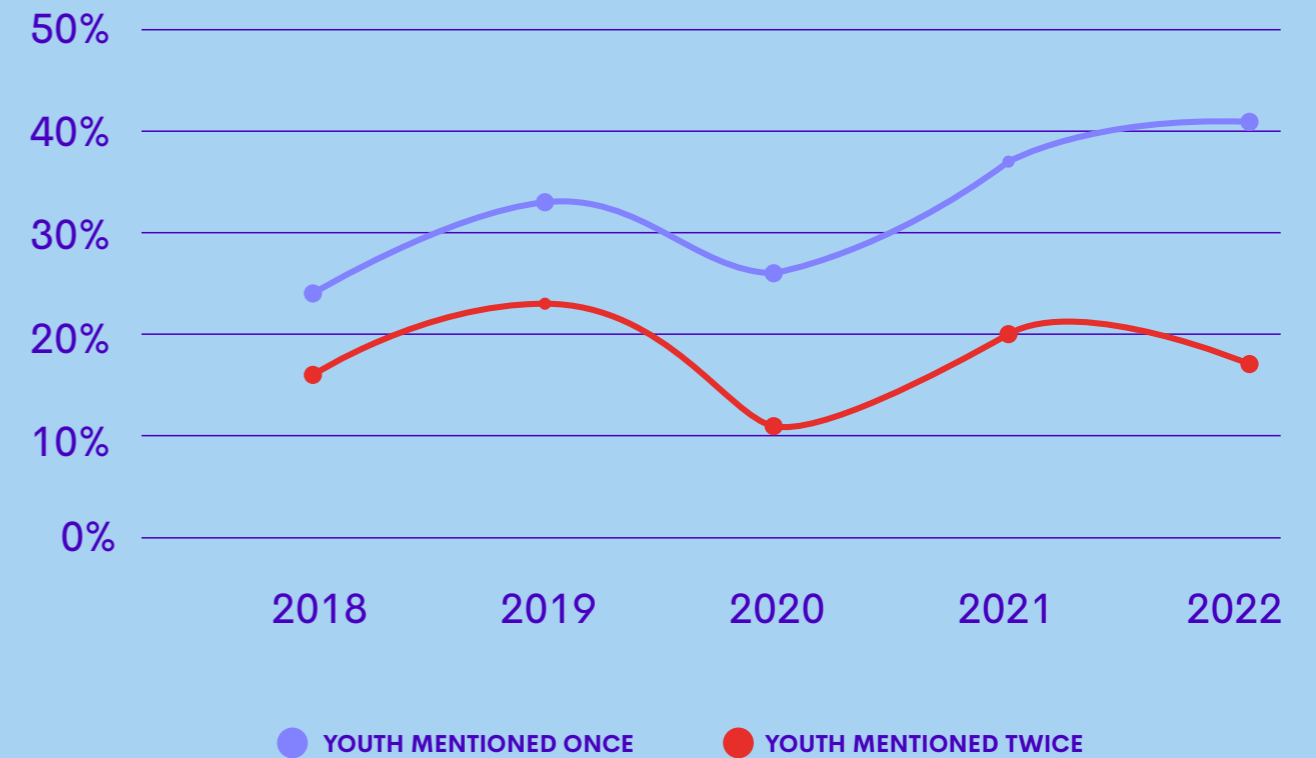
MEANINGFUL YOUTH PARTICIPATION AT THE UN HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

With regards to the physical representation of young people at the Human Rights Council, many Permanent Missions have interns, and even some young diplomats. However, there is still very little decision-making power among these groups of people. The majority of decisions about young people are made by those who are not youth (for example the views of a mission are decided by the government) and have not been privy to the challenges of youth (especially in this current age) for some time.

At the UN General Assembly in New York, there is a more formalised structure of youth engagement; such as the UN Women Beijing+25 Youth Task Force, the UN Youth Delegate Programme under WFUNA, and various youth summits (eg. the UN Youth Climate Summit with global youth activists). Furthermore, there is a more structured youth network of civil society organisation, such as the Young Feminist Caucus (the youth branch of the Women's Rights Caucus), which is not currently present at the Human Rights Council.

Within the resolutions of the Human Rights Council, there persists a lack of recognition and reflection that issues affecting young people are implicitly interwoven within almost every topic the UN tackles. In 2022, only 41% of human rights council resolutions mention youth, while only 17% address youth in more than one sentence. This is an increase from 2021, whereby, only 37% of Human Rights Council resolutions mentioned 'youth', however it is a decrease for youth being mentioned more than once at only 17%. 17% of resolutions discussing youth further than one sentence is not nearly enough to properly address and tackle the issues that young people experience specifically.

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

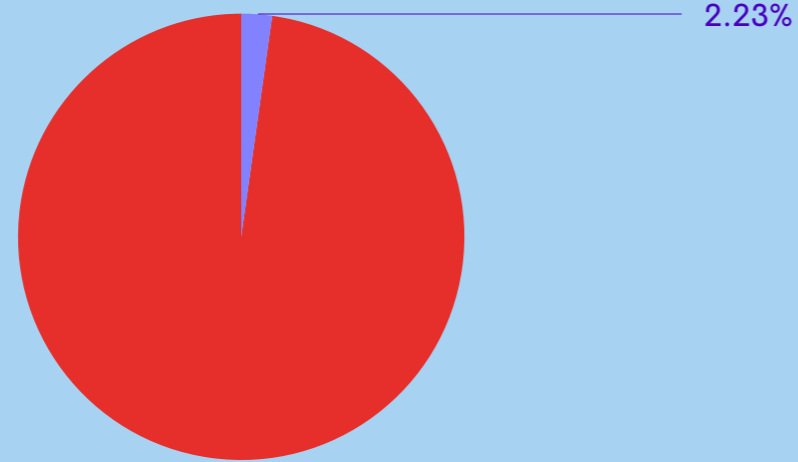


MIYP is not just about 'giving' youth a seat at the table and providing them with what to say. Rather, it is about supporting them in all that is needed to ensure that their voices are heard and respected.

³ "The views expressed by children may add relevant perspectives and experience and should be considered in decision-making, policymaking and preparation of laws and/or measures as well as their evaluation."

UPR CYCLE 3

Total number that mention youth: 743



Total number of recommendations: 33245

SPECIAL PROCEDURES



This absence is also present in the accountability mechanisms of the UN. In 2022, only 58% of Special Procedures reports addressed youth in more than one sentence. While this is a positive increase in comparison to 2020, where only 49% of Special Procedures did so, there is still more to be done to recognize age as an intersecting form of discrimination throughout the UN Special Procedures mechanism. This specifically needs to be addressed in regards to youth populations, as the unique challenges youth face are often overlooked or

not adequately addressed in UN processes. Moreover, since 2017 (cycle 3), only 2.23% of Universal Periodic Review recommendations have mentioned youth. Youth and adolescents make up large proportions of countries worldwide, and if these countries are not reporting on the status of youth and human rights violations against them, there is a significant risk of a large number of people being left behind.

The unique challenges youth face are often overlooked or not adequately addressed in UN processes.

3 "The views expressed by children may add relevant perspectives and experience and should be considered in decision-making, policymaking and preparation of laws and/or measures as well as their evaluation."

Main Challenges Youth Face in the Human Rights Council

The UN space is hard to understand/navigate as a first time attendee

Ageism: youth are perceived as inexperienced

Lack of information on how to link work at the UN with work on the ground in youth's communities and vice versa

Tokenistic participation – not meaningful or inclusionary engagement

Structural and funding issues around accessibility – such as lack of visas, passports, flights etc. Inclusionary participation cannot exist without financial support

Limited or lack of information for when youth arrive in Geneva, e.g. logistics around acquiring UN badge

Major UN events are only held in Geneva/ New York – this is very exclusionary of youth from the Global South

Lack of access to technology and digital platforms – hybrid modalities are only inclusive of privileged youth

Co-optation of progressive terminology but no work behind it

Lack of hybrid modalities to engage in informal consultations and other opportunities to influence decision makers

⁴ However, there are concerns in these spaces of tokenism of the youth involved. CHOICE defines tokenism as: tokenism is when young people seem to have a voice, but in reality they have little to no choice in what they do or how they get involved; they are literally used as a token. CHOICE does not consider this to be a meaningful form of participation. ⁵ Data sourced from CHOICE's Internal Monitoring Index

YOUTH-INCLUSIVE/EXCLUSIVE LANGUAGE

Progressive policy language is essential to creating opportunities for meaningful youth participation. See below various examples of progressive language in resolutions, and examples of where youth-inclusive language was missed.

YOUTH-INCLUSIVE LANGUAGE

EXAMPLE 1.

9. Urges States to create opportunities for children's inclusive and meaningful participation, in accordance with their evolving capacities, in environmental decision-making processes that are likely to affect their development and survival, including by ensuring girls' meaningful participation in such processes on an equal basis with boys, by:

(a) Taking affirmative action to respect, protect and fulfil the rights of the child to freedom of expression, freedom of association and freedom of peaceful assembly;

(b) Developing consultative mechanisms and ensuring that mitigation and adaptation measures are developed with the best interest of the child as a primary consideration, based upon participatory, evidence-based decision-making processes that take into account the views of children;

Taken from Resolution 45/30; **Rights of the child: realizing the rights of the child through a healthy environment**, the above language is important and progressive because it ensures the inclusive and meaningful participation of children in decision-making on issues that directly affect them. Moreover, it includes reference to how this can be done, giving examples that make it harder to be exclusionary in practice.

EXAMPLE 2.

Urges States, in consultation with youth-led and youth-focused organisations, to promote new initiatives for the full, effective, structures, sustainable and meaningful participation of young people in relevant decision-making processes and monitoring, in political, economic, social and cultural spheres, including in designing and implementing policies, programmes and initiatives, in particular, while implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

Taken from the resolution on **Youth and Human Rights**, from October 2022, the 51st session of the Human Rights Council, calls for the "full, effective, structures, sustainable and meaningful participation of young people" and further lists at what stages of participation young people should be involved (all of them), and in what spheres of life. Young people are the present and the future, and must be meaningfully included in decision-making to shape a world that is reflective of their needs and lived realities. Adding "structured" and "sus-

tainable" means that participation of youth in decision-making is not sporadic or tokenistic, rather it is systematic and ensuring longevity of impact. Language can always be more progressive! For example, adding "inclusive" to the list would ensure that young people, in all their diversity, are considered and would encourage States to acknowledge diversity within young people.

Young people are the present and the future, and must be meaningfully included in decision-making to shape a world that is reflective of their needs and lived realities.

EXAMPLE 3.

(k) Taking all necessary measures to enable the equal participation of affected girls and of youth-led organizations, including, but not limited to, providing youth-friendly information on participation processes, making available financial resources to girls and youth-led organizations to cover costs related to their participation, and ensuring that their participation is not instrumentalized or deemed irrelevant by dominant entities within participatory processes;

This example was taken from resolution 44/16; **Elimination of female genital mutilation**. The text starts strong by including ‘necessary measures’, instead of, for example, ‘possible measures’. The paragraph is made stronger by including references to youth-led organisations, equal participation, and the provision of youth-friendly information on meaningful participation. This latter reference is especially important to highlight, as so often information on how to participate in important processes is either not accessible to youth, or is jargon-heavy, which is often exclusionary to youth and adolescents who may have less technical ex-

perience in these processes. Furthermore, the reference to providing financial resources is refreshingly youth-friendly, as this aspect of exclusion is not often addressed in official documents. Young people are frequently kept out of decision-making spaces due to a lack of funding, and thus cannot meaningfully participate. Finally, the last sentence addresses the common dismissal of young people in participatory spaces, due to perceived lack of knowledge, skill, or other discriminations. Recognising this problem in the resolution is a step in the right direction to systemically rectify this issue.

EXAMPLE 4.

Recognizing that child, early and forced marriage undermines women's and girls' autonomy and decision-making in all aspects of their lives, and remains an impediment not only to the economic, legal, health and social status of women and girls but also to the development of society as a whole, and that investing in the advancement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, as well as strengthening their voice, agency, leadership and full, effective and meaningful participation in all decisions that affect them, are key factors in breaking the cycle of gender inequality and discrimination, violence and poverty, and are critical for, inter alia, sustainable development, peace, security, democracy and inclusive economic growth,

Taken from resolution 41/8; **Consequences of child, early and forced marriage**, this text is an excellent example of youth-inclusive language, as it not only includes youth-friendly terms (such as “full, effective and meaningful participation”), but it recognises the extent to which meaningful youth participation empowers women and girls and breaks the cycle of inequality. By saying that “Child, early and forced marriage undermines women's and girls' autonomy and decision-making in all aspects of their lives”, the resolution is giving recognition to the importance of decision-making as a critical tool to having power over your life. Later on in the paragraph, the resolution states that

“strengthening their voice, agency, leadership and full, effective and meaningful participation in all decisions that affect them are key factors in breaking the cycle of gender inequality and discrimination”; this sentence is key, as it leaves no room for women and girls not having agency in decisions that affect their lives, and highlights why meaningful participation of girls is so important to enjoying one's human rights. It does not only focus on meaningful participation of women (as is often the case when it comes to decision-making) but is inclusive of girls, and does not leave youth behind, but respects that young people are capable and should have agency in their decision-making.

YOUTH-EXCLUSIVE LANGUAGE

1. Recognizes the crucial role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding and confidence-building, the importance of their full, equal and meaningful participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and urges States and the United Nations system where applicable to make further efforts to ensure and support the full, equal and meaningful participation of women at all levels of decision-making and implementation of conflict prevention and resolution, mediation, post-conflict reconstruction, peacekeeping, peacemaking and peacebuilding;

This example of youth-exclusive language may initially not seem like a bad piece of text; and for gender equality it is relatively progressive, but for meaningful youth participation it falls short. Taken from the resolution 45/28; **Promoting and protecting the human rights of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of Security Council resolution 1325** (2000), this is a prime example of how even apparent progressive documents can still be youth-exclusive. The resolution is concerned with promoting and protecting the human rights of women and girls in conflict, and

recognises meaningful participation as a strategy to fulfil this agenda. However, it fails to include a large portion of the group it is trying to aid; girls. The omission of language on meaningful participation of girls is in keeping with this notion (discussed above) that young people do not possess the necessary knowledge or wisdom to be involved in peace and security efforts. While this language on meaningful participation is notably progressive and encapsulating, it would have been more impactful to echo the above examples of MIYP, and allow for girls to also have agency in decision-making on issues that affect them.

One young person does not represent the whole demographic, and cannot speak for the whole population; see each young person as themselves.

Tips and Tricks for Fostering and Maintaining Meaningful and inclusive Youth Participation

<p>Young people offer a lot of expertise and added value, but are often overlooked and seen as lesser skilled. Utilise their knowledge and don't fall into the trap of underestimating them due to their age.</p>	<p>Be prepared to offer time and support; whether it be knowledge sharing, financial aid, technical trainings – don't underestimate how much you could help facilitate someone's development and participation</p>	<p>Be wary of tokenism; this is harmful to MIYP, and while it may appear to be inclusive it is, in fact, the opposite. Tokenism occurs when young people are invited to spaces without being able to meaningfully influence it. Make sure you include young people on every level of decision-making, and not only when a youth representative is required. Tokenism is very often unintentional, so do not lower your guard, and always critically assess the meaningfulness and inclusiveness of opportunities and spaces given to young people!</p>	<p>To achieve effective MIYP, young people need to increase their capacity and skills, and have access to opportunities for participation. Support them by opening doors and inviting them into usually exclusionary spaces, or by committing to training opportunities.</p>
<p>Be open to the insights and suggestions of young people, they may differ from what you are used to but a different perspective can be insightful and foster new opportunities</p>	<p>Be inclusive of diverse groups of youth; not all young people have the privilege of always being available. They may have jobs to help them out financially, or they cannot easily reach a location if they are based rurally.</p>	<p>Meaningful and inclusive youth participation does not mean taking the place of adults, rather, it means working together in equal partnership with youth. Youth-Adult partnerships are key in achieving meaningful and inclusive youth participation.</p>	<p>Engage in your own capacity building opportunities on meaningful and inclusive youth participation to raise your own awareness and increase your knowledge of youth issues.</p>
<p>Make sure young people meaningfully participate when working with you; involve them in every level of the advocacy and decision-making process.</p>	<p>Young people's opinions are just as relevant and important as any adults, but they may lack the confidence or space to give them; be mindful of this in meeting or participatory spaces and perhaps support them to raise their voice.</p>	<p>Know that we want to work with you, we want to learn from you, we want to share our knowledge and lived experiences with you and we are as committed to achieving our common goals as any adult.</p>	<p>Engage in your own capacity building opportunities on meaningful and inclusive youth participation to raise your own awareness and increase your knowledge of youth issues.</p>
<p>Do not patronise young people by having low expectations of what they can do, nor how well they can do it; keep to the same expectations and standards as you would for an adult.</p>	<p>Be prepared to make structural and procedural changes to foster meaningful youth participation and inclusive diversity.</p>	<p>Know that we want to work with you, we want to learn from you, we want to share our knowledge and lived experiences with you and we are as committed to achieving our common goals as any adult.</p>	<p>Engage in your own capacity building opportunities on meaningful and inclusive youth participation to raise your own awareness and increase your knowledge of youth issues.</p>
<p>One young person does not represent the whole demographic, and cannot speak for the whole population; see each young person as themselves.</p>	<p>Be prepared to make structural and procedural changes to foster meaningful youth participation and inclusive diversity.</p>	<p>Know that we want to work with you, we want to learn from you, we want to share our knowledge and lived experiences with you and we are as committed to achieving our common goals as any adult.</p>	<p>Engage in your own capacity building opportunities on meaningful and inclusive youth participation to raise your own awareness and increase your knowledge of youth issues.</p>

CONCLUSIONS

“The un system is a machine that has been built over a long time and that will need to adapt rapidly in order to be able to handle some of the most pressing issues around the globe. Meaningful youth participation will help the un to really address realities at a high-level. Not only youth are calling for this; the world is calling for this inclusion to tackle everything from sexual and reproductive health and rights, to climate change to education. The un needs to lead.”

Sanne Thijssen, former Youth Ambassador for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights to the Netherlands

CHECK OUT OTHER RESOURCES!

Do you want to learn more about MYP, youth-led advocacy, or SRHR in general? On our website you can find many more resources: www.choiceforyouth.org.

QUESTIONS, COMMENTS, OR A NEED FOR MORE INFORMATION?

Do you have questions, suggestions for working together or do you feel you need more information? Feel free to contact us! You can find CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality at www.choiceforyouth.org or contact us at info@choiceforyouth.org.

RESOURCES

https://choiceforyouth.sharepoint.com/choiceyouthleadershipprogram/Partners/NAYAKenya/Forms/AllItems.aspx?FolderCTID=0x0120005EC3999748F14647ACB00BDD1444E6A0&id=%2Fchoiceyouthleadershipprogram%2FPartners%2FNAYAKenya%2F2011-2015%2FUFB%2F2014%2FMeetings%2FTraining%20October%202014%2FMaterials%2FParticipation%2FToolkit%2F20111110_5%20Meaningful%20Youth%20Participation%2Epdf&parent=%2Fchoiceyouthleadershipprogram%2FPartners%2FNAYAKenya%2F2011-2015%2FUFB%2F2014%2FMeetings%2FTraining%20October%202014%2FMaterials%2FParticipation%2FToolkit

<https://www.youthdoit.org/themes/meaningful-youth-participation/flower-of-participation/>

<https://choiceforyouth.sharepoint.com/choiceresources/MYP/Forms/AllItems.aspx?id=%2Fchoiceresources%2FMYP%2FDocuments%2FManual%2FA%2DZ%20from%20MYP%20%2D%20MYP%20training%20manual%20%2Epdf&parent=%2Fchoiceresources%2FMYP%2FDocuments%2FManual>

<https://choiceforyouth.sharepoint.com/choiceyouthleadershipprogram/Partners/NAYAKenya/Forms/AllItems.aspx?FolderCTID=0x0120005EC3999748F14647ACB00BDD1444E6A0&id=%2Fchoiceyouthleadershipprogram%2FPartners%2FNAYAKenya%2F2011%2D2015%2FUFB%2F2014%2FMeetings%2FTraining%20October%202014%2FMaterials%2FParticipation%2FToolkit%2FYouth%20participation%20guide%2Epdf&parent=%2Fchoiceyouthleadershipprogram%2FPartners%2FNAYAKenya%2F2011%2D2015%2FUFB%2F2014%2FMeetings%2FTraining%20October%202014%2FMaterials%2FParticipation%2FToolkit>

<https://choiceforyouth.sharepoint.com/choiceresources/MYP/Forms/AllItems.aspx?id=%2Fchoiceresources%2FMYP%2FDocuments%2FPosition%20paper%2FMYPpositionpaper%2Epdf&parent=%2Fchoiceresources%2FMYP%2FDocuments%2FPosition%20paper>

https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/EN-SWOP14-Report_FINAL-web.pdf

<https://undocs.org/en/A/HRC/RES/45/30>

<https://undocs.org/A/HRC/RES/41/8>

<https://undocs.org/en/A/HRC/RES/45/28>

<https://undocs.org/en/A/HRC/RES/44/16>

<https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/LTD/G16/140/31/pdf/>

