

AMENDMENT TO RULES COMMITTEE PRINT 118–

10

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Add at the end of title XIII the following:.

1 **Subtitle C—The Youth, Peace, and**
2 **Security Act of 2023**

3 **SEC. 1321. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This subtitle may be cited as the “Youth, Peace, and
5 Security Act of 2023”.

6 **SEC. 1322. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress makes the following findings:

8 (1) As of 2023, there are an estimated 2.4 bil-
9 lion people in the world between the ages of 10–29
10 years of age, which represents the largest number of
11 young people to have existed in human history, with
12 90 percent of youth (ages 15–24) in developing
13 countries, and 1 out of every 4 young people directly
14 affected by conflict, violence, and crisis.

15 (2) More than 1 billion children and youth are
16 exposed to violence each year. Failure to properly
17 address adversity experienced during childhood (ages
18 0–17) and youth (ages 10–29) can lead to lifelong
19 deficiencies and compromises future opportunities

1 for individual, community, and national develop-
2 ment.

3 (3) The majority of the population in many
4 conflict-affected countries is younger than 20 years
5 of age, with some countries having more than 70
6 percent of the population who are younger than 30
7 years of age.

8 (4) Only 2.2 percent of parliamentarians are
9 under 30, and less than 1 percent are young women.
10 Youth therefore remain underrepresented around the
11 world in peace building, political decision-making
12 processes, conflict prevention, management, and res-
13 olution, and post-conflict resolution relief and recov-
14 ery efforts. As a consequences, youth may turn from
15 institutional politics as they feel their governments
16 are not addressing critical issues they care about.

17 (5) When we fail to effectively engage youth, it
18 can lead to violence, instability, unrest, and irregular
19 and forced migration. For example, Sub-Saharan Af-
20 rica hosts more than 26 percent of the world's 52
21 million refugees and internally displaced persons
22 (IDPs), of which approximately 50 percent are
23 youth. In Latin America and the Caribbean there
24 are 6.3 million migrants that are under 18 years old,
25 and most migrants from this region come from frag-

1 ile states with economic and political instability,
2 where youth can be the deliberate targets of vio-
3 lence.

4 (6) Adverse climate impacts, increased food in-
5 security and malnutrition, rising debt, growing in-
6 equality, price shocks and inflation, democratic re-
7 cession, and the continued impacts of COVID on
8 service delivery contribute to the instability of com-
9 munities, disproportionately impacting the economic,
10 educational, and security prospects of youth, and
11 their mental health and wellbeing.

12 (7) Digital transformation has dramatically
13 changed industries, governments, economies, and so-
14 cieties. Digital ecosystems, consisting of stake-
15 holders, systems, and enabling environments, can
16 empower people and communities to use digital tech-
17 nology to access services, engage with others, and
18 pursue economic opportunities in partner countries.
19 Digital ecosystems also come with risks of increasing
20 inequality, repression, and instability.
21 Unsurprisingly, the rise of digital technology has
22 had a profound impact on young people, raising new
23 opportunities and challenges alike for youth, peace
24 and security, from youth mental health and

1 wellbeing to online recruitment and mobilization to
2 online peacebuilding movements.

3 (8) Youth and youth-led groups and movements
4 have demonstrated the capacity of young people to
5 play critical roles in calling for reform through, for
6 example, nonviolent action and peaceful protests to
7 hold governments accountable and attempt to de-
8 crease or prevent authoritarianism in their countries,
9 by serving as a bridge between traditional commu-
10 nity values and cultural globalization, and by build-
11 ing diverse coalitions that advance more peaceful
12 and democratic outcomes for their communities and
13 countries, including—

14 (A) deescalating destructive conflict and
15 helping prevent the spread of conflict;

16 (B) discouraging anti-social youth mobili-
17 zation among peers;

18 (C) preventing recurring cycles of violence;

19 (D) encouraging defection from armed
20 groups and social reintegration of ex-combat-
21 ants;

22 (E) improving the effectiveness and sus-
23 tainability of peace and political processes;

24 (F) improving social cohesion between and
25 among groups, peers, and associates;

1 (G) building resilience to violence and re-
2 cruitment;

3 (H) helping to identify and improve liveli-
4 hood options for youth and their families, and
5 communities impacted by crisis and conflict;
6 and

7 (I) contributing to improved and more in-
8 clusive democracy and governance.

9 (10) Youth are critical actors and partners in
10 development at all levels of society. The meaningful
11 inclusion of youth in the design and delivery of
12 projects and strategies, including those focused on
13 youth, peace and security, can contribute to better
14 and more sustainable outcomes.

15 (11) Preventive, resilience-based, and cross-cut-
16 ting youth-inclusive approaches are more effective at
17 reducing physical and mental violence than hard se-
18 curity responses and at-risk and remedial ap-
19 proaches, which are often counterproductive.

20 (12) Youth who have participated in United
21 States-supported civic engagement and development
22 programs are less likely to participate in or support
23 political violence.

24 (13) Youth participation in the design and im-
25 plementation of community development strategies is

1 critical for effectively reducing violence and extre-
2 mism, and increasing young peoples' education, eco-
3 nomic opportunity and empowerment, civic engage-
4 ment, and positive health outcomes, which can con-
5 tribute to peace and stability.

6 (14) Young people around the world, particu-
7 larly adolescent girls and members of the
8 LGBTQI+ community, but also young men and
9 boys, are disproportionately affected by all forms of
10 violence. This includes, but is not limited to, risks
11 associated with technology facilitated gender-based
12 violence, such as intimidation, harassment, exploi-
13 tation, abuse, trafficking, misinformation,
14 disinformation, malinformation, data tracking, and
15 other threats, which warrant increased attention.
16 Such risks also inhibit young peoples' ability to par-
17 ticipate in digital networks, democracy rights and
18 governance and peacebuilding movements.

19 (15) A study by PLAN International, which
20 surveyed girls in 22 countries, found that—

21 (A) 58 percent of respondents reported
22 that they had personally experienced some form
23 of online harassment on social media platforms;

24 (B) activists attracted particular vitriol
25 and attention; and

1 (C) 47 percent of respondents reported
2 that they had been attacked for their opinions.

3 (16) The shrinking of global civic spaces facing
4 youth, as documented in the United Nations Office
5 of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth's report,
6 "If I Disappear", shows the complexity of the grave
7 threats, challenges, and barriers against diverse
8 groups of youth active in the civic space, taking the
9 forms of socio-cultural, financial, political, legal, dig-
10 ital, and physical. Shrinking civic and political
11 spaces challenge the ability of youth to contribute to
12 society effectively and meaningfully, often resulting
13 in declining trust in government institutions among
14 youth, leading to youth directing social, civic, and
15 political participation to informal channels.

16 (17) Many national and international mecha-
17 nisms for the protection of human rights defenders,
18 peacebuilders, and humanitarians usually apply to
19 adults (individuals over the age of 29) excluding
20 youth (age 29 and younger) due to their age.

21 (18) United Nations Security Council Resolu-
22 tion 2250 on Youth, Peace, and Security, which was
23 adopted on December 9, 2015, formalized an inter-
24 national framework to address the role of youth in

1 building and sustaining peace and preventing con-
2 flict.

3 (19) United Nations Security Council Resolu-
4 tion 2419 on Youth, Peace, and Security, which was
5 adopted on June 6, 2018, calls for increasing and
6 formalizing the role of youth in negotiating and im-
7 plementing peace agreements.

8 (20) United Nations Security Council Resolu-
9 tion 2535 on Youth, Peace, and Security, which was
10 adopted on July 14, 2020, advocates for the in-
11 creased protection of youth peacebuilders at risk of
12 violence, creates a two-year reporting mechanism on
13 Youth, Peace, and Security, and recognizes the crit-
14 ical role of youth in mitigating humanitarian crises,
15 such as COVID–19.

16 **SEC. 1323. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

17 It is the sense of Congress that the United States
18 Government should, consistent with the priorities of
19 USAID’s 2022 Youth In Development Policy—

20 (1) apply conflict sensitivity and Do No Harm
21 principles, while recognizing that engaging young
22 people as partners in peacebuilding and humani-
23 tarian activities is critical in fragile environments;

24 (2) promote the meaningful and inclusive en-
25 gagement of youth in peace building and conflict

1 prevention, management, and resolution, as well as
2 post-conflict relief and recovery efforts and proc-
3 esses, reinforced through diplomatic efforts and pro-
4 grams;

5 (3) provide assistance to and build the capacity
6 of youth-led organizations dedicated to advancing
7 peace and review administrative and bureaucratic
8 impediments to achieving this aim;

9 (4) build on new learning and existing United
10 States Government strategies addressing youth,
11 peace, and security, including the Women, Peace
12 and Security Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–68) and
13 the Action Plan developed pursuant to section 1328,
14 to ensure that—

15 (A) there is meaningful, inclusive and equi-
16 table participation of diverse youth in decision
17 making at all levels;

18 (B) such decision making is designed and
19 assessed in consultation with youth representing
20 diverse identities and situations, including
21 youth from marginalized and underrepresented
22 groups, including young women and girls,
23 LGBTQI+ youth, indigenous youth, and youth
24 with disabilities;

1 (C) ensure that the voices, experiences,
2 and perspectives of local youth are heard and
3 valued, and create accessible platforms for dia-
4 logue and participatory processes that allow
5 them to contribute to decision-making, peace
6 negotiations, and policy development at the
7 local and municipal levels; and

8 (D) recognize that youth, including young
9 women and girls, are not a homogenous group
10 and have diverse experiences and perspectives,
11 and ensure inclusivity by engaging and incor-
12 porating the perspectives of marginalized and
13 underrepresented youth, girls, and young
14 women, including those from minority commu-
15 nities, indigenous backgrounds, and rural areas;

16 (5) integrate youth outreach and engagement
17 into relevant conflict-resolution, leadership, democ-
18 racy, and governance programs supported by the
19 United States Government; and

20 (6) include age-and gender-responsive policies
21 and programming in the design, implementation,
22 and evaluation of relevant United States foreign as-
23 sistance programs.

1 **SEC. 1324. STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

2 It shall be the policy of the United States to promote
3 the inclusive and meaningful participation of youth in
4 peace building and conflict prevention, management, and
5 resolution, and post-conflict relief and recovery efforts, re-
6 inforced through diplomatic efforts and assistance pro-
7 grams that—

8 (1) elevate and incorporate the perspectives and
9 interests of affected youth into conflict-prevention,
10 violence-reduction, and post-conflict peace building
11 activities and strategies;

12 (2) increase meaningful and inclusive youth en-
13 gagement in program planning and policy develop-
14 ment related to conflict prevention and violence re-
15 duction, democracy and governance, and security
16 sector initiatives funded by the United States Gov-
17 ernment;

18 (3) promote the safety, security, and dignity of
19 youth in crisis, conflict, and other fragile environ-
20 ments;

21 (4) provide technical and financial support to
22 diverse youth-led groups, initiatives, and innovations
23 working on issues of peace and security;

24 (5) support greater access of youth-led and
25 youth-serving organizations who are traditionally
26 less represented in peacebuilding and conflict pre-

1 vention programming to United States foreign as-
2 sistance aid distribution mechanisms and services;

3 (6) advance civic education in formal and non-
4 formal settings, increase youth civic and political
5 participation and representation, and bolster collec-
6 tive action and leadership that improve democracy,
7 peace, and security outcomes;

8 (7) encourage partner governments to adopt
9 plans to increase meaningful and inclusive youth en-
10 gagement in peace and security processes and deci-
11 sion-making institutions;

12 (8) recognize the unique context underrep-
13 resented and marginalized youth, including girls,
14 young women, and people with diverse SOGIESC,
15 experience in conflict and violence settings by adjust-
16 ing programs and policies that pertain to the
17 achievement of the strategy and policy goals of this
18 subtitle—

19 (A) to protect youth population that are
20 especially vulnerable, including girls, young
21 women, and people of diverse SOGIESC, and
22 their online and offline safety, security, and dig-
23 nity;

24 (B) to support their equal access to aid
25 and development assistance;

1 (C) to prioritize programs to improve out-
2 comes in inclusion, equality, and empowerment;
3 and

4 (D) to recognize the critical roles and
5 agency of young people in peacebuilding, recov-
6 ery, and development and prioritize the inclu-
7 sion of underrepresented and marginalized
8 youth in these processes and efforts;

9 (9) recognize the unique challenges facing youth
10 affected by conflict and violence in the areas of—

11 (A) trauma, psychosocial, and mental
12 health issues;

13 (B) stigma and other challenges with com-
14 munity reintegration after conflict or gang asso-
15 ciation, such as access to education, training,
16 and economic opportunity, and a lack of access
17 to related services;

18 (C) a lack of access to education, training,
19 and economic opportunity in pre-conflict, con-
20 flict and post-conflict settings; and

21 (D) harmful gender norms around mascu-
22 linity and SOGIESC that contribute to violence
23 and ongoing conflict; and

24 (10) recognize the unique challenges facing
25 young people from a variety of different back-

1 grounds and demographics including but not limited
2 to, race, religion, ethnicity, linguistics, caste, diverse
3 SOGIESC, and youth with disabilities.

4 **SEC. 1325. USAID YOUTH COORDINATOR.**

5 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in con-
6 sultation with the Administrator of the United States
7 Agency for International Development (USAID) shall re-
8 quire the USAID Youth Coordinator, in their role as de-
9 fined by the USAID Youth Policy, to coordinate cross-sec-
10 toral international development efforts related to youth,
11 inclusive of youth, peace, and security.

12 (b) DELEGATION.—At the discretion of the Secretary
13 of State, the authority to require the USAID Youth Coor-
14 dinator to fulfill this role may be delegated by the Sec-
15 retary of State to the Administrator of the United States
16 Agency for International Development (USAID).

17 (c) DUTIES.—The USAID Youth Coordinator shall—

18 (1) have the primary responsibility for the advo-
19 cacy and integration of youth into USAID initia-
20 tives, oversee the youth and development policy co-
21 herence, support implementation and training; and
22 serve as a senior representative on youth issues in
23 the interagency and external community;

24 (2) lead the development and implementation of
25 the United States Foreign Assistance Youth, Peace

1 and Security Action Plan in accordance with section
2 1328;

3 (3) lead revision, not less frequently than once
4 every 5 years of such Plan;

5 (4) oversee the interagency coordination as pro-
6 vided for under section 1326, by engaging Youth,
7 Peace and Security policy and program experts
8 across Federal agencies to inform the development,
9 implementation, and revision such Plan;

10 (5) facilitate outreach to and exchange with
11 multilateral agencies and other youth, peace, and se-
12 curity stakeholders established under section 1326
13 to inform such Plan, by carrying out—

14 (A) outreach to facilitate exchange between
15 USAID and a diverse range of youth leaders,
16 youth-led organizations, and youth-serving or-
17 ganizations advancing youth, peace, and secu-
18 rity to inform and provide recommendations to
19 improve the Action Plan; and

20 (B) engagement with multilateral agencies
21 and international organizations to inform the
22 development, implementation, and revision of
23 the Action Plan; and

24 (6) support, consistent with USAID's Policy for
25 Youth in Development, the designation of a Youth

1 Point of Contact (YPOC) in USAID Bureaus and
2 diplomatic overseas Mission, as selected by such mis-
3 sions and bureaus.

4 (d) RESTRICTION ON ADDITIONAL OR SUPPLE-
5 MENTAL COMPENSATION.—The USAID Youth Coordi-
6 nator shall receive no additional or supplemental com-
7 pensation as a result of carrying out responsibilities and
8 duties under this section.

9 **SEC. 1326. COORDINATION.**

10 To advance coordination for cross-sectoral inter-
11 national development efforts related to youth, inclusive of
12 youth, peace and security, the USAID Youth Coordinator
13 shall—

14 (1) serve as the focal point for intra agency and
15 interagency coordination of youth, peace, and secu-
16 rity initiatives between USAID and other United
17 States Government peacebuilding offices, entities,
18 and partners including the Executive Office of the
19 President, the National Security Council, the De-
20 partment of Defense, the Department of State, the
21 Peace Corps, and the Millennium Challenge Cor-
22 poration, and the US Institute of Peace;

23 (2) support an interagency working group fo-
24 cused on the harmonization of the United States
25 Foreign Assistance Youth, Peace, and Security Ac-

1 tion Plan established under section 1327 with ap-
2 proaches and key learning from existing peace and
3 security strategies, such as the United States Strat-
4 egy on Women, Peace, and Security and the Global
5 Fragility Act, and leverage learning other relevant
6 policies and strategies to inform the Action Plan’s
7 approach, such as USAID’s Digital Strategy the
8 USG Global Strategy to Empower Adolescent Girls;
9 and

10 (3) engage multilateral agencies and other key
11 youth, peace, and security stakeholders from the im-
12 plementing community, youth-led organizations, and
13 the private sector to help inform the development of
14 the Action Plan, including by—

15 (A) engaging the multilateral community
16 in a call to action to help inform and surface
17 key evidence, data, and measurement indicators
18 to track youth in development and youth, peace
19 and security programming; and

20 (B) engaging youth-led and youth-serving
21 organizations and networks to inform youth en-
22 gagement in the Action Plan.

1 **SEC. 1327. UNITED STATES FOREIGN ASSISTANCE YOUTH,**
2 **PEACE, AND SECURITY ACTION PLAN.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the
4 date of the enactment of this subtitle, the SAID Youth
5 Coordinator, in coordination with the USAID Adminis-
6 trator and the Secretary of State, and Secretary of De-
7 fense, shall coordinate the development and implementa-
8 tion of the United States Foreign Assistance Youth,
9 Peace, and Security Action Plan to accomplish the policy
10 objective described in section 1324, which shall—

11 (1) consistent with the goals, priorities, and ap-
12 proach of the USAID Youth In Development Policy,
13 identify barriers and opportunities to meaningfully
14 integrate and engage diverse youth in the full pro-
15 gram cycle of interventions that are relevant to
16 youth, peace, and security (e.g., youth-led research,
17 assessment, and consultation; program design and
18 implementation; monitoring, learning, and evalua-
19 tion).

20 (2) prioritize funding programs that build the
21 assets, agency, and capacity of youth engaged in
22 peace building, violence prevention, mediation, nego-
23 tiation, and peacekeeping, at the community level
24 and through meaningful youth participation in deci-
25 sion-making and in formal spaces and institutions;

1 (3) ensure that capacity-building and youth en-
2 gagement programs take a systems-based and inter-
3 generational approach by engaging key institutions
4 and stakeholders. such as peers and peer mentors,
5 family and community members, educators, religious
6 leaders, and policy leaders;

7 (5) encourage the development of youth-inclu-
8 sive transitional justice and accountability mecha-
9 nisms, disengagement, and reintegration programs;

10 (6) support inclusive education with a focus on
11 mother-language and cultural pride, and context-spe-
12 cific critical thinking skills, socioemotional learning,
13 and conflict resolution;

14 (7) through the USG's geographical reach, ex-
15 perience working with vulnerable children and youth
16 on the ground, existing partnerships and themati-
17 cally linked programs, and USAID's Digital Strat-
18 egy as a vehicle, address diverse forms of digital
19 harm to children and youth, learn from these experi-
20 ences and continue to strengthen interventions;

21 (8) utilize and promote safe and accessible dig-
22 ital platforms and networks to strengthen and pro-
23 mote youth dialogue and participation in
24 peacebuilding efforts;

1 (9) specifically address the impact that the
2 growing digital ecosystem play in—

3 (A) achieving or impeding the inclusive
4 and meaningful participation of youth in
5 peacebuilding efforts and political processes;
6 and

7 (B) radicalization and recruitment;

8 (10) include youth in assessments of United
9 States peace and security initiatives;

10 (11) encourage government partners to ensure
11 inclusive participation of youth in formal peace and
12 political transition processes, including in national
13 dialogues; civic engagement and political participa-
14 tion; transitional justice; and other political proc-
15 esses related to peace and security; and

16 (12) assist youth to create a more secure envi-
17 ronment in which youth actors may better carry out
18 their work in peace and security in relation to the
19 Action Plan and promote the physical and psycho-
20 logical recovery of young survivors of armed conflict

21 (d) REGIONAL PLANS.—Such Plan shall include spe-
22 cific implementation issues and considerations to be made
23 in consultation with each regional bureau of USAID and
24 the Department of State as part of the ongoing planning
25 processes within USAID, including relevant Country De-

1 velopment Cooperation Strategies and Joint Regional
2 Strategies.

3 **SEC. 1328. DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TO EXPAND TRAIN-**
4 **ING, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, AND GRANTS**
5 **MANAGED AND CONTROLLED BY YOUTH**
6 **LEADERS.**

7 (a) YOUTH, PEACE, AND SECURITY FUND.—The
8 USAID Youth Coordinator is authorized to establish a
9 grant program through an implementation mechanism as
10 determined by the Youth Coordinator, using amounts
11 from the Youth, Peace, and Security fund made available
12 pursuant to paragraph (3), may provide grants, emer-
13 gency assistance, and technical assistance to eligible
14 youth-led civil society organizations and youth peace build-
15 ing implementers who seek to achieve—

- 16 (1) peace building;
- 17 (2) improved economic security;
- 18 (3) community violence intervention;
- 19 (4) conflict and crisis management;
- 20 (5) conflict resolution and people-to-people rec-
21 onciliation;
- 22 (6) post-conflict relief recovery, and rebuilding
23 efforts;
- 24 (7) assistance for individuals facing immediate
25 legal and safety concerns due to their participation

1 in any activity described in paragraphs (1) through
2 (5); and

3 (8) any programming based on a positive youth
4 development approach.

5 (b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There
6 are authorized to be appropriated \$5,500,000 to carry out
7 this section. Amounts appropriated pursuant to the au-
8 thorization of appropriations under this subsection may be
9 referred to as the “Youth, Peace and Security Fund”.

10 **SEC. 1329. DEFINITIONS.**

11 In this subtitle:

12 (1) CONFLICT.—The term “conflict” in this
13 subtitle is understood as an inevitable aspect of
14 human interaction, and present when two or more
15 individuals or groups pursue mutually incompatible
16 goals. “Conflict” is a continuum. When channeled
17 constructively into processes of resolution, conflict
18 can be beneficial; however, conflict can also be
19 waged violently, as in war.

20 (2) CONFLICT PREVENTION.—The term “con-
21 flict prevention” is understood as deliberate efforts
22 to disrupt likely pathways to the outbreak, esca-
23 lation, or recurrence of violent conflict and promote
24 peaceful, resilient communities.

1 (3) CONFLICT SENSITIVITY.—The term “con-
2 flict sensitivity” is a practice and approach that fo-
3 cuses on understanding explicit and implicit context
4 dynamics so that programmers are better able to
5 adapt and respond to complex operating environ-
6 ments. Conflict sensitivity acknowledges that even
7 the best-intentioned development interventions can
8 have negative impacts and exacerbate problems.

9 (4) DO NO HARM.—The term “Do No Harm”
10 refers to taking measures that ensure our efforts
11 and interventions do not put any individual or group
12 at increased risk of harm. As the legal, political, and
13 social context for diverse youth is challenging in
14 most countries where youth, peace, and security ac-
15 tivities occur, our engagement with youth and their
16 communities should be done thoughtfully as it can
17 raise their visibility and potentially put them at risk.

18 (5) INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT.—The term “in-
19 clusive development” is understood to mean the con-
20 cept that every person, regardless of their identity,
21 is instrumental in transforming their societies. De-
22 velopment processes that are inclusive yield better
23 outcomes for the communities that embark upon
24 them.

1 (6) MEANINGFUL YOUTH ENGAGEMENT.—The
2 term “meaningful youth engagement” is defined as
3 an inclusive, intentional, mutually respectful part-
4 nership between youth and adults whereby power is
5 shared and respective contributions, including young
6 people’s ideas, leadership, perspectives, skills, and
7 strengths, are valued.

8 (7) PEACEBUILDING.—The term
9 “peacebuilding” is understood as a range of efforts
10 at the community, national, and international levels
11 to address the immediate impacts and root causes of
12 conflict and violence before, during, and after it oc-
13 curs.

14 (8) RESILIENCE.—The term “resilience” in this
15 subtitle is understood as the ability of people, house-
16 holds, communities, countries, and systems to miti-
17 gate, adapt to, and recover from shocks and stresses
18 in a manner that reduces chronic vulnerability and
19 facilitates inclusive growth. In conflict and violence
20 prevention, resilience often refers to protective struc-
21 tures (personal, group, institutional) that buffer in-
22 dividuals from the effects of adverse experiences.

23 (9) VIOLENCE.—The term “violence” in this
24 subtitle is understood as the intentional use of phys-
25 ical force or power, threatened or actual, against an-

1 other person or against a group or community that
2 results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in in-
3 jury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment, or
4 deprivation.

5 (10) VULNERABLE.—The term “vulnerable
6 youth”, “vulnerable populations”, or other such
7 iterations referred in this subtitle means a group of
8 people are vulnerable to situations or conditions,
9 such as those situations and conditions presented
10 during conflicts or instability. It is not meant to de-
11 fine any group as having vulnerability as inherent to
12 their identity.

13 (10) ACTION PLAN.—The term “action plan”
14 means the United States Foreign Assistance Youth,
15 Peace, and Security Action Plan developed pursuant
16 to section 1328.

17 (11) USAID.—The acronym “USAID” means
18 the United States Agency for International Develop-
19 ment.

20 (12) YOUTH.—The term “youth” means indi-
21 viduals who have attained 10 years of age and have
22 not attained 30 years of age.

23 (13) YOUTH COORDINATOR.—The term “Youth
24 Coordinator” means the individual designated by the
25 Administrator pursuant to section 1326 to coordi-

1 nate all cross-sectoral international development ef-
2 forts related to youth.

3 **SEC. 1330. REPORTS.**

4 (a) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after
5 the date of the submission of the United States Foreign
6 Assistance Youth, Peace, and Security Action Plan re-
7 quired under section 1327, the USAID Administrator
8 shall submit to Congress a report that describes the status
9 of the implementation of such Plan.

10 (b) CONTENT.—The report required under subsection
11 (a) shall—

12 (1) contain a summary of such Plan as an ap-
13 pendix;

14 (2) describe the progress made in implementing
15 such Plan;

16 (3) identify the indicators and measure results
17 over time, including disaggregated data on YPS
18 grant funds obligated to support children and youth
19 and their meaningful engagement in United States
20 foreign assistance programming, as well as the
21 mechanisms for reporting such results in an open
22 and transparent manner;

23 (4) contain a transparent and detailed of
24 USAID spending to implement such Plan and re-
25 lated activities;

1 (5) describe how such Plan leverages the United
2 States peace and security programs; and

3 (7) assess the increased access of youth-led and
4 youth-serving organizations to grants provided by
5 USAID.

6 (c) SUBSEQUENT REPORTS.—For the 6-year period
7 beginning on the date of the submission of the initial re-
8 port required under subsection (a), the USAID Adminis-
9 trator shall submit to Congress a report on the status of
10 the implementation of such Plan, the progress made in
11 achieving the elements described in section 1328(a), and
12 any changes to such Plan every other year since the date
13 of the submission of the most recent prior report.

14 (e) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION.—The
15 information referred to in subsections (a) and (b) shall
16 be timely made available on the public website of USAID
17 in a consolidated, downloadable, and machine-searchable
18 format.

