



REPORT
OF THE ELEVENTH INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION
GLOBAL CONFERENCE OF YOUNG PARLIAMENTARIANS

LIMA, PERU

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ACRONYMS

AI- Artificial Intelligence

CSOs- Civil Society Organizations

GDP-Gross Domestic Product

GYPI - Global Youth Participation Index

IPU - Inter-Parliamentary Union

NGO- Non Governmental Organisation

UN-United Nations

SDGs-Sustainable Development Goals

WYDE- Women and Youth Democratic Engagement Initiative

1. INTRODUCTION

The Inter-Parliamentary Union and the Congress of the Republic of Peru jointly organised the Eleventh IPU Global Conference of Young Parliamentarians with the theme **"Uniting generations for gender equality"**. The event took place in Lima, Peru from the 11th to 13th of September 2025. The Conference is an initiative of the IPU, which aimed to empower young parliamentarians by promoting active participation in the political sphere. The annual young parliamentarians Conference also provides a global platform for young members of parliament to collaboratively identify common and innovative strategies aimed at youth empowerment.

The delegation from the National Council comprised of two young Members of Parliament and one staff member.

Members of the delegation were:

- a) Honourable Emma Tangi Muteka, MP
- b) Honourable Deriou Andred Benson, MP; and
- c) Ms Dorothea Fransman, Deputy Director

The Eleventh IPU Global Conference of Young Parliamentarians was attended by over 210 participants including 120 parliamentarians from 44 countries with the average age of 34 years and 50% being women, reaching the gender parity for the first time ever. Their gathering reaffirmed the commitment to gender equality, equity and parity, through inclusive, intergenerational collaboration. Joining the Young Parliamentarians at the Conference were representatives of the government of Peru, international organisations, civil society and experts, Generational Equality Forum leaders, other women and youth leaders, senior parliamentarians and partners from the WYDE Initiative.

While the goal of gender equality, equity and parity is not new, having spanned generations, it remains a promise to be fulfilled for the generations to come. Parliamentarians, therefore examined it through an intergenerational lens as per the theme of this year's Conference.

Various topics were discussed at the Conference including the following:

- a) Assessing the advancement of the global agenda for gender equality;
- b) Recent trends on gender equality and key priorities to address;
- c) Intergenerational alliances for gender equality;
- d) Gender equality across the generations: What's changed? What hasn't?; and
- e) Uniting stakeholders across the parliamentary ecosystem for gender equality.

2. BACKGROUND

The IPU's Annual Global Conference of Young Parliamentarians is a unique platform for young members of parliament to convene, exchange, learn and define common and innovative strategies to advance the youth agenda. Since inception in 2014, the Global Conference has continued to focus on areas of youth empowerment through policy orientation such as peace, education, employment, etc. This year's Conference continues with the aim of empowering young parliamentarians and youth, address issues of importance to them under the theme "Uniting generations for gender equality". The theme was chosen to coincide with the 30th anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the global blue print for gender equality and women's rights. This is particularly relevant at a time when progress on gender equality has become uneven, with signs of backsliding, including among younger generations.

Traditionally reserved for parliamentarians under the age of 40, this year's Conference invited more experienced members of parliament to join their younger colleagues, aiming to foster intergenerational dialogue and leverage the wealth of experience among more senior political leaders who have been working for the advancement of gender equality for years.

3. OFFICIAL OPENING CEREMONY

3.1 Welcoming remarks by the President of the Republic of Peru, Her Excellency Dina Boluarte

In her welcoming remarks, Her Excellency Dina Boluarte expressed her pleasure at seeing many young parliamentarians at the Conference, each with their own perspective on issues affecting them but united by a single goal. This, according to her, renews the hope for a better future where every voice is heard and considered. She reiterated that these are uneasy times internationally, affecting youth opportunities and the prospects for a better life.

To address advancement/opportunities for the people, and the youth in particular, the Government of Peru has addressed socio-economic issues since 2022 by building more schools to improve teaching at all levels, growing the economy, increasing exports and building infrastructure. She emphasised that all these endeavours could not be achieved by central government alone without the involvement of regions, local authorities, the Congress (Parliament) and the private sector.

President Boluarte stressed that to achieve the desired outputs, her government has worked under unity and without corruption, although it was not an easy feat. This has resulted in sustained economic growth, more scholarships for students and increased agricultural output. She emphasised that making growth a reality requires government at all levels to work with the youth.

She reiterated that there is a major power shift in a world that demands that changes happen with the inclusion of the youth.

In conclusion she reaffirmed the country's dedication to advancing gender equality at home and globally.

3.2 OPENING REMARKS

3.2.1 Mr Jose Enrique Jeri Ore, President of the Congress of the Republic of Peru

He said it was a great honour to welcome young parliamentarians and affirmed that the Conference would unite generations for gender parity. Youth are not only the future but are active, in the present and are demanding changes. He urged the working groups to advance the equality through their discussions. Thus, the Conference was to be a space of transformation and to send a message that young parliamentarians are ready to lead. He welcomed all participants and declared the Conference officially open.

3.2.2 Ms Gabriela Morawsaka-Staneka, Member of Parliament, Poland, Vice President of IPU

Morawsaka-Staneka highlighted that delegates find themselves in the midst of the 200-year celebration of the Congress of Peru. Recognising this milestone, acknowledge the advanced made and future challenges to be met. It was evident that a significant improvement in women representation in the Congress of Peru.

While significant strides have been made in women's political representation, IPU data suggests that the percentage of parliamentary seats held by women has almost tripled since 1995; from 11.3% to 27.2%. Recently, however that progress has stalled, with only a 0.3 percentage increase in 2024. This development is of a concern, as women are representing half of the world's population; a democratic deficit that risks undermining the legitimacy and effectiveness of parliament. The current situation is unacceptable as advances for new generations of females are being obstructed in meeting parity in parliamentary representation. She further said that advances in gender equality are no longer guaranteed and highlighted the underrepresentation of young women. Young female members of parliament of 30 years and under comprise only 1.4% of the world's Members of Parliament.

Furthermore, women are facing obstacles, especially also that digital advances are leading to new forms of violence against female parliamentarians. Young parliamentarian women face intimidation that discourages them from participating in political life. She stressed that parliaments must be gender sensitive and there is a need for social norms to be incorporated into in policies. The IPU launched a campaign in 2022 at the 145th IPU Assembly, known as the Kigali Declaration, to achieve gender equality and gender sensitive parliaments as drivers of change for a more resilient and peaceful world. It is a roadmap to sustainable equality.

She buttressed that the theme of the Conference wants to address uniting generations and they must work together to achieve it; young members of parliament are to learn from experience of the older members. The urgency thereof requires combining institutional memory, digital innovation, etc.

3.2.3 Mr Martin Chungong, Secretary General of the IPU

He expressed great pleasure at being with young parliamentarians in their midst at the Conference. Extended thanks to the leadership and the congress of Peru that made it a reality and noted that the Conference represents IPU initiative to unite intergenerational members of parliament.

He said democracy is indicative of inclusion of all and the youth are innovators. Confront realities such as the decline in youth representation is of major concern that must be confronted and there should be an all hands on deck approach. There needs to be an advocacy by men to fight gender inequality and active engagement by male members of parliament to champion the cause. Collaboration is evident and it is increased by the attendance of young and older members of parliament at the Conference.

Mr. Chungong called for addressing the youth agenda head on and stated that working with youth has motivated him to address their challenges.

3.2.4 Ms Nour Abu Gosh, President, IPU Bureau of Young Parliamentarians

Ms. Gosh thanked the Congress of Peru for hosting Conference and bringing it to fruition. The path for young Members of Parliament is not easy, and hard to achieve their goals when the system is not made for them.

She noted that there would be no sustainable development without young people and further stressed the need for parliaments that are fit for young people. Parliaments need to be safe spaces; as young women are not participating when seeing the adverse treatment of others. When a generation loses trust in democracy it has a negative effect. Ms Gosh expressed her appreciation for the senior members of parliament that joined them at the Conference.

Regarding equality, she mentioned that it is not only for women but it is overall an issue of justice and humanity. She further mentioned that youth face challenges because of war and efforts to face the root causes are not complete if they do not stand together.

3.2.5 Mr Wilson Soto, MP Peru, Member of Bureau of Young Parliamentarians

Mr Soto expressed his hope that members of parliament would take away experiences from the Conference and address issues of gender equality. There is a need for support for young members of parliament and was glad older members joined the Conference. The theme of the Conference suggests to unite generations for gender equality and the commemoration of 30 years since the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. He emphasised the need to work with older colleagues at parliament for intergenerational dialogue to achieve equality.

3.2.6 Keynote Address by Ms Marian Mikko, Vice Chairperson, UN Committee on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women

Ms Mikko informed and reminded delegates that CEDAW is the cornerstone of international human rights law. CEDAW is dedicated to advancing women's and girls' rights and gender equality. CEDAW comprehensively details women and girls civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. It mandates an action oriented framework, obligating states, public authorities, institutions, individuals, organisations and enterprises to ensure the full realization of these rights.

According to her, half of the world population; that are women cannot be excluded from decision making. CEDAW Committee is the watchdog that monitor state parties and ensure that they are accountable for their obligations. In doing so, it tracks progress in achieving gender equality.

In influencing national laws and policies, CEDAW has been instrumental in influencing national laws and policies in many countries. It has played an active role in raising awareness and promoting dialogue about the rights of women's rights and gender equality.

5. DISCUSSIONS

5.1 Assessing the advancement of the global agenda for gender equality

Participants recognised that the 11th edition of the Conference of Young Parliamentarians carries a special significance because it comes at a moment in history; calling for full attention and collective resolve for gender equality. Marking 30 years since the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action, and taking stock in terms of the gains, she welcomed the rise of women's leadership globally.

Information on women's advancement is that in 25 states and governments, the proportion of women Members of Parliament has increased from 11% in 1995 to 27% in 2025, and equally, the proportion of women leaders of parliament grew from 10% in 1995 to 24% in 2025. Although these gains are tangible, they are not fast enough and not happening evenly across countries and continents. Thus, progress is not only slow and uneven but sometimes backsliding.

The path to parliament and to politics is generally not easy for women, and more so for the youth. Given these, realities it is disheartening that the ultimate and real objective of gender parity in politics, which is 50/50 is far from realization. It is unacceptable to have a world where half of the population is systematically excluded from decision-making.

The Conference was in agreement that the solutions are known and there is a need for ambitious, well designed, and strongly acceptable quotas, as well as a need for unwavering political will to end systemic barriers. It was recognised that there is no more place for weak measures and time to act for parity is now at every level of political leadership. This must not

just be a symbolic presence but to ensure that legislation and decisions that shape society reflects the needs, experiences and aspirations of women and girls at all times.

In response to this clarion call, the IPU Plan of Action for Gender Parity in Parliaments was adopted during the IPU Global Conference of Women Parliamentarians, held from 14-15 March 2025 in Mexico City, Mexico. The aspiration for parity to become the new norm has been enshrined by the CEDAW General Recommendation No.40 on equal and inclusive representation of women in decision-making systems, which provides a clear roadmap for inclusive governance.

Aiming for parity, means putting an end to violence against women as a survey undertaken by the IPU, indicates that 80 to 85% of women parliamentarians reported experiencing sexism, harassment and violence in Parliament. This phenomenon was highlighted by reports from Europe and Africa that women have reported facing psychological abuse in the conduct of their duties, while 60% of those surveyed in Asia-Pacific region having reported online abuse. The survey indicates that the levels of psychological and sexual violence are significantly higher among younger women, unmarried women and those from minority groups. Violence against women must be confronted as a central political priority, ensuring that parliaments respond with the political will, law and policy, resources and accountability.

Pertinent among the negative factors affecting the advancement of gender equality are unrest, conflict and war which worsens conditions for women. Notably, there are proposals to reform laws protecting women and girls from gender-based violence. Transformative forces, made up of millions of women and girls around the globe, and their movements with support from men and boys are seen resisting attempts at pushbacks, advancing gender equality, protecting and promoting the rights and empowering of women and girls, and fighting for just, inclusive, peaceful and sustainable societies for all.

The Conference called for uniting and joining progressive and protective forces for all women and girls of the world, leaving none behind. Goals are set and the tools are available, action needs to be taken in terms of the IPU Campaign, "**Achieving gender equality, action by action**". Gender equality is not only a women issue, but a political issue and development issue too, and a united front must be made and women, young and senior members of parliament must work together.

From research findings by the World Bank, it indicates that developing countries need to address gap as indexes measured in various countries indicates that no country achieved gender parity. Legal barriers exist in half of the countries surveyed. It was found that equal pay for equal work is not important which is one of the critical goals in gender advocacy. Where legal requirements exist for gender equality, they must be enforced. Progressive childcare laws can also improve women's participation in economic activities. It was stressed that members of parliament should engage their local World Bank offices on available data.

Conference also reiterated that youth be involved at all levels of decision making while parliaments were called upon to change gender parity by way of legislation and the implementation of the CEDAW Recommendation No 40. It is needed that members of

parliaments take decisive action to translate gender equality for which intersectional and inter-generational views are required with solidarity between them.

5.2 Recent trends on gender equality and key priorities to address

Youth participation in national parliaments matters as they make up half of the world's population and therefore needs representation at all levels. It has stalled in prior years but has improved since 2023. In this upsurge in youth representation, the greatest impact is felt by women. However systematic barriers, e.g. legal barriers and norms are what young women are facing to become parliamentarians. The Conference noted that the gains in women representation in parliaments are greater among young members of parliament but overall representation has regressed. Furthermore, it was noted that youth quotas, wherever, applied through party candidate lists, have improved, and through this provision the youth representation in parliament is being championed.

Expediting women's representation in parliaments is needed, given the observation that there are digital threats to democracy. Women members of parliament are being targeted through threats of rape and to cause harm to their children. Deep fakes have become a gendered issue with very negative consequences, by way of manufacturing of an anti-democracy agenda that also include gender. This trend will unfortunately continue to play out in elections and areas of conflict, and no society can withstand it unless the technology companies are forced to address this problem. Therefore, there is a need to look for ways to build on existing legislation to deal with the problem.

The GYPI used to measure advancement of youth participation in politics indicates that young people are willing to participate in politics but there is not enough space created for them. The index was coordinated by the European Union and CEDAR, whereby a youth panel was established to advice on a core research team. Index has four key dimensions. These are socio economic, political affairs, civic space and elections dimensions. Amongst the four dimensions the elections dimension is the most diverse.

Delegates noted that there is considerable poverty among women and children. Women sometimes avoid using social media in order not to be viewed as a woman with an opinion. Delegates were informed that in Pakistan young women are excluded from political and economic life, and to address this, the government has taken important steps to include women and girls in these areas.

On the climate front there is a need for embedding gender responsive policies to address gender equality for women for them not to lag behind in addressing climate issues and they be included in climate change mitigations efforts.

5.3 Intergenerational Alliance for gender equality

5.3.1 Gender equality across the generations what's changed and what hasn't

5.3.1.1 Keynote Address by Mr Jonathan Hatwell, Ambassador of the European Union

In his keynote address, address Mr Jonathan Hatwell, Ambassador of the European Union to Peru said that his duty as a representative of the EU is to foster a stronger working relationship. In his view young parliamentarians are in the trenches of representation and that there is a need for synergy between the senior members of parliament and the younger ones. He was further of the view that socio-economic exclusion and democratic exclusion goes hand in hand. It is thus, necessary to fight all forms of discrimination and that the youth are not a homogeneous group and there is a need to promote policies for their inclusion. Policies that are seeking to improve the lives of youth must include housing, health, etc. There must be solidarity through connection, and training should be provided for the youth to be able to control their lives.

Ambassador Hatwell further informed the Conference that the EU is a leader in equality and therefore promote equality of women and men. Thus, the EU is committed to exchange and intergenerational engagement. Bringing together generations can bring equality he opined. Progress in gender equality cannot be left out or stopped according to him.

From an intergenerational perspective, young and senior members of parliament engaged in a structured conversation to compare differences and similarities in the advancement of gender equality. It was noted that in some jurisdictions there is a sluggish move or still some pockets of resistance towards intergenerational transformation to have a mix of senior and younger members in parliament. To this effect some of them shared experiences where in some countries e.g. Norway there is opposition to gender equality because it is being perceived that women's rights come at a cost to men.

The shared Indian experience indicated that the government works to achieve gender equality through enacting legislation. For the advancement of women in the rural economies, they can access numerous credit schemes from government through microfinancing, while non-governmental organisations similarly provide them with credit. This access to credit helps them to finance entrepreneurial ventures, acquire productive assets, and managing their household needs.

For the tangible manifestation of youth representation at parliamentary level, some countries have youth quotas systems that were introduced in their jurisdictions. If true equality is to be achieved, the marginalised must be included. Conference echoed that gender equality is a human right and so there is a need to amplify the marginalised voices. In some cases, patriarchal norms and financing hinders women's representation at various levels. People have become aware and hyper connected to issues of the world. When raising their issues and they are not listened to, they become disenchanted. Through ignoring their plight new generations can be lost if issues affecting them and the future are not addressed.

5.4 Uniting stakeholders across the parliamentary ecosystem for gender equality

5.4.1 Keynote address by Ms Javiera Diaz, Spokesperson, Tremendas

In her introductory remarks Diaz said that everyone must demonstrate their role to gender equality. Women in political leadership must not be an exception and therefore women and girls must not be excluded from the norm of being represented. Women and girls are affected by conflicts but their views are excluded from decision making when dealing with conflict resolutions.

Introducing Tremendas to the Conference participants, she said that it is a youth-led organization focused on empowering girls and young people through social impact projects. Its NGO coordinates gender equality based on the UN SDGs, with areas of action that includes environment, gender, health, culture, science, technology and education. To achieve gender equality there is a need for gender responsive budgets and accountability monitoring. She was further of the opinion that girls have different experiences and that young people need to be taken into account in a diverse society as well as in the work of CSOs.

During the segment of sharing experiences, the delegation from Zimbabwe shared that the Parliament of Zimbabwe undertook that gender issues receive the necessary attention through its Committees, the Women Caucus and the Ministry of Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development which is responsible for gender issues. Capacity building is undertaken to provide Members of Parliament with tools for accountability related to gender issues. Mentoring of young women in politics takes place, and initiatives to mentor young women in politics in Zimbabwe are largely driven by non-governmental and civil society organizations in response to low female representation in politics. In addition to training and mentorship, the programs focus on building economic independence and addressing violence and stereotypes that impede women's political participation. Academia, CSOs and faith based organisations need to work together through the journey of gender equality. In Cambodia, at subnational level, female representation has increased, but the challenge is the low numbers in political decision making and social norms that relegate women to the role of caretakers at homes. It is evident that the political ecosystem does not work in practice.

As to be found the UK, there is an increase in online misogyny with very negative consequences. Legislation is in place to criminalize posting of non-consensual content. Deep fakes further present a new frontier of violence against women.

Delegates from Kenya shared that equality must be facilitated both by government through policies and parliament through concerted efforts to bring it to fruition. The country invested in girl's health issues and made sure there is women representation at all levels in the legislature and executive. To make this a reality, the country borrows from the good practises of the global north and global south.

6. UNCONFERENCE

The Unconference session was a new platform and was first introduced at the 10th Global Conference of Young Parliamentarians in that took place in Yerevan, Armenia. It is designed for young MPs to propose and select topics for discussion. Objectives of Unconference were to create free space in the Conference agenda where topics that were chosen from the proposal for this segment by participants.

Four countries; Bahrain, Ireland, Germany and Serbia submitted proposal aligned to the Conference theme, “Uniting generations for gender equality”. Among the proposals, Germany and Serbia received the most votes and were selected to lead the sessions during the Unconference.

The submission from Germany from “**Undoing rape culture Global perspectives on consent and protection**”. Conference was informed that laws dealing with consent and protections have been amended. The country moved away from anachronistic, coercion based rape laws. Thus, accordingly in terms of the law in Germany, sexual assault must have been forced or there must have been a thread of violence. Although the global perspective on consent and protection in rape is increasingly shifting towards consent-based laws, which define rape as a non-consensual sexual act, it revealed that legal frameworks and applications differ significantly across cultural contexts, and also involves data on privacy, medical ethics and criminal law. On consent and protection, Germany’s legal framework has evolved from a coercion-based model to one centred on “No means no”. Shifting the burden of proof from the victim to the perpetrator.

Some of the most successful strategies and experiences shared involved in changing legislation concerning the protection of women, particularly in the context of sexual violence. It was highlighted that different generations of feminist successfully came together in the fight for legislative reform. In order to protect women, some countries modified to their penal codes and better defined femicide. In the UK, proposals were made to ban content online through the Online Safety Act 2023. The law holds online platforms legally accountable for user safety and requires them to remove illegal content and protect children from harmful material. Also imposes a “duty of care” on a wide range of online services, including social media, search engines, and messaging apps, to proactively address online harms like terrorism content, illegal activity, and fraudulent advertising.

The submission from Serbia, “**Dehumanising of politicians in the age of AI and social media: A gendered challenge**”, informed the Conference that violations through deep fakes are a concern, and the country established regulations to protect personal data. Challenges with misinformation and online abuse are still persistent. Measures to protect women from online abuse are needed. More discussions are needed around gender issues and amore discourse is required to address misinformation. Women need to be involved in technology usage whilst gender policies need to go hand in hand with AI policy to prevent cyber bullying. Some delegates noted that AI can disturb the world order, and if it is in the hands of innovating countries it can be misused. The Conference concurred that AI’s impact goes beyond women and young people in politics.

It was echoed that there is a need for protection against deep fakes and address the generational gap for older people who are unaware of deep fakes and the misuse of social media.

Harassment and violence, including online abuse, are faced by members of parliament of all ages, especially women. The Conference was informed that a worldwide survey indicates that between 80% and 85% of female members of parliament have experienced psychological violence during their parliamentary terms and so more common among young parliamentarians. The digital space, while offering new opportunities for participation, is also rife with online violence and disinformation and young aspirants are held back to enter politics for fear of reprisals.

7. CONCLUSION

Coinciding with the 30th anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and coming on the eve of the International Day of Democracy (15 September), there is a need for urgent action to advance the representation of women in political life, especially young women. The invitation of more experienced members of parliament facilitate intergenerational dialogue. Discussions led to key priorities including expanding mentorship programmes, the institutionalising parity in leadership roles, and strengthening partnerships with community organisations. Young parliamentarians are seen as agents for changes to eliminate barriers and they can learn about challenges that transcend borders and political affiliations.

The goal of gender equality, equity and parity is not a new phenomenon and must always be striven for. It was evident that discussions illuminate the path to be followed to achieve gender parity. Backsliding in the participation of women and youth in political decision making is a reality, and the need to address it urgently must be prioritised. Support for the Plan of Action on Gender Parity in Parliaments, adopted at the Global Conference of Women Parliamentarians (March 2025), and its implementation was greatly supported.

Young parliamentarians at the Conference committed themselves to working collectively with senior members of parliament to bring about mentoring and intergenerational harmony at parliament.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Conference recommended the following:

- a) The mobilization of members of parliaments, especially male members of parliament, through the IPU's new Achieving gender equality action by action campaign, with commitments matched by concrete, robust and results oriented action;
- b) Constitutional and legal reforms to ensure that parity is not subject to political will but codified in law, including through the use of equity measures such as context specific parity quotas that take into account youth groups and the marginalised or vulnerable people to ensure not only formal equality but also substantive political representation;

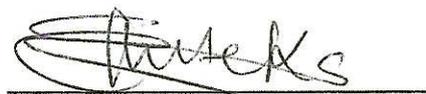
- c) Parliaments must strive to become hospitable and safe work environments to achieve gender parity and equitable representation of young people especially young women;
- d) Parliaments must ensure greater oversight and accountability from technology firms to ensure that platforms are responsible and transparent; and enhance and improve the enforcement of their trust and safety policies;
- e) There should be more intergenerational collaboration and mentorship in parliaments and political parties, including reciprocal transfer of knowledge and skills, specifically on issues relating to gender equality, equity and parity;
- f) Parliaments should strengthen partnerships through collaboration with civil society, especially youth led and women’s rights organisations to, share knowledge, harness diverse voices and to monitor progress; and
- g) Promotion of civic education for youth as well as training in leadership and communication to develop their leadership ability to contribute to political life and sustain youth power.

9. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

Article 7 of the Union Statutes of the IPU states that *“It is the duty of Members of the Union, to submit the resolutions of the Union within their respective Parliaments, in the most appropriate form; to communicate them to the Government; to stimulate their implementation and inform the Secretariat of the Union, as often as possible, particularly in the annual reports, as to the steps taken and the results obtained”*

It is against this background that the young parliamentarians and the IPU National Group (Namibia) recommends that the Parliament of Namibia (National Council) discuss and support the report and inform the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) on steps taken to implement recommendations.

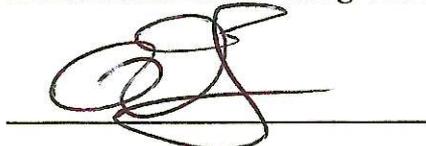
SIGNATURES



Honourable Emma Tangi Muteka, MP - Leader of Delegation

06/11/2025

Date



Honourable Deriou Andred Benson, MP

06/11/2025

Date