

# YOUTH NOW!

LIMA, PERU 2018

YOUTH  
LEADERSHIP  
CAMP

REPORTERSHIP



## Acknowledgments and Recognitions:

The team that coordinated this initiative by UNFPA was composed of Neus Bernabeu, Astrid Marquínez, José Roberto Luna, Jeannie Ferreras and Allán Sánchez Osorio. All UNFPA offices supported the dissemination of the call, the selection process, the preparation of participants and the travel procedures. Special thanks to all and all UNFPA youth focal points in Latin America and the Caribbean that made this great team work possible.

UNFPA is especially grateful to IPPF / WHR (Ricardo Baruch, Génesis Luigi and María Antonieta Alcalde), LAC Youth Alliance (Nayeli Yoval, Javier Pineda and Melissa Zamora), International Plan (Emma Puig de la Bellacasa), CAMY Fund (Perla Vázquez) and Emily Barcklow, who not only accepted the invitation to join, but also actively participated in the design and facilitation of the proposal. A thank you to all the people who contributed as presenters or facilitators in different sessions of the camp: Ingrid Gálvez, from Feminist Neighborhoods; Cecilia Olea, of Flora Tristán and Feminist Articulation Marcosur, Susana Chávez and Jerónimo Centurión of PROMSEX / CLACAI, as well as Gabriela Modesto de Wayka and Andy Livise La Mula.

UNFPA recognizes the excellent work of graphic systematization of Jorge Merchán, of Medium, and the support of Alexandra Granda for the rapporteur of the discussions. Thanks to the communication team for their support during all the event: Álvaro Serrano, Guadalupe Valdés, Juan Pablo Casapía, Mariana Leal and Milagritos Honorio, along with Rafo Cabellos and his team of Guarango Cine y Videos.

Special thanks to the 52 adolescents and young people, from 28 countries and diverse organizational expressions of the Latin America and the Caribbean region, who participated in the camp; for your time, dedication, selflessness, leadership and commitment. We continue, because as they have said nothing for the youth without the youth!



¡JUVEN  
TUDES  
YA!  
MAINTENAN  
LES  
JEUN

# CON TENT

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2018**

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**YOUTH  
NOW!**

**JUVEN YOUTH  
TUDE NOW!**

**JUVEN  
TUDE  
JÁ!**

**JUVEN  
TUDES**

**JÁ!**

**MAINTENANT,  
LES  
JEUNES!**

**ES!**

**YA! YOUTH  
NOW!**

# INTRO DUCTION

**Youth Now** is a strategy of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to **streamlining work in youth participation of the organization in Latin America and the Caribbean**, within the framework of the Global Strategic Plan 2018-2021 and the Regional Youth Investment Initiative. **Juventudes Ya** invites young people from all over the region to get involved and lead the implementation of the ICPD agenda, the Montevideo Consensus and the 2030 agenda. **Juventudes Ya** seeks to articulate the work done by UNFPA with young people in the countries with the regional work that is done from UNFPA LACRO, but also between the different areas of action and issues addressed by the organization and promotes significant spaces to make their voices and visions heard.

**The Youth Now Leadership Camp** was organized in this framework since it was intended to promote the presence of young people in the 3rd Regional Conference on Population and Development, through a training process (camp) and participation in civil society activities and from the Conference itself organized by ECLAC and the Government of Peru.

UNFPA invited key partners such as IPPF / WRH, the LAC Youth Alliance, Plan International and CAMY Fund to join the 2018 youth leadership camp activity.

The main objective of the Campaign was to **promote the political leadership of adolescents**

**and young people (14-29 years) of the Latin American and Caribbean region**, strengthening their capacities of political **advocacy, participation and recognition**, for their incorporation into civil society spaces that follow the progress of the agenda of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Montevideo Consensus and the Sustainable Development Goals. Out of 1,099 applications from 28 countries in the Latin American and Caribbean region, **52 adolescents and young leaders (15-29 years) participated actively in various organizational processes in their countries**, within a multiplicity of expressions associated with favor of the human rights agenda, especially sexual and reproductive rights, gender equality and various areas of development.

Once the Camp was over, the adolescents and young participants had the opportunity to put into practice all the knowledge about rights, political advocacy and participation, at civil society events (August 5 and 6) and at the **III Regional Population and Development Conference**, which took place from August 7 to 9 in Lima, Peru. The camp is not an isolated action, but is understood as a process that had a preliminary preparation phase at the regional and country levels, the actions during the Camp and the Regional Conference and the subsequent actions at the country level (see table). In the preparation



### BEFORE:

**PREPARATORY  
WEBINARS PRIOR TO  
THEIR PARTICIPATION  
IN THE CAMP, THE CRPD  
AND SIDE EVENTS**

### DURING:

**PARTICIPATION  
IN THE CAMP, YOUTH  
FORUM, CIVIL SOCIETY  
FORUM, THE CRPD AND  
SIDE EVENTS.**

### AFTER:

**PARTICIPATION IN RETURN  
PROCESSES WITH OTHER  
ADOLESCENTS AND  
YOUNG PEOPLE IN THEIR  
COUNTRIES.**

phase, two virtual exchange activities were carried out to prepare the selected people, as well as meetings held in most of the countries facilitated by the UNFPA offices to share information on the Montevideo Consensus and the Regional Conference.

The **During** phase compiles the training that took place in the camp, the practical application generated during civil society activities and the Conference itself, as well as the parallel events held, meetings with networks and organizations and delegations existing in Peru.

The **After** phase consists of actions developed in the countries and at the regional level to share and disseminate the lessons and other activities that took place in the camp and the Conference itself, among more young people in their countries to continue strengthening the network efforts at a regional level.

This report structures the development of the camp itself and not the activities undertaken in the pre or post phase.

designed by merging two major methodological anchors: **feminist pedagogy and popular education** as part of the epistemologies that promote critical thinking.

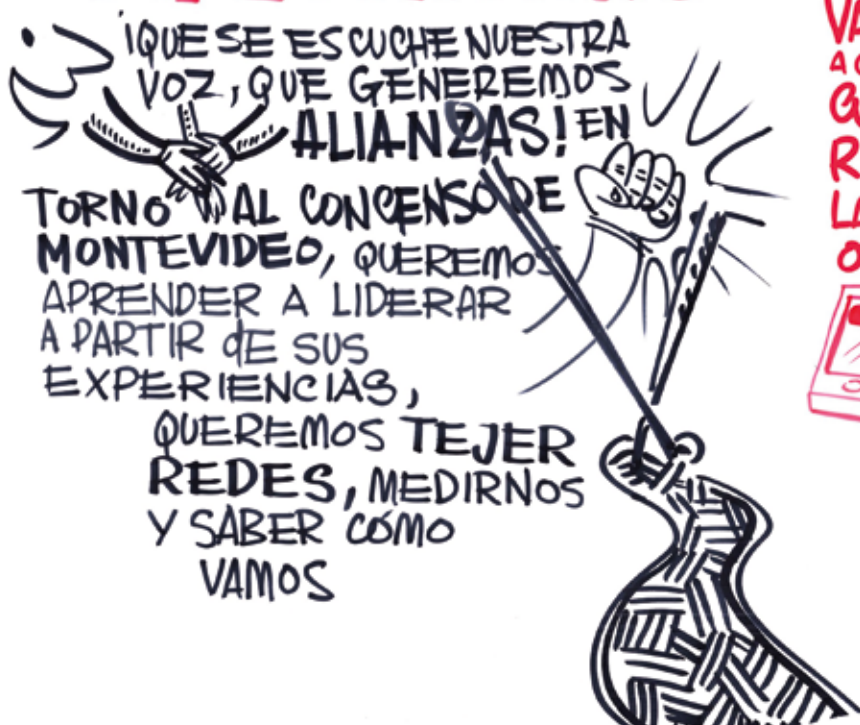
### **About the Youth Now Camp methodological development**

The Camp was held at the Hermasie Paget House, in the City of Lima, Peru from July 31 to August 4, 2018, within the framework of the III Regional Conference on Population and Development of Latin America and the Caribbean. The camp was

**DAY 1:  
JULY 31,  
2018**



## Nuestras EXPECTATIVAS:



Nuestra  
**ACU**  
PRESENTE  
INCLUYEN  
PUNTUALES  
RESPONS  
VALIENTES  
A QUESTIONA  
GUIDADOS  
RESPECTU  
LA PALABR  
OTROS  
DESU  
PARA  
RE-C

On the first day, the adolescents and young people traveled from their **countries of origin** to Lima, Peru.

In the same way, at the end of the afternoon the **opening of the Camp** was carried out, constituting the first face-to-face meeting of the participants.

In this space, adolescents and young people built their expectations regarding the Camp and its coexistence agreements.

Finally, the **facilitating team** integrated by the co-convenor organizations **UNFPA LACRO, IPPF / WHR, Latin American and Caribbean Youth Alliance and CAMY Fund** was introduced, at this time the participants were shown the framework in which the Camp was enrolled as part of a UNFPA strategy that seeks to revitalize its work on youth participation, as well as promoting public investment in favor of adolescents and youth. It

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TES

S

ABLES

SIN MIEDO

OSOS POR  
RA DE LOS

ONNECTARSE

ONNECTARSE

I TAKE THE BEST OF THIS  
**GOLDEN**  
OPPORTUNITY!

¡RECONOCEMOS QUE SON  
PARTE DE NUESTRAS LUCHAS,  
ESTIEMPO DE INTEGRAR  
SU TRABAJO A LAS AGENDAS  
REGIONALES!

UDS. REPRESENTAN LA RENOVACIÓN  
SON LOS PORTADORES DE LOS  
MENSAJES A SUS PAISES,

¡TRANSMITAN  
LO QUE SUCEDA AQUÍ!



Graphic 1

was recognized that the selection process had been very painful and difficult due to the quality and variety of profiles, however, it was a source of joy to witness the diversity and power of the concurring group and the opportunity to share for ten days with the people attending. The interest to later activate national processes of return with other young people once they arrived to their countries was also emphasized so that what

happened in the camp reaches more young people. See synthesis in the graphic 1.

# DAY 2: AUGUST 1, 2018

The second day the core work of the Camp began, oriented towards reflection-action around three major thematic areas:

1. Construction of identity, otherness and collectivities
2. Defying adult-centrism as a relationship of power
3. Introduction to the notions of Human Rights, challenging the different forms of discrimination: sexism, racism, adult-centrism, heterosexism and discrimination for disabilities.

## 1. Construction of identity, otherness and collectivities:

In this session facilitated by José Roberto Luna of UNFPA, the adolescents and young people participating in the Camp, had the opportunity to think about the **construction of the identity** and the philosophy of the self, otherness as a principle of recognition of the others, as well as the recognition of how diverse societies are built from diversity.

### Identidad

¿QUIÉN  
¿SOY?

difícil  
interesante  
profunda  
y rara

Responde a la pregunta profunda sobre ¿quién soy?

La identidad, es lo que me hace ser yo, y no otra persona, se construye a lo largo de la vida en una relación dinámica de aceptación y rechazo de lo que viene del exterior, de las otras y los otros.

The **otherness** implies the recognition of others who are different from me, both concepts were central to the presentation and its contents.

This recognition should lead people to **value diversity**

as an element that adds up, and not as a founding principle of prejudices and stereotypes that support stigma and various forms of discrimination.

When we are able to **recognize others**, we are able to build collectivity in the midst of diversity, with the right to disagree. Because challenging fundamentalisms implies constantly reviewing and revising oneself to be able to be radical in the principles and loving with the people who build movements, as beings in constant and dynamic processes of evolution.



Through the experiential exercise of the tree of my roots, each person had the opportunity to review their history at the root level, recognizing who have been there to open the way and allowed me to be who I am today, from my family to those who have been precursors of my cause in favor of social justice, even the family itself. In the trunk they wrote the goals they have achieved so far and that represent profound results in their lives and finally, at the top of the tree what they want to be in ten or fifteen years.

Some people in the group **shared their** tree, recognizing their ancestors, the feminists who have been there before, the young activists who have fought





Graphic 2

for their rights and the sexual dissidence movement, whose struggle has allowed them to be here and now exercising their activism and youth participation, these opinions are shown in the graphic 2.

## 2. No more and no less than an adult person defying adultcentrism

This session, facilitated by Perla Vázquez from CAMY Fund, allowed the participants to reflect on **adultcentrism** as a relationship of power in everyday life, at the level of personal relationships and institutions.

Adult centrism as a power relationship places children, adolescents and young people in a condition

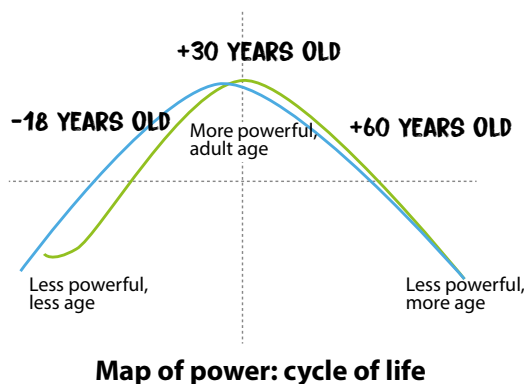
of subordination with respect to adults. The same happens to older adults, who lose power as the years go by and they lose productive capacity.

This relationship of power, as well as androcentrism puts man as a paradigm and builds gender mandates, in adult-centrism the adult person is set as a paradigm and mandates are generated based on the age of the people.

Furthermore, it permeates the social system as a whole and is printed in **adult-centered approaches** to youth, characterized by: a) homogenizing, b) denying rights, c) not recognizing power relations, d) eliminating the conditions of specific contexts, e) as defined by others: adulthood and, f) how

they affect the lives of young people. This leads to confusing youth participation mechanisms with a youth perspective, as well as generating double parameters regarding protection perspectives versus perspectives that recognize the autonomy of adolescents and young people.

The **Youth perspective**, on the other hand: a) recognizes the power relations that young people live and seeks to transform them, b) recognizes their



diversity, c) seeks that youths speak / interpret from their own voice, and d) recognizes the importance of autonomy, and the ownership of rights.

At an experiential level the participants worked in groups to answer the questions: what does it mean to be young?, what does it mean for others to be young?, and, finally, what are the problems that you face for being young. The synthesis of the contributions of the groups can be seen in the graphic 3.

### 3. Human Rights and a life without discrimination

In this session co-facilitated by Genesis Luigi of IPPF and Jeannie Ferreras of UNFPA, the participants were able to reflect on the basic, conceptual and political notions of Human Rights, identify the international framework and its links with inequality. The group participated in the activity "the line of rights", where each person stepped forward if they agreed with the affirmation, or those who had



not exercised or had limited certain human rights remained in their place. Among the affirmations were, step forward if:

- If you have had the right to education
- If you have had the right to health
- If you have had the right to housing
- If you have had the right to comprehensive education in sexuality
- If you have had the right to privacy
- If you were able to choose your partner
- If you have had the right to live free of violence
- If your grandmother had the right to a university education
- If your mother has been entitled to paid work

¿QUÉ SIGNIFICA PARA OTROS QUE SEAS JÓVEN?

¿CUÁLES SON LAS DIFICULTADES Y PROBLEMÁTICAS?

ESTEREOTIPOS:

SOMOS INMADROS e INDECISOS

UNIFORMADOS IRRESPONSABLES INEAPACES

Obedientes PROBLEMÁTICOS

ESTIGMA CRIMINALIZACIÓN: SIEMPRE SOMOS LOS "SOSPECHOSOS"

INFANTILIZADOS MISUNDERSTOOD OPRIMIDOS

Lack of information Because "we don't deserve it"

DISCRIMINACIÓN Y AUTO-DISCRIMINACIÓN

Falta de experiencia EXCLUSION for decision making

SOMOS INVISIBILIZADOS LOS ADULTOS NO HACEN TRABAJO VOLUNTARIO No tenemos espacios formativos en POLÍTICA

Graphic 3

Later they discussed in groups based on these questions, how they felt and what they discovered when doing the exercise? Does everyone have the possibility to exercise his or her rights in the same way? Why? Some contributions can be seen in the graphic 4.

After the group work there was a space for a presentation that contained the key messages of the session, among them it was analyzed that as raised by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (2018), **human rights** are rights inherent to all persons, without any distinction of nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, color, religion, language, or any other condition. We all have the same human rights

without discrimination. These rights are universal, interrelated, interdependent and indivisible.

Universal human rights are often contemplated and guaranteed in the law and other sources of international law. **International human rights law** establishes the obligations of governments to take action in certain situations, or to refrain from acting in a certain way in others, in order to promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of individuals or groups .

The group had the opportunity to analyze a video that through the images provoked the debate regarding the **historical bases of Human Rights** (Amnesty, 2018), which go back to pre-Christian times in Egypt, Mesopotamia, Greece, Rome



DAY 2:  
AUGUST 1,  
2018



, as well as the traditions of the Jewish, Islamic and Christian people. This historicity permeates medieval, Renaissance and colonization Europe until advancing to the demand for rights in the seventeenth century. The United States of America declares rights in its constitution and later the French Revolution in the XVIII Century proclaims “**The Rights of Man and the Citizen**”, followed by the romanticism that subscribes to the notion of freedoms, in addition to the workers’ struggle for their rights.

It is necessary to recognize that Human Rights reflect historical achievements of human persons and groups, in this sense, after the First World War the “**League of Nations**” emerged, and as a result of World War II, the **Organiza-**

**tion of Nations** emerged **United and with it the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.**

In this sense, rights generate a two-way relationship between the **holders of rights** (persons) and the **bearers of obligations** or guarantors of human rights (the States)

The presentation provoked a rich debate about how the history of Human Rights has left women out, it was critically named that these are Eurocentric and it was problematized that in most countries there are enormous challenges so that people can live them, demand them and defend them .

Some people shared how they have experienced discrimination, based on sexual orientation and gender identity, by denying them access to com-





Graphic 4

prehensive sexuality education, having a life expectancy of no more than 35 years if you are a transgender person, when you are denied a vaccine, living with HIV in a public health service and the actions they took to defend their human rights. This **session closed** with a group exercise where young people could analyze news from different countries in the region that manifested various forms of discrimination, discussing three questions: a) What can we do to change these situations in our countries and in the region?, b) How can we work together as young people? What problems, limitations or difficulties do we have to participate and organize ourselves?, and c) How do we talk or articulate with other movements? In plenary they presented **their proposals** that



Material used during the session

## DAY 2: AUGUST 1, 2018



in synthesis proposed that **people can work together** if they organize themselves in networks to influence, and from the creation of synergies of common agendas, research, campaigns, promote employment, the right to education, participate in public policies and join spaces that transform discrimination.

The **challenges they face** include: few resources, stigmas for being young people, lack of generational relief, insecurity and attacks on those who defend human rights, little territorial presence, bureaucracy, use of young people.

To articulate with other movements, they propose: to promote the articulation between networks and agendas, to take advantage of regional spaces for the construction of alliances, through virtual platforms.



*Material used during the session*

At the end of the day, José Roberto Luna of UNFPA **recapitulated** everything that had been done since the inauguration of the Camp and emphasized the main debates and key messages developed during the day.

# DAY 3: AUGUST 2, 2018

The third day continued to deepen unequal power relations, and reflection-action focused on:

1. The importance of investing in adolescence and youth.
2. Know the sexual rights and reproductive rights.
3. Identify rights at risk.
4. Approach to the perspective of gender and feminisms.

## 1. Investment in adolescence and youth



Neus Bernabeu of UNFPA LACRO, who introduced the UNFPA Regional Initiative on investment in adolescence and youth, facilitated the first session of the day.

This initiative has the title 165 million reasons to invest in adolescents and young people. Globally, the world is home to 1,800 million young people. It is estimated that currently, the Latin American and Caribbean region has 165 million people between 10 and 24 years of age. One in four people are young in our region.

The objectives of this initiative are three: a) That the countries know how much and in what they invest in adolescents and young people; b) progressively increase investment, its impact and strategic orientation and; c) promote greater equality through investment.

In order to know how much and in what they in-

vest, UNFPA has developed the methodology of Public Social Spending in Adolescence and Youth, which allows to know how much public social spending goes to adolescents and young people and how much this represents in relation to GDP, per capita, in what categories or themes, in which age groups, etc. This year has been applied in 7 countries of the region and these national studies and the regional comparison will be disseminated in the coming months between the authorities of the countries and between the young people themselves.

Knowing how much and in what is central to opening the dialogue in the countries on what are the key investments to guarantee the rights of young people and this has to be discussed on the basis of each context. However, based on the evidence collected, UNFPA proposes a series of key investments that all countries in the region should guarantee in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

The **10 key investments** in adolescents and youth identified by UNFPA are:

1. Reduce child marriage and early unions according to the goal of SDG 5.
2. Prevent pregnancy in adolescence and guarantee access to SRH.
3. Guarantee integral education in sexuality.
4. Completion of secondary education.
5. Safe spaces for adolescents and young people in the region, especially free of gender violence.
6. Opportunity for a decent job.
7. Do not leave any adolescent and young person behind, reducing exclusion and inequalities.
8. Transform practices, attitudes and beliefs for greater gender equality among adolescents and young people.
9. Open spaces for participation in decision-making for adolescents and young people.
10. Coordinate the different actions and efforts to achieve an integral development of adolescents and young people: enough of isolated and punctual actions.



**DAY 3:  
AUGUST 2,  
2018**

**INVERSIÓN**  
EN ADOLESCENCIA  
Y JUVENTUD

NO SON SÓLO PARQUES Y CANCHAS PARA HOMBRES  
A VECES LA CASA ES EL LUGAR MÁS INSEGURO  
NO ESPACIOS SEGUROS PARA ADOLESCENTES Y JÓVENES  
SE TRATA SÓLO DE PONER POLICÍAS  
TAMBIÉN el CIBER-ESPACIO ES UN LUGAR MUY INSEGURO  
DEBEMOS RECUPERARLOS, QUE SEAMOS LAS MUJERES QUIENES LOS ADMINISTRAMOS PORQUE SOMOS NOSOTRAS QUIENES LOS NECESITAMOS

FEMINICIDIO, MACRO Y MICRO-MACHISMO  
IGUALDAD DE POLÍTICAS GÉNERO QUE NO SON REALMENTE INCUYENTE, IGLESIA Y ABORTO.  
ESTRATEGIA: USAR AL ARTE COMO MEDIO ALTERNATIVO DE DIFUSIÓN  
EDUCACIÓN: MÁS DIPLOMADOS FEMINISTAS

NECESITAMOS SERVICIOS ESPECIALES EN ESTA MATERIA  
SALUD Y DERECHOS SEXUALES REPRODUCTIVOS  
NO VEMOS EN MAS Y DENTRO

THE CHURCH DOESN'T WANT US TO LEARN OR TEACH US  
WE NEED TO GENERATE PARTNERSHIPS WITH GOVERNMENTS & INSTITUTIONS, (EVEN THE CHURCH) TO FIND COMMON GROUND  
EDUCACIÓN INTEGRAL DE LA SEXUALIDAD  
WE NEED TO ACTIVATE GOVERNMENT MECHANISM TO SUPPORT FAMILIES

BAJA REMUNERACIÓN, TRABAJO FORSOZO  
¿QUÉ HAY EN INCIDENCIA EN POLÍTICA CIVIL CON

After the presentation on the Regional Initiative on investment in adolescence and youth, the participants worked in groups taking into account the proposed key investments, according to interests and priorities, answering these questions:

1. To share what happens in their countries in relation to this issue: is it a priority issue in their countries? What are the governments of their countries doing on this issue?
2. Share your vision and experience, how are you working on this issue from your organizations? What are the strategies you are using?
3. How do you see your role in promoting greater investment in your countries? How are you participating in this investment initiative in adolescence and youth?



Graphic 5

This allowed them to build a map of their priorities, according to their realities, and generate links in the challenge of closing the inequality gaps, their opinions can be seen in the graphic 5.

## 2. Sexual and reproductive rights and gender equality

This session was co-facilitated by Nayeli Yoval of the Latin America and Caribbean Youth Alliance and Perla Vázquez from CAMY Fund, whose objectives were to collectively analyze the social construction of sexuality and sexual and reproductive rights, and to reflect on the relationship between gender and



## DAY 3: AUGUST 2, 2018

youth and how to transform gender inequalities, challenging sexism.

The facilitators invited the participants to form groups, realizing a dynamic of integration. Once the groups were formed, they worked drawing the **silhouette of the body of a young person**, placing on the inside of the silhouette what they thought or felt about sexuality and its dimensions, and on the outside the mandates that they receive regarding how to live sexuality while young.

Once the group work was completed, they analyzed it collectively and presented it in plenary, the following graphic shows the most significant contributions presented by the adolescents and young people.

The collective exhibition in **plenary** allowed the collective recognition of sexuality as an inherent dimension of the human condition, and how it is socially constructed through various institutions such as family, school, churches, culture, the media, among others. In the same way, it allowed recognizing there are multiple mandates that mark adolescents and young people what is allowed to live with respect to sexuality, which in many cases continues to be denied, hindered and immersed in unequal, violent and discriminatory power relations.

The session included a **presentation** where the key messages were addressed, regarding the **social construction of sexuality and its dimensions** -corporality, eroticism, gender, reproduction, affective bonds-, **gender** as a social construction and **sexual and reproductive rights** as part of the human rights.

The presentation allowed the participants to recognize that sexual rights are based on the principles of equality, non-discrimination, and progressivity. In addition to the social imaginaries, which are being built for each age group, genders, and so on. This allows us to analyze that, although sexuality is lived throughout life, it becomes more important since puberty and generates the need to ensure healthy and pleasant exercise for young people.

## SEXUALIDAD y DERECHOS



Another level of problematization of the discussion was about why sexuality is different in young women and men, recognizing that for men it is still much easier to live sexuality, while women are asked for other parameters, ranging between consent and desire, the public and the private.

### 3. Rights at risk, the anti-rights agenda

This session facilitated by Ricardo Baruch of IPPF / WHR, with the participation of Susana Chávez from CLACAI, managed to give continuity to the initial session on human rights, link contents on



Graphic 6

gender equality and put an anti-right agenda in perspective, as well as analyze their strategies .

The presentation made by Baruch, focused on characterizing who are the **anti-rights**; conservatives, ultra-right, "the opposition", who seek to preserve a status quo ... from the middle ages!, they base their precepts on heteropatriarchal social structures, which act as a pillar of a society of privileges. These can be: churches and religious groups, civil society organizations, business groups, political parties, legislators and officials, media, universities, youth groups, among others.

The anti-rights agenda represents risks for the en-

joyment and guarantee of Human Rights, since it avoids the recognition of sexual rights and reproductive rights, limits the rights of historically vulnerable populations, puts the health and life of people at risk, they reinforce the traditional structures of political and economic power, in addition, they hide diverse types of violence, especially against women and homo, lesbo, trans, biphobic violence.

Susana Chávez from CLACAI explained in a simple and clear way through a presentation how the anti-rights agenda has invented the term "gender ideology" to delegitimize the gender perspective.



**DAY 3:  
AUGUST 2,  
2018**

# Derechos EN RIESGO y Oposición



Graphic 7

This arises because of the advance of rights and freedoms in the world, which is a threat to their interests. The growth of the evangelist movement and the decline of Catholic people should also be noted.

She emphasized that gender is not an ideology, since this term has been presented as a threat in situations of change. The term “gender ideology” is a **post-truth**, this means a version of distorted reality based on the manipulation of beliefs and emotions to influence public opinion and society in general. The clearest example is the international campaign #ConMisHijosNoTeMetas, which includes the same messages, images, and even the dissemination of the “black book of the new left”. These threats must lead human rights defenders to redouble their efforts to advance and defend the gender approach and the equality agenda.

During this session the participants organized a **staging** of the anti-right discourses versus human rights discourses, using the format of a talk show called “Crocodile TV Show”, to make the analogy that in the jungle you must have enough

preparation to avoid being easy prey for predatory animals.

The discussion was focused on two major issues that generate dilemmas and are part of the sexual and reproductive rights agenda, as well as being part of the agenda of the conservative opposition: **access to comprehensive education on sexuality and access to contraceptive methods for adolescents.**

The graphic 8 shows central elements poured into this algid and fun staging.

At the end of the staging, the **analysis was opened with the group** with whom it was possible to deepen the **analysis of messages**, concluding that it is necessary that the messages in favor of human rights and gender equality, **should be understood by the general population**, in addition to **mobilizing their emotions** so that the message can have resonance in their lives and be remembered.





Graphic 8

#### 4. Intergenerational dialogue on gender and feminisms

This third day of the Campamento closed with an **intergenerational feminist dialogue**, moderated by Perla Vázquez of the CAMY Fund, where Cecilia Olea from the Feminist Articulation MarcoSur, Nayeli Yoval from the LAC Alliance of Youth, Samanta Andrade, from Ecuador and Daniela Moisa participant from El Salvador served as panelists.

The moderator was generating questions and the panelists had the opportunity to respond, one by one. These questions aimed at sharing about what has been the most beautiful, crazy or fun thing that feminism has given you? The most terrifying? What feminism achievements do you see in the Latin America and the Caribbean? and, finally, what tips they would give young people from the feminist perspective, the synthesis of the discussion can be seen in the graphic 9.

The dialogue started by remembering all the women who positively affected their lives, regarding the **crazy, wonderful or fun that feminism** has given them, recognizing that you are not alone, knowing yourself as part of a great network

of sisters, the right to go to the university, not to lose the will to live, to lose the fear of being alone, to find a space of total transformation, "to recognize that I am not an extraterrestrial being a feminist", the legacy of bonds of love with the women of our lives and to learn to be complacent.

Regarding the **most terrifying**, they expressed anger, having been expelled from their mother's house, always struggling, not being able to see the world the same way again.

Regarding the balance of the achievements of feminism, they expressed having been pioneers of the right to vote, the right to education, they have managed to take the streets for and for women, take political spaces, the right to land and its protection, as well as of the commitment to the transformation of power relations.

Finally, regarding the **tips** Cecilia expressed "not lose our ability to celebrate", Samanta proposed "questioning, disturbing, being fractious", collectively proposed "accompanying, weave networks, keep your eyes open to fundamentalisms, do things with passion and commitment."

DAY 3:  
AUGUST 2,  
2018

# Diálogo INTERGENERACIONAL FEMINISTA

## ¿QUÉ TE HA DADO EL FEMINISMO?



ES UNA DISPUTA CONSTANTE QUE ME  
RECUERDA QUE ESTOY POR UNA  
LUCHA MAYOR

ME DI CUENTA de  
QUE NO SOY  
UNA EXTRA-  
TERRESTRE POR  
SER FEMINISTA



UNA TRANSFORMACIÓN TOTAL

## ¿CUÁLES SON LOS LOGROS?



FUIMOS PIONERAS, LOGRAMOS  
EL DERECHO AL VOTO Y A LA  
EDUCACIÓN EN EL PERÚ



LOGRAMOS  
TIERRA PARA LAS  
MUJERES  
COMBATIENTES  
DEL  
SALVADOR



LOGRAMOS TOMAR LA CALLE POR  
PRIMERA VEZ EN ECUADOR

LA CONVICCIÓN DE QUE  
DEBEMOS OCUPAR NUESTROS ESPACIOS

ACCESO A LA TECNOLOGÍA, AHORA LA CIENCIA TRABAJA  
PARA NOSOTROS





ACIONAL

IMPRIMIMOS FLYERS  
CON ESTE MENSAJE,  
PENSARON QUE  
ERAMOS  
"INMORTALES"

LAS MUJERES  
NO DEBEN  
MORIR

ERES EN  
EN P

¿QUÉ HA SIDO LO MÁS  
TERRORIFICO?

RABIA

EL ASESINATO DE MI  
COMPAÑERA

"SI ESTÁS  
CON EL  
ABORTO NO VUELVAS  
A ESTA CASA"

todas las  
asesinadas  
SON ella

TIPS

NO PERDAMOS NUESTRA  
CAPACIDAD DE CELEBRAR!

¿GUESTIONA  
INCOMODA

SE PUEDE SER  
DISPLICENTE

OJOS ABIERTOS AL



FUNDAMENTALISMO

ACOMPANENSE,  
TEJAN Redes

PASIÓN → INTENSIDAD

ACCIÓN

# DAY 4: AUGUST 3, 2018

The fourth day of the Camp began with a **recapitulation** of José Roberto Luna from UNFPA, regarding everything learned, reflected and debated from the inaugural session until day three, where the central elements focused on the transformation of unequal relations were developed of power: adult centrism, racism, sexism, heterosexism and disability discrimination. Likewise, the second constitutive dimension of the contents of the Camp began: political advocacy for the defense of human rights and the equality agenda.

The morning session was co-facilitated by Ricardo Baruch of IPPF / WHR and Allán Sánchez Osorio of UNFPA. From a presentation the concept of **political advocacy** was introduced, as a process that aims to focus the attention of a community

towards a specific problem and guide the decision makers towards a solution. It represents the efforts of organized citizens to **influence the formulation and implementation of policies** and programs through pressure on government authorities, institutions and international bodies.

The discussion included the analysis to decide **what is and what is not political incidence**, the levels at which it can be implemented and its phases that can be addressed in a dynamic and circular way (definition of the problem, establishment of the incidence result, the analysis of the audiences, the mapping of actors, the creation of networks, alliances or coalitions, monitoring, evaluation and the search for resources), the synthesis of this discussion is presented in the graphic 10.



Graphic 10



Graphic 11

Subsequently, the adolescents and young people had the opportunity to work in **groups by subregion**, taking up the topics worked on in the investment session and defining their political advocacy priorities, in four steps: the identification of the advocacy program, the expected results, the definition of key audiences and the mapping of actors to identify alliances.

At the level of thematic priorities, the subregion of **Central America, the Dominican Republic and Cuba** prioritized **youth participation**; the **Caribbean** subregion **lack of protection and implementation of laws that benefit minorities**, for example, the **LGBTIQ** population; the **Andean** subregion, the **gender approach in education**, and the **Southern Cone** subregion, **comprehensive sexuality education**. The synthesis of their proposals expressed in plenary can be seen in the graphic 11.

Subsequently, the afternoon session continued to deepen into other levels of advocacy, presenting the **advocacy agenda at the global, regional and national** levels, seeking to offer the participants of the Camp a complete picture of how global commitments are made. articulate with other levels. This session was facilitated by Genesis Luigi of IPPF / WHR, who, through a presentation, made an x-ray of strategic spaces that must be observed by the youths.

Among the most relevant global advocacy spaces or agendas analyzed are the **High Level Forum on Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations**, the **Commission on the Status of Women**, the **Beijing Platform for Action** and the review process of the **International Conference on Population and Development (ICDP + 25)** and its mechanisms at the regional level, as well as its articulation with national processes.



DAY 4:  
AUGUST 3,  
2018

# ADVOcacy Agenda



Graphic 12

After introducing the global, regional and national spaces for political advocacy, the participants experienced a collective construction experience space co-facilitated by Ingrid Gálvez of Feminist Neighborhoods and Genesis Luigi of IPPF / WHR, where it was possible to build through the metaphor of the indigenous woven “our shared agendas”.

This space contributed to **recognize the activism agenda itself and the agenda of the others**, this is fundamental against fundamentalisms, mutual recognition and how to build a network, a solid fabric that includes multiple identities and diversities. In the group there were people whose agenda is the defense of sexual rights and reproductive rights, the prevention of violence, gender equality, HIV prevention, the defense of the territory, the rights of migrants, the rights of the childhood and adolescence, art, living culture and cinema, among others. At the end, the facilitation team generated a reflection on the commitment that young people exercising youth leadership must have with the diverse agendas and the promotion of alliances to strengthen the agendas

of other young people, as well as the agendas with other movements like the feminist movement, in addition to other movements that fight for social justice, because **recognizing others without prejudice is a political act of inclusion**.

Nohelya from Peru and Raquel from Bolivia explained to the group from their indigenous worldviews **how weaving is something that costs, that is woven with time, with effort, where small threads are converted into a beautiful, strong work that can cover, sustain, shelter, protect and unite**.

The last session of the day was in charge of Nayeli Yoval of Latin American & Caribbean Youth Alliance, who made a presentation on **how youth could advocate at the III Regional Conference on Population and Development (CRPD)**, to be held in the following days to the Youth Now Camp. This presentation made a global balance from the review of the International Conference on Population and Development after 20 years, which showed that the world is now more conservative. In the same way, it stressed the explanation of

the scope of the **RCPD**, as the **Subsidiary Body of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)** is part of the United Nations System.

The is the space for monitoring the implementation of the **Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development**, which is constituted as a tool for social audit processes from civil society and the accountability of governments, helps to break paradigms of the development, has the Operational Guide as a technical tool, is the regional basis for the advancement of the 2030 Agenda. The visual synthesis of the session can be seen in the graphic 13.

After this session, the group identified who would be the 10 people in the camp who would participate in the civil society forum prior to the Regional Conference on Population and Development. Each subregion designated 3 people, forming a group of 12 people. That group defined what the final list of 10 would be.

The day concluded with a **night of talents** where the participants of the workshop shared art, poetry, audiovisual, dance and other creative expressions, as part of the elements that allow **sharing the culture of the countries, build alliances and weave networks of affections and joy.**



Graphic 13

## DAY 5: AUGUST 4, 2018

The last day of the Camp during the morning was oriented to build the central elements to use the **political-strategic communication** as a mean that enhances your cause of political incidence and achieve greater effectiveness in the defense of human rights and the equality agenda.

This session was coordinated by the LACRO communication team, who invited a panel moderated by Milagritos Honorio and composed of Jerónimo Centurión, a well-known Peruvian journalist, Gabriela Modesto of Waika who conducts investigative journalism and a representative of Útero.pe, who shared their experience in digital journalism. The people invited to the panel from their experience responded to the question: **What causes a cause to arouse interest and position itself as a topic on the media agenda or become viral in social networks?** What kind of messages are those that manage to enter the agenda / social networks?, followed by the presentation of Álvaro Serrano from UNFPA who made a presentation on spokespersonship, the synthesis of the presentation and the discussions can be seen in the graphic 14.





# NUESTRO MENSAJE SE ESCUche?

ÓN  
R ♥

SITAN,  
USTA  
ectiva,  
ÁS,

¿Qué tipo de  
MENSAJES?

QUIERD

LA INFORMACIÓN NOS  
OSICIONAR UNA AGENDA  
IVA, LOS TEMAS COYUNTURALES  
TORIOS, TAMBIÉN HAY QUE  
LO QUE SE DICE DE NOSOTROS EN

TIENES QUE  
GREERTELO



MÁS CUANDO PODEMOS  
UEGAR A TODO EL  
MUNDO EN SUS  
ESPACIOS DE  
OCIO, HAY QUE  
CONOCER A LA



AUDIENCIA

HAY MÁS GENTE QUE PIENSA COMO  
NOSOTROS, NO ESTAMOS

SÓLOS



Poco en MENSAJES CLAVE  
SUSTENTADOS EN EVIDENCIAS Y DATOS  
QUE LO ENTIENDAN, QUE LO  
CREAN, QUE LO RESPETEN,  
QUE LO RECUERDEN

VOCERIA

REPRESENTAR LA  
CAUSA CONSISTENTE-  
MENTE, SABER  
HABLAR, SABER  
MANEJAR LOS  
MEDIOS



NO  
CAMBIAS  
LAS COSAS SI  
OFERES QUE  
TODOS PIENSEN  
COMO TU

¿USAR  
LOS MISMOS  
MEDIOS DEL  
"ENEMIGO" SIN  
ARRISGAR LOS  
"NO NEGOCIABLES"?

**DAY 5:  
AUGUST 4,  
2018**

## Redes Sociales



¿Cuál es mi **Objetivo**?



Define Tu **AUDIENCIA** PARA SABER  
CUAL RED FUNCIONA MEJOR (ACTIVISTAS)



(Posibles donantes)

INSTAGRAM + SNAPCHAT: + Posibilidad de Post Diarios  
y + Interacción.

TWITTER: INMEDIATO  YOUTUBE: + PROFUNDIDAD

CONSISTENCIA-  
HUELLA DIGITAL

¿Qué quieres  
Dejar?

¿Qué quieres  
Reflejar? ¿Cuáles tu  
postura?

¿QUE QUIERO  
CONSTRUIR EN  
TORNO A ELLA?



DAR Y  
RECEBIR,  
ENRIQUECELOS con el  
CONTRASTE de la  
CONTRADICCIÓN, Respon-  
diendo con  
RESPECTO



TU  
MARCA  
PRODUCTO  
o  
SERVICIO



## Los Contenidos:

Foto Video Texto

1. SELECCIONA LA PLATAFORMA
2. PUBLICA
3. INVIERTE
4. MIDE RESULTADOS



TE DA LA POSIBILIDAD DE GENERAR  
MAYOR ENGAGEMENT

- DEBEN ENFOCARSE EN MENSAJES CLAVE
- DEBEN SOSTENTARSE SOBRE EVIDENCIA DE FUENTES CONFIABLES
- DEBEN SECCIONARSE SI SON EXTENSOS

## Live events:

• Llanjar temas de interés o generar expectativas o interacción con la audiencia o COMPARTIR

Graphic 15

During this session a **debate** was generated regarding how the media can continue reproducing sexist stereotypes. Some participants stated that the shared examples of campaigns used were sexist or that they picked up macho models or figures and that, therefore, they were inadmissible for them from their feminist perspective. The discussion revolved around whether it is appropriate or not to use these means for a good purpose, to use social imaginaries to reach the majority of the population. These are debates that take place permanently in the organizational spaces. It highlighted the diversity of positions in the group with respect to this, as well as the recognition that each person acts from their own perspective and political position and even different strategies.

The next session was practical, developing through work **laboratories** in groups where the participants could reflect on: the importance of **social networks** and how to work with them; **how to build your advocacy message**; and the use of **multimedia resources** to convey the

message of your cause, here you can see the synthesis of one of the working groups.

The penultimate session of the Camp was co-facilitated by Perla Vázquez of CAMY Fund and José Roberto Luna of UNFPA, on how to be more, **how to attract more young people to the cause of human rights and the fight for gender equality?** To do this, they initially presented some examples of cyber-activism and the video of Las Igualadas from Colombia, among others. In addition, work was done in groups by subregion to discuss around these questions:

1. What is our proposal to reach more young people?
  - How would they attract youths who are not yet involved in their countries?
  - What innovative elements will we need to attract them? Let's get out of the traditional. Innovation > What has not been done
  - Is it possible to articulate with cultural and countercultural proposals? How?
2. How will we organize ourselves at the country, subregional and regional levels? Each



Graphic 16

participant or several participants per country will be asked to develop their plan for the return, what they will do, how, what they need to do it, etc.

This exercise made it possible to reaffirm the need to reach more young people, since the anti-right groups are advancing in an accelerated way in the inclusion of young people in their struggles, without the organizations that defend human rights being able to challenge young people, partly due to institutionalized adult centrism in social movements. The synthesis of the proposals elaborated by adolescents and young people from the subregions can be seen in the graphic 16.

A space was opened to present to the group various audiovisual, musical and campaign resources that they have elaborated from their different organizational spaces.

The **final closure** of the Youth Now! Camp was already in charge of José Roberto Luna of UNFPA, who invited the participants to **build their commitments** to return what they learned when they returned to their countries, highlighting that there

is an ethical commitment of each person to share and to bring to other young people who did not attend, the reflections, proposals and learning built collectively from a regional perspective.

All the people placed their personal commitments on the floor, in such a way that everyone could see them. All of them are collected in the attachments and will be taken into account for post-camp activities. Among them, four major types of commitments can be highlighted:

1. **To share what they have learned with other people in their organizations and other spaces in which they participate.**
2. **To influence public policies, programs, EIS, Sexual and Reproductive Rights, Gender Equality, Rights of Children and Adolescents, etc.**
3. **Liaison with UNFPA offices and other national and regional networks and organizations.**
4. **To articulate efforts among the youth of the camp: work in a network.**

