



**First Gathering of the ParlAmericas Parliamentary Network on Security
*Human Security and Regional Stability: Parliamentary Responses to Challenges in the
Americas and the Caribbean***

November 27-28, 2025
Panama City, Panama

We, parliamentarians from the Americas and the Caribbean,¹ gathered on November 27–28, 2025, in Panama City, Panama, on the occasion of the First Gathering of the ParlAmericas Parliamentary Network on Security, held under the theme *Human Security and Regional Stability: Parliamentary Responses to Challenges in the Americas and the Caribbean*.

We recognize that the security landscape in the Americas and the Caribbean is being shaped by the convergence of longstanding inequalities and profound social, economic, technological, and environmental transformations. At a time when these transformations are redefining the risks and vulnerabilities faced by individuals and communities, this first Gathering of the ParlAmericas Security Network reaffirms our shared commitment to deepen our understanding of these dynamics and contribute to the formulation of responses that are inclusive, rights-based, and align with the ambitions of our societies.

Over the course of our deliberations, we exchanged perspectives on the evolving security context in the region, the institutional responses being developed, and the areas where deeper and more effective cooperation that generate more coordinated legislative action are both necessary and possible. While the realities we face are diverse, our discussions underscored the value of working together to address common challenges and learn from different strategies.

Motivated by this collective understanding, we reaffirm our resolve to advance a comprehensive and people-centred approach to security, one that addresses the structural conditions that give rise to insecurity, strengthens democratic governance and regional integration, and upholds human rights, international law, and national sovereignty.

To advance this vision, we commit to working through the Parliamentary Network on Security (PNS) as a forum for sustained political dialogue and legislative cooperation to advance a shared vision of security that protects human dignity, promotes wellbeing, and contributes to building societies where all people can live in safety, with justice and opportunity.

The following priorities, identified during this Gathering, represent broad areas of convergence and are adopted as an initial roadmap to guide the work of the Network:

¹ Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curacao, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis

1. Integrate human and multidimensional security perspectives into legislative processes and outcomes to promote holistic and preventive public policies that address emerging security challenges in the hemisphere, particularly in areas central to human security such as climate resilience, food security, human mobility, public health, social protection, and economic security.
2. Promote comprehensive violence prevention strategies that are multisectoral, evidence-based, and grounded in a human rights approach, with a particular focus on eliminating violence against women, children, and youth in all their diversity, and addressing related vulnerabilities such as human trafficking and the recruitment of children and youth by criminal organizations.
3. Identify opportunities for the development of coordinated regional strategies that allow for confronting and eliminating evolving criminal dynamics, illicit economies, and emerging threats posed by transnational organized crime, through the implementation of relevant inter-American and global instruments² and the harmonization of legal frameworks across jurisdictions.
4. Facilitate more effective political dialogue on the global drug problem to strengthen cooperation and the exchange of good practices to develop public policy solutions that are comprehensive and evidence based, and that prioritize prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, and social integration, within a framework of common and shared responsibility and full respect for human rights.
5. Promote regulatory frameworks for the protection of human rights and environmental defenders and journalists, who face alarming levels of threats, harassment, and violence directly linked to their roles in reporting illegal activities, defending territories and natural resources, and holding those in power to account.
6. Address rapid digital technological changes with regard to their manifestations of risks and insecurity by modernizing regulatory and institutional frameworks to safeguard rights in digital environments and counter emerging threats such as cybercrime, misuse of digital technologies, and risks to critical infrastructure.
7. Promote an open parliament approach in our legislative work on security, with the meaningful participation of the population, civil society organizations, academics, specialists, and especially young people.

²[United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances](#) (1988), [International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism](#) (1999), [United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime](#) (2000), [Inter-American Convention against Terrorism](#) (2002), [United Nations Convention against Corruption](#) (2003), among others.