



JOINT OUTCOMES OF THE YOUTH TRACK

AFRICA-EUROPE WEEK

Towards the EU-AU Summit

February 2022

This document compiles the reports of the events organised in the framework of the Youth Track of the Africa-Europe Week [1]. It also includes the main recommendations from more than 450 000 children and young people who raised their voices as part of #YourVoiceYourFuture campaign, which was organised by UNICEF, the African Union (AU) and the European Union (EU) [2].

[1] https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/africa-europe-week_en

[2] <https://www.unicef.org/eu/media/1281/file/English.pdf>

1. Youth Participation and the Africa-EU Partnership

Youth should have a more active role in the Africa-EU Partnership. Young people have the expertise to be engaged in decision-making as well as in the design, selection, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes. Meaningful youth engagement requires intentional, systematic and structural processes that create pathways for youth contributions and young people to be equal partners. For a more inclusive and representative Partnership, AU and EU institutions need to meaningfully include young people. For that to happen, it is important to ensure youth participation that goes beyond consultations and that processes are in place and concrete resources allocated to youth mainstreaming in the Africa-EU Partnership.

The Africa-EU Partnership must promote frameworks protecting civil and political rights of young people online and offline, both in Africa and Europe. Young people should be able to enjoy their rights to the fullest and to influence decisions through peaceful assembly, protesting and free speech and call for transparency and accountability without fear. In this endeavour of bringing young people to the centre of the Partnership, it should be ensured that political participation is accessible and fully inclusive so that no one is left behind.

To ensure equal, full and meaningful participation of young women and girls, there is the need to raise awareness for a change in mindset, create spaces that are fit and eliminate structural barriers that hinder their participation such as discrimination in any form, particularly gender-based discrimination.

In this context, young women's political participation for intergenerational co-leadership should be strengthened. We call for the implementation of a 35% quota for youth, among which 50% must be women, to work in the AU and the EU, their Member States' parliaments and governmental institutions, in order to achieve intergenerational co-leadership. Their participation should be based on equal conditions, as well as on merit, skills and expertise, and not on gender, age or marital status.

In addition, other measures can be put in place to support such endeavour:

- Transform and adapt decision-making processes emphasizing on intergenerational co-leadership to enable young women's political participation as the key-persons to provide effective, directed, well-informed and participatory solutions;
- Increase national budget allocations to strengthen public education systems to deliver quality, inclusive, equitable and free education, and commit to equality in employment, job creation and internships as well as equal remuneration, particularly for young women;
- Hold governments accountable on bold commitments for young women inclusion in decision-making processes, and rethink intergovernmental support and resources, both financially and non-financially, for young women's activism, particularly young women working on conflict resolution, peace processes and silencing the guns;
- Rethink community and grassroots engagement spaces to break hierarchies and provide inclusive forums for young women to share their expertise, experiences and recommendations to decision-makers;
- Prioritise the issues of the diasporas, both in Africa and Europe, and bi-nationals in the Africa-EU Partnership.

On youth participation at local and national level, concrete initiatives could be developed, by AU and EU Member States, such as:

- Set up election mechanisms that could allow a more plural representation of the opinions of the populations, to instill a new dynamic in the youth vote (for example, proportional ballot, popular vote);
- Ensure equitable access to information on the governance system, representatives, decision-making mechanisms, to simplify and encourage participation in public debate and increase transparency in governance (for example, integration of these themes in the school curriculum, and from the first years);

- Develop inclusive reference frameworks to involve foreigners, the diasporas and migrants in the decision-making process at the local level and on issues related to their countries of origin and/or nationality;
- Democratize civic engagement to give everyone a voice, while considering a wide range of actors and ways to participate (for example, public authorities, private sector, civil society, etc.);
- Reinforce proximity with the populations, by ensuring more spaces to participate and a healthy and transparent governance framework, which is key to restore confidence of young citizens in institutions. In addition, addressing inequality and social justice is crucial to create the enabling conditions for young people to have an active role in public governance;
- Young people shall do their part in getting informed, including on how to participate, expressing their interest towards democratic life, including through voting. This is crucial to ensure that youth is heard, and positions are represented at both local and national levels.

The AU, EU and their Member States should remain accountable to youth. Young people's meaningful participation is hinged on the AU and EU's provision of access to timely and reliable information; clear and intentional pathways of engagement as equals; access to requisite civic skills and capacities; and finally, allocation of sufficient resources for meaningful engagement. Provide support to enable youth in decision-making, access to trainings, resources, and financial support for their own initiatives within the Africa-EU Partnership.

Finally, we call for bold and transformative policies and programmes to ensure meaningful youth participation and engagement in the implementation of a renewed Africa-EU Partnership. We call for it to focus in particular on remunerated volunteering and internships as enablers for youth empowerment, a fostered culture of non-violence and peace for inclusive societies and the promotion of youth as drivers of change to ensure resilience to compounding humanitarian and development challenges through a nexus approach.

2. Accelerating human development

Africa and Europe face the challenge to reimagine the education sector to be agile in responding to 21st century global demands. This includes expanding digital learning opportunities for every child, revising school curricula to improve education quality and relevance, investing in evidence-based research and innovation to address continental challenges and promote global competitiveness, instituting teacher training and development, and providing career guidance at secondary and tertiary levels to prepare young people for the job market. It is important to:

- Recognise and equally support informal and formal education. The Partnership should create opportunities for mobility within Africa and between Africa and Europe for professionals, including in the cultural sector, to learn, grow, and draw from each other. Networking, mentoring and international exchanges are equally important as access to funding for the youth. Education must allow for inclusivity, adaptability and continuity; it should adapt to today's reality, including digital access and skills;
- Protect education budgets and increase allocations to the most vulnerable children and youth to eradicate financial barriers to education and skills acquisition, focusing on financial support to schools (and other public learning institutions) and vulnerable youth, especially young women, at all levels;
- Promote systems that recognize skills at inter- and intra-continental levels in order to facilitate regular labour migration across countries in Africa and Europe;
- Promote partnerships among EU-AU that target real needs of students according to the level of education they pursue and their social conditions and provide support for households that need help for financial means to make sure the children and students are able to attend online classes;
- Support research and activities that collect data in order to create tailor-made policies, programs, and partnerships that address needs and challenges on the ground;
- Monitor and target areas with elevated school dropouts to prevent negative impact on youth's lives caused by living without education or far from the institutions;

- Civic education and skills need to be incorporated into the education system from an early age to establish a culture of active citizenship;
- Create safe spaces for students to learn and study by especially training teachers to be inclusive and understanding;
- Build proper education facilities for conducive environment for children, including children with disability.

Education has a role in opening doors to equal opportunities for boys and girls, including in protecting girls and young women from being forced into a marriage and pregnancy, while contributing to facilitating their access to resources, such as future income. Education and economic empowerment are key to the empowerment of girls. The Covid-19 pandemic has had a large negative impact on this area with many children, mostly girls, having to drop-out of school. This alone is responsible for over 11.4 million children failing to acquire basic literacy skills by their 10th birthday in mostly Africa.

On culture, to decolonise and decentralise education is key to reimagine together the cultural sector. It is important to:

- Recognise the role of the cultural sector in development. It is imperative that we value our culture and the skills the cultural sector promote, recognise how youth can use the cultural sector to create opportunities for themselves through entrepreneurship and business development activities, recognise the economic value of culture to development and acknowledge the limitations which electronic platforms bring to the cultural sector. We must consider the social and economic impact of restitution of African artefacts and culture;
- Build strong legal frameworks and mechanisms with the grassroots based on a bottom-up approach. Consultations should involve all stakeholders, including youth, minority groups, artists, professionals and experts to develop effective policies, strategic documents and relevant effective instruments. This process should be bottom-up and based on local realities and standards. Strong legal frameworks are necessary to:
 - ensure the cultural sector plays a role in development and in the Partnership

- demonstrate the commitment of Africa to manage African artefacts and of Europe to return them
- protect professionals who currently produce so much but gain so little
- preserve heritage allowing each party to embrace and celebrate their respective culture
- Approach culture in its entirety as it intersects with other sectors. It is important that we consider culture in its entirety and as being interlinked with education as culture is the very existence of what we stand for, our present and future as well as our development.

Finally, we call to consult professionals and experts of the cultural sector, from grassroots upward, in co-creating legal frameworks and mechanisms, and building opportunities and programs that redefine education, promote skills based on actual needs and create decent jobs for the young people in the culture sector in Africa and Europe.

On health, we recall that the deliverables of development cooperation need to be human centered and that there needs to be a push for vaccine equity. EU Member States must deliver the promised doses and African and European leaders need to do everything possible to increase the supply, including sharing vital technology and intellectual property rights to help build Africa's manufacturing of health technologies and products. Just like education, health needs to be a constant priority of government spending. The Covid-19 pandemic intersects with other diseases, most of which can be prevented in an accessible and effective way. Putting health at the top of the priorities means:

- Strengthen health infrastructure to make them more resilient and accessible. This includes continued investments at national and continental levels in health;
- Team Europe needs to increase finance to health system strengthening by supporting initiatives like the WHO's ACT-Accelerator;
- Accelerate the implementation of the AU Covid-19 Response Fund;

- Ensure mutual accountability between European and African partners as well as accountability between citizens and their governments;
- The Africa-EU Partnership should take a systematic approach recognising the specificity of Africa's needs continentally and regionally;
- Establish more research institutions and increase support to existing research institutions that work specifically on solving local public health issues, such as tropical infectious diseases, including research on traditional medicine as well as mental health;
- Take the necessary measures to ensure health coverage for marginalised groups;
- Ensure access to mental health support and facilities for young people.

Health needs to remain a priority even after this summit, and after the pandemic. A concrete call to action would be the recycling of USD 100 billion worth of Special Drawing Rights to strengthen our health systems and close the financing gap needed for economic recovery in low-income countries. We call on Team Europe to contribute 45 billion dollars to this goal.

Specifically on sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHRs) of girls and young women, different measures can be put in place, such as:

- Ensure girl's access to health and birth control means. Health services and knowledge are not easily accessible and affordable to girls. Many times, they do not have access to sexual health education;
- All stakeholders must take the necessary measures to eliminate violence against girls in every community, in every country. On violence and harmful practices, 1 in 3 girls in developing countries is likely to be married as a child bride, girls suffer female genital mutilation and are also trafficked as what is known as modern-day slavery. The effects of sexual violence can remain with children for a lifetime and can pass from one generation to another.

Considering that road traffic crashes have been the biggest killer of young people aged 15-29 for more than a decade and that the road fatality rate in Africa is now six times that of the EU, we call on decision-makers from both the AU and the EU, as well as at national and local level in Africa to consider implementing the youth recommendations from the intergenerational dialogue on how to improve road safety for youth in Africa, held in the framework of the Africa-Europe Week. The recommendations include references to increased funding and more meaningful participation for young people to safeguard the lives and futures of youth across Africa.

Youth, Peace & Security (YPS) is a truly transformative agenda, calling for all actors to take young people's perspectives and capacities seriously on peace and security issues. This entails a shift away from limiting stereotypes of youth as victims or troublemakers and recognising the potential of youth as active and necessary partners shaping more peaceful and just societies. This is crucial not only to benefit from young people's expertise and agency, but also to address the violence of exclusion which young people in Africa and Europe experience and which fuels youth mistrust and grievances. This also entails actively seeking out and listening to young people's ideas of what real peace looks like and how best to foster it. Consulting diverse young people on these questions brings useful perspectives to which power-holders, often especially national security officials, would not otherwise have access. We call for concrete measures to strengthen the implementation of the YPS agenda:

- Deepen the institutional buy-in, regional and national authorities in Africa and Europe who have longer experience with the agenda can usefully champion the sharing of experiences and best practices for YPS implementation, notably as regards the inclusive development and implementation of YPS implementation strategies such as National Action Plans. These efforts should meaningfully involve young people throughout, with dedicated efforts to address the structural barriers which limit the ability of young people to influence decision-making. Where there is lower recognition of the value of YPS and youth-led peace efforts or where there is still some political reluctance, more advanced YPS champions can support

youth-led mobilisations, creating spaces for exchange on YPS implementation in their national or sub-national contexts, such as the formation of YPS Coalitions which, by demonstrating their value, can gradually foster buy-in among authorities;

- The regional bodies and national governments in Africa and Europe should ensure they have adapted tools and instruments for meaningful youth participation. Implementing the YPS agenda requires adequate financial support, especially adapted and accessible funding for youth-led initiatives. Participatory mechanisms must be of high quality and legislative barriers that make youth participation difficult or impossible must be removed;
- YPS implementation, including youth-led projects, should be prioritised within the Africa-EU Partnership actions and funding. The sources of funding must be easy to find and apply for to encourage more young people to do so;
- Being a young peace builder also requires personal capacity that can be gained for example through education or employment. To fight the data gap that creates inequality between people and to help a young person to form opinions and make science-based decisions, trustworthy information must be provided in an accessible way;
- Partnership and collaboration between and among young people needs to start from bottom to top, that is, starting from community to national and continental levels. While young people should focus on building national coalitions, there is a need to create new and amplify existing platforms for young people from both continents to collaborate and co-create YPS initiatives;
- When young people from both continents lack spaces to collaborate and share their perspectives, it might present as if the agenda is only relevant to one continent. Thus, there is a need to improve opportunities such as exchange programmes, youth Civil Society Organisations (CSO) staff secondment programmes and cross-continental youth YPS volunteering initiatives to improve learning from each other, jointly develop tools and mobilise resources to advance YPS in both continents;
- There is a need to focus on protection mechanisms for young people. Protection should not only be seen as physical but also socio-cultural, political, legal, digital and psychological. Develop me-

mechanisms to fight digital violence, such as hate speech and stalking;

- Scale-up the identification of innovations in delivering quality education for all, including those whose education was disrupted due to conflict;
- Expand technology infrastructure to provide access to online learning and alternative pathways for education, as well as teacher training to deploy innovative methods for learning in conflict areas;
- Improve young people's access to political leaders and decisionmakers from community to national/international levels, enhance their ability to influence outcomes, and to become candidates and representatives;
- Promote and empower youth networks and build platforms for dialogue and exchanges to improve community engagement and involvement in governance, such as through youth parliaments, boards and steering committees;
- Actively increase diverse youth quotas in political offices, especially at local, state and national levels; Improve the involvement of young people in peacebuilding and conflict prevention/resolution mechanisms.

The AU, EU, and their Member States should engage with each other and with young people in Africa and Europe to exchange best practices and develop tools and funding instruments to advance implementation of the YPS agenda at regional and national levels, embedding these efforts in holistic and adequately resourced implementation strategies and ensuring the safe and meaningful participation of young people in this effort, including through dedicated consultation, funding, and protection mechanisms.

3. Accelerating the green and digital transition, and sustainable growth and decent jobs

On the green transition, the Global North needs to acknowledge its responsibility in the global processes of environmental degradations, and thus, its responsibility to addressing adequately its causes and consequences under a justice lens. Young people, women and rural areas inhabitants in general are the most affected by climate change

due to the systemic discrimination they face in access to resources and socio-economic opportunities. Therefore, their needs and voices must be mainstreamed at all negotiations and decision-making spaces. Concrete initiatives could be developed to:

- Strengthen the role of digital technology, and energy, as means for increased engagement of young people in climate action (awareness-raising, participatory spaces, etc), to address causes and consequences of climate change and advance towards greener and human-centered economies in Africa and Europe;
- Ensure the effective protection and assistance to climate-fueled internally displaced persons and compliance with human rights. In addition, there is a need to the Geneva Conventions to address climate refugees;
- For effective inclusion of youth, there is a need to facilitate the access to funds for small and medium social enterprises, NGOs and change-makers that are dealing with the most pressing challenges;
- Improve disaster risk preparedness, resilience and management systems/strategies for food security, with young people as key informants and contributors;
- Scale up advocacy and capacity building to raise awareness in communities on climate action and environmental preservation through youth engagement and mobilisation, using relevant and fact-based information;
- Create an AU-EU youth lab as think-and-act tank where young people can co-create concrete initiatives. This lab will be an upgraded version of the actual Hub, to capture progress and measure accountability since the 2017 Abidjan Summit. It will pay special attention to the communities that may be excluded from opportunities to share their views, to participate in decision-making processes;
- Create more opportunities for young people to gain (technical) skills, knowledge and implement their own projects on climate action and environmental preservation by:
 - Providing accurate and relevant information on climate change action and environmental preservation.
 - Providing training opportunities and knowledge products, such as toolkits, to promote informed youth-led action.

- Creating platforms for engagement of young people to sensitize and offer solutions in their communities to mitigate the effects of climate change and environmental preservation.
- Supporting youth efforts for community advocacy with technical capacity and funding.
- Building capacities of young people to engage in climate processes with governments and other key stakeholders, including the private sector.
- Integrate environmental and ecological education into the school curriculum from primary school onwards in all countries.
- Scaling up community-based volunteer opportunities for young people related to climate action, including at schools and universities, and invest in youth-led civil society organizations and networks for climate action and environmental preservation.
- Making resources available for youth to fund their own ideas on climate action and support the transition to a green economy, allowing the creation of green jobs and reducing irregular migration.

Commitment made at climate summits and conferences must be respected. Strict measures must be implemented to reduce the effects of the climate crisis. There is the need to put in place a monitoring and communication system on actions being undertaken to evaluate the impacts. In this collective path, young people should be engaged as actors - not just beneficiaries - in the development and implementation of climate change policies at both national and global level.

Meaningful and inclusive participation of young farmers at decision-making on climate change interventions should also be promoted, including:

- Deliver the USD 100 billion climate finance promise made by the high-income countries in 2009, which needs to reach directly farmers and workers including young farmer, for them to strengthen their climate resilience interventions;
- Strengthen business regulations, to encourage investment in sustainable supply chains, payment of fair prices to farmers and taking ownership of environmental issues in their supply chains;

- Define a clear strategy, include targets and timeline to achieve net zero commitments by following through your commitments with actions;
- Allow youth organisations and CSOs to advocate and influence governments and regulatory frameworks in the AU and the EU, at national and regional levels to enhance opportunities for smallholder producers and workers to access high value markets;
- Discourage the investment in the factory farming in both continents and promote organic plant-based farming to reduce gas emissions produced by animal farming.

Within the Africa-EU Partnership, governments through their regulatory frameworks, private sectors and CSOs should enhance opportunities for youth smallholder producers and workers to access high value markets and should deliver on their climate change commitments.

The environmental crisis has redefined education's greatest challenge and responsibility to support citizens in shaping a future of sustainable development. Civil society, including youth and educational organisations such as Scouting, have a role in preparing young people to put our world on the path to recovery, to be active citizens and act for their communities. Particular attention should be paid to:

- Collaboration as key to overcome challenges in times of challenges, in particular for community rebuilding;
- Genuine contribution of young people, as the experts of their own needs, to the success of adaptation and resilience programming on environmental issues if given the tools, spaces and access to resources;
- Education on Climate Change must be mainstreamed in formal education. Capacity building is an essential prerequisite for meaningful youth participation;
- It is crucial to promote women leadership about climate change actions as they can have a greater impact on climate change.

On the digital transition, political actions and commitment should be directed towards youth empowerment to increase their access to digital technologies, internet, capacity building, and digital literacy skills development.

This can be done through the adoption of a rights-based approach to accessing digital tools, and digital literacy by providing equal access through community-based approaches to young people in marginalised situation, including African and African descent youth, ensuring digital safety and further emphasizing on gender parity within the digital field (in connection with SDGs 4 and 5). Concrete measures could focus on:

- Identify key areas of partnerships to develop, enhance and provide accessibility to the digital ecosystem such as internet connection, smartphones, laptops, stable electricity supply among others;
- Facilitate information flow for cross continental trading. Resources such as funding for youth entrepreneurs and bottleneck legal restrictions should be addressed towards increasing and encouraging entrepreneurship among youth;
- Organise more dialogue and projects that involve grassroots communities and digital capacity building programs. Include collaborations with young people in marginalised situation, including African and African descent youth;
- Conduct needs assessment before rolling out capacity building programs. Global tech companies, and all stakeholders should be well engaged when it comes to conversations regarding equal access to digital tools, and skills development for all youth;
- Elaborate operational plans to ensure that policies are actionable, concise and clearly addressing community needs, societal development and national/international partnerships;
- Promote innovation hubs between EU and AU youth as a mechanism for bridging digital gaps within the education sector and development initiatives;
- Support the digital transformation and transition led by young people by easing the collaboration between the public and private sectors, and the youth-led initiatives for meaningful participation, with focus on the inclusion of young women from the digital industries in the process;
- Support solutions to ensure inclusive access to electricity and the internet by improving internet connectivity and infrastructure as well as the availability of affordable hardware and data, with the support of public-private partnership;

- Sensitise young people and their parents on internet safety and security, using technology to advocate against online bullying and harmful behaviour;
- Educate children and young people on how to identify trustworthy news sources and differentiate them from fake news to counter disinformation;
- Develop digital skills programmes to prepare young people for new skills that enable them to be more competitive and access jobs in their home country or abroad.

On the creation of decent jobs for young people, both in Europe and Africa, we call to:

- Facilitate knowledge, learning and skills exchange between young people in Africa and Europe, and between both continents, including by creating more internship and training opportunities in the public and private sector;
- Establish physical and virtual job readiness trainings, including language skills, and build matching services to connect young people to available opportunities, and ensure access to information on these initiatives;
- Invest in capacity development and mentorship opportunities for young entrepreneurs, especially those interested in working in the agriculture sector, including access to finance;
- Invest in Africa's creative industries through formalizing creative work and spaces for young people and supporting creative collaborations between both continents;
- Increase collaboration with the private sector and investors, including small- and medium-scale enterprises, to generate job opportunities for young people;
- Incorporate social entrepreneurship relating to climate action and environmental preservation as part of the various entrepreneurship programs on both continents;
- Enforce fair trade via rules in collaboration with governments to ensure food security and make farming more attractive to young people;
- Make sure that adaptability and critical thinking are part of school programs to adapt to the future of work.

Youth Track events of the Arica-Europe Week

- Monday 07th February (11:00 – 12:30 CET): Youth-led perspectives for an Africa-Europe Partnership for Social and Climate Justice - AU-EU Youth Cooperation Hub (YCH) - Environmental Cluster and Oxfam Intermón (Spain)
- Monday 07th February (14:00 – 15:30 CET): Youth as drivers of change for strengthening community resilience, building peace, and providing humanitarian response - International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) - Red Cross and Red Crescent Youth Network for Europe and Central Asia and Red Cross and Red Crescent Youth Network for Africa
- Tuesday 8th February (11:00 – 12:30 CET): Next Generation of Farmers leading against climate change. - Fairtrade Africa (FTA), Kenya in partnership with Fairtrade International (FI), Germany
- Tuesday 8th February (14:00 – 15:30 CET): #GirlsUnite to shape the EU-Africa partnership - European Week of Action for Girls (EWAG) in partnership with Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung (DSW), Save the Children, Plan International EU, World Vision EU, ONE, IPPF EN, End FGM European Network, European Parliamentary Forum for Sexual and Reproductive Rights (EPF) and World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS)
- Wednesday 9th February (14:00 – 15:30 CET): The Active Citizen: Youth As Social Accountability Champions-AU-EU Youth Hub Governance Cluster
- Wednesday 9th February (17:00 – 18:30 CET): Scouting and climate action: changing the world one action at a time - World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM) in partnership with African Scout Region, European Scout Region

- Thursday 10th February (11:00 – 12:30 CET): Empower relations between young Africans and Europeans/Diasporas - Afroptimism/Youth of the Montpellier Summit, Je m'engage pour l'Afrique (JMA) – France in partnership with Africa Business Club (ABC)
- Thursday 10th February (14:00 – 15:30 CET): Our Voice, Our Planet - Best practices and recommendations from the SAUTI-Youth Project – World Vision EU in partnership with World Vision Ireland, World Vision Tanzania, Youth Work Ireland Galway
- Monday 14th February (11:00 – 12:30 CET): Young Women's Political Participation for Intergenerational Co-Leadership - Plan International, Gender is My Agenda campaign (GIMAC), Young Women Network, Nala Feminist Collective (NalaFEM), and Afresist
- Monday 14th February (11:30 – 13:00 CET): 21st Century Skills in The Era of COVID - AU-EU Youth Cooperation Hub education cluster
- Monday 14th February (13:00 – 14:30 CET): Young Voices Leading the Fight Against Climate Change - A dialogue between youth and policymakers from Africa and Europe – UNICEF in partnership with DG CLIMA, UNICEF Regional Office for West & Central Africa
- Monday 14th February (13:30 – 15:00 CET): African and European activists' vision on how to rebalance the two continents' relationship: How global vaccine equity and global health can lead the way for a sustainable recovery - The ONE Campaign
- Monday 14th February (15:00 – 16:30 CET): Towards a Meaningful Afro-European Partnership for Youth, Peace & Security – Youth for Peace Africa Program - African Union Youth Ambassadors for Peace (AYAP), Local Youth Corner (LYC), Cameroon, Building Blocks for Peace Nigeria, Search For Common Ground (Search), Government of Finland

- Monday 14th February (15:30 – 17:00 CET): Leveraging Education, Skills and Youth Innovation to Accelerate Digital Transformation and Strengthen Africa - Europe Cooperation - Youth Alliance for Leadership and Development in Africa (YALDA), Africa in partnership with AU Diaspora Youth Initiative (AUDYI), Europe
- Monday 14th February (17:00 – 18:30 CET): Reimagining the future of the Cultural Sector for Youth - AU Diaspora Youth Initiative (AUDYI) in partnership with Youth Alliance for Leadership and Development in Africa (YALDA)
- Tuesday 15th February (14:00 – 15:30 CET): Road safety and in Africa - African Union, DG INTPA, DG MOVE, YOURS NGO