



Africa-Europe Youth Summit
Sommet Afrique-Europe de la Jeunesse
Cimeira de Juventude África-Europa

FINAL DECLARATION

5 – 7 DECEMBER 2007 / LISBON (Portugal)



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For a Better Africa-For a Better Europe-For a Better World

Representatives of youth organisations from Africa and Europe, have met from 5 to 7 December 2007 in Lisbon, Portugal at the Africa-Europe Youth Summit, on the eve of the 2nd EU –Africa Summit of Heads of State.

We have gathered here to join together in a partnership for development. We firmly believe that the young generation are positive agents for change in strengthening the partnership and setting forth a progressive agenda of cooperation.

We welcome the 2nd EU –Africa Summit of Heads of State and want to use this rare political momentum to express our commitment to act as valuable resource and answer to the present and future challenges of our societies, firmly convinced that equal chances for participation of all young women and men, is a prerequisite for the development of our two continents and of humankind as a whole. We maintain that young people should participate in the decisions taken today about the resources and priorities of tomorrow.

The Declaration agreed upon at the Youth Summit signifies the hopes, concerns and the reflections of many more than those who have gathered here. It includes the voices of all those who took part in the different moments of encounter and consultation held at the continental, sub-continental and national levels in Africa and in Europe.

We truly believe that peace, social progress, economic prosperity and political stability are only possible through the mobilization, participation and acknowledgment of the capacities of young people. To this end we urge all actors to ensure a society in which young people can reach their full potential and become active partners.

Acknowledging that as result of historical, cultural, and political discrimination, girls and young women are still under-represented, underpaid, sexually exploited and face fewer opportunities than boys and young men, and therefore are far from seeing their fundamental Human Rights ensured, we insist on the importance of mainstreaming gender in all the policies and action plans within the Euro-Africa cooperation.

Recalling the relevant provisions in the World Programme of Action for Youth for the Year 2000 and Beyond, in the African Youth Charter, and in the Lisbon Declaration on Youth Policies and Programmes and the Braga Youth Action Plan, we stress that youth empowerment and participation in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the policies that mostly affect young people must be consolidated, particularly in the field of Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Acknowledging as well that youth organisations have been for many years at the forefront in building equal partnership between Europe and Africa through formal and non-formal education programme in the field of peace, health, AIDS, decent work, active citizenship and participation.

We firmly believe that the participation and co-operation of empowered young men and women from our respective regions is crucial in the policies and action plans included in the EU-Africa Strategy. With this opportunity to come together, we call upon the African and European Youth, our governments and institutions to work together with us to carry out these commitments and make our vision of Euro African Cooperation a reality.

To this end we declare that:

The commitment to achieving the Millennium Development Goals must be bolstered as they provide a framework for development and poverty eradication, especially in Africa. In doing so governments must step up their commitment in achieving at least 0.7% of the NGP of ODA. As youth organisations we reiterate our commitment to raising awareness about and contributing to the achievement of the MDGs by 2015, especially HIV/AIDS. And gender equality.

Regional integration processes reinforce good governance and democracy in both regions. We urge all government to condemn all forms of regimes that violate the EU Treaties and the AU Constitutive Act. Human rights are universal and we urge governments to guarantee political rights as well as cultural, social and economical rights for all.

Peace and human security is a pre-requisite for socio-economic development. We call to mind the commitments of our governments to the rule of law, UN principles related to human rights and peace and security, and we restate the contribution of youth organisations to building a culture of peace by promoting dialogue, along with the role young people play in preventative measures, reconciliation processes and in post-conflict rehabilitation.

Globalisation and the current trade and financial regulations and aid Policies have failed to contribute to a more equitable society and sustainable development particularly in the African Continent. We reaffirm our commitment to participatory public policies and programmes aiming at tackling the impact of globalisation. In doing so we urge our governments to live up to their commitments related to fair trade, debt cancellation and aid for trade.

We firmly believe that the protection of the environment can go hand in hand with the development process. We recognize the need to improve international co-operation in implementing environmental-related protocols and agreements. The struggle to cease environmental degradation and stop the process of global warming is a political priority and all efforts must be made to achieve a post-Kyoto agreement.

The emigration of young skilled Africans represents a brain-drain challenge affecting the whole continent. On the other hand, immigrants face problems of integration and prejudice. We call upon governments to work in partnership with youth organisations to formulate progressive and rights based policies on migrants, refugees and IDPs in order to safeguard any exploitation of migrants and ensure their integration into society as a whole. We urge governments to put in place and fully enforce severe punitive measures against human trafficking associated with clandestine immigration.

The global challenge of assuring decent work for all is immense. We pledge to be involved in a genuine global partnership with governments to ensure the creation of concrete economic and social policy, which allow for young people to acquire decent work. We firmly believe that decent work must be at the heart of the development agenda and respect for core labour standards must be the foundation.

We are convinced that a meaningful EU-Africa Partnership should be based on a strategic project and programme of action for young people to strengthen our partnership for development.

Political Will Is Vital. We therefore call on the Heads of State and Government, the EU, the AU and the Council of Europe to invest on empowering young people, on strengthening the youth structures and on removing the obstacles to mobility i.e. Visas, in order to improve participation and cooperation between African and European youth, thus contributing to the advancement of our continents.

For a Better Africa-For a Better Europe-For a Better World

We have gathered here to join together in a partnership for development. We firmly believe that the young generation are the positive agents for change in strengthening the partnership and setting forth a progressive agenda of cooperation. Our partnership is not one that is just about today's youth but should pave the way for a better world for future generations. We firmly believe that another world is possible. Our co-operation is based on an equal partnership of mutual respect and understanding and in this spirit we recommend the following:

Achieving the Millennium Development Goals is Our Priority

We acknowledge that the MDGs¹ constitute the main globally agreed development agenda and underline the importance of their outreach as warranty to secure the right for personal and collective development of young people, particularly in developing countries. We recall their interdependent nature and their fundamental contribution for global awareness for development priorities.

We express our grave concerns with the state of implementation of the MDGs. We stress that there are sufficient human, financial and technical resources available for the achievement of the goals and that a strong renewed commitment of governments is needed to meet this challenge.

We call on governments to give a clear plan with specific targets, agenda and accountability of the MDGs' implementation.

We urge the governments and intergovernmental organisations to involve and empower the youth organisations as key partners in the implementation and evaluation of the MDGs.

We call upon the European countries for the achievement of at least 0,7 % of the NGP in ODA in order to meet the MDGs by 2015.

We call on the governments, the AU and the EU for coherence between their development cooperation policies and their external policies and we reaffirm the need to increase the participation in the decision making process of the African and European countries and their youth delegates in the international institutions.

Acknowledging that as result of historical, cultural, and political discrimination, girls and young women are still under-represented, underpaid, sexually exploited and face fewer opportunities than boys and young men, and therefore are far from seeing their fundamental Human Rights ensured, we insist on the importance of mainstreaming gender in all the policies and action plans within Euro-Africa cooperation

Acknowledging that in order to achieve basic human rights and eradicate extreme poverty, all people must have access to food, sanitation, shelter and healthcare, with special consideration to the barriers affecting young people.

We believe that universal primary education should be for all those who need basic education and not restricted by age.

We recognise that HIV/AIDS requires specific attention, as it is one of the biggest health problems among the youth in many African countries, whose social and economic consequences are already being felt. We are convinced that in the absence of a vaccine or cure, the best hope for the combat and prevention of HIV/AIDS rests on a strategy based on educating the public. Therefore:

¹ MDGs: Millennium Development Goals

We request active cooperation between Europe and Africa in the field of prevention and access to treatment, aiming to achieve at least 80% of young people having access to essential information and means of prevention by 2010.

We insist that strategic plans for HIV/AIDS premised on education, prevention, removal of stigma and access to treatment be developed involving youth organisations.

We express, as young people and youth organisations from Africa and Europe, our commitment to working together, in partnership with governments, towards the full implementation of the MDGs.

Bringing Good Governance and Democracy

We maintain that it is the obligation of the state to provide an environment of equality and active citizenship through good governance and democracy built upon the respect for the rule of law, the adherence to Human Rights and the inclusion of the most vulnerable.

We call upon the EU and the AU to reaffirm the commitment to the principle of the non-recognition of regimes that violate the EU treaties and the AU Constitutive Act and that commit crimes against humanity.

We insist upon the independence of institutions, particularly the judiciary, legislative and human rights organisations that safeguard democracy. These should be independent from governmental control.

We sustain that good governance be linked to sustainable human development and emphasize the principles of accountability, participation and the enjoyment of human rights by all young people, within strong and active civil society, as one of the main pillars of democracy.

We suggest the creation of platforms for the inclusion of youth representatives in all decision-making processes concerning governance.

We demand that the EU and the AU reinforce the existent mechanisms of preventing and combating corruption and enhance transparency in financial and political institutions.

We call for the ratification and full implementation of the international covenants of human rights, such as the European Convention for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, African Charter on human rights and People's right and of the African Youth Charter.

We strongly support the establishment and reinforcement of National Youth Councils in all African and European countries.

We encourage our Governments to support networks of cooperation between European and African civil societies.

We insist that every national and international delegation should include participation of young leaders from their respective countries.

We commend the continuous efforts by the EU and the AU to guarantee youth participation in the entrenchment of human rights education, democracy and responsibility in a spirit of solidarity and international cooperation.

We believe that the minimum age for voting should not be above 18 years of age to ensure the full participation of youths.

We recommend the governments to support youth involvement within the governmental and intergovernmental structures in consolidating good governance and

democracy by securing participatory, transparent and accountable decision-making processes.

As youth organisations we commit ourselves to be democratic, accountable and transparent in our actions. We must not fall into the traps of bad governance, but act according to our own claims and demands, thus maintaining transparent and accountable decision-making and ensuring that our organisations act as true schools for democracy.

Ensuring Peace-Fighting Conflict

We believe that human security and a culture of peace and justice are requirements for socioeconomic development and that fragile states are a strong handicap for peace and stability. All individuals are entitled to freedom from fear and freedom from want and equal opportunities to enjoy all their rights and fully develop their human potential. The marginalisation of youth from the political, civic and economic sectors in society enhances the potential for unrest.

We call upon the EU, the AU and the Council of Europe and their member states to consider the important lessons drawn from the Responsibility to Protect report (ICSI 2002) and implement international declarations in order to renew and reinforce their approach and actions towards conflicts.

We recommend the government, intergovernmental institutions as well as non-state actors to protect, accommodate and rehabilitate IDPs², refugees and unaccompanied minors during and after conflict and to ensure their safety upon return.

We encourage the EU and the AU to establish a strong monitoring body of the arms trade in order to limit the illegal use of weapons and through the development of incentives for disarmament of illegal weapons.

We as youth organisations commit ourselves to cooperate with governments and non-state actors in raising awareness among young people on the illegal proliferation of arms.

We insist that the enrolment and use of children in armed conflicts and its related consequences should be considered a crime against Humanity and that those responsible should be punished according to International Law. We demand the establishment of demobilisation and disarmament mechanisms of child soldiers. We propose the establishment of socio-professional reinsertion centres with educational programmes for child soldiers. We demand the participation of civil society (NGOs and youth associations) in the awareness raising actions. We demand the reintegration of child-soldiers and post-conflict rehabilitation of youth become a priority.

We demand the governments of the EU and the AU to give youth organisations a permanent role in any peace negotiation and peace building process. We urge the governments and intergovernmental institutions to invest in the capacity and to support the initiatives of youth organisations in peace education, employment schemes and post-conflict rehabilitation.

We ask the EU and the AU to support the establishment of a joint voluntary peace service programme in post-conflict countries for African and European youth.

² IDPs : Internally Displaced Persons

Tackling Globalisation, Trade and Socio-economic Development

We note with concern that the policies of the international financial institutions and the current trade regulations have failed to bring about a more equitable and sustainable socio-economic development, as disparities are flagrant in the pace of African and European countries.

We demand the international community and international financial institutions redirect the economic development programmes to deal with poverty and unemployment and transfer of land-ownership for sustainable development; to resuscitate agriculture for self sufficiency in food production; to increase manufacturing capacity and to reverse declining standards of education.

We reiterate the need to establish transparent monitoring and redress mechanisms of corporation's and their suppliers' compliance with codes of conduct and Human Rights standards. We demand that ILO³ Labour Standards be promoted and enforced in all work places in African and European Countries e.g. complying with the extractive industries transparency initiative (the Kimberly process).

We insist that youth and student exchanges between Africa and Europe be promoted as a tool to advance diversity, networking and knowledge transfer and provide better means of communication to exchange views and ideas.

We demand that youth organisations play a more active role through co-management in the definition, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the policies of national and international organisations with a global impact.

We note with concern that the structure and neo-liberal policies of the international financial institutions and the current trade regulations, have failed to respect human dignity and to bring about a more equitable and sustainable socio-economic development. We also note the lack of proper representation of less developed countries in the international financial institutions.

We are convinced that globalisation and Fair Trade can be a force for Sustainable Development in Europe and Africa if governments, business and civil society join efforts to tackle the negative practices (e.g. Agricultural and fishery European policies) and impacts of globalisation and if they commit to address the imbalances created by demand of global market, thus sustaining economic activity worldwide. We demand that the European Union makes a binding commitment to systematically reduce subsidies over a specified period, eventually eradicating them.

We demand that the WTO⁴ negotiations live up to the principles of being in the interest of the poor countries and the principles of reciprocity should be denied. EPAs⁵ must be tools for development, as laid out in the legally binding Cotonou Partnership Agreement rather than being detrimental to the development needs of African countries. In this light, all alternatives to EPAs should be explored.

We demand the unconditional cancellation of all foreign debts, and that such cancellation should be seen as Aid.

We request the revision of financial policies, which include elimination of tax heavens and repatriation of funds accrued through corruption and the imposition of tax on all international transactions.

We, youth organisations, consider that globalisation must not be only economically orientated, but also socially and culturally.

³ ILO : International Labour Organisation

⁴ WTO : World Trade Organisation

⁵ EPAs : Economic Partnership Agreements

Managing Climate Change and Sustainable Development

We as youth understand that it is the responsibility of individuals, governments and all other relevant stakeholders to implement and execute joint action plans to address environmental challenges and their impacts on sustainable development on local, regional and worldwide level.

We recognise that environmental factors become progressively important in African and European sustained economic growth and development. Climate change and the degradation of natural resources pose grave problems to many economic sectors and lead to reduced outcome and access to food, especially in Africa where hunger is already a major threat to development.

We demand the full implementation and further development of the environmental-related protocols and international agreements and urge for the improvement of international cooperation and coordination.

We call on the governments to reinforce national wide and international programmes, thereby using a participatory approach to determine the amount of available natural resources in order to outline strategies and monitoring mechanism for sustainable use. Cut out reducing CO2 emissions.

We urge the governments and intergovernmental institutions to develop concrete measures of public awareness regarding environmental issues and sustainable development, through national and international campaigns in partnership with youth organisations and through introducing development and environmental education in the school curricula.

We demand that the fight against climate change should build on the principle “the polluter pays”. This principle should however not be an excuse for not taking the appropriate responsibilities.

We as future generations, demand that the issue of climate change be implemented in a cross cutting way in every policy process.

We demand a patent and tax system that promotes and transfers clean technology and technological innovation and opposes the tax rebate on the use of non-renewable fuel.

We as youth recognise that we live in a world with over consumption of resources and commit ourselves to put in action sustainable living. We request that a maximum of means be mobilised to promote the engagement of youth in actions to preserve the environment and in networking projects promoting a development, which is sustainable and does not compromise the opportunities of the generations to come.

Addressing Migration, Mobility, Intercultural Dialogue and Co-Development

We acknowledge that migration has a positive impact in the sending and receiving countries and that migrants play an important role in the development of the countries of origin and of hosting.

Yet, we express our grave concerns with the present trends of migration, which reflect the unequal effects of globalisation and the disparities in the development of our countries. Mostly oriented from the South to the North, current migration flows and mostly clandestine immigration are caused by and are closely tied with poverty and unemployment, political and social instability, armed conflicts and weak human security. The loss of skilled workers from Africa represents a brain-drain problem affecting the whole continent. At the same time, immigrants face problems of integration and prejudice in the hosting countries.

We call on the governments to provide the opportunities that facilitate the development of skills and knowledge. Preventive measures against human trafficking and

other organised crimes associated to clandestine immigration should be put into place. Humanitarian support systems should be introduced for the victims of human trafficking.

We call upon all governments to ratify the UN conventions related to migrant rights

We recall that migrant women are more vulnerable due to the fact that they can suffer multiples forms of discrimination.

We call for visa facilitation procedures with respect to students, participants to youth exchanges, education and other related programmes.

We encourage the governments to include remittances' programmes in their co-development strategies

We encourage governments to include in school curricula classes, with the aim of familiarizing students with other cultures, civilizations and respect for cultural diversity.

Furthermore, in order to recognise the powerful impact of non-formal education, we call on an empowerment of youth organisations working on intercultural dialogue both in formal and informal structures.

We expect that governments will ensure fundamental freedoms and establishments of open settings that promote inter-cultural and inter-religious dialogue to increase mutual understanding and respect.

We urge the governments and intergovernmental institutions to partner with youth organisations and young immigrant associations in order to break stereotypes and promote positive integration of immigrants.

We ask for the facilitation of exchanges between groups of young people with different cultural and ethnic backgrounds within the hosting countries as well as between Africa and Europe.

We ask for the facilitation and development of intercultural youth exchanges between Africa and Europe and within each continent.

We insist that governments and youth organisations cooperate in campaigning to inform young migrants about the reality of life and working conditions in the hosting countries.

Our Common Fight for Decent Work for Young People

Nowadays there is a growing economical crisis and instability and the enormous profits obtained by the multinational and trans-national companies live side by side with the increasing unemployment rates.

We observe the elimination of the majority of labour rights, especially those of young workers who suffer more the effects of unemployment. The question of employment is directly linked with the question of survival. Employment stagnation is rampant and "jobless" and "jobless" growth. Nowadays the youth in particular and people in general are confronted with the spectre of unemployment in its most severe form. On the one hand millions of employed are being thrown out of jobs and on the other hand millions of unemployed are unable to find a job. We stand for the right to work, for labour rights, without precariousness and exploitation.

The general practice and legislation of precariousness by governments are contrary to young workers rights and needs. We stress the important role of trade unions and the importance of recognising and guaranteeing freedom of association, the right to strike, defence of their rights and playing a major role in democracy and development.

We note with concern that youth represent close to half of the world's unemployed people. In many countries, they are more than three times as likely as adults to be seeking work.

Young women often have most difficulties entering the labour market, and acquiring access to education and retaining decent jobs. Consequently young people in particular young women, are often forced to migrate in search of work and face the risk of being trafficked, to forced labour and precariousness. We recognise that policies on work-life balance have not gone far enough in providing women the environment in which they are not forced to stay at home to raise children.

We also notice that women have difficulties in job promotion and while trying they are often sexually harassed. They can be fired if they do not consent to this harassment.

We are convinced that access to training, the integration of youth and women into the labour market and the existence of concrete economic and social policies that create the environment in which decent work is secured, are essential for sustained growth and the prevention of intergenerational transmissions of poverty.

We insist that employment policies must address the key issues of the transition from school to work, in particular, promoting and guaranteeing professional traineeships with full employment rights. Furthermore we demand for policies to promote the first job. We ask for recognition of non-formal education, volunteerism (individual volunteerism, volunteerism in association and organisations etc.) and internships as working experiences.

We encourage the governments to look into ways of integrating the informal economy into the formal economy. We demand that the governments create legal frameworks that do not allow the informal economy.

We call upon the governments to develop participatory monitoring mechanisms of illegal labour practices and to encourage the business sector to take responsibility in promoting best practices of decent jobs, so that all workers are protected under law and are free from exploitation and discrimination.

We request the governments to put into place participatory programmes to tackle unemployment by promoting vocational and professional training, economic generating initiatives, entrepreneurship and concrete employment opportunities for youth.

We urge the governments to financially support the initiatives of youth organisations in reducing unemployment through training, capacity building and self-initiatives of economic growth and development.

The current situation of high rates of unemployment pushes many workers to emigrate, within their countries, and to others countries. Growing unemployment today affects both urban and rural masses as never before. These situations of emigration are worsen by the fact that many of these workers are not considered legal, being more exploited, by not seeing their rights respected (not having contracts, lower wages, the constant threat of dismissal or denounce to the authorities), which consists not only in a way to deepen the exploitation of all workers, but also not recognizing the major role that these workers play in the development and economy of the countries to which the emigrate.

We call on all governments to put Decent Work at the heart of development processes and ensure that labour standards are the foundation.

**STRATEGIES AND INSTRUMENTS
FOR EURO-AFRICAN YOUTH PARTICIPATION AND COOPERATION**

We are convinced that a meaningful Euro-Africa Partnership should be based on a strategic project and on a programme of action aiming at establishing close and sustainable relations between young people in the two continents. In this partnership the Pan-African Youth Union and the European Youth Forum should have a leading role and be recognized as important actors. The partnership should address the challenges of improving mobility, empowering young people and strengthening the youth structures in order to advance participation and co-operation.

Through our experience as youth organisations, we know that non-formal education is an effective way for youth empowerment. Through non-formal education youth organisations offer a holistic approach to learning, using creative, innovative methods, which complement the education obtainable at school and the family. Our “Learning by doing” approaches to education help young people out of poverty and into work and to develop their life skills and full potential and encourage youth into civic engagement and productive participation. In the frame of the Euro-African Youth Partnership we are committed to continue and increase our efforts and activities to reach out to more young people, also to marginalized youth.

Strengthened dialogue, cooperation and coordination between youth organisations at the national, sub-regional, continental and inter-continental levels will make youth participation in the action plans of the areas included in the EU-Africa Strategy more effective.

In the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the policies and programmes affecting young women and men in Africa and in Europe co-management between representatives of youth organisations and Governments is a necessary means to improve the living conditions of one of the major social groups in both continents and to foster the development of our societies.

Therefore, we recommend the governments, the EU, the AU and the Council of Europe to join efforts in order to:

i. Strengthen the national youth structures by:

Supporting the establishment and consolidation of independent National Youth Councils in both continents. As youth organisations we should strengthen the National Youth Councils and ensure that they are in line with the standards for National Youth Councils as promoted by the International Coordination Meeting of Youth Organisations (ICMYO).

Funding the National Youth Councils on a stable, transparent and independent way by allocating a fixed amount as an administrative grant, independently of government changes, in order to guarantee the autonomy of the youth structures and to allow the development of constructive youth work with a long-term perspective.

Increasing the allocation of funds and ensuring other forms of support for youth work in Africa and for the development of the structures and cooperation mechanisms of the African Diaspora in Europe.

Differentiating between youth organisations and governmental structures by promoting internal democracy, transparent and participatory processes in all youth organisations, from the local to the continental level, namely by having periodical elections with a limitation of terms of the elected officials, financial transparency, political accountability and regular and open access to information. Thus, adequately investing in capacity building, exchange of experiences and knowledge, use of ICTs, allocation of funds and a legal framework for youth organisations to exist and operate.

ii. Strengthen Euro African Youth Co-operation by:

Providing concrete, strategic and long-term financial, political and logistical support to the development and implementation of youth policies in Africa.

Ratifying and implementing important treaties for youth, like the African Youth Charter and establishing reporting and monitoring mechanisms on the achievements of the rights of young people where youth organisations can take part.

Facilitating the communication processes, recognising the language diversity in Africa, and recognising the dynamics and spaces of encounter of youth organisations in Europe and in Africa and of the African youth Diaspora.

Promoting networking and exchanges between African and European youth organisations, aiming at identifying training and capacity building needs, defining thematic priorities and sharing experiences, pedagogical methods and techniques.

Developing of an Africa-Europe Youth Forum, as a regular meeting point for African and European youth leaders, where representatives of youth organisations in both continents have the opportunity to evaluate and monitor the efforts of Governments as well as youth organisations and the progress of the Euro-African Youth Cooperation. A strong coordination between youth organisations in Africa and Europe is needed to ensure the lobby for and the implementation of the outcomes of the Africa-Europe Youth Summit as well as of the Heads of States Summit.

Involving youth organisations in the organisation of the upcoming European Voluntary Humanitarian Aid Corps of the draft European reform treaty, focusing on youth-led community development projects but specifically excluding emergency and conflict situations.

iii. Promote Euro African Mobility by:

Facilitating the mobility of all young people by making the issuing of visas easier, thus benefiting also participants in international youth activities in Africa and Europe. Sending organisations should be aware of their responsibilities when applying for visas for their members and participants.

Developing a Euro-African Youth Programme, which structure would be similar to the Euro-Med Youth Programme while keeping in consideration the specificities of the partner regions and actors, including a realistic budget and the definition of priorities, such as youth participation, intercultural dialogue or human rights education.

Advancing Euro African and Intra-African university mobility programmes, which promote academic exchange and share of knowledge and which can help decreasing the brain-drain.

Enlarging the ERASMUS Programme (EU) to all students enrolled in university education in the countries that are parts in the Programme. Articulating the ERASMUS and NEYERERE Programme (AU).

Promoting the existing scholarship systems between European and African countries, opening the access to scholarships of the ERASMUS MUNDUS Programme to European Students, and increasing cooperation between all the relevant institutions aiming at the harmonisation and recognition of diplomas and degrees.

Promoting exchanges between the organisations of the African Diaspora living in Europe.

Increasing the budget allocation to the creation of educational and knowledge structures in the African countries and ensuring their capability to take part in international exchange programmes.