



SPECIFIC ISSUES REVIEW CONSOLIDATED REPORT

COVER PAGE

PROJECT	
Project number:	101161773
Project acronym:	WYAE OG 2024
Project name:	WYA Europe Operating grant 2024
Call:	ERASMUS-YOUTH-2024-CSC-OG-SGA
Topic:	ERASMUS-YOUTH-2024-CSC-OG-SGA
Type of action:	OG LS I
Service:	EACEA/A/5
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Project duration:	12 MONTHS

SPECIFIC ISSUES REVIEW	
Date of meeting with consortium (if any):	Not applicable
Name of project officers:	Elisa MARZANO / Lene MEJER
SPECIFIC ISSUES REVIEW	

1. BACKGROUND

Background

Give a short summary of the background needed to understand the context of the review.

This report includes the findings of the project review in accordance with Article 25.1.2. of the Grant Agreement on project ID 101161773, under the specific operating grant action ERASMUS-YOUTH-2024-CSC-OG-SGA. This specific grant is covered by the Framework Partnership agreement 2023-2025 (project ID 101121727). The review of this project was done at the same time as reviews of the two other projects where WYA Europe or WYA Croatia are involved:

WYA	101134732	WHGD	ERASMUS-2023-PCOOP-ENGO	COORDINATOR
WYA Croatia	101134732	WHGD	ERASMUS-2023-PCOOP-ENGO	PARTICIPANT
WYA	101161773	WYAE OG 2024	ERASMUS-2024-CSC-OG-SGA	COORDINATOR
WYA Croatia	101161785	YA 2024	ERASMUS-2024-CSC-OG-SGA	COORDINATOR

This report, as well as the other reports, builds on the reports of the two experts contracted to carry out the project review report:

- Prof. Marie-Geneviève PINSART, Université Libre de Bruxelles
- Prof. Emily-Meg JACKSON, London School of Economics

EACEA held three meetings on 28/5/2025, 16/7/2025 and 27/7/2025 with the experts during the review period which started at the end of May 2025 and ran until end of August 2025.

Project ID 101161773 WYAE OG 2024

The grant agreement was signed with WYAE for the calendar year 2024 for an amount of EUR 100.000 (lumpsums corresponding to 3-4 FTE employees in the organisation).

The project summary reads: *'World Youth Alliance Europe (WYAE) is a coalition of young people committed to promoting the dignity of the person in Europe and building solidarity among youth. Currently it has 40 formal and informal organizations and partners in its network, spreading in 18 European countries, and 30 different cities or regions. All the WYA Chapters and partners organizations associated with our network were actively involved in making the Strategic Plan for 2024 and designing and planning of more than 20 activities that have an aim of mainstreaming the European Youth Strategy and the legacy of European Year of Youth among youth from all parts of Europe.'*

The work programme is composed of a series of activities, some running during the whole year and others being designed as specific events. The typology of activities includes statutory events (such as the General Assembly), communication, advocacy towards decision-makers (Members of the European Parliament and of national parliaments), workshops, media and communication activities, debates, trainings, workshops and grassroots campaigns. Most of the activities are focused on the core topic of WYAE (human dignity, human rights, social inclusion, etc.) and mainstreaming EU youth policies, most notably the EU Youth Strategy 2019-2027.

All the different fields or subjects treated are thus following a human dignity accompanied by a person-centred approach, as well as EU policy priorities. The activities aim to produce strong outputs in terms of developed skills and competences of youth, their increased social inclusion, democratic participation, international mobility and employability, as well as two policy papers which will aim to provide the youth input to the relevant EU youth policies and in the field of humanitarian aid in the time of crisis.'

2. ISSUES AND SCOPE OF THE REVIEW

Issues and scope of the review
Issues <i>Give a short summary of the issues.</i> Concerns/issues over the content of activities, trainings, deliverables and events organised under this specific grant in relation to: - the grant agreement, including the compliance with the article 14 on ethics and values and the annexes in the grant agreement; - the Erasmus+ Regulation and objectives of the call; - the EU Financial Regulation and the EU Treaties; Concerns/issues over policy papers, media and communication activities on different fields in relation to EU values, EU policy priorities and established positions. Concerns over the trainings, workshops, conferences and deliverables under this grant that focus on the aspect of sexual and reproductive health. As an example of this, the following non-exhaustive list include: T2.10 Conference on Reproductive Health and Family Planning Services T2.15 Women Health Goes Digital project T2.16 Meeting in exchange of best practices in implementing the programs in the field of Women's health D2.3 Handbook with best practices, approaches and methodologies in implementing programmes in the field of women's mental and reproductive health and rights D2.4 Training program and methodology for informing and educating girls and young women on women's mental and reproductive health and rights E2.3 Advocacy Academy E2.4 Certified Training Program E2.5 Human Dignity Curriculum E2.6 FEMM In this regard, the issues concern potential risk of disinformation targeting participants in the project's activities with biased information and, in particular, vulnerable audiences and minority groups. The report also assesses compliance in the specific fields of reproductive health, contraception, sexual transmission diseases, including EU positions about human dignity, safe sex and how to promote safe sex.
Scope of the review <i>Define the scope of the review. If possible, formulate specific questions.</i> The report takes into account the overall framework in which the grant is given, as specifically described in: 1) the objectives of the calls, - relating to EU values as in the CSC-Youth call: 'Encouraging and equipping young people with the necessary resources to become active citizens, agents of solidarity and positive change inspired by EU values and a European identity'. 2) In the signed agreement, in particular to the relevance of the described activities of the CSC-Youth project and in relation to article 14 on ethics and values. 3) The stipulations in the EU financial regulation, in particular article 6.3: 'In the implementation of the budget, Member States and the Commission shall ensure compliance with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter, and shall respect the Union values enshrined in Article 2 TEU relevant in the implementation of the budget' and, 4) Art 2 of TFEU: 'The Union is founded on the values of respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities. These values are common to the Member States in a society in which pluralism, non-discrimination, tolerance, justice, solidarity and equality between women and men prevail.' Please also see the EU Commission's webpage on justice and fundamental rights: Justice and fundamental rights as well as the Charter of Fundamental

Rights of the European Union https://www.europarl.europa.eu/charter/pdf/text_en.pdf.

Please note that the grant is an operating grant which support the functioning of the organisation (see EU Financial Regulation, art. 183 (2b): 'Grants may be awarded in order to finance any of the following: the functioning of a body which has an objective forming part of, and supporting, a Union policy (operating grants). Operating grants shall take the form of a financial contribution to the work programme of the body referred to in the first subparagraph, point (b). Therefore, the scope of this review focuses on the work programme of the organisation as stated in the grant agreement (and in particular in annex 1) and how it supports 'Union policy'.

The documentation used for the review covers several sources directly related to the grant agreement, including the proposal application and its evaluation, and all the reports and deliverables provided as well as any other relevant documentation for assessing the issues detected. This includes WYA accessible public information, including the websites www.wya.net, ssm-jie.com, WYA Facebook www.facebook.com/WYAeurope/ and Instagram www.instagram.com/wyaglobal/?hl=en.

Guidance on the context of sexual and reproductive rights

As regards to the special attention devoted to the aspect of sexual and reproductive health and rights, the work of the experts identified a reference frame of guidance beyond the general framework of the TFEU, the EU Financial Regulation and the grant agreements themselves.

This includes the European Parliament resolution of 24 June 2021 on the situation of sexual and reproductive health and rights in the EU, in the frame of women's health (2020/2215(INI)) (2022/C 81/04)). This includes access to:

- I. scientifically accurate, evidence-based, age-appropriate, non-judgemental and comprehensive sexuality education (Article 26)
- II. universal access to a range of high-quality and accessible modern contraceptive methods and supplies (Article 30)
- III. access to safe and legal abortion, recognising that a total ban on abortion care or denial of abortion care is a form of gender-based violence (Article 35)

On the principle of non-discrimination, the Charter of Fundamental Rights of The European Union (2000/C 364/01) Article 21 states that:

- IV. "Any discrimination based on any ground such as sex, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinion, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation shall be prohibited."

Under European Parliament resolution of 24 June 2021 on the situation of sexual and reproductive health and rights in the EU, in the frame of women's health (2020/2215(INI)) (2022/C 81/04)), Member States must also 'combat the spread of discriminatory and unsafe misinformation on SRHR, as it endangers all persons, especially women, LGBTIQ+ persons and young people' (article 29); and 'provide evidence-based, accurate information about contraception and to establish strategies to tackle and dispel barriers, myths, stigma and misconceptions' (Article 32).

On HIV/AIDS, the European Parliament resolution of 20 May 2021 on Accelerating progress and tackling inequalities towards ending AIDS as a public health threat by 2030 (2021/2604(RSP)). This document explicitly mentions combating stigma and discrimination and supporting key populations.

The European Parliament resolution of 14 September 2021 on LGBTIQ+ rights in the EU (2021/2679(RSP)), among other things:

- 'Expressed deep concern regarding the discrimination suffered by rainbow families and their children in the EU and the fact that they are deprived of their rights on grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity, or sex characteristics of the parents or partners. The Commission and the Member States are called on to overcome this discrimination and to remove the obstacles they face when exercising the fundamental right to freedom of movement within the EU';
- 'Underlined the need to work towards the full enjoyment of fundamental rights by LGBTIQ+ persons in all EU Member States. Parliament insisted that the EU needs to take a common approach to the recognition of same-sex marriages and partnerships'

REGULATION (EU) 2021/817 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 20 May 2021 establishing Erasmus+: the Union Programme for education and training, youth and

sport and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1288/2013

Para 64 states that: 'This Regulation respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised in particular by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (the 'Charter'). In particular, this Regulation seeks to ensure full respect for the right to equality between women and men and the right to non-discrimination based on sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation, and to promote the application of Articles 21 and 23 of the Charter.'

3. ASSESSMENT**Assessment****Opinion****Purpose and objectives of the project:**

The objectives set out in the grant agreement are relevant and in line with the call. Their objectives include the increased participation and empowerment of young people, as well as promoting tolerance, respect and dialogue and the promotion of human dignity, human rights, inclusion and diversity.

The beneficiary committed to complying with EU values: *'All the activities be carried out in line with the highest ethical standards and the applicable EU, international and national law on ethical principles. WYAE also commits to and will ensure the respect of basic EU values based on Article 2 of the Treaty on the European Union and Article 21 of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights (such as respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and human rights, including the rights of minorities) in all the activities'*.

The activities set out in the proposal also appear to be in line with the call, such as producing a Handbook to support best practices in the field women's mental and reproductive health and rights, and including young people, especially the most vulnerable and disadvantaged, in debates and decisions on democracy and reproductive health.

It is noteworthy that the Mission Statement and the Proposal (Grant Agreement – Annex 1) advocate for human dignity and 'promoting the dignity of the person' without further elaboration of the key element that the project will focus on the view that life starts at conception. For example, it states that: *'WYAE core mission is to educate on human rights and dignity through activities where young people from different countries can participate and discuss without discrimination. In this way, WYAE promotes the exchange of views and approaches to the topics respecting the different cultures thus shaping a tolerant mindset and critical thinking in the youth and following a human dignity approach.'*

Opinion on the outputs:

The activities and deliverables set out in the proposal and specified in the Grant Agreement have been carried out.

The following deviations from Article 14 of the Grant Agreement with regards to EU values and ethical standards have been identified in the implementation of some of these activities:

1. One-sided and biased material on sexual and reproductive health rights.

The materials put a strong focus on abstinence and natural family planning and systematically omit certain topics or present them in a negative way (for example, in relation to comprehensive sexuality education, oral contraception, abortion and surrogacy).

The presentation of these topics lacks balance and does not reflect the expectation of scientifically accurate, evidence-based, non-judgmental and comprehensive sexuality education. By omitting or downplaying certain aspects (e.g., abortion, contraception), and excluding certain groups such as LGBTIQ+ people and single women, the material risk creating partial or misleading impressions.

1. Policy papers and positions presenting one-sided views that deviate from the call objectives

The DoA states that *'All WYAE activities are open to all its members from all the countries, which gives them a strong intercultural character, and strengthens the EU values.'* In fact, it is only possible to be a member of WYAE if you sign up to the WYA Charter.

Among other things, the Charter states: 'that the intrinsic dignity possessed by every human being from conception to natural death is the foundation of everyone's right to life' and 'that the fundamental unit of

human society is the family’.

The restricting membership to those who share a specific belief may limit inclusivity and discourage or exclude participation of young people with diverse perspectives. This contrasts with Erasmus+ objectives of openness, intercultural exchange, and pluralism.

According to its website: *‘A flawed vision of the human person threatens human dignity on a global scale. This is evident in policies that promote abortion, tie foreign aid to population control policies, and prioritize ideology over more effective prevention strategies in addressing HIV/AIDS.’*

This contrasts again with Erasmus+ objectives of openness, intercultural exchange, and pluralism.

The WYA White Papers <https://wya.net/white-papers/> contain statements which are one-sided and at odds with established EU positions. For example:

- On Gender, it rejects the claim that gender can contradict biological sex. The EU LGBTIQ+ Equality Strategy 2020-2025 and 2026-2030 separates and protects both sex and gender.
- On HIV/AIDs, it downplays the effectiveness of condom use, argues against the UNAIDS/WHO approach to prevention in favour of behavioural change (‘stopping risky behaviors’ and ‘cultivating a culture of personal responsibility’). There is a potential risk to young people’s health as a result of the lack of explanation about the protection condoms provide against HIV transmission. The EU Commission and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control include condoms as a key component of HIV prevention.
- On sexuality education, claims that there is no right to comprehensive sexuality education. While the EU consistently endorse comprehensive sexuality education (ie. Roadmap for woman’s Rights – Commission Communication, March 2025; European parliament Resolution on the situation of sexual and reproductive health and right in the EU in the frame of women’s health – June 2021). EU LGBTIQ+ Strategy states that inclusive sexual education should address LGBTIQ+ issues to combat prejudice.

There is a discrepancy between the project, which claims to be in line with EU values, and the wider activities with which this organisation is associated.

According to Article II.1.1 of the Erasmus+ grant agreement, funded activities must uphold ethical principles, promote scientific accuracy, and align with core EU values, including human dignity, inclusion, diversity, equality, and respect for fundamental rights.

Those listed statements restrict scientific accuracy and information and do not foster inclusion and diversity as described in the Erasmus+ Inclusion and Diversity Strategy. In fact, they constitute discriminations linked to gender identity and gender expression.

Expected impacts achieved

Overall, the activities and deliverables set out in the Proposal and specified in the Grant Agreement have been completed or largely completed. However, certain issues have been identified:

- The participation of young people is quantified in the Periodic Report, but this information remains very general. We have little information on the selection process, the profile of these young people, or their contribution to the development of the activities.
- The involvement of young people in the selection and development of ideas does not appear in the deliverables: it seems that it is WYA that is expressing itself rather than the young people.
- The videos in which young people express themselves are few and far between and do not provide much insight into what they have gained from their activities and training with the WYA.
- The project aims to include vulnerable or marginalised young people. Nothing is said about the proportion of these young people among the participants, the difficulties they may have encountered during the activities or training, or their contribution to the discussions.
- The impact on young people’s relationship with decision-makers, particularly political decision-makers, remains undocumented. It is also unclear whether and how these decision-makers were encouraged to engage with young people in their future work.

A questionnaire was sent to participants of some activities in connection with this review and were part of the documentation used for this report. The questionnaires completed by young people who had participated in the organisation’s activities showed that most were positive about their experiences. Two commented that the materials were out of date, and two suggested that it might/would be difficult to participate in WYAE activities if you did not share their values, with one saying that the selective use of

sources negatively impacted learning.

WYAE have in general produced what they committed to produce in the three Work Packages, with some variations on the numbers reached:

- For example, their Human Dignity Curriculum was implemented in two countries rather than three.
- One conference was postponed.
- They planned to reach 13,000 direct participants and 70,000 indirect participants. In fact, they reached 2,400 direct participants and 60,000 indirect participants, so considerably fewer direct participants.
- The international meetings involved 450 participants.

The planned activities have been carried out and a periodic report have been provided.

Social Media

The social media presence for WYA/WYAE involves posts about forthcoming conferences, online seminars and training opportunities, links to reports such as the 'White Paper' on 'gender ideology', photos from events, information about individuals who are involved with WYA and occasional links to news stories, such as the case of a nurse who was, according to WYA, 'fired for speaking up for the truth about gender ideology'.

One of those posts (WYA Facebook) claims – misleadingly – that “the provision of abortion services and contraception has not historically been a component of and is not necessary for reducing maternal mortality”, even though there is overwhelming evidence that limiting access to abortion services – for example via the global gag rule - increases maternal mortality rates (see, for example, [Bhalotra, S., Clarke, D., Mühlrad, H. and Fernández Sierra, M. \(2022\) 'US Presidential Party Switches are Mirrored in Global Maternal Mortality', CAGE Policy Briefing 35.](#))

We have not found any exchanges in which comprehensive information, i.e. presenting the pros and cons of a topic, is provided. Discussions on topics that the WYA does not support – oral contraception, abortion, surrogacy – are few and far between.

Detailed analysis of deliverables

Deliverable number	Deliverable name	Comments
D6	Policy paper on youth view on humanitarian aid in the times of crisis	This paper proposes policies to increase the participation of young people in humanitarian interventions, advocating for 'youth led innovation' and 'community-based resilience programs'. The inclusion of young people's reflections on the role of humanitarian aid in times of crisis is an interesting approach that is not often explicitly promoted. Ethical values such as dignity, solidarity and subsidiarity are emphasised.
D7	Policy paper on Places of improvement of the future EU youth policies	This paper makes recommendations for refining EU youth policies, by, for example, addressing mental health and fostering digital literacy, and boosting youth entrepreneurship. It focuses on the effects of digitalisation and natural disasters on mental disorders and geopolitical security. The diversity and complexity of these various fields mean that the proposals are very general and not particularly well articulated. As in Deliverable 6, ethics are expressed through the same trio of values (dignity, solidarity, subsidiarity).
D8	Handbook with best practices, approaches and methodologies in implementing programs in the field of women's	This describes various programs for promoting women's health, including tracking hormones and promoting resilience and mindfulness. The Mariva in Poland Program organised by PONTES is aimed

	mental and reproductive health and rights ¹	at helping Ukrainian women integrate into Polish society. The Handbook does not provide any details on the content of the topics discussed with these people. The following programs contain biased and one-sided material on sexual and reproductive health: Program 4 is the Teen STAR Italy Program: ➤ 'Focuses on preventing teen pregnancy and STDs through the promotion of abstinent behavior.' ➤ 'Supports virginity and a return to chastity' ➤ 'Helps young women understand themselves and young men gain self-mastery'. Instructors 'Must believe in the program's values to ensure authenticity'. Program 6 is entitled 'Alternatives for Oral Contraceptives in Women's Health: Research by Dr. Miguel Angel Martinez' This presents one-sided and therefore misleading information about the safety of oral contraceptives, suggesting that users face 'significant health risks', including thrombosis, heart attack, stroke, suicide, depression and breast cancer'. Program 7 is a 'course on reproductive health', in which the 'key points covered' include: 'Life Begins at Fertilization: ○ Emphasized that life begins at fertilization, highlighting the unique and extraordinary nature of conception. Natural Family Planning (NFP): ○ 'Advocated for NFP as an effective method for conscious procreation, aligning sexual activity with the fertile phase of the cycle.' Student feedback includes 'Decisions to discontinue contraceptive use or alter relationship dynamics based on newfound knowledge.' Nothing is said about the support provided to young people who made this decision. The content of the various programs shares some common characteristics: a hormonal approach to reproductive health, a preference for natural methods of fertility control (naprotechnology, natural family planning), the promotion of sexual abstinence and virginity, criticism of oral contraception and highlighting its harmful side effects on health, criticism of the information provided by fertility clinics, and criticism of cultural norms and media pressure regarding reproduction and sexuality. While there was, as the Handbook states in its conclusion, diversity in the areas addressed (education, behaviour, medical practices, etc.), there was no diversity of opinion expressed: all support the same position against contraception and the medicalised approach to health, and in favour of sexual abstinence. Intellectual rigour would require a critical presentation of all scientifically or philosophically based points of view on a given issue. This is not done in the Handbook.
D9	Training program and methodology for informing and educating girls and young women on women's mental and reproductive health and rights ²	This 52 page training program emphasis the connection between women's mental and reproductive health. Most of it is uncontroversial, for example, advocating reproductive health literacy and developing resilience. The twelve lessons are presented in a well-structured manner (each with an outline of the topics covered, a conclusion and

		questions for discussion). Compared to D8, this document is more balanced in its reporting of the diversity of viewpoints. Discussions debating the 'pros' and 'cons' are provided (p. 29). However, some sentences express a clear position. Under the heading 'alternatives to contraceptives' are the following bullet points: • Discuss alternatives to contraceptives from a conservative perspective, such as abstinence, natural family planning (NFP), and adoption. • Explain the principles behind each alternative and their effectiveness in family planning. • Highlight the benefits of abstinence, including emotional and physical health, and the importance of building strong relationships based on respect and communication. • Encourage participants to consider their own values and beliefs when making decisions about family planning. • Remind them that while contraceptives are one option, there are alternative methods that may better align with their values and goals There also remain significant gaps. The first concerns abortion. The word 'abortion' appears only once in the section on the legal framework for the right to health in the EU (p. 19). No lessons are devoted to it. The second gap is a consequence of the restrictive conception of the concept of 'gender'. In the document, gender refers only to one of two poles, either 'women' or 'men'. Nothing is said about LGBTQ+ people. Similarly, the reproductive rights of single women are not mentioned. It can therefore be considered that these two categories of people – LGBTQ+ and single women – are discriminated against in this document.
D10	10 Blog posts / Op-eds	Several blog posts address sensitive and controversial topics in the field of reproductive health. WYA clearly expresses its positions in some of them: 1. Post 'Surrogacy Concerns and Regulations' 'In this regard, WYA's mission and values are in complete accordance with the Casablanca Declaration on the Universal Abolition of Surrogacy' The Casablanca Declaration refers to an anti-surrogacy declaration, signed in 2023, which calls for the abolition of all forms of surrogacy, and to the organisation which continues to advocate for its goal of abolishing surrogacy. Arguments are put forward to support this position. The arguments of the opposing view are not presented. 2. Article on the best lectures: Pilar & Fran The article is explicitly opposed to oral contraception. Significant side effects are mentioned, particularly for young women aged 12 to 19, but no precise and referenced information is provided: scientific references, the percentage of each of these negative effects, the context in which they occur, etc. The article is also critical of the assisted reproduction industry and IVF clinics. IVF clinics are said to fail to properly inform their patients about the success rates of their procedures and the risks to children born through artificial reproduction. An accusation is made that the people working for IVF clinics are the same people working for the government that enacts policies in this area. 3. International Children's Day Abortion is explicitly associated here with an authoritarian birth control policy. None of the other reasons why women might need

		access to abortion services are mentioned. 4. International Day for the Eradication of Poverty WYA criticises the fact that the UN recommends reducing population growth as a response to poverty. As in the other blog posts, no references are provided. 5. International Family Day The blog provides a link to the WYA 'BRUSSELS, 2004 DECLARATION ON THE FAMILY'. This declaration 'affirms' the idea of the complementary roles of mothers and fathers. Further explanation should be provided, because this 'declaration' could be invoked in order to suggest that same sex and single parents do not count as proper 'families'. The Declaration also suggests that family membership starts at conception 6. World AIDS day A post on World AIDS Day on LinkedIn states that: "the most promoted measure of protection against it (using condoms) is not enough. The most effective methods require behavioural changes: limiting sexual encounters to inclusive relationships and delaying sexual debuts ('young people who initiate sex early are at a greater risk of contracting HIV)." Nothing is said about the role of condoms in AIDS prevention. This omission could have serious consequences for people's health and is therefore ethically problematic. In summary: the blogs express strong positions on the part of the WYA.
D11	1 dissemination brochure	A four page brochure setting out the activities and training courses for 2024 and providing information about the organisation of the WYA.
D12	6 visibility and dissemination newsletters	A set of quarterly newsletters setting out information about the activities and training courses offered by WYA.
D13	4 dissemination videos	Videos in which people explain how grateful they were to take part in the Emerging Leaders conference, and how amazing it was. One said that she would 'spread the word' among youth in her home country. Another said the participants were keen to 'spread the truth' about human dignity.

Recommendations

- The method of combining oral presentations, discussions and initiatives by participants is productive. But the activities/deliverables currently available do not yet reflect this last aspect, i.e. the initiatives of the participants. The participatory and thus democratic methodology is not borne out by the deliverables provided.
- Little information is presented on the difficulties and achievements of the project. There is no mention of any ethical issues, for example by indicating whether and how difficulties raised by vulnerable people were addressed during the project.
- While it may be legitimate for the project promoters to defend a particular conception of health and reproductive rights, this point of view should have been made clear from the outset, in the proposal/application, and in the implementation of the project and its deliverables.
- But more important still, and in line with the objectives of the call and article 14 on ethics and values of the Grant Agreement, it's necessary to introduce a comprehensive approach in the aspect of sexual and reproductive health and rights that includes scientifically accurate, evidence-based, non-judgmental and comprehensive sexuality education. These principles are at risk by claiming, for example, that chastity and abstinence is an effective public health strategy, and that hormonal contraception is dangerous.
- A one-sided and biased view poses a problem in terms of intellectual rigor and honesty. The activities should include comprehensive sexual education and the omission of certain topics (ie. abortion) and certain people (ie. single women, LGBTIQ+) are at odds with some of the call objectives in terms of inclusion, diversity and representation.
- As an example, the issue raised by this project is the approach and methodology adopted in the development of the handbook and the training program, with its emphasis upon abstinence and 'natural family planning', while also casting doubt on the safety of modern contraceptive methods, despite the overwhelming weight of evidence that hormonal contraception is safe and effective.
- Ensure that the material and deliverables provided comply with EU values, the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union articles 3 and 21, and the rights of LGBTIQ+ individuals and families are present.

Summary issues of compliance

Actions	Issues of compliance	Relevant EU Framework
One-sided and biased material on sexual and reproductive health rights.	The presentation lacks balance and does not reflect an evidence-based, comprehensive, and non-judgmental sexuality education. By omitting or presenting negatively certain aspects (e.g., abortion, contraception) or categories of people (LGBTIQ+ or single women) and emphasising abstinence or natural family planning, the material risk creating partial or misleading impressions.	EU Values (Art. 2 TEU); Charter of Fundamental Rights (Arts.3, 21, 35); Erasmus+ Regulation (EU 2021/817, para 64); Erasmus+ Grant Agreement Art. II.1.1. and art. 14
White Papers containing positions which are one-sided and at odds with established EU positions regarding Inclusion and Diversity, Comprehensive sexuality education, and disease prevention.	Dismissing widely accepted scientific evidence and public health guidance poses a problem. Statements on gender identity, comprehensive sexuality education and HIV prevention risks reinforcing stigma and discriminate people.	EU Values (Art. 2 TEU); Charter of Fundamental Rights (Arts.3, 21, 35); Erasmus+ Regulation (EU 2021/817, para 64); Erasmus+ Grant Agreement Art. II.1.1. and art 14.
Lack of information on how young people are selected and contribute to the design of deliverables.	Diversity is important to provide input for the organisation of activities to meet the Erasmus+ objectives on active participation, co-creation, and democratic engagement. Activities seem to reflect mainly the organisation's position and provide little evidence of youth-led input.	Erasmus+ Regulation (EU 2021/817, para 64); Erasmus+ Grant Agreement Art. II.1.1.
Omission at application stage of key aspects to assess activities on sexual health education	The organisation mentions human dignity and sexual health education without describing its positions such as its opposition to abortion and comprehensive sexuality education, their emphasis on abstinence and natural family planning, and the fundamental idea that life begins at conception.	Erasmus+ Grant Agreement Art. II.1.1. and art 14.
Membership only open to those signing WYA Charter	Restricting membership to those who share a specific belief (ie. life starts at conception) may limit inclusivity and discourage participation from young people with diverse perspectives. This contrasts with Erasmus+ objectives of openness, intercultural exchange, and pluralism.	Erasmus+ Regulation (para 64).

