



AFRICA-EU PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY
ASSEMBLEE PARLEMENTAIRE AFRIQUE-UE

Plenary session

14.5.2026

RECOMMENDATION

to the Africa-EU Council of Ministers following the first plenary session of the Africa and the European Union Parliamentary Assembly, Ezulwini (Eswatini)
12-14 May 2026

Plenary session

Recommendation by the Africa-EU Parliamentary Assembly on the Africa-EU Council of Ministers following the first plenary session of the Africa and the European Union Parliamentary Assembly, Ezulwini (Eswatini) 12-14 May 2026

The first plenary session of the Africa and the European Union Parliamentary Assembly, Ezulwini (Eswatini) 12-14 May 2026,

- having regard to the Partnership Agreement between the European Union and its Member States, of the one part, and the members of the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States, of the other part (the “Samoa Agreement”), signed on 15 November 2023 and provisionally applied since 1 January 2024,
- having regard to the six key priority areas set out in the Samoa Agreement, namely human rights, democracy and governance; peace and security; human and social development; inclusive, sustainable economic growth and development; environmental sustainability and climate change; and migration and mobility,
- having regard to the United Nations' proclamation of 2026 as the International Year of the Women Farmer,
- having regard to the Charter for African Cultural Renaissance, Agenda 2063, and the AU–EU Joint Vision for 2030, which recognises culture, heritage and creative industries as drivers of identity, jobs, innovation and integration,
- having regard to the Africa Mining Vision, Africa’s Green Minerals Strategy, and the EU’s approach to strategic partnerships on critical raw materials under Global Gateway and the Critical Raw Materials Act,
- having regard to the OACPS Position on Critical Raw Materials adopted at the 117th Session of the OACPS Council of Ministers held on 23-26 July and 31 July 2024,
- having regard to the Nairobi Nguvuya Pamoja Declaration of the 9th Summit of the ACP Heads of State and Government held on 9-10 December 2019 on OACPS commitment to multilateralism,
- having regard to the African Common Position and the work of the AU Committee of Ten on United Nations Security Council reform, as well as the EU’s commitment to effective multilateralism with the United Nations at its core, reaffirmed in recent Council and EEAS positions,
- having regard to the mandate of the Parliamentary Assemblies under the Samoa Agreement to foster mutual understanding, promote democratic governance and exercise parliamentary oversight,
- having regard to the Declaration of the 11th Summit of the OACPS Heads of State and Government held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, from 27-29 March 2026, and to the priorities identified for Member States,

- having regard to Decision no.6/CXX/25 of the 120th Session of the OACPS Council of Ministers held in Brussels from 12-14 December 2025 on the implementation of Samoa,
 - having regard to the principle of non-discrimination based on any ground, including sex, ethnic or social origin, religion or belief, political or any other opinion, disability, age, or other status, while prioritising the adoption of comprehensive equality and anti-discrimination law; taking into account the reservations submitted by some Members of the OACPS during the signing and at ratification of the Samoa Agreement,
- A. Whereas the entry into force of the Samoa Agreement as a renewed framework for people-centred partnership between our regions is strategically important to enhance cooperation;
 - B. Whereas Africa and Europe share a commitment to effective multilateralism, peace and security, sustainable development, environmental sustainability, youth empowerment, gender equality and mutual beneficial economic cooperation, while countering irregular migration and human trafficking;
 - C. Whereas the mandate of the Joint Parliamentary Assembly is to foster through structured dialogue, mutual understanding, promote democratic governance and exercise parliamentary oversight over the implementation of the partnership;
 - D. Whereas the future Global Europe Instrument will determine the principles and objectives for EU external action for the period 2028-2035; whereas an unwavering commitment to Article 208 TFEU remains the foundational principle of EU development policy;

Hereby adopts the following recommendations to the Africa–EU Council of Ministers:

I. Peace and Security

1. Expresses deep concern over the continuing violence, human rights abuses, and insecurity in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, including the widespread and systematic use of sexual violence as a weapon of war over three decades of conflict, and underscore the destabilizing role of armed groups; Stresses that, to achieve lasting peace and stability, the economic dimensions of the conflict, including the illicit exploitation and trafficking of natural resources, must be urgently addressed, in line with the relevant UN Security Council Resolution; Highlights that lasting peace in the Great Lakes region will only be achieved when the root causes of insecurity are addressed holistically and comprehensively;

2. Expresses its deep concern at the resurgence of terrorism in the Sahel, characterised by repeated attacks against civilian populations, defence and security forces, as well as State institutions, resulting in a large number of civilian and military victims, serious violations of human rights and the growing destabilisation of the region; strongly condemns the large-scale terrorist acts that recently occurred in Mali and Chad; Expresses its solidarity with the Governments and peoples of Mali, Chad and the entire Sahel; deplores the cross-border effects and the risk of this threat spreading to the whole African continent; Condemns any form of direct or indirect support provided to terrorist groups; and calls for the strengthening of regional and international cooperation in matters of peace and security, with respect for the sovereignty of the States concerned, in order to effectively fight terrorism, its root causes and its harmful consequences;
3. Expresses deep concern about the continuing violence and serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law committed by all parties in Sudan; Condemns targeting of Khartoum airport and other critical civilian infrastructures; reaffirms the Sudan's unity and territorial integrity; rejects any parallel authority or political structures; Calls upon both the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) to engage fully and in good faith in peace negotiations and to ensure unhindered humanitarian access;
4. Calls for enhanced Africa–EU cooperation on maritime security, protection of strategic sea lanes, combating piracy, illegal fishing and trafficking and promoting a sustainable blue economy;
5. Condemns external interference in internal affairs of Member States that fuels conflicts, including through arms transfers, mercenary deployment, illicit mining and illicit financial networks, all of which undermine the regions' sovereignty and contribute directly to mass atrocities; Calls for enacting end-user provisions and strengthening of Africa-EU security cooperation, including enhanced intelligence-sharing, operational coordination and targeted capacity-building to effectively counter terrorism, organised crime and destabilising external actors, all mercenary networks; Stresses the need to address the role of private military actors and foreign state interference in conflict zones, which undermine sovereignty, governance and long-term stability;
6. Expresses solidarity with all civilians and communities affected by the war in Ukraine, particularly displaced persons, refugees, women, children, and other vulnerable groups. Reiterates the urgent need to resolve the war through dialogue, diplomacy and peaceful means in line with the principles of the united nation charter and international laws, including the principle of peaceful settlements of disputes. The European Parliament reaffirms its position of condemning the Russian war of aggression against Ukraine;

7. Expresses deep concern about the ongoing crises in the Middle East, which are threatening to worsen global instability, with significant ripple effects on Africa and Europe's peace and security, including disruptions of trade routes and energy markets, food security, and socio-economic resilience across the continent; Calls for an urgent need for a negotiated dialogue and conflicts in the Middle East;
8. Calls for full implementation of peace agreements, including effective disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration, security sector reform, action against illegal exploitation of natural resources, and transitional justice and support for victims, including survivors of conflict-related sexual violence; Calls for survivor-centred support services, access to reparations and protection for women, human rights defenders, and local peacebuilders;
9. Calls for effective implementation of existing commitments and resolutions, including those adopted by the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly, through strengthening institutional cooperation and enhanced capacity building efforts;
10. Calls for a step-change in Africa-EU security cooperation, including intelligence-sharing, operational coordination and migration management, return and readmission cooperation, targeted capacity-building to effectively counter terrorism, radicalisation, organised crime, human trafficking and destabilising external actors' networks; Stresses the need to address the role of private military actors and foreign state interference in conflict zones, which undermine sovereignty, governance and long-term stability;
11. Stresses that joint peace and security initiatives should be guided by respect for international law, democratic principles, sovereignty, territorial integrity and accountable governance, and prioritise dialogue and peaceful conflict resolution; underlines the vital role of all stakeholders, including civil society, particularly women-led organisations, in negotiations aimed at achieving sustainable peace;
12. Encourages the increased involvement of regional parliamentary bodies in early warning, conflict prevention and peacebuilding processes, in complementarity with the national actions and regional organisations;
13. Expresses deep concern over rising debt vulnerabilities in Sub-Saharan, including high debt servicing costs and limited fiscal space, which risk undermining macroeconomic stability and long-term development;
14. Encourages stronger institutional linkages between the AU Peace and Security Council, Regional Economic Communities and relevant parliamentary structures to bolster conflict prevention, mediation and oversight;

15. Reaffirms the importance of parliamentary diplomacy, including through regular exchanges among regional and continental parliamentary institutions, as well as within the Africa–EU Parliamentary Assembly;
16. Recommends strengthened support for African-led peace operations, conflict prevention, mediation, stabilisation and post-conflict reconstruction, in full respect of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, including through strengthened coordination between relevant AU and EU financing instruments, with appropriate accountability;
17. Notes with concern the growing use of hybrid threats, including foreign information manipulation and interference, cybercrime and online hate speech; Calls for reinforced EU-Africa cooperation to counter these threats while fully upholding freedom of expression and media independence, professional and ethical exercise of such freedoms in accordance, at the same time abiding to responsible international standards and obligations;
18. Highlights the threat posed by all forms of violent extremism in undermining stability and democratic governance;
19. Stresses the importance of strengthening border management and security systems cooperation to address shared security challenges, in full respect of international humanitarian law;
20. Calls for equitable responsibility-sharing and sustained international support for refugee-hosting countries and communities;
21. Expresses deep concern about the situation in Cabo Delgado, the northern province of Mozambique, that has been the centre of a violent insurgency since 2017; Calls on regional actors to strengthen efforts to counter terrorism; Expresses solidarity with the people of Cabo Delgado;

II. Critical Minerals Partnerships

22. Stresses the need to avoid extractive partnerships that replicate dependency patterns and calls for a new model based on co-investment, industrialisation and shared value creation, including by increasing due diligence and traceability to ensure sustainable and responsible production of critical minerals;
23. Recommends that critical minerals partnerships be based on mutual benefit, transparency, and high environmental, social and governance standards, including respect for human rights, notably of women, children and workers;

24. Encourages the development of joint ACP–EU strategic partnerships on critical raw materials that prioritise value addition, industrialisation, technology transfer, skills development and infrastructure investment, in line with the development objectives of producer countries, as well as support for local manufacturing and research partnerships;
25. Recommends that Africa–EU cooperation on critical raw materials prioritise equitable partnerships that support local beneficiation, industrialisation and value addition within African countries, while promoting technology transfer, skills development, infrastructure investment and fair market access, in order to ensure sustainable economic benefits, employment creation and industrial growth from Africa’s natural resources, in line with the Africa Mining Vision and Agenda 2063;
26. Calls for the scaling up of private investment in local processing of mineral and natural resources, refining and manufacturing capacity in African countries, supporting regional and continental value chains, technology transfer and skills development, and avoiding over-reliance on raw material exports, including mandatory environmental restoration and rehabilitation measures for mining-affected areas;
27. Stresses the importance of a conflict-sensitive approach to mining in order to strengthen stability in resource-rich regions;
28. Calls for robust measures on traceability, anti-corruption, and environmental protection, as well as safeguarding the rights, welfare and dignity of workers and local communities, protecting their rights in the extractive areas; Ensures that exploitation of critical minerals contributes to sustainable development, social cohesion and long-term prosperity for present and future generations on both continent;
29. Calls for alignment between Africa-EU Critical Minerals partnerships with the Africa Mining Vision, the African Green Minerals Strategy and AfCFTA industrialisation objectives;
30. Calls for the establishment of a coordinated institutional framework within the OACPS-EU Partnership to support cooperation on critical raw materials, including the creation of knowledge-sharing platforms and common policy guidelines for sustainable and responsible resource management;
31. Calls for parliamentary oversight in the adoption and implementation of critical minerals partnerships in order to ensure inclusive processes with adequate scrutiny;

32. Recommends concerted AU–EU action to combat illicit financial flows linked to extractive industries, including capacity-building for relevant institutions;
33. Calls for the mobilisation of innovative financing mechanisms, including public and private investment, development finance and dedicated funds, to support all stages of the critical raw materials value chain, from extraction to processing and manufacturing;
34. Encourages joint Africa-EU investments through Global Europe in renewable energy projects for a sustainable future;
35. Commits to promote the sustainable development of value chains to enhance the capacity of local industries to participate in regional and global markets and to diversify and secure global supply chains, for instance, in the field of strategic and critical minerals. Reaffirms its support for regulatory changes to facilitate trade and investment, including through experience sharing. Financial Institutions, in particular the European Investment Bank (EIB), the African Development Bank (AfDB) and public development banks, agencies and similar bodies from Member States, are strategic implementing partners under Global Gateway;
36. Encourages clear transparency requirements and community development benchmarks in critical minerals partnerships, consistent with African ownership and responsible sourcing practices;
37. Invites the European Union and Africa partners to align critical raw materials cooperation with broader development frameworks, including industrialisation strategies, climate objectives and sustainable economic transformation;

III. Inclusive Agricultural Value Chains (Women’s Economic Empowerment)

38. Underlines the importance of building resilient partnerships that reduce strategic dependencies and strengthen economic sovereignty across both continents;
39. Calls for a stronger mobilisation of EU infrastructure financing as a key driver of human development, sustainable growth and competitiveness, including through instruments such as the Global Gateway; Stresses the need to leverage public funding to unlock private investment in agriculture, food security and nutrition, promotes climate-smart agriculture, drought resilience, irrigation expansion and sustainable water management, water resources, transport, energy and digital infrastructure;

40. Urges the EU to align its cooperation priorities with African agricultural producers and value-chain actors to foster mutually beneficial and environmentally sound partnerships;
41. Recommends that agricultural value chains be explicitly integrated into programming on sustainable economic development and food security under the Regional Protocol, including through Global Gateway Initiatives;
42. Encourages policies that safeguard food sovereignty, support smallholder farmers, and enhance regional food value chains;
43. Calls for prioritised support to women farmers, food processors and traders through access to finance, training, market access support and practical digital solutions tailored finance, extension services, training, market access support and digital solutions; Calls for measures to remove unjustified legal and administrative obstacles limiting women's access to land, financing, productive resources and formal markets, in line with national constitutions and legal systems; Calls for rural development programmes that prioritise local producers, especially women-led and youth-led initiatives, over imported or corporate-dominated supply chains;
44. Encourages the adoption of measures to strengthen women's role in value addition, entrepreneurship and agri-business, and to ensure that policies and investments are responsive to the needs and realities of women, particularly in rural areas;
45. Stresses the need to strengthen investment and technology partnerships in sustainable agriculture, including appropriate technology in irrigation systems through co-investment involving institutional investors and private sectors; Calls for the establishment of dedicated programmes to expand access to affordable irrigation systems, climate-smart agricultural technologies, water harvesting and sustainable farming solutions, particularly for women and smallholder farmers in rural and climate-vulnerable areas, digital extension services, agricultural technology innovation and youth-led agritech enterprises;
46. Calls for strengthened cooperation to ensure inclusive participation in international trade by addressing market access barriers affecting African agricultural producers, particularly women and smallholder farmers;

IV. Youth, Education and Mobility

47. Stresses that young people, in particular in Africa, must be placed at the heart of a renewed Africa–EU partnership;
48. Recommends that youth, education, skills and mobility, as well as tackling irregular migration and combatting human trafficking, be treated as priority areas in Africa-EU cooperation, through programming in the framework of the Africa Protocol;

49. Supports the development of a structured Africa–EU youth exchange framework; Calls for increased support to African universities, vocational training institutions and youth-led initiatives to strengthen skills, innovation and exchange, including mutual recognition of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) qualifications;
50. Underlines that strengthening people-to-people connections through programmes such as Erasmus+ is essential to foster mutual understanding and build lasting bonds; Calls for expansion of Erasmus+ and its international dimension, alongside Horizon Europe and the Intra-Africa Academic Mobility Scheme, to reach more European and African students and researchers;
51. Calls for well-targeted mobility schemes for students, apprentices, researchers, TVET learners and young entrepreneurs, including through university/TVET partnerships, academic exchanges and joint research programmes, and improved equitable access for African institutions; Underlines that such mobility schemes could provide real added value if they are targeted, focused on skills development and, where appropriate, linked to return, reintegration and benefit the needs of countries of origin;
52. Invites ACP and European Union Member States, as well as all relevant institutions, to establish an ACP-EU mechanism in order to facilitate the academic, scientific and professional mobility of young people with the aim of easing, harmonising and accelerating visa issuance procedures for students, researchers, teachers, doctoral candidates and young entrepreneurs; Encourages the establishing of a fast-track academic and scientific visa aiming to reduce, or even reimburse, administrative fees in cases of unjustified or disproportionate refusal; Encourages the strengthening university exchange programmes and balanced and reciprocal mobility between ACP countries and the European Union;
53. Calls for strengthened frameworks for mutual recognition of qualifications, credits and skills, building on the Addis Convention and relevant EU instruments; Encourages mobility partnerships that promote skills circulation, innovation transfer and opportunities for returning professionals;
54. Encourages the meaningful involvement of parliaments, and other stakeholders, including civil society and youth organisations, in bilateral and regional dialogues relevant to migration and mobility, including the Rabat and Khartoum Processes, to ensure that the voices of the people are heard, and thus identify more sustainable solutions, including support for digital entrepreneurship, innovation hubs, start-ups and cross-border digital trade;

55. Recommends expanding scholarship, training and youth academy initiatives, including vocational and technical education and training (TVET) partnerships, with a strong focus on skills, merit, employability and broad access for young people; Further calls for regular review and alignment of scholarship programmes with emerging labour market needs and technological advancements, including in artificial intelligence and other innovation-driven sectors; This shall include measures to remove barriers that disproportionately exclude young women and girls;
56. Calls for strengthened Africa–EU cooperation to facilitate youth access to affordable and inclusive financing mechanisms, including low-interest loans, microfinance schemes, start-up grants and blended finance initiatives, in order to promote youth-led entrepreneurship, support business start-ups and innovation and foster economic independence and job creation;
57. Encourages dedicated youth mobility windows and supporting measures, including digital learning, language training and scholarship portability, to widen participation and reduce barriers; Stresses the need to scale up legal and safe reciprocal channels between Africa and the EU;
58. Supports sport programmes as a tool for peace, particularly in conflict and fragile areas, to promote social cohesion, while including sport exchanges within programmes like Erasmus+ and invests in grassroots initiatives by funding local sports facilities and community projects;
59. Stresses the strategic importance of artificial intelligence for sustainable development, economic competitiveness and democratic resilience across both continents; Calls for strengthened Africa–EU cooperation on AI, including investment in digital infrastructure, youth skills development and research partnerships; emphasises the need to promote an innovation-friendly a human-centric, ethical and trustworthy approach to AI, including respect for intellectual property rights, cultural diversity and fair remuneration for creators and performers, avoiding unnecessary regulatory burdens while protecting grounded in fundamental rights, transparency and accountability; Stresses the importance of strengthening secure and resilient digital connectivity between Africa and Europe, including through investment in submarine cable infrastructure and terrestrial backbone networks, including in enhancing protection of such infrastructure;
60. Underlines that the development of resilient AI ecosystems requires secure, sustainable and mutually beneficial value chains, including in critical raw materials and energy; Encourages joint efforts to support innovation ecosystems, start-ups and regulatory frameworks that enable inclusive and responsible adoption of AI technologies;

V. Culture and Creative Industries

61. Recommends that culture and creative industries be clearly identified and operationalised as a priority area within implementation of the Regional Protocol; Calls for the convening of an OACPS–EU Meeting of Ministers of Culture to advance a coordinated framework for cooperation, including programmes on financing, capacity-building, market access and mobility for cultural and creative sectors;
62. Encourages cultural exchanges, co-productions and residency programmes between African and European artists, cultural operators and institutions, including lawful and simplified mobility pathways for cultural professionals;
63. Calls for support to cultural and creative entrepreneurs through improved access to finance, training, incubation, digital platforms, and fair remuneration;
64. Recognises the cultural and creative sectors as important drivers of economic development, innovation, regional cohesion, youth employment and peacebuilding; Calls for targeted support for cultural infrastructure, creative hubs and heritage-based enterprises, with particular emphasis on youth and women;
65. Encourages strengthened cooperation between cultural institutions on heritage protection and preservation and, where appropriate and in line with applicable frameworks, dialogue on the restitution and return of artefacts and cultural goods;
66. Encourages cultural initiatives and partnerships that respond to local needs, strengthen intercultural dialogue and mutual understanding, contribute to conflict prevention, reconciliation and social cohesion, counter foreign information manipulation while fostering critical thinking, and promote peace, stability and sustainable prosperity;
67. Invites consideration of an AU–EU Creative Industries Compact to support co-production, exchanges and residencies, strengthen intellectual property protection and expand access to digital distribution channels;

VI. Multilateralism

68. Reaffirms the shared commitment to multilateralism and the central role of the United Nations at the core of the rules-based international order;
69. Stresses the need for closer Africa–EU coordination in multilateral fora to defend international law, democratic principles and human rights, and to promote the full and consistent implementation of United Nations resolutions;

70. Stresses that a strong, inclusive and accountable multilateral system, capable of adapting to evolving global realities, remains essential to address global challenges and safeguard stability in an increasingly contested geopolitical environment;
71. Calls for a renewed and coordinated Africa–EU engagement to strengthen the effectiveness, legitimacy and representativeness of the UN system, including through meaningful progress on Security Council reform, including fairer representation for Africa in line with Africa’s common position; Expresses support for Africa and the EU in view of obtaining permanent representation on the UN Security Council;
72. Further calls for strengthened cooperation in advocating for reforms of the international financial architecture to better address the financing needs of African countries, including debt sustainability, access to climate finance, fairer trade arrangements and accelerated financing for the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals 2030;
73. Calls for renewed collective commitment to a strong, rules-based multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organisation, and urges all Members to refrain from unilateral trade measures that undermine its core principles of transparency, non-discrimination, and fairness;
74. Calls for accelerated reform of the international financial architecture to better reflect the realities and vulnerabilities of developing countries, particularly Small Island Developing States, facing acute climate and economic shocks;
75. Urges international financial institutions and development partners to operationalise the United Nations-adopted Multidimensional Vulnerability Index and integrate vulnerability-based criteria into concessional finance frameworks, ensuring equitable access to funding for the implementation of nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement and for building long-term climate resilience;
76. Highlights the growing challenge posed by authoritarian models and external interference in multilateral institutions and calls for coordinated Africa–EU action to defend democratic norms, transparency and accountability in global governance;
77. Welcomes the significant progress in the implementation of the Global Gateway Africa-Europe Investment Package in areas of mutual interest, reflecting our shared commitment to inclusive sustainable development; Stresses the importance of leveraging public and private funds to stimulate investments; Underlines that improving the investment and business climate across our continents remains key; Reaffirms its commitment to ensure the transformative impact of these investments;

78. Reaffirms our unwavering commitment to continued partnership and mutually beneficial investment in energy, transport, and digital infrastructure aligned with the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), Agenda 2063 and the Global Gateway to ensure secure, trusted and reliable connectivity within and between Africa and Europe;
79. Commit to continue supporting all African countries to develop, industrialise, diversify exports, and integrate into regional markets. We agree on the need to accelerate the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA);

VII. Implementation, Monitoring and Parliamentary Oversight

80. Stresses the important role that parliamentary diplomacy can play in building trust and supporting conflict prevention and resolution through the direct engagement of Members of Parliament; Underlines that parliamentary diplomacy provides an inclusive complement to traditional governmental diplomacy by effectively channelling citizens' perspectives; Calls for the strategic use of parliamentary forums, prior to OACPS Africa-EU Councils of Ministers to reinforce and complement intergovernmental efforts, with a view to ensuring more effective and sustainable outcomes;
81. Encourages national parliaments to domesticate and periodically review implementation of commitments under the Samoa Agreement through relevant parliamentary committees;
82. Calls for strong monitoring, reporting and evaluation mechanisms, including measurable indicators and disaggregated data (gender, age, etc.), to track implementation of the Regional Protocol of the Samoa Agreement across the priority areas identified in this Recommendation, including transparent reporting on EU-funded projects, anti-corruption safeguards, value-for-money assessments and the possibility to suspend or redirect funding in cases of misuse;
83. Calls upon all parties to proceed without delay to the ratification of the Samoa Agreement, recognising its importance in strengthening the Africa–EU partnership framework, advancing shared commitments to sustainable development, peace and security, and effective multilateral cooperation, and enabling the timely and full implementation of its provisions, accompanied by effective parliamentary oversight, for the benefit of all stakeholders;
84. Calls for strong monitoring, reporting and evaluation mechanisms, including measurable indicators and relevant demographic data where necessary, to track implementation of the Regional Protocol of the Samoa Agreement across the priority areas identified in this Recommendation;

85. Requests the Africa–EU Council of Ministers to include in its regular reports to the Africa-EU Parliamentary Assembly, a dedicated section on implementation of the Regional Protocol in these priority areas, including funding, programmes and results;
86. Requests the Council of Ministers to present to the Africa-EU Parliamentary Assembly at its next session a detailed follow-up on how this Recommendation has been considered, including measures adopted and planned to strengthen implementation;
87. Instructs the Co-Presidents of the Africa–EU Parliamentary Assembly to transmit this Recommendation to the OACPS–EU Council of Ministers, the European Commission, the European External Action Service, African Union institutions, and the governments of the African States and EU Member States.