



#Youth4Health

**Tirana 2022
Health and Well-being
Forum for Youth**

25–27 October 2022, Tirana, Albania

REPORT

Co-hosted in partnership with the Albanian Ministry of Health and Social Protection, the Albanian Office of the Minister of State for Youth and Children, the Municipality of Tirana and the United Nations Population Fund

Abstract

About 500 young people from 30 countries participated in the Youth4Health forum, the first WHO regional forum of its kind, along with almost 200 other delegates representing government, United Nations and civil society partners. The forum provided a space for young people to engage in dialogue on health and well-being issues that matter to them, including the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic and the design of the WHO Regional Office for Europe's standards for youth engagement. Participants agreed on a blueprint of follow-up actions which emphasize the need for the Regional Office to actively increase meaningful engagement with young people in the WHO European Region, to ensure their voices and perspectives are included in all areas of its work. This report summarizes the main outcomes and discussion of the forum.

Keywords

YOUNG ADULT, ADOLESCENT, COVID-19, CLIMATE CHANGE, MENTAL HEALTH

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Introduction

The world currently has the largest generation of young people in history. There are an estimated 1.8 billion young people in the world today, with over 332 million in the WHO European Region, which encompasses 53 Member States across Europe and central Asia. Although they represent diverse geographies and cultures, Member States face many of the same challenges when it comes to their health and well-being: the long-running COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on mental and physical health, socioeconomic disparities impacting on opportunities in life, the climate crisis impacting the survival of our entire planet and not least, obstacles to achieving full sexual and reproductive health and rights – particularly for the most excluded and marginalized populations. Yet, despite these challenges and more, young people know what they want and they are not shy to express their opinions, expectations and ambitions for themselves and the world around them.

Youth engagement is key to building a more inclusive and sustainable future for all. To embed youth voices and perspectives into all areas of the WHO Regional Office for Europe's work, including in the implementation of the European Programme of Work, 2020–2025 – “United Action for Better Health in Europe” (EPW)¹ the Regional Director of the WHO Regional Office for Europe, Dr Hans Henri P. Kluge, kickstarted the Youth4Health special initiative in 2021. The #Youth4Health – Tirana 2022 Health and Well-being Forum for Youth (Youth4Health forum) was convened as the first in-person youth forum of its kind by the Regional Office.

At the Youth4Health forum, participants agreed that the impact on future generations of present-day issues such as climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic cannot be neglected. Young people have been particularly affected during the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly those already in vulnerable situations, due to their stage of life and disruption to the social, educational, emotional, economic, employment and individual freedoms associated with this time.² It was echoed at the forum that to solve the health and well-being challenges of today we must mobilize all parts of society, including young people. Youth engagement is a vital tool to reflect on and address these issues.

1 European Programme of Work 2020-2025: United Action for Better Health. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2021 (<https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/339209>, accessed 17 January 2023).

2 Youth and COVID-19: response, recovery and resilience. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; 2020 (<https://www.oecd.org/coronavirus/policy-responses/youth-and-covid-19-response-recovery-and-resilience-c40e61c6/>, accessed 1 September 2022).



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Young people are optimistic and strong advocates for change. Policy-makers and leaders at the forum agreed that older generations may not understand the needs of young people and that the importance of providing opportunities that bring them and decision-makers together, such as at the Youth4Health forum, is crucial.

The WHO Regional Office for Europe in partnership with the Albanian Ministry of Health and Social Protection, the Albanian Office of the Minister of State for Youth and Children, the Municipality of Tirana and UNFPA invited young people from across the Region to participate in the inaugural Youth4Health forum, held in the 2022 European Youth Capital – Tirana, Albania. High-level representatives from each of the organizations participated across the three-day forum including: Ogerta Manastirliu, Minister of Health and Social Protection; Bora Muzhaqi, Minister of State for Youth and Children; Denada Seferi, Deputy Minister of Health; Erion Veliaj, Mayor of Tirana; Anuela Ristani, Deputy Mayor of Tirana; Fiona McCluney, United Nations Resident Coordinator, Albania; Dr Hans Henri P. Kluge, Regional Director of the WHO Regional Office for Europe; and Marta Diavolova, Regional Adviser, UNFPA. This forum provided young people with a platform and opportunity to collaborate and voice their concerns.

Several discussions in the forum highlighted the importance of creating more opportunities for young people to engage in decisions concerning their health and well-being; for example, on topics such as improving accessibility to health-care settings, mental health measures, increased awareness of the long-term consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, and sexual and reproductive health and rights. Youth participants at the forum demonstrated their willingness and determination to become partners in health decision-making across all sectors and levels.

The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic were echoed throughout the forum; it was one of the most pervasive of the many obstacles young people face when making decisions about their health and accessing health services. Some of the impacts voiced included an increase in feelings of anxiety and loneliness during the pandemic; post-COVID-19 conditions including long COVID; and socioeconomic impacts. The pandemic intensified and highlighted the many complex issues that young people face daily, amplifying the need for their prioritization on the agenda. Youth participants expressed the need for more empathy, inclusivity, safety, kindness and honesty in several different discussions, calling for a need to drastically change the way governments, schools, health-care systems and families react to the voiced concerns of young people.

As an outcome of the forum, participants agreed on a blueprint for follow-up actions (Box 1).



Tirana 2022 Youth4Health statement

Five actions to increase youth engagement in health decision-making

1. Advocating for young people in all their diversity to be partners in decisions concerning their health and well-being.
2. Removing barriers and promoting and advancing opportunities for meaningful engagement of young people in all areas and across all sectors.
3. Empowering those who are not often heard or seen (addressing intersecting inequalities) by actively seeking their participation, creating safe, youth-friendly spaces and using inclusive ways to ensure that everyone can share their opinions and experiences.
4. Creating spaces where intergenerational collaboration and conversations can take place and yield results.
5. Supporting the launch of a biennial youth health and well-being forum, as well as the WHO Regional Office for Europe's youth network at the 73rd session of the WHO Regional Committee for Europe, to include youth perspectives in all areas of WHO's work in Europe.

Five actions to improve youth health and well-being

1. Raising awareness of health and well-being issues that matter to and affect us all, particularly those related to young people and their futures.
2. Working together to promote and create healthy and sustainable environments that directly address current health and climate issues and risks.
3. Working together across sectors and disciplines to find innovative solutions to complex issues that affect us all; for example, the health effects of climate change or extended conflicts.
4. Putting into practice the lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic to become more resilient and better prepared for future crises, including combating the spread of harmful misinformation.
5. Collaborating to improve frameworks, systems, strategies and programmes in place for long-term, evidence-informed and people-centred health policies that can be adopted at all levels.

Key outcomes

**“ We should be in positions that can join in the decision-making. It's time.
Benedicte Molnes, 22, Norway**

At the start of the forum, speakers emphasized that the forum is the first step towards overcoming and addressing unfulfilled commitments promised by the health community to young people in the past. Speakers highlighted the need to reinvigorate the relationship between young people and the public health community (Fig. 1).

The following outlines the main outcomes of the sessions of the forum.

**“ Tomorrow is too late. We want to engage you today, and we want to hear your voices today.
Robb Butler, Executive Director, WHO Regional Office for Europe**

Fig. 1. Visual note of session: "Setting the scene"



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Youth engagement in decision-making

Throughout the Youth4Health forum, speakers highlighted the importance of involving young people in decision-making with the guiding principle that young people are not only the future but the present.

Panellists agreed that the collaboration of all stakeholders and actors from all levels of society, including with young people, creates the most impact on public health policy-making. One speaker highlighted an example of the influence of the Slovene youth organization No Excuse Slovenia which played a major role in supporting the preparation and adoption of the Restriction on the Use of Tobacco Products Act in 2017 in Slovenia. Through their efforts, thousands of young people were engaged through a peer-to-peer approach that enabled them to become active advocates for stricter tobacco control policy in Slovenia. This example demonstrates the important and powerful role young people play in advocacy and delivering and influencing health policy at the country level.

Dr Hans Henri P. Kluge, Regional Director of the WHO Regional Office for Europe, emphasized the essential role of young people in policy-making, the cruciality of "leaving no one behind", and affirmed WHO's role in working with Member States to address the concerns, wants and needs of young people. He reminded forum participants about thinking globally and acting locally to improve the health and well-being of all, and highlighted to national and subnational authorities and policy-makers that starting from a grassroots level with young people can lead to sustainable change, allowing them to engage in large roles that can contribute to societies and later continue to foster national relationships among countries.

Dr Kerstin Vesna Petrič, Chair, WHO Executive Board, voiced that the key to achieving good health and well-being among young people is through collaboration and cooperation and creating an enabling environment for them, with transparency to ensure accountability. Dr Petrič called on ministries to ensure sustainability, to make concrete agreements, and to consider the feedback and suggestions of young people at the forum in order to support them through financing, organization, mobilization and providing an enabling environment.

Establishing agreed standards for youth engagement in decision-making is crucial to the work of the WHO Regional Office for Europe. Participants discussed and prioritized standards for youth engagement (Fig. 2, Box 2). They identified three key standards for youth engagement:

1. **enabling environment**
2. **transformative leadership**
3. **informed choice.**

Fig. 2. Visual note of agreed standards for youth engagement



Prioritized standards for youth engagement at the WHO Regional Office for Europe explained

What is meant by an **enabling environment**?

- ▶ A safe environment for young people to participate and engage in.
- ▶ The removal of financial barriers and increase of remuneration to increase youth participation.
- ▶ Understanding among participants and language accessibility is increased through the support of interpretation, translation and alternative and augmentative communication options.
- ▶ Developmental and training courses are provided to enhance skill development for young people.

What is meant by **transformative leadership**?

- ▶ Cooperation among intergenerational groups respective of age, with a non-patriarchal concept.
- ▶ Experienced leadership that represents diverse backgrounds and upholds the values of the WHO Regional Office for Europe and youth engagement.
- ▶ Volunteer work and apprenticeships are considered when making leadership choices.

What is meant by **informed choice**?

- ▶ Bottom-up partnerships with young people are established.
- ▶ Reliable, fact-checked information for decision-making is provided.
- ▶ An increase green and sustainable versions of online and offline information.



It is very important to have [youth] standards but the most important part is the implementation of the standards.

Ana Mosiashvili, 29, Georgia

Youth participants also reflected on youth engagement in the Region and the work of the Regional Office with young people. Some of the key reflections included:

- ▶ Learning can be bilateral, emphasizing a horizontal partnership between young people and decision-makers.
- ▶ Decision-makers need to focus on gaps that currently remain in creating important progress for young people.
- ▶ There remain difficulties in low-income countries to organize support for young people from decision-makers, alongside a lack of financial support and no or limited organizational structures in place to ensure their voices are heard. Young people called for confirmation of action, accountability and encouragement from adults who hold positions of power.
- ▶ Young people should be involved in processes from the beginning until the end and there should be proper follow-up and accountability measures in place.
- ▶ The most important part of this process and the forum overall is the implementation of the standards decided upon by youth participants.

The other standards that were deemed important by young people in youth engagement on health and well-being issues, and that young people agreed should be reflected in the Terms of Reference for the WHO Regional Office for Europe youth network included:

Transparency

- ▶ Include young people in all aspects of health and well-being decision-making.
- ▶ Ensure open communication through accessible documents and digital media platforms, for example open documents, websites and social media accounts.
- ▶ Establish mechanisms between young people and policy-makers that offer opportunities for young people to be a part of decision-making, for example through youth councils, working groups, internships and professional opportunities.

Sustainability

- ▶ Provide youth-empowerment education in schools.

Accountability

- ▶ Establish reporting and feedback mechanisms.
- ▶ Be honest about gaps and mistakes in order to improve.
- ▶ There should be accountability for commitments made between young people and decision-makers, for example, the WHO Regional Office for Europe should be accountable for the commitments made in the outcome statement created at the Youth4Health Forum.

Inclusivity

- ▶ Understand similarities and differences and the difference between diversity and inclusivity.
- ▶ Provide a platform for those with quiet voices.
- ▶ Increase accessibility of opportunities, including by providing documents in languages outside of official United Nations languages, sign language, translation and interpretation.



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Youth and mental health

Youth participants discussed and requested changes from decision-makers and organizations in power to support the mental health of young people (Fig. 3).

Fig. 3. Changes young participants request from decision-makers and organizations in power to support the mental health of young people

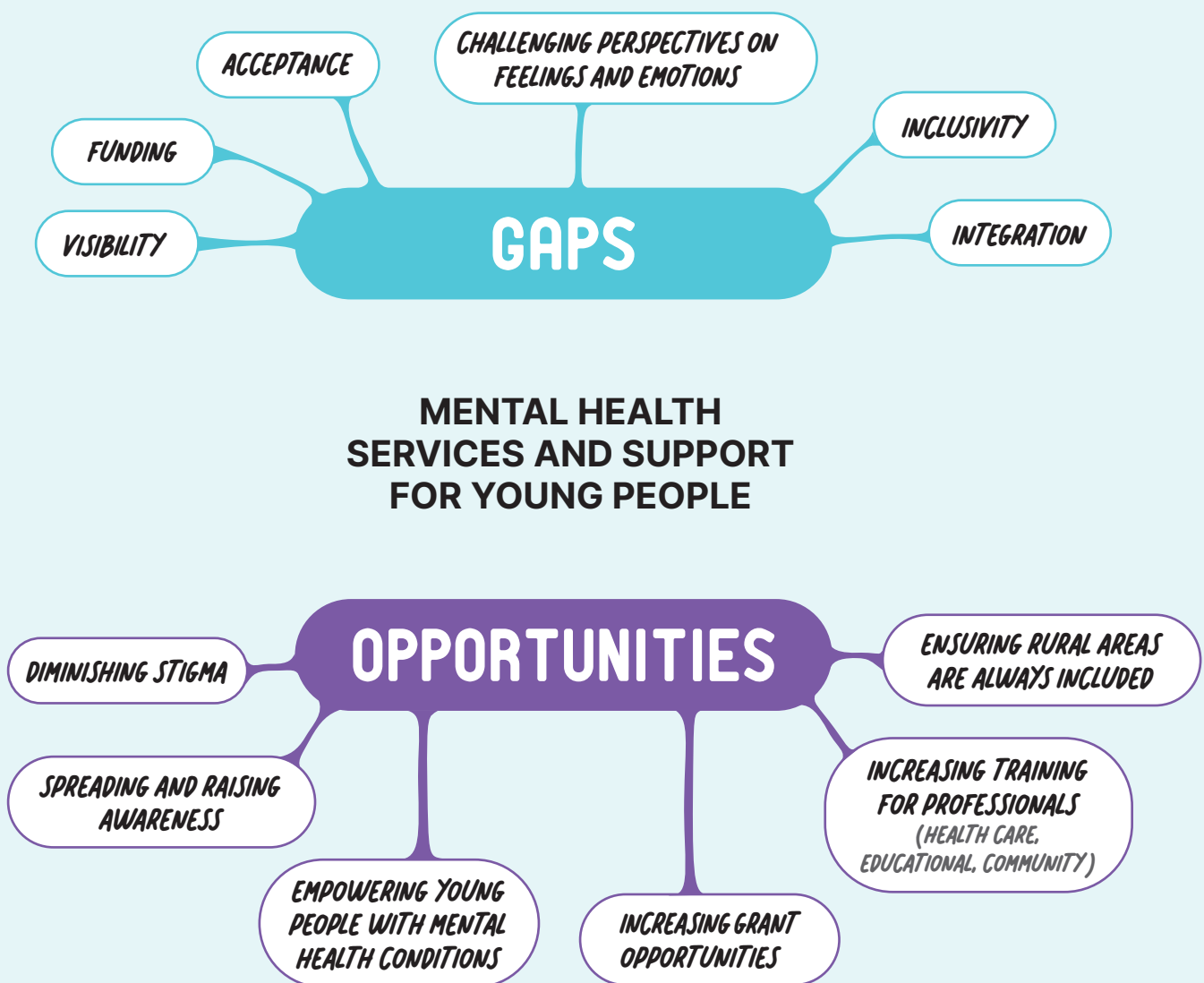


Youth participants called for “spaces for change” to support mental health by improving and considering these **factors**:

- ▶ prioritization and support for mental health
- ▶ privacy
- ▶ an inclusive approach
- ▶ diminishing stereotypes
- ▶ protection of children from harmful trauma
- ▶ creating a safe and open space and opportunity for talking and listening.

Youth participants discussed the gaps and opportunities in mental health services and support for young people (Fig. 4).

Fig. 4. Gaps and opportunities in mental health services and support for young people



Participants suggested to mitigate the mental health challenges faced by young people during the pandemic by increasing:

- ▶ community-based social events
- ▶ financial support from government
- ▶ availability and access to mental health support.

Preparedness for the next pandemic

Youth representatives and experts discussed the importance of youth participation in preparedness activities for future pandemics. They highlighted the importance of mental health support as a form of preparedness for future pandemics. An example was reviewed; an online platform created during the pandemic that provides mental health support for young people in Albania, called “You are not alone” (Nuk je vetem). Health literacy for young people was also talked about; specifically, that good health literacy skills enable young people to seek the right information about health services and can prevent the spread of misinformation.

Concerns of fear for the future were shared among youth participants, highlighting the need for young people to be listened to and given opportunity to make change, now more than ever.

Experts agreed, and provided advice concerning how youth involvement in preparedness for the next pandemic is imperative and can help current decision- and policy-makers to shape the global architecture and outcomes of future emergency preparedness, including through ensuring that good science continues to prevail.

Risk communication and young people

Youth participants analysed the impacts of COVID-19 on young people, including poor mental health and increased loneliness, social isolation and distancing from others. Young people identified that the prevention measures implemented by governments were often not targeted for young audiences, including in areas such as transportation, health services and leisure spaces.



Dissemination of public health information through several avenues, such as educational campaigns, social media, digital influencers and community participation and advocacy were leading examples of how the youth participants aim to engage communities through public health crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

When asked what health authorities could do to empower young people for emergency preparedness, youth participants highlighted the following:

- ▶ investment and development in health literacy and education programmes;
- ▶ supporting verification reporting and fact-checking initiatives and projects to help counter misinformation and disinformation; and
- ▶ planning and supporting youth involvement at all levels in the health sector.

To turn these suggestions into action, youth participants requested health authorities implement the following measures:

- ▶ improvement of health education and literacy curricula in high schools;
- ▶ investment in public health promotion structures and specialists;
- ▶ support and improved delivery of youth public health information; and
- ▶ “clean up the mess!” – youth participants referred to this as a lack of sufficient financial resources and organizational structure and support to provide health education and health literacy.

Fake news, misinformation, health literacy

The discussion of misinformation and health literacy highlighted the need to continue to strengthen digital literacy to combat misinformation and disinformation campaigns. Youth participants gathered ideas and summarized previous knowledge about misinformation, fake news, how to identify credible sources and from whom and why misinformation is disseminated.

Facilitators introduced credible resources that youth participants could utilize to seek credible information, such as HealthBuddy³ and the WHO social media accounts as two examples.

Youth participants requested that the WHO Regional Office for Europe should aim to involve young people in fighting misinformation and disinformation through the following strategies:

- ▶ involvement of young people in decision-making (from the beginning);
- ▶ establishing youth consultation groups and ambassador programmes in school systems focusing on infodemic (false or misleading information) response;
- ▶ provision of adequate training and toolkits for tackling infodemics in local contexts;
- ▶ seeking more information about underprivileged young people through frontline service providers;
- ▶ monetary incentives; and
- ▶ implementing round-table discussions and open dialogue through the WHO social media platforms that are accessible to anyone, particularly young people and are not limited to public health professionals.

3 HealthBuddy [website]. Geneva: UNICEF Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia, Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2022 (<https://healthbuddy.plus/index>, accessed 17 January 2023).

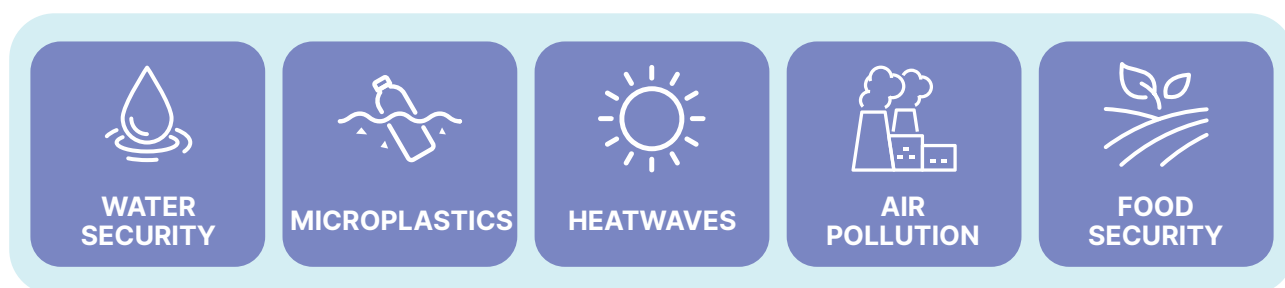
Youth participants suggested the following measures for individuals and organizations to support young people in battling infodemics in physical and digital environments:

- ▶ evidence-based sharing, fact-checking and peer reviewing
- ▶ assisting in spreading messages from trustworthy and evidence-informed resources
- ▶ advocacy
- ▶ building skills in critical thinking
- ▶ aiming to reach young communities.

Climate change and health

Youth participants discussed and assigned priorities to the top climate change impacts (Fig. 5).

Fig. 5. Top impacts of climate change agreed upon by youth participants



Facilitators drew connections between the climate change issues and how those issues directly affect health, well-being and socioeconomic outcomes. Noncommunicable diseases, cardiovascular diseases, malnutrition, food insecurity, and diarrhoeal and vector-borne diseases were among some of the major health outcomes associated with climate change identified by the participants.

Participants also discussed channels of communication that can bring awareness to climate change issues, which included:

- ▶ advocacy campaigns
- ▶ forums for young people
- ▶ social media
- ▶ leadership from policy- and decision-makers.

Digitalization to improve the health of young people

Digital health was explored in a panel session, with concepts of e-health, artificial intelligence, big data and robotics as components of health and digital health care. With a focus on digitalization throughout COVID-19, digitalization has major impacts on youth health; for example, by increasing and improving access to health services and care.

The WHO Regional Office for Europe through its Regional digital health action plan for the WHO European Region 2023–2020 aims to scale up digital transformations and advancing digital health literacy for improved health, including for young people.



One youth panellist illustrated how technology can empower and make a transformative difference in the life of a young person living with a disability by improving access to health care and resources. Examples such as smartphone applications, speech-to-text recognition, online peer support and dissemination of information online were deemed simple, yet assistive and transformative.

Other youth participants involved in the panel noted that digitalization also significantly helped LGBTIQ+ communities with the increased availability of online mental health services and privacy.

Refugee and migrant health from a digital health perspective

This workshop session explored the issues that refugees and migrants face daily and how digital solutions can improve the health of young people within refugee and migrant populations.

One major issue identified is that refugee and migrant populations are often not fully visible in data, as data are not disaggregated. This, therefore, calls for a need to strengthen policies to move towards inclusivity, including in the gathering of data and building digital solutions.

Participants discussed that refugee and migrant populations are a heterogeneous group and many differences exist within the Region. Many participants could relate as they themselves had lived abroad. A youth representative spoke about his personal experience as a refugee and the difficulties and challenges he faced, including language barriers and mental health issues.

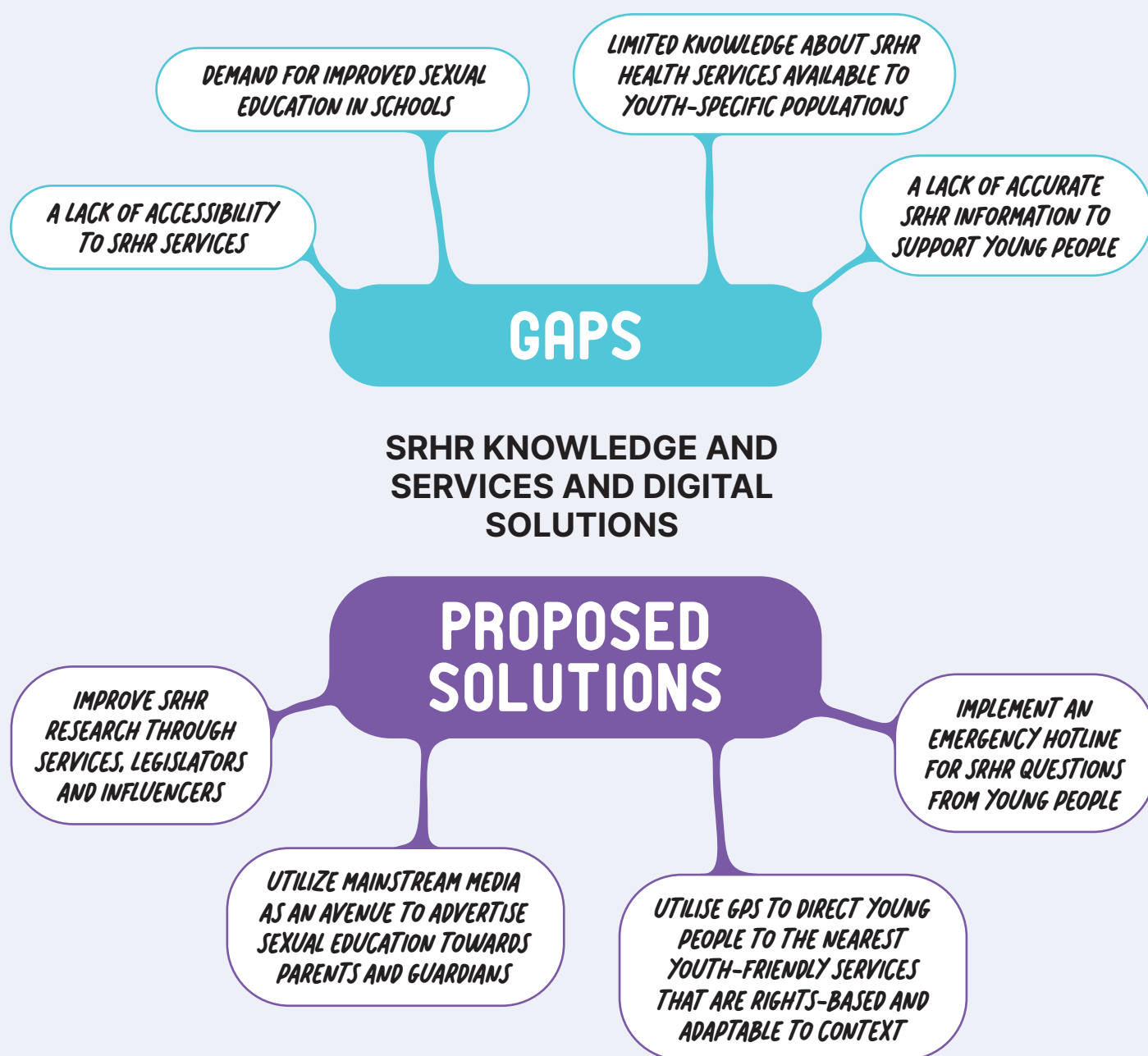
As one example, youth participants discussed the potential of a universal health card that would enable access to services across the whole Region (similar to the health card that is used in the European Union). Another youth participant gave the example of a private sector app that gives an easily accessible overview of all health information needed. The app exemplified how new technology can also raise new issues on data protection and privacy.

Understanding that refugees and migrants do not enjoy the same access to health and social services and benefits, participants in this workshop called for the need to provide them with proper resources, increased engagement, and promotion of the usage of digital technologies for health improvement.

Sexual and reproductive health and rights from a digital health perspective

The utilization of digitalization to improve sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) was discussed among youth participants, highlighting several gaps that need to be addressed and potential solutions (Fig. 6).

Fig. 6. Gaps in SRHR knowledge and services and digital solutions



Sexual and reproductive health and rights

The key question discussed in the SRHR panel session was how to improve access to inclusive sexual and reproductive health services for young people in the Region.

A youth participant shared that in Kazakhstan, one measure implemented to increase access across all health and mental health services for young people was to reduce the permitted age to attend SRHR services without permission from parents to 16 years.

Panellists and youth participants in the audience also discussed the need for reforms to health care related to gender identity. This also extended to the need for more focus on transgender identities and an increase in those services across the entire WHO European Region.

In workshop sessions, young people participated in discussions surrounding how organizations, institutions and governments at national and subnational levels could deliver and meaningfully engage with young people's SRHR. Suggestions included:

- ▶ training for service providers in SRHR;
- ▶ education systems to have mandatory and comprehensive SRHR education courses/curricula;
- ▶ encouraging families, religious leaders and health personnel within youth-friendly health services to openly discuss SRHR;
- ▶ youth representatives in government settings to act as SRHR ambassadors; and
- ▶ creating a youth-focused SRHR strategy collaboratively with youth stakeholders.

Youth participants advocated for the utilization of a multisectoral, human-rights-based approach for comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education and reproductive rights.



Healthcare inclusivity

Listening to young people and their needs is one of the most decisive factors in the conversation on health-care inclusivity. Messages highlighted by youth participants included:

- ▶ the crucial importance of being highly informed about disabilities in the health-care field, particularly as they relate to and affect young people;
- ▶ encouraging young people to be informed early on about mental health, social justice and human rights and to advocate for them to be integrated within all health-care contexts; and
- ▶ the fact that health care is not easily accessible to young people, and until the gender gap in health care is addressed, young people will continue to face barriers when seeking to achieve equal access.

Disability and inclusivity

Youth participants recommended the following for improving inclusivity for disability within health-care settings:

- ▶ health-care professionals should undertake mandatory training so they can best help young people with disabilities;
- ▶ including patience in all forms of care; empathy is something that young people deem as essential;
- ▶ the involvement of young people in decision-making in order to inform infrastructure and policies that are inclusive;
- ▶ that every health professional should be flexible so as to make themselves available; and
- ▶ ensuring that young people living with disabilities have self-determination over their health care, decisions concerning their health and well-being, and in choosing and setting their own life goals.

What is next for youth engagement within the WHO Regional Office for Europe?

The Regional Office announced three key commitments to ensure that engagement with young people will continue and that outcomes of the forum will be translated into impactful action.

1. The Regional Office will invest in more engagement opportunities for young people to shape the Youth4Health network, which will help strengthen youth inclusion at the regional and national level. The network will be launched at the next (2023) Regional Committee in Almaty, Kazakhstan.
2. The Regional Office will weave Youth4Health into existing regional initiatives, such as the Pan-European Mental Health Coalition, to give network members exposure as to how WHO and its Member States work.
3. The Regional Office will organize biennial youth health and well-being forums to bring together young people, public health experts and decision-makers to create a platform for direct exchange.

Youth engagement and youth health and well-being issues will remain high on the agenda for the WHO Regional Office for Europe.

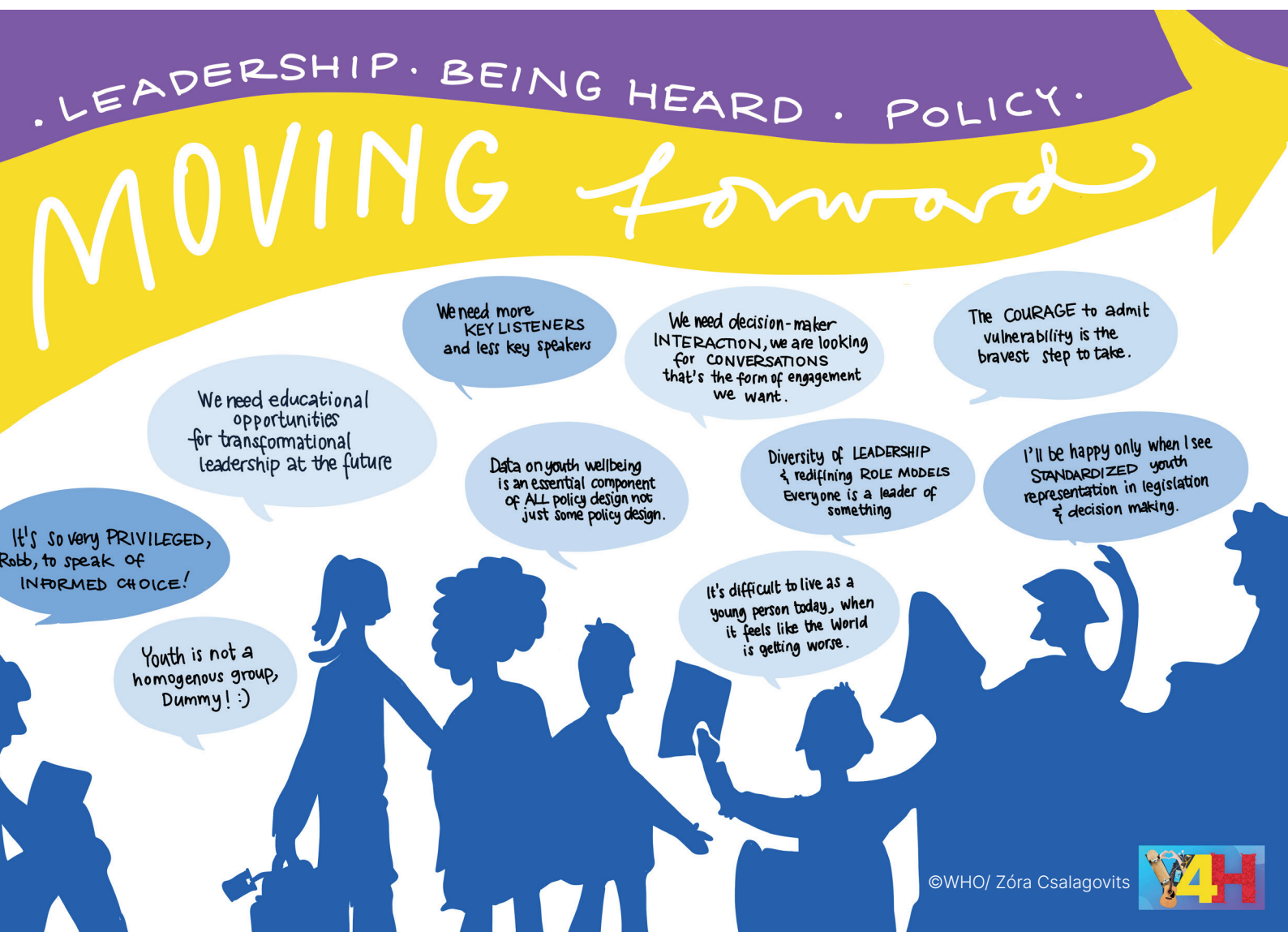


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In the final session, youth participants were invited to provide key messages and closing reflections from the forum. A wide variety of ideas were recorded, highlighting the extent to which previously unheard voices became audible. These included:

- ▶ a demand for change, reiterating that action needs to be taken promptly to involve young people in health and well-being decision-making;
- ▶ the request that governments and national stakeholders must learn to listen, and to act, on the perspectives and ideas of young people;
- ▶ inviting policy-makers and governments to engage in open dialogue with young people to identify impactful issues, to jointly address them, and to ensure that innovative solutions are developed to respond to such problems;
- ▶ providing opportunities for collaborations that could improve current framework strategies in place;
- ▶ considering the current climate crisis and its impact on future generations of young people, and exploring how to create a future that is sustainable and green for all alongside them; and
- ▶ creating spaces for youth representatives in legislation across international governments.

Fig. 7. Visual note “Voices of young people participants at the Youth4Health Forum”



Rajhi Rakipi, Albanian Youth representative and Katja Čič, International Youth Health Organization, presented the final forum outcome statement (see Box 2 and outcome statement) that had been agreed by the youth participants. Ms Čič closed the forum, outlining the expectations set for the future on behalf of the youth participants; declaring that the outcome statement will be “a living, breathing, document and it will keep expanding in the WHO European Region”.

Outcome statement



#Youth4Health

Tirana 2022 Health and Well-being Forum for Youth
25–27 October 2022, Tirana, Albania

We, participants of the #Youth4Health Tirana 2022 Health and Well-being Forum for Youth, outline the following commitments.

Youth engagement and intergenerational collaboration

- Advocating for **young people in all their diversity to be partners in decisions** concerning their health and well-being.
- Removing barriers, promoting and advancing opportunities for **meaningful engagement of young people in all areas and across all sectors**.
- **Empowering those who are not often heard or seen (addressing intersecting inequalities)** by actively seeking their participation, creating safe, youth-friendly spaces and using inclusive ways to ensure that everyone can share their opinions and experiences.
- Creating spaces where **intergenerational collaboration** and conversations can take place and yield results.
- Supporting the launch of **WHO/Europe's youth network** at the 73rd session of the WHO Regional Committee for Europe, to include youth perspectives in all areas of WHO/Europe's work, as well as a biennial youth health and well-being forum.

Improving youth health and well-being

- **Raising awareness of health and well-being issues** that matter to and affect us all; particularly those related to young people and their futures.
- Working together to promote and create **healthy and sustainable environments** that directly address current health and climate issues and risks.
- **Working together across sectors and disciplines** to find innovative solutions to complex issues that affect us all; for example, issues such as the health effects of climate change or extended conflicts.
- **Putting into practice the lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic:** to become more resilient and better prepared for future crises, including combating the spread of harmful misinformation.
- Collaborating to improve frameworks, systems, strategies and programs in place for **long-term, evidence-informed and people-centred health policies** that can be adopted at all levels.

