AllonBoard
THE ROAD TO DEMOCRACY

Funded by the European Union

COLLABORATION FRAMEWORK

Version 1.0 · March 2026 · For collective adoption at the Transnational Launch Event, Lisbon

9 Partners	74 Municipalities	24 Months
7 EU Member States	engaged across Europe	January 2026 – December 2027

How to use this document

This Framework was drafted by the Coordinator (CML) and presented at the Transnational Launch Event in Lisbon on 26–27 March 2026. It was refined during the Day 2 co-creation workshop with all consortium partners, youth and migrant delegates.

The final agreed version was adopted collectively at the close of Day 2. It is now the binding reference document for how AllonBoard operates — both internally among partners and externally in relation to the young people and migrants at the heart of this project.

Fields marked [TO BE REVIEWED ANNUALLY] should be revisited at each interim review (Month 12 and Month 24) in light of experience.

Preamble

The AllonBoard Collaboration Framework is the shared governance document of the AllonBoard consortium. It translates the values and commitments of nine partner organisations — spanning Portugal, Italy, Spain, Slovakia, Croatia, Germany, and Sweden — into a practical guide for how we work together and, above all, how we work with the young people and migrants this project exists to serve.

This Framework rests on a fundamental recognition: the AllonBoard project is not about delivering activities to youth and migrants. It is about building the conditions in which youth and migrants can become active co-creators of democratic life in their communities. This distinction shapes everything — from how we recruit participants to how we respond when their feedback tells us something is not working.

The Framework is organised around five pillars. The first two deal with who we are and how we work together as a consortium. The remaining three deal with the question that matters most: how we actually build relationships with the communities we exist to serve, how we open up real civic space for them, and how we make sure what we build does not disappear when the project ends.

1	**Shared Values & Commitments**	*What we collectively stand for — the ethical compass of AllonBoard*

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2	**Consortium Coordination**	*How nine organisations in seven countries function as a coherent team*
3	**Building Relationships with Communities**	*How partners establish genuine trust with youth and migrant communities before, during and after activities*
4	**Meaningful Participation in Practice**	*How we ensure youth and migrants are co-designers and co-evaluators, not just attendees*
5	**Local Civic Ecosystems & Legacy**	*How local activities connect to project-wide outputs and build sustainable change in municipalities*

PILLAR 1 — SHARED VALUES & COMMITMENTS

These are the values that inform every activity, every recruitment decision, every communication, and every relationship with participants. They are not aspirational slogans — they are operational commitments that can be observed and evaluated.

1.1 Core Values

- Democratic participation — Every person, regardless of origin, age, or background, has the right and the capacity to participate in shaping the decisions that affect their life. Our activities are designed to make this participation real and consequential, not symbolic or ceremonial.
- Inclusion by design — Inclusion is built into the methodology, the recruitment processes, the facilitation methods, and the evaluation criteria of every Work Package. It is not achieved by inviting marginalised people into existing structures — it requires redesigning those structures around their realities.
- Youth and migrant agency — The people this project serves are not objects of our activities. They are co-designers, co-facilitators, and co-evaluators. Their feedback shapes what we do. Their withdrawal from a process is information, not failure.
- Intercultural respect — No single national model is imposed on others. Partners adapt shared methodologies to their cultural and institutional contexts, and bring that diversity into the consortium as a resource, not a complication.
- Transparency and mutual accountability — Partners are open about progress, challenges, and risks. No partner surprises another with bad news at the last moment. Problems are shared early so the consortium can solve them together.
- Non-extractive relationship — We do not extract participation from communities for reporting purposes. Every activity must offer something genuinely valuable to the participants themselves — not only to the project's outputs.

1.2 Commitments to Participants

Each partner commits individually to the following in relation to youth and migrant participants in their country:

- Participants will be informed clearly — in accessible language and, where necessary, in their own language — about the purpose of every activity, what will be done with their input, and how to withdraw consent without consequence.
- Participation is voluntary. No incentive structure creates coercive pressure to attend. No participant will face negative consequences for declining to engage or for withdrawing after having agreed.
- Feedback loops are closed. After every activity, participants are told what was done with their input and how it influenced what follows. This is not optional — it is a condition of meaningful participation.

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- GDPR compliance is maintained for all data collected from participants, in line with each partner's national implementation of EU data protection law. Participants are not asked to share personal data beyond what is strictly necessary.
- Safe spaces — physical and virtual — are prioritised. Facilitators are trained in intercultural sensitivity and inclusive dialogue. Online platforms include real-time moderation and mechanisms for confidential reporting.

1.3 Commitments Among Partners

- Each partner acts in good faith in all interactions with other consortium members.
- No partner takes unilateral decisions that affect the work or reputation of another partner without prior consultation.
- Disagreements are managed through the process set out in Pillar 2 before escalating to formal procedures.
- Each partner acknowledges the contributions of all other partners in public communications and publications.
- Partners support each other proactively — particularly smaller or less experienced partners — in meeting their WP obligations.

PILLAR 2 — CONSORTIUM COORDINATION

This pillar defines how the consortium operates day to day. It establishes the rhythms of communication, decision-making, and reporting that allow nine organisations in seven countries to function as a coherent team.

2.1 Governance Structure

- The Coordinator (CML) is responsible for overall project management, liaison with EACEA, consolidation of reports, financial oversight, and hosting the Digital Collaboration Space. CML chairs all consortium meetings and holds the casting vote in the event of a deadlock. CML's coordination tasks are non-delegable.
- Work Package Leads are each responsible for the quality and timeliness of their WP's activities and deliverable, and for coordinating input from contributing partners.
- The Full Consortium makes decisions collectively on all matters that affect the direction, scope, or reputation of the project. Decisions are made by consensus wherever possible.

2.2 Communication Rhythm

Monthly check-in	Asynchronous RAG status update from each WP lead to the Digital Collaboration Space. Due on the last Friday of each month.
Quarterly consortium call	60-minute online meeting chaired by CML. Agenda circulated 5 working days in advance. Minutes published within 3 working days. All partners expected to attend or send a named representative.
WP coordination calls	Ad hoc, organised by the WP lead. Minimum: once before and once after each major activity.
Urgent communication	For RED-status issues, CML will convene an emergency call within 5 working days of the issue being flagged.
Digital Collaboration Space	Primary repository for all project documents. All partners have full read/write access. All documents must follow the naming convention: [PARTNER]_[WP]_[Type]_[YYYYMMDD].

2.3 Decision-Making Protocol

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- Routine operational decisions (scheduling, minor activity adaptations within a WP) — WP lead decides unilaterally and informs the consortium via the Digital Collaboration Space.
- Decisions affecting two or more partners, or the overall project plan — WP lead or Coordinator circulates a proposal with a 5-working-day response window. Silence equals consent. Any objection triggers a discussion call.
- Decisions requiring a formal amendment to the Grant Agreement — full consortium agreement required before submission to EACEA. These include changes to WP scope, budget allocation, partner composition, or project duration.

2.4 Risk Escalation

🟢 GREEN	🟡 AMBER / 🔴 RED — Response
On track — proceeding as planned	No immediate action required. Include update in monthly check-in.
Minor delays or issues flagged; action plan in place	WP lead proposes mitigation. CML monitors. Next quarterly call includes standing item.
Significant risk — consortium discussion required within 5 working days	Partner notifies CML by email within 24h. CML convenes emergency call. Response documented in Digital Collaboration Space.

PILLAR 3 — BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS WITH COMMUNITIES

This pillar is the operational heart of the AllonBoard Framework. It defines how each partner organisation builds genuine, sustained relationships with youth and migrant communities — not for the duration of a single event, but across the full 24-month project lifecycle.

The distinction between attendance and relationship is not rhetorical. It determines whether the project creates real civic change or merely produces participant counts. EACEA will evaluate not just whether people attended activities, but whether their involvement was meaningful. More importantly, the communities we serve will judge the project by whether it respected their time, listened to their voices, and changed something as a result.

The core principle

AllonBoard participants are not a resource the project draws on. They are the reason the project exists. Every partner organisation must be able to answer this question before any activity: what does this person gain from participating today that they would not have without AllonBoard?

3.1 Know Your Communities Before You Recruit Them

Recruitment that works begins months before any activity. Partners are expected to have — or to actively build — genuine relationships with youth and migrant communities in their territory before inviting anyone to an AllonBoard event.

3.1.1 Who we are reaching

Youth (18–30) — with priority to those from rural, migrant, NEET, or otherwise marginalised backgrounds who are least likely to be reached by standard civic engagement channels. Youth who are already active in youth councils or civic organisations are valuable contributors; they should not, however, be the only participants.

Migrants and new residents — including both recent arrivals and long-settled residents with migrant backgrounds, who face civic exclusion through legal barriers, language gaps, cultural non-recognition, or simple lack of pathways into local governance. The project specifically targets

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young migrants, recognising that this group faces compounded exclusion tied to both age and migration status.

Local civic actors and municipal officials (TG3) — not as passive recipients of project outputs, but as active participants in redesigning how their institutions engage with youth and migrants. Their willingness to change institutional practices is a precondition for long-term impact.

3.1.2 What "knowing your communities" means in practice

- Before the first activity in your country, conduct at least one scoping conversation with community organisations, migrant support networks, or youth groups who work with your target participants. Document what you learned and share it with the consortium.
- Identify the specific barriers that prevent your target groups from participating in civic life in your national and local context — including language, transport, digital access, working hours, legal status, childcare, and cultural barriers. These are not background information: they must shape how you design each activity.
- Do not rely exclusively on existing networks. If your organisation already works primarily with well-connected youth or established migrant associations, make a deliberate effort to reach those who are not yet engaged.
- Map the civic infrastructure that exists in your territory — youth councils, migrant advisory boards, neighbourhood platforms — and identify where AllonBoard activities can connect to, complement, or strengthen these existing structures rather than creating parallel ones.

3.2 Differentiated Engagement Pathways

Youth and migrants face different barriers to participation and require different approaches. Treating these groups as interchangeable produces activities that work poorly for both.

Engaging Youth (18–30)	Engaging Migrants and New Residents
Address institutional distrust directly: explain clearly what AllonBoard is not (a government programme, a data collection exercise, a one-off consultation)	Build trust through organisations that migrants already trust — community associations, religious institutions, social services, migrant-led organisations — before approaching individuals directly
Use digital tools as a gateway, not a barrier: design preparatory sessions for those with lower digital literacy before WP2, WP3, WP4, and WP8	Address language access as a non-negotiable: key materials and facilitation must be available in participants' languages, not only in the national language
Schedule activities outside working hours and in accessible locations; address transport barriers with advance planning and where possible with financial support	Address legal and documentation anxiety: participants must not be required to share personal documentation; make clear that participation has no immigration implications
Involve youth from the start in designing activities — not only in attending them: this is the difference between tokenism and agency	Acknowledge and counteract the double exclusion faced by young migrant women, who face barriers tied to both gender expectations and migration status
Offer pathways to continue after the event — the project's mentoring model, storytelling lab, and civic ambassador programme are designed for this	Position migrants as civic actors and knowledge-holders, not as subjects of integration policy: they bring civic experience and community knowledge that is valuable to the whole consortium

3.3 Recruitment Standards

Recruitment is where the quality of participation is determined. Poor recruitment — extracting participants from existing networks at the last moment — produces poor participation, which produces poor evidence and poor impact.

- Recruitment must begin at least 4 weeks before each activity. For complex activities such as simulations (WP2, WP4, WP8), at least 6 weeks of preparatory engagement is required.

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- For every in-person transnational activity, each partner is responsible for recruiting and preparing at least their minimum allocation (see WP participation table in section 4.2). Partners must not rely on recruiting at the last moment.
- Where possible, co-design recruitment materials with youth and migrant representatives from your networks. Materials designed by and for the communities being recruited are more effective than materials designed by institutions about those communities.
- Conduct at least one preparatory session (online or in-person) before any simulation or complex activity. Participants who understand what they are being asked to do, and why, participate more fully and more honestly.
- Gender balance — a minimum of 40% of any gender across all participant groups — is a hard requirement, not a target. Partners who are unable to meet this threshold must notify the coordinator and propose a concrete corrective action before the activity takes place. Gender balance data must be verified and reported for every completed activity within 5 working days of its conclusion. Partners are reminded to cross-check their WP2 participant data against this threshold now, as online events with large and open recruitment pools are particularly susceptible to gender imbalance.
- Territorial diversity within each national group — include both urban and rural participants where possible, recognising that civic exclusion in rural areas is a specific and persistent challenge identified in the project's needs analysis.

3.4 Preparation and Onboarding

Participants who understand the project's purpose, feel welcomed, and know what is expected of them participate more meaningfully and are more likely to remain engaged across multiple WPs.

- Before every activity, provide participants with a brief, accessible information note covering: what AllonBoard is, what this specific activity involves, what will be done with their contributions, their right to withdraw, and who to contact if they have questions or concerns.
- Conduct preparatory sessions for complex or digitally intensive activities. These sessions are not optional: they are the difference between a participant who can engage substantively and one who spends the activity trying to understand the platform.
- Facilitators must be trained in inclusive facilitation, intercultural communication, and gender-sensitive practice before leading AllonBoard activities. This is a condition of quality delivery, not an aspiration.
- Online activities must be designed with the assumption that some participants will have limited digital confidence. Step-by-step guidance, mobile-accessible formats, and human facilitation support are mandatory for WP2, WP3, WP4, WP5, WP8, WP10, WP12, WP13, and WP18.

PILLAR 4 — MEANINGFUL PARTICIPATION IN PRACTICE

AllonBoard defines meaningful participation as participation that is informed, active, consequential, and continuous. This pillar operationalises what each of these four qualities means in practice, and what partners must do to achieve them.

4.1 The Four Qualities of Meaningful Participation

Quality	What it means	How we verify it
Informed	Participants know why they are there, what the activity is, and what will happen with their contribution before it begins.	*Pre-activity information note distributed. Facilitator intro covers purpose and consent. Post-activity survey (external) Q.A1 confirms understanding.*
Active	Participants speak, contribute, co-design, or give feedback — not only receive information.	*Observation notes document speaking time, group contributions. Post-activity*

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	No activity counts as engaging a participant if they attended only a ceremonial or passive component.	*survey (external) Q.B1–B4 measures perceived engagement.*
Consequential	Something changes as a result of participants' contributions. This is the most demanding quality and the most important. Outputs from activities are visibly shaped by what participants said and did.	*WP lead documents how participant input shaped the deliverable. Consortium staff survey Q.C2 asks: what changed because of what participants contributed?*
Continuous	Participation is not a one-off transaction. Participants are invited to stay engaged across the project, receive updates on what was done with their input, and are supported to deepen their involvement over time.	*Participant tracking register logs engagement across WPs. Partners report returning participants in monthly RAG updates.*

4.2 Participation Minimums by Work Package

The table below consolidates the participation targets from the Grant Agreement (Annex 1) into a single shared reference. These are minimums. Exceeding them is encouraged and should be reported.

WP	Activity	Format / Location	Minimum	Key requirement
WP1	Transnational Launch	In-person · Lisbon	76 total	Min. 3 youth/migrant per partner; gender balance ≥40%
WP2	Civic Digital Twin	Online	~200 total	Min. 15 youth/migrant per partner; preparatory session required
WP3	AI Civic Foresight Lab	Online	~200 total	20–30 per partner; rural/migrant priority
WP4	Virtual Policy Lab	Online	~200 total	Rural and migrant youth priority
WP5	Mentorship Activation	Online	~200 total	Youth-led mentoring blueprints per country
WP6	Local Mentor Training	In-person · 7 countries	~130 total	1 lab per country; mentors, youth workers, civic facilitators
WP7	Civic Mentors Exchange	In-person · Italy	~100 total	Min. 3 per partner; intercultural mentor network
WP8	Virtual Civic Innovation Labs	Online	~105 total	~15 per partner; civic tool pilots
WP9	Civic Design Lab	In-person · Croatia	~125 total	10–15 per partner; civic prototyping
WP10	Online EU Dialogue Forum	Online	~200 total	Youth and migrant voices in EU policy dialogue
WP11	European Hackathon	In-person · Slovakia	100 total	Min. 4 per partner; civic innovation pitches
WP12	From Learners to Leaders	Online	~200 total	Full mentorship pathway completion
WP13	Strategic Mentorship Summit	Online	~200 total	Senior civic mentors + municipal officials
WP14	Mentoring Exchange & Showcase	In-person · Germany	~150 total	Min. 4 per partner; 4 countries represented
WP15	Migrant Storytelling Lab	In-person · Sweden	~126 total	Migrant youth as storytellers and media producers
WP16	Civic Ambassadors Workshop	In-person · Croatia	~125 total	2–3 civic ambassadors per partner; Charter co-drafting
WP17	Intercultural Civic Festival	In-person · Sweden	150 total	Min. 4 per partner; artistic and civic expression

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WP18	Virtual Exchange & Policy Lab	Online	~200 total	Mentoring best-practices co-creation
WP19	National Policy Forums	In-person · 7 countries	~20 per country	1 forum per country; Charter endorsement
WP20	Blueprints for Belonging	In-person · Spain	76 total	3–4 per partner; replicable model co-creation

4.3 Closing the Feedback Loop

Closing the feedback loop is the most frequently neglected element of participation in EU-funded projects, and the most important for building trust. Participants who are asked for their input and then hear nothing will not return, and will tell others not to engage.

- After every AllonBoard activity, the WP lead must communicate back to participants — within 15 working days — what was heard, what was done with it, and what happens next. This can be a brief written summary, a short video message, or a follow-up session. For large-scale online events (WP2, WP3, WP4, WP8, WP10, WP12, WP13, WP18), a brief written summary distributed via the EU Rural Pact Community Group platform is the minimum accepted format.
- Where participants' input led to a change in the activity design or project approach, this must be named explicitly: "We changed X because you told us Y." This is how trust is built.
- Where participants' input could not be acted on — for example because of constraints in the Grant Agreement — participants must be told why, honestly. Silence or vague responses are more damaging than an honest explanation of constraints.
- The post-activity survey exports (both consortium staff and external participant forms) are uploaded to the WP Evidence Folder within 5 working days. IGOT aggregates these quarterly and shares a brief with the full consortium. WP leads are expected to discuss and act on the findings before their next activity.

4.4 Participant Tracking and Reporting

- Each partner maintains a participant register for every activity, capturing: anonymised ID or name, age group, gender, migrant background (yes/no), country of origin, urban/rural profile, and WP/activity attended.
- This register feeds directly into IGOT's monitoring framework and the periodic reports to EACEA. A standardised template is provided by IGOT and CML in the Digital Collaboration Space (04_Monitoring_Evaluation). This template must be distributed to all partners and confirmed as operational before the start of WP3 (Month 5). Partners who have not yet received the template should contact IGOT directly.
- Partners report participant totals in their monthly RAG update. Any WP where the gender balance target falls below 40% for any gender must include a corrective action note.
- Personal data in registers must be anonymised before uploading to any shared folder. Originals are retained by the partner organisation for at least 5 years after final payment, in line with GDPR and the Grant Agreement.

PILLAR 5 — LOCAL CIVIC ECOSYSTEMS & LEGACY

AllonBoard is not a project that delivers activities and then leaves. It is designed to change how partner organisations and their municipalities engage with youth and migrants — permanently. This pillar defines how local work connects to the project's transnational logic, and what each partner must do to ensure that impact continues after Month 24.

5.1 Embedding Activities in Local Civic Infrastructure

The most durable AllonBoard activities are those that are not invented for the project — they are grafted onto existing civic structures. Every partner is expected to identify, before the first activity in

their country, at least one existing local structure through which AllonBoard can operate or to which AllonBoard outputs will be connected.

- Existing youth councils, migrant advisory boards, neighbourhood forums, or municipal participation platforms are the primary candidates. AllonBoard activities should feed into these structures — not create parallel ones that disappear at project end.
- Where such structures do not exist, AllonBoard activities should be used to demonstrate the case for creating them. The Blueprints for Belonging model (WP20) and the National Policy Forums (WP19) are specifically designed for this purpose.
- Municipal actors (TG3) must be present in AllonBoard activities — not as observers, but as participants who are expected to listen, respond, and change their practices as a result. Their involvement is a condition of sustainable impact, not an optional add-on.
- Local adaptations of shared methodologies must be documented and shared on the Digital Collaboration Space. They become inputs for the Civic Innovation Toolkit and the Blueprints for Belonging model — which means what partners learn locally strengthens what the whole project produces.

5.2 The Project Logic: How Work Packages Build on Each Other

AllonBoard follows a three-phase logic. Understanding these connections is essential — activities are not independent events, they are steps in a cumulative process.

Phase 1 · M1–8
Foundation
WP1–WP5
Establish the consortium. Build civic literacy. Engage the first large cohorts of youth and migrants through digital tools and the launch event. Output: a shared participant network and first civic learning outputs.

Phase 2 · M8–16
Capacity Building
WP6–WP13
Develop the mentoring ecosystem. Train local mentors. Connect mentors across Europe. Deepen participants' civic skills through labs, hackathons, and leadership programmes. Output: trained mentor network, validated toolkits, growing cohort of civic leaders.

Phase 3 · M16–24
Consolidation & Legacy
WP14–WP20
Showcase outcomes. Co-create policy tools. Hold national forums. Produce the replicable civic engagement model. Output: Youth & Migrant Civic Inclusion Charter, Blueprints for Belonging, Sustainability Roadmap.

Key output linkages that partners must be aware of:

- The Youth Civic Policy Brief (WP4) informs the simulation scripts and thematic focus of WP8.
- The Mentorship Blueprints (WP5) are the methodological foundation for the Local Mentor Training Labs (WP6).
- The Civic Mentoring Toolkit is drafted during WP6, tested and validated in WP7, deployed in WP12, and consolidated in WP18.
- The Civic Design Lab prototypes (WP9) and Hackathon proposals (WP11) feed into the Civic Innovation Toolkit finalised in WP8 and WP12.
- The draft Youth & Migrant Civic Inclusion Charter (WP16) is refined through the National Forums (WP19) and formally adopted at the end of the project.
- The Blueprints for Belonging model (WP20) synthesises all methodologies tested across the project into a replicable framework for municipalities.

5.3 Sustainability Commitments

Each partner commits to at least two of the following sustainability actions in the 12 months following the end of the project. Specific commitments are recorded in each partner's individual Accession to this Framework (see Annex II), which must be signed and returned to CML by Month 3. Accessions received after Month 3 will be treated as a compliance risk in the project's monitoring framework.

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1. Integrating at least one AllonBoard tool or methodology into the partner's regular programming (e.g. civic digital twin simulations in youth workshops, civic mentoring in local authority youth services, storytelling formats in intercultural education).
2. Formally presenting the Youth & Migrant Civic Inclusion Charter to local and national decision-makers and advocating for its adoption as a reference document for local governance.
3. Maintaining the participant communities developed during the project through the online platform, local networks, or ongoing mentoring relationships — with at least one follow-up activity in the 12 months post-project.
4. Contributing to the transnational AllonBoard alumni network — sharing updates, participating in follow-up webinars, and supporting the replication of project tools in other municipalities or countries.
5. Pursuing complementary funding (Erasmus+, ESF+, Interreg, AMIF, or national funds) to continue or scale activities piloted under AllonBoard, using the project's evidence base and the Blueprints for Belonging model as the foundation for new applications.

Sustainability is a condition of success, not a bonus

EACEA will assess the long-term sustainability of AllonBoard as part of its final evaluation. The Grant Agreement explicitly requires that at least 15 municipalities formally adopt one or more project components after the project ends. Partners who do not take post-project sustainability seriously risk undermining the project's overall evaluation outcome.

ANNEX — WP LEAD RESPONSIBILITIES & CONTACTS

Each Work Package Lead commits to: delivering the WP on time and to the quality standard described in the Grant Agreement (Annex 1); producing the WP deliverable; flagging risks or delays to CML as soon as they are identified; coordinating input from contributing partners; updating the RAG status monthly; and distributing post-activity survey links to all team members and external participants at every activity.

WP	Title	Lead	Period	Format
WP1	Transnational Launch & Civic Networking	**CML**	M1–M3	In-person
WP2	Civic Digital Twin Simulation	**RIBERA**	M4	Online
WP3	AI Civic Foresight Lab	**T&D**	M5	Online
WP4	Virtual Policy Lab for Youth	**MSCA**	M6	Online
WP5	Youth Mentorship Activation Lab	**VUS**	M6–M9	Online
WP6	Local Mentor Training Labs	**SG**	M7–M9	In-person
WP7	European Civic Mentors Exchange	**SG**	M7–M9	In-person
WP8	Virtual Civic Innovation Labs	**T&D**	M9–M12	Online
WP9	Civic Design Lab	**VUS**	M9–M12	In-person
WP10	Online EU Dialogue Forum	**MSCA**	M12	Online
WP11	European Civic Hackathon	**VPMS**	M10	In-person
WP12	From Learners to Leaders	**MSCA**	M13–M15	Online
WP13	Strategic Mentorship Summit	**IGOT**	M16–M18	Online
WP14	Transnational Mentoring Exchange	**CHANCE**	M19–M21	In-person
WP15	Migrant Storytelling Lab	**T&D**	M20	In-person
WP16	Civic Ambassadors Workshop	**VPMS**	M20–M22	In-person
WP17	European Intercultural Civic Festival	**T&D**	M21	In-person

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WP18	Virtual Exchange & Policy Lab	**RIBERA**	M21	Online
WP19	National Policy & Sustainability Forums	**IGOT**	M22–M24	In-person
WP20	Blueprints for Belonging	**RIBERA**	M22–M23	In-person

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