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THIS ACTION IS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

ANNEX 5

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the multiannual action plan in favour of Sub-Saharan Africa for 2022-2024 Part 1

Action Document for the “European Support for Transitional Justice in Africa”

MULTIANNUAL PLAN

This document constitutes the annual work programme in the sense of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation, and action plans in the sense of Article 23(2) of NDICI-Global Europe Regulation.

1 SYNOPSIS

1.1 Action Summary Table

1. Title CRIS/OPSYS business reference Basic Act	European Support for Transitional Justice in Africa CRIS number: NDICI AFRICA/2021/43672 OPSYS business reference: ACT-60577 Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (<u>NDICI-Global Europe</u>)
2. Team Europe Initiative	No
3. Zone benefiting from the action	African Union. The action will benefit Sub-Saharan African countries. Several Southern Neighbourhood countries (Libya and Tunisia) could also benefit from the action, in view of their ongoing/foreseen transitional justice processes and of the continental nature of the African Union and the African Union Transitional Justice Policy.
4. Programming document	Multi-Annual Indicative Programme for Sub-Saharan Africa.
5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives / expected results	Priority 2 “Governance, Peace and Security, Culture”. <u>Specific objective 1</u> : “Promote democratic governance, equality, the rule of law, the respect for human rights and international humanitarian law in Africa, and the engagement and inclusive participation of African citizens.” <i>Result 1.1</i> : Continental and regional frameworks for democratic governance, the rule of law, human rights, accountability, and inclusive and equal societies are strengthened and implemented.
PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION	
6. Priority Area(s), sectors	Priority area 2: Governance, Peace and Security, Culture DAC code 151 Government & Civil Society-general DAC code 152 Conflict, Peace & Security

7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Main SDG (1 only): - Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions. Other significant SDGs: - Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals. - Goal 5: Gender Equality.			
8 a) DAC code(s)	DAC code 151 Government & Civil Society-general – 80% DAC code 152 Conflict, Peace & Security – 20%			
8 b) Main Delivery Channel @	21000 International NGO			
9. Targets	<input type="checkbox"/> Migration <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender <input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Governance			
10. Markers (from DAC form)	General policy objective @	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Disaster Risk Reduction @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Inclusion of persons with Disabilities @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Nutrition @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Biological diversity @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	11. Internal markers and Tags:	Policy objectives	Not targeted	Significant objective
Digitalisation @ Tags: digital connectivity digital governance digital entrepreneurship job creation		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

	digital skills/literacy digital services		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Connectivity @ Tags: transport people2people energy digital connectivity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Migration @ (methodology for tagging under development)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reduction of Inequalities (methodology for marker and tagging under development)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUDGET INFORMATION				
12. Amounts concerned	Budget line(s) (article, item): West Africa BGUE-B2022-14.020120-C1-INTPA: EUR 1 750 000 East and Central Africa BGUE-B2022-14.020121-C1-INTPA : 1 750 000 Southern Africa and Indian Ocean BGUE-B2022-14.020122-C1-INTPA : 1 500 000 Total estimated cost: EUR 5 000 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 5 000 000			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION				
13. Type of financing	Direct management through: - Grants			

1.2 Summary of the Action

Transitional justice (TJ) is a relatively new discipline that relates to judicial and non-judicial processes and mechanisms by which societies deal with mass human rights and international humanitarian law (IHL) violations and abuses. As national governments and regional organisations adopt related policy frameworks, TJ becomes more institutional and is being mainstreamed in larger human rights, conflict prevention and forced or arbitrary displacement, peacebuilding and democratisation policies. Several African countries have already initiated some forms of TJ after episodes of violence (such as Nigeria, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic, or Zimbabwe) but need further support to implement those policies or operate TJ mechanisms in order to stabilize. Others are still entrenched in conflicts or try to emerge out of them (Libya, Sudan, Somali etc.) and have yet to design reconciliation and reparation policies as well as transitional mechanisms. As for the current turbulences in Mali, Ethiopia, Chad and Guinea, they further underscore the urgency to invest more in this area of work.

The purpose of this action is to support the domestication and implementation of the African Union Transitional Justice Policy (AUTJP)¹, whose development took place over eight years by means of extensive consultations with

¹[https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/36541-doc-](https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/36541-doc-au_tj_policy_eng_web.pdf#:~:text=This%20Transitional%20Justice%20Policy%20%28TJP%29%20is%20conceived%20as,sustainable%20peace%2C%20justice%2C%20reconciliation%2C%20social%20cohesion%20and%20healing.)

[au_tj_policy_eng_web.pdf#:~:text=This%20Transitional%20Justice%20Policy%20%28TJP%29%20is%20conceived%20as,sustainable%20peace%2C%20justice%2C%20reconciliation%2C%20social%20cohesion%20and%20healing.](https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/36541-doc-au_tj_policy_eng_web.pdf#:~:text=This%20Transitional%20Justice%20Policy%20%28TJP%29%20is%20conceived%20as,sustainable%20peace%2C%20justice%2C%20reconciliation%2C%20social%20cohesion%20and%20healing.)

a wide number of policy and human rights professionals as well as representatives from academia, CSOs, youth and women groups. It was adopted by the African Union (AU) General Assembly in February 2019. The subsequently developed Roadmap for the implementation of the AUTJP was then adopted in May 2020².

The EU was the first regional organisation to adopt a dedicated policy framework on TJ in November 2015³. The EU's and AU's policies on TJ have sufficient common ground to deepen their partnership in this field. The topic was discussed during the recent rounds of the EU – AU Human Rights Dialogue (2019, 2020, 2021), and one of its outcomes was precisely to hold a joint expert workshop on promoting the AUTJP in Africa, which ultimately took place in early October 2021.

This action will support the operationalisation of key elements of the AUTJP and its Roadmap, adequately addressing gender-based violence and providing technical assistance to key AU organs, Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and some AU Member States to design and operate tailored gender sensitive TJ mechanisms in specific post-conflict contexts. It shall also support research and knowledge production and management efforts related to TJ in Africa and contribute to the popularisation of the AUTJP and its monitoring by involving civil society actors.

This action will be implemented via a direct grant to a consortium of European-based and African organisations with specialised expertise in TJ and existing operational collaboration on TJ with the AU, some RECs and AU member states. The envisaged consortium could include the International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ), the African Transitional Justice Legacy Fund (ATJLF), and the Center for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSVR), as well as additional research centres and specialised agencies notably among African francophone NGOs.

This action responds to the EU policy priorities as set out in the Global Strategy for the EU's Foreign and Security Policy⁴, the Joint Communication "Towards a comprehensive strategy with Africa"⁵ adopted in March 2020, the EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy 2020-2024⁶ (and in particular its section 1.6. 'Closing the accountability gap, fighting impunity and supporting transitional justice'), and the EU Gender Action Plan III⁷ (GAP III). Moreover, it will respond to the future Youth Action Plan⁸. It is aligned with priority 2 "Governance, Peace and Security, Culture" of the Sub-Saharan - Regional Multiannual Indicative Programme 2020-2027 and specifically refers to 1.1 ("Continental and regional frameworks for democratic governance, the rule of law, human rights, accountability, and inclusive and equal societies are strengthened and implemented")⁹. Besides, it contributes to SGGs 16 (governance, including access to justice for all), 5 (gender equality), and 17 (partnerships for the Goals).

2 RATIONALE

2.1 Context

Despite socio-economic and political progress in Africa in the last two decades, significant challenges continue to stand in the way of African countries achieving sustainable peace and leveraging the full potential of the continent's abundance of resources. Past and recurring domestic and regional conflicts throughout the continent are recognized by the Assembly of the AU as a major challenge to the continents' further socio-economic development. For societies which have experienced conflict and massive human rights and international humanitarian law violations, sustainable development and peace will be more attainable if justice for past violations is pursued. TJ provides an adaptable framework under constraints of scale and fragility to find nuanced, effective, innovative, and context-specific responses to an expanding scope of rights violations and situations as well as obstacles to justice.

² [Roadmap for the Implementation of the African Union Transitional Justice Policy | African Union \(au.int\)](#)

³ Council conclusions on EU's support to transitional justice adopting the EU's Policy Framework on support to transitional justice 16.11.2015: <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-13576-2015-INIT/en/pdf>.

⁴ [A Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy | EEAS Website \(europa.eu\)](#)

⁵ [communication-eu-africa-strategy-join-2020-4-final_en.pdf \(europa.eu\)](#)

⁶ [EUR-Lex - 52020JC0005 - EN - EUR-Lex \(europa.eu\)](#)

⁷ [join-2020-17-final_en.pdf \(europa.eu\)](#)

⁸ [Youth Action Plan – involving young people in EU external action \(europa.eu\)](#)

⁹ [mip-2021-c2021-9373-sub-saharan-africa-annex_en.pdf \(europa.eu\)](#)

When TJ implemented in a holistic and participatory manner, TJ processes can contribute to reinforcing gender equality, foster trust in the state and among citizens, respect for rule of law and human rights and set the stage for a more inclusive and democratic societies while preventing recurrence of violations. A deficit in democratic governance is one of the structural root causes of conflicts and underdevelopment in Africa identified by the AU. Moved by the experiences of wars and conflicts in the 1990s, national, regional and continental institutions have developed judicial and non-judicial mechanisms to deal with political violence and the legacies of conflict.

TJ models include truth and reconciliation commissions, legal and traditional mechanisms, reparations and security sector reform. Within these, many gender-related issues need to be adequately highlighted, including addressing high levels of gender-based violence during conflict and recognising the roles that women play beyond that of victim. It is crucial to examine how gender inequalities underpin much of the violence taking place.

In 2019, the 32nd Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the AU adopted the African Union Transitional Justice Policy (AUTJP), which is inspired by African values, lessons learned, best practices, and related norms, as well as the AU's determination to promote accountability and eradicate impunity. The policy is aimed at providing AU member states with a continent-wide guide on effective and credible TJ processes that will help them achieve sustainable peace, justice, reconciliation, social cohesion, and healing as well as promote security, human rights, respect for international humanitarian law, and an end to impunity. Crucially, the policy seeks to contribute to the realization of Aspiration 3 of the African Union Agenda 2063 for "an Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law", Aspiration 4 "a peaceful and secured Africa" and Aspiration 6 "people-driven development, especially women and youth".

The AUTJP contains strategic proposals for an African approach to designing, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating TJ processes in AU member states based on fundamental principles and indicative elements of transitional justice. The responsibility for its implementation falls with various actors such as Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and AU organs as well as AU member states, non-state actors (NSAs), including civil society organisations (CSOs) as primary implementers at the national level. Notably, the AUTJP encourages the design and implementation of transitional justice measures to address root causes of conflicts, legacies of violence and gender and human rights and international humanitarian law violations, gaps in democratic and good governance, and developmental challenges in Africa. Acknowledging the gap that exists between development and implementation, the AU Commission (AUC) has developed a roadmap with concrete steps and interventions to support AU member states and RECs to implement the AUTJP in a timely, coordinated, and effective fashion. The roadmap prioritizes technical expertise, innovation, research and knowledge generation, partnerships, and multi-stakeholder cooperation in the implementation of the policy.

Several African countries have already initiated some forms of TJ after episodes of violence (such as Nigeria, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic, or Zimbabwe) but need further support to implement those policies or operate TJ mechanisms in order to stabilize. Others are still entrenched in conflicts or try to emerge out of them (Libya, Sudan, Somalia, etc.) and have yet to design reconciliation and reparation policies as well as transitional mechanisms. As for the current turbulences in Mali, Ethiopia, Chad and Guinea, they further underscore the urgency to invest more in this area of work. The AUC has already managed to take a number of steps toward implementing the Roadmap. It deployed a few needs assessment missions in some AUMS, prepared practical guidelines for implementing the policy (expected to be validated in 2022), and provided training to youth on TJ which led to the creation of a related youth platform.

By supporting the implementation of the AUTJP as a continental framework providing guidance to AU member states emerging from violent conflict or repressive regimes on the design of reconciliation and reparation policies and establishment of adequate transitional mechanisms, this action intends to bear impact on human rights, respect for international humanitarian law, conflict prevention, peacebuilding and democratisation policies at large in Africa. As such, it pursues post conflict stabilisation objectives, rooted in the promotion and protection of human rights, and fosters a democratic culture based on respect for the rule of law and for social equality considered as a factor of resilience. It encourages the structured engagement of women and youth via the dedicated continental TJ platforms.

This action thus complements other existing EU support to the African Governance Architecture (AGA) notably via the provision of substantial financial and technical assistance to five AU organs involved in the promotion and protection of human rights and democratic governance, and to the Department for Political Affairs, Peace and Security at the AUC, whose recently restructured division in charge of conflict prevention and governance hosts the AGA secretariat and leads on transitional justice policy setting and implementation. More generally, the EUR

25 million AGA support project promotes institutional strengthening and coordination as well as citizens' engagement at continental level among AU organs.

2.2 Problem Analysis

The development of the AUTJP took place over eight years by means of extensive consultations with a wide number of policy and human rights professionals as well as representatives from academia, civil society organisations (CSOs), youth and women groups. It was adopted by the AU General Assembly in February 2019. The subsequently developed Roadmap for the implementation of the AUTJP was then adopted in May 2020. Yet, while the adoption of the AUTJP constitutes an essential milestones in tackling the legacy of conflict and human rights and international humanitarian law violations, promoting redress for victims and restoring their dignity, and preventing the recurrence of conflict and human rights abuses on the African continent, its efficacy lies in the ability of the AU member states and RECs to implement it.

A number of AU member states, such as the Gambia, have utilized the AUTJP to frame their TJ process and have received technical assistance from the AU and other organisation with expertise in TJ. More countries such as Mali, South Sudan, Sudan, Libya, and Zimbabwe have requested the assistance of the AUC in the implementation of their TJ processes drawing from the AUTJP. The number of requests from state and non-state actors is likely to increase over the next years according to the AUC's ongoing needs assessment in Chad, Mali and South Sudan, and as violent conflicts have only increased in duration, number, and ferocity and have led to waves of displacement which have drained resources and caused domestic instability. Moreover, the global pandemic, caused by the spread of COVID-19 has put peace and democracy under threat, upended systems, and exposed social, political, and economic problems rooted in historical inequality, exclusion, and injustices.

In this context, one of the outcomes of the annual AU-EU Dialogue on Human Rights was precisely to hold a joint dedicated workshop on promoting the AUTJP in Africa. Initially envisaged for 2019, it could however only be organised in early October 2021 with the support of Belgium, and was titled "Building blocks for regional cooperation on TJ". This action shall support the implementation of the AU Roadmap focusing on the following three specific areas: 1) the provision of technical assistance and expertise to AU member states, 2) research and knowledge production and management, and 3) support for civil society engagement in TJ process.

The AUTJP points indeed stresses the importance of providing technical assistance to relevant AU member states to help them uphold and protect the rights of their citizens, to address violations of international humanitarian law, human rights, women rights, and criminal law, and to provide redress to victims through responsive, gender-sensitive, and context-specific TJ initiatives. So far, the AUC has received requests for technical and financial support from South Sudan, Sudan, the Gambia, Mali, Liberia, Ethiopia, Chad, Libya, and Lesotho. With the support of MacArthur Foundation via the African Transitional Justice Legacy Fund (ATJLF), two experts are being seconded for this purpose, one in Addis Ababa and one in Sudan also covering Libya. Additional external assistance would allow the AUC to answers more requests from its Member States and thus to contribute to the design and implementation of domestic TJ strategies and mechanisms and generally reinforce related institutional capacities.

Also, despite a wealth of knowledge and resources available on TJ across Africa, the documentation of comparative experience and connection across contexts remains comparatively light. TJ practitioners, and notably AUC officials, concur on the need to devote more efforts to research and to document lessons learned and best practices, and to contribute to foster exchanges among peers working on TJ in Africa. For this purpose, this action shall be implemented via a direct grant to a consortium made of some of the most active ones reputable and active specialised agencies with demonstrated on-going engagement alongside the AU, to capitalise on their experience and engage them and other partners in the production of complementary authoritative research on a range of emerging TJ themes. Besides, the effectiveness and sustainability of TJ processes largely depend upon their transparency and inclusiveness. Civil Society actors, including women's organizations, local community-based organizations (CBOs) representing minority or interests of persons living in vulnerable situations, need to be able to contribute to decentralized TJ processes and to legitimize them by contributing to building trust among citizens and state authorities. Support in the form of coaching and funding is needed to foster civil society interactions with TJ processes at sub-/national and regional levels. Related interventions should in turn improve the populations' understanding of the AUTJP as well as of other continental frameworks related to

human rights and thus facilitate general advocacy efforts in favor of effective transitional justice processes across the continent.

The main stakeholders of the action shall be AU organs, notably the AUC (Department for Political Affairs Peace and Security – PAPS, the Office of the Legal Counsel), the African Commission for Human and People’s Rights – ACHPR, RECs and AU member states’ governments and TJ administrations, as well as African civil society organisations, women rights organisations, human rights defenders, initiatives and platforms, international, African and European NGOs specialised in TJ and peacebuilding and collaborating operationally on TJ with the AU, several RECs and AU member states (such as the International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ), the African Transitional Justice Legacy Fund (ATJLF), and the Center for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSV) and African francophone specialised NGOs), African and European research centres, universities and media houses.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1 Objectives and Expected Outputs

The Overall Objective (Impact) of this action is to promote and protect the rule of law and human rights for all in Africa.

The Specific(s) Objective(s) (Outcomes) of this action are:

SO1: To strengthen relevant AU organs, RECs and AU Member States to implement the AUTJP and design and operate tailored gender sensitive reconciliation and reparation mechanisms

SO2: To make available rigorous and relevant knowledge on TJ experiences in Africa to inform the design of stabilisation and reconciliation strategies consistent with the AUTJP.

SO3: To strengthen the accountability and popularisation of African TJ mechanisms while ensuring wide consultations with the various strides of affected societies, in particular with women and youths.

The Outputs to be delivered by this action contributing to the corresponding Specific Objectives (Outcomes) are:

1.1 Strengthened capacity of the AUC, AU organs, RECs, and AU member states on TJ thanks to long-term (embedded) and short-term demand-driven technical assistance as well as tailored training reflecting best practices and lessons learnt, dragging from African and EU institutional experiences.

2.1 Availability of new research, case studies and policy briefs produced in partnership with academic institutions, think tanks and networks of TJ practitioners.

2.2 Enhanced knowledge management and sharing capacity of relevant AU actors and international practitioners involved in African TJ processes.

3.1 Strengthened popularisation of the AUTJP and citizens’ engagement on TJ in partnerships with CSOs, notably the media and local CBOs with constituencies among women and youth.

3.2 Strengthened contribution of CSOs to activate citizens’ participation in domestic TJ processes and in monitoring of the AUTJP’s implementation.

3.2 Indicative Activities

Activities related to Output 1.1

Technical assistance and training to AUC, AU organs, RECs, and AU member states

- Support the AUC in delivering on its mandate to provide strategic leadership and to coordinate the involvement of AU organs and RECs in support to national TJ mechanisms in the Member States.
- Respond to requests for tailored technical assistance from a number of AU member states (tentatively 7-10) on the design and implementation of TJ strategies, policy frameworks, legislation and operationalization of TJ mechanisms. This may include, but is not limited to, the provision of strategic advice, sharing comparative examples, support the development of national tools for domestic implementation and monitoring of TJ processes, and bringing victims’ perspectives, priorities, and initiatives into relevant policy discussions.

- Provide technical assistance to ensure that transitional justice policies and measures promote meaningful justice for sexual-and gender-based violations, address the gendered implications of human rights violations more broadly, and proactively create safe and accessible spaces for the most vulnerable and marginalized groups of victims.
- Facilitate cross-country exchanges to encourage learning and convene the annual Africa Transitional Justice Forum.
- Promote and advocate for availability of resources to enable prompt TJ interventions at all levels in Africa, notably by assisting the implementation of the AU Transitional Justice Fund.
- Support to the AUC in setting up and coordinating platforms to engage African women and youth on TJ at continental level.
- Provide capacity building and training to the stakeholders responsible for TJ at continental, regional and national levels, including staff of truth commissions, Ministries of Justice, National Human Rights Commissions, and National Criminal Jurisdictions.
- Provide capacity building and advocacy assistance to AU member states to foster the meaningful inclusion of women and youth in TJ processes and ensure that their voices are heard and their experiences are understood.

Activities related to Output 2.1

Partnerships for research and knowledge production

- Undertake comprehensive research on the efficacy of the various TJ mechanisms used in Africa based on case-studies from various AU member states.
- Study sub-regional TJ interventions that promote accountability and reconciliation to address the transnational human rights violations and historical grievances. Notably study how reparation of abuses facilitate the rebuilding of women's lives, obstacles that women face to access justice, and structural issues related to gender-based violations of human rights.
- Undertake a series of additional continental studies on key topics related to TJ in Africa, such as on traditional justice mechanisms, on redressing the violation of economic/social/cultural rights, on the role of the diaspora and that of the private sector, violence against women, etc.)
- Study and document the use of technology in TJ and how it can be leveraged for accountability purpose. Topics to be addressed include opportunities associated with social media to promote women and men citizens' engagement, new technologies for documenting violations of rights, the digitalization of war records and historical crimes, and the creation of virtual memorials, etc.

Activities related to Output 2.2

Knowledge management and sharing

- Support the establishment, functioning and coordination of an African TJ Expert Reference Group (composed of 10-15 experts -minimum 30% women-) responsible for advising on and monitoring the implementation of the AUTJP and serving as a repository of knowledge and comparative experiences on TJ in Africa.
- Support the establishment of a research network focused on the protection and integration of persons living in the most vulnerable situations (such as women, youth, persons with disabilities, internally displaced persons, stateless individuals, and the elderly) within contexts of TJ to assess how vulnerable voices are amplified while offering a platform for stakeholder engagement and continental outreach.
- Convene continental TJ seminars and annual TJ fora.

Activities related to Output 3.1

Partnerships with CSOs for popularising the AUTJP and promoting citizens' engagement

- Activate and strengthen the African civil society community of practice on TJ (including women organisations in order to better identify and advocate for gender-sensitive strategies), and support its engagement with TJ mechanisms at the national regional levels.

- Support the creation of platforms/forums for dialogue between civil society and state actors, including the Annual Transitional Justice Forum.
- Design and execute comprehensive outreach, communications and public diplomacy strategy to build informed understanding of all African stakeholders and citizens of AUTJP and the related human rights legal instruments.
- Engage and provide training to representative of the media, including online actors, on AUTJP-related issues.

Activities related to Output 3.2

Support to CSOs for citizens' participation in domestic TJ processes and monitoring of AUTJP

- Design and operate a sub-granting scheme to fund (tentatively 10-15) civil society and women's organisations-led initiatives at sub-regional levels (West Africa, Central Africa, East & Horn of Africa, and Southern Africa) aimed at monitoring and contributing to domestic TJ processes.
- Identify, support and coach a selection of innovative CivicTech initiatives focused on TJ in Africa.
- Support civil society action to influence and support the creation of adequate legal and institutional frameworks for implementing and monitoring the AUTJP at continental and national levels.
- Empower youth-led and women-led organisations and groups at all levels, including in the communities,, to contribute to domestic TJ initiatives, strengthening their advocacy capacity, monitoring role of the rule of law etc.
- Support victims centres and survivors groups to strengthen their engagement with domestic TJ processes to promote survivor-centred TJ initiatives.

3.3 Mainstreaming

Environmental Protection & Climate Change

Outcomes of the EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) screening (relevant for projects and/or specific interventions within a project)

The EIA (Environment Impact Assessment) screening classified the action as Category C (no need for further assessment).

Outcome of the CRA (Climate Risk Assessment) screening (relevant for projects and/or specific interventions within a project)

The Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) screening concluded that this action is no or low risk (no need for further assessment)

Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls

As per OECD Gender DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as G1. This implies that a gender perspective will be mainstreamed throughout the Action with a focus on increased participation and leadership of women and girls in decision making, enhance access to justice and build momentum for fundamental women's rights reform. Also, substantial support will be devoted under this Action's third outcome for specific activities aimed at promoting the involvement of women in TJ via specialised CSOs as well as by assisting the AUC to set up and coordinate a dedicated women continental platform on TJ. A systematic assessment of the particular needs and strengths of the different gender and age groups will be undertaken with disaggregated data at all levels. Special attention will thus be paid to their specific vulnerabilities, notably with regards to issues such as SGBV and the protection of LGBTIQ persons of concern. The distinct and complex nature of gender-based crimes will be addressed (i.e: advancing accountability measures for sexual and gender-based violence and confronting impunity).

Human Rights

The Action's core objective is to promote and protect the full respect of the human rights, as well as of non-discrimination principles, of self-determination and in favour of the participation of victims of violations in post-conflict contexts. The Action will engage as much as possible all relevant stakeholders at the local, national, regional and international levels in order to achieve a broad and comprehensive understanding the affected population's situations and needs and encourage their contribution to tailored TJ mechanism, with a focus on

women but also on minority communities, those living in the most vulnerable situations and displaced persons. A “Do-No-Harm” approach will be applied that relies on the understanding/analysis of the impact of aid on existing conflicts and its interactions within a particular context, with the goal to limit or prevent unintended negative effects on the social fabric, the economy and the environment. Good governance and human rights will be integrated in all areas of intervention. Capacity building activities of key stakeholders will promote good governance principles with an emphasis on a rights-based approach to assistance to victims of abuses.

Disability

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as D0. This implies that while working on disability-related issues is not a main objective in this action, the specific needs of disabled beneficiaries (including for access to the facilities supported by this project) will be duly assessed and addressed.

Democracy

Abuses against individuals and groups than justify redress via TJ strategies and mechanism in Sub-Saharan Africa can be linked to failings in democratic processes and the state of democratic space in a given country. This action will support the restoration of protection of all democratic rights of the victims.

Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience

Abuses against individuals and groups than justify redress via TJ strategies and mechanism in Sub-Saharan Africa are directly related to the peace and security situation in the region and affected countries, including as sub-national levels. The action will be further designed and implemented with a conflict sensitivity lens. It will strive to increase peace amongst affected communities and strengthen their resilience in the social, political and economic contexts they live in. For the success of the Action, it is essential that efforts are made to maintain dialogue with local population and ensure sensitization of the community. In some contexts, the action is also expected to address the effects of forced and arbitrary displacement and to contribute to a comprehensive approach to the resolution of violation endured by affected populations.

Disaster Risk Reduction

When appropriate to local affected national and regional contexts, this action shall integrate and promote disaster risk reduction analysis and response.

Other considerations if relevant

N/A

3.4 Risks and Lessons Learnt

Category	Risks	Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low)	Impact (High/ Medium/ Low)	Mitigating measures
External environment	Fading political support to addressing human rights abuses and engaging with civil society in post-conflict contexts marked by shrinking political space, and the effects of the COVID19 pandemic.	M	H	Sustained political dialogue and engagement with the AU, RECs and AU member states, including via national and continental level annual human rights dialogues. Provision of substantial assistance to AU organs, RECs, AUMS and specialised NSAs engaged in consultation, advocacy and monitoring activities related to TJ, including in support local civil society engagement to advance TJ.
External environment	Security concerns, rising hostilities, conflict, and political instability may	High	Medium	Foreseen implementing partners are experienced working in such unstable contexts. They shall develop and update

	not allow or may interrupt planned actions			<p>conflict analyses, maintain constructive relationships with the appropriate authorities to monitor security concerns linked to an early warning system in addition to constant engagement with state and non-state actors.</p> <p>The project shall prioritize the safety of the implementing consortium, local partners, and activity participants. Operations shall take place in locations with less potential for conflict or hostility and/or via virtual platforms when appropriate.</p>
External environments	Lack of national and/or civil society support for third party engagement in justice processes	Medium	Medium	<p>Engage national/local actors via the AU and appropriate bilateral EU Delegations.</p> <p>The foreseen consortium has demonstrated experience in several difficult contexts and have already developed constructive relationships with some of the key actors, including drivers of TJ processes which they can build upon.</p> <p>Devise tailored communication strategies vis-à-vis possible spoilers and innovative approaches to the provision of technical assistance.</p>
People and organisations	Limited internal AU capacity hampers its absorption of the support provided by the action and hampers coordination.	Medium	Medium	<p>The action is designed to be implemented by a consortium of specialised agencies in support to the AU, its organs, RECs and AU member states. As such it foresees the flexible provision of external support by renowned actors already positively engaged with the AU and other stakeholders and which can build on existing MoU they have already secured.</p>
People and organisations	Ability to sustain operational TJ mechanisms despite budgetary constraints and given the ambiguities associated with on-going AU reforms.	Medium	Medium	<p>Sustained dialogue and engagement with AU organs and AU member states contributing to the AU budget. This action can also partly rely on additional EU support to AU organs, notably the AUC, via on-going programmes funded by the EU and other development partners in support of AGA and APSA, as well as bilateral cooperation assistance as national level.</p>
People and organisations	Lack of capacity of state actors, including judicial institutions, and civil society, particularly women and youth's organisations, to engage on TJ.	High	Medium	<p>Providing capacity building to state actors and civil society to meaningful engage and advance TJ is a key priority of this action.</p> <p>The action also includes specific research and knowledge production activities</p>

				which shall contribute to further capacity building beyond the project's timeline.
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Lessons Learnt:

- Sustained dialogue between the EU and the AU on human rights, both formal and informal, take place regularly and has demonstrated common interest and commitment toward implementing the AUTJP.
- AUTJP stands out as one of the key new AU policies that has gained substantial traction by the AU and its member states and has already embarked on concrete steps towards its implementation.
- Several EU-funded assistance programme in support to the AU have demonstrated rather low execution rates, especially when directly contributing to the AU/organs' budget because of internal financial and recruitment procedures. More flexible external provision of support via experienced specialised agencies, in agreement with the Department for Political Affairs and Peace and Security of the AUC, can facilitate implementation.
- Public participation is critical to the implementation of context-specific TJ initiatives which are responsive to local dynamics. These elements are emphasized in the AUTJP. Local ownership of TJ is thus vital and key interventions should take place at the national/domestic level.
- Building bridges between state actors at different levels and among and between civil society can help unlock additional resources to support meaningful TJ.
- Sub-granting to local organisations can offer context-specific information and help design relevant approaches to address the legacies of past atrocities and to facilitate the engagement of smaller local representative organisations in favour of inclusivity.
- Strong engagement of women and a solid understanding of how and when violations have affected men and women differently is needed for TJ processes to succeed.
- Youth are increasingly seen as a key factor for success of TJ and should be engaged as agents of change and political actors in their own right

3.5 The Intervention Logic

The underlying intervention logic for this action is that if the capacities of the AU, RECs and national government as well as CSOs are strengthened, thanks to the provision of tailored technical assistance, training, exposure to new research informed by cases studies and lessons learnt and dedicated support for participatory and advocacy activities alongside the appropriate authorities, then a more efficient and effective institutional set up and more active and informed civil engagement (women and men) could emerge to promote and facilitate the implementation of the AUTJP in AU member states, which will contribute to the restoration and protection of the rule of law, good governance and stabilisation in conflict-affected societies.

3.6 Logical Framework Matrix

Results	Results chain (e): Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (e): (at least one indicator per expected result)	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Impact	To promote and protect the rule of law and human rights for all in Africa.	1. External quantitative evidence of increase in access to justice, good governance and respect for human rights, based on country score or ranking.	1. Various countries, TBD at the onset of the project.	1. TBD at the onset of the project.	1. Afrobarometer. 2. World Justice Project Rule of Law Index. 3. Women Peace and Security index.	<i>Not applicable</i>
Outcome 1	To strengthen relevant AU organs, RECs and AU Member States to implement the AUTJP and design and operate tailored gender sensitive reconciliation and reparation mechanisms.	<p>1.1. Number of new legal frameworks, policies and tools on TJ developed/ implemented by national and regional actors (either government or civil society).</p> <p>1.2. Proportion of new TJ tools developed and/or implemented by national actors (either government or civil society) that address gender issues or promote the full participation of women in TJ process</p> <p>1.3. Number of state institutions and non-state actors supported on gender sensitive AUTJP-related issues.</p>	<p>1.1. One regional policy (AUTJP), and two sub-regional policies on TJ being developed by IGAD, and ECOWAS. Three AU members states have adopted national TJ strategies policies and legislation (Uganda, Gambia, and Tunisia in 2021) 5 others in the process of formulating TJ strategies and policies (Mali, Sierra Leone, Zimbabwe, South Sudan, Libya).</p> <p>1.2. AUTJP provides for gender inclusive TJ approaches.</p> <p>1.3. TBD on the onset of the project.</p>	<p>1.1. Three subregional strategies and policy frameworks on TJ adopted by RECS including SADC.</p> <p>Six AU member states supported to adopt national TJ strategies, policy and legal frameworks drawing from the AUTJP by 2025</p> <p>1.2. Three sub-regional /RECS and 6 AU member states supported to formulate gender-inclusive TJ processes.</p> <p>1.3. At least 6 national institutions in the 6 AU member states received tailored assistance on security, conflict prevention, protections of civilian population</p>	<p>1.1 AU records and reports.</p> <p>1.2 Government data and records.</p> <p>1.3 Project reports.</p> <p>1.4 Baseline and endline surveys.</p>	<p>AU member states sustain their commitment to TJ as a tool to contribute to justice, RoL and good governance in Africa, and provide conditions for its effective implementation.</p> <p>AU member states officials are open to third party advice and interventions.</p>

				and human rights drawing from AUTJP principles.		
Outcome 2	To make available rigorous and relevant knowledge on TJ experiences in Africa to inform the design of stabilisation and reconciliation strategies consistent with the AUTJP.	<p>2.1. Lessons learnt and best practices on TJ principles and measures incorporated into policy or TJ initiatives by AU Member States.</p> <p>2.2. Availability of research studies, tools and a pool of African experts on TJ themes, principles and measures.</p>	<p>2.1. TBD on the onset of the project.</p> <p>2.2. Study on TJ in Africa by ACHPR.</p> <p>African Transitional Justice Research Network and hub hosted by CSV.</p> <p>Various studies and briefing papers on TJ by ICTJ and CSV.</p>	<p>2.1. Six AU member states and three RECS incorporate best practices in their TJ policy and legal frameworks.</p> <p>2.2. Eight policy briefs on TJ themes and principles drawing from the AUTJP.</p> <p>Three comparative country studies on TJ.</p> <p>Establishment of an African Experts Reference group on TJ contributing to knowledge generation and research on specific TJ themes.</p>	<p>2.1. AU records and reports.</p> <p>2.2. Government records and data.</p> <p>2.3. Project reports.</p> <p>2.4. Baseline and endline surveys.</p> <p>2.5. Study reports and briefing papers from the project.</p>	<p>AU member states provide conditions for safe dissemination of results.</p> <p>AU member states officials are open to third party advice and interventions.</p>
Outcome 3	To strengthen the accountability and popularisation of African TJ mechanisms while ensuring wide consultations with the various strides of affected societies, in particular with women and youths.	<p>3.1. Number of CSOs implementing TJ advocacy initiatives and victim support interventions.</p> <p>3.2. Number of people reached through consultations with civil society on AUTJP - disaggregated by sex, age, disability and location.</p> <p>3.3. Percentage of women, youth and underrepresented groups (ethnic minorities, and persons with disabilities) that are</p>	<p>3.1. The Africa TJ Legacy Fund (ATJLF) has been supporting 42 CSOs in West Africa that promote Truth, Justice, and Accountability, Reparations, and Institutional reforms.</p> <p>3.2. TBD on the onset of the project.</p>	<p>3.1. Support 50 CSOs implementing TJ advocacy initiatives drawn from the 5 sub-regions in Africa.</p> <p>3.2. At least 20,000 persons reached through consultations with civil society on the AUTJP and African TJ mechanisms.</p>	<p>3.1 Key stakeholder interviews.</p> <p>3.2 Programme reports.</p> <p>3.3 Research and Knowledge Management reports, articles etc. produced by the project.</p> <p>3.4 Project monitoring reports, and territory (sub vs supranational) etc</p>	<p>Sufficient will to engage by civil society groups, women, youth and organisations.</p> <p>Minimal conditions for safe engagement established by AU member states.</p>

		<p>consulted and participate in TJ processes at the national, sub-regional and regional levels.</p> <p>3.4. Number of government policies developed or revised with CSOs participation through EU support).</p>	<p>3.3. TBD on the onset of the project.</p> <p>3.4. TBD on the onset of the project.</p>	<p>3.5. 50% of women, youth and underrepresented groups (ethnic minorities, and persons with disabilities) are consulted and participate in TJ processes at the national, sub-regional and regional levels.</p>		
Output 1 related to Outcome 1	<p>1.1. Strengthened capacity of the AUC, AU organs, RECs, and AU member states on TJ thanks to long-term (embedded) and short-term demand-driven technical assistance as well as tailored training reflecting best practices and lessons learnt, dragging from African and EU institutional experience.</p>	<p>1.1.1 Number of government officials trained who gained with increased knowledge and/or skill in implementation of the AUTJP, development and operation of tailored TJ initiatives, disaggregated by sex.</p> <p>1.1.2. Number of technical experts deployed to provide technical assistance on transitional justice to AU member states</p> <p>1.1.3. Number of engagements and dialogues between women, youth and government officials</p>	<p>1.1.1. Defined to be 00 at the beginning of the project.</p> <p>1.1.2. Defined to be 00 at the beginning of the project.</p> <p>1.1.3. Continental Youth Platform on Transitional Justice</p>	<p>1.1.1 150 government officials trained at the national and regional levels.</p> <p>1.1.2 15 experts deployed to offer strategic technical support on TJ to AU member states, RECs and the AU. Including experts on gender and inclusion.</p> <p>1.1.3 50 engagements and dialogues held with youth, women and government officials.</p> <p>1.1.4 Establish Continental women's platform on TJ.</p>	<p>1.1.1. Training reports, pre-and post-training surveys.</p> <p>1.1.2. Expert mission reports.</p> <p>1.1.3 Project reports.</p> <p>1.1.4 Key stakeholder interviews.</p>	<p>AU member states officials and partner organisations, incl RECS and CSOs, are willing to engage and are provided with sufficient time and other resources effectively benefit from technical and training support.</p> <p>AU government staff remain sufficiently stable to make use of capacities developed.</p>

Output 1 related to Outcome 2	2.1. Availability of new research, case studies and policy briefs produced in partnership with academic institutions, think tanks and networks of TJ practitioners.	2.1.1. Number of knowledge products created. 2.1.2. Number of participants in TJ expert group (disaggregated by sex, age).	2.1.1. Defined to be 00 at the beginning of the project. 2.1.2. Defined to be 00 at the beginning of the project.	2.1.1. Six policy briefs on TJ themes and principles drawing from the AUTJP. Three comparative country studies on TJ. 2.1.2. 25 African Experts on TJ as part of the reference group	2.1.1. Research and Knowledge Management reports, articles etc. produced by the project. 2.1.2 Programme reports, reports of the reference group. 2.1.3 Key stakeholder interviews.	Researchers and practitioners are willing to engage in collaborative fashion.
Output 2 related to Outcome 2	2.2. Enhanced knowledge management and sharing capacity of relevant AU actors and international practitioners involved in African TJ processes.	2.2.1. Proportion of learning events that increase knowledge of AU actors and national policy makers on TJ. 2.2.2. Existence of high standard publications and knowledge outputs that contain best practices and expert advice on TJ themes and principles.	2.2.1. Defined to be 00 at the beginning of the project. 2.2.2. Defined to be 00 at the beginning of the project.	2.2.1. Ten learning and knowledge sharing events for national and AU actors. 2.2.2. Eight policy briefs on TJ themes and principles drawing from the AUTJP. Three comparative country studies on TJ.	2.2.1. Programme reports. 2.2.2. Expert mission reports. 2.2.3. Participants' feedback reports.	Public health and security conditions allow for convening experts and events. Conditions to engage and disseminate results safely are secured, both at the national and regional level.
Output 1 related to Outcome 3	3.1. Strengthened popularisation of the AUTJP and citizens' engagement on TJ in partnerships with CSOs, notably the media and local CBOs with constituencies among women and youth.	3.1.1. Number of CSO-led TJ advocacy initiatives implemented at the national, sub-regional and continental levels. 3.1.2. Proportion of women that participate in CSO-led consultations, and awareness raising initiatives on TJ. 3.1.3. Number of TJ policy proposals and legal frameworks developed with the participation of civil society actors.	3.1.1. Defined to be 00 at the beginning of the project. 3.1.2. Defined to be 00 at the beginning of the project. 3.1.3. Defined to be 00 at the beginning of the project. 3.1.4. Defined to be 00 at the beginning of the project.	3.1.1 50 CSO-led TJ Advocacy initiatives at the National, subregional and continental levels. 3.1.2. 50% of the participants at CSO-led consultations on TJ are women. 3.1.3. Six TJ policy and legal frameworks designed with the participation of civil society.	3.1.1. Project reports. 3.1.2. Expert mission reports. 3.1.3. Legal and policy frameworks on TJ. 3.1.4. Traditional and online (incl social) media metrics.	Security situation allows for civil society and citizens' participation. Conditions for safe engagement are assured. Governments allow for engagement by their citizens and

		3.1.4. Number of people reached and sensitised about TJ initiatives through media campaigns (disaggregated by sex, age, location).		3.1.4. 50,000 people reached and sensitized about TJ initiatives through media campaigns.		ensure civic space openness. Youth, women groups, CSOs and general public are willing to engage.
Output 2 related to Outcome 3	3.2. Strengthened contribution of CSOs to activate citizens' participation in domestic TJ processes and in monitoring of the AUTJP's implementation.	<p>3.2.1. Number of civil society projects on TJ approved and funded.</p> <p>3.2.2. Number of innovative tech-based tools for engaging and monitoring on TJ implemented.</p>	<p>3.2.1. Defined to be 0 at the beginning of the project.</p> <p>3.2.2. Defined to be 0 at the beginning of the project.</p>	<p>3.2.1. 50 civil society projects approved and funded - 10 from each sub-region in Africa.</p> <p>3.2.2. 10 tech-based tools for engaging and monitoring TJ developed.</p>	<p>3.2.1. MoUs/grant agreements signed.</p> <p>3.2.2. Programme reports.</p> <p>3.2.3. Funding committee reports and decisions.</p> <p>3.2.4. CS support contracts.</p> <p>3.2.5. Expert mission reports.</p> <p>3.2.6. Key stakeholder interviews.</p> <p>3.2.7. Tech-based tools review.</p>	<p>Security situation allows for civil society and citizens' participation.</p> <p>Conditions for safe engagement are assured.</p> <p>Governments allow for engagement by their citizens and ensure civic space openness.</p> <p>Youth, women groups, CSOs and general public are willing to engage.</p> <p>CSOs have the knowledge and willingness to develop tech based tools.</p>

4 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Financing Agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not envisaged to conclude a financing agreement with the African Union or other AU member states.

4.2 Indicative Implementation Period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 3 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 60 months from the date of adoption by the Commission of this Financing Decision.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's responsible authorising officer by amending this Financing Decision and the relevant contracts and agreements.

4.3 Implementation Modalities

The Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures¹⁰.

4.3.1 Direct Management (Grants)

Grants: (direct management)

(a) Purpose of the grant(s)

The grant(s) shall contribute to the expected results under the following specific objectives:

SO1: Relevant AU organs, RECs and AU Member States develop adequate capacity to implement the AUTJP and design and operate tailored reconciliation and reparation mechanisms.

SO2: Rigorous and relevant knowledge on TJ experiences in Africa is available to inform the design of stabilisation and reconciliation strategies consistent with the AUTJP.

SO3: Strengthen the accountability and popularisation of African TJ mechanisms and ensure wide consultations with the various strides of affected societies, in particular with women and youths.

The Outputs to be delivered via the grant(s) are:

1.1 The provision of demand-driven long-term (embedded) and substantial short-term technical assistance to the AUC, AU organs and RECs, and AU member states.

1.2 The delivery of training and capacity building support via sharing best practices and lessons learnt, notably by dragging from the wealth of African and EU institutional experiences.

2.1 Engagement with partners, such as academic institutions, think tanks and networks of TJ practitioners, to conduct research, produce and document case studies, and develop policy briefs.

2.2 Support knowledge management and sharing activities, and convene international dialogue platforms.

3.1 Partnerships with CSOs, notably the media and local CBOs with constituencies among women and youth, to popularise the AUTJP and encourage women and men citizens' engagement on TJ.

3.2 The provision of support for CSOs to activate citizens' participation in domestic TJ processes and contribute to the monitoring of the AUTJP's implementation.

(b) Type of applicants targeted

The potential applicants for this grant funding are NGOs.

(c) Justification of a direct grant

¹⁰ www.sanctionsmap.eu. Please note that the sanctions map is an IT tool for identifying the sanctions regimes. The source of the sanctions stems from legal acts published in the Official Journal (OJ). In case of discrepancy between the published legal acts and the updates on the website it is the OJ version that prevails.

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to a consortium of specialised African and European NGOs including the International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ), the African Transitional Justice Legacy Fund (ATJLF), the Center for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSVR). Should it proves justified for operational and administrative reasons, separate direct grants could be awarded to these institutions instead of one to a single consortium.

A direct grant to such a consortium is justified because the action has specific characteristics requiring a specific type of beneficiary on account of its technical competence, its high degree of specialisation and administrative powers (in line with Article 195 point f of the Financial Regulation). In particular, the Action's characteristics (technical assistance and trainings, research, engagement with CSOs/CBOs and media on TJ related issues) require implementing partners with strong technical capacities and clear leadership in the field of TJ in Africa, access to a pool of specific African and European TJ expertise, and established positive collaboration practices on TJ matters with the AU and RECs, as well as demonstrated operational and administrative experience in operating sub-granting mechanisms for CSOs/CBOs' involvement on TJ. Implementing partners with mentioned characteristic are very limited in number, which is an additional justification to the direct award.

4.3.2 Changes from indirect to direct management mode (and vice versa) due to exceptional circumstances (one alternative second option)

If negotiations with the above-mentioned entities fail, that part of this action may be implemented in indirect management in accordance with the implementation modalities identified in section 4.3.1.

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with an entity, which will be selected by the Commission's services using the following criteria: having a unique/specific mandate and /or role with regards to promoting and protecting human rights, and can demonstrate relevant experience in advising on and implementing interventions related to TJ in Africa such as UNHCR or an EU member state organisation.

4.4 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply, subject to the following provisions.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of services in the markets of the countries or territories concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where application of the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult (Article 28(10) NDICI-Global Europe Regulation).

4.5 Indicative Budget

Indicative Budget components	EU contribution (amount in EUR)
Implementation modalities – cf. section 4.3	
Objective/Output 1 Relevant AU organs, RECs and AU Member States develop adequate capacity to implement the AUTJP and design and operate tailored reconciliation and reparation mechanisms.	5 000 000
Objective/Output 2 Rigorous and relevant knowledge on TJ experiences in Africa is available to inform the design of stabilisation and reconciliation strategies consistent with the AUTJP.	
Objective/Outputs 3 Strengthen the accountability and popularisation of African TJ mechanisms and ensure wide	

consultations with the various strides of affected societies, in particular with women and youths.	
Grants (direct management) – cf. section 4.3.1	5 000 000
Evaluation – cf. section 5.2 Audit – cf. section 5.3	(will be covered by another Decision)
Contingencies ¹¹	Contingencies will be built in individual contracts
Totals	5 000 000

4.6 Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

This action will result in one single contract with a consortium of NGOs as indicated under 4.4.1. Should this option fails, separate contracts could be awarded to carry out the activities under the foreseen specific objectives. A single steering committee will be established composed of the implementing partner, EUD, representatives of the AUC and other AU organs, representatives of RECs and of Governmental entities as appropriate, as well as beneficiaries and other relevant actors as necessary.

Furthermore, at the regional and national levels, implementing partners will be required to liaise with RECs and national/local government authorities and report to the EUD to ensure it is fully kept abreast of progress and developments and can duly participate in visibility activities. For this purpose, implementing partners should set up specific technical committees to address and monitor the operational implementation of activities in support to specific beneficiaries and/or territories.

As part of its prerogative of budget implementation and to safeguard the financial interests of the Union, the Commission may participate in the above governance structures set up for governing the implementation of the action.

5 PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

5.1 Monitoring and Reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process, and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (Outputs and direct Outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix (for project modality) and the partner's strategy, or reform action plan list (for budget support).

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

Roles and responsibilities for data collection, analysis and monitoring:

Each implementing partner will have specific responsibilities for monitoring and reporting under this action. Common indicators will as much as possible be used in order to allow AD wide reporting.

Indicator values will be measured at continental, regional or on a country-by-country basis depending on the nature of the activities.

5.2 Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, a final evaluation will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants.

¹¹ Consider that contracts where no financing agreement is concluded, contingencies have to be covered by individual and legal commitments by 31 December of N+1.

It will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the fact that support to TJ at continental level with innovative elements related to the engagement of civil society actors via a dedicated sub-granting mechanism bears a pilot dimension for EU support.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least 1 month in advance of the dates envisaged for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities].

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders following the best practice of evaluation dissemination¹². The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

The financing of the evaluation shall be covered by another measure constituting a Financing Decision.

5.3 Audit and Verifications

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audit or verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

6 STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

The 2021-2027 programming cycle will adopt a new approach to pooling, programming and deploying strategic communication and public diplomacy resources.

It will remain a contractual obligation for all entities implementing EU-funded external actions to inform the relevant audiences of the Union's support for their work by displaying the EU emblem and a short funding statement as appropriate on all communication materials related to the actions concerned. This obligation will continue to apply equally, regardless of whether the actions concerned are implemented by the Commission, partner countries, service providers, grant beneficiaries or entrusted or delegated entities such as UN agencies, international financial institutions and agencies of EU member states.

However, action documents for specific sector programmes are in principle no longer required to include a provision for communication and visibility actions promoting the programmes concerned. These resources will instead be consolidated in Cooperation Facilities established by support measure action documents, allowing Delegations to plan and execute multiannual strategic communication and public diplomacy actions with sufficient critical mass to be effective on a national scale.

¹² See best [practice of evaluation dissemination](#)

Appendix 1 REPORTING IN OPSYS

An Intervention¹³ (also generally called project/programme) is the operational entity associated to a coherent set of activities and results structured in a logical framework aiming at delivering development change or progress. Interventions are the most effective (hence optimal) entities for the operational follow-up by the Commission of its external development operations. As such, Interventions constitute the base unit for managing operational implementations, assessing performance, monitoring, evaluation, internal and external communication, reporting and aggregation.

Primary Interventions are those contracts or groups of contracts bearing reportable results and respecting the following business rule: ‘a given contract can only contribute to one primary intervention and not more than one’. An individual contract that does not produce direct reportable results and cannot be logically grouped with other result reportable contracts is considered a ‘support entities’. The addition of all primary interventions and support entities is equivalent to the full development portfolio of the Institution.

The present Action identifies as

Action level		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single action	Present action: all contracts in the present action
Group of actions level		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group of actions	Actions reference (CRIS#/OPSYS#): <Present action> <Other action>
Contract level		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 1	<foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract)>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 2	<foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract)>
	(...)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group of contracts 1	<foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract) 1> <foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract) 2> <foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract) #>

¹³ [ARES \(2021\)4204912](#) - For the purpose of consistency between terms in OPSYS, DG INTPA, DG NEAR and FPI have harmonised 5 key terms, including ‘action’ and ‘Intervention’ where an ‘action’ is the content (or part of the content) of a Commission Financing Decision and ‘Intervention’ is a coherent set of activities and results which constitutes an effective level for the operational follow-up by the EC of its operations on the ground. See more on the [concept of intervention](#).