



Roadmap for the Implementation of the African Union Transitional Justice Policy (2025 – 2028)

Promoting impactful transitional justice
implementation in Africa

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FOREWORD

It is with great honor and a profound sense of accomplishment that I present this Foreword to the revised Roadmap for the Implementation of the African Union Transitional Justice Policy (AUTJP) for the period 2025–2028. The conclusion of the first Roadmap (2020–2024) marked a significant milestone in our collective journey, yielding impactful outcomes, valuable insights, and critical lessons that now shape its next iteration.

This revised Roadmap represents a continuation of our unwavering commitment to advancing transitional justice across the continent. It builds on the solid foundation established by the first Roadmap of Implementation, which sought to consolidate transitional justice principles within African governance frameworks. Importantly, it also integrates the findings from our comprehensive evaluation of the first phase, offering a more nuanced and strategic approach to the complex realities of transitional justice implementation in diverse national contexts.

The evaluation of the 2020–2024 Roadmap underscored a growing awareness and recognition of transitional justice among AU Member States, albeit with varying degrees of success shaped by local political, social, and institutional dynamics. Persisting challenges however include limited awareness of the AUTJP, inadequate resources for effective implementation, constrained roles for civil society actors, and the destabilizing effects of political volatility. While several Member States have taken significant steps to align national policies with the AUTJP, others continue to face structural and contextual hurdles.

These findings underscore the urgent need for robust monitoring and evaluation systems, inclusive participation mechanisms, and stronger national ownership to ensure legitimate and impactful transitional justice processes. In response, the revised Roadmap sets out strategic interventions to address these gaps, focusing on enhanced resource mobilization, strengthened institutional partnerships, and a renewed emphasis on awareness-raising and grassroots engagement.

As the African Union Commission continues to lead and coordinate efforts through policy advocacy and technical assistance to Member States (MSs), Regional Economic Communities (RECs), and Regional Mechanisms (RMs), the primary responsibility for implementing transitional justice mechanisms must rest with national authorities. The AUTJP provides the normative and policy framework through which national actors can shape context-specific, inclusive, and sustainable processes. The AU remains committed to supporting Member States and regional bodies through continued collaboration, expertise, and facilitation.

Consultations and collaboration with RECs, RMs, and Member States will remain the cornerstone of the AU's approach. These engagements, along with targeted needs assessments and transitional justice mapping, allow for tailored, responsive strategies that reflect the lived realities of post-conflict and transitional societies. The active inclusion of youth, women, and other historically marginalized groups will be central to deepening the legitimacy, effectiveness, and sustainability of transitional justice initiatives.

Furthermore, enhancing cooperation with international partners and drawing from global best practices will continue to enrich our continental approach. It is on this note



that I would like to commend the support and partnership of the EU, GIZ, ATJLF, ECES, Impunity Watch, CSVR amongst others on the implementation of the maiden edition of the Roadmap. The revised Roadmap incorporates emerging thematic priorities and proposes a multi-level implementation framework, ensuring adaptive responses to evolving challenges and opportunities, detailing core programs, expected outcomes, performance indicators, implementing actors, budget projections, and timelines. With renewed resolve and collective action, we aim to maintain the AUTJP as a globally recognized standard in transitional justice; one that is innovative, transformative, and distinctly African.

Together, let us reaffirm our shared vision of a just, peaceful, and equitable Africa, where transformative transitional justice becomes a lived reality for all our peoples.

Ambassador Bankole Adeoye
Commissioner for Political Affairs, Peace and Security
African Union Commission.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ATJLF	Africa Transitional Justice Legacy Fund
AU	African Union
AU PCRD CENTRE	African Union Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development Centre
AUC	African Union Commission
AUHRM	African Union Human Rights Memorial
AURG	African Union Reference Group on Transitional Justice
AUTJP	African Union Transitional Justice Policy
AW4TJ	African Women for Transitional Justice
AY4TJ	African Youths for Transitional Justice
DDRR	Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration, and Rehabilitation
D-PAPS	Department of Political Affairs, Peace and Security
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
ECES	European Centre for Electoral Support
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MS	Member States
REC	Regional Economic Communities
RM s	Regional Mechanisms
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SSR	Security Sector Reform
TJ	Transitional Justice
TJP	Transitional Justice Policy
UN	United Nations
WPS	Women, Peace, and Security
YORJA	Youth for Reparatory Justice in Africa

INTRODUCTION

The African Union Transitional Justice Policy Roadmap of Implementation is a progressive action plan that captures the activities, expected timeline and outcomes of support by the African Union Commission to African Union (AU) Member States in the implementation of the African Union Transitional Justice Policy (AUTJP). Officially adopted in 2019, the Policy is a continental framework aimed at providing guidance to AU Member States emerging from violent conflict, war and repressive regimes to develop context-specific and comprehensive policies, strategies and programs towards achieving democratic and socio-economic transformation, sustainable peace, justice, reconciliation, social cohesion and national healing.

The Policy defines transitional justice as “the various (formal and traditional or non-formal) policy measures and institutional mechanisms that societies, through an inclusive consultative process, adopt in order to overcome past violations, divisions and inequalities and to create conditions for both security and democratic and socio-economic transformation.” It further articulates a set of common concepts and principles as blueprint for developing and strengthening peace agreements and transitional justice institutions and initiatives in Africa. It provides avenues for the consolidation of peace, reconciliation, and justice processes in Africa to prevent impunity. The policy prescribes methods on how to end repressive rule and conflicts, and ways to nurture sustainable peace with development, social justice, human and peoples’ rights, democratic rule, and good governance. In addition, it establishes African Union benchmarks for assessing compliance in efforts to combat impunity on the continent.

This 2025–2028 Roadmap builds on lessons learned from the implementation of the 2020–2024 iteration of Roadmap, outlining activities, timelines, and expected outcomes to advance the AUTJP’s implementation. This introduction section first summarizes the evaluation findings of the 2020–2024 Roadmap and then presents the 2025–2028 Roadmap, structured around four strategic objectives to guide AU Member States in achieving the AUTJP’s transformative goals.

Evaluation of the Four-Year Roadmap on the implementation of the AUTJP (2020–2024):

The evaluation of the Roadmap (2020–2024) for the Implementation of the AUTJP assessed the relevance of the implementation Roadmap, its coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability in enabling African countries to lay the foundations for and effectively implement transitional justice and peacebuilding processes¹.

The evaluation concluded that the AUTJP remains significantly relevant to the African continent, given the fact that the continent has about 14 ongoing conflicts as well as a number of countries that are addressing the violations of the past through transitional justice processes and interventions.² In addition, the assessment discovered that the AUTJP has a high degree of coherence and resonance with other similar policy frameworks, including those of the UN and European Union, and is leading the way as a foundational document for other regional actors, such as ECOWAS, SADC and IGAD, to follow suite

¹ Evaluation of the Four-Year Roadmap on implementation of the African Union Transitional Justice Policy, Evaluation Report, March 2025, p. 37.

² The current crisis situations include Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia (Amhara region), Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria (Boko Haram insurgency), Sudan, South Sudan and Somalia.

and develop their own sub-regional guidelines to support their member states to lay the foundations for sustainable peace³.

The evaluation identified some key areas where the Implementation of the roadmap has been effective, notably in supporting AU member states and in convening key international partnerships. The appraisal also identified some areas for strengthening including the relocation of the AU Transitional Justice Unit from the Democracy, Election and Constitutionalism Division to the Governance and Human Rights Division under the Governance and Conflict Prevention Directorate. Other gaps identified include the development of commissioned research and the mobilization of the AU Taskforce on transitional justice. To enhance efficiency, the AU Transitional Justice Unit, within the DPAPS Directorate for Governance and Conflict Prevention, needs a more robust staff complement to ensure that it can adequately support the interventions to member states, in particular the coordination of technical assistance⁴.

The impact of the implementation of the AUTJP and the 2020 – 2024 Roadmap has been registered in a number of countries that have proactively engaged with the AU Commission, such as: The Gambia, which received significant technical support from the AU Transitional Justice Unit, which led to the development of Gambia’s White Paper on Reparations; Ethiopia which drew upon AU’s expertise to guide the development of its own national policy on transitional justice; and South Sudan which also sought out the AU’s engagement in the framing of its own transitional justice processes⁵.

The 2023 launch of the ‘Initiative for Transitional Justice in Africa’ consortium anchored by the European Union support project to the African Union on implementation of the AUTJP, creates an important foundation for ensuring the continued sustainability of AUTJP-informed interventions. The evaluation also identified a key recommendation for interventions over the next four-year period (2025 to 2028). It recommends continuing past interventions while renewing focus on interventions pertaining to reparations, climate justice, and mental health and psychosocial support to deepen and enhance the relevance of the AUTJP’s efforts toward sustainable peace across the African continent⁶.

THE 2025 – 2028 AUTJP ROADMAP FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

The primary implementers of the Policy are the AU Member States. Its adoption at the continental level therefore requires wider popularization for ownership and utilisation at the national level by African citizens. The AUTJ Policy provides guidance on its implementation by various actors including AU Member States as primary implementers at the national level, AU organs, the RECs/RMs, the non-state actors including CSOs amongst others. Effective implementation of the Policy thus requires multi-stakeholder cooperation, engagement, planning and execution. To this end, as part of efforts to ensure a coordinated and effective implementation of the Policy, the African Union Commission will, during the second AUTJP Roadmap, prioritize the following implementation objectives.

3 Evaluation Report, op. cit. p. 37.

4 Evaluation Report, op. cit. p. 38.

5 Ibid.

6 Ibid.



ROADMAP (2025-2028) STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The Roadmap will be directed towards maintaining the AUTJP’s status as the foremost TJ policy globally with a commitment to innovation and transformation. Consequently, besides ongoing interventions, the new Roadmap proposes several emerging thematic areas and outlines a multi-level approach to implementation and impact monitoring. The Roadmap will also ensure the continued promotion of TJ across the continent. In view of the foregoing, the 2025 – 2028 Roadmap prioritises the following four overarching objectives:

Objective 1: Provide Technical Assistance to Member States, RECs and RMs

The Roadmap guides the technical assistance to be provided to Member States in their transitional justice process and facilitate engagement with the RECs and RMs.

Objective 2: Promote Transitional Justice Implementation in Africa

The Roadmap guides awareness creation on AUTJP while supporting the implementation of inclusive and transformative transitional justice processes across the continent.

Objective 3: Innovative and Addressing Emerging Transitional Justice

The Roadmap facilitates the organic integration of new emerging subjects into the implementation of the AUTJP.

Objective 4 Monitoring and Reporting Impactful Implementation

The Roadmap enables a more systematic monitoring, evaluation, and reporting of transitional justice processes across Africa, including their alignment with the AUTJP.

The new Roadmap builds on the AUTJP’s robust foundation, while acknowledging that implementing the 2020-2024 Roadmap revealed challenges around translating the AUTJP’s principles and indicative elements into actionable strategies. Many of these challenges appear to be capacity and resource-related while others could be addressed by clearer technical guidance. As a policy rather than a legally binding document, responsibility for implementing the AUTJP at the state-level rests with Member States, with the AU’s responsibility being to ensure guidance, oversight and reporting mechanisms are in place.

These challenges may lead to differing interpretations of the same AUTJP provisions or inconsistent application of its core principles. To address this, the Roadmap will dedicate systematic attention to empowering Member States to take ownership of their transitional justice mechanisms. Consequently, the recommendations contained in the Roadmap include the following actions: (a) developing practical guidelines for legal and policy frameworks; (b) elaborating actionable strategies and tools for operationalising TJ at the local and national levels; and (c) capacity-building among national stakeholders.

The Roadmap begins by taking a detailed look at the various objectives of the Roadmap 2025-2028, before setting out the budget for certain activities.

OBJECTIVE 1: PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO MEMBER STATES, RECs AND RMs

To offer targeted technical support to African Union Member States, Regional Economic Communities, and Regional Mechanisms in the design, implementation, and evaluation of transitional justice processes. This includes policy development, capacity-building, legal and institutional reform, and alignment with the African Union Transitional Justice Policy (AUTJP) to ensure coherent, inclusive, and sustainable outcomes across the continent.

1. State Needs Assessment

Transitional Justice Interventions in AU Member States should be well planned and coordinated. In this regard, the African Union Commission will map out countries undergoing transitional justice programs and embark on needs assessment of these countries to determine their transitional justice needs. Member States that officially request technical support on transitional justice will also be taken into consideration. Countries that are currently undergoing TJ implementation include The Gambia; South Sudan; Lesotho, Ethiopia, Central African Republic; DRC, Burundi, Mali; Libya, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Liberia, Guinea Bissau and Chad. In this context, the Roadmap will prioritise Scoping mission for needs assessment of these countries and new ones embarking on transitional justice implementation to determine their TJ needs.

2. Provision of Technical assistance to relevant AU Member States

The Roadmap sets out the support mechanisms the AU can provide to its Member States, ranging from technical support, identifying critical partners and assisting with resource mobilization for the implementation of the policy⁷.

The transitional justice program of the AU Commission (AUC) aims to create a suitable environment for addressing the plight of victims of human rights violation and promotion of democracy, peace, national reconciliation, justice, accountability and sustainable development in post-conflict and post-authoritarian environments in Africa. In accordance with the provisions of the AUTJP and the AU Roadmap for implementing the AUTJP, the AUC has been providing varying forms of technical support to member states and other stakeholders implementing transitional justice mechanisms in Africa.

The AUC will also collaborate with the RECs and RMs in this regard considering their complementary roles. The AUC and IGAD are currently working towards the development of IGAD Transitional Justice Framework. Similarly, SADC also requested similar support from the AUC for inputs into its Post Conflict Reconstruction and TJ Framework development from 27-29 May 2025. The AUC will continue to collaborate with RECs and RMs on implementation of their Policy in relevant Member States. This assistance may include secondment of technical experts to the affected Member States and regions. The support will also be extended to Member States with TJ decentralized initiative(s) like TJ initiative(s) in Nigeria's Northeast and DRC (TRC in the Kasai region).

In this context, the Roadmap will prioritise the following actions in collaboration with Member States, RECs and RMs:

⁷ Evaluation Report, op. cit., p. 7.



- **Deployment of technical experts.** Based on the specific needs of AU Members States.
- **Technical Assistance to state institutions and TJ mechanisms.** Assistance to Member States officially requesting support will be provided following needs assessments, scoping studies. Others technical support will include, policy formulation, support to national consultations on transitional justice, expert secondments, recruitment of transitional justice Commissioners and other relevant technical support assistance.
- Experience-sharing conference for the Member States who are in the nascent phase of their TJ process. Some AU Member States, like Ethiopia and South Sudan have benefited from this program already while some others like the Kingdom of Lesotho have also requested similar support.
- Development of guidelines for National consultations for Member States
- Financial support to Member States for the establishment of National Victim Support Centres
- Strengthening the AU Taskforce on Transitional Justice

3. Regional consultation with RECs/RMs and MSs

Given the important role set out by the Policy for RECs, RMs and Member States to ensure its effective implementation, the AUC will promote the Policy at the regional level to gain their support. The aim of holding regional and national consultations is to ensure coherence on transitional justice interventions at all levels in Africa These activities will be jointly undertaken with the relevant RECs and RMs across the AU's five regional blocs: Western Africa, Eastern Africa, Central Africa, Northern Africa and Southern Africa.

To this end, The Roadmap will prioritise the following ongoing and periodic actions:

- *Regional Consultation on TJ in the Central Africa region*
- *Regional Consultation on TJ in the Northern Africa region*
- *Regional Consultations in Eastern Africa region*
- *Regional Consultations in Western Africa region*
- *Regional Consultation in Southern Africa region*

4. African Union Reference Group on Transitional Justice

The role of the Reference Group will include but will not be limited to technical assistance to the AU on Program design and quality control for TJ interventions in Africa. In 2024, fifteen (15) Transitional Justice experts were appointed to the Reference Group based on equal regional representation. Three TJ experts from each of the African geo-political regions, including youth, women and at least one technical expert. The group supports the implementation of the AUTJP by offering technical advice to the African Union Commission and ensuring quality in the Policy's implementation.

The Group serves as advisory body to the AUC on Transitional Justice implementation playing a crucial role in shaping and supporting the implementation of policies and strategies that advance justice, democratization, peace, and development across the continent⁸.

⁸ Draft Work plan 2025 of the African Union Reference Group on TJ, p. 3.

In this regard, the Roadmap will prioritise the following actions:

- **Development of Guidance Notes and Technical Documents** to the African Union Commission on AUTJP related assistance to AU Member States.
- **Through the African Union Commission, provide technical guidance notes to the AU Member States and RECs** on integrating AUTJP principles and mechanisms into peace processes and policy making.
- **Conduct consultations** with CSOs, Youth groups, Women and affected communities in consultation with the African Union Commission to ensure their effective participation in TJ processes.
- **Monitoring and evaluation** of TJ interventions in Member States to promote compliance with AUTJP standards and benchmarks.

OBJECTIVE 2: PROMOTE TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE IMPLEMENTATION IN AFRICA

To advance the understanding, adoption, and effective implementation of transitional justice mechanisms across African Union Member States. This objective aims to support the state and civil society organisations towards the promotion of accountability, reconciliation, and sustainable peace by promoting the African Union Transitional Justice Policy (AUTJP), facilitating capacity-building, and encouraging inclusive, context-specific approaches that address past human rights violations and foster social cohesion.

5. Enhancing Meaningful Civil Society Engagement and Youth Participation in Transitional Justice Processes:

Recent studies demonstrate that meaningful engagement and participation of civil society, including youth groups is fundamental to the successful implementation of transitional justice in Africa.⁹ With over 60% of Africa's population under the age of 25, the demographic dividend of the youth group is important, and youth contribution to TJ is significant for fostering the intergenerational linkages between the past and present that become the basis for transformation. Youth make a crucial contribution to tackling the root causes of violence, inequality, and injustices, and to sustaining the positive impact of TJ. They nevertheless face systemic barriers to their full participation in the design, establishment, and operationalization of TJ.

The African Union and its TJP recognises youth as key TJ stakeholders. Hence, the premium it places on their active participation in designing and implementing TJ processes. To further bolster this, concrete mechanisms should be developed to support youth participation and leadership in policy formulation, implementation and state-led TJ processes. For example, national consultations, youth advisory boards, policy fora, youth TJ commissioners. Youth capacity-building should be pursued and this should include making the AUTJP more accessible, ensuring its sophisticated policy language does not inhibit youth engagement. Inclusion of TJ in school curriculum is another strategy that

⁹ Examples include Operationalization of the African Youth for Transitional Justice (AY4TJ) Platform and adoption of its Work-Plan. Policy Brief; Odum, U. (2022, November 30). Harnessing Africa's demographic dividends for youth participation in transitional justice. Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation. <https://www.csvr.org.za/harnessing-africas-demographic-dividends-for-youth-participation-in-transitional-justice/>



the AU will also pursue.

In this context, the Roadmap will prioritise the following actions in collaboration with the African Youth for Transitional Justice (AY4TJ) Platform. These actions will be carried out not as stand-alone, isolated activities, but rather as open-ended processes with dynamic youth engagement and feedback:

- **African Youth for Transitional Justice (AY4TJ) Platform. Strengthening the Secretariat of the Platform, including recruitment**, technical and financial support to the Platform to drive youth engagement across the continent.
- **African Youth for TJ Training Programme (AY4TJ)**. Expanding the annual program to train African youth on TJ and connect them to AU Member States, AU institutions and departments, TJ mechanisms, INGOs, and civil society organisations like YORJA.
- **Youth-Friendly AUTJP**. Collaborate and provide support to partners like YORJA currently developing a Youth-Friendly AUTJP¹⁰, the youth friendly Policy will be mainstreamed across AY4TJ programming at the continental and member state levels.
- **Guidance Notes**. Based on comparative research, Guidance Notes will be developed to provide orientations on policy and practice around youth participation in TJ. The Guidance notes will use simple language that is easy to understand, avoiding complex policy jargon.
- **Digital Platforms**. Aligned with the AI thematic goal (see below) and diversity management focus (see below), the AY4TJ will develop digital platforms for youth engagement with TJ and for shaping online civic space.
- **Youth Day**. Organise a continental youth and transitional justice event and issue a Statement to commemorate the African Youth Day every 1st November of each year across the continent.

6. Enhancing Women's Meaningful Engagement & Participation in Transitional Justice

Women's meaningful engagement and participation in TJ processes is fundamental to a transformative TJ outcome. Given the gendered nature of violence in conflict and repressive regimes, women often experience unique forms of harm, including sexual and gender-based violence, requiring targeted redress. Their active involvement in designing and implementing TJ measures not only promotes justice but also strengthens social cohesion and sustainable peace. Women's participation enhances the responsiveness of TJ mechanisms, ensuring that reparations, truth-seeking, and institutional reforms address structural gender inequalities that contribute to violence and marginalisation. Without their engagement, transitional justice processes risk being incomplete, illegitimate, and failing to foster a truly just and equitable post-conflict society.

The AUTJP recognises the centrality of women in TJ processes. Stemming from this recognition, the AUTJ Policy calls for women's participation at all stages, including affirmative action to ensure their representation in TJ mechanisms. More action is required to define clear implementation strategies for dismantling structural gender inequalities and systemic injustices. Women's access to TJ spaces should be institutionalised, which includes facilitating the necessary skills trainings and appointment as Commissioners in relevant TJ Commissions. The goal will be to ensure more comprehensive and effective TJ for achieving long-term peace and equality.

¹⁰ YORJA and Impunity Watch plan to develop a Youth-Friend AUTJP in collaboration with the AY4TJ.

In this context, the Roadmap prioritizes the following actions in collaboration the AW4TJ Platform, implemented as processes facilitating dynamic women's engagement and regular feedback loops:

- **African Women for Transitional Justice (AW4TJ) Platform. Strengthening the Secretariat of the Platform, including recruitment, technical** and financial support to the Platform to drive women engagement in transitional justice processes across the continent.
- **AW4JP Advocacy and awareness Creation initiatives.** Enhancing the visibility of AW4TJ while increasing awareness on participation of Women's roles in TJ processes at national and regional forums.
- **Gender-Sensitive Justice Frameworks and tools on key aspects of the AUTJP developed.** In partnership with key stakeholders, working guides and frameworks will be developed and utilised by the AW4TJ Platform as well as practitioners at different levels.
- **Data Base & Resource Centre.** A digital platform will be established for women to engage, share experiences and learn from on transitional justice.
- **African Women for TJ Training Programme (AW4TJ).** Expanding the annual program for the training of African women on TJ and connecting them to AU institutions and departments, TJ mechanisms, INGOs, and civil society.
- **Publications (Reports, Guidance Notes, Newsletters)** Based on comparative research, Guidance Notes will be developed providing orientations on policy and practice around women's participation in transitional justice.
- **Development of a Gender Transformation Guidance Note.** The AW4TJ will take a lead on this intervention and spearhead the development of a continental guidance notes on gender transformation in transitional justice in Africa. The Guidance Note will be developed following series of regional consultations across the continent and it would be translated into AU official languages in support to design and implementation of TJ mechanisms in Africa.
- **Technical Support to Member States & RECs.** Targeted support on gender transformative approaches in the design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of national and regional TJ policies and mechanisms.

7. Transitional Justice Capacity-Building and Technical Support for Government and Non-State Actors:

The AUTJP recognizes the contribution of diverse actors to TJ processes. Member States and national level actors have a key role in the design and implementation of TJ mechanisms, with RECs and the AU playing important supporting and coordination role. The Policy likewise identifies the crucial role of civil society, including community-based organisations, faith-based organisations and the media. Faith-based and cultural processes have over the years been noted for their contribution to peace, reconciliation and local justice.

For these actors to impactfully carry out their roles, they need technical capacity building and resources. Evidence has demonstrated that enhanced understanding of transitional justice among decision-makers and policy officials can propel political will and the removal of impediments to the effective pursuit of transitional justice implementation. This commitment will further be enhanced when combined with technical assistance to government institutions and bodies responsible for transitional justice implementation. A well capacitated and strong civil society and media organisations would lead to greater



oversight of state-led transitional justice processes. They will also promote advocacy and political engagement at all levels in Africa.

To this end, the Roadmap will prioritise the following ongoing and periodic capacity building and technical actions throughout the four-year period:

- **Technical Capacity-Building for National Actors.** This intervention will focus on in-country capacity-building for government officials and other institutions that are working on the country's transitional justice process.
- **Civil Society and Media's Capacity-Building.** This technical support will focus on capacity building for non-state actors including civil society organisations, the private and public media on their role in ensuring impactful transitional justice processes in their respective countries.
- **Ongoing Popularisation of the AUTJP.** The AU will continue efforts to popularize the Policy among citizens and public officials. Activities to be conducted under this action include: translation of the AUTJP into other African languages, printing and re-printing of AUTJP in various African languages; wide dissemination of the youth-friendly version of the AUTJP; collaboration with the AY4TJ and AW4TJ Platforms to further popularize the AUTJP and media collaborations.

8. Commission Research on Transitional Justice in Africa

The African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights carried out comprehensive research titled Study on Transitional Justice and Human and Peoples' Rights in Africa. The study draws on TJ literature, TJ experiences peculiar to the African continent, as well as the unique tools and mechanisms at the disposal of the ACHPR, to develop a comprehensive and coordinated African Human Rights Charter-based approach for engaging with TJ within its mandate of promoting and protecting human and peoples' rights.

The Department of Political Affairs, Peace and Security will complement this research with specific country and comparative research initiatives on Transitional Justice in Africa. Relevant lessons from outside Africa may also be brought to bear.

In this context, the Roadmap will prioritize the following interventions:

- **State of TJ in Africa Reports:** A series of Reports will cover the state of TJ in Member States, the role of RECs and RMs and the contribution of CSOs in advancing transitional justice in Africa.
- **Study on thematic transitional justice issues** like the nexus between the environment and transitional justice, for example, will also be prioritised.

OBJECTIVE 3: INNOVATION & ADDRESSING EMERGING CHALLENGES IN TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE

This objective aims to promote innovative approaches and responsive strategies that address emerging challenges in transitional justice processes across Africa. This includes fostering the integration of new technologies, context-specific solutions, and cross-sectoral collaborations to enhance inclusivity, effectiveness, and sustainability of initiatives. This objective seeks to anticipate and respond to evolving political, social, and security dynamics, while ensuring that transitional justice mechanisms remain relevant, adaptive, and aligned with both the African Union Transitional Justice Policy (AUTJP) and international best practices.

9. Memorialization and Guarantees of Non-recurrence

The AUTJP identifies memorialization as an indicative element of transitional justice, which should endure even beyond the transitional period. Memorialization, as conceptualized under the AUTJP, is intended to enhance the truth about human rights violations, foster reconciliation, and thereby promote healing. Beyond physical memorials, commemorative events, national days and the review of educational curricula to reflect historical events around conflict and violence are some of the other important aspects of memorialization. To this end, the AU has taken the lead with such commemorative events like the annual African Human Rights Day to commemorate the historic adoption of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda which are held every October 21 and April 7 respectively. The Roadmap will build on these and similar continental initiatives, including the following:

- **African Union Human Rights Memorial (AUHRM):** The AUC has set an international precedent by establishing a continental human rights memorial, namely the African Union Human Rights Memorial (AUHRM). The primary goal of the project is to inform and educate current and future generations of Africans about the causes, consequences and lessons of past conflicts and repressive regimes in order to confront atrocities and prevent recurrence. The designs for the monuments and annex building for documentation has been approved by the African Union Taskforce of Member States and the project is now running and currently at construction phase. The AUC has made notable progress on the AUHRM project. The Phase One construction of the physical Memorial Garden at the AU Headquarters has been completed. This physical site is complemented by the development of a virtual memorial platform. As such, the AUHRM remains a core pillar of this Implementation Roadmap and a flagship initiative for advancing transitional justice and human rights memory work in Africa.
- **Support to the Office of the AU Special Envoy on the Prevention of Genocide and other Mass Atrocities:** To strengthen the African Union's conflict preventive architecture and enhance early warning systems for the prevention of genocide and mass atrocities, the AU appointed H.E. Mr. Adama Dieng as the first Special Envoy on the Prevention of Genocide and Mass Atrocities in April 2024. Since assuming office, the Special Envoy, supported by the Transitional Justice Unit, has undertaken high-level advocacy and diplomatic engagements in line with AU's broader strategy to prevent genocide, mass atrocities, and related crimes across the continent. Furthermore, the Envoy aims to develop a set of guidelines to address hate speech and reinforce early warning systems against incitement to violence in Africa.



10. Technology and Transitional Justice: Harnessing the Potential and Minimising the Risks of Artificial Intelligence

According to Agenda 2063, the African Union recognizes the strategic role of technology in advancing justice and the rule of law across the continent. Artificial Intelligence (AI), as one of the most transformative technological innovations of our time, presents both opportunities and challenges for Africa. In the context of transitional justice, AI holds significant potential to enhance implementation efforts—through improved data collection, analysis, documentation, and inclusive stakeholder engagement.

Accordingly, this Roadmap for the implementation of the African Union Transitional Justice Policy (AUTJP) incorporates the integration of technological innovations, including AI, to support the realization of transitional justice objectives across Africa. This approach is grounded in the need to harness emerging technologies to maximize impact, improve efficiency, and ensure that justice processes are transparent, inclusive, and future-ready.

In light of the above, this AUTJP roadmap will prioritise the following interventions:

- **Capacity Building for TJ Stakeholders:** Transitional justice can leverage digital platforms to enhance the engagement of stakeholders, including non-state actors, perpetrators, victims and survivors while boosting public participation and understanding of transitional justice processes. This capacity building in this regard, will include the use of virtual dialogue, online learning platforms, documentation of human rights violations and online monitoring and reporting of progress in transitional justice processes and the use of IT to counter hate speeches and other related online atrocities.
- **Conduct Research on Integration of AI in TJ Implementation.** The research will seek to promote integration technology, including AI into the AUTJP implementation, identifying and exploiting opportunities and bridging identified gaps in the ongoing implementation processes in the continent. For example, one of the grantees of the ITJA project launched an AI-powered digital archive¹¹ documenting the history of the dedicated to documenting and preserving the history of Gukurahundi genocide in Zimbabwe with the aim to preserve the history, increase public awareness and drive for accountability.
- **Technical Support to AU Member States on the use of Technology in Transitional Justice:** This support will include deployment of experts and other related assistance to the AU member states, including training of different stakeholders on the use of technology in transitional justice process.

11. Transitional Justice, Mental Health, and Psychosocial Support: Interconnected Paths to Healing

Transitional justice encompasses a variety of measures, both judicial and non-judicial, aimed at confronting the repercussions of human rights violations, particularly in societies undergoing shifts from conflict or authoritarian rule to democratic governance. These measures may involve criminal trials, truth-telling commissions, reparations, and institutional reforms. While the primary focus of transitional justice is to address the impact of violent conflict through justice and accountability measures, ensuring security and creating political stability; it is also essential to prioritise the restoration of the social fabric by supporting individuals and communities to recover from the psychosocial impacts and trauma. This attempt to help survivors cope and recover from their traumatic experiences can be done through the integration of Mental Health and Psychosocial

11 Truthive - <https://www.truthive.org/>

Support into TJ processes.

The consequences of conflict and systemic oppression often leave individuals and communities to grapple with psychological distress. Many survivors of violence face an array of mental health issues, such as Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), anxiety, depression, trauma, and other emotional and social challenges. The trauma stemming from human rights abuses can engender feelings of injustice, hopelessness, mistrust, and social disconnection. In this scenario, transitional justice becomes essential to address the fundamental causes of trauma and facilitate a collective healing journey. Transitional justice can primarily offer a forum for acknowledging and validating victims' experiences. Truth commissions, for instance, afford survivors the chance to recount their narratives and have their suffering publicly recognized. This acknowledgment is a critical component of the healing journey, as it helps individuals feel validated and connected, alleviating feelings of loneliness and hopelessness. By publicly affirming the pain endured by victims, transitional justice initiatives can aid in restoring dignity and identity, both of which are often severely compromised by experiences of violence.

Incorporating mental health and psychosocial support into transitional justice processes can enhance their overall effectiveness. Reparation initiatives that include access to psychosocial services can directly address the mental health needs of victims while also providing material compensation for their losses. Such comprehensive approaches recognize that recovery is not solely about financial reparations but also about emotional and psychological restoration. By offering mental health services within the transitional justice framework, survivors can cultivate resilience and become empowered to reconstruct their lives. Furthermore, the integration of MHPSS into TJ processes can facilitate reconciliation and cohesion between diverse groups in society by addressing emotional scars and strengthening survivor agency to transform relationships.¹² Additionally, community-driven and traditional practices for MHPSS can effectively complement institutional transitional justice efforts. Involving communities in the healing process promotes solidarity and collective resilience. Initiatives such as community support networks, cultural healing practices, and traditional forms of justice can be integrated into transitional justice frameworks to enhance mental well-being. When communities unite to confront their shared trauma and fears, it supports individual recovery and bolsters social ties, which are crucial for rebuilding trust and unity in post-conflict societies.

Although integrating transitional justice and mental health support offers significant potential benefits, several critical challenges must be addressed to ensure its success. One of the most pressing obstacles is the shortage of resources and trained mental health professionals in many post-conflict contexts. In these regions, mental health services are often severely underfunded and stigmatized, which creates substantial barriers for survivors seeking support. For instance, many communities may lack even basic mental health facilities, and those available often have long waiting lists or are unable to provide culturally sensitive care. This situation complicates and delays access to necessary treatment and support.

Given that transitional justice processes can unfold over many years, it is crucial to establish and maintain timely and effective mental health services to address the immediate needs of victims. These services should be easily accessible, trauma-informed, and responsive to the unique challenges faced by individuals affected by conflict, including PTSD,

¹² CSVR and Impunity Watch (2023), The Role of MHPSS in Transitional Justice: Perspectives from African Youth in Burundi, the DRC, Mali, and South Sudan, Policy Brief.



depression, and anxiety. Furthermore, the political landscape in which transitional justice occurs can significantly influence the effectiveness of mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) initiatives. In specific contexts, political leaders may prioritize punitive actions, such as trials and imprisonments, over restorative measures emphasizing healing and reconciliation. This can lead to a neglect of the psychological needs of victims, further exacerbating their trauma.

To successfully integrate mental health considerations into transitional justice frameworks, it is essential to acknowledge that healing is a foundational aspect of achieving true justice. This involves not only addressing the individual psychological needs of victims but also fostering a broader societal understanding of trauma's impact on community healing and stability. Collaborative efforts among government agencies, civil society organizations, and mental health professionals will be vital in creating an environment where psychological well-being is prioritized alongside legal accountability.

To guarantee MHPSS's transformative potential, a comprehensive approach that acknowledges the intrinsic connections between individual well-being and socio-political dynamics is required. MHPSS policy and practice should therefore balance person-focused (trauma-based) interventions with community-focused (social) interventions.

In this context, the Roadmap will undertake the following actions:

- **Supplementary Note on MHPSS.** Working with practitioners and specialists, the Note will outline a comprehensive AUTJP approach to MHPSS in TJ operationalising the AU's understanding of well-being. The Note will guide Member States on integrating MHPSS as a cross-cutting component of TJ from policy formulation to design, to implementation of TJ processes. It will detail provisions on connecting state-led TJ with community-based MHPSS, ensuring MHPSS is integral to TJ mechanisms, linking community-focused social interventions with trauma services, and for developing long-term action plans.
- **Synergizing MHPSS Competency at the AU.** Significant expertise already exists within the AU on MHPSS at a partnership level. The Roadmap will initiate a long-term process to build on this expertise and existing capacities through interdepartmental engagements to share knowledge and best practices, create synergies across related programming (peacebuilding, WPS, DRRR, SSR, education, etc.), and organise internal staff trainings.

Establishment of a Continental MHPSS Community of Practice: The Transitional Justice Unit- African Union Commission, the AU PCRDC Centre in Cairo-Egypt and the CSVR will convene a continental stakeholders and experts capacity building workshop on MHPSS in Africa. This convening would lead to the establishment of a continental MHPSS Platform that will support AU member states on transitional justice and PCRDC and other related issues in post conflict and post-authoritarian contexts. The objectives of the platform will include technical assistance to AU member states and CSOs, experience sharing, knowledge creation, training of trainers etc .

- **Awareness-Raising Programme.** MHPSS remains stigmatised in many contexts, leading to limited appreciation for its role in TJ, low service uptake among survivors, and underfunding. An sensitization programme will be launched with the aim of enhancing understanding of MHPSS and the AUTJP's comprehensive approach. The programme will target policymakers, funders, and practitioners in all sectors who are vital in mainstreaming MHPSS in TJ processes across the board.

- **Technical Support for Member States & RECs.** Targeted support on MHPSS integration in the design, implementation, and monitoring of national policies and TJ mechanisms, and advice for RECs. Capacity building with member states and RECs to promote the integration of the MHPSS approach in TJ processes and programming in a manner that prevents harm to victims while promoting victim-centred participation.
- **Intergenerational Impact Study.** An intergenerational, multi-country comparative study into the impact of inherited, intergenerational individual and collective traumas on reconciliation and social cohesion will be commissioned. The study will examine generational violence, including the enduring effects of the transatlantic slave trade and colonisation on individual, collective identities, shared narratives, and socio-cultural dynamics.

12. Environment and Transitional Justice

The intersection between climate change, environmental degradation, and their compounded impact on armed and violent conflicts in Africa cannot be overstated. The destruction inflicted upon natural ecosystems during periods of conflict across the continent extends far beyond incidental collateral damage-. It results in profound, long-term consequences for ecosystems, human populations, and non-human life alike. In the context of escalating climate challenges, safeguarding the environment is not only critical for preserving biodiversity and ecological integrity but is also central to protecting livelihoods and upholding human rights in both conflict and post-conflict settings. Considering these realities, it is imperative that environmental governance and the sustainable management of natural resources are positioned as foundational pillars of post-conflict recovery and transitional justice processes.

Accordingly, the Roadmap prioritizes the following interventions:

- **Climate Change and Transitional Justice:** The Roadmap will advance the integration of climate and environmental justice into transitional justice processes across Africa. It will promote targeted support for climate-affected communities and practitioners, and foster dialogue and reconciliation efforts between and among farmers, herders and other stakeholders at the community and local levels. Additionally, it will facilitate comprehensive assessments of post-conflict environmental destruction, including damage to critical environmental infrastructure and systems that are essential for the protection and sustainable management of natural resources. This intervention will also explore mechanisms for redress in response to conflict-related and post-conflict environmental degradation. Furthermore, the program will champion environmental protection and enhance coordination among transitional justice, peacebuilding, and development actors on issues at the nexus of environment, climate, conflict, and peace.
- **Transitional Justice, Environment, Business and Human Rights:** The Roadmap will promote integration of Environmental and Natural Resources management in Transitional Justice Processes and Mechanisms. The overarching goal of this initiative is to provide sustainable support for the development and implementation of climate justice mechanisms, environmental accountability frameworks, and reparative justice programs. It also aims to address environmentally linked human rights violations and to support restoration efforts related to climate-induced displacement and resource exploitation. It will promote justice and reparation in business environments, particularly the remediation pillar of the Business and Human Rights mechanism.



13. African Traditional Justice Mechanisms & Community-Based TJ

The AUTJP emphasises the importance of traditional justice mechanisms and the role of community-based TJ for the promotion of a decentralized community-based justice, peace, accountability, social cohesion, reconciliation and healing. The prominence for traditional and community-based justice mechanisms in this Roadmap aligns with the Policy’s core principles and its definition of TJ as encompassing formal and traditional (or non-formal) policy measures and processes for dealing with the past. The Policy reinforces the need for complementarity of intervention between these two mechanisms.

Operationalising this traditional approach has nonetheless proved challenging¹³. Section 4 of the AUTJP empowers AU Member States with the primary responsibility to oversee the implementation of TJ processes. This Roadmap will prioritise development of clear traditional justice guidance and framework for practical integration of non-formal mechanisms with state-led TJ processes.

The new Roadmap intervention in this regard include:

- **Development of Guidelines for Traditional Justice Mechanisms & Community-Based TJ.** The guidelines will provide details on how to guarantee effective complementarity, outlining the parameters of how to integrate community-led transitional justice mechanisms within institutional TJ processes. The guidelines will address common challenges including conformity and alignment with human rights standards, women’s participation and youth inclusion in transitional justice processes.
- **Technical Support to Member States.** Technical support will be provided to aid the design and adoption of legal and policy frameworks governing the role of traditional justice mechanisms and community-based initiatives as part of comprehensive TJ approaches.
- **Comparative Research.** The AU’s approach to traditional and community-based transitional justice (TJ) will be shaped by a multi-country comparative research intervention, with a focus on assessing the ongoing relevance of non-formal mechanisms, particularly among younger generations.
- **Civil Society & Community Empowerment.** The Roadmap emphasizes interventions that support non-formal mechanisms established by civil society organisations, communities, and traditional leaders. The program will also facilitate their active involvement in co-designing state-led TJ processes and formally recognise civil society and community stakeholders as key actors in the implementation of TJ in Africa.

¹³ See, Beyond Rhetoric: Integrating African Traditional Justice Mechanisms into Transitional Justice Processes, CSVN Policy Brief, April 2025:

OBJECTIVE 4: MONITORING AND REPORTING OF IMPACTFUL IMPLEMENTATION

This objective is meant to establish a robust, systematic, and evidence-based monitoring and reporting mechanism that tracks the implementation of transitional justice initiatives across Africa, with a focus on assessing their effectiveness, identifying best practices, and ensuring accountability. This objective aims to generate reliable data and analytical insights that inform decision-making, enhance stakeholder engagement, and demonstrate tangible impact in line with the goals of the AU Transitional Justice Policy and related strategic frameworks.

14. Comprehensive Impact Monitoring Frameworks

The role of monitoring, evaluation and reporting in transitional justice processes is essential to track impact and reach. Impactful monitoring is fundamental to ensuring TJ programs and projects generate their anticipated results and outcomes. Although monitoring and evaluation in the field of transitional justice is conceptually and technically challenging, the absence of a monitoring framework will however weaken the effectiveness and the reliability of TJ, leading to reasonable questions over the sustainability of any purported transformation and impact.

To this end, the Roadmap incorporates the following interventions:

- **AUTJP Implementation.** The Roadmap proposes different mechanisms for monitoring and reporting on implementation of the AUTJP. These include, reporting implementation to stakeholders at the annual Africa Transitional Justice Forum, relevant AU and RECs policy organs meetings, the outcomes of these stakeholder engagements, amongst others will determine the level of AUTJP implementation and the next steps towards a deeper and impactful monitoring and reporting on implementation of the AUTJP in Africa.
- **Roadmap Implementation.** Similar to the evaluation of the first Roadmap for the implementation of the AUTJP (2020-2024)¹⁴, this Road map will be evaluated to gauge the extent of its implementation.
- **TJ Implementation & Impact.** This Roadmap encourages a design of innovative, people-driven monitoring and evaluation at all levels, in accordance with the provisions of the AUTJP. The evaluation will include assessment of indicators like TJ and gender transformation, TJ and youth participation, women's participation in transitional justice etc.
- **Voluntary Member State Reporting.** Member States will be encouraged to submit voluntary progress reports on TJ implementation. A standardised format will be developed, with reports presented at the Annual Continental TJ Forum. The reports will include information on progress made on implementation, challenges encountered in operationalising the AUTJP nationally, which the AU will use to improve its technical support to Member States. These reports will also contribute to the AUTJP's knowledge management, including the sharing of best practices and peer-to-peer learning.

¹⁴ See Evaluation of the Four-Year Roadmap on the Implementation of the African Union Transitional Justice Policy [Evaluation Report \(2020-2024\)](#)



15. Strengthen the Annual Continental TJ Forum

The Annual Continental Transitional Justice Forum is the AU's annual TJ event for evaluating the state of transitional justice and for experience sharing in Africa. It has been organised annually with the CSVSR, one of the cardinal partners of the AU on transitional justice since 2017. As indicated above, the aim of the Forum is for stock-taking on the state of TJ in Africa and to build on recent TJ developments initiated by the AU. This Roadmap will support the organisation of the annual forums to improve its contribution to transitional justice process in Africa:

16. Support to Strategic AU Platforms on Transitional Justice.

As briefly captured in objective two above, following the adoption of the AUTJP, the African Union Commission embarked on different initiatives to ensure an effective implementation of the Policy across the continent. Some of these interventions include training and capacity building of stakeholders. These, and other interventions influenced the establishment of the following continental platforms that continue to shape the implementation of transitional justice on the continent.

This Roadmap therefore prioritizes support to these continental initiatives as spelt out below:

- The African Union Reference Group on Transitional Justice** is a multi-stakeholder advisory and consultative platform established by the African Union Commission (AUC) through the Department of Political Affairs, Peace and Security (PAPS). Its primary purpose is to support the implementation, coordination, and monitoring of the African Union Transitional Justice Policy implementation, adopted in 2019.

Key roles of the AURG on TJ include:

- Provide technical advice on quality control to the AUC and other stakeholders on transitional justice processes in Africa.
 - Support Member States in the design and implementation of context-specific transitional justice mechanisms;
 - Facilitate knowledge exchange, documentation of best practices, and peer learning across the continent.
 - Coordinate efforts to align national and regional initiatives with the AUTJP.
 - Promote African-led and victim-centered approaches to justice, truth, reconciliation, reparations, and institutional reform;
 - The AURG-TJ meets regularly to review progress, provide strategic input, and guide the implementation of AU-supported transitional justice programs across Africa.
- African Youth for Transitional Justice (AY4TJ):** The African Youth for Transitional Justice (AY4TJ) is a youth-led platform established under the framework of the African Union Transitional Justice Policy (AUTJP). It was initiated by the African Union Commission, through the Department of Political Affairs, Peace and Security (PAPS), to promote meaningful youth engagement in transitional justice processes across the continent.

Objectives of the AY4TJ include:

- Promoting youth participation in the design, implementation, and monitoring of transitional justice mechanisms.
- Creating a platform for African youth to share experiences, knowledge, and innovations in peacebuilding, justice, and reconciliation.
- Advocating for youth-centered and intergenerational approaches to truth, accountability, reparations, and institutional reforms.
- Supporting Member States in implementing inclusive and sustainable transitional justice processes, in line with the AUTJP and Agenda 2063.

AY4TJ brings together young peacebuilders, activists, researchers, and community leaders from across Africa, providing them with tools, networks, and platforms to contribute to justice and reconciliation in post-conflict societies.

c. **The African Women for Transitional Justice (AW4TJ)** is a women-led platform established under the African Union Transitional Justice Policy (AUTJP) to ensure the active participation and leadership of African women in transitional justice processes across the continent. Launched by the African Union Commission through its Department of Political Affairs, Peace and Security (PAPS), AW4TJ seeks to elevate women’s voices, perspectives, and agency in peacebuilding, truth-seeking, accountability, reparations, and institutional reform.

Key objectives of AW4TJ include:

- Mainstreaming gender considerations in transitional justice mechanisms and policies.
- Amplifying the voices and experiences of women affected by conflict, violence, and systemic injustices.
- Promoting women’s leadership in peace processes, post-conflict reconstruction, and justice initiatives.
- Supporting Member States and stakeholders to implement inclusive, gender-responsive transitional justice frameworks aligned with the AUTJP and Agenda 2063.

AW4TJ serves as a critical platform for advocacy, knowledge-sharing, and capacity building, bringing together women practitioners, survivors, peacebuilders, and policy influencers to shape a more just and equitable post-conflict future in Africa.



BUDGET FOR THE 2025 - 2028: ROADMAP OF IMPLEMENTATION FOR THE AUTJP

PROGRAMME OUTCOME	OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	DURATION	AMOUNT
AFRICA TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE IMPROVED	OBJECTIVE 1. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO MS/ RECS/RMS	Mapping of Transitional Justice Needs	2025-2028	500,000
		Organize Regional Consultation with the RECs, RMS and Member States	2025-2028	800,000
		AU Reference Group on TJ	2025-2028	500,000
		Provision of Technical Assistance to relevant AU Member States	2025-2028	4,000,000
		Support to the AU Taskforce on TJ	2025-2028	240,000
	OBJECTIVE 2 & 3. TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE PROMOTION & EMERGING TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE ISSUES	Enhancing meaningful youth engagement and participation in TJ and support to AY4TJ	2025-2028	2,000,000
		Enhancing meaningful Women engagement and participation in TJ and support to AW4TJ	2025-2028	2,000,000
		TJ Capacity building (Awareness creation and popularization of the Policy)	2025-2028	700,000
		Commission Research on TJ (Promote knowledge sharing)	2025 - 2028	300,000
		Promoting transgenerational TJ (AUHRM project)	2025-2028	500,000
		Environmental and TJ	2025-2028	400,000
		Technology and TJ	2025 - 2028	500,000
		MHPSS and TJ	2025 - 2028	800,000
	OBJECTIVE 4 IMPLEMENTATION AND IMPACT MONITORING	Traditional Justice mechanism (Guidelines for Trad. Mechanisms)	2025-2028	300,000
		Comprehensive impact monitoring frameworks	2025-2028	200,000
		Revitalizing the Continental TJ Forum	2025-2028	800,000
Facilitate AU-EU Seminar on TJ		2025-2028	400,000	
TOTAL: USD 12,440,000				



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