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THIS ACTION IS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

ANNEX V

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the annual action programme for the Conflict Prevention, Peace-building and Crisis Preparedness part of the thematic programme Peace, Stability and Conflict Prevention for 2024

Action Document for Provision of expertise for justice in conflict and transition

ANNUAL PLAN

This document constitutes the annual work programme within the meaning of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation, within the meaning of Article 23 of the NDICI-Global Europe Regulation.

1 SYNOPSIS

1.1 Action Summary Table

1. Title CRIS/OPSYS business reference Basic Act	Provision of expertise for justice in conflict and transition OPSYS number: ACT-62440; JAD-1368284 Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI-Global Europe)			
2. Team Europe Initiative	No			
3. Zone benefiting from the action	The action shall be carried out in globally.			
4. Programming document	2024 Annual Action Programme for NDICI-Global Europe - Peace, Stability and Conflict Prevention Thematic Programme			
5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives / expected results	Priority 2: Promoting conflict prevention and conflict resolution measures, including by facilitating and building capacity in confidence-building, mediation, dialogue and reconciliation processes; Priority 3: Supporting peace processes and transitions of conflict-affected societies, communities, including stabilisation and peacebuilding efforts.			
PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION				
6. Priority Area(s), sectors	Peace, Stability and Conflict Prevention			
7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Main SDG : SDG 16 “Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies” Other significant SDGs: SDG 5 “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls”			
8 a) DAC code(s)	15220 Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution 15130 Legal and judicial development			
8 b) Main Delivery Channel	21000 International non-governmental organisations (NGO)			
9. Targets	<input type="checkbox"/> Migration <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input checked="" 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"/>
	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	Principal objective
	Digitalisation @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	digital connectivity digital governance digital entrepreneurship digital skills/literacy digital services	YES <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Connectivity @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	digital connectivity energy transport health education and research	YES <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Migration @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reduction of Inequalities @	<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: BGUE – B2024-14.020230-C1 - STABILITY AND PEACE Total estimated cost: EUR 3 500 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 3 500 000			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION				
13. Type of financing	Direct management through: Procurement			

1.2 Summary of the Action

In the aftermath of large-scale violence, societies often need to await and seize opportunities to address grievances and abuses in a way that makes peace last. Dealing with a traumatic past, notably through transitional justice processes, including constitution building, is an integral part of building cohesive and stable societies and working towards non-recurrence of violent events. Without addressing past grievances and large-scale human rights and international humanitarian law violations, peace is less likely to be sustained and society may relapse into violence.

The EU Policy Framework for support to transitional justice¹ offers guiding principles to implement actions on transitional justice, ranging from criminal justice, truth-seeking initiatives, reparations and guarantees of non-recurrence, including institutional reforms. These principles highlight the need to be, among others, gender-responsive, trauma sensitive, human rights based and compliant with international norms and values.

The Facility on Justice in Conflict and Transition Phase 1 and 2 has addressed the need for rapid deployment of specialised experts in support of transitional justice initiatives or processes. Building on the lessons-learnt of past

¹ <http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-13576-2015-INIT/en/pdf>

actions, the objective of this action is to continue supporting peacebuilding processes in third countries through the provision of short-term policy and technical support in transitional justice, including constitution building as well as fostering understanding on transitional justice and constitution building.

The direct beneficiaries of the foreseen action are mainly national and local authorities, survivors' and victims' groups and civil society actors in conflict and post-conflict countries. The support will be channelled to state institutions (e.g. ministries, transitional justice bodies such as truth-seeking commissions and special courts), authorities and other stakeholders, in particular civil society, including at the grass-root and community level. Other major stakeholders include international organisations, particularly in the UN family as well as EU staff.

The action is aligned to the newly adopted (June 2023) UN Guidance Note in Transitional Justice: A Strategic Tool for People, Prevention and Peace². Implementation of the envisaged action will also help advance the UNSCR 1325 Agenda on Women, Peace and Security (WPS), in line with the EU Strategic Approach to WPS (2018) and its Action Plan 2019-2024. Additionally, it builds on the UN Agenda 2030 and its Sustainable Development Goals, specifically Goals 5 and 16 focusing respectively on gender equality and empowerment of women and girls and the promotion of just, peaceful and inclusive societies respectively. The action will adopt victim-centred, gender-sensitive and human rights approaches (including the do not harm principle).

1.3 Zone benefitting from the Action

The Action shall be carried out in globally.

2 RATIONALE

2.1 Context

Delivering justice to victims and survivors (including through reparations) and, promoting reconciliation including between survivors and perpetrators in a victim centered and trauma sensitive way is essential to preventing relapse into confrontation and to avoid recurrence of violence, yet remains a major challenge in post conflict settings. Justice in the context of conflict and its aftermath should incorporate transitional justice processes. In countries emerging from massive violence and abuses, transitional justice constitutes an important component of peacebuilding, state building and democratisation. Constitution building and/or constitutional reforms are often part of this transition process, as well as traditional and community-based justice approaches. Conflict prevention, sustaining peace and building resilience of societies via healthy civic spaces are key building blocks to achieve this objective. Transitional justice involves a wide range of processes that may span over years or even decades.

As defined in the EU Policy Framework for support to transitional justice, transitional justice can be characterised by four main elements, judicial or non-judicial: **criminal justice, truth-seeking initiatives, reparations and guarantees of non-recurrence, institutional reforms**. The newly adopted UN Guidance Note on transitional justice is anchored in this holistic approach to transitional justice, understanding the key elements of comprehensive transitional justice processes (truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence) as interrelated. A range of measures and institutions can be used to implement each of these 'pillars', including for example prosecutions, truth-seeking mechanisms, reparation programmes, institutional reform efforts, psycho-social supports for survivors of the conflict and violence. The EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy 2020 – 2024 emphasizes that the rule of law and respect for human rights are the cornerstone of societal cohesion, solidarity and trust, both between the state and citizens, and among citizens. It focuses on closing the accountability gap, including by supporting in-country initiatives to combat impunity for human rights violations and abuses and transitional justice processes. The 2022 EU Council conclusions on Women, Peace and Security and the EU Strategic Approach to WPS and the EU Strategic Approach to WPS emphasizes that transitional justice processes need to apply gender-responsive approaches and ensure full, equal and meaningful participation of women and highlights the importance of gender-responsive justice processes to ending impunity for crimes of sexual and gender-based violence, including conflict-related sexual violence. Additionally, Council conclusions of 22 January 2018³ on the Integrated Approach to External Conflicts and Crises refer to transitional justice as part of the Integrated Approach and recognise it as one of the ten key aspects of the full conflict cycle.

² [2023_07_guidance_note_transitional_justice_en.pdf \(ohchr.org\)](https://www.ohchr.org/en/doc/doc/2023_07_guidance_note_transitional_justice_en.pdf)

³ <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-5413-2018-INIT/en/pdf>

International and regional actors often play a key role in supporting transitional justice mechanisms in conflict and post-conflict contexts. This may include political and technical support in developing transitional justice mechanisms/processes and their legislation, in constitution building, including at early stages of peace-negotiations, and in various consultation processes. Programming of such support requires providing technical expertise and capacity building to national and local authorities and civil society actors, inter alia through embedded experts, peer-to-peer support or short to medium term technical assistance interventions, synchronized with other types of support. However, the provision of the right expertise at the right time is often challenging, and difficult to ensure through normal cooperation programmes. Opportunities to advance transitional justice often appear suddenly and can disappear quickly if not followed up on immediately.

2.2 Problem Analysis

In order to support transitional justice, including constitution building, in conflict-affected and post conflict countries, the right expertise needs to be available at the right time, often at short notice, to seize political opportunities in often volatile political and security environments. The aim of this action is to enable the EU to provide rapid, flexible and tailored expertise to various third party actors when requested, and in line with EU foreign policy priorities and the guiding principles of the EU Framework of transitional justice. .

Identification of main stakeholders and corresponding institutional and/or organisational issues (mandates, potential roles, and capacities) to be covered by the action:

The main stakeholders of the foreseen action are national and local authorities, judiciary, transitional justice mechanisms (e.g. truth commission), survivors' groups and civil society actors in conflict-affected and post-conflict countries. The support will be channelled to state institutions, ministries, justice institutions, authorities and other national and local stakeholders, and in particular civil society, including at the grass-root and community level, in a gender responsive and inclusive manner. Other major stakeholders are international organizations, particularly in the UN family and regional organisations, as well as EU Delegations. The ultimate beneficiaries are the people of the countries affected by conflicts and abuses. Particular attention should be paid to provide recognition to all victims and survivors as rights holders, including women, youth, people living in rural and remote areas, minorities, indigenous peoples, persons/groups with disabilities and/or in situation of vulnerabilities.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1 Objectives and Expected Outputs

The Overall Objective of this action is to foster peacebuilding and conflict prevention through the promotion of transitional justice initiatives and mechanisms including constitution building, in partner countries.

The Specific Objectives of this action are to:

1. Improve third countries justice processes during conflict, post-conflict and transition periods particularly in the areas of restoration of justice for the population, formal and community-based transitional justice and constitution making, in line with the EU Policy Framework for support to transitional justice;
2. Promote inclusivity in third countries' transitional justice processes, through the active participation of victims, survivors and other groups in situation of vulnerability, thus increasing people's confidence in the processes with a local, trauma and gender sensitive approach;
3. Support the understanding of justice in conflict and transition and constitution building as a framework and a peacebuilding tool among practitioners, including EU staff based in third countries.

The main outputs to be delivered by this action contributing to the corresponding specific objectives are:

1.1 Provision of access to short- to mid-term expertise, including the deployment, at short notice of experts, to ensure that policies, strategies and interventions on transitional justice, including constitution-building, are discussed, drafted, approved and implemented in an inclusive, gender and trauma sensitive, participatory and sustainable way;

2.1 Through targeted short and mid-term assistance and specific initiatives, people living in vulnerable and marginalised situations (including victims, survivors, marginalised communities, minorities, indigenous people,

vulnerable women, children and youth) are included in transitional justice dialogues and constitution-building processes.

3.1 Provision of analysis, sensitisation sessions and fine-tuned studies on examples of practices in the field of justice in conflict and transition and constitution building.

3.2 Indicative Activities

The provision of context specific short- and medium- term technical expertise covers a wide range of thematic and geographic areas at short notice. Such policy and technical expert support could include activities such as:

- Advice on the design and development of inclusive, participatory and sustainable transitional justice mechanisms, including constitution-building processes;
- Assist partner countries with the development of transitional justice needs assessments;
- Contribute to build the capacity of national and local institutions (e.g. ministries, parliament, truth commissions) and civil society organisations (e.g. media, CSO, universities, victims' and survivors' associations) which play a role in transitional justice, including constitution building;
- Assist national authorities to coordinate international partners, including EU actors to enhance a comprehensive approach on transitional justice, including on constitution-building;
- Facilitate political and policy dialogue between EU Delegations and partner countries on transitional justice, including devising strategic engagement in transitional justice and constitution building.
- Support documentation and truth-seeking initiatives and mechanisms that contribute to transitional justice objectives;
- Support formal as well as community-based initiatives related to reconciliation, psycho-social supports for trauma healing, including SGBV, education and outreach, media and memorialisation of the past;
- Assist in the planning and design of context-specific programmes, policies and strategies with a view to addressing the structural factors for impunity;
- Facilitate and/or organise events, platforms and consultations (e.g. thematic workshops, seminars or conferences), on transitional justice topics as defined in the EU Framework on Transitional Justice;
- Support gender mainstreaming in transitional justice initiatives and mechanism, including on constitutional building processes, notably on equal gender representation and participation at early stage of policy and strategy design;
- Support the participation of victims and survivors in formal and informal justice processes, including the design of adequate victims and witness protection mechanisms;
- Support the delivery of sensitisation sessions on transitional justice and constitution-building ;
- Promote exchanges of practices and cross-fertilisation among practitioners in the field of transitional justice;
- Provide analysis and fine-tuned studies on examples of practices in the field of justice in conflict and transition and constitution building.

All activities will be gender and trauma sensitive.

3.3 Mainstreaming

Gender Equality and empowerment of women and girls

Post-conflict contexts or contexts of transition, can constitute opportunities to re-define and transform unequal gender relations within the framework of transitional justice and constitution-building processes. As women and men, boys and girls, may have suffered different forms of abuses during violent conflict, different needs may need to be addressed. A gender-responsive approach should be promoted from consultation to implementation of transitional justice initiatives to ensure equal and meaningful participation of women and girls and to address the root causes of gender-related abuses and ways to redress the same, in particular sexual and gender-based violence.

This action will contribute to the implementation of UNSCR 1325 (2000) and 1888 (2009) on Women Peace and Security and the improvement of gender mainstreaming in justice at institutional and operational levels, in line with the EU policy framework on WPS including the Strategic Approach to WPS. This will include, inter alia: raising awareness of specific gender concerns and sensitising the target groups on the importance of mainstreaming gender; facilitating the inclusion of women's, youth's and children's groups representatives in constitutional reforms, and formal and community based transitional justice processes, including reparations, truth-seeking and memorialisation. It also means that expert inputs through this facility should come equally from men and women.

As per OECD Gender DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as G1.

Human Rights

Providing recognition to victims and survivors is not only the first step to repair the harm they suffered, but it is also acknowledging them as rights holders, whose rights have been breached. A victim-centred approach includes promoting the early involvement and active participation of victims, survivors and affected communities in the design and implementation of transitional justice processes. Victims and survivors should not be considered as a homogenous group but rather a gathering of individuals with various, intersecting social and political identities such as ethnicity, social class, religion or belief, sexual orientation or gender identity.

Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience

A conflict sensitive approach in addressing transitional justice needs is key and will be mainstreamed throughout the action. Trauma sensitive approach as well as attention to Inclusive and participatory approach taking into consideration local context will support the action. Controversial and politically sensitive context will be taken into account through the action.

Other considerations if relevant : Civil Society Organisations

Nationally-owned policies not only require endorsement by national authorities but also by civil society, including local civil societies Organisations (CSO), traditional authorities, media, universities, artists, grassroots movements. Civil society is often instrumental in promoting transitional justice needs especially in contexts in which victims and survivors do not have access to state institutions. Therefore, involving civil society in transitional justice initiatives at an early stage, will foster the legitimacy and relevance of transitional justice process.

3.4 Risks and Lessons Learnt

Category	Risks	Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low)	Impact (High/ Medium/ Low)	Mitigating measures
External Environment	Lack of national and/or civil society support for third party engagement in justice processes.	M	M	EU Delegations will provide good offices to engage with government counterparts, and all relevant partners, including civil society and victims' organisations, to ensure buy-in, inclusion and ownership. The implementing partner will not only require a high degree of expertise, but also a high level of credibility. Political and diplomatic sensitivity in activities carried out will be essential, as well as an attention to gender mainstreaming and inclusion
External Environment	Lack of security and high levels of instability in focus countries	M	M	The implementing partner will build-in the necessary security provisions and risk management measures according to the security context and level of threat, according to conflict sensitivity principles and approaches. Specific threats for human rights defenders, women and marginalised groups should be considered and addressed in consultation with such stakeholders.
Institutional risk	Lack of capacity of justice institutions and civil society organisations, in particular victims and survivors' organisations, to engage in justice processes	M	M	Capacity building of relevant institutions as well as planning/mapping functions of civil society organisations will be a priority area of intervention. Gender and conflict sensitivity should be integrated in this work, as well as inclusive and rights-based approaches.
External risks	Travelling restrictions measures prevent field missions to take place.	L	L	Activities will be adapted as needed, in accordance with possible restrictions in order to achieve the project objectives.

Lessons Learnt:

Over the two phases of the Facility on Justice in Conflict and Transition, the capacity of the Facility to provide support and assistance on short notice has been highlighted as crucial, particularly by EU Delegations. At the same

time, the Facility has managed to put into practice the EU Framework on Transitional Justice and to increase its knowledge as an efficient tool to address the grievance of the past to build a peaceful future. Through assignments, the involvement of EU Delegations in country as well as relevant colleagues in the relevant Directorate General has been instrumental. Facility assignments are considered as a safe platform to discuss transitional justice, including in sensitive contexts.

One of the main lessons learnt in the area of justice support is the need to adjust interventions to local contexts and allow room for innovative approaches. Top-down technical interventions with pre-identified "one-size-fits all" mechanisms are ill equipped to provide sustainable solutions that meet the local needs and political contexts. Context specific analysis is therefore of the essence to ensure sustainable approaches. Local participation and ownership is the key to success in any justice process. Civil society plays an important role in this regard, and thus strengthening civil society leadership and engaging civil society from early on in transition processes is important. Building the capacity of civil society actors on constitution-making and transitional justice processes, especially at an early stage, is one way to address this matter.

Support to justice should be anchored in the wider governance, democratisation and state-building context to ensure its sustainability and effectiveness, rather than considering justice issues as separate and neutral from the overall political and developmental context. Lessons learnt show that justice processes are fundamentally political and involve a wide range of actors from security, development and justice sectors, including mediation and Security Sector Governance (SSG). Lessons also show the importance of addressing structural factors for impunity as a key logic for interventions that aim to contribute to the prevention of future violations.

The initial phases of the EU Facility on Justice in Conflict and Transition were designed with these principles in mind, so as to help translate the political commitment taken by the EU on transitional justice into concrete actions. The growing number of requests for support confirmed that there was an increasing interest in what the facility had to offer. In many contexts, transitional justice processes are closely linked with other sectors or processes (mediation or security sector governance, DDR - disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration) and involve a wide range of actors. To answer this challenge, the EU Facility on Justice in Conflict and Transition, the EU Facility on Security Sector Governance and the European Resources for Mediation Support (ERMES), pooled resources to develop joint work. This collaboration led to a cross-fertilisation of analysis and the development of a more comprehensive approach to common challenges.

Additionally, the Facility's work proved to be particularly useful in generating exchanges among donors and national stakeholders, creating space for dialogue among partners on transitional justice and constitution-building challenges. There is room to create exchange between practitioners and further sensitise on transitional justice as a peacebuilding tool.

Co-ordination and articulation of the short-term policy and technical support provided through the action with longer-term activities provided through bilateral, regional and global programmes are important to look for synergies and complementarities, achieve sustainable results and keep the political momentum among stakeholders on the importance of justice in conflict and transition.

3.5 The Intervention Logic

The underlying intervention logic for this action is that

IF national and regional authorities, victims' groups and civil society actors in conflict, post-conflict and transition countries receive relevant and timely short- to mid-term policy and technical support, THEN their capacity to design, participate to and implement tailored transitional justice policies and processes is strengthened.

IF the capacities of the relevant actors are improved, THEN transitional justice processes will be more effective, inclusive and sustainable as well as perceived as fair and legitimate.

IF policies are effective and legitimate, meeting the needs of justice of women, men, girls and boys, THEN peacebuilding and conflict prevention will be fostered. THIS is because without addressing past grievances and large-scale human rights violations with transitional justice, peace is less likely to be sustainable and society may relapse into violence.

3.6 Logical Framework Matrix

Results	Results chain (@): Main expected results	Indicators (@):	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Impact	To foster peacebuilding and conflict prevention through the promotion of transitional justice including constitution building in partner countries.	To be defined on the basis of each assignment and overall coherence	To be defined on the basis of each assignment and overall coherence	To be defined on the basis of each assignment and overall coherence	To be defined on the basis of each assignment and overall coherence	<i>Not applicable</i>
Outcome 1	Improve third countries justice processes during conflict, post-conflict and transition periods particularly in the areas of restoration of justice for the population, formal and community-based transitional justice and constitution-making, in line with the EU Policy Framework for support to transitional justice	To be defined on the basis of each assignment and overall coherence	To be defined on the basis of each assignment and overall coherence	To be defined on the basis of each assignment and overall coherence	To be defined on the basis of each assignment and overall coherence	Sufficient level of ownership and capacity in order for the support provided to be maximised and sustained. Sufficient level of trust from the EU Delegation and partner country authorities in the expertise proposed and provided.
Outcome 2	Promote inclusivity in third countries transitional justice processes, through the active participation of victims, survivors and other groups in situation of vulnerability Increasing people's confidence in such transitional justice processes.	To be defined on the basis of each assignment and overall coherence	To be defined on the basis of each assignment and overall coherence	To be defined on the basis of each assignment and overall coherence	To be defined on the basis of each assignment and overall coherence	Sufficient level of ownership and capacity in order for the support provided to be maximised and sustained. Sufficient level of trust from the EU Delegation and partner country authorities in the expertise proposed and provided.
Outcome 3	Support the understanding of justice in conflict and transition and constitution building as a framework and a peacebuilding tool among practitioners, including EU staff based in third countries.	To be defined on the basis of each assignment and overall coherence	To be defined on the basis of each assignment and overall coherence	To be defined on the basis of each assignment and overall coherence	To be defined on the basis of each assignment and overall coherence	Appetite from practitioners, including EU staff to build their understanding on the topic. Availability to attend sensitisation sessions.
Output 1 relating to Outcome 1	Provision of access to short- to mid-term expertise, including the deployment, at short notice of experts, to ensure that policies, strategies and interventions on transitional justice, including constitution-building, are discussed, drafted, approved and implemented in an inclusive, participatory and sustainable way;	To be defined on the basis of each assignment and overall coherence	To be defined on the basis of each assignment and overall coherence	To be defined on the basis of each assignment and overall coherence	To be defined on the basis of each assignment and overall coherence	Sufficient level of stability, security and safety for the expert/s to be able to provide expected support.

Output 2 relating to Outcome 2	Through targeted short and mid-term assistance and specific initiatives, people living in vulnerable and marginalised situations (including victims, survivors, marginalised communities, minorities, indigenous peoples, vulnerable women, children and youth) are included in transitional justice dialogue and constitution-building processes	To be defined on the basis of each assignment and overall coherence	To be defined on the basis of each assignment and overall coherence	To be defined on the basis of each assignment and overall coherence	To be defined on the basis of each assignment and overall coherence	Sufficient level of stability, security and safety for the expert/s to be able to provide expected support, especially to access remote communities and vulnerable marginalised groups.
Output 3 relating to Outcome 3	Provision of analysis, sensitisation sessions and fine-tuned studies on examples of practices in the field of justice in conflict and transition and constitution building.	To be defined on the basis of each assignment and overall coherence	To be defined on the basis of each assignment and overall coherence	To be defined on the basis of each assignment and overall coherence	To be defined on the basis of each assignment and overall coherence	Appetite from EU staff to build their understanding on the topic. Availability to attend sensitisation sessions.

The Action will be implemented with a gender and trauma sensitive approach.

4 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Financing Agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not envisaged to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country /territory

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 rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures⁴.

4.3.1 Direct Management (Procurement)

Service contracts will be awarded following the most adequate modalities to seek the most appropriate expertise on constitutional reform, and formal and community based initiatives on transitional justice.

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.

4.5 Indicative Budget

Indicative Budget components	EU contribution (amount in EUR)
Objective 1, 2 and 3	
Procurement – total envelope under section 4.3.1	3 500 000
Totals	3 500 000

4.6 Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

The action is managed by the European Commission's Service for Foreign Policy Instruments (FPI) as contracting authority. In order to promote synergies with other actions, other relevant Commission services and the EEAS will be regularly updated.

Results of the assignments will be shared with identified and targeted audiences to ensure the maximum impact, as per the set-up put in place in phase I and II of the EU Facility on Justice in Conflict and Transition. As in the initial phases, the project steering group will monitor the implementation of the assignments and provide the overall strategic guidance for the action. Regular steering group meetings will be organised at corner stone moments of the action, and as needed, to take stock of the implementation. 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.

⁴ 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.

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, policy 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).

5.2 Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, an evaluation will not be carried out for this action or its components.

In case an evaluation is not planned, the Commission may, during implementation, decide to undertake such an evaluation for duly justified reasons either on its own decision or on the initiative of the partner. The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least 60 days 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 may be shared with the partners and other key stakeholders following the best practice of evaluation dissemination. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, apply the necessary adjustments.

The financing of the evaluation may 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.

In line with the 2022 "[Communicating and Raising EU Visibility: Guidance for External Actions](#)", 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.

Appendix 1 REPORTING IN OPSYS

A Primary Intervention (project/programme) is a coherent set of activities and results structured in a logical framework aiming at delivering development change or progress. Identifying the level of the primary intervention will allow for:

Articulating Actions or Contracts according to an expected chain of results and therefore allowing them to ensure efficient monitoring and reporting of performance;

Differentiating these Actions or Contracts from those that do not produce direct reportable development results, defined as support entities (i.e. audits, evaluations);

Having a complete and exhaustive mapping of all results-bearing Actions and Contracts.

Primary Interventions are identified during the design of each action by the responsible service (Delegation or Headquarters operational Unit).

The level of the Primary Intervention chosen can be modified (directly in OPSYS) and the modification does not constitute an amendment of the action document.

The intervention level for the present Action identifies as (tick one of the 4 following options);

Action level (i.e. Budget Support, blending)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Single action	Present action: all contracts in the present action
Group of actions level (i.e. top-up cases, different phases of a single programme)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group of actions	Actions reference (CRIS#/OPSYS#):
Contract level		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 1	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 2	
	(...)	
Group of contracts level (i.e. series of programme estimates, cases in which an Action includes for example four contracts and two of them, a technical assistance contract and a contribution agreement, aim at the same objectives and complement each other)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Group of contracts 1	