

AFRICAN UNION

الاتحاد الأفريقي

UMOJA WA AFRIKA



UNION AFRICAINE

UNIÃO AFRICANA

UNIÓN AFRICANA

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia P. O. Box 3243 Telephone: +251 115 517 700 Fax: +251 115 517 844 Website: www.au.int

**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
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**CONCEPT NOTE ON THE AFRICAN UNION THEME OF THE YEAR
FOR 2025**

**Theme: “Justice for Africans and People of African Descent Through
Reparations¹”**

¹ Para 12 of Assembly/AU/Dec.884(XXXVII)

A. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

1. Reparations, including reparatory justice, for historical crimes and mass atrocities committed against Africans and People of African Descent has always been part of the complete decolonization process of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), and now the African Union (AU) since its inception in 1963. In the past three decades, the AU has taken a number of decisions and supported initiatives to spearhead and promote the advancement of the cause of justice and the payment of reparations to Africans, and the restitution of cultural artifacts, relics, and heritage pillaged during colonisation and enslavement to the African countries where these items were looted and stolen.

2. Following in the tradition of the global Pan-African movements, the continental movement for reparations, including reparatory justice, in Africa started with political activism by prominent politicians during the campaigns for national liberation and independence, including Chief Moshood Kashimawo Olawale Abiola of Nigeria. The OAU officially inaugurated the 12-Member Group of Eminent Persons (GEP) at a meeting in Abuja, Nigeria on 28th June 1992. The mandate of the GEP was to develop a political agenda, and appraise the issue of reparations in relation to the damage done to Africa and its Diaspora by the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade, Slavery, Colonialism and neo-colonialism.

3. The First Pan-African Conference on Reparations, sponsored by the GEP and the Commission for Reparations of the OAU, and the Federal Government of the Republic of Nigeria, was convened on 27th – 29th April 1993 in Abuja, Nigeria. The outcome document of the conference is the **Abuja Proclamation on Reparations**². The Abuja Proclamation represented a key moment in the contemporary history of African reparations efforts, because it served as a catalyst for revitalizing reparation movements and was the first common position taken by the political leadership of Africa. The delegates of the Abuja Conference were, *inter alia*, convinced that “*the issue of reparations is an important question requiring the united action of Africa and its Diaspora...*” and “*fully persuaded that the damage sustained by the African peoples is not a ‘thing of the past’ but is Painfully manifest in the damaged lives of contemporary Africans from Harlem to Harare, in the damaged economies of the Black World from Guinea to Guyana, from Somalia to Surinam.*” Consequently, the Abuja Proclamation on Reparations called “***upon the international community to recognize that there is a unique and unprecedented moral debt owed to the African peoples which***

² <http://ncobra.org/resources/pdf/TheAbujaProclamation.pdf>

has Yet to be paid - the debt of compensation to the Africans as the most humiliated and exploited people of the last four centuries of modern history.³

4. The AU joined the United Nations (UN) at the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance held from 31st August to 8th September 2001 in Durban, South Africa to adopt the 2001 Durban Declaration and Programme of Action. The Durban Declaration highlighted the effects of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance, as well as provide a comprehensive and visionary blueprint that embodies the world's commitment to tackle the scourge of racism in all its forms and manifestations. In particular, the Declaration *"acknowledged that slavery and the slave trade, including the transatlantic slave trade, were appalling tragedies in the history of humanity, and further, that slavery and the slave trade are a crime against humanity and should always have been so, especially the transatlantic slave trade, and are among the major sources and manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and that Africans and people of African descent... were victims of these acts and continue to be victims of their consequences."*⁴ These harmful effects caused by slavery and the slave trade also applied to colonization, apartheid, and genocide. Furthermore, the Declaration was strongly reaffirmed as a pressing requirement of justice that victims of these human rights violations, especially in the light of their vulnerable situation socially, culturally, and economically, should **be assured of having access to justice, including legal assistance where appropriate, and effective and appropriate protection and remedies, including the right to seek just and adequate reparation or satisfaction for any damage suffered** as a result of such harm caused, as enshrined in numerous international and regional human rights instruments, in particular the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

5. Another milestone by the AU in galvanizing the momentum on reparations, including reparatory justice, took place in 2021 when the AU Commission as part of the activities of the AU Theme of the Year for 2021 with the theme: *"Arts, Culture and Heritage: Levers for Building the Africa We Want."* in collaboration with the Government of Senegal and the Open Society Initiative in West Africa (OSIWA), held a Continental Experts Workshop on the Restitution of Cultural Property and Heritage on 30th November to 2nd December 2021 in Dakar, Senegal to develop a Common African Position Paper on the Restitution of Cultural Property and Heritage, and to produce a Framework for Action on the Negotiations for the Return/Restitution of Illicitly Trafficked Cultural Property from the Continent. The workshop also afforded an opportunity to

³ Ibid.

⁴ <https://www.un.org/en/conferences/racism/durban2001>

reflect on restitution policies for cultural property in Africa, and establish networks of African cultural experts, policy makers, dealers, auctioneers, museum curators among others, working in the area of combating illicit trafficking in cultural property and heritage. The Experts' Workshop was preceded by an online Regional Economic Communities (RECs) Consultation on Restitution of Cultural Property on 29th November 2021 that brought together continental experts in the area of restitution of cultural property and heritage to review continental and regional initiatives on the restitution of cultural property and heritage.⁵

6. In an effort to build on the momentum generated by the Continental and Regional initiatives in building a united and common approach to reparations in Africa, a historic Africa-Diaspora Summit on Reparations was co-organised by the Government of the Republic of Ghana and the Africa Transitional Justice Legacy Fund (ATJLF), the Africa America Institute (AAI), the Global Circle for Reparations and Healing (GCRH) and other Diaspora Organisations, from 1st to 4th August 2022. The first-ever Accra Summit, convened under the theme: *“Advancing Justice: Reparations and Racial Healing”* brought together African activists, artists, and scholars from Africa, the Caribbean, North America, Europe, Central and South America to discuss a global agenda for reparations and racial healing. The outcome document of the Accra Summit was the Accra Declaration on Reparations and Racial Healing. The innovation of the Accra Declaration was the inclusion of the notion of racial healing in the conversation on Reparations. According to the Accra Declaration, the transatlantic slave trade, slavery, colonization, apartheid, and the genocide against Africans and people of African Descent were a direct assault on the bodies, minds and spirits of African people *“[that] resulted in profound injuries that went unmeasured and untreated.”* Furthermore, the Declaration asserts that, *“the reparations and healing imperative is a multigenerational, transnational endeavor, requiring the active engagement of the grassroots, civil society, private sector, policy makers and leadership at all levels, to usher in the transformative change to the systems, structures and institutions that have perpetrated harm against Africans and people of African descent around the world.”* Thus, the Declaration called for African countries and political leaders to take a centre position, fully in step with, and guided by African citizens and civil society, *“...in enforcing the demands of full repair from the perpetrating nations, institutions, governments and families that have negatively impacted the African world via the crimes to chattellize Africans, (Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade), enslavement, colonialism, apartheid, and genocide.”*

⁵ <https://au.int/en/pressreleases/20211202/continental-experts-workshop-restitution-cultural-property-and-heritage-holds>

7. The African Commission on Human and People's Rights (ACHPR) in November 2022 passed a Resolution on Africa's Reparations Agenda and the Human Rights of Africans in the Diaspora and People of African Descent Worldwide (**ACHPR/Res.543 (LXXIII) 2022**). The Resolution, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the 2001 Durban Declaration and Programme of Action as a comprehensive framework addressing racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance, and acknowledged the significance of the International Decade for People of African Descent (2015 – 2024) in advancing recognition, justice and development of people of African descent worldwide. .

8. At the 36th Ordinary Assembly of the Union held on 18th – 19th February 2023 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the Heads of States and Governments of the Member States, pursuant to the Assembly Decision (**Assembly/AU/Dec.847(XXXVI)**) endorsed a proposal by the Republic of Ghana to co-organize with relevant stakeholders, and host an International Conference in 2023 on the theme: *"Building a United Front to Advance the Cause of Justice and the Payment of Reparations to Africans."* In addition, the AU Assembly decision requested for the AU Commission, in consultation with Member States, ECOSOCC and other AU organs as well as the RECs, to establish an African Committee of Experts on Reparations for the purpose of developing a Common African Position on Reparations and incorporate therein, an African Reparatory Programme of Action, and to collaborate with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) to establish an African Caribbean Joint Mechanism on Reparative Justice based on the resolve of the Global African Diaspora Summit held in South Africa in 2012.

9. Following the AU Summit in February 2023, a High-Level delegation of the AU *conducted* a study tour to the Republic of Barbados, with a view to developing stronger AU-CARICOM cooperation in advancing the agenda on reparations and racial healing. The Study Tour was initiative of the African Union Economic Social and Cultural Council (AU-ECOSOCC) and the AU Commission, in partnership with the University of the West Indies (UWI), Open Society Foundations (OSF), Caribbean Pan African Network (CPAN) and the Government of Barbados and took place from 24th to 28th July 2023 in Bridgetown, Barbados. The objective of the study tour aimed to mark the beginning of an intercontinental campaign process advocating for reparations and healing on both the African and global stages. The Study Tour culminated with a roadmap for continued cooperation between the African Union and CARICOM regarding reparations advocacy and campaigning in the global arena.

10. In November 2023, the Government of the Republic of Ghana and the AU Commission, in collaboration with civil society organisations and the Diaspora, convened the Accra Reparations Conference (ARC) from 14th – 17th November 2023 in Accra, Ghana. The conference brought together a number of Heads of States and

Governments from Africa and the Caribbean, the UN, intergovernmental bodies such as CARICOM, Diaspora, academics, policymakers, activists, and civil society actors, among others. In addition, the conference was a demonstration of the African Union's commitment and renewed effort to advance the cause of reparations, including reparatory justice, and healing for Africans and for all people of African descent. The outcome document of the Accra Reparations Conference is the Accra Proclamation on Reparations.⁶ The Accra Proclamation affirmed that the fulfilment of reparations to Africans is a moral and legal imperative rooted in the principles of justice, human rights and human dignity, and that ***“the claim for reparations represents a concrete step towards remedying historical wrongs and fostering healing among the people of Africa and people of African descent.”*** Furthermore, the Proclamation underscored the importance of the conference and the impetus to operationalize proposed and/or existing multi-stakeholder mechanisms and processes as recommended by the 36th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, including but not limited to the establishment of an African Committee of Experts on Reparations for the purpose of developing a Common African Position on Reparations and Healing and incorporate therein, an African-Caribbean Programme of Action; and to consider the establishment of an AU-Diaspora-Wide Programme of Action in pursuit of the objective of realizing a global African community.

11. As required by the 2023 Assembly decision endorsing the Accra Reparation Conference, the AU Commission⁷ submitted a progress report, with the Accra Proclamation on Reparations as an Annex, to the AU Assembly held on 17th – 18th February 2024 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. In addition to adopting the Commission's report, the Heads of State and Government of the Member States took a decision (**Assembly/AU/Dec.884(XXXVII)**) to implement Decision 884 of 2023. Decision 884, *inter alia*, requested the Commission to submit a report to the Executive Council for its approval, based on its assessment of the financial, legal, and structural implications of the implementation of these mechanisms, where applicable, and in particular the establishment of the following mechanisms proposed in the Accra Proclamation for Reparations:

- a) Committee of Experts on Reparations, to develop an African Common Position on Reparations, and incorporate therein, an African Reparatory Programme of Action, as already decided in the aforementioned Assembly Decision 847; in accordance to relevant precedents and other guidelines, especially in terms of composition and selection;

⁶ <https://au.int/en/decisions/accra-proclamation-reparations>

⁷ Through the Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (CIDO)

- b) Reference Group of Legal Experts to work in close coordination with the African Union, led by the Commission and including the judicial and quasi-judicial organs of the Union, and provide legal advice in support of the African Union Leader for Advancing the Cause of Justice and Payment of Reparations to Africans, and to the AU Committee of Experts on Reparations;
 - c) Global Reparations Fund based in Africa, to work in collaboration with the African Union, to advance the campaign of the African Union on reparations;
 - d) Transcontinental Partnership Framework embracing the AU, CARICOM and the African Diaspora in Latin America, North America, Europe and UK, and elsewhere in the world, to build a strong common front among them in pursuit of reparations and reparations, including reparatory justice, at the global level; and an
 - e) African Caribbean Joint Mechanism on Reparative Justice, based on the resolve of the Global African Diaspora Summit held in South Africa in 2012.
12. The Assembly further decided that the theme of the Year for 2025 will be **“Justice for Africans and People of African Descent Through Reparations”** as well as designate the reparations for transatlantic-enslavement, colonialism and apartheid, as a **Flagship Issue and Project of the Union**. With a view to enhancing advocacy for an African common position on reparations and forging a united front on reparations for Global Africa, H.E. Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo, President of the Republic of Ghana, was appointed at the Summit as the African Union Leader on Advancing the Cause of Justice and Payment of Reparations to Africans.
13. The Commission has undertaken the following activities in order to enable it to effectively implement the Assembly (**Assembly/AU/Dec.884(XXXVII)**) as follows:
- (i) Embarking on resource mobilization to procure the necessary capacity to carry out its mandated tasks. In this regard, the Commission has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Africa Transitional Justice Legacy Fund (ATJLF) to collaborate and partner in the implementation of this Assembly Decision and any future decisions on Reparations through their Justice and Repair Project. ATJLF will provide three (3) seconded staff to CIDO in 2024 to support the Directorate with the coordination of activities on reparations. As from the 1st of May 2024, ATJLF has already seconded a Senior Expert/Coordinator on Reparations, including reparatory justice, and Racial Healing to CIDO;

- (ii) Developing Terms of Reference for the establishment of an AU Coordination Team on Reparations (AU-CTR) consisting of focal persons from relevant Departments within the Commission and relevant AU Organs, including ECOSOCC, ACHPR, AfCHPR (the Court), ACEWRC, AUABC, and PAP. The AU-CTR will convene its first meeting on the 3rd week of June;
- (iii) Developing Draft Terms of Reference for the establishment of the AU Committee of Experts on Reparations (CoER) to be submitted as part of its report to the AU Summit in February 2025;
- (iv) Developing a Draft Concept Note, including a Road Map for the Theme of the Year for 2025 – “Justice for African and People of African Descent through Reparations”;
- (v) Launching a process for drafting the Terms of Reference for the Office of the AU Leader on Advancing the Cause of Justice and Payment of Reparations to African. There has been consultation between CIDO and the OLC in this regard.

14. The Commission, in collaboration with the Government of the Republic of Ghana and in partnership with the Africa Transitional Legacy Fund (ATJLF) and Africa-America Institute (AAI), will be jointly organising a High-Level Side Event on the Margins of the 6th AU Mid-Year Coordination Meeting on the 20th July 2024 in Accra, Ghana, to popularise the Assembly Decision (**Assembly/AU/Dec.884(XXXVII)**) among Member States, RECs, UN, AU Organs, Civil Society, Diaspora and the Private Sector, as well as initiate the conversation on and mobilise the partnerships and resources for the Theme of the Year for 2025

B. THE AU ASSEMBLY DECISION ON THE THEME OF THE YEAR FOR 2025

15. The Heads of States and Governments of the AU, at the 37th Ordinary Assembly of the Union held on 17th – 18th February 2023 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, decided pursuant to **Assembly/AU/Dec.884(XXXVII)** that the theme of the Year for 2025 will be “**Justice for Africans and People of African Descent Through Reparations.**” The theme of the year for 2025 on Reparations was a proposal from the Accra 2023 Reparations Conference. In the continuing pursuit of justice and equity, the conversation about reparations has emerged as a critical and transformative dialogue that requires the collective attention and action of Africans and all people of African descent. The scope of this conversation goes beyond historical injustices and into the current fabric of societies around the world. The complexities of addressing past wrongs, whether they stem from colonialism, trans-Atlantic enslavement, apartheid or systemic discrimination, necessitate a thorough examination and strategic approach.

16. Having Reparations for Africans and the People of African Descent offers the AU the opportunity to take leadership on the Africa Reparations Agenda, as well as bring together the African citizenry and the African diaspora to build a common and united front for the cause of justice and payment of reparations to Africans for historical crimes and mass atrocities committed against Africans and people of African Descent, including colonization, apartheid, and genocide. Additionally, reparations as the theme of the year will further drive momentum generated by the different initiatives and activities over the years, and for the Commission to promote an active AU-wide engagement on the subject of reparations, in close coordination with the AU Member States, RECs, AU Organs including ECOSOCC, the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights, African Court on Human and People’s Rights, and the African Union Commission on International Law, the Pan African Parliament, African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, and the African Union Advisory Board Against Corruption, as well as the United Nations system and other relevant partners.

17. Finally, the theme of Year for 2025 on Reparations will support the operationalisation of the reparations for transatlantic-enslavement, colonialism and apartheid as a Flagship Programme of the Union.

DRAFT DECISION ON THE AFRICA UNION THEME OF THE YEAR 2025

The Assembly,

Acknowledging the deep-rooted Pan African origins of the African Union and those of its precursor, the Organisation of African Unity, encompassing historical, cultural and blood ties that bind the continent of Africa and the African Diaspora,

Reaffirming thereby that accountability and the provision of remedies, compensation, reparations, restitution and reparatory justice for the trans-Atlantic slave trade and the consequent enslavement of Africans, as well as colonialism, genocide and apartheid, are fundamental for the recovery of the social and economic losses incurred by African states and societies, as well as states and communities of people of African descent in the diaspora; and **REITERATES** the pre-requisite for combatting systemic racism, and advancing the human rights, dignity and healing of Africans and people of African descent;

Reaffirming further that in the context of the claim for reparations, including reparatory justice, there is a need to address the inequities which characterise the current neo-colonial international economic and political systems, necessitating the reform of the global financial and trade architecture, as well as the United Nations Security Council;

Reiterating that the payment of reparations and granting of reparatory justice to Africa and the African Diaspora is one of the pillars of sustainable socio-economic development in Africa and relevant parts of the African Diaspora in the Global South;

Underlining the need to safeguard the continent's culture, heritage and dignity, buttressing it through the development of a Common African Position on the Restitution of Cultural Property and Heritage and a Framework for Action on Negotiations for the Return of illicitly trafficked cultural property; and fully endorsing the ongoing processes in Africa which are aimed at the full restitution of stolen African cultural, religious artefacts, bodies and body parts;

Recalling Decision Assembly/AU/Dec.884(XXXVII) of February 2024 which designates the theme of the Year for 2025 as "Justice for Africans and People of African Descent Through Reparations," and "Reparations for Transatlantic-enslavement, Colonialism and Apartheid", as a Flagship Issue and Project of the Union, and requests the Commission to submit a strategic framework document for the implementation of the Assembly decision and the Accra Proclamation including the establishment of the mechanisms outlined therein;

Commending H.E. Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo, President of the Republic of Ghana as the African Union Leader on Advancing the Cause of Justice and Payment of Reparations to Africans, with a view to enhancing advocacy for a common position

on reparations in Africa, and forging a common front for Africa and the Diaspora at the global level;

1. **WELCOMES** the launching of the theme of the Year 2024 “Educate an African fit for the 21st Century: Building resilient education systems for increased access to inclusive, lifelong, quality, and relevant learning in Africa;
2. **ADOPTS** the Concept Note and Road Map of the Theme of the Year for 2025 - “Justice for Africans and People of African Descent Through Reparations, ’
3. **REQUESTS** Member States to launch the theme of the Year 2025 in their respective countries;
4. **CALLS UPON** Member States to make available adequate resources for the implementation of the theme of the year at national level;
5. **CALLS UPON** the African Union Commission, African Union Organs and institutions, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), Institutions, Permanent Representations and Specialized Technical Offices to mainstream reparations, including reparatory justice, and racial healing in their programmes and support the implementation of the roadmap for the AU Theme of the Year 2025.
6. **REQUESTS** the African Union Commission to report on the implementation of the roadmap before the Assembly of the Union in February 2026.

ANNEX I

ROADMAP FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AU THEME OF THE YEAR FOR 2025

“Justice for Africans and People of African Descent Through Reparations⁸”

Continental, Regional, National and Global Activities will be implemented throughout 2025 in commemoration of the AU theme of the year 2024. These commemorative actions will serve as an opportunity to reaffirm the political commitment of AU Member States and the RECs as well as mobilize the Citizens of Africa and the Africa Diaspora in building a united front for reparations, including reparatory justice, and racial healing.

ITEM	OBJECTIVES	ACTION AREAS/EXPECTED RESULTS	LEAD/COLLABORATING PARTNERS
1	To Strengthen the AU Institutional Frameworks and Mechanisms to maintain the moment as well as ensure sustainability of the Africa Reparations Agenda	<p>Fully functional CIDO Secretariat for Reparations and racial Healing to act as focal point and to streamline all programmes on reparations by all relevant actors</p> <p>Consultation meetings within the AU Commission Member States, RECs, AU Organs, the UN, the Diaspora, CARICOM, and other Relevant Partners for the nomination and selection of experts</p> <p>Committee of Experts on Reparations established</p>	AUC (lead), ECOSOCC, ACHPR, PAP, ACERWC, AfCHPR, AUCIL, AUABAC, UNESCO, OHCHR, AfDB, AFREXIM BANK, CARICOM, etc

⁸ Para 12 of Assembly/AU/Dec.884(XXXVII)

		<p>Reference Group of Legal Experts established</p> <p>Transcontinental Partnership Framework on Cooperation between the AU, CARICOM, and the African Diaspora Established</p> <p>Africa Reparations Fund established</p>	
		<p>Committee of Experts inaugurated</p>	
		<p>Planning Retreat for Mechanisms</p>	
<p>2</p>	<p>To Operationalize Reparations and Racial Healing as a Flagship Project of AU</p>	<p>AU High-Level Strategic Dialogue Meeting convened</p> <p>Strategic Framework for operationalisation of AU Flagship Project on Reparations and Racial Healing developed</p> <p>The AU Flag Ship Project on Reparations and Racial Healing popularized</p> <p>Policy and relevant legislative frameworks for the operationalisation of the Flagship Project developed and implemented.</p>	<p>AUC (lead), MEMBER STATES, RECS, AU ORGANS, ATJLF, THE OFFICE OF THE LEADER ON REPARATIONS, DIASPORA ORGANISATIONS, CARICOM, OHCHR, ACADEMIA, etc</p>

3	To develop an African Common Position on Reparations, including reparatory justice, and Racial Healing	Continental consultative meetings concluded based on input from Committee of Experts	AUC (lead), MEMBER STATES, ECOSOCC, ACHPR, PAP, ACERWC, AfCHPR, AUCIL, AUABAC, UNESCO, OHCHR, AfDB, AFREXIM BANK, CARICOM, etc
		African Common Position on Reparations and Racial Healing developed according to due process	
		African Common Position on Reparations and Racial Healing disseminated	
4	To build and enhance the capacity of Member States and RECs to mainstream Reparations into their development policies, programme and strategies.	AU Reparations, including reparatory justice, and Racial Healing Policy developed and implemented	AUC (lead), ECOSOCC, ACHPR, AfCHPR, ACEWRC, OHCHR, AUCIL, AfDB, AFREXIM BANK
		Knowledge products on reparations, including reparatory justice, and racial healing produced	
		High-level Senior Experts Meeting on Reparations and Racial Healing convened	
		Training for senior officials to implement the African Common Position on Reparatory Justice and Racial Healing	
5	To promote an AU-wide and Global engagement Reparations, including reparatory justice, and Racial Healing	Africa-Diaspora Summit on Reparations and Racial Healing convened	AUC (lead), MEMBER STATES, RECS, AU ORGANS, ATJLF, THE OFFICE OF THE LEADER ON REPARATIONS, DIASPORA
		High-level Dialogue Meeting at UNGA in	

		<p>New York through enhanced collaboration with the UN system, including the United Nations Permanent Forum on People of African Descent and UNESCO.</p>	<p>ORGANISATIONS, CARICOM, OHCHR, ACADEMIA, etc</p>
<p>Platforms/fora for research and knowledge exchange on reparations, including reparatory justice, and racial healing launched.</p>			
<p>Digital communication and advocacy strategy developed and implemented</p>			
<p>AU Interdepartmental and AU Organs Coordination Steering Committee established</p> <p>AU-RECs engagement strategy developed and implemented</p> <p>AUC-Partnership engagement strategy developed and implemented.</p>			
<p>Continental public awareness campaign developed and implemented</p>			
<p>6</p>	<p>To develop the framework for the creation of a knowledge and Research Centre of Excellence for training of and fellowships on Reparations,</p>	<p>A Centre of Excellence on Reparations and Racial Healing established according to due process, and in collaboration with relevant African stakeholders, including academia such</p>	<p>AUC (lead), MEMBER STATES, RECS, AU ORGANS, ATJLF, DIASPORA ORGANISATIONS, CARICOM, OHCHR, ACADEMIA,</p>

	<p>including reparatory justice, and Racial Healing</p>	<p>as the John Kuffour Foundation and the University of Ghana</p>	<p>JOHN KUFFOUR FOUNDATION, UNIVERSITY OF GHANA, etc</p>
		<p>Summer School on Reparations and Racial Healing Programme implemented</p>	
		<p>Grants for scholarships on Reparations, including reparatory justice, and Racial Healing established</p>	
<p>7</p>	<p>To establish and strengthen multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder partnerships for Reparations, including reparatory justice, and Racial Healing.</p>	<p>Capacity building initiatives carried out to strengthen civil society voice and collective action as a key pillar in the multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder partnerships for reparations, at national, regional, and continental levels.</p>	<p>AUC (lead), MEMBER STATES, RECS, AU ORGANS, ATJLF, THE OFFICE OF THE LEADER ON REPARATIONS, DIASPORA ORGANISATIONS, CARICOM, OHCHR, ACADEMIA, etc</p>
		<p>Capacity building and advocacy initiatives on the role of interfaith communities and religious organisations in the advocacy for reparations, including reparatory justice, and racial healing in Africa</p>	
		<p>Regional Diaspora consultation meetings on the role of the diaspora in advancing the cause of reparatory justice in Africa</p>	

		Strengthened advocacy for multi sectoral and multi- stakeholder partneships in reparations.	
10	<p>To strengthen resource mobilization for increased sustainable financing and systematic investment in Reparations and Racial Healing.</p>	Resource mobilisation undertaken through partner/donor engagement and advocacy, including a roundtable and High-Level event on financing Reparations and Racial Healing in Africa and on strengthening continental and global leadership on Reparatory Justice.	<p>AUC (lead), MEMBER STATES, RECS, AU ORGANS, ATJLF, THE OFFICE OF THE LEADER ON REPARATIONS, DIASPORA ORGANISATIONS, CARICOM, OHCHR, ACADEMIA, etc</p>
		Launch and operationalization of the AU Global Fund on Reparations	
		A high-level ministerial event on reparations, including reparatory justice, and racial healing, leading to an extraordinary AU summit..	

ANNEX II

PROPOSED YEAR OF EDUCATION (YOE 2024) SPOTLIGHT ACTIVITIES' CATEGORIES

**Technical Conference and
Symposia**

**Production of Knowledge
Products and Publications**

**High-Level Dialogues (Heads
of State & Ministers level)**

**Coordination and
oversight**

**Fellowship Programmes (Inter-
Countries/Continents)**

**Training/Capacity Building
(Summer School, Workshops,
and Webinars)**

**Strengthening Structures and
Mechanisms**

**Continental/Regional/Na
tional/Community Level
Actions**

