This action is funded by the European Union

**ANNEX I**


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>MULTI ANNUAL PROGRAMME</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This document constitutes the multiannual work programme in the sense of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation and action programme/measure in the sense of Articles 2 and 3 of Regulation N° 236/2014.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Title/basic act/CRIS number</th>
<th>African Governance Architecture Support Project (AGA-SP) CRIS number: DCI/PANAF/040-978 financed under the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Zone benefiting from the action/location</td>
<td>African Union The action shall be carried out at the following location: the different project teams will be based in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia); Banjul (Gambia); Arusha (Tanzania); and Midrand (South Africa). The operation may be executed in different geographic locations mainly in Africa. Some minor activities can be executed outside Africa.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 4. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) | Main SDG:  
- Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions.  
Other significant SDGs:  
- Goal 10: Reduced inequalities.  
- Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals.  
- Goal 5: Gender Equality. |
| 5. Sector of intervention/thematic area | Sector of Cooperation 1: Political dialogue and Pan-African governance | DEV. Assistance: YES |
| 6. Amounts concerned | Total estimated cost: EUR 25 000 000  
Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 25 000 000, financed from the general budget of the European Union for 2019 |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7. Aid modality and implementation modalities | Project Modality  
**Direct management** through:  
- Grants  
**Indirect management** with the entity to be selected in accordance with the criteria set out in section 5.4.2. |
| 8 a) DAC codes | 151 – Government & Civil Society-general  
15160 – Human rights – 50 %  
15150 – Democratic participation and civil society – 45 %  
15151 – Elections – 5 % |
| 8 b) Main Delivery Channel | 47005 - AU - African Union (excluding peacekeeping facilities) |
| 9. Markers (from CRIS DAC form) | **General policy objective** | Not targeted | Significant objective | Principal objective |
| | Participation development/good governance | ☐ | ☐ | X |
| | Aid to environment | ☑ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | Gender equality and Women’s and Girl’s Empowerment | ☐ | ☑ | ☐ |
| | Trade Development | ☑ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health | ☑ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | **RIO Convention markers** | Not targeted | Significant objective | Principal objective |
| | Biological diversity | ☑ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | Combat desertification | ☑ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | Climate change mitigation | ☑ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | Climate change adaptation | ☑ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 10. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships | III. Human development, including decent work, social justice and culture  
(c) Gender equality, women empowerment and protection of women’s and girls’ rights  
(d) Children and young people  
(e) Non-discrimination |
**SUMMARY**

The Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES) put democratic governance and human rights at the heart of the bi-continental partnership. The Declaration of the 5th African Union - European Union (AU-EU) Summit of November 2017 in Abidjan (Ivory Coast) defined ‘Strengthening Resilience, Peace, Security and Governance’ as one of four key priorities. This was followed by the Memorandum of Understanding on Peace, Security and Governance between the African Union and the EU, signed in May 2018, which established the following areas of cooperation: human rights and peacekeeping; gender equality; democratic institutions and promotion of good governance, including the fight against corruption; and strengthening of cooperation and dialogue with regard to good governance, the promotion and protection of human rights, the rule of law and democracy, including support in electoral matters for inclusive, transparent and fair elections.

The **overall objective** of this action is to contribute to the achievement of Aspiration 3 and 6 of the African Union’s Agenda 2063 ‘An Africa of good governance, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law’ and ‘An Africa, whose development is people driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children’. The **specific objective** is to strengthen the capacity of African Governance Architecture (AGA) Platform members and to promote the effective coordination and cooperation among them.

The proposed action builds on the experience and lessons learned from the implementation of the projects ‘Strengthening the African Human Rights System’, ‘African Union Support Programme’ and ‘The African Union Capacity in Election Observation (AUCapEO)’. Engagement with civil society organisations (CSOs) is mainstreamed in this action, in line with the recent EU Strategy for Engagement with Pan African Civil Society. The new action has put more emphasis on results by focusing on the core mandates of the AGA members, those having more impact on AU member states and citizens, and continuing to support an increased visibility and awareness of AGA members.

The project will have three main components:

1) Five direct grants implemented by five AGA bodies: African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC), African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights (ACHPR), African Court on Human and Peoples’ Rights (AfCHPR), Pan African Parliament (PAP);

2) One technical assistance (TA) component, to be implemented by a Member State Organisation or a tenderer (or both), providing complementary and coordinated support to the five bodies mentioned above, in addition to the following ones (African Union Advisory Board on Corruption, AUC (African Union Commission) Department of Political Affairs, including the AGA Secretariat and the Democracy and Electoral Support Unit, ECOSOCC & CIDO in particular regarding the implementation of the EU Strategy for Engagement with Pan African Civil Society);

3) One call for proposals with two main objectives: promoting CSOs’ participation and engagement with the AGA Platform; and Supporting the implementation of the EU Strategy for Engagement with Pan African Civil Society.
1. **Context Analysis**

1.1 **Context Description**

The African Governance Architecture (AGA) was established by the Assembly of the African Union (AU) Heads of State and Government (AU/Dec.304 (XV) in July 2010. The African Governance Platform is an informal and non-decision-making mechanism made of several AU organs and institutions to foster exchange of information, facilitate the elaboration of common positions on governance and human rights, and strengthen the capacity of Africa to speak with one voice.

AGA primarily draws inspiration from the AU’s Constitutive Act that espouses the AU’s determination to ‘promote and protect human and people’s rights, consolidate democratic institutions and culture and ensure good governance and the rule of law’. The Declaration by the AU Assembly on shared values in 2011 is a soft law as opposed to a binding treaty. AGA is mainly a construct and a vision that draws inspiration from the standards, principles and practices, entrenched in the various AU shared values instruments. The ongoing AU reform is looking at the possibility of providing a stronger legal basis for AGA.

The AGA Platform serves as the coordinating arm or catalyst for the achievement of the goals of AGA. In this role, it does not assume or duplicate the functions established by other policy organs; rather it provides a framework for interaction, active engagement, synthesis and convergence amongst them.

In 2019, the African Union presented its first ever ‘African Governance Report (AGR)’ to contribute to AU efforts to encourage Member States to enhance the performance of governance. The AGR identifies governance trends, whose analysis can lead to realistic recommendations for the enhancement and/or improvement of governance. The AGR is premised on the need to measure progress in African governance, which requires tracking and analysing changes and providing recommendations for further development.

The AUC is currently undergoing a reform process. This might have an impact on project implementation and adaptations will be made as necessary. As AGA Secretariat and the AGA itself is part of the reform process, we will have to wait and see the outcome on that process and the role that AGA Secretariat will play in the new framework but also in the implementation of this project.

There is a new impetus from the AUC to improve synergies between AGA-APSA (the African Peace and Security Architecture). Discussions are ongoing to decide issues such as the possibility of having joint initiatives and undertakings between both platforms.

1.2 **Policy Framework (Global, EU)**

The current action responds to the EU policy priorities as set out in the Joint Africa – EU Strategy (JAES)\(^1\) adopted at the Lisbon Summit in 2007, the Joint Communication ‘for a renewed impetus of the Africa-EU Partnership’\(^2\) adopted in May 2017, the Global Strategy for the EU’s Foreign and Security Policy\(^3\), the new European Consensus on Development ‘our world, our dignity, our future’\(^4\), the EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy\(^5\) and

---

the EU Gender Action Plan II (GAP II). More specifically, it responds to the Abidjan Declaration agreed at the 5th AU-EU Summit on 29-30 November 2017, which foresees to pursue cooperation on effective, inclusive and accountable governance at all levels (§11), and, in particular, to support the AGA (§48).

The new project will seek to better link with the annual AU-EU Human Rights Dialogues through a closer involvement of AGA Platform members in the preparation, discussions and follow-up to the Dialogue. It will also follow up on the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding on Peace, Security and Governance of 2018.

In accordance with the Communication on the roots of democracy and sustainable development: Europe's engagement with Civil Society in external relations, the EU Delegation has recently developed an EU Strategy for Engagement with Pan African Civil Society. This action will be an important instrument for the implementation of the CSO Strategy.

This action has its basis on priority 1 ‘Political dialogue and Pan-African governance’ of the Multianual Indicative Programme for the Pan-African Programme for the period 2018-2020. This intervention is in line with Goal 16 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which is the new benchmark at the global level for governance. This goal commits the partners to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. The project also contributes to the attainments of SDGs 5 (gender equality), 10 (reduced inequalities), 17 (partnership for the Goals).

1.3 Public Policy Analysis of the partner country/region

The main strategic framework of the AU, the Agenda 2063, articulates the AU Guiding Vision for 2063 of ‘an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in international arena’. The Agenda 2063 is being implemented through the Mid-Term Plan of the AUC for the period 2018-2023 and the strategic plans of the AU organs. (see annex ‘mapping study report’ on mandates and plans of the organs).

Out of the seven aspirations in Agenda 2063, the following two are addressed by this action:

- ‘An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law’ (Aspiration 3).
- ‘An Africa whose development is people driven, relying on the potential offered by people, especially its women and youth and caring for children’ (Aspiration 6).

Aspiration 6 forms the basis for the long-term vision of the African Union Strategy for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (GEWE) for 2018-2028. The AU Gender Strategy is also anchored in Article 4(l) of the AU’s Constitutive Act: ‘promotion of gender equality’, as well as in key continental and global commitments, including Sustainable Development Goal 5 (‘Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls’). The Strategy recognises that legislative reform is a pre-requisite, but not the only condition for

---

7 https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/medghme_2018.05.23_16.31.36_5c4n7108_1.pdf
8 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions 'The roots of democracy and sustainable development: Europe's engagement with Civil Society in external relations' COM(2012)492.
gender-responsive governance, ‘which involves taking deliberate measures to transform institutions through Gender Governance Systems including Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB)’. The Strategy acknowledges that civil society organisations face sustainability challenges including shrinking funding, and pledges to build the institutional capacity and strengthen the compliance of Member States, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), institutions and organs of the AU and civil society on gender issues.

1.4 Stakeholder analysis

The target groups of this project will be selected AGA organs and institutions (see sections 5.6 and 5.7) and Pan-African CSOs.

The direct beneficiaries of the project will be AU Member States' institutions, Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and AU citizens at large.

The AGA Platform is made of the following members:

1) The AU Peace and Security Council;
2) The AU Commission;
3) The Regional Economic Communities;
4) The African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights;
5) The African Court on Human and Peoples’ Rights;
6) The Pan-African Parliament;
7) The African Peer Review Mechanism;
8) The Economic, Social and Cultural Council;
9) The AU Advisory Board on Corruption;
11) The African Union Commission on International Law;
12) NEPAD Planning and Coordination Agency.

This project will only provide direct support to some AGA Platform members although others might benefit indirectly from project implementation.

This is a summarised analysis of the main issues affecting the AGA Platform either collectively or individually:

1) AGA is not established under a specific and binding treaty which significantly undermines its capacity to exercise its mandate effectively. This weakens also the AGA Secretariat's capacities including human and financial resource mobilisation and engagement with Member States. The lack of a treaty basis also undermines the role of the AGA Secretariat in rallying the cooperation of Platform members who are founded on specific and independent legal instruments to work towards the common strategic goals. The ongoing AU reform is trying to address this.

2) Insufficient human resources and (specific) capacity gaps: the lack of sufficient technical human resource capacity is a reality across the African Union as an institution, and even more apparent in AGA members, where the breadth of the mandates of the institutions largely supersedes the available capacity for implementation. This undermines the effectiveness of the institutions and has a ripple effect on their credibility.

3) Insufficient capacity for monitoring, evaluation, and learning in the implementation of the respective mandates was cited as one of the critical gaps in the capacities of the various AU organs. This gap has an impact on the full implementation cycle, undermining the potential for documentation and learning from experience.
4) **Inadequate capacity and/or resources for knowledge management**: including the generation of knowledge that is integral to the mandate of the AGA organs (such as development of respective reports and general comments/observations). Failure to address the knowledge management gap undercuts the visibility of the work of the organs, and limits the transferability and learning from good experiences.

1.5 **Problem analysis/priority areas for support**

1) **Overlap among the mandates of the AGA organs and institutions**: there are considerable overlaps between the mandates of most AGA organs and institutions, and between AU organs and institutions with RECs. Clear examples of this overlap can be found in the mandates of the three main human rights organs but also in other governance organs and institutions. Many RECs have adopted their own governance and human rights organs and treaties. This overlap is compounded by the need to better coordinate and cooperate with national institutions having a similar mandate, and also on how national institutions deal with all the African and United Nations (UN) mechanisms. Ongoing EU support has started building on the opportunities presented by this challenge. Coordination and communication among AGA organs has improved over the last years with EU support and joint initiatives have been born such as the joint monitoring framework. The new project will continue building on those synergies to promote a positive track in this direction.

2) **Inadequate coordination between AGA organs and institutions**: the formal coordination mechanisms are weak. As a result, the coordination of their work in common areas of interest is insufficient. EU ongoing support has started improving coordination through project implementation mechanisms. The integration of several AU institutions and organs under one single roof in the new project will further facilitate and improve coordination opening the way for stronger formal coordination mechanisms through the AGA Platform.

3) **Poor implementation/compliance of AU Member States with AGA instruments and mechanisms**: factors contributing to this include the lack of knowledge and awareness of AU Member States of AGA instruments but also the weak monitoring and enforcement capacity of AGA members. Thanks to EU ongoing support, the AU Human Rights organs in particular have improved their capacity to implement and enforce AGA instruments. The new project will put a stronger emphasis on implementation and compliance combined with better coordination between AGA organs. This is expected to further enhance implementation and compliance with AGA instruments.

4) **Lack of appropriate awareness, communication and visibility**: this problem is related to the previous one and affects both AU citizens and AU national institutions. This can be explained in part by limited means and weak capacity of AU organs to communicate and engage with AU citizens and Member States in an efficient manner. Ongoing EU support put a special emphasis on communication and visibility supporting the review of communication strategies. The new project will build on this work by ensuring the implementation and efficiency of those strategies.

5) **Insufficient engagement with other key stakeholders, particularly African citizens, RECs, CSOs, National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) and national institutions**: this problem is linked to the previous ones. There is a need to better engage institutionally with RECs, CSOs and national institutions in a more systematic way if the AU organs and institutions are to reach out efficiently to their main constituencies. With ongoing EU support, coordination with RECs and citizens has been improved. The new project will continue to support this type of initiatives putting a special emphasis on CSOs and NHRIs, among others. New activities have been proposed aimed at reinforcing the role of CSOs in AU institutions and organs combined with the elaboration of the first EU Strategy for Engagement with Pan African Civil Society
recently prepared by the EU Delegation. Some organs such as the Pan African Parliament are expected to significantly increase their engagement with CSOs through this new project.

The proposed action will build on the experience and lessons learned gained through the implementation of the project ‘Strengthening the African Human Rights System’ currently under implementation and targeting the AGA human rights organs as well as the project ‘African Union Support Programme’ targeting the African Union Commission and its departments. It also builds on the ongoing project ‘The African Union Capacity in Election Observation (AUCapEO)’. These three projects have allowed the EU to get a better understanding of the main capacity issues and problems as reflected in the sections 1.4 and 1.5. The ongoing support has delivered positive outcomes in terms of improving the individual capacity of AGA members and facilitating the coordination and cooperation among them. For example, coordination meetings and activities among AU organs have become more frequent and substantial. The new action will continue to support these two areas and will put emphasis on cooperation with more ambition. New organs have been added (African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), African Union Anti-Corruption Board (AUABC)). Furthermore, the EU will also try to harmonise EU support under one single roof. Even though the EU will continue to provide support to AUC under project ‘African Union Support Programme’ –considered to be the most efficient way– the steering committee of the new action will bring all of them under a common framework allowing for better coordination and synergy, which is the main objective of the African Governance Architecture that this project aims to support. This will also help in addressing the issue of broad overlap in the legal mandates of AGA members. The new action also deals with some of the issues identified above by rationalising the areas for support. This will serve to address the technical and human capacity issues but also the problem of very broad legal mandate of all AGA members. Engagement with CSOs has been mainstreamed in this action in line with the recent EU Strategy for Engagement with Pan African Civil Society. Finally, the new action has put more emphasis on results by focusing on the core mandates of the AGA members, those having more impact on AU member states and citizens, and continuing to support an increased visibility and awareness of AGA members.

2. **Risks and Assumptions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risks</th>
<th>Risk level</th>
<th>Mitigating measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Procedures for recruitment of staff have become more complex. There is a technical moratorium for the recruitment of new staff in most AU organs and institutions.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Some activities will be implemented by the TA component, including possibly secondments, with no direct staffing burden on the AGA members. A balanced participation of women and men will be ensured.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AUC budgetary procedures now come with stringent annual ceilings and less autonomy for AUC departments and AU organs. AU organs are increasingly part of the formal AU budget process. In how far they will also be subject to ceilings on programme support and TA support is not yet clear.

| Insufficient capacity of organs to deal with EU procedures and requirements. | High | This has been a major issue in the initial phase of the previous project. If the AUC passes the pillar assessment, the situation will be reassessed depending on the implementation capacity of the AGA members. The TA component will include activities to support, train and assist AGA members on EU procedures. |
| Perpetuation of gender stereotypes and discriminatory social norms. | High | A gender mainstreaming and Result Based Approach and the principle of ‘leave-no-one-behind’ will be implemented in all phases of the project (design, planning, implementation and evaluation). For example: the capacity building activities will ensure a balanced participation of women and men. |

**Assumptions**

Based on EU dialogue and experience in current support to AGA members, it is assumed that there will be strong ownership and leadership of AGA members in the implementation of this action. All AGA members have been involved in the preparation and design of the new action with the logframe being validated by them.

Some of the AU reforms such as the upgrade of the APRM and the newly installed annual governance report as well as the increased quality of the AU election observation all are testimonials of the increased importance given by the AU on governance and human rights.
3. **LESSONS LEARNT AND COMPLEMENTARITY**

3.1 Lessons learnt

The final evaluations of the ongoing projects ‘Strengthening the African Human Rights System’ and ‘The African Union Capacity in Election Observation (AUCapEO)’ will only take place in 2020. There were two ROMs in 2018: one for each projects mentioned above. The conclusions and recommendations of those missions were also taken into consideration in the design of the new project (see sections 1.4 and 1.5). These include: insufficient human resources and (specific) capacity gaps; insufficient capacity for monitoring, evaluation, and learning; inadequate coordination between AGA organs and institutions; poor implementation/compliance of AU Member States with AGA instruments and mechanisms; lack of appropriate awareness, communication and visibility; insufficient engagement with other key stakeholders, particularly African citizens, RECs, CSOs, NHRIs and national institutions.

The new action will put more emphasis on monitoring and evaluation in order to steer the implementation of a complex project like this one with a big number of implementing partners involved. A dedicated small Monitor and Evaluation (M&E) team will be recruited to undertake annual or bi-annual Results-Oriented Monitoring (ROM), documentation of lessons learned and facilitate coordination. A mid-term evaluation and a final evaluation are also foreseen.

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

There is coordination between the EU and the few EU Member states engaged with AGA. The ongoing project ‘Strengthening the African Human Rights System’ targeting AGA human rights' organs coordinates and ensures complementarity with the Germany and Sweden connected AGA support. In some cases, some activities were funded jointly by the three partners. In the case of the AUC Department of Political Affairs, there is a donor group which meets frequently. AUC had several Joint Programming Arrangements and Joint Financing Arrangements allowing donors to pool their support. The EU was part of the Joint Programming Arrangement with the Department of Political Affairs (DPA) but not part of the two Joint Financing Arrangements as the EU is using the project ‘African Union Support Programme’ to support the African Union Commission. This project is more directly aligned with AUC procedures. The AU is currently reviewing the system of Join Programming & Financing Arrangements with international partners.

This action is complementary with the implementation of the ‘African Union Support Programme’ which the current project tries to harmonise under one single framework in the areas of good governance and human rights. This action is also complementary to other EU-supported projects at the levels of the RECs or AU Member States. Better linkages and synergies among these three levels should be sought.

In parallel to the design of this new project, the EU Delegation worked on the preparation of an EU Strategy for Engagement with Pan African Civil Society. This Strategy was extensively consulted with all EU Member States. Furthermore, CSOs issues were mainstreamed into the action and the action will also serve to implement the CSO strategy.

EU Member States were consulted several times during the design of this new action, in particular Denmark, Germany and Sweden, which are the most prominent ones in terms of supporting governance and human rights at the AU and AGA Platform level.
4. **Description of the action**

4.1 **Overall objective, specific objective(s), expected outputs and indicative activities**

The **overall objective** is to contribute to good governance, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law in Africa, according to Aspiration 3 and 6 of Agenda 2063 of the African Union.

The specific objectives, outputs and indicative activities of the project are:

**Specific Objective 1**: norms, standards, decisions and recommendations of AGA Platform members are effectively implemented and complied with by AU Member States.

Output 1.1: enhanced capacity of AGA organs and AU Member States (MS) in implementing AU governance and human rights norms, standards, and decisions.

Output 1.2: enhanced alignment of national regulations with the AGA legislative framework.

Indicative activities:
- Provision of technical assistance;
- Organisation of trainings, capacity-building, workshops;
- Undertake learning and peer-to-peer reviews and visits;
- Drafting of legislation, standards, norms in the relevant areas;
- Provision of technological equipment;
- Organisation of consultation processes.

**Specific Objective 2**: engagement of African citizens with AGA Platform members is increased.

Output 2.1: African citizens’ awareness about AGA organs mandate and activities is increased around the continent.

Output 2.2: public access to information about AGA organs activities is increased.

Indicative activities:
- Ensure participation of CSOs and political parties in relevant AGA activities;
- Develop guidelines for engaging with CSOs;
- Promote the establishment of CSOs fora or joint platforms;
- Undertake awareness campaigns;
- Undertake visibility, information and communication events;
- Drafting of dissemination/communication strategies;
- Enhanced communication capacities of AGA members;
- Reinforce coordination among AGA members and their networks in the field of awareness raising and communication.

**Specific Objective 3**: enhanced coordination, complementarity and synergy among AGA Platform members, and with other relevant actors, such as regional organisations, national institutions and CSOs.

Output 3.1: enhanced institutional capacity and regular meetings of AGA organs and opportunities to collaborate and exchange information.

Output 3.2: contributions of regional organisations, national human rights and governance’s institutions and CSOs to the AGA activities institutionalised.

Indicative activities:
- Establish formal or informal linkages between organs and between national governance institutions;
- Organise joint initiatives between AGA members;
- Organise joint events and activities with regional organisations, national institutions and CSOs;
- Undertake learning and peer-to-peer reviews and visits;
- Undertake coordination meetings;
- Provision of technical assistance.

Specific Objective 4: effective and efficient management of AGA organs is strengthened.

Output 4.1: capacities of AGA members are enhanced in various areas including human resources management, financial resources management, monitoring and evaluation, technical issues.

Indicative activities:
- Organisation of trainings, retreats, workshops;
- Undertake mapping and assessment of capacities gaps;
- Provision of technical assistance;
- Organisation of exchange visits;
- Drafting of research reports in relevant areas;
- Establish knowledge and dissemination systems;
- Drafting of resources mobilisation strategies;
- Undertake learning and peer-to-peer reviews and visits;
- Provision of specific IT tools for better documentation management and support to data management systems.

Each of the organs will contribute to the achievement of these objective and outputs, in line with their specific mandate and to the extent that will be defined in their specific contract.

4.2 Intervention Logic

Based on the risks and assumptions described in section 2 in conjunction with the analysis carried out in sections 1.4 and 1.5, the action has adopted a selective, negotiated and coordinated approach identifying the most relevant activities and outcomes that will contribute to effective implementation by African Union MS of the African governance and human rights normative frameworks; to increased engagement of African citizens with AGA human rights and democratic governance organs around the continent; to reinforce the coordination between organs contributing to reinforce AGA architecture; and to enhance capacities of AGA organs to deliver on the key elements of their mandates.

While democratic governance and human rights are globally making progress on the continent there is still a lot of work and a lack of progress in quite a few AU Member States which prevent economic development as well as stability as would be required to achieve the agenda 2063 aspirations.

To complement the EU’s governance and human rights work at national level, this action foresees to support African continental democratic governance and human rights tools and organs in the context of AGA. It aims at reinforcing the action of key AGA organs in a limited number of areas and enhancing its visibility up to the local level.

The novelty vis-à-vis the earlier support is to reinforce coordination, cooperation and synergy between the key AGA human rights and democratic governance organs, in order to increase their collective leverage and voice such as with the African Governance report. Respective expertise and successful approaches from AGA members will be shared to the benefit of the others.

A particular effort will also be made to document lessons learned and manage knowledge better.
Finally civil society will be given a central role in the action, to help raise awareness of the AGA organs and tools up to the local level and at the same time more effectively contribute to the work of the organs with its expertise and field knowledge.

Emphasis has been put on rationalisation of activities and outputs as well as better coordination and synergy between the AGA members. The experience and lessons learnt from ongoing support projects have been fundamental for identifying the most pressing risks and proposing the most adequate approach. The proposed activities and outputs are realistic and take into account the political and institutional context as well as the capacity of implementing partners.

The proposed action will contribute to relevant changes in the AGA Platform such as:

- Rationalisation of activities and outputs supported by the EU.
- Focus on relevant outputs based on the expected results and impact on African citizens in terms of ensuring the implementation and compliance with AGA instruments.
- Ownership and leadership of AGA members in the design and implementation of the action.
- Maximisation of AGA visibility and communication activities.
- Supporting deeper coordination and joint cooperation among AGA members to enhance leverage.
- Actual implementation and enforcement of AGA instruments and its subsequent benefits to African Governments and citizens.

4.3 Mainstreaming

Gender is a prominent part of the mandate of most of the AGA organs supported under this action⁹; in particular the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights is responsible for the implementation of the AU Maputo Protocol on the Rights of Women. Special attention will be put on gender equality during the development and design of the bilateral work plans with the beneficiaries. This action promotes the improvement of human rights and good governance in Africa. This will contribute to more resilient societies as well as the prevention of conflict in line with the political objectives of the African Union. The African Union Commission is currently working on the strengthening of the linkages and coordination between AGA and APSA. The current action will ensure during the negotiation and design of work plans with the beneficiaries that proposed activities will duly take into account this new approach and contribute to conflict prevention and better governance.

4.4 Contribution to SDGs

This intervention is relevant for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It contributes primarily to the progressive achievement of SDG 16 ‘Peace, justice and strong institutions’, while also contributing to Goal 10 ‘Reduced inequalities’; Goal 17 ‘Partnerships for the Goals’; and Goal 5 ‘Gender Equality’. This action is very comprehensive in scope covering different targets of all the Goals mentioned above in areas such as governance, strengthening of institutions, children, human rights, gender, inequalities and partnership with citizens and CSOs.

---

⁹ Further analysis on gender can be found in the annexed ‘mapping study report’.
5. Implementation

5.1 Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the regional organisation.

5.2 Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 72 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 Decision and the relevant contracts and agreements.

5.3 Implementation of the budget support component

N/A.

5.4 Implementation modalities

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

5.4.1 Grants: (direct management)

5.4.1.1 African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)

(a) Purpose of the grant

Strengthening the capacity of this African Union organ (AGA Platform member) in relation to the effective implementation of the APRM core mandate (outcome 1), enhanced citizen participation in APRM activities (outcome 2), enhanced coordination and cooperation with AGA Platform members (outcome 3) and increased human resource capacity and financial resources (outcome 4).

(b) Type of applicants targeted

The action very specifically targets the direct award of the grant to the APRM, which is one of the 5 AGA Platform members involved.

The APRM is an AU autonomous entity whose aim is to encourage the adoption of policies, standards and best practices that lead to good governance. It has a unique mandate for country self-assessments followed by a peer review mechanism. It covers four thematic areas: democracy and political governance; economic governance; corporate governance; and sustainable socio-economic development.

(c) Justification of a direct grant

Under the responsibility of the Commission’s authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to the APRM because the beneficiary is in a legal monopoly situation, having a unique legal and unique mandate as an African Union organisation.

---

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

(a) Purpose of the grants
Strengthening the capacity of this African Union Organ (AGA Platform member) in relation to the effective implementation of the Charter by State Parties (outcome 1), increased involvement, visibility and engagement of citizens and civil society in ACERWC activities (outcome 2), increased collaboration and engagement with AU Policy organs and relevant stakeholders (outcome 3) and enhanced capacity of the Secretariat and members of the ACERWC (outcome 4).

(b) Type of applicants targeted
The action very specifically targets the direct award of the grant to the ACERWC, which is one of the 5 AGA Platform members involved.

The ACERWC was established by the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. It is the only regional children’s instrument in the world. It has a unique position in the AGA to promote and protect the rights and welfare of the child, to monitor its implementation and ensure the protection of the rights; and to interpret the provisions of the Charter.

(c) Justification of a direct grant
Under the responsibility of the Commission’s authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to ACERWC because the beneficiary is in a legal monopoly situation, having a unique legal and unique mandate as an African Union organisation.

5.4.1.3 African Commission on Human and People's Rights (ACHPR)

(a) Purpose of the grants
Strengthening the capacity of this African Union Organ (AGA Platform member) in relation to the enhanced protection mandate of the Commission and complementarity with the African Court (outcome 1), improved visibility and outreach to the African citizenry (outcome 2), enhanced coordination and cooperation with AGA Platform members (outcome 3) and increased human, financial and technical capacity resources for the Commission (outcome 4).

(b) Type of applicants targeted
The action very specifically targets the direct award of the grant to the ACHPR, which is one of the 5 AGA Platform members involved.

The ACHPR is an African Union Organ that was established by the African charter. It has a unique position in the AGA as responsible for both promoting and protecting human rights through its oversight and interpretation of the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights.

(c) Justification of a direct grant
Under the responsibility of the Commission’s authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to ACHPR because the beneficiary is in a legal monopoly situation, having a unique legal and unique mandate as an African Union organisation.

5.4.1.4 African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights (AfCHPR)

(a) Purpose of the grants
Strengthening the capacity of this African Union Organ (AGA Platform member) in relation to enhanced judicial procedures (outcome 1), improved outreach and cooperation (outcome 2), enhanced outreach and cooperation (outcome 3) and strengthened institutional capacity and sustainable financing (outcome 4).
(b) Type of applicants targeted
The action very specifically targets the direct award of the grant to the AfCHPR, which is one of the 5 AGA Platform members involved.

The AfCHPR is in unique position in the AGA as the only judicial body that can adjudicate human rights complaints and issue binding decisions between parties at continental level.

(c) Justification of a direct grant
Under the responsibility of the Commission’s authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to AfCHPR because the beneficiary is in a legal monopoly situation, having a unique legal and unique mandate as an African Union organisation.

5.4.1.5 Pan African Parliament (PAP)

(a) Purpose of the grants
Strengthening the capacity of this African Union Organ (AGA Platform member) in relation to increased implementation of AU democratic governance and human rights or shared values instruments and policies at national level (outcome 1), improved citizen participation in AU policy making processes and programs (outcomes 2 and 3) and enhanced institutional capacity of the PAP to enable it to fulfil its mandate (outcome 4).

(b) Type of applicants targeted
The action very specifically targets the direct award of the grant to the PAP, which is one of the 5 AGA Platform members involved.

The PAP is one of the African Union Organs and the only AU legislative body with advisory and consultative powers. It has a unique position in the AGA with direct link with the national parliaments.

(c) Justification of a direct grant
Under the responsibility of the Commission’s authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to PAP because the beneficiary is in a legal monopoly situation, having a unique legal and unique mandate as an African Union organisation.

5.4.1.6 Call for proposals

(a) Purpose of the grants
The objective of the grants to be awarded under this call for proposals will be the achievement of the four outcomes of this action as described in section 4.1 as well as the implementation of the EU Strategy for Engagement with Pan African Civil Society.

(b) Type of applicants targeted
The call for proposals will target civil society organisations (CSOs) based in Africa or Europe but the scope of the action will target activities in relation with AU institutions and organs. Consortia with African CSOs will be compulsory in any case for all applicants.

5.4.2 Indirect management with a Member State Organisation

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with an entity which will be selected by the Commission's services using the following criteria:

- Entity has extensive experience in the provision of technical assistance on democratic governance and human rights on the African continent and preferably also with the AGA organs during the past 5 years.
- Entity has sufficient number of staff, operational capacity and technical capacity to implement the current action.
• Entity has a recognised knowledge management practice in the field of governance.
• Entity will preferably contribute also some of its resources to the implementation of the action.

This implementation entails the implementation of the TA component which is linked to all the four outcomes of the action, namely increased popularisation, ratification, domestication and implementation of AU Shared Values instruments and improved credibility of elections in AU Member States (SO 1), enhanced citizens access to national, regional and continental human rights institutions, entrenched democratic values and culture as enshrined in the ACDEG among Member States and strengthened citizen’s engagement in democratic governance processes (SO 2), enhanced synergy, coordination and complementarity amongst AGA Platform members (SO 3) and improved human resource and technical capacity of the Human Rights and Transitional Justice Unit and Constitutionalism Clusters, enhanced capacity of the AU in conducting long-term election observation missions and improved human resource capacity of the AGA Secretariat (SO 4).

5.4.3 Changes from indirect to direct management mode due to exceptional circumstances

If the option of indirect management with a Member State Organisation mentioned in section 5.4.2 does not materialise, the TA component will be implemented under direct management through a tender procurement as described below

**Procurement (direct management)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Indicative type (works, supplies, services)</th>
<th>Indicative trimester of launch of the procedure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Technical assistance (covering all the five outcomes of the action. Complementary and coordinated with the activities under the direct grants and the Call for Proposals). EUR 5 000 000</td>
<td>Services</td>
<td>Fourth quarter 2019 or first quarter 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.5 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

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

The Commission’s authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of products and services in the markets of the countries concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.
5.6 **Indicative budget**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All the components under this action are expected to contribute to each of the five outcomes of the action.</th>
<th>EU contribution (in EUR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.4.1 Grants (direct management)</td>
<td>20 000 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.4.1.1 Direct grant to African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)</strong></td>
<td>3 000 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.4.1.2 Direct grant to the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC)</strong></td>
<td>2 500 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.4.1.3 Direct grant to the African Commission on Human and People’s Rights (ACHPR)</strong></td>
<td>2 500 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.4.1.4 Direct grant to the African Court on Human and Peoples’ Rights (AfCHPR)</strong></td>
<td>3 000 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.4.1.5 Direct grant to the Pan African Parliament (PAP)</strong></td>
<td>3 000 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.4.1.6 Call for Proposals with CSOs</strong></td>
<td>6 000 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.4.2 Indirect management (Technical Assistance will be implemented through a member state organisation or tender for services, or both).</strong></td>
<td>5 000 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.9 Evaluation, 5.10 – Audit Expenditure verification</td>
<td>will be covered by another decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.11 Communication and Visibility</td>
<td>will be covered by another decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>25 000 000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.7 **Organisational set-up and responsibilities**

The project will have three main axes of implementation:

1) Five direct grants implemented by five AGA organs. Each direct grant will aim at the achievement of all the five outcomes of the action. The five AGA organs are:
   a. African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM);
   b. African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC);
   c. African Commission on Human and People's Rights (ACHPR);
   d. African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights (AfCHPR);
   e. Pan African Parliament (PAP).
Complementary grant support will be provided to relevant AUC departments through the African Union Support Programme (AUSP). An effort will be made to better coordinate that support with the support provided under this project. AUSP support will cover indicatively:

- Department of Political Affairs.
- Office of the Legal Counsel.
- Citizens & Diaspora Directorate (CIDO)/Economic, social and Cultural Council of the Union (ECOSOCC).

2) One TA component to be implemented by a Member State organisation or tenderer or (or both) providing complementary and coordinated support to all the five organs mentioned above plus the following organs and institutions:

a. African Union Advisory Board on Corruption;
b. AUC Department of Political Affairs, including the AGA Secretariat and the Democracy and Electoral Support Unit;
c. ECOSOCC and CIDO, in particular regarding the implementation of the EU Strategy for Engagement with Pan African Civil Society.

3) One call for proposals to be implemented by European or African CSOs (in both cases in partnership with relevant African CSOs) with two main objectives:

a. Promoting CSOs participation and engagement with the AGA Platform;
b. Supporting the implementation of the EU Strategy for Engagement with Pan African Civil Society.

A project steering committee will be set up based on the arrangements of steering committee for the project ‘Strengthening the African Human Rights System’ currently ongoing and expected to end before the start of this project.

The project steering committee will be made of the following members:

- African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM);
- African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC);
- African Commission on Human and People's Rights (ACHPR);
- African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights (AfCHPR);
- Pan African Parliament (PAP);
- African Union Advisory Board on Corruption;
- AUC Department of Political Affairs (including Democracy and Electoral Support Unit);
- AGA Secretariat;
- Office of the Legal Counsel;
- CIDO/ECOSOCC;
- EU Delegation to the African Union.

African CSOs network representatives will be present as observers.

The Delegation of the European Union will co-chair with the AUC Department of Political Affairs.
The members of the steering committee will define their rules of procedure and may also decide to invite other organisations as observers to any of their meetings.

The TA component of the project will provide support for the organisation and follow up of the steering committee.

The steering committee will have two different formations:

- High-level steering committee: including the highest representation (with a balance participation of women and men) from each of its members and taking place once a year for overall supervision and follow-up of the project.

- Technical steering committee: including technical representation from each of its members (with a balance participation of women and men). An emphasis has been put on the technical steering committees to reinforce cooperation and coordination among AGA Platform members. The technical steering committee will have two main meetings:
  
  o Meeting for planning and coordination of project activities: this meeting will take place before the AU budget is approved. The objective of the meeting will be to jointly review and coordinate project activities among all organs trying to identify synergies and opportunities for cooperation.

  o Meeting for monitoring and follow-up: this meeting will serve to inform, monitor and assess project implementation. This meeting will also monitor, follow-up and prepare the annual AU-EU Human Rights Dialogues.

The meetings mentioned above can also take place within or in parallel to the AGA platform formal meetings if members decide so.

Other thematic meetings or project trainings can be organised and may include among others:

- EU procedures and project implementation issues covering financial and contractual matters as well as reporting requirements;

- Communications and visibility both from the project perspective and from the AGA Platform members' perspective;

- Monitoring and evaluation from the project perspective and from the AGA Platform members' perspective.

5.8 Performance and Results 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.

SDGs indicators and, if applicable, any jointly agreed indicators as for instance per Joint Programming document should be taken into account.
The steering committee of the project will have as one of its main responsibilities the joint monitoring of project activities. The technical formation of the steering committee will regularly monitor, review and assess project progress.

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).

The new action will put more emphasis on monitoring in order to steer the implementation of a complex project like this one with a big number of implementing partners involved. A dedicated small M&E team will undertake annual or bi-annual ROMs, documentation of lessons learned and facilitate coordination. Two to three governance and human rights experts will do a minimum of one mission a year to take stock of progress, challenges and documenting what works particularly well. These findings and recommendations as well as lessons learned will feed the steering committee. The small M&E part-time team will be funded through the PANAF support measures funds.

5.9 Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, independent mid- term and final evaluations will be carried out for this action or its components contracted by the Commission.

The mid-term evaluation will be carried out for problem solving and learning purposes, in particular with respect to assessing the need of re-orienting the action and providing feedback for the design of a subsequent phase.

The final evaluation will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the fact that it is a complex and innovative action.

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

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

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

5.10 Audit

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 audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

The financing of the audit shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.
5.11 **Communication and visibility**

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU.

This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and Contribution agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Requirements for European Union External Action (or any succeeding document) shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.
### APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results chain:</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Sources of data</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Main expected results (maximum 10)</strong></td>
<td>(at least one indicator per expected result)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Specific Objectives</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO1: Norms, standards, decisions and recommendations of AGA platform members are effectively implemented and complied with by AU Member States.</td>
<td>I1.1: Number of ratifications and declarations deposited by national relevant authorities. I1.2: Number and percentage of AGA organs’ recommendations/decisions/judgements implemented (disaggregated by AGA organ and AU Member States; if relevant disaggregated by sex).</td>
<td>S1 AGA organs annual reports and project reports.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO2: Engagement of African citizens with AGA platform members is increased.</td>
<td>I2.1: Status of dissemination/communication strategies by AGA organs. I2.2: Status of strategies for engaging with CSO (by AGA organ) in place.</td>
<td>S2 AGA organs annual reports.</td>
<td>Strong ownership and leadership of AGA members in the implementation of this action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO3: Enhanced coordination, complementarity and synergy among AGA Platform members, and with other relevant actors such as regional organisations, national institutions and CSOs.</td>
<td>I3.1: Number of coordination mechanisms events organised by AGA organs with regional organisations, national institutions and CSOs. I3.2: Number of coordination mechanisms developed between AGA organs and number of joint AGA organs actions.</td>
<td>S3 AGA organs reports and project reports.</td>
<td>Continued policy dialogue between AU MS and AUC. Stakeholders dialogues on governance issues at country level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO4: Effective and efficient management of AGA organs is strengthened.</td>
<td>I4.1: Budget execution level (by organ). I4.2: Number of knowledge and dissemination systems developed by the AGA platform and members. I4.3: Human resources strategies developed and implemented by each AGA member.</td>
<td>S4 AGA organs annual reports and project reports.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- **WGI:** Worldwide Governance Indicator.
- **Ibrahim Index of African Governance:** Overall governance and rule of law scores.
- **S1, S2, S3, S4:** AGA organs annual reports and project reports.
| Outputs | Output 1.1: Enhanced capacity of AGA organs and AU MS in implementing AU governance and human rights norms, standards, and decisions. | 11.1.1: Level of satisfaction of AU MS relevant authorities on support received by AGA organs (disaggregated by organ and by sex). | S1.1.1 Satisfaction surveys organised by the project. |
| | Output 1.2: Enhanced alignment of national regulations with the AGA legislative framework. | 11.1.2: Number of model laws drafted and adopted (disaggregated by AGA organ and AU Member States). | S1.1.2 AGA organs reports and project reports. |
| | Output 2.1: African citizens’ awareness about AGA organs mandate and activities is increased around the continent. | 12.1.1 Level of awareness (disaggregated by organ and by country). | S2.1.1 Satisfaction surveys organised by the project. |
| | Output 2.2: Public access to information about AGA organs activities is increased. | 12.2.1: Number of events and awareness campaigns organised by AGA events with citizens participation (data shall be sex-disaggregated). | S2.2.1 AGA organs annual reports and project reports. |
| | Output 3.1: Enhanced institutional capacity and regular meetings of AGA organs and opportunities to collaborate and exchange information. | 13.1.1: Number of coordination events organised between AGA organs. | S3 AGA organs annual reports and project reports. |
| | Output 3.2: Contributions of regional organisations, national human rights and governance’s institutions and CSOs to the AGA activities institutionalised. | 13.2.1: Status of external consultation strategies by AGA organs. |  |
| | Output 4.1: Capacities of AGA members are enhanced in various areas including human resources management, financial resources management, monitoring and evaluation, technical issues. | 14.1.1: Number of persons trained (by organ, by domain and sex-disaggregated). | S4.1.1: Project reports. |
| | | 14.1.1: Skills improvement level. | S4.1.2: Entry and exit tests of training programmes. |