



# **International Conference on the Great Lakes Region.**

## **Regional Programme of Action for the Promotion of Democracy and Good Governance**

Project No. 2.1.3

REGIONAL INITIATIVE FOR THE PREVENTION and THE CURBING OF WAR  
CRIMES, CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY, CRIME AIGAINST GENOCIDE, AND  
FOR THE FIGHT AGAINST IMPUNITY IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION

September 2006

## Summary

This project translates into concrete terms the commitment expressed by the Heads of State of the Great Lakes region, through the Dar-es-Salaam Declaration, to promote a common vision based on the establishment of public authority based on the rule of law in all the countries of the region. The said Declaration advocates the fight against all discriminatory ideologies, policies, practices and all acts of genocide, massive violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, terrorism, racism, ethnicism, exclusion, as well as all other forms of violence against civilians.

The project envisages the establishment of a Regional Initiative regrouping essentially the Judges of the Public Prosecutor's Office and the Security Agents, with a view to promoting dialogue and exchange of information and good practices to stimulate the implementation of pertinent instruments and policies for the repression and prevention of war crime, crimes against humanity and genocide, and to contribute to the fight against impunity.

## **1. ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION**

### **1.1 Political Context**

Most of the countries of the Great Lakes Region have gone through the most serious conflicts of the century, characterised by fratricidal crimes, massacres of civilian populations and politico-ethnic crimes. These conflicts have been rooted in the policies of exclusion practiced or encouraged by bad governance.

Policies of exclusion, often accompanied by a culture of divisionism ideologies with ethnic, clannish, religious or regional base have developed in the region and resulted in the limitation of access for a part of the population to education, senior positions in the administration or in strategic public services, as well as to the basic socio-economic infrastructures. These policies have limited the range of opportunities for development and for political participation of populations thus intentionally marginalized. They have constituted a flagrant violation of human rights and engendered a break-up in the social cohesion by conveying injustice, intolerance, and hatred.

In these circumstances, the advent of processes of democratisation should have brought change and hope. However, resistance to change and attempts to deviate popular sovereignty by political actors have provoked contesting movements, which have turned into violent conflicts, initially at the internal level, but quickly spreading to neighbouring countries. These conflicts have provoked incalculable losses at the economic, social and cultural level, with destruction of infrastructures, organized pillage, proliferation of armed groups, torture of youths and rape of girls and women used as a weapon of war and, the recruitment of children in armed groups.

The resolution of these conflicts has proven difficult at the national, regional and even at the international level, due to the absence of efficient mechanisms or instruments to prevent their outbreak, such as an Early Warning System and rapid response mechanism as well as the absence of a framework for open dialogue to support reconciliation. Political intolerance, conquest and to hold on the power have stifled the principle of separation of powers and made the mechanisms of the rule of law fragile. The manipulation of the judicial and security systems for political gains has prevented the establishment of law and order within the region.

To fit impunity for these crimes and to re establish law and order in the countries of the region requires proactive political strategies in the short and long term, aimed at improving the efficiency and independence of the judiciary as well as the institutional development of the security services. It is necessary to strengthen cooperation in these areas to reinforce good neighbourly relations of, improve the harmonisation of policies

and strategies to fight against impunity, encourage the protection of human rights in the region, and restore the confidence of the populations in the democratic systems and in the institutions of the State.

The Agreements and the mechanisms of verification signed between Rwanda, DRC and Uganda have opened the way for negotiated solutions that could lead to restoring a climate of good neighbouryness

The Dar-es-Salaam Declaration once more provides a basis for hope on the promotion of policies dictated by the implementation of the pertinent international Conventions and resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, especially those on the fight against genocide, crimes against humanity and crimes of war.

In this context, a number of initiatives have been taken at the regional level in application of the 1948 Convention on the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide with cases brought before the International Court of Justice (ICJ), and the establishment of the International Criminal Tribunal (ICTR) for Rwanda and the International Criminal Court (ICC). These instruments established by the United Nations, and their statutes clarify the obligations of the States in terms of fighting impunity and promoting efficient administration of justice. This is witnessed by the affirmation that rape is a crime against humanity (Article 3 of the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda).

These instruments have been strengthened in some countries through national mechanisms, like the establishment of popular legal systems (gacaca) and the reform of the national legal system in Rwanda. At the same time, Burundi and Democratic Republic of Congo are currently reinforcing their legal systems and are in the process of the establishment of Truth and Reconciliation commissions.

Burundi is in the process of a constructive dialogue between the armed groups and the government to reach a negotiated lasting solution for a democratic system.

However, the results of these efforts remain mixed, and the persistence of factors of impunity feed a climate of tension and even of violence remains vexing, as it is underlined in the reports of investigations undertaken by various United Nations missions, in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

## **1.2 Specific problems**

The phenomenon of exporting internal socio-political crises does not benefit the fight against impunity in the absence of an appropriate regional framework for dialogue and consultation between the key actors. In some countries, divisionist ideologies with ethnic or regional base remain manipulated by the political powers. Other countries still suffer from the sequels of exclusionary policies while others fail to find strategies for reconciliation and restoration of the social cohesion. Attempts at repressing discriminatory ideologies and practices cannot succeed with the persistence of politicisation of the judiciaries and security services. Despite the above efforts, the

political actors continue to perpetrate violence against civilian populations through armed groups which enlist children and resort to rape as a weapon of war.

Investigations undertaken under the auspices of the International Community remain without follow-up, although their objective was to help the political authorities and judiciaries in taking adequate measures. Finally, access by the populations to justice remain weak by the limited capacities of judiciaries and lack of independence.

### 1.3 Major Challenges

The eradication of war crimes, genocide, and crimes against humanity and the fight against the use of rape as a weapon of war requires pro active policies based on dynamic cooperation between the judiciaries, the security services and other actors responsible for guaranteeing the respect for the rule of law. They require efficient and well-equipped institutions, legal mechanisms and agreements between the various countries which favour the effective repression of these crimes. They also call for measures to discourage and sanction the political actors that who cover them, and policies guaranteeing protection and assistance to the victims of these crimes as well as the commitment on the part of the populations to support the dynamics of fighting these crimes.

Consequently, the following challenges must be met:

- *Institutional*: the fight against impunity involves many services, the most important of which are magistrature, penitentiary administrations, security services, police services, local administrations, liberal professions. There is practically no mechanism of cooperation among these services; they also suffer from a lack of means to function;
- *Legal*: the weakness, dependency, partiality and the corruption of the judiciaries help to perpetuate impunity and help the proliferation of the abovementioned crimes.
- *Security*: the politicisation and weak professionalism of the security services fuel coups d'état, the inefficiency of the police services encourage partiality and extra-judiciary executions.
- *Access to information*: In the countries of the region, the political powers manipulate the means of communication by using them to incite violence and to perpetuate impunity for crimes committed or covered by those who are protected by the authorities. The instruments of regulation are rather used as instruments of censorship to limit access to information or bias its transmission. Thus the populations are left in ignorance of the realities and justice does not follow its normal course.
- *Regional cooperation*: The absence of consultative framework to tackle challenges and lack of cooperation among the relevant authorities does not help the establishment of efficient mechanisms to prevent crimes, such as Early Warning and rapid response mechanisms.

## 2. Strategy and Priorities of the Project

To find solutions to the problems and challenges mentioned above, and contribute to the promotion of democratic governance which guarantees a climate of trust between the political leaders and the citizens, this project advocates the establishment of legal and political mechanisms to strengthen the capacities of the countries of the region to fight against impunity and to eradicate the aforementioned crimes. This mechanism should contribute to strengthen information systems, research, training and harmonisation of

policies and strategies. It should also constitute a framework for dialogue and consultation among the judiciaries and the security services of the region.

The framework will permit:

- to create a space to debate the national and regional factors which contribute to the persistence of problems of impunity,
- identify common ways and means to fight these ideologies of exclusion which have provoked genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and the rape of women in the region,
- to harmonise the practices against impunity and of prevention of the aforementioned crimes.
- to establish an Early Warning System and rapid response mechanisms.

It aims at strengthening the capacities of the key players, with the support of the Regional Centre for the promotion of Democracy, Good Governance, Human Rights and Civic Education, by improving the instruments of legal information and making better use of the existing tools.

The project will focus on:

- i) The establishment of regional consultative framework of the fight against genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and rape as weapon of war, through a Regional Initiative*
- ii) The development of the tools for prevention and repression of crimes: the ratification of the United Nations and African Union Conventions on the fight against the crimes,, the harmonisation of policies, give impetus to institutional reforms towards a culture of change based on the integrity, efficiency accountability and transparency of leaders and judges, .*
- iii) The strengthening of the national institutional capacities through an institutional reform and democratic control aimed at de-politicising and improving the professionalism of the judiciaries and security services.*
- iv) The strengthening of the capacities of the civil society organisations and the media: mobilisation of the CSO and creation of national and regional networks, establishment of links between the State and Civil society to fight against impunity and adopt measures to remedy its effects, including strategies which address the consequences of the pandemic and HIV/AIDS as well as the enlistment of children in armed groups.*

The project will be based on existing initiatives developed in the same sector at the national, regional and international levels to improve coordination and mobilise the necessary means to reach the expected results.

The project would collaborate with the African Court of Human and Peoples' Rights, the International Court of Justice, the International Criminal Court ( ICC) and International Criminal Tribunal of Rwanda (ICTR) and the Special Assistant of Secretary General on the Prevention of Genocide.

It will be based especially on the tools developed by the Regional Centre mentioned above.

## **2.1. Expected results and strategic directions**

- ***Regional initiative to fight war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide as well as impunity.***

The establishment of the Regional Initiative requires an expert to elaborate the concept paper and set up its structures. A Steering Committee and a project management team must also be appointed to ensure the implementation of the project. With the Regional Centre technical support, the management team will elaborate the action program which will be submitted for approval to the Steering Committee.

- ***Regional Programme for the Repression and Prevention of War Crimes, Crimes against Humanity and Genocide and for the Fight Against Impunity adopted and implemented***

This programme will focus mainly on the promotion of cooperation between the judiciaries and the security services of the region, driven by the adoption and application of a protocol aiming the some objectives as the project; the institutional development through conducting a system's audit, the reinforcement of the judiciary cooperation and training within the countries of the ex-CEPGL ; the establishment of sensitisation strategies to curb the ideologies and crimes concerned, and support the establishment of relevant national institutions, such as national truth and reconciliation commissions where applicable ; the establishment of an Early Warning and Response Mechanism as inspired by the CEWARN system (Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism) applied by IGAD to be linked to human rights monitoring mechanisms; the establishments of follow-up mechanisms of the international investigations on these crimes; the ratification of the international conventions in these areas, such as the Convention on Genocide; joining membership of the International Criminal Court; the strengthening of the role of civil society and Parliament in the monitoring and the implementation of these instruments, as well as training of peace keeping military personnel on HIV/AIDS and gender issues according to UN Security Council resolution 1308 (2000).

## **2.2 Target beneficiaries and areas of intervention**

This project covers all eleven countries of the Great Lakes region and its beneficiaries are the national authorities in charge of questions related to the fight against

impunity and against the crimes outlined here. The target groups are the political decision-makers, judges, parliaments, security services, the police, penitentiary administrations, the media, the victims of the said crimes, civil society and the NGOs which operate in the fight against impunity and the repression of the abovementioned crimes as well as local decentralised entities.

These sectors will benefit from the exchange of experiences and information on the practices in the various countries, the activities of capacity building, as well as the appropriate tools. The populations of these countries will be actively involved and constitute also the beneficiaries since the measures taken will contribute to the extension of access to justice and the restoration of the rule of law.

### **3. Funding and Management Modalities**

#### ***3.1 Funding mechanism***

The financial resources of the project will come from:

- Contributions of member states,
- Other subsidies from development partners

The implementation of the project will be mainly the task of the States of the region. and will have to endow it with the financial resources needed. A meeting with development partners will be organised by the Conference Secretariat to solicit funding.

#### ***3.2 Roles of the project partners***

- *The governments* approve the project, contribute to its funding and take the necessary measures for its implementation; (i) provide premises and offices, (ii) mobilise all national actors to support the project , (iii) implementation and follow-up of project activities,(v) initiation of the required reforms, (vi) amendment and/or take legal dispositions to facilitate access to information.
- *The Regional Centre for Good governance and democracy, Human Rights and Civic Education* will assist with the implementation of project activities,
- *The partners in development* should provide technical and financial assistance, the United Nations Centre for Democracy and Human Rights, the International Criminal Tribunal on Rwanda of Arusha, the European Union, the UN, the peacekeeping missions in the region, and other institutions which have developed similar instruments.
- *The liberal professions and the NGOs* operating in the fight against impunity, should undertake studies, and the media should accompany sensitisation activities

- *International organisations such as Interpol and Transparency International, , the CEWARN system (Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism) of IGAD should provide tools and analytical information, and support the capacity building of the national institutions.*

### ***3.3 Implementation modalities***

The regional initiative of fight against impunity is a legal and political mechanism aimed aims to strengthen the capacities of the countries of the region to implement the project. At the regional level, the project should receive a support from the Regional Centre but will be implemented through national entities.

### ***3.4 Coordination and supervision of activities***

- *At the regional level:* The management of the project will be entrusted to a Steering Committee composed of personalities appointed on the basis of their qualities (integrity, competence and expertise). They may come from the public services concerned as well as from civil society (liberal professions, research institutions or NGOs). In view of the character of the project and the sector of intervention, the Steering Committee should have autonomy and independent management. It should however report on its activities to the Regional Inter Ministerial Committee of the IC/GLR. It should be responsible for defining the programme orientations, revising and approving the activities and follow up on their implementation. In terms of implementation, it should be supported by a project management team, which executes the activities defined in the annual work plan. The management project team should elaborate bi-annual progress reports for submission to the Steering Committee.
- *At the national level:* The project should create national branches in the core countries to facilitate implementation and follow up of project activities.

## **4 Project monitoring and evaluation**

### ***4.1 Financial and activity reports***

The project management team will receive a bi-annual budgetary advance to cover the planned activities, after approval by the Steering Committee. Replenishment will take place after presentation of the financial report.

Apart from the financial report, the project team will elaborate a bi-annual analytical report of activities to present to the Steering Committee. A consolidated annual report will be presented to the Inter Ministerial Committee of the IC/GLR.

#### **4.2. *Periodic project evaluation***

With regard to periodic evaluation, the project will be the subject of a regional launch meeting during the second month following its approval, and of an annual regional review. An annual implementation report will be elaborated jointly by the project management team with the support of the Steering Committee which will in turn present it to the Inter Ministerial Committee of the IC/GLR. The Steering Committee will meet regularly to discuss the progress of activities. The project management team will prepare for the Steering Committee quarterly reports outlining the progress achieved with regard to the work plan.

A follow-up system and a communication strategy are established to carry out the project at the national level in order to ensure ownership of the project activities.

#### **4.3. *Final evaluation***

The project will be subject to a final evaluation in order to draw the lessons learnt as well as the best practices. An independent mission will be displayed on the basis of terms of reference to be elaborated on due time.

### **3. Institutional framework**

The project is placed under the supervision of the Ministries in charge of Justice and Interior affairs and other relevant authorities of the eleven countries of the Great Lakes region, which have entrusted its execution to the Steering Committee. The chair of the Steering Committee will be on a rotating basis by the core countries. The project will directly work with the national structures, civil society organisations and Interpol.

The implementation of the project will be supported by the development partners. To this end, the present project description will be the basic instrument for the cooperation agreement between the countries of the Great Lakes region and the partners.

### **6. Opportunities, risks**

The major opportunity seized by the project consists in the political will expressed by the Heads of State of the region through the Dar-Es-Salaam Declaration to respect the norms and principles of good governance and especially the obligation to fight impunity for the abovementioned crimes, the ideologies and practices of exclusion, which include the proliferation of these crimes. The project will also benefit from the awareness of the populations, which, through civil societies, will denounce impunity for the crimes of

which they are victims. Finally the project will be based on the partnership of the international community committed to the existing mechanisms such as the ICTR, Interpol, the peace keeping missions in the region, the CEWARN system (Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism) of IGAD. Also, the African Peer Review Mechanism of NEPAD should contribute to the establishment of information tools and to the promotion of reforms required to fight against impunity and eradicate the aforementioned crimes.

However, the implementation of the project should also be hampered by risk factors. Despite the Dar-Es-Salaam commitments, mistrust between some states.. Furthermore, in most countries of the region, there is a political elite that encourage those crimes and protects the perpetrators of these crimes.

## SECTION TWO: FRAMEWORK OF RESULTS AND RESOURCES

### a. Framework of results

<p>Expected results :</p> <p><b>Legal and political mechanisms established and active partnerships between the governments and the other institutions developed to fight impunity in the Great Lakes region. Participation of the populations of the region in the dynamics of eradication of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide.</b></p>			
<p>Indicators of results</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Regional Initiative established and operational</b></li> <li>2. <b>Legal instruments to fight impunity at the regional and national levels strengthened</b></li> <li>3. <b>Crimes against humanity, genocide and war crimes punished and repressed</b></li> <li>4. <b>Actors of the above crimes handed over to justice.</b></li> <li>5. <b>System of rapid warning for the prevention of genocide, crimes against humanity, crimes of war and a mechanism of rapid intervention established and operational.</b></li> <li>6. <b>Victims of the above crimes assisted and comforted.</b></li> <li>7. <b>Trust of the populations in justice re established</b></li> </ol>			
<p>Partnership strategy: The project will work in synergy with other projects/mechanisms implemented at the regional and national levels. Coordination and consultation mechanisms will be strengthened or extended to ensure harmonisation of policies, exchange of information, and to stimulate exchange between professionals in order to fight impunity. A resource mobilisation strategy will be developed. The Steering Committee will serve as guiding authority for the implementation of the project.</p>			
<p>Project number and title :</p> <p><b>Support to the establishment of a Regional Initiative for the repression and prevention of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and rape as a weapon of war, and for the fight against impunity</b></p>			
<b>Results</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Resources</b>

<p><b>1. Regional initiative on the repression and prevention of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and rape established.</b></p>	<p>1.1. Concept paper established</p> <p>1.2. Meeting to launch the project organised</p> <p>1.3 Project structures established</p> <p>1.4 Meetings of the Steering Committee organised, project management team in place and work plan approved</p> <p>1.5. National branches established at the level of each country</p>	<p>1.1.Draft the concept paper</p> <p>1.2. Organise the meeting for the project launch and the establishment of the project with the support of a facilitator</p> <p>1.3.Establish the project structures (Steering committee and management team)</p> <p>1.4.1 Organise the first meeting of the Steering Committee and the establishment of the management structures.</p> <p>1.4.2. Draft the annual work plan and organise periodic meetings of the Steering Committee</p> <p>1.5. Establish the national branches of the project</p>	<p>1.1.One expert to draft the concept paper</p> <p>1.2 One facilitator for the project launch</p> <p>1.3. Three experts recruited for project management</p> <p>1.4. Project experts with the support of the Regional Centre</p> <p>1.5. Expert designated in each country</p>
<p><b>2. Regional programme for the repression and prevention of crimes against</b></p>	<p>2.1. Regional programme elaborated and approved by CI/GLR</p>	<p>2.1.1 Elaboration of the Regional Programme and presentation to the CI/GRL</p>	<p>2.1. Project experts supported by the Centre</p>

<p><b>humanity, war crimes and genocide, as well as the fight against impunity adopted and implemented</b></p>	<p>2.2 Protocol elaborated and signed by the parties concerned</p> <p>2.3. Study on the inventory published</p> <p>2.4. Conventions ratified, domesticated and implemented by the countries of the region</p> <p>2.5. Time table adopted for implementation of the recommendations deriving from</p>	<p>2.2. Draft a protocol on the cooperation between the legal systems and the security services to fight against impunity, genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes.</p> <p>2.3. Undertake a study to establish an inventory of the problems of impunity, the situation of the legal institutional framework necessary for the prevention of the crimes mentioned above.</p> <p>2.4. 1.Ratify, domesticate and apply the international conventions and protocols relative to problems linked to the various crimes indicated, in particular the Convention on genocide, as well as the optional protocol on the convention on the rights of the child on children in armed conflict and become a member of the International Criminal Court. 2.4.2. Strengthen the role of civil society and Parliaments in the application and monitoring of these instruments.</p> <p>2.5. Draft follow-up measures for the investigations undertaken in certain countries of the region concerning the culture of impunity.</p>	<p>2.2. Expert recruited</p> <p>2.3. Three consultants recruited for one month</p> <p>2.4. Relevant national experts (Ministry of Justice and others) to implement the process of domestication of international instruments.</p> <p>2.5. Project experts</p>
--	--	--	---

	<p>investigations carried out by national and international institutions.</p> <p>2.6. Reforms and harmonization of the legal frameworks carried out in various countries</p> <p>2.7. Cooperation projects drafted and adopted</p> <p>2.8. Communication strategies established and implemented through the media and civil society.</p> <p>2.9. Early warning system for the prevention of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and a rapid intervention mechanism</p>	<p>2.6. Prepare the reforms and harmonization of the legal frameworks (criminal code, criminal procedures) to implement the above measures and the regional and international instruments ratified</p> <p>2.7. Draft projects to support the establishment of national institutions, such as truth and reconciliation commissions in the countries which so desire, such as in Burundi and the DRC</p> <p>2.8. Draft and implement advocacy strategies at the level of each member state to combat all forms of ethnic, racial or religious discrimination and to sensitize the population on their rights to justice, truth and reparation and the corresponding assistance available.</p> <p>2.9.1 Establish an early warning system for the prevention of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes and a rapid intervention mechanism.</p>	<p>2.6 Relevant national experts (Ministry of Justice and others)</p> <p>2.7. Three experts recruited</p> <p>2.8. Project and communication experts</p> <p>2.9. Two consultants to draft the strategy</p> <p>2.10. Project experts</p>
--	---	---	--

	<p>established.</p> <p>2.10. Cooperation framework with Interpol established, information exchanged, assistance obtained to strengthen capacities</p> <p>2.11. Project to re-launch extradition mechanisms and judicial cooperation adopted and implemented.</p> <p>2.12. Regional database established</p> <p>2.13.1. Mechanisms of assistance to victims of the crimes adopted.</p> <p>2.13.2. Budgets adopted</p> <p>2.14. Peace keeping operations trained on gender and HIV/AIDS</p>	<p>2.10. Establish a framework of cooperation with relevant regional and international organisations and initiatives, such as the organisation of criminal police (IOCP) commonly known by the name of INTERPOL.</p> <p>2.11. Draft a project to re-launch extradition mechanisms and judicial cooperation, particularly among the countries of the ex-CEPGL .</p> <p>2.12. Establish a regional database to facilitate the prosecution of perpetrators of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes</p> <p>2.13. Establish mechanisms of assistance to victims, particularly with regard to the effects linked to HIV/AIDS and their integration into the priority policies and budgets.</p> <p>2.14 Train military personnel of peace keeping operations on HIV/AIDS and gender issues according to UN Security Council resolution 1308 (2000).</p>	<p>2.11. One consultant for one month</p> <p>2.12. Project experts</p> <p>2.13. Project experts</p> <p>2.14. Trainers UNAIDS can be a partner for the training.</p>
--	---	--	---

## SECTION THREE: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN AND BUDGET

### ACTION PLAN

ACTIVITIES		Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
Result 1	- Draft the concept paper and the regional programme				X																
	- Submitting the concept paper and the regional programme at IC /GLR					X															
	- Organise the first meeting of the Steering Committee and the establishment of the management structures						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	- Draft the annual work plan and organise periodic meetings of the Steering Committee						X														
	- Establish the national branches of the project						X	X	X	X											

ACTIVITIES		Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	
Result 2	- Undertake a study to establish an inventory of the problems of impunity, the situation of the legal institutional framework necessary for the prevention of the crimes mentioned above							X	X	X												
	- Advocacy for the ratification, domestication and application of the international conventions and protocols relative to problems linked to the various crimes indicated, in particular the Convention on genocide as well as the optional protocol on the convention on the rights of the child on children in armed conflict and become a member of the International Criminal Court							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	- Workshops to strengthen the role of civil society and Parliaments in the application and monitoring of these instruments									X					X					X		

ACTIVITIES	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
- Draft follow up measures for the investigations undertaken in certain countries of the region concerning the culture of impunity									X											
- Technical assistance to modernize the legal frameworks (criminal code, criminal procedures) by integrating the regional and international instruments ratified							X			X					X					X
- Draft projects to support the establishment of national institutions such as truth and reconciliation commissions in the countries which so desire such as in Burundi and the DRC (Technical assistance)							X			X										

ACTIVITIES	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
- Draft the implement advocacy strategies at the level of each member state to combat all forms of ethnic, racial or religious discrimination and to sensitize the population on their rights to justice, truth and reparation and the corresponding assistance available (Technical assistance)							X				X				X				X	
- Establish an early warning system for the prevention of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes and a rapid intervention mechanism								X	X											
- Establish a framework of cooperation with relevant regional and international organizations and initiatives, such as the organization of criminal police (IOCP) commonly known as INTERPOL									X											

ACTIVITIES	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
- Draft a project to re-launch extradition mechanisms and judicial cooperation, particularly among the countries of the ex-CEPGL							X													
- Establish a regional database to facilitate the prosecution of perpetrators of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
- Train military personnel of peace keeping operations on HIV/AIDS and gender issues according to UN Security Council resolution 1308 (2000)										X								X		

## BUDGET

	ACTIVITIES	COST	YEAR1	YEAR2	YEAR3	YEAR4	YEAR5
1	Draft the concept paper and the regional programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 consultants x 1month x 10,500usd = 31,500</li> </ul> Sub total(1)	<b>31,500 Usd</b>	31,500				
2	Submitting the conceptual paper and the regional programme at IC /GLR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secretariat</li> </ul> Sub Total (2)	-					
3	Organise the first meeting of the Steering Committee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One meeting of 33 participants : <u>55,500 Usd</u></li> </ul> The establishment of the management structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gross Salaries for 3 experts x45 months : 8,500Usdx45x3 = 1,147,500Usd</li> <li>Gross salaries for 2 administratives staffx 45 months: 2500x42x2= 210,000 Usd</li> <li>Gross salary for the driver x 42 months = 1000Usdx42x1= 42,000 Usd</li> <li>Renting offices, water and electricity = 45,000 Usd</li> <li>Office and transport equipments = 46,000 Usd</li> <li>Office supplies, communication and others = <u>90,000 Usd</u></li> </ul> Sub Total (3)	<b>55,500 Usd</b>  <b>1,580,500 Usd</b>		55,500  337,600		412,500  415,200	415,200  415,200
4	Draft the annual work plan and organise periodic meetings of the Steering Committee Governments to meet cost <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Centre's staff</li> </ul> Sub Total (4)	-					

	ACTIVITIES	COST	YEAR1	YEAR2	YEAR3	YEAR4	YEAR5
5	Establish the national branches of the project Four regional meetings of 55 participants each: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Governments to meet cost</li> </ul> Sub Total (5):	-					
6	Undertake a study to establish an inventory of the problems of impunity, the situation of the legal institutional framework necessary for the prevention of the crimes mentioned above <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 Consultant x 3 monthsx10,500Usd = 31,500 Usd</li> <li>• Travel and accommodation of the consultant = <u>17,600 Usd</u></li> </ul> Sub Total (6)	<b>49,100 Usd</b>		49,100			
7	Advocacy for the ratification, domestication and application of the international conventions and protocols relative to problems linked to the various crimes indicated, in particular the Convention on genocide as well as the optional protocol on the convention on the rights of the child on children in armed conflict and become a member of the International Criminal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Governments to meet cost</li> </ul> Sub Total (7)	-					
8	Workshops to strengthen the role of civil society and Parliaments in the application and monitoring of these instruments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workshops(3) of 33 participants (33) : 60,000Usdx2 = 120,000Usd</li> </ul> Sub Total (8)	<b>120,000Usd</b>			60,000		60,000
9	Draft follow up measures for the investigations undertaken in certain countries of the region concerning the culture of impunity.						

	ACTIVITIES	COST	YEAR1	YEAR2	YEAR3	YEAR4	YEAR5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Centre's staff</li> </ul>						
	Sub Total (9)	-					
10	<p>Technical assistance to modernize the legal frameworks (criminal code, criminal procedures) by integrating the regional and international instruments ratified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 consultants once a year for 4 years: 10,500UsdX2x4 = 84,000 Usd</li> <li>Travel expenses and accommodation: 29,000Usdx4 = <u>116,000 Usd</u></li> </ul>						
	Sub Total (10)	<b>200,000 Usd</b>		50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
11	<p>Technical assistance to draft projects to support the establishment of national institutions such as truth and reconciliation commissions in the countries which so desire such as in Burundi and the DRC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 consultants once a year for 2 years :10,500 Usdx2x2 = 42,000 Usd</li> <li>Travel expenses and accommodation: 29,000 Usdx2 = <u>58,000 Usd</u></li> </ul>						
	Sub Total (11)	<b>100,000 Usd</b>		50,000	50,000		
12	<p>Draft the implement advocacy strategies at the level of each member state to combat all forms of ethnic, racial or religious discrimination and to sensitize the population on their rights to justice, truth and reparation and the corresponding assistance available (Technical assistance)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial support to governments for 4 years: 25,000Usdx4 = 100,000 Usd</li> </ul>						
	Sub Total (12)	<b>100,000 Usd</b>		25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
13	<p>Establish an early warning system for the prevention of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes and a rapid intervention mechanism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project's staff supported by the centre, the governments</li> </ul>						

	<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>COST</b>	<b>YEAR1</b>	<b>YEAR2</b>	<b>YEAR3</b>	<b>YEAR4</b>	<b>YEAR5</b>
	and UN agencies: 240,000 Usd Sub Total (13)	<b>240,000 Usd</b>		120,000	120,000		
14	Establish a framework of cooperation with relevant regional and international organizations and initiatives, such as the organization of criminal police (IOCP) commonly known as INTERPOL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project's Staff</li> </ul> Sub Total (14)	-					
15	Draft a project to re-launch extradition mechanisms and judicial cooperation, particularly among the countries of the ex-CEPGL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 consultants x1 monthx10,500Usd = 21,000 Usd</li> </ul> Sub Total (15)	<b>21,000 Usd</b>		21,000			
16	Establish a regional database to facilitate the prosecution of perpetrators of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 consultant to train the staffx2monthx10,500 Usd = 21,000 Usd</li> </ul> Sub Total (16)	<b>21,000 Usd</b>		21,000			
17	Train military personnel of peace keeping operations on HIV/AIDS and gender issues according to UN Security Council resolution 1308 (2000) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNAIDS and UNIFEM trainers</li> <li>• TOT of 33 participants :120,000 Usd</li> </ul> Sub Total (17)	<b>120,000 Usd</b>			60,000		60,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,638,700 Usd</b>	31,500	729,200	777,550	490,200	610,250
	Unforeseen 10%	<b>263,870 Usd</b>	3,150	72,920	77,755	49,020	61,025

	<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>COST</b>	<b>YEAR1</b>	<b>YEAR2</b>	<b>YEAR3</b>	<b>YEAR4</b>	<b>YEAR5</b>
	TOTAL GENERAL (USD)	<b>2,902,570 Usd</b>	34,650	802,120	855,305	539,220	671,275

**Detailed Budget**

Click on the icon below



Microsoft Excel  
Worksheet