

AFRICAN TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE RESEARCH NETWORK



Report of the African Transitional Justice Research Network (ATJRN) Phase II (Project No. 105353-001)

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Project Leader – Carnita Ernest (Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation)

Project Team – Hugo van der Merwe (CSV, South Africa)

Chris Dolan (Refugee Law Project, Uganda - RLP)

Stephen Oola (RLP)

Valnora Edwin (Campaign for Good Governance, Sierra Leone- CGG)

Nokukhanya Mncwabe(CSV) – Southern Africa Coordinator

Levis Onegi (RLP) – East Africa Coordinator

Bernadette Macauley (CGG) – West Africa Coordinator

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Background and Objectives of the ATJRN

The African Transitional Justice Research Network (ATJRN) began in 2004 with seed funding from IDRC. During this initial phase, the institutional partners – the Centre for Democratic Development-Ghana (CDD), Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation –South Africa (CSVr) and the Human Rights Program of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) – laid the groundwork for the eventual development of the Network which commenced in 2006.

The purpose of the African Transitional Justice Research Network is to increase the capacity of local level researchers and civil society institutions in African countries engaged in transitional justice processes to conduct effective human rights advocacy through the production of locally-based, quality, targeted empirical research.

The Network's activities are overseen by a Steering Committee who meets annually to evaluate the activities of the preceding year and strategize forthcoming activities and Network direction. Steering Committee members are currently: the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSVr; member since inception), Refugee Law Project (RLP), Makerere University (since 2006), and the Campaign for Good Governance, Sierra Leone (since August 2009). CGG was invited to join the SC to assist CDD who was taking a more silent role due to changes in staff capacity.

Research Problem

In the past two decades, the field of transitional justice (TJ) has grown exponentially. Regionally, TJ issues have had the most import for Africa – it has been the sole focus of International Criminal Court prosecutions to date, leading to lengthy debates regarding international prosecution versus local or traditional justice mechanisms; the disproportionate number of truth commissions in recent years have been focused in Africa. Some of the key challenges in the field are faced on the continent, including understanding the linkages between governance, development and post-conflict reconstruction.

In spite of the direct relevance and growing importance of TJ to the region, there continues to be a dearth of African voices speaking from a place of locally informed research and expertise. The Network played a key role in its first phase in creating spaces for exactly such south to south lesson sharing but the needs for research capacity and continual reciprocal learning between practitioners on the continent are ongoing and have expanded with the growth of new opportunities and challenges in the field.

The core issues which the ATJRN has sought to address are:

- Challenging simplistic understandings and policy approaches which often saw governments borrow inappropriate 'TJ models' from other countries. This includes expanding the transitional justice discourse, often seen as a package for transition, to incorporate broader issues of governance, poverty, socio-economic inequality, and social marginalization.
- Enhancing the capacity of civil society and other leaders to participate in debating the options that are appropriate and possible within a specific context which requires sound analysis, reflection and sharing of experiences between contexts. These analyses include:
 - Quality disaggregated empirical research to provide leaders and civil society organisations with a better understanding of the transitional justice options available, and the likely implications of the various options in relation to individual countries' specific socio-historical circumstances;

- Rigorous examinations of the extent to which TJ mechanisms are effective in resolving conflicts between former adversaries and promoting sustainable peace and reconciliation;
- Critical analysis of the extent to which truth commissions and other TJ mechanisms can effectively contribute to the development of a human rights culture in emerging democracies; and
- Analyses of the extent to which transitional justice processes can strengthen the ability of civil society actors to participate meaningfully in the sustainable socio-political and economic development of an emerging democracy.
- Enabling the development of a cohort of African practitioners and researchers through enhancing the spaces for south-south engagement

Phase 2 ATJRN Objectives

The specific objectives identified at the start of the ATJRN's second phase, included the following, which for ease of reference are identified under the headings of Capacity Strengthening, Learning, Monitoring and Evaluation, Knowledge Sharing Spaces, and Institutional Development.

Capacity Strengthening:

- An integrated and strengthened approach to capacity building which covers both content and research skills, as well as increased gender mainstreaming drawing on the existing expertise for gender and TJ and masculinity within our Steering Committee.
- Partnering with new partner institutions where capacity building is linked to concrete research projects and outcomes.

Learning, Monitoring and Evaluation

- Establishing a peer review system within the Network that will be 'tested' with Steering Committee members first before being introduced as a support / training function of the Network for other organizations on the continent.

Knowledge Sharing Spaces:

- While not clearly outlined in the original documents as an objective, the second phase of ATJRN did identify the continued support of spaces for sharing of information, especially through electronic fora.

Institutional Development

- An increased regional presence for the Network on the continent by placing staff in partner organizations, increasing the regional representation on the Steering Committee, partnering with new initiatives and partners in workshops and other collaborations, and evaluating and modifying the structure of the Network itself to allow it to expand and ascribe positions/ responsibilities to increased numbers of people currently associated with the Network but with no formal avenue for input.
- Assessing/ evaluating the website of the Network, the 'face' of the Network, in order to inform restructuring to meet the expanding needs of our constituency

Outputs

1. Capacity Strengthening Initiatives

While the first phase of the ATJRN focussed on the use largely of workshops as a means of strengthening locally based capacity, during the second phase a clear attempt was made to support either specific research projects through the content and research methodological expertise held within the ATJRN, or support the strategic debates on policy and action of TJ on the continent.

During the course of the programme it evolved that a key area for strategic intervention would be to support African practitioners and researchers to be published, and to build in writing support initiatives. As noted in the research problem, a core issue in the TJ field remains the lack of published African voices. A key methodology was to identify specific individuals to participate in the programmes as well as choose some participants through an open call. This strategy was deemed important as it would allow those practitioners with extensive experience to take the time to begin writing and enable new voices to also be heard. The sharing of knowledge between 'generations' was also seen to be a useful approach to encourage critical engagement.

In this regard the following were the key outputs:

1.1 Advocating Justice Workshop (2010)

A two-day workshop entitled 'Advocating Justice' was hosted by CSV, on behalf of the ATJRN, in Johannesburg (20-21 August, 2010). The objective of the workshop was to create a space for Africa based practitioners and scholars to critically reflect on civil society's engagement with TJ on the continent. Contributors from eight African countries shared their experiences of strategies used to influence governmental policies and the regional and continental level.

- All participants were required to write papers prior to the workshop, and the eleven papers were published on the ATJRN website, and are available at: http://www.transitionaljustice.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=4066&Itemid=118.
 - Caulker, C. *Sierra Leone: A Long and Difficult Journey to Reconciliation—The Role of Civil Society*
 - Pajibo, E. *Liberia Case Study*
 - Kasande, K.S. *Centring Women's Rights in Transitional Justice Processes in Northern Uganda: FIDA-Uganda's Experience*
 - Oola, S. *The Coalition for Reconciliation in Uganda: Important Lessons for Proactive Civil Society Engagement in Catalysing Transitional Justice Discourse*
 - Mue, N. *Kenya Case Study*
 - Gunn, S. *Reparations Advocacy: The Case of Khulumani Support Group*
 - Waheire, W. and Malombe, D. *The Unfinished Business: The Case of Victims' Unrelenting Search for Justice in Kenya*
 - Comlan, E.K. *Justice and Reconciliation in Rwanda: What Role for Civil Society?*
 - Mpongola, D.D. *Advocacy for the Adoption of Transitional Justice Mechanisms in the Democratic Republic of Congo*

- Hanzi, R. Reparations and the African Commission: Experiences from Zimbabwe
 - Wachira, G.M. *Advocating for the Adoption of a Holistic Transitional Justice Policy at the African Union*
- A report of the workshop was produced, and is also available on the ATJRN website. The report has been widely distributed to civil society and policy makers through the various initiatives of the ATJRN SC
- Brankovic, J. 2010. *Advocating Justice: Civil Society and Transitional Justice in Africa*. (available at http://www.csvr.org.za/docs/Advocating_Justice.pdf; attached as Annex 1)

1.2 Institute for African Transitional Justice (2010; 2011)

The Institute for African Transitional Justice (IATJ) was successfully launched in 2010 after being discussed as a critical initiative since 2006. The IATJ is an initiative driven by the Refugee Law Project (RLP), in collaboration with the African Transitional Justice Research Network (ATJRN). It is an annual Institute which provides space for and serves to catalyse critical discussion on current transitional justice policies and practices especially on the African continent. It has an explicit focus on models, discourses, underlying philosophies, their contextualization, and the development of African perspectives. As an annual one-week-long residential course, the Institute brings together experts on Transitional Justice with those who are mid-level or emergent in the field, in order to facilitate sharing of experiences and knowledge, to encourage debate, and to develop a body of independent thinkers who can inform the development of appropriate interventions that take into considerations the dynamics and complexities that inform the African contexts. The IATJ thus aims to be a forum which brings together theory, practice and experience.

The inaugural IATJ was held from 22-26 November 2010 in Uganda, and focussed on the theme of “Addressing Transitional Justice in the context of African Challenges”. More than 100 applicants were received for the 40 places. 44 academics, researchers, humanitarian aid workers, and transitional justice practitioners from Uganda, South Africa, Zimbabwe, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Zambia, Sierra Leone, Botswana, Kenya, Ireland, and the USA attended. The 2010 Institute was supported financially through contributions from IDRC, Department for International Development (DFID-UK) through the Transitional Justice, Governance and Accountability Project (TJGAA) managed by CSVr, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), and the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD).

- A report of the proceedings was published and widely disseminated. The published report however, had not had its full quality review and has subsequently been revised. The revised report will be posted to the ATJRN website.
- Levis Onegi, L. and Mncwabe, N. 2010 revised. *Report on the Inaugural Institute for African Transitional Justice. When Law Meets Reality: African Transitional Justice* (attached as Annex 2).
- With great effort by the ATJRN co-ordinators who spent substantial time reviewing papers, an edited volume with most of the papers presented at the inaugural institute was also published and reaches an international audience through Pambazuka Press. The involvement in this publication brought with it substantial learning regarding the development from workshop presentations to a final edited volume of a respected publisher in the field. One thousand copies of the volume was produced

and are being disseminated to civil society and academic institutions, as well as to policy makers at the national and continental levels.

- Okello, M.C., Dolan, C., Whande, U., Mncwabe, N., Onegi, L., and Oola, S. 2012. *Where Law Meets Reality: Forging African Transitional Justice*. Pambazuka Press. Available through the publishers at <http://fahamubooks.org/book/?GCOI=90638100649880>

The second IATJ was held from 20-27th November 2011 at the Kitgum Peace Documentation Centre (KPDC), Northern Uganda with the thematic focus on: “Whose Memories Count and at What Cost?” Thirty-six (36) practitioners, academics, scholars, researchers, graduate students, humanitarian aid workers, and policy-makers were drawn from South Africa, Kenya, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Morocco, Tunisia, Sudan, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Liberia, UK, Canada, USA, Italy, Belgium, Australia, and Namibia and critically explored the issues of working with memory. The week also included a writing process and a specific session on Learning, Monitoring and Evaluation.

- The report of the proceedings is being finalised and will be made available by the end of October 2012.

1.3 Supporting Writing Development

Both the ATJRN and TJGAA projects in trying to enhance the voices of African practitioners in particular, supported a few writing processes. The overarching motivation was that various forms of writing and multi-media documentation of practitioner experiences and reflections form a critical part of the capacitating and strengthening of the TJ field. While much emphasis is placed on academic writing it was deemed important to explore other forms of writing and documentation.

- From 14-19 August 2011, nine participants drawn from the collaborating organisations were hosted in Cape Town as part of a writing retreat which had a dual purpose of both exploring creative writing and strengthening and stimulating the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) strands of the projects, exploring promising practices of reading and recording impact in TJ. The entire week focussed on nurturing writing as a facility that serves the practitioner’s own development and the development of the partnership of African TJ practitioners. Various pieces of writing were developed during the week including personal reflections on the TJ field, as well as capturing some of the histories of the practitioners. A formal product was not envisioned for this process, but rather it was a space for practitioners to explore various tools to work through blockages to writing. A report of the process was developed; and one of the jointly constructed poems is captured below.
 - Hill, S. 2011. *Report on the ATJRN/TJGAA Retreat - Write Through the Heart: A Creative Writing Process for Reflection and Inspiration, held 15 – 19 August 2011* (see Annex 3)
 - Ernest, C., Nabwowe, A., Connolly, D., Macauley, B., Onegi, L., Mncwabe, N., Edwin, V., Whande, U., Nyamwamu, C.O. *We are African Voices*. (see Annex 4 for print copy; and Annex 5 for wma)
- A creative writing stream was included as part of the programme of the 2nd IATJ in November 2012. Twenty one IATJ participants were part of the writing stream, and thirteen of these continued on to complete a one week on-line writing course facilitated by Ms Sandra Hill. We had intended to produce an innovative compilation of the pieces produced, but due to the exchange rate losses experienced there were

not sufficient funds for the publication. The publication may still be produced upon receipt of funds and the availability of staff to complete the editing.

1.4 Support to research on the role of the African Union on TJ

The ATJRN provided content advice to a CSVR research project concerned with the Role of the African Union with respect to TJ developments in Africa. The research included case studies on Burundi, DRC, Kenya, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sudan, and Zimbabwe. The research was supported through funds from DFID-UK and Trust Africa. ATJRN SC members participated in the meeting where the first drafts of the case studies were presented, in Kampala in August 2010. Some of the initial findings of this research were shared at a policy consultation with the African Union in April 2011 which focussed on the development of a TJ Policy Framework for the AU.

- African Union: Report of Consultation on Enhancing the Role of the African Union in Transitional Justice in Africa, 29-30 April 2011, Banjul, The Gambia (see Annex 6)

1.5 Support to other initiatives

- ATJRN provided initial conceptual support to the Argentine Forensic Anthropology Team (EAAF) on their capacity building initiative on Forensic Science and Human Rights. Due to limited resources, however the ATJRN could not support the initiative financially. Ms Ernest and Mr Okello, however, participated in the workshop, Reclaiming Stolen Lives, held in South Africa, 31 October to 4 November 2011.
- Other publications which have been produced and will add to the field of knowledge include:
 - Mncwabe, N. 'Truth Commissions' in Encyclopedia of Transitional Justice, ed. Nadia Nedelsky and Lavinia Stan (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press) [publication pending – Dec 2012] Available at http://www.cambridge.org/za/knowledge/isbn/item6852576/?site_locale=en_ZA
 - Mncwabe N. and van der Merwe, H. 2011 'Reconciling with Terrorists: Understanding the Legacy of Terror in South Africa' in Reconciliation after Terrorism: Strategy, Possibility or Absurdity? Ed. Judith Renner and Alexander Spencer (Routledge). Available at <http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780415588584/>

2. Learning, Monitoring and Evaluation

2.1 Peer Learning and Review Process

The peer learning/review process was an innovation of the Africa Transitional Justice Research Network (ATJRN) which evolved out of a course on Outcomes Mapping and the forms of evaluation that are useful for TJ practitioners. The peer learning and review process envisages sharing of lessons among partner organizations alongside providing constructive review of each other's work. The proposed peer learning and review departs from the conventional evaluation methodologies adopted by donors reviewing implementing organizations' work by firstly being self-driven/initiated by peers, and secondly employing an

open minded approach to evaluation which has as its primary objective the creation of new learning for both partners.

The pilot phase of this methodology was launched in West Africa and East Africa. From the 14th to the 18th of June 2010, the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSVR) and Transitional Justice Working Group (TJWG) in Kenya participated in the first Peer Review process. The second Review was done from the 2nd -6th of August 2010, in Sierra Leone with Refuge Law Project in Uganda visiting Coalition for Good Governance in Sierra Leone. In Kenya the review was on a relatively young network, made up of 15 organisations; while the Sierra Leone process was with an organisation established in 1996.

The two pilot reviews provided initial insight for the ATJRN to reflect and refine its methodology and process. Process reports were developed for both reviews, and an article on the methodology was published in the practitioner section of the International Journal of Transitional Justice's Special Issue on Monitoring and Evaluating TJ. Taking on board the ideology of a reciprocal learning process, the Beyond Juba Project, which RLP is a part of, published an article reflecting on the lessons which the Sierra Leone experiences with prosecutions could offer Uganda.

- Mncwabe, N. 2010. African Transitional Justice Research Network: Critical Reflections on a Peer Learning Process. *International Journal of Transitional Justice*, 4, p. 497-508 (Available at <http://ijtj.oxfordjournals.org/content/4/3/497.full.pdf+html> ; a copy for IDRC internal use is attached as Annex 7)
- Beyond Juba. December 2010. *Prosecuting Crimes or Righting Wrongs: Where is Uganda Heading To? Press Release*. (see Annex 8)

There has been tremendous interest in the peer review methodology from donors and civil society organisations. Through the TJGAA project another review was conducted between a Kenyan and Zimbabwean organisation. Our intention is to develop a peer review resource pack once funds become available.

The Network was also approached by Fambul Tok International to conduct a peer review of the first phase of their project in Sierra Leone. Unfortunately due to financial limitations as well as staff unavailability, the review could not take place as scheduled.

2.2 Learning, Monitoring and Evaluation practices, including Final Evaluation

Through a joint contribution of the TJGAA project and the ATJRN, a week long workshop on 'Learning, Monitoring and Evaluation: What works for Transitional Justice?' was held in Cape Town, from 24-28 January 2011. Seventeen participants from the collaborating institutions participated in the interactive process which sought to explore how Learning, Monitoring and Evaluation can serve our work as TJ practitioners, grow our organizations, enhance the field and even be fun, provide time for reflecting on the TJ work of the past 2 years in each country context, as part of the Transitional Justice, Governance and Accountability in Africa (TJGAA) project and the African Transitional Justice Research Network (ATJRN) , allow participants to reflect on key experiences and processes of the project/network and how we observe our own impact and open up space for synergies and exploration of future ideas, visions and potential collaborations to be shaped in 2011 and beyond. A report of the process was produced and some of the conversations were carried into other initiatives such as the Writing Retreat and the IATJ.

- The Report of the workshop is attached here for the internal reflection for IDRC. *Transitional Justice, Governance and Accountability in Africa (TJGAA) & the African Transitional Justice Research Network (ATJRN) Projects in Learning, Monitoring and Evaluation: What works for Transitional Justice? Report of the Workshop held 24-28 January 2011; Pringle Bay, Cape* (see Annex 9)

The final evaluation for the project was done as both an internal and external process. Ms Sarah Malotane Henkeman was contracted to undertake the external process, including interviewing members of the SC, and external stakeholders. An internal evaluation team consisting of Ms Undine Whande, Ms Nokukhanya Mncwabe and Ms Carnita Ernest with support from interns was also set up to undertake interviews with former staff members, and conduct an analysis of information from the listserv. The report of external evaluator focused more on the institutional relationships between the partners, raising some of the key conflicts especially around management and ownership. While some initial conversations have been held on the report, the all SC members have not as yet been able to reflect on the findings and what it means for the future of the ATJRN. It will be shared with IDRC once a process of reflection has been done with SC members, and other information from the various other processes which capture the learning of the project (for example from the Learning, Monitoring and Evaluation Week, the Writing Retreat) are captured into a consolidated report.

3. Knowledge Sharing Spaces

The ATJRN evolved a few knowledge sharing spaces over the years.

3.1 Listserv

The TJ listserv, established in 2004 with only 150 members has grown exponentially and remains the only dedicated TJ listserv at an international level, providing a tool for sharing of information as well debate. It currently has a subscribed membership of 1,800 which includes NGO practitioners, academics, researchers, and policy makers within donor and multilateral institutions. The listserv continues to be evaluated positively by users (through comments on the listserv itself), through direct feedback provided to CSVr, as well as through word of mouth.

Broad comments, which reflect the ownership and perspectives around the listserv have included:

- We didn't know it is hosted by a South based institution
- We have been following the information on OUR listserv (comment by Northern based practitioner working within a donor institution)
- If we had known that you are the ones hosting, we may not have been afraid to post anything because one sees posts by those regarded as 'experts' in the field

Interestingly, the debates on the listserv itself have been more frequent and have included a range of new individuals participating in them, in particular from Africa-based scholars and practitioners who have participated in the other 'capacity strengthening' initiatives of the ATJRN. Some of the key debates were on the issues of 'externals' in Liberia, issues of forced migration and TJ, the credibility crisis of the Kenya Truth Justice and Reconciliation Commission, as well as on the ICC.

A consistent challenge has been to find a hosting institution for the listserv to enable more direct control and possibly allow for more innovative use of the listserv as a forum for debate. A discussion forum was introduced on the website in September 2009, co-moderated by Nahla Valji, and Helen Scanlon on the issue of 'Engendering Transitional Justice'. Unfortunately the discussion forum did not really take off and was stopped, in order for us to look at why it did not work, and explore other potential options for debate. However, it seems that as the community of critical voices grow it appears as though there is more interest from Africa based practitioners to both initiate and respond to issues raised on the listserv.

3.2 ATJRN Brief

The ATJRN newsletter became a more analytical product during this phase and was re-launched in 2010 as the ATJRN Brief. Three Briefs were developed:

- February 2009 Newsletter, which also had a special article on Forced Migration and Transitional Justice <http://www.transitionaljustice.org/images/docs/newsletter3.pdf> (see Annex 10)
- July 2010 ATJRN Brief, entitled, *Special Issue on the ICC Review Conference*, and profiled a few critical articles on the Review Conference as well as highlighting potential use of executive pardons to bi-pass accountability processes envisioned by the ICC. The brief is available on the ATJRN website, and is attached here as Annex 11.
- January 2011 ATJRN Brief which highlights some of the TJ developments in West Africa (see Annex 12)
- The October 2011 dovetails nicely with the July 2010 Brief, with its focus on *International Criminal Justice in Africa: neocolonial agenda or strengthened accountability?* (see Annex 13)

3.3 Website

The website (www.transitionaljustice.org) continues to be a valuable resource for researchers and policy makers and there was a big investment of the researchers' time in researching and uploading literature resources. An updated website was launched in August 2009, taking into consideration the concerns raised in the Phase 1 evaluation. Given the growing activities and interest in the work of the ATJRN constant revision is needed of the site to make it more user friendly and more in line with a research site. An offer has been made by HURIDOCS to assist with revamping the website, after noting that this was one of the core African based sites for information. The website continues to be a valuable resource for researchers across the continent, and we have received numerous comments from researchers across the globe in this regard. When sharing the information contained on the site with policy makers, the response has often been one of surprise that there is so much already available.

The site has continued to be updated daily with news stories related to African TJ.

One of the core challenges, and outputs which was not met, was to update and upload the gender database on the site. The co-ordinator unfortunately was not able to finalise the database due to poor connectivity in Sierra Leone, and had then been pulled into a range of other activities, including the development of briefs and proposal writing to ensure that initiatives could be taken forward in West Africa. The information, however, is still being used

by the partnering institutions and through other programmatic work may still be uploaded to the ATJRN site in the near future.

4. Institutional Development

A core focus during Phase 2 was on prioritising the strategic management and operations of the ATJRN.

4.1 Steering Committee

The Steering Committee (SC) meetings continue to play a vital role in the management of the Network. These meetings involve all the project team members, and include a strategic review of activities, planning for the year ahead and identification of priorities for the Network. We held three annual meetings during the project cycle, the last one being in May 2011, with a brief meeting also held in Uganda just after the IATJ. Minutes of these meetings are available upon request.

Unfortunately the SC did not expand beyond the already existing representation (Southern, East and West Africa). Attempts were made to incorporate a member from North Africa especially during 2009 and 2010 but were unsuccessful partly due to staff movements from identified institutions and language difficulties. In 2011 it was decided that rather than being an additional institution flooding North Africa after the 'Arab uprising' that we should instead include participants from strategic organisations into already planned activities of the ATJRN and allow synergies of purpose and relationships to develop organically.

4.2 Decentralisation of ATJRN Activities

The ATJRN achieved its objective of decentralising activities and was able to place co-ordinators in each of the regional SC institutions. The responsibilities of the project leader were devolved to the co-ordinators, in particular in developing and driving the core initiatives of the network at a regional level. CSVR still held overall management at a financial and content oversight level.

The recruitment of high level staff facilitated the development of high quality outputs and ensured a greater awareness of the ATJRN. This has led to the increase in the number of outputs achieved in this Phase – outputs which really saw the ATJRN as a driver of critical debates on TJ on the continent.

While decentralisation had substantive positive outcomes it also came with the challenge of the management responsibilities of the ATJRN. This phase saw greater discussion around how to possibly restructure the ATJRN so that ownership and responsibility is held more jointly, as well as to open up the space for other institutions to become part of the drivers. This issue is addressed in the evaluation process and reports and will lay the foundation for the future evolution of the ATJRN.

4.3 Sustainability of the Network

A core challenge for the ATJRN has been securing funding for its next phase. While a draft concept for what could be included in the next phase has been developed, final proposals

have not been written to secure funds as the issue of the management structure for the next phase requires some consideration first. It was felt that the ATJRN is still a valuable forum for ensuring critical engagement on TJ on the continent and could be both a facilitator of some of these debates as well as a driver of research. The continual development of the peer review was also seen as a key priority for the next phase. Since the end of the funding from IDRC in December 2011, much of the support to the ATJRN has been through contributions from individual institutions, including finalisation of reports, maintaining the listserv and website, and holding relationships with individuals who have been part of the ATJRN initiatives.

4.4 Staffing and Management

The following individuals have played important roles as staff on the project.

- Ms Nahla Valji, CSV, Project Leader during Phase 1 until February 2010.
- Ms Carnita Ernest, CSV, took over as project leader in February 2010. Most of the project leader's responsibilities were devolved during 2011, with Ms Ernest spending 10% of her time for financial and content oversight.
- Dr Hugo van der Merwe, CSV, as the CSV Transitional Justice Programme Manager.
- Ms Nokukhanya Mncwabe, the Southern Africa researcher and co-ordinator, based at CSV, since December 2009.
- Ms Samar Al-Bulushi, was the East Africa researcher and co-ordinator based with RLP from July to November 2009.
- Mr Levis Onegi held the position of East Africa researcher and co-ordinator based with RLP from March 2010 until December 2011.
- Ms Bernadette Macauley was appointed West Africa researcher and co-ordinator based with Campaign for Good Governance in August 2010 until December 2011.
- Interns based at all the institutions also provided invaluable assistance with the work of the ATJRN especially in maintaining the databases, providing writing and editing support, as well as logistical and administrative support. The interns were unpaid.

Steering Committee members were extremely important in clarifying and identifying the strategic priorities for the ATJRN. During this phase the following individuals were part of the SC:

- Mr Hugo van der Merwe, CSV
- Mr Chris Dolan, RLP
- Mr Moses Chrispus Okello, RLP – until August 2011
- Ms Angella Nabwowe, RLP (January to August 2010)
- Mr Stephen Oola, RLP – May 2011 to present
- Ms Valnora Edwin, CGG – August 2009 to present
- Mr Franklin Oduro, CDD – until July 2009

The following individuals were also involved in ensuring the broad outcomes of the ATJRN initiatives:

- Ms Undine Whande, who was appointed as the CSV Learning, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, played an invaluable role in developing monitoring, critical reflection and documenting practices.
- Ms Salima Namusobya – grants manager at RLP, who also assisted in some of the management at RLP.
- Mr Walter Aliko – Operations Manager at RLP
- Mr Naeemullah Mohammed – Finance Manager, CSV.

Outcomes and Contributions to the Field

As noted above the project worked well towards its objectives set out at the beginning. While some of the specific outputs were not met as set out in the grant agreement (6 briefs were to have been produced, contributions to 6 workshops) the constant review and priorities for the programming allowed the resources to achieve outcomes which are in line with the objectives. In particular, during this phase the ATJRN through its strategic interventions have contributed that more than 20 articles have been published by African researchers and practitioners. These articles have documented the experiences of African researchers and practitioners, as well as reflected critically on what some of the core conceptual and contextual issues which needed to be addressed for transitional justice to be useful and relevant on the continent.

The piloting and documentation of the peer review methodology is a great innovation of the project and has contributed to the growing questions around how to making monitoring and evaluation a tool for learning, critical reflection and development.

The project has also contributed to the building of a community of TJ practitioners. The discussions on the listserv and continued engagement with co-ordinators have signified a growing confidence of African based individuals to contribute their voices to the debates and to ask critical questions of each other. During this phase we were also able to bring together programmatic people and policy makers. On such initiative was the contribution to the seminar on “Negotiating Transitions” which had members of civil society, political institutions, and donors engaging together and on which a report has been published and widely disseminated. Similarly dialogues and consultations have also been held with members of national TJ institutions (e.g. JLOS in Uganda) and at a continental level through the support given to the work on developing a TJ Framework for the continent.

- CSV. 2010. *Negotiating Transition: The Limits of the South African Model for the Rest Africa*. (see Annex 14)

Financial Report

Annex 15 and 16 are the detailed Financial Report for 2010-2011, and the consolidated financial report for the period 2008-2011, respectively.

List of Annexes

1. Advocating Justice Workshop Report
2. IATJ 2010 Report
3. Report of the ATJRN/TJGAA Writing Retreat
4. Print version of the poem, ‘We are African Voices’
5. Audio version of the poem, ‘We are African Voices’
6. Report of African Union Consultation on the role of the AU in TJ
7. Peer Review article (for IDRC internal use only)
8. Beyond Juba Press Statement
9. Learning, Monitoring and Evaluation workshop report (for IDRC internal use only)
10. ATJRN Newsletter February 2009
11. AJTRN Brief July 2010
12. ATJRN Brief January 2011
13. ATJRN Brief October 2011
14. Negotiating Transition Report
15. Finance Report for Period 2010-2011
16. Consolidated Financial Report 2008-2011