TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE, ACCOUNTABILITY & RECONCILIATION IN TUNISIA

A Project of the Al-Kawakibi Democracy Transition Centre (KADEM) and No Peace Without Justice (NPWJ)
This narrative final report outlines the evaluation of the activities undertaken by Non c'é Pace Senza Giustizia/No Peace Without Justice (NPWJ) and its Tunisian partner, the Al-Kawakibi Democracy Transition Center (KADEM), as part of the Project “Transitional Justice, Accountability & Reconciliation in Tunisia” (the Project), grant award number S-LMAQM-11-GR-606 from 7 July 2011 to 31 December 2013.

This Report includes a Project summary, a detailed analysis of the individual activities implemented and an overall evaluation of the Project and how the various activities achieved its objectives. It also includes paragraphs on how KADEM and NPWJ carried out monitoring and evaluation of the Project and mitigated and addressed problems and challenges encountered in its implementation. The last paragraphs of the Report focus on how the Project Partners ensured sustainability of the Project and its multiplier effect, finishing with some conclusions. There are three Annexes listing all activities implemented during the Project, comparing the expected number of participants against the actual number engaged in the activities and providing information on a number of indicators requested in the grant award.

At the commencement of the Project in July 2011, Tunisian civil society was disorganised and had little knowledge on transitional justice, which was mirrored within decision- and policymakers and the general public. There were fears that the Tunisian revolution, which sparked the Arab Spring, would ultimately fail, with corruption and human rights abuses from the past casting a dark shadow over Tunisia's potential future. Yet this initial assessment did not reckon with the determination of some civil society members and some within positions of authority to ensure the new Tunisia would be true to the ideals of the Revolution and would ensure a future based on the rule of law and respect for human rights. Through eight consultations with victims
and the general public, 13 seminars on general and specific transitional justice topics, the establishment of a Transitional Justice Academy, numerous advocacy meetings, the promotion of regional cooperation and the publication of several materials on transitional justice, KADEM and NPWJ believe that this Project played its part in supporting that determination and helping it come to fruition. Now, with the transitional justice law adopted on 14 December 2013, Tunisia’s struggle to overcome its past is entering a new and exciting phase: this Report aims to contextualise this new phase and provide a platform from which future activities to support it can be developed.
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1. Project summary

1.a Background

Since its independence in 1956, Tunisia has been ruled by a monolithic dictatorship that imposed a one-party system and severe limitations on democracy and human rights. In its latest stages, under the former President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, the regime morphed into a kleptocracy and was defined by serious violations of human rights, including the imposition of unacceptable work conditions, illegal confiscation of property, repression of trade and student unions, media censorship, repression of dissidents, violent crackdowns on demonstrations, unjustified imprisonment, extrajudicial killings, disappearance and torture.

The former government suppressed all dissent, particularly civil society organisations that put forward independent criticisms and spoke out against the State. Human rights defenders were often subjected to oppressive surveillance, threats and assaults. They were often physically prevented from attending meetings where human rights were to be discussed. This made it very difficult for civil society to grow and fostered a secretive environment that further hampered its capacity to play an active role in change and reform.

Tunisia experienced historic changes in 2011. Street protests triggered by the self-immolation on 17 December 2010 of Mohamed Bouazizi, a street vendor in Sidi Bouzid, spread from city to city. The protests persisted, despite police using live ammunition against mostly peaceful demonstrators, until former President Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali fled the country on 14 January 2011. During the month-long protests, many civilians were killed and injured.1

After the revolution that ousted former President Ben Ali was won, Tunisians clamoured for justice and redress for past wrongs, addressing their demands to the Constituent Assembly, the new Government and relevant institutions. Victims called for accountability and reparations and their voices grew stronger day by day. The first interim Government responded by establishing the National Fact-finding Commissions to Investigate Abuses and on Embezzlement and Corruption, which reinforced their demands by shedding some light on the most recent past. The Commission on Abuses was one of the first transitional justice institutions in the country and contributed substantially to unveil the truth of what happened in Tunisia during the revolution.

On 25 October 2011, free and democratic elections were held for the National Constituent Assembly and saw the victory of the political party Al-Nahda. The Constituent Assembly, which is mandated to prepare the new Tunisian Constitution, also elected the interim President, Moncef Marzouki. He appointed Prime Minister Hamadi Jebali, who took office on 24 December 2011 and constituted the second interim Government. On 6 February 2013, the killing of Mr Chokri Belaid, one of the most outspoken and important opposition political figures in Tunisia, prompted a serious political crisis that led to the appointment of Ali Laarayedh as Prime Minister and the third interim Government in March 2013. However, the killing in July 2013 of another opposition politician, Mohamed Brahmi, triggered calls for the resignation of this third Government and prompted a longer political crisis, during which the Constituent Assembly also suspended its work for a number of weeks. Further to weeks of negotiations between the Government and opposition parties to find a political solution, on 14 December 2013, Mehdi Jomaa was asked to form a new Government to bring the country to elections foreseen for 2014.

1 In its report, the Commission on Abuses identified 240 civilians killed during the uprising in towns and cities around the country, most of them by police gunfire. In addition, it found that 1,464 people were injured and scores of inmates perished in prison mutinies and fires between 13 and 16 January 2011. The report is also available in Arabic on NPWJ website from http://www.npwj.org/ICC/NPWJ-welcomes-release-Report-National-Fact-Finding-Commission-Abuses-Tunisia.html.
Despite these challenges, civil society has flourished after the revolution and has been a key actor in advancing transitional justice on the political agenda and in public discussions. The Human Rights and Transitional Justice Ministry launched a national dialogue on transitional justice, ensuring the participation of civil society in a Commission for the National Dialogue on Transitional Justice that was responsible for facilitating consultations throughout the country and for preparing draft transitional justice legislation for the Constituent Assembly. The first sentences have been handed down by the military tribunals and the need for the establishment of a commission to uncover the truth of what happened under previous authoritarian regimes has been recognised in the draft transitional justice legislation that was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 14 December 2013.

While more work remains to be done, also to promote civil society and their active engagement, the picture at the end of the Project is very different from the picture at its commencement. There are political and security challenges, but there is also positive movement on transitional justice and a determined desire on the part of civil society to ensure accountability as a critical component of the reconstruction of Tunisia on the basis of the rule of law and human rights.

1.b Overview of the Project

NPWJ and KADEM have been working in the aftermath of the revolution since July 2011 to support the Tunisian transition to democracy through transitional justice (TJ). Project activities have taken place throughout the country and include the development of project materials;
17 training seminars; the provision of technical assistance and mentoring to Tunisian institutions and other actors; five consultations with the general public; three consultations with victims of human rights violations and corruption; and advocacy with national and international actors. The Project began with a baseline mapping of the situation in Tunisia, the engagement of key stakeholders and the launch of the Transitional Justice Academy (the “Academy”).

The Academy is a joint initiative that will continue also after completion of the Project to provide a conceptual space within which main stakeholders and actors in Tunisia and the MENA region can build their capacity on transitional justice through training and other activities. The Academy represents a stable framework where all training courses envisaged in the Project have been organised and activities on transitional justice will continue to be conducted, ensuring sustainability of the positive impact of the Project. Through the Academy and other Project activities, NPWJ and KADEM contributed to strengthening the capacity of a group of Tunisian experts with previous experience on transitional justice (the “Tunisian Group on Transitional Justice” or “TGTJ”). The TGTJ is composed of key exponents of relevant stakeholders and its members have been involved throughout the Project and are continuing to spread a transitional justice culture throughout Tunisia after the Project has ended.

Under the Academy, NPWJ and KADEM also provided technical assistance to key national institutions working on transitional justice. In particular, the Academy, together with KADEM, was appointed to the Commission for the National Dialogue. In this capacity, the Academy supported the national dialogue on transitional justice initiated by the HRTJ Ministry and assisted in preparing the Draft Legislation on transitional justice that was submitted to the HRTJ Ministry and finally passed by the Constituent Assembly on 14 December 2013. The Academy also provided technical support to the National Fact-Finding Commission on Abuses in the final stages of the preparation of their report and the development of its communication strategy.

Overall, the Project Partners contributed to Tunisia’s ongoing democratic transition by strengthening the capacity of civil society, including victims and the media, and State representatives to work together on transitional justice. Through Project activities, NPWJ and KADEM increased the level of substantive knowledge of relevant stakeholders on transitional justice issues, helping them to contribute effectively to building a democratic political system through accountability and redress for victims of human rights abuses. Project Partners supported civil society engagement with policy- and decision-makers, contributing to building a relationship of mutual trust between these two groups. This was crucial to ensure that civil society can play an active role in exerting pressure on State institutions to build a system where citizens can play a role in decisions affecting their lives, hold their government accountable and enjoy the full protection of their human rights.

1.c Objectives

Within the Project on Transitional Justice, Accountability & Reconciliation in Tunisia, NPWJ and KADEM aimed to achieve the following objectives, as described in the grant award:

- Specific objective 1: to build the capacity of civil society actors involved in transitional justice-related activities, including documenting human rights violations.
- Specific objective 2: to build the capacity of victims of human rights violations to organise themselves and advocate for their interests, including transitional justice measures.
- Specific objective 3: to build the capacity of members of the media to educate and engage the wider public on transitional justice and reconciliation initiatives.
Specific objective 4: to support civil society engagement with policy- and decision-makers on transitional justice issues.

1d Project activities

To achieve the Project objectives, NPWJ and KADEM engaged in the following four primary activities, as described in the grant award, with a variety of target groups:

- Activity 1: Development of Tunisia-specific materials on transitional justice, including:
  - A document outlining possible transitional justice options and approaches for Tunisia;
  - An electronic archive of materials on TJ and the specific case of Tunisia;
  - A document on the basic assumptions of TJ;
  - A Baseline Assessment report titled “Accounting for the Past in Tunisia: an Assessment of Accountability and Transitional Justice Expectations and Perceptions across the Country”, which captured a snapshot of the general knowledge and understanding of transitional justice in Tunisia at the commencement of the Project;
  - Two publications in Arabic entitled “Transitional Justice in Tunisia: theoretical basis, practical implementation and future perspectives” and “The Preparatory Process to Transitional Justice in Tunisia”.

- Activity 2: Technical support, training, mentoring and capacity-building, including:
  - The establishment of the Transitional Justice Academy;
  - One training of trainers seminar;
  - Three introductory seminars to transitional justice;
  - Two media seminars on transitional justice;
  - Two specialised training seminars for victims groups;
  - One training seminar for youth;
  - One specialised training seminar on documentation of human rights violations and crimes under international law;
  - One regional conference on transitional justice;
  - Two training courses on transitional justice;
  - Two capacity-building activities with Libyan lawyers and Tunisian high-level judges;
  - Provision of technical assistance to the Commission on Abuses on report writing and communication; and
  - Participation in the Commission for the National Dialogue and assistance on the preparation of the Draft Legislation on TJ.

- Activity 3: Consultations with victims, affected communities and the general public, including:

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3 All documents are available on the NPWJ website from http://www.npwj.org/node/3745, except the Archive, which is available on request.
- Five public consultations on transitional justice; and
- Three victims’ and affected communities’ consultations on transitional justice.

- Activity 4: Advocacy on transitional justice in Tunisia, including:
  - Consultative meetings with target groups in Tunisia and abroad; and
  - The development of advocacy materials.

Project Partners conducted all activities foreseen in the grant award and a substantive number of additional activities, which fall within the same broad four categories indicated above and which contributed to the achievement of the Project’s objectives. Project activities were also supported financially by other donors. For a detailed list of all Project activities, please see Annex I.

2. Individual Project activities

2.a Activity 1: Development of Tunisia-specific materials on transitional justice

Throughout the Project, NPWJ and KADEM produced a number of documents tailored to the specific Tunisian experience on TJ to use during the various activities and to continue to benefit the Tunisian community after completion of the Project.

Project Partners created the following documents under activity 1, which represent important outcomes for the Project:
• a document outlining possible transitional justice options, objectives and approaches specifically tailored to the Tunisia context (the “TJ Options and Objectives”);  

• an electronic archive of materials on TJ and the specific case of Tunisia, with a rich bibliography and electronic copies of materials in English, French and Arabic (the “Archive of Materials”);  

• a document on the basic assumptions of TJ, which explains the main elements of transitional justice in a simple way that is accessible also to people who do not have a high level of education through a question-and-answer approach (the “Paper on TJ Basic Assumptions”);  

• a Baseline Assessment report titled “Accounting for the Past in Tunisia: an Assessment of Accountability and Transitional Justice Expectations and Perceptions across the Country”, which captured a snapshot of the general knowledge and understanding of transitional justice in Tunisia at the commencement of the Project (the “Baseline Assessment Report”);  

• a First Publication in Arabic entitled “Transitional Justice in Tunisia: theoretical basis, practical implementation and future perspectives”, which compiled the main findings and recommendations from training courses on transitional justice and the Tunisian reality together with basic legal texts, case studies and training modules (the “Publication on TJ in Tunisia”); and  

• a Second Publication in Arabic with abstracts in English entitled “The Preparatory Process to Transitional Justice in Tunisia”, which includes an introduction on the Academy and the context in which the Publication was conceived and seven essays between 10-13 pages long on relevant topics for TJ in Tunisia (the “Publication on the Preparatory Process to TJ”).

NPWJ and KADEM created working documents for specific activities, concept notes, flyers, press releases and reports from individual activities. These were published online on NPWJ’s website and circulated via email to NPWJ’s list of contacts. In order to increase the distribution of materials produced and information on the Project, NPWJ also developed and continued refining and updating an area dedicated to the Project on its website. In general, all materials were distributed electronically to all participants in Project activities, particularly during training courses, seminars and consultations.

In September 2012, Project Partners issued the publication in Arabic on Transitional Justice in Tunisia, which compiled the main findings and recommendations from previous training courses on transitional justice and the Tunisian reality as well as basic legal texts, case studies and teaching modules. This publication was prepared under the Academy and collects the main findings on TJ in Tunisia at the time. It aims to assist trainers and university-level teachers to develop teaching materials and training modules, providing them with analysis of the Tunisia case, legal and substantive content and curriculum suggestions on transitional justice.

NPWJ and KADEM launched, in September 2012, a call for publications on transitional justice among members of the TGTJ and selected experts on TJ that resulted in the second publication in Arabic on The Preparatory Process to Transitional Justice in Tunisia. Project Partners coordinated the work of the experts to ensure the most important topics on TJ would be covered and to avoid repetition in the topics selected. They also provided suggestions to the experts, organised the peer-review of the seven essays, which are between 10-13 pages long each, and developed the

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4 All documents are available on the NPWJ website from http://www.npwj.org/node/3745 except the Archive, which is available on request.
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publication’s overall structure. The publication includes an introduction on the Academy and the context in which it was conceived and the essays themselves, each preceded by a biography of the writer and the abstract in English.

2. Activity 2: Technical support, training, mentoring and capacity-building

Overall, NPWJ and KADEM conducted 17 events under activity 2, including seven training seminars that had been foreseen and an additional 10 training seminars and capacity building activities also with the support of other donors. NPWJ and KADEM generally produced reports from individual activities that were also published and are available for downloading on NPWJ’s website. In particular, Project Partners organised:

- the establishment of the Transitional Justice Academy;\(^6\)
- a training of trainers seminar;\(^7\)
- three introduction to transitional justice seminars;\(^8\)
- two media seminars on transitional justice;\(^9\)
- two specialised training courses for victims;\(^10\)
- a youth training seminar;\(^11\)
- one specialised training seminar on documentation of human rights violations and crimes under international law;\(^12\)
- one regional conference on transitional justice;\(^13\)
- two training seminars on transitional justice;\(^14\)
- a series of capacity-building activities on trial monitoring for Libyan lawyers;\(^15\) and
- a meeting between the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court and high-level judges and prosecutors.\(^16\)

NPWJ and KADEM also provided technical assistance on transitional justice to the Commission on Abuses on report writing and communication. Project Partners participated in the Commission for the National Dialogue on Transitional Justice created in the HRTJ Ministry, contributing to the preparation and holding of the national dialogue and the drafting of the Draft Legislation on transitional justice.

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\(^5\) For individual Project activities and documents, please see http://www.npwj.org/node/3745.
\(^7\) Third Quarter: 31 January-4 February 2012.
\(^12\) Ninth Quarter: 20-23 September 2013.
\(^13\) Second Quarter: 13-14 December 2011.
\(^14\) Third Quarter: 6 March 2012 and Sixth Quarter: 22-23 October 2012.
\(^15\) Seventh Quarter: 1-3 March 2013.
\(^16\) Eighth Quarter: 20 June 2013.
2.b.i Transitional Justice Academy

NPWJ and KADEM launched the Transitional Justice Academy during a regional conference on transitional justice on 13-14 December 2011 together with other partners. The Academy is a joint initiative of KADEM and the Arab Democracy Fund (ADF), in collaboration with NPWJ and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), while also being open to other partners. The Academy provides a conceptual space where main stakeholders and actors in Tunisia can gather and build their knowledge and capacity on transitional justice issues. The conference that launched the Academy had 72 participants from Tunisia and abroad, including key exponents of target groups from Tunisia such as political parties and representatives of government and State institutions, the then just appointed Minister of Human Rights and Transitional Justice, judges of the Commission on Abuses and members of the judiciary, members of the Commission on Embezzlement and Corruption, legal professionals, academics and representatives of the media, non-governmental organisations, civil society and victims’ groups. Participants, especially from Tunisia, Egypt and Libya, better understood their potential role on transitional justice, including in assisting victims and their families to have their interests reflected in the fabric of transitional justice, in documenting past violations and in building networks at national and regional levels to support member’s initiatives.

2.b.ii Training seminars and capacity-building activities

The first seminar, on 13 September 2011, focused on “An Initiative of Transitional Justice, Truth and Reconciliation” (the TJTR Initiative) and engaged key members of target groups, primarily judges of the Commission on Abuses and members of the judiciary, legal professionals, academics and representatives of non-governmental organisations, political parties and victims’ families. The second event, also on 13 September 2011, was open to TJTR Initiative participants and a broader audience selected by KADEM that included members of the media, academia and students. A result of these two events was the creation of the Tunisian Group on Transitional Justice, under the auspices of NPWJ and KADEM. The TGTJ was established to provide information and raise awareness on transitional justice and to promote the establishment of a National Commission on Transitional Justice, which should build on the work of existing TJ Commissions. The TGTJ had the following goals: providing legal and psychological support to victims; lobbying and capacity-building of the Government and the Constituent Assembly on TJ; capacity-building of the media on TJ; and outreach and capacity-building on TJ of relevant stakeholders and actors.

The first capacity-building training organised by NPWJ and KADEM on 31 January-4 February 2012, was a training of trainers workshop (ToT), which took place at KADEM’s office in Tunis. Nineteen Tunisian experts were chosen for their experience in transitional justice and related areas; most had attended previous KADEM and NPWJ activities. They included judges and members of the Commissions on Abuses and on Embezzlement and Corruption, members of the Ministry of Human Rights and Transitional Justice, legal professionals, academics and representatives of the media and civil society. The ToT focused on the substance of transitional justice, touching on some relevant foreign experiences, and included brainstorming exercises and practical experiences for participants. Participants were also trained on the goals and methodologies of this Project, ensuring a sufficient number of high-quality trainers who were engaged to lead subsequent Project activities.

A follow-up workshop was held on 6 March 2012 with all 42 participants from previous courses held under the Academy, irrespective of who had organised the previous course. The workshop aimed to maintain continuity and continuing to share information with participants on transitional justice over time. It contributed to raising awareness and helped to develop a
A comprehensive program under the Academy, composed of advanced courses and follow-up seminars.

Project Partners organised on 12-13 March 2012 a training course on transitional justice under the framework of the Academy with the financial support of GIZ, thereby providing co-funding for the Project. The trainer led the 27 participants, who were members of the Constituent Assembly, political parties and representatives of the HRTJ Ministry, in a discussion on the basic concepts and main components of transitional justice. Discussion particularly focused on reparations, how to establish a Truth Commission and the importance of its report in establishing the truth of what happened and ensuring accountability. Participants discussed how previous foreign experiences have included and addressed these topics in their legislative frameworks.

NPWJ organised the first training course for victims in Tozeur with KADEM, AJR and GIZ on 26-27 April 2012. This strengthened both the substantive and technical capacity of local actors to conduct trainings on transitional justice. During the two-day training course, the two trainers, who had participated in the ToT held under the Academy, engaged victims on the importance of organising themselves to represent their interests collectively and enhance the impact of their demands. The training engaged 28 victims, representatives of victims and victims’ families.

Project Partners organised a training course on “Implementation of international legal instruments supporting human rights and transitional justice in Tunisia: The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), Celebrating the 10th ICC Anniversary”. The training received good media coverage and garnered government and public attention regarding how the Rome Statute can strengthen national capacity to investigate and prosecute crimes and provide redress to victims. The training, which was held on 25-26 September 2012, had 28 participants including judges, lawyers and representatives of relevant Ministers and civil society. It covered the basic concepts of the Rome Statute, focusing on provisions that would strengthen national accountability mechanisms.
NPWJ and KADEM organised in partnership with the Institute of War and Peace Reporting (IWPR) the first training seminar for media representatives on transitional justice in Keiruan on 21-22 November 2012. NPWJ and KADEM considered that the media had a very important role to promote understanding among the public about the Draft Legislation on transitional justice prepared by the Commission for the National Dialogue. However, there was a need to build capacity in this respect since reporting on legislation can be challenging, particularly for those without a legal background. As such, the training was timed to coincide with the presentation of the Draft Legislation on transitional justice to the HRTJ Minister and the Government. KADEM and the Academy were in a particularly privileged position to build media capacity to work on the Draft Legislation, having participated in its preparation. The media training covered the main components of transitional justice to ensure all participants had a minimum common understanding, but focused on the Draft Legislation, which was discussed article by article, and on reparations to victims. This media training was two days long and was led by two Tunisian experts who are key members of the TGTJ and who had also taken part in a number of previous activities under the Academy. Twenty-four media professionals participated from a range of institutions, including newspapers, radio, television and blogs.

NPWJ and KADEM held a training seminar with youth in Bizerte on transitional justice in conjunction with UNDP and the Association Bus Citoyenne. Training participants were between 20 and 30 years old from various governorates and cities throughout the country. The activity, held on 7-8 February 2013, was designed to enhance knowledge among young people on transitional justice and support their participation in transitional justice mechanisms and processes. Around 17 participants including members of civil society organisations and human rights activists took part in the training.

From 1 to 3 March 2013, NPWJ and KADEM organised a series of capacity-building activities on trial monitoring for a group of three Libyan lawyers who are part of the trial monitoring initiative led by the NPWJ team in Libya.17 Building on the success of previous activities held in Tunisia with Libyan participants,18 this activity was the first regional event held under the framework of the Academy. NPWJ and KADEM contributed to the activity by identifying relevant Tunisian lawyers and networks that have been conducting trial monitoring after the revolution and organising the capacity-building activities on this topic. These activities offered to Libyan lawyers a unique opportunity to hear from their Tunisian colleagues about the challenges and positive aspects of trial monitoring, reinforcing their capacity to conduct similar projects in their own country.

A second training of victims was organised by NPWJ, KADEM and AJR in El Kef on “Advocacy and Mobilisation Techniques for a Victims Strategy on Transitional Justice”. This training built on the conclusions of the December 2012 consultation that self-organisation of victims within networks and coalitions would maximise the impact of individual initiatives and enhance their effectiveness. The three-day activity, taking place on 14-16 March 2013, brought together 16 people from victims’ groups and different governorates throughout the country. The two Tunisian experts conducting the training engaged participants on their objectives regarding transitional justice and provided them with tools to prepare a common strategy and conduct effective advocacy.

Project partners held a training seminar with lawyers in Sfax on transitional justice to strengthen lawyers’ knowledge on transitional justice processes and principles in order to promote their engagement in the process, specifically in relation to the creation of a Truth and Dignity Commission on 29-30 March 2013. The expert presenters engaged the 22 participants on their

17 See http://www.npwj.org/node/7009 for further information on NPWJ’s work on trial monitoring in Libya.
18 In the previous quarter, KADEM organised a workshop with 22 Libyan participants on transitional justice.
objectives and needs in relation to transitional justice, alternating presentations with working groups, brainstorming sessions and case studies.

NPWJ and KADEM organised a training course for 20 Tunisian and Libyan media representatives on Transitional Justice and the International Criminal Court (ICC) on 12-13 June 2013. This training aimed to increase synergies and cooperation under the Academy between the two DRL-funded projects being implemented by NPWJ, namely the Tunisia and the MENA Projects, particularly the Libya Project. It constituted the second regional event held under the framework of the Academy. NPWJ and KADEM decided to focus the training on transitional justice generally and international justice specifically, of which media in Tunisia had a relatively low understanding while Libyans were more knowledgeable given the intervention of the ICC in the Libya situation. The two-day training contributed to building the capacity of members of the media on transitional justice and providing a framework within which to share lessons learnt and best practices of those working on TJ at the regional level. The training also ensured accurate reporting about the visit of the ICC Prosecutor and her participation in the conference that Project Partners organised on 20 June 2013 on Transitional and International Justice in the Arab region and in a number of side activities.

Eighty participants including high-level Tunisian judges and prosecutors gathered on 20 June 2013 for an event organised by NPWJ and KADEM with the ICC Prosecutor in cooperation with the Tunisian Ministry of Justice and the President of the Tunisian Bar Association. The event provided a unique opportunity to discuss challenges of national investigations and prosecutions of crimes contained within the Rome Statute and its implementation at the national level. The activity aimed to give the necessary tools to judges and prosecutors about transitional justice and to support their interactions and engagement with decision and policy makers on these issues.

KADEM and NPWJ held a specialised training course for civil society in Hammamet on the documentation of human rights violations and crimes under international law. The three-day activity, which was held under the framework of the Academy on 20-23 September 2013, brought together 19 people who already had experience in transitional justice and documenting human rights violations, including judges, legal professionals, representatives of civil society and victims’ organisations.
2.b.iii Provision of technical assistance to Tunisian institutions

Technical assistance to the National Fact-Finding Commission on Abuses

NPWJ and KADEM provided technical support to the Commission on Abuses in the final stages of preparation of their report on report writing and, later on, communication, including through external experts with extensive knowledge on these topics.

The Commission on Abuses requested technical assistance from KADEM and NPWJ, given the close relationship they had developed with some of the most active members of the Commission on Abuses and their important role played in Tunisia in capacity-building on transitional justice. NPWJ and KADEM provided support and technical expertise on how to structure the report and the recommendations and in general on report drafting. Subsequently, Project Partners provided assistance to the Commission on Abuses on how to prepare a communications strategy. NPWJ and KADEM also provided expertise to strengthen the capacity of Commissioners in communicating effectively with the media and the public and engaging them positively on transitional justice. Finally, KADEM and NPWJ assisted the Commission on Abuses in the organisation of the press conference held in Tunis on Friday 4 May 2012 to present the report.

Participation in the Commission for the National Dialogue on Transitional Justice and contributions to the Draft Legislation on Transitional Justice

In April 2012, the HRTJ Ministry initiated a national dialogue to collect the views and expectations of Tunisians towards transitional justice. KADEM and the Academy were appointed, together with four other Tunisian NGOs, to be part of the Commission for the National Dialogue, which was created in the HRTJ Ministry. To enhance coordination and synergy with the Ministry’s work and provide maximum support to the national dialogue, during the month of July 2012, Project Partners decided not to organise individual activities on this issue and instead contributed to the activities organised by the Ministry, also to avoid duplications.

NPWJ and KADEM shared TJ materials developed during the project with the Commission for the National Dialogue and took part in several of its meetings and other activities throughout the country. In particular, during the month of July, training seminars on the general principles of TJ were held in three locations covering the various parts of Tunisia: KADEM and NPWJ participated as presenters in the trainings held in Tunis on 29 June-2 July 2012, which covered the northern part of Tunisia, and in Djerba on 7-12 July 2012, which covered the southern part of the country. Project Partners also took part as presenters in a specific follow-up training that was held on 8-9 September 2012 in Tunis on techniques to moderate the dialogue and on report drafting.

On 22-23 October 2012, NPWJ held a two-day workshop on the Draft Legislation on transitional justice in Tunis. The event brought together a foreign expert on drafting legislation about Transitional Justice Commissions, who also had extensive knowledge of the Tunisian experience, with 22 key members of the TGTJ and Tunisian experts on transitional justice. After an exchange on experiences in drafting transitional justice legislation, the expert group prepared comments on and suggestions to the draft Tunisian legislation. A number of the comments prepared during the workshop were raised by Project Partners in the Commission for National Dialogue and introduced in the final Draft Legislation.

The Draft Legislation was presented by the Commission for National Dialogue to the HRTJ Minister on 1 November 2012 and to the Prime Minister and the Government on 2 November 2012. Subsequently, the Draft Legislation was discussed and modified by the Government.
Project Partners participated in an official meeting on 22 January 2013 to present the new Draft Legislation on transitional justice to the President of the National Constituent Assembly. Project Partners continued promoting the highest level of engagement of civil society in the TJ process by participating in a series of initiatives in cooperation with other local organisations to provide technical assistance and comments on the Draft Legislation. These organisations included, in particular, the National Independent Coordination for Transitional Justice, which was also a member of the Commission for National Dialogue. NPWJ, KADEM and other local organisations created a Working Group of prominent Tunisian experts and practitioners from the law and justice sectors and held more than 9 meetings to draft comments, amendments and improvements to the Draft Legislation. The Draft Legislation was eventually adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 14 December 2013.

2.c Activity 3: Consultations with victims, affected communities and the general public

Overall, NPWJ and KADEM organised five public consultations and three victims’ and affected communities’ consultations. NPWJ and KADEM deemed that a second training of victims and affected communities was more urgent than a consultation in order to provide this group with the necessary skills and capacity to engage in advocacy initiatives with policy- and decision-makers. Therefore the fourth victims’ consultation was substituted by the second victims’ training, held in El Kef on 14-16 March 2013.

Second victims’ consultation organised by KADEM, NPWJ and AJR in Tozeur

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19 On 6 May 2013, the Independent National Coordination for Transitional Justice, in partnership with KADEM, NPWJ and the General Union of Tunisian Workers, organised a consultation in Tunis to discuss the Draft Legislation, which is part of the efforts of Project Partners on the Draft Legislation and is examined in detail in this Report in section 2.c.i.

20 NPWJ and KADEM organised five public consultations: one in the Third Quarter on 7-9 March 2012, two in the Seventh Quarter on 22 March 2013 and on 28 March 2013, and two in the Eighth Quarter on 6 May 2013 and 20 June 2013.

21 NPWJ and KADEM organised three victims’ consultations: one in the Second Quarter on 10 December 2011, one in the Fourth Quarter on 25 April 2012 and one in the Sixth Quarter on 21 December 2012.
2.c.i Public consultations

NPWJ and KADEM organised a public consultation on 7-9 March 2012 with national and foreign experts on “Transitional Justice: for a Participatory and Consultative Process” in Tunis with UNDP, ICTJ, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and a number of Tunisian partners. The Public Consultation engaged an audience of over 130 participants, comprised of all key exponents of target groups from Tunisia, including political parties and representatives of Government and State institutions, such as the Minister of Human Rights and Transitional Justice and representatives of various Ministries, judges of the Commissions on Abuses and on Embezzlement and Corruption, members of the judiciary, the police, legal professionals, academics and representatives of the media, non-governmental organisations, civil society and victims’ groups. Participants achieved a greater understanding of TJ approaches, the main challenges in Tunisia and the role that civil society can play, including in assisting victims and their families to have their interests reflected in the fabric of transitional justice and to participate in the process. Victims and their representatives also had the opportunity to tell their stories, express their expectations about transitional justice and directly address their demands to policy- and decision-makers who were present at the Public Consultation.

On 22 March 2013, NPWJ and KADEM organised a consultation with the public on “Contribution of the Investigative Commissions in Unveiling Truth”. This Public Consultation brought together more than 90 participants, including members of the National Constituent Assembly, government officials, members of the judiciary and civil society representatives. It also saw the participation of HE Samir Dilou, Minister of Human Rights and Transitional Justice, and high representatives of various Commissions, including the Fact-Finding Commission to Investigate Corruption and Embezzlement and Human Rights Abuses, the Commission to Repatriate Assets Abroad, the Expropriation Commission and the HRTJ Ministry Commission. During the consultation, participants discussed the value of the early Commissions and their contribution to the preparatory phase of transitional justice in Tunisia, including how to capitalise on their experiences in the future.

In March 2013, Project Partners assessed that while most of the activities aimed at facilitating discussions around the Draft Legislation took place in Tunis, other cities and areas, including Sfax, had been less involved. Therefore, NPWJ, KADEM, the Tunisian Bar Association and UNDP organised a consultation on 28 March 2013 with 35 lawyers in Sfax (Southeast Tunisia) on transitional justice, with a particular focus on the Draft Legislation on Transitional Justice and the Commission on Truth and Dignity, under the framework of the Academy. Although the location and the decision to focus on the specific target group of lawyers resulted in less people participating in the activity than originally planned, NPWJ and KADEM thought it particularly important to engage lawyers to promote the highest possible level of involvement of this particular group. The three Tunisian experts, who had also participated in most of the previous activities under the Academy, including the ToT, led the consultation. It engaged participants in a two-way dialogue on transitional justice, focusing on the text of the Draft Legislation presented by the Government and the alternative version prepared by the Tunisian Bar Association. They also focused on the Commission on Truth and Dignity, which should be established according to the Draft Legislation. The consultation offered an occasion to lawyers in Sfax to analyse in some depth the efforts undertaken by the Bar Association to participate in the TJ process, of which most of participants were not aware, and to provide their own views.

The President of the National Constituent Assembly, Mustapha Ben Jaafar, opened a consultation to discuss the Draft Legislation organised in Tunis on 6 May 2013 by the Independent National Coordination for Transitional Justice, in partnership with KADEM, NPWJ and the General Union of Tunisian Workers. The event was a success, with the
participation of 120 people, including members of the Constituent Assembly, politicians, judges, legal professionals, academics and representatives of governmental organisations and civil society. The consultation received very good media coverage and offered a unique opportunity to advocate with members of the Constituent Assembly that they should involve citizens and consult with them on important legislation that, like this one, will affect Tunisia’s future. As such, the consultation played an important role in promoting a participatory approach to transitional justice among the Tunisian authorities.

KADEM and NPWJ organised a conference on “Transitional and International Justice in the Arab Region” on 20 June 2013 in Tunis. The Official Opening Session saw the participation of Mustapha Ben Jafar, President of the Tunisian National Constituency Assembly; Ali Mhanna, Minister of Justice of the Palestinian National Authority; Mounir Tabet, Resident Representative from UNDP; Mohsen Marzouk, President and Founder of KADEM; and Niccolò Figà-Talamanca, NPWJ Secretary-General; with Fatou Bensouda, ICC Prosecutor, as keynote speaker. Participants included the Ambassadors of Morocco, Lebanon, Palestine and Japan, as well as representatives from the EU Delegation in Tunis and the embassies of The Netherlands, Egypt, Libya and Spain. The conference provided a forum for governmental and civil society representatives from Bahrain, Egypt, Libya, Palestine and Tunisia to discuss international and transitional justice, as well as ratification and implementation of the Rome Statute. It therefore contributed to supporting civil society engagement with policy and decision-makers on transitional justice. There were 117 participants in total.

2.c.ii. Victims’ and affected communities’ consultations

NPWJ and KADEM held their first consultative meeting with victims on 10 December 2011 in Thala. While the Project originally envisaged consultations with the broad participation of numerous individuals, KADEM and NPWJ found (through meetings with victims’ advocates) that the majority of victims and their families would feel more comfortable to express themselves in a smaller and more informal setting. The consultation was held in Thala’s Cultural House and was arranged by a representative of the victims’ families. This representative was from the same city as the victims and was a member of the TGTJ, which helped ensure the participation of victims and their families in the consultation. The group of 30 people was composed of youth, unemployed people, families of victims and victims themselves, particularly injured individuals. The primary thought expressed by victims and their families encompassed the concept that they are one single family and they support each other. While they had not necessarily formed formal networks or organisations representing them at that time, victims and their families from the same geographical area are in contact, consult on important issues and, if possible, provide assistance to one another.

NPWJ and KADEM organised, on 25 April 2012, a victims’ consultation in Tozeur. There were over 40 victims, representatives of victims and victims’ families present. Two Tunisian experts trained under the Academy also through the ToT and a representative of KADEM conducted the training. The Consultation covered the basic concepts of transitional justice, including truth-seeking, the notion of victims and the nature of violations; reparations and rehabilitation; accountability; reconciliation; and the process of transitional justice in Tunisia. Each session began with an introduction by experts. In addition, there was a specific session dedicated to women to facilitate their expression of views on these topics.

NPWJ and KADEM also hosted consultations with victims, affected communities and the general public on 21 December 2012 in Tunis. This was a one-day consultation with 60 victims, representatives of victims and victims’ groups. The activity involved different groups and associations of victims representing political prisoners from different political parties, human rights defenders and people who participated in social movements. It also engaged people from
various governorates and cities throughout the country, including Bengurden, El Kef, Gafsa, Kairouan, Kasserine, Mahdia, Mednine, Nabeul, Sfax, Sidi Bouzid, Sousse, Tozeur and Tunis. The initial part of the Victims Consultation was open to the media, which reported extensively on the activity. During the consultation, victims decided that their active participation in the negotiation and implementation of transitional justice processes should be strengthened through self-organisation within networks and elaborated recommendations for the establishment of such groups.

2.d Activity 4: Advocacy on transitional justice in Tunisia

NPWJ and KADEM made continuous efforts to host and facilitate advocacy meetings with major players in Tunisia, including Tunisian judges, police staff, relevant ministers, public representatives, lawyers, international organisations, NGO representatives, academics and youth. Taking advantage of the presence of Project Partners in Belgium, where NPWJ’s main program office is located, and in other countries for participating in other activities, NPWJ and KADEM also conducted advocacy abroad with representatives of international governmental and non-governmental organisations, State delegates and international experts.

During the Second Quarter (October-December 2011), several advocacy meetings were held, including with Tunisian judges; the Association pour une Police Citoyenne, a civil society group mostly composed of police staff; and the Minister of Human Rights and Transitional Justice. On 1 October 2011, taking advantage of the presence in Tunisia of Yach Gai, a judge of the Supreme Court of Kenya, NPWJ and KADEM organised a meeting with a small group of Tunisian judges to discuss with them the Kenyan experience in implementing a vetting process. On 20 and 27 December 2011, Project Partners held two meetings with the Association pour une Police Citoyenne, a civil society group mostly composed of police staff, to explore avenues of cooperation in the reform of the police. This meeting offered an opportunity to consult the police and understand their needs to reform this sector in order to achieve independence from politics and the government. On 22 December 2011, NPWJ and KADEM held a meeting with the Minister of Human Rights and Transitional Justice, who had just been appointed, some days
after he participated in the Regional Conference. The meeting offered a positive opportunity to present the Project to the Minister and explore possible avenues of cooperation to ensure its programming had maximum synergy with the Ministry’s work and vision and to involve them to the greatest possible extent in Project activities. On 23 December 2011, KADEM participated in a meeting organised by UNDP with other actors working on TJ in Tunisia, which aimed at sharing information on respective activities and exploring possible synergies. The meeting offered an important occasion to meet with other players to exchange views and information and to reinforce and develop positive relationships. On 30 December 2011, KADEM met with UNDP to explore possible avenues of cooperation and funding for work on transitional justice in Tunisia. During the meeting, KADEM engaged UNDP on priorities and a vision for transitional justice to identify opportunities for cooperation, to ensure the work can be complementary and to maximise individual efforts. On 7 December 2011, NPWJ and KADEM held a meeting with the European Union Delegation in Tunis to present the Project. The meeting also offered the opportunity to discuss challenges in the country in relation to transitional justice, respective priorities and possible synergies.

NPWJ engaged with a number of State delegates at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, taking advantage of their presence for the Tenth Assembly of States Parties (ASP) of the International Criminal Court (ICC) between 15 and 22 December 2011. NPWJ encouraged States to make transitional justice a priority in their dealings with the Tunisian Government. This also offered the opportunity to explore possible funding opportunities with States and to present the Project to a broad audience of actors working on transitional justice throughout the world.

During the Third Quarter (January-March 2012), taking advantage of the presence in Tunisia of an experienced expert on TJ for the Training of Trainers seminar, NPWJ and KADEM organised a meeting with lawyers in the premises of the Bar Association. The event was very successful, with around 35 people attending, and offered a great opportunity to engage lawyers in a discussion on TJ. This meeting was particularly relevant to discuss with lawyers the importance of their role, as individuals and as an association, in the transitional justice process and the centrality of lawyers to many other experiences. Participants expressed their appreciation for the format and content of the meeting and their willingness to participate in similar events. On 7 March 2012, in the margins of a public consultation held on the same day, and on 12 March, Project Partners held meetings with the Minister of Human Rights and Transitional Justice. These meetings offered an important opportunity to continue discussing future collaboration and avenues of cooperation to ensure Project programming could have maximum synergy with the Ministry’s work and vision. NPWJ and KADEM provided advice on the national dialogue on transitional justice announced by the Minister, consolidating the Project Partners’ role as leading civil society interlocutors. In the context of the preparation of this public consultation, NPWJ and KADEM also held several meetings with UNDP engaging them on priorities and vision for transitional justice to ensure the work could be complementary and maximise individual efforts.

During, the Fourth Quarter (April-June 2012), NPWJ and KADEM held a first advocacy meeting with members of the HRTJ Ministry. This allowed the opportunity to continue discussing future collaboration and avenues of cooperation, to ensure Project programming would have maximum synergy with the Ministry’s work and vision. It also ensured the possibility of advocating with various representatives to ensure the national dialogue would give Tunisians the necessary instruments to understand the basic components of TJ. Later, NPWJ and KADEM met with Beji Caid Essebsi, former Tunisian Prime Minister and founder of the new party “Nedaa Tunis”, and Taoufik Bouderbala, President of the Commission on Abuses on 15 and 16 June respectively. These meetings offered a unique opportunity for NPWJ and KADEM to engage prominent Tunisian personalities on transitional justice and advance key advocacy priorities. NPWJ and KADEM met with key members of the TGTJ on 6 June, to exchange information on activities and to have feedback on the national dialogue launched by
the HRTJ Ministry and the Commission for the National Dialogue. Outcomes included the development of common advocacy points and the suggestion that the Academy should launch a call for publications on TJ during the summer of 2012.

On 28 May-1 June 2012, NPWJ engaged with a number of international institutions and organisations working on international and transitional justice in The Hague, taking advantage of their participation in the strategic meetings with civil society organised biannually by the International Criminal Court. This provided the opportunity to promote further the Tunisia Project with a broad audience of actors working on transitional and international justice throughout the world and to engage them in discussion on transitional justice in Tunisia. On 1 June, NPWJ addressed a number of diplomats present at the briefing organised by the Coalition for the ICC for diplomats based in The Hague and, on 6 June, participated in the COJUR, which is the sub-committee of the Council of the European Union comprised of legal advisers of EU Ministries of Foreign Affairs. Both occasions were used to encourage States to make transitional justice a priority in their dealings with the Tunisian Government.

During the Fifth Quarter (July-September 2012), NPWJ and KADEM held several advocacy meetings. This included with members of civil society on 26 September; lawyers and the President of the Tunisian Bar Association, Chawki Tabib, on 27 September; students and the Dean of the University of Juridical, Political and Social Science, Fadhel Moussa, on 27 September; judges and the President of the Observatory on the Independence of Justice, Ahmed Rahmouni, on 28 September; and, later, the Ministers of Justice and of HRTJ. On 26-28 September, NPWJ and KADEM organised a number of meetings and lectures with civil society, lawyers, law students and judges on the topic “Implementation of international legal instruments supporting human rights and transitional justice in Tunisia: The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Celebrating the 10th ICC Anniversary”. In the afternoon of 26 September, NPWJ and KADEM held a strategy meeting with civil society to improve coordination with local and international organisations and to exchange views on how the Rome Statute could reinforce the Tunisian transition through its use at the domestic level. On Thursday 27 and Friday 28 September, NPWJ and KADEM organised a number of target group meetings with lawyers and the President of the Bar Association; with students and the Dean of the University of Juridical, Political and Social Science; and with judges and the President of the Observatory on the Independence of Justice. All the meetings were well-attended and provided lively discussions on the opportunities and challenges for implementation of the Rome Statute in Tunisia. Overall, 81 people attended the meetings held on 26-28 September.

During the Sixth Quarter (October-December 2012), NPWJ and KADEM held a number of advocacy meetings, including with the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Transitional Justice together with representatives of the OHCHR. KADEM and NPWJ used this opportunity to engage the Special Rapporteur and the OHCHR on a number of issues, including the Draft Legislation and the current status of transitional justice. Among other things, the Project Partners advocated that the Special Rapporteur and OHCHR should support the Government to put an emphasis on creating a truly comprehensive approach to transitional justice, ensuring all groups of victims are included. NPWJ and KADEM also met the HRTJ Minister, which provided an important opportunity to advocate with the Minister on the need for the Government and the Constituent Assembly to continue consulting on the Tunisian draft legislation on transitional justice. Project partners stressed the need to continue having an open and transparent process with all relevant stakeholders, including victims and affected communities and civil society. Later, NPWJ met with the European External Action Service, advocating that the EU should exert more pressure on the Tunisian Government on a number of topics, including transitional justice and the drafting of the Constitution. NPWJ presented its work in the region and discussed the European Commission’s future plans for justice reform in Tunisia to explore possible cooperation and funding opportunities.
Between 14 and 22 November 2012, NPWJ and KADEM engaged with a number of State delegates and representatives of governmental and non-governmental organisations in The Hague, taking advantage of their presence for the Eleventh ASP of the ICC. Since the Rome Conference in 1998, NPWJ has developed a very good relation with many ICC States Party delegates, Court officials and representatives of international organisations working on international justice. The ASP offered a unique opportunity to share these contacts with KADEM, promoting its role in bringing together Tunisian civil society on international and transitional justice and its regional dimension as an organisation working on these issues in the MENA region since 2007. In particular, on 17 November 2012, KADEM intervened as a speaker in the CICC Regional Meeting with Middle East and North African Governments organised in the margins of the ASP by the Coalition for the ICC, and, on 19 November 2012, in the event held by NPWJ on Accountability and Transitional Justice in the Middle East and North Africa. Project Partners engaged various actors on transitional justice in Tunisia, encouraging States and Court officials to make this topic a priority in their dealings with the Tunisian Government. On 19 November 2012, NPWJ facilitated a meeting between Mohsen Marzouk, founding member of KADEM, and the ICC Prosecutor, Fatou Bensouda. They discussed how to promote implementation of the Rome Statute in Tunisia, how to encourage national jurisdictions and building local capacity to investigate and prosecute crimes under international law as part of implementation of the principle of complementarity. Ms Bensouda and Mr Marzouk also exchanged views about the situation in Tunisia and in the Arab region, as well as strategies to prevent massive violations of human rights and impunity.

During the Seventh Quarter (January-March 2013), as a result of participation in the Commission for the National Dialogue, on 22 January 2013, Project Partners participated in the official meeting to present the Draft Legislation to the President of the National Constituent Assembly. Project Partners encouraged the Assembly to adopt a participatory approach to the Draft Legislation and suggested some comments to the text. NPWJ and KADEM held a consultative meeting on 30 March 2013 with 28 youth in Tozeur and a number of advocacy meetings, including with the HRTJ Minister, UNDP and the OHCHR. The Youth Consultative Meeting reflected on youth perceptions and views on TJ and was designed to support their engagement with policy- and decision-makers to enhance youth participation in shaping transitional justice mechanisms. Participants were between 18 and 25 years old and came from
the southern and eastern part of the country. Participants worked in the public sphere but also included musicians and actors using art for civic education.

Taking advantage of the presence of NPWJ and KADEM in Brussels at the same time for a conference organised by NPWJ in March 2013, Project Partners engaged a number of governmental and non-governmental representatives on the Tunisian situation and experience on TJ. This provided an opportunity to share relevant regional and international contacts with KADEM, promoting its role as a leading Tunisian NGO and its regional dimension as an organisation working on these issues in the Middle East and North Africa since 2007. NPWJ also participated as a speaker and expert in a Conference in Istanbul on Transitional Justice in Syria on March 2013 on transitional and international justice. This offered an opportunity to present lessons learned and best practices on TJ from Tunisia.

During the Eighth Quarter (April-June 2013), events held under activities 2 and 3 provided an opportunity for Project Partners to have various meetings with different representatives of UNDP, including the new person who had recently been appointed Principal Advisor, Support to the Reform of the Justice Sector and the Process of Transitional Justice. Before the opening of the public consultation organised during this quarter, NPWJ and KADEM held meetings with the President of the National Constituent Assembly, Mustapha Ben Jafar, and high level representatives from OHCHR. During those meetings, Project Partners made a number of points regarding changes that have been proposed by the National Constituent Assembly to the Draft Legislation and for the strengthening of human rights, individual freedoms and international law in the Draft Constitution.

During the Ninth Quarter (July-September 2013), NPWJ participated as a speaker and expert on transitional justice in Tunisia in the context of the 7th International Humanitarian Law Dialogue, which was held on 25-27 August 2013 in Chautauqua, USA, and which brought together international prosecutors and leading professionals in the field of international criminal law. The focus of this year’s dialogue was the “Long Hot Summer after the Arab Spring: Accountability and the Rule of Law”, which offered a unique opportunity to present the results of the Tunisia and MENA Projects to prominent international professionals and to engage them on lessons learned and best practices on TJ from Tunisia.

Project Partners had a number of meetings with relevant interlocutors in the HRTJ Ministry. These meetings offered an important opportunity to discuss an overall evaluation of the collaboration with the HRTJ Ministry and to ensure sustainability of the Project and its impact. These meetings were also used by Project Partners to advocate with the HRTJ Ministry on the need to continue exerting pressure on the National Constituent Assembly to analyse and adopt the Draft Legislation on Transitional Justice. KADEM and the Academy participated in meetings held on 12, 19 and 26 September 2013 with former members of the Commission to discuss how to raise TJ issues effectively during the Tunisian political crisis that followed the assassination of Mohamed Brahmi. Project Partners strategised with other civil society organisations on how to ensure that the draft legislation on transitional justice, which was then being considered by the National Constituent Assembly, and TJ in general would be part of the topics to discuss during the talks between the Government and the Opposition to resolve the crisis. On 25 September 2013, in the framework of the Human Rights Festival in Tunis, Projects Partners organised the screening of the movie on TJ “Confronting the Truth”, followed by a roundtable discussion on the topic Truth through Transitional Justice.
3. Overall Project evaluation

3.a Quantitative data

Throughout the Project, NPWJ and KADEM engaged at least 1,806 individuals who participated in the Project activities, while the Project foresaw the participation of 615 people. Project Partners involved: 451 people (against 135 who were expected) under activity 2 – technical support, training, mentoring and capacity-building; and 622 people (against 480 who were expected) under activity 3 – consultations with victims, affected communities and the general public. The grant award did not foresee a specific number of people to involve under activity 4 – advocacy on transitional justice in Tunisia, but indicated that NPWJ and KADEM would organise meetings between civil society and at least 10 policy- and decision-makers. Project Partners organised meetings with 45 policy and decision-makers and engaged at least 168 people through consultative meetings with a relatively large number of people.

NPWJ and KADEM distributed the materials produced under activity 1 – development of Tunisia specific materials on TJ, as broadly as possible to participants in all Project activities and to others not directly engaged in the Project in electronic and paper format. At least 1,806 individuals received packages of materials in electronic or paper format throughout the Project. In the grant award, Project Partners indicated that they would distribute 1,000 copies of a document outlining options for TJ approaches and objectives tailored to the Tunisian context. However, they produced a variety of materials on TJ in Tunisia and it was deemed more effective to distribute different packages of materials specifically tailored to the target group and the specific subject of each event.

In order to make the details of the quantitative data easily accessible, a table is attached as Annex II to this Report that compares the number of people who were expected to be reached at the commencement of Project implementation and the number of people who actually participated in the Project. NPWJ and KADEM also prepared a table for reporting cumulatively on the framework indicators covering the number of women, unemployed graduates and other specific sectors reached during the project that is attached as Annex III.

3.b Qualitative analysis

3.b.i Specific objective 1: to build the capacity of civil society actors involved in transitional justice-related activities, including documenting human rights violations

At the commencement of the Project in July 2011, only a few activities on transitional justice had taken place; transitional justice was not even considered as an issue in the public domain, so the great majority believed that their understanding of the topic was limited. The majority of civil society respondents in the Baseline Assessment Report stated that their organisations were not focused on transitional justice and respondents were almost equally divided between those showing an interest on the topic and those who focused on other issues. To address this situation, Project Partners focused on building the capacity of civil society actors involved in transitional justice-related activities, including documenting human rights violations, through a combination of different approaches, details of which are outlined below.

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22 The advocacy meetings with policy- and decision-makers took place in the margins of the other Project activities and engaged a small number of the same participants. Therefore, in order to avoid double-counting, the 45 policy- and decision-makers that participated in these meetings are not added to the total of activity 4, nor to the overall total of individuals reached during Project implementation.

23 See the Baseline Assessment Report, section 1.b.

24 See the Baseline Assessment Report, section 4.b.iii.
The development of Tunisia-specific materials developed a set of tools tailored for Tunisia that provided the substantive underpinning for capacity-building of civil society through the Project’s other activities. Capacity-building was specifically provided through the Transitional Justice Academy, which represents a stable framework where all 13 training seminars and other capacity-building activities were conducted during the Project, including the development of the informal group of national experts, the TGTJ, which, following capacity-building activities, assisted Project Partners to conduct Project activities and will continue sharing their high-quality expertise on TJ with others into the future. The technical support Project Partners provided to a number of State institutions supported capacity-building through providing an avenue for civil society to work together with the institutions on important transitional justice issues. The public consultations and consultations with victims and affected communities enhanced the capacity of civil society by offering an important opportunity to a large number of people to be exposed to transitional justice in a group setting. Finally, capacity of civil society was built by increasing the level of substantive knowledge on TJ among civil society and representatives of State institutions through the engagement of Tunisia’s new State institutions in consultative meetings and the development and distribution of advocacy materials. At the conclusion of the Project, having engaged at least 1,806 individuals through different activities, NPWJ and KADEM enhanced the overall understanding and knowledge of civil society on transitional justice, strengthening their capacity to work effectively on these issues.

Activity 1 – Development of Tunisia-specific materials on transitional justice

Activity 1 resulted in a set of materials tailored for Tunisia that provided the substantive underpinning for the Project’s other activities, for other materials produced and for advocacy undertaken in the course of the Project. It contributed to the objective of building the capacity of civil society and policy- and decision-makers involved in transitional justice-related activities by spreading reliable and credible information about TJ and the specific Tunisian context. This contributed substantially to the expected outcome, which was successfully achieved, of strengthening the level of substantive knowledge and technical capacity of civil society and policy- and decision-makers on transitional justice principles and approaches. NPWJ and KADEM distributed the materials produced as broadly as possible to participants in all Project activities and to others not directly engaged in the Project in electronic and paper format.

The First Publication in Arabic entitled *Transitional Justice in Tunisia: theoretical basis, practical implementation and future perspectives*, was printed in 205 copies; the Baseline Assessment Report on *Accounting for the Past in Tunisia* was printed in 200 copies; and the Second Publication in Arabic entitled *The Preparatory Process to Transitional Justice in Tunisia* was printed in 500 copies, all of which were distributed widely. Project Partners provided participants in Project activities with electronic versions of the Archive of Materials, an electronic archive of materials on TJ and the specific case of Tunisia, with a rich bibliography and electronic copies of materials in Arabic, English and French. Additionally, NPWJ created a dedicated page for these publications and posted them on its website to increase their availability to various stakeholders and will continue to distribute them after the conclusion of the Project. In this way, the materials promoted, and will continue promoting, the long-term impact of the Project, ensuring that the events are not isolated occurrences, by allowing participants to refer to and use the materials on an ongoing basis. The availability of materials and the possibility to share them with others also allows participants in Project activities to undertake more effective work on transitional justice in the future, contributing to the sustainability of the Project.

Throughout the Project, KADEM and NPWJ created a page on Facebook, mainly in Arabic and French, specifically dedicated to the Transitional Justice Academy to enhance publicising the

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25 For the list of outputs and documents produced throughout the Project, please see section 2.a.

26 For the page dedicated to the Publications, please see http://www.npwj.org/Newsroom/List-publications.html.
Project and its activities with national and local actors in Tunisia. \(^{27}\) NPWJ developed and continued refining an area dedicated to the Project on its website. \(^{28}\) It published press releases, which were also distributed to NPWJ’s broad list of contacts, and created specific pages on NPWJ’s website where people can access information and download documents for almost all Project activities. The only exception is those specific activities for which Project Partners evaluated that confidentiality was crucial to ensure their success. The ongoing refinement and development of the Academy’s Facebook page and NPWJ’s website maximised the capacity of Project Partners to reach out to a broad range of people working on international and transitional justice in Tunisia and abroad and to keep them updated on relevant developments in the Project and the Tunisian TJ situation.

Activity 2 – Technical support, training, mentoring and capacity-building on transitional justice and documenting human rights abuses

Activity 2 provided a broad group of civil society actors with greater capacity to work effectively on transitional justice, including documentation of human rights violations.

Transitional Justice Academy: under activity 2, Project Partners established a Transitional Justice Academy (the “Academy”), which was not foreseen at the time of submitting the Project. It has, however, proved to be a useful initiative to enhance the Project and its capacity to achieve the expected results and objectives. The Academy was launched in December 2011 by KADEM and the Arab Democracy Foundation, in collaboration with the partners NPWJ and GIZ. It is a joint initiative that provides a conceptual space within which main stakeholders can gather and build their knowledge and capacity on transitional justice issues also after the conclusion of the Project, thereby ensuring greater sustainability of the Project and its results. The Academy represents a stable framework where all capacity-building activities on transitional justice during the Project and after its conclusion have been and will continue to be organised by various partners. Through the creation of the Academy, Project Partners ensured a minimum standard in the level of courses and the possibility to build a comprehensive program with advanced courses and follow-up seminars to encourage participants to continue engaging in future activities, including as presenters. Together, this enhanced the positive impact and sustainability of each activity.

Throughout the Project’s implementation, NPWJ and KADEM focused on identifying synergies and avenues for cooperation under the Academy between the Tunisia Project and the MENA Project, \(^{29}\) particularly the sub-projects on Bahrain, Libya and Syria. NPWJ and KADEM assessed that expanding the scope of the Academy to the regional level would increase the impact of the Tunisia and MENA Projects, enhancing their synergies and the possibilities for sharing information, best practices and lessons learned. Project Partners also considered in this initial phase to run the Academy under the umbrella of KADEM and NPWJ, building on the long-standing history of partnership in the Arab region conducting capacity-building initiatives that enriched the expertise of the Academy. In particular, Project Partners decided to involve the Tunisian Group on Transitional Justice (TGTJ) in the Academy, alongside the Arab Working Group on Transitional Justice (AWGTJ), which is a regional network of human rights advocates with a focus on transitional justice in the Arab region since 2008. \(^{30}\) By involving previous

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\(^{27}\) http://www.facebook.com/tjacademy.

\(^{28}\) For the page dedicated to the Project, which also contains the list of activities and press releases, please see http://www.npwj.org/ICC/Supporting-Democratic-Transition-Tunisia-through-Transitional-Justice.html.

\(^{29}\) The cooperative agreement between DRL and NPWJ, S-LMAQM-11-CA-602, “Supporting Transitional Justice and Reconciliation in the MENA Region”.

\(^{30}\) The Arab Working Group on Transitional Justice was launched by KADEM and NPWJ in 2008; it is coordinated by KADEM and NPWJ is an implementing partner since 2009.
successful initiatives, the Regional Academy facilitates the exchange of experiences at the regional level. At the same time, it benefits from a rich group of experts who are already trained and knowledgeable about transitional justice and with whom Project Partners have a well-established professional relationship. Through this ongoing mentoring of the TGTJ and the AWGTJ and their involvement in Project activities, NPWJ and KADEM consolidated the results of previous activities and expanded the positive impact of the Project from Tunisia to the region. This enhanced the impact of the Project and contributed to its long-term sustainability, ensuring continuity to the initiatives and that a group of local experts will continue spreading their knowledge of TJ not only in Tunisia but in the region after the conclusion of the Project.

**Training seminars:** Through training, mentoring and technical support, Project Partners provided a broad range of civil society and policy- and decision-makers actors with greater capacity to work on transitional justice issues. Participants in the various training seminars achieved higher levels of substantive knowledge of transitional justice and a better understanding of the role they can play in the transitional process as civil society actors. The training strengthened participants’ skills, including on advocacy, engagement with policy-makers, documentation and reporting on human rights violations. Therefore, the training seminars were crucial in boosting Tunisian civil society capacity to undertake such activities and contributed to achieving specific objective 1.

Project Partners implemented all training seminars that were envisaged in the Project and were able to conduct a substantial additional number of activities for a variety of target groups. These Project activities were also financially supported by other donors. For each training seminar, the main expected outputs, which were achieved, were: participants selected among the Project target groups were trained in transitional justice principles and approaches and the specific Tunisian context; packages of supporting documents and information materials were distributed to seminar participants; and reports from the training seminars were published.

**The Tunisian Group on Transitional Justice:** NPWJ and KADEM established an informal group of national experts, the TGTJ, in September 2011. As anticipated in the Project Proposal, in the initial quarters of Project implementation, NPWJ and KADEM focused on building the capacity of a relatively restricted pool of experts with previous experience in transitional justice, including through the Training of Trainers (“ToT”) held on 31 January-4 February 2012. Individual members of the TGTJ were involved throughout the Project as focal points for specific issues, participants, experts and trainers in activities on TJ either in a group or individually, depending on the needs. Members of the TGTJ will also continue sharing a common and high-quality vision and expertise on TJ with others after conclusion of the Project, through which NPWJ and KADEM consolidated the results of the individual activities and the sustainability of the overall impact of the Project in the long-term.

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31 For a detailed analysis of the individual activities, please see section 2.b.

32 The TGTJ is composed of key exponents of Project target groups that have had previous experience on TJ, namely: judges of the National Fact-Finding Commission to Investigate Abuses (the Commission on Abuses) and members of the judiciary, legal professionals and academics and representatives of non-governmental organisations, political parties and victims’ families.
The establishment of the TGTJ added an unexpected value to the Project since it allowed the development of a common understanding of TJ issues among its members that was deeper than the individual knowledge that each member initially had. This was in part due to the different backgrounds and professional experiences of the members of the TGTJ and the possibility to exchange ideas and relevant information on TJ during the Project activities. Project Partners promoted the members of the TGTJ who today are considered national experts on TJ, which is also an indicator of success of the Project. The majority of members of the TGTJ conducted capacity-building activities under this Project as trainers and all of them participated in various TJ initiatives organised by Project Partners and other actors in Tunisia and abroad, which is another indication of the Project’s impact. Through this ongoing mentoring and engagement in the Project’s activities and in broader NPWJ and KADEM initiatives in the region, NPWJ and KADEM developed a strong relationship with the majority of the experts of the TGTJ. They have been consulting and continue consulting with NPWJ and KADEM on transitional justice, considering Project Partners as an important point of reference on these issues. This ensures continuity over time and the possibility to continue enhancing the capacity of local actors also after the completion of the Project, thereby consolidating and enhancing its results.

Technical assistance to the Commission on Abuses: In addition to the activities specifically envisaged in the Project, NPWJ and KADEM provided technical assistance to the Commission on Abuses. Project Partners had developed a close relationship with some of the most active members of the Commission on Abuses, who are also members of the TGTJ and who asked NPWJ and KADEM for support. The provision of technical support to the Commission is recognition of the important role played by NPWJ and KADEM in Tunisia on capacity-building on transitional justice, which is an indicator of the overall success of the Project. In particular, NPWJ and KADEM provided technical support on report writing and on communications, particularly engaging with the public, to the Commissions on Abuses in the final stages of the preparation of their report. The Commission on Abuses represents the beginning of a transitional justice process in the country and their report recommended a number of measures for institutional reform, the establishment of a mechanism to ascertain the truth and a comprehensive reparation.
program for victims. It was crucial for future TJ mechanisms that this initial effort of the Commission on Abuses be successful, in terms of content and its communication, to lay a solid basis for future TJ work in Tunisia. Project Partners considered that the provision of technical assistance on report writing and communication to the Commission on Abuses was particularly important. A report that documents accurately the violations suffered and is communicated effectively contributes to reconstructing a narrative of what happened and to promoting support for the Commission, the Report and its recommendations. This in turn is crucial to promote a sense of ownership among Tunisians of the work of the Commission on Abuses and support for its outcomes and to create an environment conducive to implementation of the main recommendations of the Report. Therefore, by increasing the level of knowledge of the Commissioners on report writing and engaging the public and media on transitional justice and helping them to build an effective communication strategy, Project Partners contributed positively to the advancement of transitional justice mechanisms in Tunisia. This furthered specific objective 1, to build the capacity of Project target groups in transitional justice.

Participation in the Commission for the National Dialogue on Transitional Justice: In addition to the activities foreseen in the Project, the Partners had the opportunity to participate in the Commission for the National Dialogue on Transitional Justice. The Commission was established in the Human Rights and Transitional Justice (HRTJ) Ministry with the mandate to facilitate and assist the Ministry to conduct a national dialogue and to prepare draft legislation on transitional justice (Draft Legislation). KADEM and the Academy were appointed as a member of the Commission for the National Dialogue on Transitional Justice together with other four local NGOs. This was an important acknowledgment of the prominent position of KADEM and NPWJ as leading organisations on TJ in Tunisia and the important role of the Academy on these issues, which are also indicators of success of the Project. Through their participation in the Commission, the Project Partners contributed substantially to the national dialogue and the Draft Legislation in various ways. These included sharing with the Commission, and through it with national dialogue participants, the materials produced under the Project; taking part in the meetings of the Commission and in the national dialogue throughout the country as presenters and moderators; advocating on a number of issues relating to the process of conducting the national dialogue and preparing the Draft Legislation; and providing technical assistance on the text of the Draft Legislation.

Through the contributions to the national dialogue and the Draft Legislation prepared by the Commission, Project Partners built the capacity of civil society actors involved in transitional justice-related activities throughout the country. NPWJ and KADEM also contributed to advance TJ and to support the engagement of Tunisians in its design, advancing specific objective 1, to build the capacity of actors involved in TJ. Around 20% of the national experts who were selected to participate in TJ training courses as part of the national dialogue and who were moderators of the consultations that followed were beneficiaries of the Academy’s activities and members of the TGTJ, which is an indication of success of the Project and the positive impact of Project activities. At the same time, this ensured the diffusion in Tunisia of the vision of transitional justice underpinning the Project and NPWJ and KADEM's approach to TJ, representing a multiplier effect. It also contributed to the recognition of the Academy as the centre of expertise on transitional justice in Tunisia by the HRTJ Ministry, the Commission, the other trainers and the participants.

33 The national dialogue was conducted through a number of activities from April to September 2012, including training seminars and consultations held in each governorate of the country, a national survey and a media campaign. The Draft Legislation was presented by the Commission to the HRTJ Minister on 1 November 2012 and to the Prime Minister and the Government on 2 November 2012. Subsequently, the Commission, which had concluded its mandate, was dissolved and the individual members returned to their previous roles as civil society actors.
Activity 3 – Consultations with victims, affected communities and the general public

Activity 3 offered an important opportunity to a large number of people to be exposed to transitional justice and to enhance their knowledge on it. Project Partners built a model of consultation that also had elements of capacity-building on the various issues to be discussed, in order to allow the public and victims to elaborate their views and expectations on TJ and take informed decisions. In particular, in the case of victims’ consultations, victims were often coming from marginalised and poor areas of the country and in most cases they did not have a good level of education. Therefore, these consultations had a stronger capacity-building component in order to ensure genuine and meaningful engagement of participants on TJ issues. All consultations had information sessions led by national and international experts on TJ presenting on a particular topic and answering questions from participants and explaining further the topics. Experts also moderated the subsequent consultative sessions, intervening in the discussions to clarify misconceptions, TJ processes and approaches and the Tunisian context. As such, the consultations ensured a forum where a broad group of people could speak about their concerns and exchange opinions on TJ, allowing a very positive process of cross-fertilisation of views that enhanced the general understanding of participants and presenters on TJ. Project Partners also used the consultations to distribute informational materials on TJ tailored to the specific group being consulted, which ensured the materials reached a high number of people and were relevant to their concerns and interests. Therefore, activity 3 contributed substantially to the achievement of specific objective 1, increasing the level of awareness and substantive knowledge of civil society, the public at large and victims and affected communities on relevant TJ issues.

Opening Ceremony of the Consultation on 7-9 March 2012 with among others Mohsen Marzouk, Founder of KADEM, and the HRTJ Minister, Samir Dilou
Activity 4 – Advocacy with Tunisia’s new State institutions on transitional justice

Activity 4 contributed to increasing the level of substantive knowledge on TJ among civil society and representatives of State institutions. In particular, by engaging target groups in consultative meetings, Project Partners enhanced target groups’ understanding of transitional justice issues. Consultative meetings offered a great opportunity for civil society to receive accurate information from State institutions that was often not publicly available about the advancement of the TJ process in the country. This increased knowledge about the evolution of the various topics in the country and greatly enhanced the capacity of civil society to work effectively on TJ, as it allowed them to be informed and react in a timely manner to major developments. At the same time, by sharing their views and evaluation of TJ, civil society passed on to State institutions their vision and understanding of the subject, thereby also enriching State institutions’ knowledge.

Project Partners developed a very close relation with a number of representatives of State institutions, particularly in the HRTJ Ministry and with the Minister himself, which is also an indication of the positive impact and success of the Project. As a result, many of NPWJ and KADEM’s key messages informed the Ministry’s vision of TJ, including the need to adopt a consultative approach in its design and to involve civil society. This was reflected in the Ministry holding a national dialogue throughout the country, the establishment of a civil society Commission for the National Dialogue on Transitional Justice and the participation of KADEM and the Academy in the Commission.

Activity 4 allowed participants to gain first-hand experience in conducting direct advocacy with various institutions on TJ, greatly helping civil society to regain trust in State institutions and to understand its own vital role in society. This strengthened their skills and capacity to develop and undertake this kind of activity in the future and to participate actively in the overall transition process. Together with activity participants, Project Partners developed a number of advocacy documents, thereby enhancing participants’ writing and advocacy skills for the future.

3.b.ii Specific objective 2: to build the capacity of victims of human rights violations to organise themselves and advocate for their interests, including transitional justice measures

During the first months of implementation of the Project, NPWJ and KADEM found that nearly all victims felt unrepresented after the revolution. Civil society groups were somehow distant from victims and in general were not able to provide the assistance and information needed. This was compounded by the authorities being mainly unable to address victims’ needs and demands. NPWJ and KADEM used all Project activities to achieve the objective of building the capacity of victims to organise themselves and advocate for their interests. A specific set of materials was tailored specifically to address the needs of victims and people representing them. NPWJ and KADEM dedicated two training courses to victims and usually invited a number of victims’ representatives to participate in capacity-building, training and mentoring activities. Through three victims’ consultations, NPWJ and KADEM created a forum where victims could assert their legitimate demands for justice and reparations. Finally, through advocacy efforts, Project Partners developed advocacy materials and held consultative meetings with relevant stakeholders on victims’ issues and between victims and State institutions. This contributed to building the views and expectations of victims into the fabric of TJ in Tunisia and promoted avenues for engagement.

As a result of the Project, victims and affected communities have an enhanced capacity on TJ and to organise themselves and advocate for their own interests. At the commencement of the

34 See the Baseline Assessment Report, section 4.b.i.
Project victims were not organised in associations and coalitions and it was not possible to work with different groups of victims at the same time. Thanks to the efforts of Project Partners and the interest and responsiveness of victims and their representatives, it became possible to hold a consultation with several groups and associations of victims representing various political prisoners from different parties, human rights defenders and people who participated in social movements. An important indicator of the success of the Project is also that the participants’ main recommendation on that occasion was that victims’ participation in the negotiation and implementation of transitional justice processes would be strengthened through self-organisation within networks and coalitions.

Activity 1 – Development of Tunisia-specific materials on transitional justice

Activity 1 resulted in a set of materials specifically tailored for victims and affected communities. Victims have unique needs, which were considered and addressed in almost all materials produced by dedicating a section to the substantive treatment of issues relating to victims and affected communities. In particular, the document on TJ Options and Objectives and the Archive of Materials included a section and a rich bibliography respectively on reparations programs and the importance of engaging victims and affected communities in the TJ process through effective outreach and a communications strategy. The Baseline Assessment Report highlighted the findings of the survey conducted by Project Partners at the beginning of the Project in relation to victims and affected communities, who were one of the target groups of the survey. The Publication on TJ in Tunisia included legal texts, references to international experiences and recommendations elaborated during the first training courses held under activity 2 in relation to victims’ participation and reparations. Finally, the Publication on the TJ Preparatory Process had an essay specifically dedicated to the Role of Victims in the TJ process in Tunisia.

These materials provided the substantive underpinning on victims’ issues for the Project’s other activities and contributed to the objective of building the capacity of victims by raising awareness on TJ approaches and victims’ participation and reparations. In addition, victims and affected communities in Tunisia often have a low level of education and they usually speak only Arabic. Therefore, while most of the materials were usually prepared in English and French, Project Partners considered that it was necessary to translate in Arabic key materials in order to render them accessible to these particularly important stakeholders. NPWJ and KADEM distributed the materials in all activities, ensuring that they would not be isolated occurrences. As a result, victims and affected communities can continue consulting the materials and sharing them with others, which contributes to the long-term impact and sustainability of the Project. Activity 1 contributed substantially to the expected specific objective, which was successfully achieved, of strengthening level of substantive knowledge and technical capacity of victims on transitional justice.

Activity 2 – Technical support, training, mentoring and capacity-building

Activity 2 included a number of activities that were exclusively dedicated to victims and affected communities as well as activities directed to civil society in general, which usually included victims’ representatives. Project Partners considered that while victims have unique capacity-building needs in relation to TJ, victims also need to engage directly with other stakeholders to voice their views and expectations on TJ. Therefore, NPWJ and KADEM involved victims’ groups in activities with other stakeholders and at the same time dedicated a number of activities exclusively to victims.
Initially, the work with victims and affected communities presented some challenges. In the first months of Project implementation, networks and organisations of victims were still emerging, but in most cases they relied on personal relations and were not formalised. Therefore, it was difficult to get in touch with victims' groups per se, since it was necessary to have a personal relationship with a member of the community. In addition, as in all countries in transition, victims are not a homogenous group but many different ones that have different interests and priorities. This made it impossible to organise events in the first quarters with different groups of victims, as the different interests made it difficult to have constructive discussions. The creation of networks and coalitions of victims was therefore initially challenging and after the establishment of solid contacts with victims’ groups, Project Projects focused their efforts on enhancing victims’ capacity to organise themselves.

To establish professional relationships, Project Partners relied on a member of the TGTJ who had worked with victims as part of her role in the Commission on Abuses. NPWJ and KADEM focused on establishing a relationship of trust with these victims also by inviting them to participate in various Project activities, working with them in the margins of the events to enhance their capacity to articulate their expectations towards TJ and giving them a space for raising their concerns. By doing this, NPWJ and KADEM also had the opportunity to evaluate the groups with whom they had contact and selected the Association of Justice and Rehabilitation to become the main partner for activities with victims.

Activity 3 – Consultations with victims, affected communities and the general public

Activity 3 contributed substantially to the achievement of specific objective 2 by providing a forum where victims could assert their legitimate demands for justice and reparations for the harms they suffered. To allow space for an additional training course dedicated to strengthening victims’ capacity to organise themselves and enhance their advocacy and participation in the TJ process, Project Partners decided to hold three victims consultation instead of four, as originally envisaged.

Project Partners structured the consultations with a strong capacity-building component to ensure that TJ principles and approaches were clear to victims and affected communities. This was indispensable to allow this group to make informed decisions on which TJ approach they would favour and how they would like to participate and seek redress in TJ mechanisms. National and international experts engaged victims during information sessions on TJ basic principles and possible forms of reparations and redress available to them, clarifying misconceptions and discussing the Tunisian context. Victims and affected communities developed concrete recommendations during the consultations that formed the basis of advocacy under activity 4 with State institutions to build their views and expectations into the fabric of transitional justice. The consultations therefore advanced specific objective 2, to build the capacity of victims to organise themselves and advocate for their interests, including on TJ.

In the initial phase of Project implementation, after consultations with victims’ advocates and representatives, KADEM and NPWJ considered that in order to create an environment conducive to a genuine exchange, it was important to involve a group of victims with similar experiences and concerns. In December 2011, Project Partners held their first consultative meeting with victims of the revolution in Thala, Kasserine, which is one of the towns that suffered the most during the revolution to oust former President Ben Ali. Subsequently, in April 2012, NPWJ and KADEM organised together with AJR a victims’ consultation in Tozeur with victims belonging to the political party Al-Nahda, which had been targeted by the old regime. This consultation included a specific session exclusively dedicated to women to facilitate their expression of views on these topics. These consultations served to establish a two-way dialogue
with victims on the importance of organising themselves into various more formalised groups to develop a common advocacy strategy and to strengthen the impact of their individual initiatives.

These activities paved the way for the consultation held in December 2012 in Tunis, which involved different groups and associations of victims representing political prisoners from different parties, human rights defenders and people who participated in social movements. Participants were drawn from various governorates and cities throughout the country. The participants’ main recommendation was that victims’ participation in the negotiation and implementation of transitional justice processes would be strengthened through self-organisation within networks and coalitions. Victims also elaborated recommendations for the establishment of such networks and coalitions. This is an important indicator of the success of the Project and particularly the work with victims and affected communities. It shows that victims have developed a greater interest in forming representative organisations to promote their interests and have greater understanding of TJ and a stronger capacity to advocate for effective government responses to their concerns.

Activity 4 – Advocacy on transitional justice in Tunisia

Activity 4 contributed substantially to build the views and expectations of victims and affected communities into the fabric of TJ in Tunisia. In particular, Project Partners engaged through consultative meetings a number of representatives of State institutions, including the HRTJ Ministry and the Minister directly. As a result, many of the key messages of NPWJ and KADEM informed the Ministry’s vision of TJ, including considering victims as one of the most important stakeholders of TJ, since they suffered directly from the violations that TJ aims to address.

Another important advocacy point was the need to adopt a comprehensive approach to victims’ participation and reparations. These messages were reflected in the vision adopted by the Ministry, as evidenced by the national dialogue, which was conducted throughout the country and involved different groups of victims.

NPWJ and KADEM encouraged victims and affected communities to engage directly with State institutions by creating situations where they could directly raise their concerns and present their views, through consultative meetings and public consultations. Activity 4 therefore allowed victims and affected communities to enhance their capacity to conduct advocacy with various institutions on TJ, greatly helping victims to redefine themselves as rights-holders who can influence crucial political decisions affecting their lives. This strengthened their skills and capacity to develop and undertake advocacy in the future and to participate actively in the overall transition process, thereby ensuring sustainability of the Project. Project Partners also developed a number of advocacy documents together with activity participants, enhancing their writing and advocacy skills for the future, thereby also ensuring the Project’s impact in the long-term.
3.b.iii Specific objective 3: to build the capacity of members of the media to educate and engage the wider public on transitional justice and reconciliation initiatives

When Project Partners started working in Tunisia, transitional justice was already a topic frequently discussed by the media. Media professionals showed a high level of interest in the subject, even if the majority felt they had a limited understanding of a number of TJ issues. The development of Tunisia-specific materials was particularly useful to address this, as it resulted in a resource for media representatives that provided a substantive underpinning on TJ issues. NPWJ and KADEM decided to hold two advanced training courses on TJ specifically dedicated to the media and engaged at least one or two media representatives as participants in the majority of other training courses and in the consultations with victims, affected communities and the general public. Advocacy on transitional justice in Tunisia through consultative meetings and the development of advocacy materials contributed to enhancing the relationship between policy- and decision-makers and media representatives by creating avenues for engagement for the two groups. All of these activities together built the capacity of members of the media to educate and engage the wider public on transitional justice and reconciliation initiatives, as evidenced by an increase in articles and other media pieces on these issues during the period of Project implementation.

Through the TGTJ and these activities, NPWJ and KADEM were able to build a network of interested media, with whom they developed a close relationship throughout the Project. Their involvement and interest in transitional justice are an indication of the positive impact of the Project and the activities.

Activity 1 – Development of Tunisia-specific materials on transitional justice

Activity 1 resulted in a set of materials that provided the substantive underpinning on TJ issues for the Project’s other activities, including those specifically targeting the media, and contributed to the objective of building the capacity of the media on transitional justice. NPWJ and KADEM distributed the materials to media representatives who participated in Project activities and those

35 See the Baseline Assessment Report, section 4.b.ii.
who had contacts with Project Partners, providing a longer-term reference point also for their future work on transitional justice. As a result, media representatives can continue consulting the materials and sharing them with others, which contributes to the Project’s long-term impact and sustainability. As such, activity 1 contributed substantially to the anticipated specific objective, which was successfully achieved, of strengthening the level of substantive knowledge and technical capacity of the media on transitional justice.

Activity 2 – Technical support, training, mentoring and capacity-building
Activity 2 included two training courses on TJ specifically dedicated to the media. In the first quarters of Project implementation, Project Partners assessed that there was already some knowledge among the media on TJ, so were able to conduct advanced training and expand and strengthen their knowledge further. In this way, NPWJ and KADEM avoided duplication of activities with other NGOs working in Tunisia and enhanced the positive impact of the Project.

More broadly, at least one or two media representatives were engaged as participants in the majority of other training courses. 36 This offered media representatives the opportunity to exchange views about transitional justice with other civil society and governmental actors, which contributed to enriching their understanding of the different issues and the positions of the various groups. As a result, they were more informed about relevant TJ issues and their media coverage was more objective and accurate.

One member of the TGTJ was also a media representative, who acted as a focal point and facilitated contact with other media representatives. This allowed Project Partners to develop a good media network, with whom NPWJ and KADEM maintained a close relationship throughout the Project.

Activity 3 – Consultations with victims, affected communities and the general public
In the majority of cases, activity 3 included representatives of the media. On the one hand, this ensured that the messages and recommendations emerging during the events would be communicated to the public and reach a higher number of people. 37 On the other hand, it contributed to building the capacity of the media and to increasing their understanding of TJ issues by offering them an opportunity to engage the main stakeholders in the process. As a result, they developed a deeper understanding of the controversial issues, particularly in the case of victims’ consultations, and were able to be more objective and accurate in their reporting. It also ensured media representatives would be better informed of TJ issues and more inclined to cover these topics, which are also indicators of success of the Project.

Activity 4 – Advocacy on transitional justice in Tunisia
Activity 4 contributed to enhancing the relationship between policy- and decision-makers and media representatives by creating avenues for engagement for the two groups. NPWJ and KADEM encouraged media representatives to engage directly with State institutions to raise transitional justice issues through reserving them a space during consultative meetings or public consultations. Activity 4 therefore enhanced the media’s capacity to work effectively on TJ by providing them with relevant contacts with State representatives.

36 There were a few exceptions throughout the Project when training courses were dedicated to a specific target group.
37 Only the first consultation with victims held in December 2011 was not covered by the media, since at the time participants did not feel comfortable with having their stories revealed to the public.
Project Partners also encouraged the network of media representatives built during activity 2 to conduct advocacy on relevant TJ issues by publishing opinion pieces and articles. NPWJ and KADEM gave interviews to the media on TJ issues, suggested topics on which they might report, provided access to documents, kept them informed about major developments and invited them to report on other Project activities. NPWJ and KADEM were therefore able to support and encourage the media’s interest, with the result that all major Project activities received very good media coverage in terms of quality and quantity. This is an indication of the greater willingness of the media to write on TJ issues and their increased capacity to do it effectively.

Second training of the media with Libyan and Tunisian participants

3.b.iv Specific objective 4: to support civil society engagement with policy- and decision-makers on TJ issues

Data collected by the Project Partners indicated that at the beginning of the Project, while political parties and policy-makers were willing to involve civil society on transitional justice, the majority had not yet worked with or met any civil society representatives. Some indicated they had worked with international organisations, but not with any Tunisian organisations. Building on these findings, NPWJ and KADEM produced materials to provide a substantive basis for civil society knowledge and advocacy with policy- and decision-makers. The technical support, training, mentoring and capacity-building provided opportunities for Project Partners to engage a broad group of civil society and policy- and decision-makers to work together towards common goals relating to transitional justice. The five public consultations contributed substantially to supporting the engagement of civil society with policy- and decision-makers, as civil society represented the majority in the public consultations and were usually the most active participants in the discussions. Finally, through consultative meetings and advocacy materials, Project Partners actively promoted the engagement between State institutions and civil society.

See the Baseline Assessment Report, section 4.b.vi.
As a result of these activities, Project Partners greatly enhanced engagement between civil society and policy- and decision-makers. The provision by NPWJ and KADEM of technical assistance to the Commission on Abuses and their participation in the Commission on the National Dialogue, which was composed exclusively of local civil society organisations, is an indication of the higher willingness of civil society actors to engage with decision- and policy-makers and vice-versa.

Activity 1 – Development of Tunisia-specific materials on transitional justice

Activity 1 resulted in a set of materials tailored for Tunisia that provided the substantive underpinning for advocacy undertaken in the course of the Project. This contributed to the objective of supporting civil society engagement with policy- and decision-makers by providing a substantive basis for their knowledge and advocacy. All materials produced under the Project reflect NPWJ and KADEM's vision of TJ and the main advocacy points on the various topics elaborated in the materials. Therefore, activity 1 contributed substantially to supporting the technical capacity of civil society to engage with policy- and decision-makers on transitional justice issues. The materials promoted and will continue promoting the long-term impact of the Project, ensuring that civil society can refer to the materials on an ongoing basis and can use them with others in the future.

Activity 2 – Technical support, training, mentoring and capacity-building

Activity 2 provided opportunities for Project Partners to engage a broad group of civil society and policy- and decision-makers in advocacy activities. In the initial phase of Project implementation, the majority of civil society actors had no experience of engagement with State institutions, which under previous regimes had often been identified as part of the machinery to perpetrate violations and enforce the dictatorship. There was a sense of distrust towards State institutions and civil society actors were not always open to engage with them in their work, which limited the capacity of civil society to play an active role in the transition. Therefore, during the initial quarters of Project implementation, NPWJ and KADEM concentrated on building a relationship of reciprocal trust between civil society and State institutions.

The provision by NPWJ and KADEM of technical assistance to the Commission on Abuses and their participation in the Commission on the National Dialogue, which was composed of local civil society organisations, is an indication of the higher willingness of civil society actors to engage with decision- and policy-makers. It also shows greater openness of decision- and policy-makers to civil society, both of which are indicators of the Project’s success. By contributing to the national dialogue and advising the Commission on Abuses, the HRTJ Ministry and the Commission on the National Dialogue, NPWJ and KADEM contributed to support the engagement of Tunisians in the design of transitional justice processes for Tunisia. Moreover, the national dialogue was a channel for all segments of society to express their views and expectations on TJ, which was reflected by members of the Commission on the National Dialogue in the Draft Legislation. As a result, the provision of technical assistance to the Commission on Abuses, the HRTJ Ministry and the Commission on the National Dialogue also advanced specific objective 4, to support the engagement of civil society with policy- and decision-makers.

Activity 3 – Consultations with victims, affected communities and the general public

Activity 3 contributed substantially to support the engagement of civil society with policy- and decision-makers in a number of ways. Civil society, which is a subgroup of the public,
constituted the majority of people present in the public consultations and were generally the most active participants in the discussions.

The public consultations created a forum where large audiences could express their views and expectations about transitional justice. Through working groups and the assistance of moderators and rapporteurs, Project Partners ensured that public consultations would have concrete outcomes and recommendations. This in turn enhanced the understanding of civil society who were present and, therefore, their capacity to represent the main concerns and views of the public on transitional justice to policy- and decision-makers. Finally, the public consultation strengthened the capacity of civil society to engage with policy- and decision-makers by reinforcing the legitimacy of their demands, which were based on consultation with a broad number of people and “ordinary” citizens. It created a forum for advocacy that inspired some participants, both among civil society and government, to commit to following-up on some of the issues raised and to ensure proper feedback. The recommendations and outcomes of the consultations often constituted the basis for developing new initiatives with other civil society actors to further transitional justice with State institutions.

Members of State institutions often participated as speakers in the consultations, which engaged them in the process. This also created the opportunity for civil society participating in the consultations to advocate on issues of major concern directly with government officials, including Ministers, the President and members of the Constituent Assembly, members of State institutions and relevant TJ institutions. By creating avenues for engagement, the public consultations contributed to the reciprocal recognition by policy- and decision-makers and civil society of each other’s roles and prerogatives. Activity 3 therefore helped build a relationship of trust between the two groups, which was largely lacking at the beginning of the Project, contributing to achieving more effective and frequent engagement of civil society with policy- and decision-makers.

The various questions and comments directed specifically by civil society actors to State institutions on transitional justice issues are an indication of the success of this activity. Victims and their representatives had also the opportunity to tell their stories, express their expectations about transitional justice and directly address their demands to policy- and decision-makers. Overall, this activity contributed to further specific objective 4 of supporting civil society engagement with policy and decision-makers.

Activity 4 – Advocacy on transitional justice in Tunisia

Activity 4 contributed substantially to building the views and expectations of civil society into the fabric of TJ in Tunisia. In particular, through consultative meetings, Project Partners engaged a number of State institutions, including representatives of the HRTJ Ministry and the Minister himself. As a result, some of NPWJ and KADEM’s key messages informed the Ministry’s vision of TJ, including to adopt a participatory and inclusive approach to TJ and to involve civil society in shaping TJ for Tunisia. These messages were reflected in the Ministry’s vision, as evidenced by the national dialogue, which was conducted throughout the country and was facilitated by the Commission on the National Dialogue, which is composed of civil society. In addition, the provision by NPWJ and KADEM of technical assistance to the Commission on Abuses created avenues of engagement with this important TJ institution. These examples show greater openness of State institutions and civil society to work together while respecting their different roles, which indicates the success of the Project.

NPWJ and KADEM also encouraged civil society to engage directly with State institutions by creating situations where civil society could advocate directly with State institutions to raise their concerns and present their views, whether in the form of consultative meetings or public
consultations. Activity 4 therefore allowed civil society to enhance their capacity to conduct advocacy with various institutions on TJ. This strengthened their skills and capacity to develop and undertake advocacy in the future and to participate actively in the overall transition process, ensuring sustainability of the Project. Project Partners developed a number of advocacy documents together with activity participants, enhancing their writing and advocacy skills for the future, thereby ensuring the Project’s impact in the long term. As a result, Activity 4 advanced specific objective 4, to support the engagement of civil society with policy- and decision-makers.

4. Monitoring and evaluation

Throughout the Project, NPWJ and KADEM consulted regularly through email, telephone and in person in Tunisia and, when circumstances allowed, in Brussels (Belgium) and The Hague (The Netherlands). The first in-person meetings after being granted the award took place immediately after the commencement of the Project on 18-25 July 2011. Through these meetings, Project Partners planned and divided the various tasks to implement Project activities, elaborated a more concrete work plan for activities on the basis of the expected date of official signing of the Project, assessed specific needs in the country to determine what kind of documentary materials would be most useful to develop and began liaising with relevant stakeholders in Tunisia. On this occasion, NPWJ and KADEM also started discussing modalities to strengthen further their existing partnership. In particular, they decided to second one NPWJ personnel to KADEM in Tunis to provide focused assistance for the implementation of the Project in Tunisia, which was deemed the most effective way to strengthen the partnership and was implemented from October 2011 until the conclusion of the Project. The second in-person meetings took place from 11-23 September 2011, to review implementation of the first activities and to develop an effective reporting system.

During the initial months of Project implementation, NPWJ and KADEM conducted a survey to capture a snapshot of the general knowledge and understanding of transitional justice in
Tunisia among various sectors of society. The questionnaire developed by NPWJ and KADEM was administered to 403 people representing the general public and specific target groups of the Project, namely victims, representatives of civil society groups, members of judiciary and legal professionals, the media, policy-makers and political parties. The survey was conducted in different regions and cities of Tunisia, including El Kef, Gafsa, Jandouba, Kasserine, Sfax, Sidi Bouzid and Tunis. The completed questionnaires were given to BJKA Consulting, a Tunisian company specialised in market research, marketing studies and surveys, which designed the data entry software, cleaned up the questionnaires, entered the data and prepared the final database where the information was entered. Subsequently, the raw data as processed and analysed forms the basis for the Baseline Assessment Report. NPWJ and KADEM used the results of the Baseline Assessment to adjust the initial activities implemented under the Project and to measure progress and changes in attitudes of participants in the Project activities. It has been instrumental in measuring the differences between the commencement and conclusion of the Project, which has also helped evaluate whether the Project has achieved its objectives and to identify any unanticipated results.

During March 2012, NPWJ conducted a first evaluation of the Project to review its progress towards objectives and to look at plans for the subsequent months, particularly with respect to personnel placement and activity schedules. To this end, NPWJ’s International Justice Program Coordinator went to Tunis for in-person meetings with KADEM and NPWJ personnel working on the Project from Tunisia. The meetings offered an opportunity to discuss the Project’s progress towards meeting its objectives and to identify key areas where changes could be implemented to improve efficiency. The assessment of the implementation of the Project was very positive and no major changes were identified as necessary to ensure achievement of the objectives.

Between February and June 2013, Project Partners conducted the second internal evaluation of the Project to assess implementation of the activities, their progress towards objectives and their overall financial cost. NPWJ staff usually based in Tunisia spent some time in Brussels to ensure in-person meetings would result in a more in-depth analysis. NPWJ and KADEM concluded that the Project was very successful and adopted only those additional measures that were necessary to ensure its effective completion, including initiatives to consolidate the Project’s long-term sustainability and multiplier effects. This evaluation also resulted in a request for a no-cost amendment of the Project budget, which was subsequently granted.

From July to September 2013, NPWJ and KADEM had a number of meetings to assess the overall impact of the Project and to ensure that its closure was contributing to consolidating previous results and strengthening its positive impact in Tunisia. To that end, in the last two quarters, Project Partners decided to focus mostly on individuals who had participated in previous initiatives since the commencement of the Project, to provide follow-up and ongoing mentoring. It was not always possible to go back to the same location where activities had been held, but NPWJ and KADEM invited the focal points from other regions identified throughout the Project to participate in various initiatives in Tunis. In this way, Project Partners facilitated contact between people working on TJ throughout the country, reinforcing their capacity to cooperate in the future on particular initiatives. Through this approach, NPWJ and KADEM continued to increase and broaden the substantive knowledge of participants on TJ issues, while consolidating previous results and long term sustainability of the Project. While this approach differs slightly from the approach originally envisaged, the Project Partners considered this to be the most effective and efficient approach to achieve the desired results.

From October to December 2013, Project Partners drafted this narrative report, reflecting the impact assessment conducted in the previous months. They also prepared the final financial
5. Problems or challenges in implementing the Project

Throughout the entirety of the Project, there were no major problems or challenges in implementing the Project. One obstacle was the competition among local NGOs, particularly in the Project’s initial stages, but through various activities, these relations were improved. In that context, NPWJ initially took a low profile in the implementation of Project activities, as interlocutors became used to transitional justice concepts and to the role of foreigners in supporting the transition. By the Fifth Quarter, i.e. July-September 2012, this low profile role was no longer required and NPWJ took on a more visible role.

Project Partners continued consolidating in Tunisia and abroad both KADEM and NPWJ’s leading role in bringing Tunisian civil society together on international and transitional justice. This work, together with other efforts by Project Partners to render the environment with local NGOs less competitive, produced positive results. The relationships with a number of local NGOs working on transitional justice-related activities became more open and collaborative. After the Commission for the National Dialogue concluded its work, the various civil society representatives returned to their position in their respective organisations with a renewed sense of collaboration with other civil society members and the positive benefits this can have.

NPWJ and KADEM used the results of the Baseline Assessment to adjust the initial activities implemented under the Project and to measure progress and changes in attitudes of participants in the Project activities. Project Partners also consulted regularly with key members of the TGTJ, other NGOs working on transitional justice and other governmental partners, including the HRTJ Ministry, UNDP and OHCHR, to have information on the activities implemented by others on TJ-related areas and their results. In this way, NPWJ and KADEM were able to obtain information on the status of TJ in the country and avoid duplication with others working on these issues. They also developed and distributed evaluation forms during the activities to measure their impact, monitor their capacity to achieve the project objectives and adjust future activities to enhance their positive impact. As such, NPWJ and KADEM found an effective way to monitor and adjust Project activities as required to ensure the Project was successful and met its objectives.

6. Sustainability and multiplier effects

NPWJ and KADEM worked throughout the Project to ensure sustainability of its impact and results and that the Project would have multiplier effects. This includes the following:

- Policy sustainability via advocacy with policy- and decision-makers, promoting State-civil society engagement and providing transitional justice tools;
- Institutional sustainability via civil society, victims’ groups and State institutions; and
- Financial sustainability via dissemination of information regarding the local and international donor community.

Throughout the Project, NPWJ and KADEM implemented a working methodology to ensure long-term sustainability of its results, particularly by engaging Tunisian civil society in the design of activities and developing and strengthening a network of civil society actors who are interested in and informed on transitional justice. A positive outcome from this approach was the establishment and the success of the TGTJ. Members of the TGTJ will continue sharing a
common and high-quality vision and expertise on transitional justice with others also after the conclusion of the Project. The TGTJ is therefore an important vehicle through which NPWJ and KADEM have consolidated the results of individual activities and the sustainability of the overall impact of the Project in the long-term.

The creation of the Transitional Justice Academy, which is a stable framework where capacity-building activities on TJ can continue to be conducted after the Project’s conclusion, contributed substantially to consolidating the Project’s results by leaving behind a positive legacy that local actors can continue using and developing. It also strengthened the impact of the Project as the creation of this facility guaranteed a minimum standard in the level of courses and the development of a comprehensive program, composed of training seminars, advanced courses and follow-up seminars. These features enhanced the potential positive impact of each individual course by ensuring greater coordination among activities, continuity over time and the possibility to create specific courses targeting various groups. Project Partners also held a number of regional events under the Academy, which enhanced cooperation and the exchange of experiences on transitional justice not only in Tunisia but also in the MENA region. As a result, the Academy maximised the impact of individual initiatives, consolidating and multiplying the Project’s effects beyond Tunisia.

By enhancing avenues for engagement between civil society and policy- and decision-makers, Project Partners developed a group of policy- and decision-makers who are receptive to the views and input of civil society and a group of civil society representatives who are receptive to working with the authorities. Both of these attitudes enhance the Project’s multiplier effects for transitional justice and a range of other issues, including human rights in general. In addition, in the last months of Project implementation, NPWJ and KADEM adopted those measures that were necessary to ensure its effective completion, including initiatives to consolidate long-term sustainability and multiplier effects of the Project.

Now the Project has concluded, this final report will be distributed throughout KADEM and NPWJ’s contact network, including local, regional and international civil society, policy-makers, media and other stakeholders. The purpose is to share experiences regarding transitional justice and to enhance the fight against impunity. Materials produced throughout the Project’s activities are easily accessible and will be used by Project Partners and participants in the future, which is also designed to support the Project’s multiplier effect. From now, the Project Partners will engage in on-going contact with Project participants to consolidate the Project’s results. Follow-up actions include information-sharing, including recommendations of how the Project’s outcomes can be used for on-going advocacy, and receiving information and recommendations regarding transitional justice in Tunisia for dissemination among and advocacy with policy- and decision-makers abroad.

7. Conclusion

As evidenced throughout this Report, the Project was very successful as it not only achieved the objectives for which it was conceived, but it also had a stronger positive impact in contributing substantially to advance the overall Tunisian democratic transition through transitional justice. With the end of former President Ben Ali’s regime in January 2011, Tunisia is trying to build an open, democratic political system where citizens can play a role in decisions affecting their lives and hold their government accountable. In this context, NPWJ and KADEM contributed to restoring a relationship of trust and cooperation between civil society, including victims and affected communities, and the State on issues of transitional justice.

Tunisia cannot be presented as a success story yet, as its transitional process has yet to conclude and its results will be influenced by a number of factors and their interplay along the road ahead.
Nonetheless, it is well-placed to consolidate its hard-won democratic values. Tunisia has a number of challenges ahead, but particularly if compared with some other Arab Spring countries, it is proceeding on a positive path. The emphasis and efforts placed by Project Partners to put transitional justice on the agenda of State institutions and civil society from a very early stage of the Tunisian transition contributed to making this topic a priority in Tunisia. The support provided to civil society, victims and the general public to engage them in shaping transitional justice mechanisms furthered their participation in the process. These factors created a positive environment for transitional justice to provide accountability for the violations of the past and redress to victims and survivors, which would be the cornerstone of a new democratic Tunisia.

*NPWJ and Kadem with the ICC Prosecutor, Fatou Bensouda and ICC OTP staff*
Annex I – List of activities

August 2011- February 2013: NPWJ and KADEM conducted a baseline mapping exercise of the situation with respect to the capacity of the target groups at the project’s commencement and prepared a report summarising its findings.

August 2011-present: Among other documents, NPWJ and KADEM prepared the TJ Options and Objectives, the Archive of Materials, the Paper on TJ Basic Assumptions, the Baseline Assessment Report, the Publication on TJ in Tunisia and the Publication on the Preparatory Process to TJ.

13 September 2011: Meetings with key actors on An Initiative of Transitional Justice, Truth and Reconciliation and to present it to a broader public (Tunis).

1 October 2011: Meeting with a small group of Tunisian judges on the Kenyan experience in implementing a vetting process (Tunis).

10 December 2011: Consultation with victims on Transitional Justice (Thala).

13-14 December 2011: Regional Conference on Transitional Justice: From a Civil Initiative to a Political Commitment and launch of the Transitional Justice Academy (Tunis).

20 and 27 December 2011: Two meetings with the Association pour une Police Citoyenne (Tunis).

31 January - 4 February 2012: Training of Trainers on transitional justice (Tunis).

30 January 2012: Meeting with lawyers on Transitional Justice in the premises of the Bar Association (Tunis).

6 March 2012: Follow-up workshop on Transitional Justice for participants who had already participated in activities under the Transitional Justice Academy (Tunis).

7-9 March 2012: Public consultation with national and foreign experts on Transitional Justice: for a Participatory and Consultative Process (Tunis).


22-26 March 2012: Provided technical assistance on Report Drafting to the National Fact-Finding Commissions to Investigate Abuses.

April-November 2012: Provided technical support to the national dialogue launched by the Ministry of Human Rights and Transitional Justice also through the participation in the Commission for the National Dialogue created by the Ministry (Tunis).

11-13 April 2012: Provided technical assistance on Communication to the National Fact-Finding Commissions to Investigate Abuses.

25 April 2012: Consultation with victims on Transitional Justice (Tozeur).

26-27 April 2012: Training course for victims on Transitional Justice (Tozeur).

25-28 September 2012: Initiative on Implementation of international legal instruments supporting human rights and transitional justice in Tunisia: The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Celebrating the 10th ICC Anniversary (Tunis), including:

- 25-26 September 2012: Training course;
- 26 September 2012: Meeting with local and foreign civil society;
• 27 September 2012: Meeting with lawyers and the President of the Tunisian Bar Association;

• 27 September 2012: Meeting with students and the Dean of the University of Juridical, Political and Social Science; and

• 28 September 2012: Meeting with and judges and the President of the Observatory on the Independence of Justice.


21-22 November 2012: Training of media representatives on Transitional Justice (Keiruan).

21 December 2012: Consultation with victims on Common Platforms and Networks to Enhance the Role of Victims in Transitional Justice (Tunis).

7-8 February 2013: Training of youth on Transitional Justice (Bizerte).

1-3 March 2013: Capacity-building activities on trial monitoring for a group of Libyan lawyers.


22 March 2013: Consultation with the public on the Contribution of the Investigative Commissions in Unveiling Truth.

28 March 2013: Consultation with lawyers on Transitional Justice (Sfax).

29-30 March 2013: Training with lawyers on Transitional Justice (Sfax).

30 March 2013: Consultative meeting with youth on Transitional Justice (Tozeur).

6 May 2013: Consultation on the Draft Legislation on Transitional Justice (Tunis).

May 2013: Meeting between the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and high-level judges and prosecutors (Tunis).

12-13 June 2013: Training seminar with Tunisian and Libyan media representatives on Transitional Justice and the ICC (Tunis).

20 June 2013: Consultation on Transitional and International Justice in the Arab region (Tunis).

20-23 September 2013: Specialised training seminar on Documentation of Human Rights Violations and Crimes under International Law (Hammamet).
Annex II – Table of participants engaged through the Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Participants reached</th>
<th>Number of participants expected to be reached in the grant award</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activity 1: Development of Tunisia-specific materials on TJ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document outlining options for TJ approaches and objectives</td>
<td>1,806 participants received different packages of materials in electronic or paper format</td>
<td>1,000 participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 2: Technical support, training, mentoring and capacity-building</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meetings with key actors on transitional justice to strategies on An Initiative of Transitional Justice, Truth and Reconciliation and to present it to a broader public (Tunis) 13 September 2011</td>
<td>16 participants in the morning event and 37 in the afternoon</td>
<td>40 civil society participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction to TJ 25-26 September 2012</td>
<td>110 participants in the Opening Ceremony and 28 participants in the training course</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Conference on “Transitional Justice: From a Civil Initiative to a Political Commitment” and launch of the Transitional Justice Academy (Tunis) 13-14 December 2011</td>
<td>73 participants</td>
<td>Additional activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training of Trainers on transitional justice (Tunis). 31 January-4 February 2012</td>
<td>19 Tunisian experts</td>
<td>10 civil society participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follow-up workshop on transitional justice for participants who had already participated in activities under the Transitional Justice Academy (Tunis) 6 March 2012</td>
<td>42 participants</td>
<td>Additional activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training seminar on transitional justice for members of the Constituent Assembly and political parties and representatives of the Ministry of Human Rights and Transitional Justice (Tunis) 12-13 March 2012</td>
<td>27 participants</td>
<td>Additional activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialised training seminar for victims groups (Tozeur) 26-27 April 2012</td>
<td>28 victims, representatives of victims and victims’ families</td>
<td>20 representatives of victims’ groups trained in transitional justice principles and approaches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity Description</td>
<td>Participants/Trainers</td>
<td>Additional Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Training of victims on</strong> “Advocacy and Mobilisation Techniques for a Victims Strategy on Transitional Justice” (El Kef) 14-16 March 2013</td>
<td>16 people from various victims’ groups and different governorates throughout the country</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialised workshop on the “Transitional Justice Draft Legislation (Tunis) 22-23 October 2012</td>
<td>22 key members of the TGTJ and Tunisian experts on transitional justice</td>
<td>Additional activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training of the media on the “Media and Transitional Justice” (Keruan) 21-22 November 2012</td>
<td>24 media professionals</td>
<td>40 members of the media and others who regularly use social media trained in transitional justice principles and approaches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media seminar with Tunisian and Libyan media representatives on Transitional Justice and the ICC (Tunis) 12-13 June 2013</td>
<td>20 media professionals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training course with youth on transitional justice (Bizerte) 7-8 February 2013</td>
<td>17 participant members of civil society organisations and human rights activists.</td>
<td>Additional activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity building activities on trial monitoring for a group of Libyan lawyers 1-3 March 2013</td>
<td>3 lawyers</td>
<td>Additional activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training seminar with lawyers on transitional justice (Sfax) 29-30 March 2013</td>
<td>22 participants</td>
<td>Additional activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting between the Prosecutor of the ICC and high-level judges and prosecutors in cooperation with the Tunisian Ministry of Justice and with the participation of the President of the Tunisian Bar Association (Tunis) May 2013</td>
<td>80 participants</td>
<td>Additional activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialised training seminar on documentation of human rights violations and crimes under international law held (Hammamet) 20-23 September 2013</td>
<td>19 people who already had experience in transitional justice and documenting human rights violations, including judges, legal professionals, representatives of civil society and victims organisations</td>
<td>25 representatives of civil society trained in principles and methods of conflict mapping and documenting crimes under international law and human rights violations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL Activity 2</strong></td>
<td><strong>566</strong></td>
<td><strong>135</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Activity 3: Consultations with victims, affected communities and the general public**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public consultation with national and foreign experts on transitional justice on “Transitional Justice: for a Participatory and Consultative Process” (Tunis) 7-9 March 2012</td>
<td>130 participants</td>
<td>Overall, 400 members of the public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation with the public on “Contribution of the Investigative Commissions in Unveiling Truth” (Tunis) 22 March 2013</td>
<td>92 participants, including members of former and current Commissions, members of the National Constituent Assembly, government officials, members of the judiciary and civil society representatives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation with lawyers (Sfax) 28 March 2013</td>
<td>35 lawyers</td>
<td>Additional activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation to discuss the Draft Legislation (Tunis) 6 May 2013</td>
<td>120 participants participated including members of the Constituent Assembly, politicians, judges, legal professionals, academics, representatives of governmental organisations and civil society</td>
<td>Additional activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference on “Transitional and International Justice in the Arab region” (Tunis) 20 June 2013</td>
<td>117 participants</td>
<td>Additional activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation with victims (Thala) 10 December 2011</td>
<td>30 victims, representatives of victims and victims’ groups</td>
<td>Overall, 80 victims and other members of affected communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation with victims on transitional justice (Tozeur) 25 April 2012</td>
<td>40 victims, representatives of victims and victims’ groups</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation with victims on “Common Platform and Network to enhance the role of victims in Transitional Justice” (Tunis) 21 December 2012</td>
<td>60 victims, representatives of victims and victims’ groups</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL Activity 3</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>480</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Activity 4: Advocacy on transitional justice in Tunisia**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meeting with Tunisian judges to discuss the Kenyan experience in implementing a vetting process 1 October 2011</td>
<td>10 participants</td>
<td>The grant award did not indicate the number of people to reach through consultative meetings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Two meetings with the Association pour une Police Citoyenne**  
20 and 27 December 2011 | 4 participants | The grant award did not indicate the number of people to reach through consultative meetings |
|---|---|---|
| **Meeting with lawyers in the premises of the Bar Association (Tunis)**  
30 January 2012 | 35 participants | The grant award did not indicate the number of people to reach through consultative meetings |
| **Meeting with local and foreign civil society (Tunis)**  
26 September 2012 | 18 participants | The grant award did not indicate the number of people to reach through consultative meetings |
| **Meeting with lawyers and the President of the Tunisian Bar Association (Tunis)**  
27 September 2012 | 35 participants | The grant award did not indicate the number of people to reach through consultative meetings |
| **Meeting with students and the Dean of the University of Juridical, Political and Social Science (Tunis)**  
27 September 2012 | 26 participants | The grant award did not contain an indication of the number of people to reach through consultative meetings |
| **Meeting with judges and the President of the Observatory on the Independence of Justice (Tunis)**  
28 September 2012 | 12 participants | The grant award did not indicate the number of people to reach through consultative meetings |
| **Consultative meeting with youth (Tozeur)**  
30 March 2013 | 28 participants | The grant award did not indicate the number of people to reach through consultative meetings |
| **Advocacy meetings with policy- and decision-makers engaged through the various other activities**\(^\text{39}\) | 45 participants | The grant award did not indicate the number of people to reach through consultative meetings |
| **TOTAL Activity 4** | **213** | The grant award did not indicate the number of people to reach through consultative meetings |

**Baseline Assessment**

| **Survey administered throughout the country** | **403 Respondents** | The grant award did not indicate the number of people to reach through the Baseline Assessment |
| **Total Baseline Assessment** | **403** | The grant award did not indicate the number of people to reach through the Baseline Assessment |
| **TOTAL** | **1,806** | **615** |

\(^{39}\) The advocacy meetings with policy- and decision-makers took place in the margins of the other Project activities and engaged a small number of the same participants. In order to avoid double-counting, the 45 policy- and decision-makers that participated in these meetings are not added to the total of activity 4 nor to the overall total.
Annex III – Framework indicators on the participants engaged through the Project

Participants broken out by permanent city of residence:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beja</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben Gardane</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bizerte</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djerba</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douz</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Kef</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabes</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gafsa</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gbeli</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grombalia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jendouba</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kairouan</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasserine</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kebil</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahdia</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medenine</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menzel Bourguiba</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menzel Bouzelfa</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monastir</td>
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Please note that the overall number of participants according to Annex I is higher than the overall number of participants broken out by city of residence, since that information could not always be collected.