



THEMATIC RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE NGOs FORUM PRECEDING
THE
83RD ORDINARY SESSION OF THE AFRICAN COMMISSION ON
HUMAN AND PEOPLES' RIGHTS
28TH – 30TH APRIL, 2025

TRES/001/04/25: RESOLUTION ON THE SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
DEFENDERS IN AFRICA

We, the participants at the Forum on the Participation of NGOs in the 83rd Ordinary Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights held in Banjul, The Gambia 28th - 30th April 2025 resolve as follows:

Considering the Constitutive Act of the African Union adopted in Lomé on the 11th July 2000 and in particular its Articles 3(g)(h) and 4(m), on the promotion and the protection of human and peoples' rights, and on the respect for democratic principles and human rights, respectively;

Recalling the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights promotes the values and principles of democracy, good governance and human rights;

Recalling the African Commission Guidelines on Freedom of Association and Assembly in Africa (2017) that provide detailed standards for the protection of human rights defenders so that they can organise and express themselves freely;

Further recalling its Resolution ACHPR/Res.69 (XXXV) 04 on the protection of Human Rights Defenders in Africa, adopted at the 35th Ordinary Session held from 21 May to 4 June 2004 in Banjul, The Gambia;

Recognizing the important role of civil society organizations in general and human rights defenders in particular, in the promotion and protection of human rights in Africa, including efforts to document allegations of torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and ensuring reparation and rehabilitation for survivors;

Concerned about the arbitrary arrests and enforced disappearances of political opponents, human rights defenders and journalists in Burundi.

Worried about the summary executions, violation of the right to physical integrity and threats against lawyers and human rights defenders in the east of the Democratic Republic of Congo;

Recalling the African Commission Resolution ACHPR/Res. 69 (XXXV) of 4 June 2004 on the Protection of Human Rights Defenders In Africa, appointing a Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders in Africa with the mandate to develop and recommend effective strategies to better protect human rights defenders on the continent;

Further recalling the African Commission Resolution ACHPR/Res.376 (LX) 2017 that detailed the grave threats faced by human rights defenders, including arbitrary arrest, torture, and reprisals, and called on Member States to adopt enabling legislation and to refrain from using anti-terrorism measures to restrict human rights defenders' rights;

Recalling the African Commission Resolution ACHPR/Res. 432 (LXV) of 10 November 2019 on the Drafting of an African Declaration on the Promotion of the Role of Human Rights Defenders and their Protection in Africa, entrusting the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders and Focal Point on Reprisals in Africa to draft it adopting an inclusive approach with the support of State and non-State actors ;

Recognizing the fundamental role played by civil society organisations and human rights defenders in the promotion and protection of human rights in Africa;

Concerned by the recent alarming escalation of attacks against human rights defenders throughout the continent by both State and non-State actors, including killings, acts of torture and degrading treatment, arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances, judicial harassment, threats and intimidations;

Considering the African Commission Resolution ACHPR /Res.245 (LIV) 2013 and **recognising** that women human rights defenders in Africa continue to face heightened risks of persecution because of their gender;

Worried about the global shrinking space for civil society and human rights defenders throughout the continent, including threats to the rights to freedom of association, peaceful assembly and expression;

Gravely concerned by the increased use of restrictive laws to limit the legitimate work of human rights defenders and civil society organisations.

The NGO Forum call on the ACHPR to adopt an urgent resolution to:

- Adopt and implement an African Declaration on the Promotion of the Role of Human Rights Defenders and their Protection in Africa;
- Urge Member States to immediately and unconditionally release all human rights defenders arbitrarily detained solely for exercising their legitimate human rights activities, to put an end to all acts of harassment - including at judicial level - against all human rights defenders, and to ensure in all circumstances that they are able to carry out their legitimate activities without hindrance or fear of reprisals;
- **Firmly** condemn human rights violations perpetrated against human rights defenders, activists, journalists and lawyers, in the provinces of North and South Kivu in the Democratic Republic of Congo;
- **Call on** the Burundian government to release journalist Aline Sandra Muhoza immediately and unconditionally, and to put an end to the harassment of journalists, opponents and human rights defenders;
- **Call on** all states to provide special protection for human rights defenders, journalists and lawyers against reprisals in conflict affected countries;
- **Disseminate** training tools and online resources on the fundamental concepts of physical and digital security for HRDs;
- **Urge** governments of Member States to take effective measures to provide human rights defenders with an environment conducive to their legitimate and peaceful work and activities in defence of human rights without fear of reprisals;
- **Encourage** Member States to adopt and ensure the effective implementation of laws and other texts guaranteeing the opening up of civic space, the protection of human rights defenders and journalists, freedom of the press, of expression, of association and of peaceful assembly and demonstration;
- **Encourage** Member States to refrain from enacting and to revoke laws that directly or indirectly restrict freedom of association, expression and peaceful assembly and facilitate repression of human rights defenders;
- **Call upon** Member States to guarantee the rights to freedom of expression, association, and assembly, and to create an enabling environment for civil society organisations, media, and opposition political parties to participate actively and meaningfully in the electoral processes;

- **Express its commitment** to assisting the governments and civil society organisations on the continent in promoting and protecting human rights, democracy, and the rule of law.

Done at Banjul, April 30th 2025

The Forum

TRES/002/04/25: RESOLUTION ON SUPPORTING CITIZEN ELECTION OBSERVERS

AND STRENGTHENING ELECTORAL INTEGRITY IN AFRICA

We, the participants at the Forum on the Participation of NGOs in the 83rd Ordinary Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights held in Banjul, The Gambia 28th - 30th April 2025 resolve as follows:

NOTING that the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights confers citizens the right to participate freely in the affairs of government, either directly or through freely chosen representatives in accordance with the provisions of the law;

INSPIRED by the African Charter on Democracy, Elections, and Governance, which underscores the significance of African States' adherence to universal democratic values, respect for human rights, and the promotion of regular, free, and fair elections that institutionalise legitimate governance and facilitate democratic change;

CONCERNED by the resurgence of unconstitutional changes of government (UCG) and military coups, undermining electoral democracy and contributing to insecurity, conflict, and developmental stagnation across Africa;

FURTHER CONCERNED by continental trends on decreased voter turnout during general elections, shrinking civic space during electoral campaign periods and the violation of various human and peoples' rights prior to, during and in the aftermath of elections;

COGNIZANT of the growing lack of trust in Election Management Bodies (EMBs) due to non-consultative appointment processes and weak transparency, both of which undermine public confidence in the electoral process;

ALARMED by the limited attention to political financing issues on the African continent, which has raised concerns about the influence of illicit funds in electoral processes;

CONCERNED by the rise of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and other emerging technologies in election management without adequate legal frameworks, and the potential for these technologies to increase public mistrust and erode electoral integrity if deployed improperly or used to spread misinformation and disinformation during elections;

APPRECIATING the crucial role played by citizen observers in providing oversight and accountability in electoral processes through election observation and monitoring across the continent;

FURTHER REAFFIRMING our belief and recognition that electoral democracy and rule of law cannot be consolidated on the African continent without the cultivation of an open and

safe civic space that facilitates citizen participation, either individually or through civic organisations and political groupings;

THE NGOs FORUM call upon the African Commission to adopt a resolution in which it:

1. Consider establishing a special mechanism on electoral integrity in Africa which, through a rights-based approach, collaborates with citizen electoral observer groups to ensure that recommendations from electoral observer missions are collated, analysed, widely disseminated and their implementation monitored in order to improve electoral integrity from one electoral cycle to the next.
2. Ensure that its study on artificial intelligence and emerging technologies addresses the issue of technology in electoral processes and ensures that standards are established to safeguard electoral integrity and the related citizens' rights to public participation.
3. Support rights-based trainings of judicial officers and the personnel of Electoral Management Bodies on the use of technology in elections.
4. Support the establishment of multi-stakeholder national mechanisms for effective and responsive engagement of stakeholders in the implementation and monitoring of observation recommendations.

Requests all member states to :

1. Universally ratify, domesticate and implement the African Charter on Democracy, Elections, and Governance as a shared values instrument that demonstrates their collective commitment to electoral integrity and democratic governance.
2. Strengthen the independence of Election Management Bodies and Political Party Regulators by guaranteeing transparency in the appointment of officials that manage them, ensuring security of tenure, and providing adequate funding for their functions.
3. Universally ratify, domesticate and implement the African Union Convention on Cybersecurity and Personal Data Protection, and to engage with stakeholders to develop further legal frameworks and guidelines which ensure that the use of artificial intelligence and other emerging technologies in electoral processes, serve to enhance rather than undermine electoral integrity.
4. Embrace and legislate for a more open civic space including in the digital sphere, and expunge restrictive laws that hinder freedom of assembly, association, and expression, which are critical to robust political participation.

5. Reform the laws and policies governing election observation to ensure that the accreditation processes for citizen electoral observers are not unduly burdensome, expensive, or restrictive but instead foster inclusivity and bolster the integrity of electoral processes through civilian oversight.
6. Strengthen their judiciaries by providing adequate funding, resources, and guarantees of independence, especially in adjudicating electoral disputes.
7. Enact and strengthen the legal and institutional frameworks that regulate the financing of political parties and candidates for election campaigns.

Done at Banjul, April 30th 2025
The Forum

TRES/003/04/25: RESOLUTION ON AFRICA'S REPARATIONS AGENDA AND THE
HUMAN RIGHTS OF AFRICANS IN THE DIASPORA AND PEOPLE OF AFRICAN
DESCENT WORLDWIDE

We, the participants at the Forum on the Participation of NGOs in the 83rd Ordinary Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights held in Banjul, The Gambia 28th - 30th April 2025 resolve as follows:

Recalling the Resolution on Africa's Reparations Agenda and The Human Rights of Africans In the Diaspora and People of African Descent Worldwide - ACHPR/Res.543 (LXXIII) 2022.

Recalling the CONCEPT NOTE ON THE AFRICAN UNION THEME OF THE YEAR FOR 2025 Theme: "Justice for Africans and People of African Descent Through Reparations", including its roadmap.

Recalling the Accra Proclamation on Reparations as a landmark declaration by African states, civil society, and global allies reaffirming the urgent need for comprehensive reparatory justice for historical and ongoing harms caused by transatlantic enslavement, colonialism, apartheid, and neo-colonial exploitation.

Recalling also the Accra Proclamation's recommendation for the establishment of reparation mechanisms such as a Global Reparations Fund; the Office of AU Special Envoy on Reparations for Africans; transcontinental partnership framework between the AU, CARICOM, Latin American states, and the African diaspora in Europe and all other regions in the world, including, where appropriate, relevant CSOs; and a Committee of Experts on Reparations for the purpose of developing a Common African Policy on Reparations.

Reaffirming the **Durban Declaration and Programme of Action** as a comprehensive international framework to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance. It acknowledges the transatlantic trade as a crime against humanity, affirms the right to remedies for victims of racism, and calls for measures to address systemic discrimination, including through education, legal reforms, and development initiatives. The DDPA also emphasizes the importance of recognizing the historical and contemporary impacts of slavery, colonialism, and apartheid, and promotes international cooperation to achieve racial justice and equality.

Emphasizing that 2026 marks the 25th anniversary of the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Program of Action; and that any initiative that seeks to undermine the DDPA is also undermining reparations for Africans and people of African Descent.

Recalling the UN Human Rights Council resolutions on the promotion and protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of Africans and people of African descent including against excessive use of force and other human rights violations by law enforcement, as well as the High Commissioner for Human Rights “Four-point Agenda towards Transformative Change for Racial Justice and Equality”. Acknowledging the significance of the first **International Decade for People of African Descent** (2015 – 2024) in advancing recognition, justice and development of people of African descent worldwide; as well as the significance of the declaration of a **Second Decade for people of African Descent** by the UN General Assembly on 17 December 2024 an opportunity to take concrete actions to confront the legacies of enslavement and colonialism, deliver reparatory justice, and secure the full human rights and freedoms of people of African descent worldwide.

Taking note of the ongoing efforts by the Working Group of Experts for People of African Descent and CERD on the issue of reparations as well as the **UN Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism** 2019 report A/74/321 on reparations which focuses on the legacy of transatlantic slavery, colonialism, and their lasting impact on people of African descent. The Special Rapporteur underscores that these historical injustices have produced enduring structural racial inequalities worldwide.

The report calls for reparative justice, including formal acknowledgment, apologies, reparations, and institutional reforms. Expressing concern that Africans and people of African descent continue to suffer systemic racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and other violations of their human rights including in law enforcement. Recognizing that poverty, underdevelopment, marginalization, social exclusion and economic disparities are closely associated with racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and contribute to the persistence of racist attitudes and practices, which in turn generate more poverty.

Affirming that accountability and redress for legacies of the past including enslavement, the trade and trafficking of enslaved Africans, colonialism and racial segregation is integral to combating systemic racism and to the advancement of the human rights of Africans and people of African descent as the descendants of enslaved Africans in the diaspora.

Recognizing that reparations are not understood in the same way across the African continent and in the diaspora, and recognizing the complex intersections and realities that lead to different interpretations in different geographies, which should lead each nation to make its own efforts to have its reckoning and address its obligations in relation to reparations for slavery and colonialism.

Recognizing the core role of strengthening connections between Africa and its diaspora to

broaden the multiple community-based reflections on reparatory justice and advance the discussion on its implementation globally.

The Commission:

1. Issues a global call to all States within the African Union and beyond to implement the following measures as pillars and stepping stones towards a comprehensive locally-based reparatory justice agenda:

- Effectively and concretely implement the Second Decade for People of African Descent
- Increase their efforts to implement the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and DDPA as a form of reparations.
- Implement migration policies centering human rights and non-discrimination
- Full implementation of all the recommendations published by United Nations special procedure mechanisms concerning the human rights situation of Africans in the diaspora and people of African descent worldwide, including the International Independent Expert Mechanism to Advance Racial Justice and Equality in Law Enforcement.
- Take the necessary measures to increase the political participation of Africans and people of African descent in their territories until they reach a representative proportion of the population.
- Take the necessary measures to guarantee Haiti and Haitians' right to global reparations including the financial resources captured by formal colonial powers, taking ownership of their territory, full control of their resources, and exercising their right to self-determination to enjoy their lives in their home.

2. Makes a specific call to African states to commit to pushing in all multilateral spaces the cause of reparations for historical injustices and its present-day consequences for Africans and People of African Descent, including the descendants of enslaved Africans in the diaspora.

3. Reinforces its collaboration with the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent and other United Nations special procedure mechanisms concerning the human rights situation of Africans in the diaspora and people of African descent worldwide in the framework of the Addis Ababa Road Map.

4. Organize a mission to assess the 2000 Algiers resolution on Mauritania, taking into account the recommendations of the various UN instruments on "Humanitarian

Response” and in particular those of the 126th session of the Human Rights Committee of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the concluding observations of the 25th session of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances in September 2023 in Geneva.

We Call upon members States to:

- **Implement Decision 884** which requested, inter alia, the Commission to submit a report to the Executive Council for its approval, based on its assessment of the financial, legal, and structural implications of the implementation of the Accra Proclamation on Reparation mechanisms -- which is core to remedying the ongoing and increased human rights violations by the neocolonial structures that persist on the continent and the diaspora.
- **Take measures** to eliminate barriers to acquisition of citizenship and identity documentation by Africans in the diaspora.
- **Adopt national laws** that incorporate the principle of restorative justice in relation to historical prejudices (slavery, colonization, apartheid).
- **Support cultural and heritage enhancement programs**, in particular museums of memory, places of resistance and oral archives.

Done at Banjul, April 30th 2025
The Forum

TRES/004/04/25: RESOLUTION ON THE URGENT NEED FOR LEGAL REFORMS TO
ADDRESS THE ENDURING CRIMINALISATION OF VULNERABLE POPULATIONS
THROUGH COLONIAL-ERA LAWS IN AFRICA

We, the participants at the Forum on the Participation of NGOs in the 83rd Ordinary Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights held in Banjul, The Gambia 28th - 30th April 2025 resolve as follows:

Recalling the provisions of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, particularly Articles 2, 3, 4, 5, and 19, which guarantee equality before the law, the right to dignity, and freedom from discrimination;

Recognizing that many African states continue to enforce colonial-era laws—rooted in racial, gendered, and moral hierarchies—that were imposed during European colonization and used as tools of control and repression;

Alarmed that these laws remain intact and are actively enforced, resulting in the systemic criminalization, policing, and social exclusion of vulnerable populations;

Concerned that the continued enforcement of these laws perpetuates structural violence and violates the human rights of groups that were historically marginalized under colonial rule and remain so today;

Deeply Disturbed by the targeting of the following groups through colonial-era and derivative laws:

- **Sex workers**, who face arrest, harassment, and violence under morality laws originating in colonial codes;
- **Street vendors, informal traders, and the unhoused**, disproportionately affected by vagrancy, loitering, and public nuisance laws used to control labour and movement during colonization;
- **People who use drugs**, criminalized under inherited drug policies rather than supported with public health interventions;
- **Women**, particularly those challenging patriarchal norms, who face limitations under colonial-influenced personal status, property, and morality laws;
- **Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ+) persons**, through laws criminalizing same-sex relationships and non-normative gender expression
- **Persons with mental illness and psychosocial disabilities**, who are subjected to outdated institutional laws and treatment regimes;
- **Youth and urban poor**, often profiled and brutalized under broad "public order" or "anti-social behavior" laws with colonial origins;

Acknowledging the link between decriminalization and reparative justice, and the urgent need to address the historical and ongoing harm inflicted by these laws;

Noting that the African Commission has previously called for the review of laws that violate the rights of women, LGBTQ+ people, and persons with disabilities (including Resolutions 275, 439, and 470), but that broader legal decolonization remains an unmet imperative;

The NGO Forum call the African Commission to adopt an urgent resolution to:

1. **Recognize** the continued criminalization of vulnerable populations through colonial-era laws as a legacy of historical injustice and a violation of the African Charter;
2. **Call upon all African Union Member States to:**
 - o Conduct comprehensive legal audits to identify and repeal colonial-era laws that criminalize and exclude marginalized groups;
 - o Enact progressive and rights-based legislation that affirms the dignity, agency, and equality of all persons;
 - o Ensure that legal reform processes are inclusive of civil society, affected communities, and historically marginalized groups;
3. **Affirm that** decriminalization is a necessary act of reparations, and that legal transformation must be recognized as a form of structural redress;
4. **Encourage** the African Union and its organs to support Member States in developing national and regional strategies for the decolonization of legal systems;
5. **Mandate** the African Commission's Working Groups and Special Rapporteurs to monitor and report on progress toward legal reform in line with this resolution, and to provide technical support to states and civil society;
6. **Establish** a thematic focus on legal decolonization and reparative justice in future sessions of the African Commission and its NGO Forum;
7. **Support** the voices of communities and movements advocating for the repeal of repressive laws and for the reimagining of justice systems grounded in African values of dignity, equity, and liberation.
8. **Encourages civil society organisations to:**
 - Strengthen regional solidarity movements for decriminalization;
 - Document and report human rights violations arising from colonial-era laws

- to national, regional, and international human rights bodies;
- Develop and promote strategic litigation and policy advocacy to challenge repressive laws and practices.

Done at Banjul, April 30th 2025
The Forum

TRES/005/04/25: RESOLUTION ON TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND ITS
IMPACT ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN AFRICA

We, the participants at the Forum on the Participation of NGOs in the 83rd Ordinary Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights held in Banjul, The Gambia 28th - 30th April 2025 resolve as follows:

Acknowledging that peace, security, and development are inalienable human rights, and like other human rights, they are universal, indivisible, interdependent, and interconnected, and recognizing that their realization is a shared concern of peoples and individuals and the primary responsibility of their states;

Affirming that transnational organized crimes, including human trafficking, trafficking in natural resources and wildlife, drug smuggling, medical product trafficking, and the illegal trade in heavy and light weapons, constitute a major obstacle to the aspirations and agendas of the African continent for 2063; they fuel conflicts, provide significant and sustainable funding and logistical support for armed and terrorist groups, and weaken state institutions, crippling their law enforcement capabilities and sovereignty;

Considering the purposes and principles of the United Nations and the African Union, as well as international and African instruments that directly and indirectly call for the realization of human rights through respect, protection, and fulfilment, which entail, among other things, combating transnational organized crime;

Guided by United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Articles 5, 6, 8, and 23 on criminalizing participation in an organized criminal group, money laundering, and obstruction of justice respectively, while also taking into

account its three complementary protocols: the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air; and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components, and Ammunition;

Recalling Article 23 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, which guarantees the right to peace and security at both national and international levels, and Article 45, which empowers the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights to promote and protect human and peoples' rights in Africa in times of peace, war, and conflict; including protection from transnational organized crime, while noting that there is no binding African instrument to combat this crime;

Therefore, the NGO Forum call on the African Commission to adopt a resolution for the establishment of a Working Group/Sub-Committee on Transnational Organized Crime in Africa, with a mandate to enhance the fight against transnational organized crime in Africa through the following:

1. Proposing to the African Commission the drafting of an African convention to combat transnational organized crime in the continent that addresses organized crime within the African contexts.
2. Providing normative frameworks, guidelines, and instructions that are tailored to the specific context of Africa, serving as a reference for combating and eradicating transnational organized crime.
3. Strengthening cooperation between the NGO Forum and the ACHPR to assist in preparing evaluative and analytical studies and reports on trends in transnational organized crime in Africa.
4. Acting as a monitoring, tracking, and early warning mechanism for the drivers of organized crime, enabling factors, market developments, and the infiltration of its activities into legitimate markets, thereby allowing for accountability,

oversight, and redress.

5. Providing technical and technological assistance to CSOs in Africa to build their oversight and evaluative capacities regarding trends in transnational organized crime and how to address its impacts on conflicts, disputes, terrorism, development, and human rights in Africa.

Done at Banjul, April 30th 2025

The Forum

TRES/006/04/25: RÉSOLUTION SUR LA LUTTE CONTRE L'ESCLAVAGE EN AFRIQUE

Nous, participants au Forum sur la Participation des ONG à la 83ème Session ordinaire de la Commission africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples (CADHP) tenue à Banjul, Gambie, du 28 au 30 avril 2025, décidons ce qui suit :

Considérant la persistance, dans certains États africains, de pratiques esclavagistes contemporaines, malgré leur interdiction formelle par les cadres juridiques nationaux, régionaux et internationaux ;

Reconnaissant le travail de documentation scientifique mené par les organisations de la société civile et les réseaux continentaux comme le Réseau G5-Sahel de lutte contre l'esclavage, le SLAfNET et les plateformes regroupant historiens et activistes de la lutte contre l'esclavage ;

Rappelant les obligations juridiques des États parties à la Charte africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples en matière de protection de la dignité humaine, d'égalité, de non-discrimination et d'interdiction de l'esclavage ;

Le Forum des ONG appelle la Commission Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples à adopter une résolution demandant aux Etas membres :

1. La reconnaissance officielle de l'existence continue de pratiques esclavagistes dans les territoires où elles existent, comme préalable à toute politique de lutte efficace, en s'appuyant sur les travaux de recherche et les témoignages disponibles.
2. La mise en œuvre de réparations intégrées et multisectorielles en faveur des victimes et survivants de l'esclavage, comprenant notamment :
 - Des programmes de réinsertion sociale et économique durables ;
 - Des compensations financières et matérielles ;
 - La restitution pleine et entière des droits civiques, fonciers et sociaux ;
 - Des mesures de reconnaissance symbolique et mémorielle ;
 - L'adoption de lois et politiques visant à éradiquer la discrimination fondée sur le statut, la caste ou l'origine ethnique.

3. La responsabilisation effective des États, notamment par :

- L'application rigoureuse des lois criminalisant l'esclavage et les pratiques assimilées ;
- La poursuite judiciaire des auteurs et complices de ces crimes.

4. L'inclusion significative des survivants dans les espaces de décision, la conception et le suivi des politiques publiques les concernant.

5. La création d'un **Fonds africain pour la réparation des injustices liées à l'esclavage**, soutenu par l'Union africaine et les partenaires techniques et financiers, et destiné à appuyer les communautés historiquement affectées.

Fait à Banjul, le 30 avril 2025

Le Forum