



THEMATIC RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE NGOs FORUM
89TH ORDINARY SESSION OF THE AFRICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN
AND PEOPLES' RIGHTS
8TH – 10TH OCTOBER 2026,

TRES/001/10/26: THEMATIC RÉOLUTION SUR LES DISPARITIONS
FORCEES EN AFRIQUE

Nous, les participants du Forum des ONG sur la Participation des Organisations Non Gouvernementales à la 89e Session Ordinaire de la Commission Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples, tenue à Banjul, en Gambie, du 8 au 10 octobre 2026

CONSIDERANT son mandat de promotion et de protection des droits de l'homme et des peuples en Afrique en vertu de l'article 45 la Charte africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (la Charte africaine) ;

RAPPELANT les articles 4, 5, 6 et 7 de la Charte africaine qui garantissent notamment le droit à la vie, à la dignité humaine, à la liberté et à la sécurité de la personne, ainsi que le droit à un recours effectif;

RAPPELANT ÉGALEMENT la Déclaration des Nations unies sur la protection de toutes les personnes contre les disparitions forcées, adoptée par l'Assemblée générale des Nations unies le 18 décembre 1992, qui affirme qu'aucune circonstance exceptionnelle ne peut être invoquée pour justifier une disparition forcée et que les États ont l'obligation de prévenir, enquêter et sanctionner ces actes ;

SE RÉFÉRANT aux Lignes directrices sur la protection de toutes les personnes contre les disparitions forcées en Afrique, adoptées par la Commission africaine lors de sa 71e Session ordinaire en 2022, qui visent à guider les États africains dans la prévention, la criminalisation, l'enquête et la réparation des disparitions forcées ;

RAPPELANT EN OUTRE sa Résolution 428 (LXV) 2019 sur les disparitions forcées en Afrique ainsi que le mandat du Groupe de travail sur la peine de mort, les exécutions extrajudiciaires, sommaires ou arbitraires et les disparitions forcées en Afrique ;

GARDANT À L'ESPRIT que la disparition forcée constitue un crime de droit international et une violation multiple et continue de plusieurs droits humains affectant aussi bien les victimes directes que leurs proches ;

PROFONDÉMENT PRÉOCCUPÉES par les informations faisant état de cas de disparitions forcées et d'enlèvements en République de Guinée, au Tchad, au Cameroun, au Mali et au Burkina Faso, touchant notamment des acteur·ice·s de la société civile, des défenseur·e·s des droits humains, des journalistes, des avocats, des personnes engagées dans la vie publique ainsi que des membres de leurs familles, y compris des personnes âgées et des enfants ;

PRÉOCCUPÉES NOTAMMENT par :

1) la disparition forcée de Oumar Sylla, dit « Foniké Menguè », Coordinateur national du FNDC, et de Mamadou Billo Bah, Coordinateur national de Tournons La Page-Guinée, le 9 juillet 2024, ainsi que par l'absence d'informations publiques sur l'évolution ou les conclusions de l'enquête ouverte le 17 juillet 2024 par le Procureur de la République ;

2) par le sort du journaliste Habib Marouane Camara, enlevé le 3 décembre 2024 par des hommes en uniforme, ainsi que par l'absence d'information publique sur les éventuelles suites de l'enquête judiciaire ouverte sur ce cas ;

3) par le sort des deux fils de l'artiste Eli Kamano, ainsi que de son neveu et de son jeune frère enlevés le 16 novembre 2025 par des hommes armés, ainsi que par l'absence d'information publique sur l'éventuelle ouverture d'une enquête judiciaire sur ces cas ;

4) la disparition de l'avocat et homme politique, maître Mountaga Tall, suite à l'enlèvement dans la nuit du 2 au 3 mai 2026 à son domicile à Bamako, ainsi que la disparition de son fils aîné, Cheikh Mamadou Tall, le 16 mai 2026 ;

5) la disparition, le 31 août 2026 de Moussa Kaka, directeur général de la radio-télévision privée Saraounia pendant 1 mois avant que le ministre nigérien ne le déclare comme détenu par les autorités nigériennes.

PROFONDÉMENT PRÉOCCUPÉES en outre par la découverte, à Forécariah, de cinq corps, dont trois militaires, le 5 octobre 2025, puis de six corps de civils le 26 août 2026, retrouvés cagoulés et les mains attachées dans le dos, et par l'absence d'informations

publiques concernant les enquêtes menées afin d'établir l'identité des victimes, les circonstances de ces décès et les responsables ;

Le Forum des ONG demande à la CADHP d'adopter une résolution pour:

- **CONDAMNER** fermement les disparitions forcées et les enlèvements signalés en Afrique, notamment en Guinée, au Mali et au Niger ;
- **APPELER** les autorités africaines à prendre toutes les mesures nécessaires pour établir et/ou informer sans délai le sort et le lieu où se trouvent toutes les personnes victimes de disparition forcée ou d'enlèvement ;
- **APPELER** les gouvernements africains à mener des enquêtes promptes, impartiales, indépendantes, efficaces et transparentes sur ces affaires, et s'il y a des éléments de preuve suffisants, poursuivre et juger tous les responsables présumés, quels que soient leur rang ou leur fonction, devant des juridictions compétentes conformément aux normes internationales d'équité des procès;
- **APPELER** les autorités à rendre publiques les informations relatives à l'avancement des enquêtes et procédures judiciaires, et à garantir aux victimes et à leurs familles leur droit à la vérité, à la justice, à une réparation adéquate et à des garanties de non-répétition
- **APPELER** les autorités à harmoniser leurs législations nationales avec les normes internationales relatives aux disparitions forcées, y compris les Lignes directrices de la Commission africaine sur la protection de toutes les personnes contre les disparitions forcées en Afrique ;
- **ENCOURAGER** la République de Guinée, le Niger, le Mali et le Cameroun à ratifier la Convention internationale pour la protection de toutes les personnes contre les disparitions forcées, conformément aux engagements pris devant les mécanismes régionaux et internationaux des droits de l'Homme ;

Fait à Dakar, le 10 octobre 2026

Le Forum

**TRES/002/10/26: THEMATIC RESOLUTION ON THE RIGHT TO CLIMATE-
RESILIENT WATER SECURITY FOR DROUGHT-AFFECTED PASTORALIST
COMMUNITIES IN AFRICA**

We, the participants of the NGO Forum on the Participation of Non-Governmental

Organizations in the 89th Ordinary Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, held in Banjul, The Gambia, from 8th to 10th October 2026

Recalling the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, including the rights and principles concerning non-discrimination, life, dignity, health, peoples' control over natural resources, development and a satisfactory environment;

Recalling further the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights Guidelines on the Right to Water in Africa (2019), which provide a continental human-rights framework for the availability, accessibility, quality, affordability and non-discriminatory enjoyment of water;

Taking note of ACHPR/Res.658(LXXXVI) 2026 on the development of Guidelines on the Right to Sanitation in Africa, with specific attention to women and girls, and ACHPR/Res.662(LXXXVII) 2026 on the development of Guidelines for the Promotion and Protection of Human and Peoples' Rights in the Context of Climate Change;

Recognizing Agenda 2063 and the African Union Theme of the Year 2026 on assuring sustainable water availability and safe sanitation systems to achieve the goals of Agenda 2063;

Deeply concerned that recurrent drought, degraded watersheds, land degradation, erosion, invasive species, fragile water infrastructure and climate-related mobility continue to undermine access to water, sanitation, health, food, education, livelihoods and a satisfactory environment for pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities in arid and semi-arid areas;

Concerned further that women and girls, children, persons with disabilities, internally displaced people, returnees and remote rural communities may face disproportionate burdens and additional barriers to safe, accessible and dignified water and sanitation services;

Recognizing also that pastoral mobility and climate-related displacement can create service gaps where water governance, infrastructure and public services are designed mainly around fixed settlements or administrative boundaries;

Emphasizing that durable water security requires more than infrastructure alone and is strengthened when communities participate in decisions, ecosystems and water sources are restored and protected, drought risks are anticipated, and local institutions have the resources and accountability mechanisms needed to sustain services;

Acknowledging the importance of locally led action, community monitoring, accessible grievance mechanisms, transparent climate and WASH finance, and meaningful participation by civil society, women, youth, cooperatives and affected communities;

Accordingly, the NGOs Forum:

1. Calls upon African Union Member States to translate the ACHPR Guidelines on the Right to Water in Africa into time-bound national and subnational water-security targets covering availability, accessibility, quality, affordability and non-discrimination, with disaggregated attention to pastoralist, rural, displaced and other underserved populations;
2. Requests the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and its relevant special mechanisms and working groups to integrate the situation of drought-affected pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities into country engagement, thematic reporting and the continuing development of climate-change and sanitation guidance, with structured participation by affected communities and African civil society;
3. Call upon the African Commission to:

Urges States and relevant service providers in drought-prone areas to establish and

maintain risk-informed WASH continuity plans, including water-source protection, water quality safeguards, operation and maintenance arrangements, emergency continuity measures and rapid restoration of failed systems, particularly for schools and health facilities;

Calls for water and natural-resource governance that reflects seasonal pastoral mobility, livestock and household water needs, customary resource-sharing arrangements and cross-boundary realities while upholding equality and human-rights standards;

Urges States, development partners and financing institutions to treat watershed rehabilitation, soil and water conservation, erosion and gully control, riverine and water-source protection, native vegetation recovery and context-appropriate invasive-species management as integral components of climate-resilient water security;

Calls upon States to ensure gender-responsive, safe, accessible and dignified WASH services, address menstrual health and hygiene needs, reduce exposure to violence and excessive water-collection burdens, and ensure women's meaningful participation in water governance and financing decisions;

Urges non-discriminatory access to safe water, sanitation, health and livelihood support for internally displaced persons, returnees and host communities, and the integration of WASH and ecosystem resilience into durable-solutions planning;

Calls for transparent public information on water budgets, service standards and project performance, together with accessible community monitoring and grievance mechanisms that enable civil society and National Human Rights Institutions to identify and help remedy implementation gaps;

Encourages the expansion of accessible and accountable climate and WASH financing mechanisms for credible local civil society organizations, women- and youth-led groups, cooperatives and community institutions to design, implement and monitor locally led adaptation and water-security solutions;

Calls upon States and relevant partners to link drought early warning, water-point functionality, public-health surveillance, displacement information and community feedback so that preventive action can be taken before water insecurity develops into a humanitarian and human-rights emergency;

Encourages States Parties, in periodic reporting and relevant dialogue with the African Commission, to report specifically on water access, sanitation, climate resilience and non-discrimination for pastoralist, agro-pastoralist, displaced and remote rural communities;

Done at Dakar, October 10th 2026

The Forum

**TRES/003/10/26: RESOLUTION ON WATER MANAGEMENT AND
HUMAN RIGHTS IN AFRICA**

We, the participants of the NGO Forum on the Participation of Non-Governmental Organizations in the 89th Ordinary Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, held in Banjul, The Gambia, from 8th to 10th October 2026 raised concern that:

Recognizing that the equitable, sustainable and fair management of transboundary water resources constitutes an international legal obligation and an established, interconnected and inalienable human right, and affirming that it is a prerequisite for securing peace and security and achieving sustainable development on the African continent;

Guided by the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966), particularly Articles 1 and 11, which guarantee the right of peoples to dispose of their natural resources and the right to an adequate standard of living, and by General Comments No. 15 (2002) and No. 27 (2000) of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which recognize that the right to water is essential to the enjoyment of the rights guaranteed under the Covenant, as well as United Nations General Assembly resolution 64/292 (2010), which recognizes the right to water as a human right derived from the right to an adequate standard of living;

Taking into consideration the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights of 1981, particularly Articles 15, 20, 21, 22 and 24, which guarantee economic rights, the right to development, the right of peoples to dispose of their resources, and the right to a generally satisfactory environment, and recalling the mandate and resolutions of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, particularly Resolution 224 of 2012 on a human rights-based approach to natural resource governance and Resolution 300 on obligations relating to the right to water, as well as paragraph 35 of the Guidelines on the Right to Water in Africa, which require the prevention of harm, the assessment of human rights and environmental impacts, the involvement of riparian communities, the establishment of mechanisms for the prevention and settlement of disputes, and the prioritization of humanitarian needs for the realization of the right to water;

Welcoming the African Union theme for 2026, "Assuring Sustainable Water Availability and Safe Sanitation Systems to Achieve the Goals of Agenda 2063," adopted at the 39th Ordinary

Session of the Assembly, and the Africa Water Vision 2063, and affirming that equitable, sustainable and participatory management of transboundary waters is a core objective, goal and prerequisite for achieving them;

Noting that 60% of the world's freshwater is transboundary water and that Africa has 66 river basins, of which only 29% are governed by water agreements, thereby exacerbating the risks of violations amid climate change, population pressures, and the absence of binding legal frameworks and arrangements, and expressing deep concern at the general pattern of unilateral management of transboundary waters in Africa and the resulting violations of the rights of peoples and individuals to water, food, health and a healthy environment, as well as threats to livelihoods and sustainable development;

Alarmed by the sudden water releases in September 2025, which caused Nile water levels to rise in Egypt and Sudan, inundated extensive agricultural areas in the governorates of the Delta and Nile Valley, and resulted in the levels of the Blue Nile and White Nile rising

to between 14.5 and 16.5 metres, the displacement of 1,200 families in the Bahri area of Khartoum State, and the destruction of homes and livelihoods, according to preliminary reports from national authorities and relief organizations;

Affirming that equitable, participatory and cooperative management of transboundary water resources contributes to the protection of economic, social and cultural rights, and that Ethiopia's right to development under Articles 20, 21 and 22 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights does not justify violations of human rights in downstream States or Ethiopian communities, and that balancing interests requires that peoples not be deprived of their means of subsistence, and therefore,

The NGO Forum call the ACHPR to adopt a resolution to:

- 1) monitor transboundary water resource issues and their impacts on human rights in Africa, prepare periodic reports for the Commission,
- 2) provide technical support to African States in developing legal and institutional frameworks for the management of transboundary waters.
- 3) Urge African State and Government to include transboundary water and human rights issues as a standing item on the agenda of African Union summits, and launch an African International Decade for Transboundary Waters and Human Rights.
- 4) Call upon the Secretariat of the African Union to appoint a high-level Special Envoy to follow up on transboundary water issues, engage with African capitals, propose innovative solutions, and submit direct reports to the Chairperson of the Union on the human rights impacts resulting from any unlawful conduct.
- 5) Appeal to the African Government to cease unilateral measures in its management of transboundary water resources and engage in serious negotiations to reach a legally binding agreement on the management and operation of water infrastructures that safeguards the rights of downstream peoples.
- 6) Call upon the African Governments to involve local communities and indigenous peoples in downstream States in decision-making processes relating to water resource management, and to conduct comprehensive and independent environmental and social impact assessments that take economic, social and cultural rights into account before taking any operational decisions.
- 7) Urge the member States to activate measures for the exchange of information and data and to enhance transparency with downstream States, to prevent miscalculations

and strengthen joint emergency management to contain the impacts of both drought and flooding, which affect many of the rights enshrined in the African Charter.

Done at Dakar, October 10th 2026

The Forum

**TRES/004/10/26: RESOLUTION SUR L'ABOLITION DE LA PEINE DE
MORT ET CONTRE TOUTE REPRISE OU EXTENSION DE SON
APPLICATION EN AFRIQUE**

Nous, les participants du Forum des ONG sur la Participation des Organisations Non Gouvernementales à la 89e Session Ordinaire de la Commission Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples, tenue à Banjul, en Gambie, du 8 au 10 octobre 2026

Rappelant que la Charte africaine protège le droit à la vie et interdit les peines et traitements cruels, inhumains ou dégradants;

Rappelant que la Commission a appelé les États à observer un moratoire sur les exécutions, et que l'Assemblée générale des Nations unies a lancé le même appel au niveau mondial;

Rappelant que la Commission a conduit une étude sur la peine de mort en 2011 et

adopté en 2015 un projet de protocole sur l'abolition. Ce projet attend toujours son adoption par l'Union africaine ;

Rappelant la résolution du Forum sur la peine de mort déjà adoptée ;

Saluant les États africains qui ont aboli la peine de mort et ceux qui respectent un moratoire de fait ;

Préoccupé par les États qui reviennent en arrière : reprise des exécutions, extension de la peine de mort à de nouvelles infractions, annonces politiques après des événements dramatiques ;

Notant, à titre d'exemple, la situation en Algérie. Aucune exécution n'y a eu lieu depuis 1993, mais les tribunaux continuent de prononcer des condamnations à mort. En juillet 2025, la peine de mort a été étendue à plusieurs infractions liées aux stupéfiants ;

Notant qu'après les incendies de forêt survenus du 26 au 30 août 2026 en Algérie, le Président de la République a ordonné de modifier le Code pénal pour « réintroduire » la peine de mort en cas d'incendie volontaire. Le 1er octobre 2026, l'Assemblée populaire nationale a adopté ces modifications. Elles prévoient la peine de mort pour des actes décrits en termes très larges, comme inciter, encourager ou faciliter un incendie, y compris sur les réseaux sociaux ;

Craignant que cette extension, combinée à des dispositions pénales déjà vagues, soit utilisée contre l'expression pacifique. Des accusations de terrorisme passibles de la peine de mort ont déjà visé des militants pacifiques dans au moins deux affaires depuis 2021. En 2023, plus de cinquante personnes ont été condamnées à mort, certaines par défaut, après des procès entachés de violations du droit à un procès équitable et d'allégations de torture ;

Rappelant que l'Algérie est partie au Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques, qui limite la peine de mort aux crimes les plus graves et fixe l'abolition comme objectif, et qu'elle soutient les résolutions de l'Assemblée générale des Nations unies sur le moratoire¹ ;

Notant l'appel international lancé pour le maintien du moratoire sur les exécutions

dans les pays concernés notamment l'Algérie, appel soutenu par des organisations de plusieurs pays;

Convaincu que la peine de mort est irréversible, qu'elle expose à l'erreur judiciaire, et que la douleur des victimes ne justifie pas de nouvelles pertes de vies ;

Le Forum des ONG appelle la Commission à adopter une résolution qui :

Demande aux États parties qui appliquent un moratoire de le maintenir et de l'inscrire dans la loi, et à ceux qui n'ont qu'un moratoire de fait d'en adopter un officiel ;

Demande aux États parties de ne pas reprendre les exécutions, de ne pas étendre la peine de mort à de nouvelles infractions, et d'abroger les extensions déjà adoptées ;

Demande aux autorités algériennes d'abandonner les modifications du Code pénal adoptées le 1er octobre 2026, au Conseil de la Nation de les rejeter, et d'établir un moratoire officiel sur les exécutions en vue de l'abolition ;

Demande aux États parties qui maintiennent la peine de mort, en attendant son abolition, de la limiter aux crimes les plus graves impliquant un homicide volontaire, de l'exclure pour les infractions d'expression, de terrorisme défini de façon vague et de stupéfiants, et de respecter strictement les garanties du procès équitable ;

Demande aux États parties de commuer les condamnations à mort, d'ordonner de nouveaux procès lorsque les condamnations ont été prononcées après des procès inéquitables ou sur la base d'aveux obtenus sous la torture, et de publier chaque année le nombre de condamnations et de personnes dans les couloirs de la mort ;

Demande aux États parties de ratifier le deuxième Protocole facultatif au Pacte sur l'abolition de la peine de mort, de soutenir l'adoption du projet de protocole africain et de consulter les ONG et les avocats avant toute réforme pénale touchant à la peine de mort ;

rappelle publiquement aux États l'objectif d'abolition, d'adopter un communiqué sur la reprise et l'extension de la peine de mort en Algérie, et d'adresser un appel urgent aux autorités concernées ;

Enfin, le Forum des ONG demande à la Commission africaine :

De charger son Groupe de travail sur la peine de mort de suivre l'application des moratoires, de demander aux États des informations sur les condamnations et les réformes en cours, et d'engager un dialogue avec les autorités algériennes;

De saisir les organes de l'Union africaine pour que le projet de protocole sur l'abolition soit inscrit à l'ordre du jour de la prochaine Conférence des chefs d'État et de gouvernement, et d'intégrer la question dans l'examen des rapports des États.

Fait à Dakar, le 10 octobre 2026

Le Forum

TRES/005/10/26: RESOLUTION ON TRANSNATIONAL REPRESSION

IN AFRICA

We, the participants of the NGO Forum on the Participation of Non-Governmental Organizations in the 89th Ordinary Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, held in Banjul, The Gambia, from 8th to 10th October 2026

Recalling the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (the African Charter), in particular Articles 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12, guaranteeing, inter alia, the rights to life and integrity of the person, dignity, liberty and security, fair trial, freedom of expression, association, assembly and movement;

Recalling further Article 45 of the African Charter, which mandates the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (the African Commission) to promote and protect human and peoples' rights, undertake studies and research on African human rights problems, formulate principles and rules, make recommendations to States, and cooperate with African and international human rights institutions;

Reaffirming the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Defenders, the Grand Bay Declaration and Plan of Action, the Kigali Declaration, and the

Guidelines on Freedom of Association and Assembly in Africa;

Recalling ACHPR/Res.69(XXXV)04 establishing the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders in Africa, and ACHPR/Res.273(LV)2014 extending the mandate to include reprisals and designating the Special Rapporteur as the Focal Point on Reprisals in Africa;

Recalling further ACHPR/Res.439(EXT.OS/XXVII)2020 on the Need to Prepare a Study on the Situation of Human Rights Defenders in Exile in Africa, through which the African Commission entrusted the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders and Focal Point on Reprisals in Africa with preparing such a study;

Recalling ACHPR/Res.663(LXXXVII)2026 on the Situation of Human and Peoples' Rights Defenders in Africa, in which the African Commission expressed concern about shrinking civic space, surveillance and forms of repression, including transnational repression;

Noting the established practice of the African Commission of mandating two or more Special Mechanisms to work jointly on complex and intersecting human rights challenges, including through thematic studies, standard-setting and coordinated monitoring;

Welcoming the increasing attention given by African and international human rights mechanisms to transnational repression as a serious and evolving threat to the enjoyment of human rights and to the ability of individuals and organisations to exercise fundamental freedoms beyond national borders, and **further welcoming** the Joint Statement by United Nations Human Rights Experts on Transnational Repression of 23 September 2026 in this regard;

Recognising that transnational repression refers to measures taken by States, whether within or outside their territories, directly or indirectly, to silence, deter, punish, coerce, control or otherwise harm individuals, groups or communities abroad on the basis of their real or perceived opinions, beliefs, identity or actions, including dissent or the exercise, defence or advocacy of human and peoples' rights, democracy and the rule of law;

Recognising further that transnational repression may take physical, digital, legal, administrative, diplomatic, financial or indirect forms, including threats and intimidation; unlawful or arbitrary surveillance and the use of spyware; online harassment and cyber-attacks; targeting of family members and associates; restrictions relating to passports, nationality or consular services; misuse of criminal justice, national security, counter-terrorism and counter-organized crime measures; abuse of extradition, deportation and international law-enforcement cooperation mechanisms; unlawful rendition; abduction; enforced disappearance; arbitrary detention; physical attacks and extrajudicial killings;

Deeply concerned that transnational repression disproportionately affects, inter alia, members of diaspora communities, migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons, human rights defenders, civil society organisations and social movements, journalists and media workers, lawyers, dissidents, students, academics, artists and trade unionists.

Recognising that the risks and impacts of transnational repression may be compounded by discrimination based on race, colour, sex, gender, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, nationality, migration status, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity or other status, and emphasising the need for gender-responsive and intersectional approaches to prevention and protection;

Particularly concerned that family members, colleagues and associates remaining in countries of origin may be subjected to threats, harassment, arbitrary detention, restrictions on movement, economic pressure or other forms of retaliation intended to intimidate, silence or coerce individuals residing abroad;

Concerned about the actual or potential misuse of legitimate mechanisms of international cooperation, including extradition, deportation, mutual legal assistance, immigration procedures, counter-terrorism and counter-organized crime measures and international law-enforcement cooperation, including INTERPOL Notices and Diffusions, for the purpose of targeting individuals across borders;

Concerned further about the increasingly digital nature of acts of transnational repression, including through the use of social media and messaging platforms and the growing capacity of digital technologies, including spyware and other surveillance technologies, that enable States and proxies to monitor, intimidate and target individuals beyond territorial borders, and that these methods are being amplified and expanded through the availability of AI;

Recognising that transnational repression undermines civic space, democratic principles, freedom of expression, association and assembly, media and academic freedom, refugee protection, the safety and work of human rights defenders, and the effective functioning of African and international human rights mechanisms;

Deeply concerned further that transnational repression may have severe and long-lasting impacts on the physical, mental, social and economic well-being of targeted individuals, their families and communities, including loss of livelihood and property, social isolation and the deprivation of documentation, nationality or legal identity, and may create a broader climate of fear and self-censorship within diaspora and exile communities;

Alarmed that transnational repression may constitute or facilitate acts of intimidation or reprisal against individuals and groups for cooperating, seeking to cooperate or having cooperated with African, United Nations and other international or regional human rights mechanisms, thereby undermining their safe and effective functioning;

Recognising that States have obligations to refrain from committing or enabling acts of transnational repression, and from providing aid or assistance to another State or actor in the commission of such acts;

Recognising further that States have obligations under the African Charter and other applicable human rights standards to protect individuals within their jurisdiction from acts of transnational repression carried out by foreign actors, including by taking reasonable preventive and protective measures, and heightened measures where there is a real or foreseeable risk of transnational repression, and to ensure that any individual whose rights have been violated has access to an effective remedy, including by conducting prompt, thorough, independent, impartial, and effective investigations into alleged acts, punishing and holding accountable those responsible and providing full reparation to individuals affected;

Emphasising that the cross-border and multidimensional character of transnational repression requires coordinated responses across the mandates of the African Commission, including those concerning human rights defenders and reprisals, refugees and asylum seekers, freedom of expression and access to information, enforced disappearances and extrajudicial killings, among others;

Emphasising that transnational repression must be addressed as a human rights concern and not solely through the lenses of national security, counter-intelligence,

foreign interference or counter-terrorism, and that responses must avoid the stigmatisation, securitisation or further marginalisation of diaspora communities, refugees, asylum seekers and persons in exile;

Recognising the importance of strengthening cooperation between the African Commission and United Nations human rights mechanisms under the Addis Ababa Roadmap in addressing emerging and cross-border human rights challenges;

Convinced of the urgent need to develop a coherent, coordinated, human rights-based and victim-centered African response to transnational repression, grounded in international and regional human rights law, accountability, international cooperation and the meaningful participation of affected individuals, groups and communities, and encompassing prevention, protection, monitoring, investigation, accountability, and effective remedies;

The NGOs Forum calls upon the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights to:

1. Recognise transnational repression as a distinct and growing human rights concern in Africa, requiring coordinated attention and response within the African human rights system;
2. Adopt a dedicated Resolution on Transnational Repression in Africa, recognising its various manifestations, affirming the relevant obligations of States under the African Charter and establishing a framework for further work by the Commission and its Special Mechanisms;
3. Establish a Joint Task Force on Transnational Repression in Africa, coordinated by the Chair of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and composed of relevant Special Mechanisms of the African Commission, including in particular:
 - a. the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders and Focal Point on

Reprisals in Africa;

b. the Special Rapporteur on Refugees, Asylum Seekers, Internally Displaced Persons and Migrants in Africa;

c. the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression and Access to Information in Africa; and

d. the Working Group on the Death Penalty, Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Killings and Enforced Disappearances in Africa;

with the participation of other relevant Special Mechanisms according to the nature of the issues under consideration;

4. Mandate the Joint Task Force to undertake a comprehensive continental study on transnational repression in Africa, examining its nature, scale, patterns, methods, perpetrators including material and intellectual authors, enabling and vulnerability factors, affected populations, existing responses, and impact on the enjoyment of human and peoples' rights;

5. Request that the continental study examine, inter alia:

a. attacks, threats, intimidation and reprisals;

b. abduction, unlawful rendition, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention, torture and extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary killings with a cross-border dimension;

c. transnational digital surveillance, spyware, hacking, cyber-attacks, online harassment, doxing and other technology-facilitated forms of transnational repression;

d. threats, harassment, arbitrary detention, travel restrictions, economic pressure and other retaliatory measures against family members, colleagues and associates;

e. misuse of criminal justice systems, national security, counter-terrorism and counter-organized crime measures;

f. misuse of extradition, deportation, immigration procedures, mutual legal assistance and international law-enforcement cooperation mechanisms, including INTERPOL Notices and Diffusions;

- g. risks faced by refugees, asylum seekers, human rights defenders in exile and other persons seeking international protection, including violations of the principle of non-refoulement;
- h. restrictions on passports, nationality, consular services and freedom of movement used as instruments of coercion or retaliation;
- i. the respective obligations of States responsible for committing, directing, supporting, facilitating or acquiescing in acts of transnational repression and States within whose territory or jurisdiction targeted persons reside;
- j. the role of non-State actors, private entities, intermediaries and proxies in committing and facilitating acts of transnational repression;
- k. gaps and good practices within existing African legal, institutional, protection and accountability frameworks;
- l. the effect of transnational repression compounded with intersecting forms of discrimination, and its impact on individuals, groups and communities in vulnerable, disadvantaged or marginalized situations, including the gender-specific impacts of transnational repression;
- m. acts of intimidation or reprisal with a transnational dimension against persons or organisations cooperating or seeking to cooperate with African, United Nations or other international or regional human rights mechanisms;

6. Request the Joint Task Force, on the basis of the findings of the continental study, to develop recommendations for consideration by the African Commission, including recommendations concerning:

- a. measures required of States Parties to prevent and respond to transnational repression;
- a(bis). appropriate legal, administrative and policy frameworks capable of preventing and responding to the full range of transnational repression, including conduct that may not independently constitute a criminal offence under domestic law;
- b. protection, rapid-response mechanisms, psychosocial and other forms of assistance and support for individuals and communities at risk;

- c. mechanisms for securely receiving, documenting, analysing and responding to individual cases and patterns of transnational repression, including digitally;
- d. safeguards against misuse of extradition, deportation, immigration, counter-terrorism, counter-organized crime, mutual legal assistance and international law-enforcement cooperation, including of INTERPOL Notices and Diffusions;
- e. regulation of technology companies to prevent the export, sale or transfer of surveillance technologies and other tools that foreseeably contribute to transnational repression, and clear legal frameworks for corporate respect and accountability;
- f. accountability, access to justice and effective remedies for victims and affected individuals, groups and communities;
- g. enhanced cooperation between the African Commission, its Special Mechanisms and the relevant United Nations Special Procedures under the Addis Ababa Roadmap as well as UN Treaty Bodies and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights;
- h. the development of African principles, guidelines or other normative standards on the prevention of, response to and protection against transnational repression; and
- i. **The need and feasibility of establishing a dedicated permanent Working Group or other Special Mechanism of the African Commission on Transnational Repression in Africa;**

7. Request the Joint Task Force to ensure the meaningful, safe and accessible participation of victims, survivors and affected communities, and conduct broad consultations in preparing the study, including with victims and survivors of transnational repression, civil society organisations, human rights defenders, journalists, lawyers, diaspora organisations, refugee-led organisations, national human rights institutions, States Parties, Regional Economic Communities, African Union organs, United Nations human rights mechanisms and other relevant regional and international actors;

8. Request the Joint Task Force to establish appropriate arrangements for receiving confidential information and submissions concerning cases and patterns of transnational repression, with due regard to the safety, privacy and informed consent of victims, witnesses and sources;
9. Request the Joint Task Force to present the study and its recommendations to the African Commission within a defined timeframe, with a view to the Commission considering further institutional, protective and normative measures to prevent and address transnational repression in Africa;
10. Ensure that transnational repression is adequately addressed in the African Declaration on the Promotion of the Role of Human and Peoples' Rights Defenders and their Protection in Africa, particularly with respect to human rights defenders in exile and defenders operating across borders;
11. Encourage relevant Special Mechanisms to systematically monitor and report on cases and patterns of transnational repression falling within their respective mandates, including through intersession reports, urgent appeals, letters of concern, press statements and other appropriate protective measures;
12. Strengthen cooperation under the Addis Ababa Roadmap with relevant United Nations Special Procedures as well as UN Treaty bodies and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights through information-sharing, coordinated monitoring, joint statements, urgent actions, country engagement, thematic consultations and other appropriate measures concerning transnational repression;
13. Engage relevant African Union organs, Regional Economic Communities, national human rights institutions and other regional institutions in developing coordinated African responses to transnational repression.

The NGOs Forum call the ACHPR to urge States Parties to the African Charter to:

14. Refrain from committing, directing, supporting, facilitating or acquiescing in acts of transnational repression, whether directly or through State agents, diplomatic or consular personnel, private actors, intermediaries or other proxies;
15. Refrain from aiding or assisting in acts of transnational repression by other States, including through the misuse of information sharing, surveillance cooperation, joint operations, extradition and mutual legal assistance, or by allowing foreign officials to operate in the State's territory to commit acts of transnational repression;
16. Take proactive steps to ensure that their territory, institutions, officials, diplomatic and consular services, intelligence and law-enforcement bodies, legal systems and international cooperation mechanisms are not used to facilitate transnational repression ;
17. Exercise due diligence to prevent, identify, investigate and respond to acts and patterns of transnational repression committed or attempted within their territory or jurisdiction, including conduct that may not independently meet the threshold of a criminal offence under domestic law, regardless of the nationality, migration status or political opinion of the targeted individual, without discrimination and taking into account intersecting forms of discrimination and vulnerability;
18. Conduct prompt, independent, impartial, thorough and effective investigations into credible allegations of transnational repression, ensure accountability for those responsible, including by investigating and prosecuting material and intellectual perpetrators, delivering diplomatic demarches, expelling diplomats, and imposing visa bans and other appropriate sanctions on those responsible for acts of transnational repression,
19. Provide victims with full reparation including restitution, compensation, rehabilitation, satisfaction, and guarantees of non-repetition;
20. Build the capacity of law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, judges, intelligence services, diplomats, officials working with migrants, refugees,

asylum seekers and stateless persons, and other relevant national authorities to detect, prevent, respond to and redress acts of transnational repression, including when they do not constitute a crime under domestic law;

21. Establish accessible, confidential and secure reporting mechanisms through which individuals at risk can report suspected acts of transnational repression and obtain holistic, timely, victim-centred and trauma-informed protection and assistance, including physical protection, legal and psychosocial support and appropriate early-warning and rapid-response arrangements;

22. Develop and implement laws and policies, in consultation with affected individuals, groups and communities, to prohibit and punish acts of transnational repression, including through appropriate criminal law provisions consistent with international human rights law;

23. Collect, analyse and, where consistent with the safety, privacy and informed consent of affected persons, publish disaggregated data on allegations and patterns of transnational repression, including technology-facilitated forms, and allocate adequate resources and specialised capacity to relevant national authorities to identify and respond to emerging patterns and early warning signs of escalation;

24. Establish effective coordination among relevant national authorities, including immigration and asylum authorities, law-enforcement bodies, justice ministries, foreign ministries, intelligence oversight bodies and national human rights institutions, including through designated intergovernmental focal points on transnational repression where appropriate;

25. Ensure that extradition, deportation, immigration procedures, mutual legal assistance, counter-terrorism and counter-organized crime measures and international law-enforcement cooperation, including INTERPOL Notices, Diffusions and other mechanisms are not misused to facilitate persecution or transnational repression;

26. Fully respect the principle of non-refoulement and refrain from

extraditing, deporting, expelling, returning or otherwise transferring any individual to a State where there are substantial grounds for believing that the person would face a real risk of torture, enforced disappearance, arbitrary deprivation of liberty, persecution or other serious human rights violations;

27. Ensure adequate procedural safeguards, enhanced vetting and independent review of cross-border requests for arrest, extradition, deportation or other coercive measures, including INTERPOL Notices and Diffusions, particularly where such requests concern human rights defenders, journalists, lawyers, political dissidents, refugees, asylum seekers or other persons at heightened risk;

28. Take into account credible information concerning a State's record of transnational repression when considering bilateral security, intelligence and law-enforcement cooperation, extradition arrangements and diplomatic assurances, and ensure that such cooperation does not expose individuals to human rights violations;

29. Prevent and address digital forms of transnational repression, including unlawful or arbitrary surveillance, spyware, malware, hacking, cyber-attacks, cyber-harassment, doxxing, online threats, digitally enabled smear campaigns and other technology-facilitated forms of intimidation, coercion or retaliation, including where facilitated or amplified through artificial intelligence;

30. Establish effective legal and institutional oversight over the development, acquisition, export, transfer and use of surveillance technologies, prevent their use for unlawful or arbitrary targeting, and consider moratoria on the sale, transfer and export of highly intrusive surveillance technologies until adequate human rights safeguards are in place;

31. Protect family members, colleagues and associates against threats, harassment, intimidation, arbitrary detention, restrictions on movement, economic pressure and other forms of retaliation intended to silence or

coerce individuals residing abroad;

32. Ensure that refugees, asylum seekers, human rights defenders in exile and other persons at heightened risk have effective and timely access to national and regional protection mechanisms, including, where appropriate, expedited asylum procedures, humanitarian visas, resettlement and other pathways to international protection, without discrimination;

33. Ensure that diplomatic and consular functions are exercised consistently with international law and human rights obligations and are not used for surveillance, intimidation, harassment or coercion of diaspora communities or other individuals residing abroad;

34. Ensure that relevant members of law enforcement, including police officers, prosecutors and the judiciary receive adequate training to identify and respond to acts of transnational repression;

35. Ensure that relevant members of law enforcement, including police officers, prosecutors and the judiciary receive adequate training to identify and respond to acts of transnational repression;

36. Cooperate in good faith with the African Commission and its Special Mechanisms, including by responding promptly to requests for information, urgent appeals and recommendations concerning alleged acts of transnational repression;

37. Strengthen regional and international cooperation aimed at preventing and responding to transnational repression, while ensuring that such cooperation itself fully complies with international and regional human rights obligations.

Done at Dakar, October 10th 2026

The Forum

**TRES/006/10/26: RESOLUTION ON ENDING FEMALE GENITAL
MUTILATION AND STRENGTHENING PROTECTION AND JUSTICE
FOR SURVIVORS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE IN AFRICA**

We, the participants of the NGO Forum on the Participation of Non-Governmental Organizations in the 89th Ordinary Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, held in Banjul, The Gambia, from 8th to 10th October 2026

Recalling the obligations of States Parties under the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, in particular the rights to dignity, to the integrity of the person, to health, and to the elimination of discrimination against women and the protection of the rights of the child;

Recalling further Article 5 of the Protocol to the African Charter on the Rights of Women in Africa (the Maputo Protocol), which requires States to prohibit and condemn all forms of harmful practices, including female genital mutilation, through legislation backed by sanctions;

Reaffirming the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, and the commitments of African States to protect girls from harmful social and cultural practices, including child marriage;

Deeply concerned that female genital mutilation continues to be practised in many parts of Africa, often on young girls, and that in some places it has become medicalised;

Concerned by the gaps in legislation and enforcement, the low number of prosecutions, the crossborder movement of girls to avoid prohibition, and the reliance on informal settlement of cases;

Alarmed that conflict, displacement, drought and flooding increase the risk of gender-based violence and weaken the services on which survivors depend;

Acknowledging the work of States, the African Union, regional bodies, national human rights institutions, and community-based and survivor-led organisations in addressing these harms;

The Forum of NGOs participating in the 89th Ordinary Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, meeting in Dakar, Senegal, from 8 to 10 October 2026:

- 1.**Condemns in the strongest terms all forms of female genital mutilation, including medicalised FGM, as a violation of the rights of women and girls;
- 2.**Calls upon States Parties that have not yet done so to ratify the Maputo Protocol without reservations and to domesticate it fully;
- 3.**Urges States Parties to adopt and enforce legislation that expressly prohibits all forms of FGM, including cross-border FGM, and to protect victims and witnesses;
- 4.**Calls upon States Parties to adopt comprehensive laws against sexual and domestic violence, and to set the minimum age of marriage at 18 for girls and boys;
- 5.**Urges States to ensure that cases are handled through the formal justice system by trained officials, and to prevent forced mediation or settlement of cases of FGM and GBV;
- 6.**Calls for the establishment and adequate funding of survivor-centred services, including health care, psychosocial support, legal aid and safe shelter, with attention to rural, displaced and conflict-affected communities;
- 7.**Urges the integration of GBV prevention and response into humanitarian, displacement and disaster-response planning;
- 8.**Calls on the African Union and Regional Economic Communities to support harmonised standards and cross-border cooperation against FGM, and to strengthen reporting on the implementation of the Maputo Protocol;

9. Requests the African Commission, including through the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Women in Africa, to give continued priority to the elimination of harmful practices, to examine the implementation of laws against FGM and access to justice for survivors, and to encourage States to submit overdue periodic reports with disaggregated data;

10. Calls on civil society, traditional and religious leaders and development partners to support community-led, survivor-informed approaches that change harmful social norms, and to provide long-term support to grassroots organisations;

11. Call upon member states of the African Union to strengthen the prevention mechanisms against conflict related sexual violence, including through early warning sector reforms and the integration of Sexual violence indicators into national and regional peace and security framework;

12. Urge the African Commission to continue to prioritise gender-based violence and women's rights within its thematic and encourage states parties to report on concrete progress in preventing and responding to gender based violence.

Done at Dakar, October 10th 2026

The Forum

**RIGHTS DEFENDERS FROM REPRISALS, CRIMINALISATION AND
JUDICIAL HARASSMENT IN AFRICA**

We, the participants of the NGO Forum on the Participation of Non-Governmental Organizations in the 89th Ordinary Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, held in Banjul, The Gambia, from 8th to 10th October 2026

Recalling Articles 1, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 16, 21 and 24 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (African Charter), which recognise and protect, inter alia, the obligation to give effect to Charter rights, the rights to life and integrity, dignity, access to justice and fair trial, freedom of expression and access to information, freedom of association, freedom of assembly, participation in public affairs, health, the right of peoples to freely dispose of their wealth and natural resources, and the right to a general satisfactory environment favourable to their development;

Recognising the positive, important and legitimate role played by Human Rights Defenders (HRDs) working in environmental matters in promoting and protecting human and peoples' rights, including through their vital contribution to advancing the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, affirming their right, individually and in association with others, to defend and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms, and mindful of African human rights jurisprudence affirming the protection of HRDs, including against reprisals and judicial harassment, as well as the particular and gendered risks faced by women environmental human rights defenders, including through Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation (SLAPPs);

Recalling further the African Commission's Resolutions on the protection of human rights defenders, including ACHPR/Res.69(XXXV)04 establishing the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders,

ACHPR/Res.273(LV)14 extending that mandate to cover cases of reprisals, ACHPR/Res.336(EXT.OS/XIX)2016 on measures to protect and promote the work of women human rights defenders, ACHPR/Res. 409 (LXIII) 2018 on the need to adopt legal measures for the protection of women human rights defenders in Africa, and ACHPR/Res.432(LXV)2019 on the Drafting of an African Declaration on the Promotion of the Role of Human Rights Defenders and their Protection in Africa;

Considering ACHPR/Res.663(LXXXVII)2026 on the Situation of Human and Peoples' Rights Defenders in Africa, which condemns violence and reprisals, surveillance, criminalisation and abuse of judicial process against defenders, including proceedings brought by non-State actors, and calls for specific legal frameworks for their protection;

Further recalling the State Reporting Guidelines and Principles on Articles 21 and 24 of the African Charter relating to Extractive Industries, Human Rights and the Environment, which elaborate States' obligations concerning natural resource governance and environmental protection, including safeguarding access to information, public participation, accountability and remedies; ACHPR/Res.367(LX)2017 on the Niamey Declaration on Ensuring the Upholding of the African Charter in the Extractive Industries Sector, affirming State and extractive industries obligations to respect human and peoples' rights and ensure transparency, meaningful participation, accessible grievance mechanisms and accountability for human rights and environmental violations; and ACHPR/Res.550(LXXIV)2023 on Business and Human Rights in Africa, which calls for enhanced mechanisms to prevent and address adverse human rights impacts of business activities;

Having regard to ACHPR/Res.657(LXXXVI)2026 on Access to Information and the Right to a Healthy Environment, which recognises the growing threats faced by environmental journalists and defenders across the continent and calls on States to safeguard the rights of those reporting on environmental harm, climate impacts and

resource exploitation, and the revised AU African Convention on Nature and Natural Resources, which safeguards communities' and defenders' procedural rights to timely, accurate, accessible, and proactive disclosure of climate and environmental information, and to meaningful public participation and access to justice in environmental decision-making;

Welcoming ACHPR/Res.667(LXXXVIII)2026 on the Need to Conduct a Study on SLAPPs in Africa, which tasks the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression and Access to Information and the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders with jointly studying the nature and scope of SLAPPs and the means to address them, and which identifies human rights, climate and environmental defenders among those most vulnerable to such abusive litigation;

Noting the ongoing development of the Declaration on the Promotion of the Role of Human and Peoples' Rights Defenders and their Protection in Africa, pursuant to ACHPR/Res.432(LXV)2019, and of the General Comment on the Right to Environment under Article 24 of the African Charter, pursuant to ACHPR/Res.633(LXXXIII)2025, as extended by ACHPR/Res.664(LXXXVIII)2026, and recognising that these processes present a timely opportunity to ensure the explicit and differentiated recognition and protection of environmental human rights defenders (EHRDs) within the African human rights framework;

Bearing in mind the obligations of States Parties under the African Charter to respect, protect and fulfil the rights and fundamental freedoms essential to the work of human rights defenders, including through legislative, administrative, judicial and other measures to prevent and remedy violations by State and non-State actors;

Alarmed by the persistent and escalating reprisals, attacks and other forms of retaliation against EHRDs across Africa, constituting not isolated incidents but a continuum of retaliation ranging from intimidation, surveillance and restrictions on

CSOs - through arbitrary arrest, detention, criminalisation and judicial harassment, including SLAPPs - to physical attacks, gender-based violence, abduction, enforced disappearance and, in the most serious cases, killings;

Concerned that reprisals and attacks against EHRDs are not experienced uniformly, and that women-EHRDs and other EHRDs facing heightened or intersectional risks, including Indigenous defenders, community-based defenders and youth activists, as well as journalists, media workers and lawyers whose work exposes environmental harm or supports EHRDs and affected communities, require targeted and responsive protection measures;

Concerned further that the misuse of legal and judicial processes against EHRDs, including through vague or overbroad laws on defamation, false news, sedition and public order, may serve as a means of intimidation irrespective of the outcome of proceedings, imposing financial, psychological and organisational burdens that may deter legitimate environmental advocacy and public participation ;

Recognising that lawyers representing EHRDs and journalists reporting on environmental harm may themselves be subjected to reprisals, and that the protection of EHRDs is integral to the effective enjoyment of the right to a healthy environment, as well as the rights to freedom of expression and association, access to information, public participation and access to justice;

Concerned also that EHRDs challenging extractive, infrastructure and other development activities may face threats, attacks or retaliation involving business enterprises, investors, contractors and public or private security actors, requiring effective State regulation, due diligence, oversight and accountability;

The NGO Forum call upon the ACHPR to adopt a Resolution that:

1. Calls upon States Parties to ensure that HRDs can freely exercise their rights

to freedom of expression, access to information, association, peaceful assembly, petition, protest and participation in public affairs, and that any restriction on these rights complies with the principles of legality, necessity and proportionality;

2. Condemns all forms of reprisals, attacks, criminalisation and judicial harassment against HRDs across Africa, whether perpetrated by State or non-State actors, including intimidation, surveillance, harassment, arbitrary arrest and detention, SLAPPs, physical attacks, gender-based violence, abduction, enforced disappearance and killings;
3. Calls upon States Parties to adopt effective prevention and protection measures against reprisals targeting EHRDs, including by preventing the misuse of criminal, civil and administrative processes, with particular attention to the distinct and gendered risks faced by women EHRDs, journalists and media workers, Indigenous peoples, local communities, youth activists, workers and trade unionists, and lawyers representing EHRDs;
4. Calls upon States Parties to exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate and remedy reprisals, threats and attacks against EHRDs by non-State actors, including by requiring business enterprises, investors, contractors and public or private security actors to undertake human rights, environmental and climate due diligence that addresses risks to EHRDs, affected communities and civic space, particularly in extractive, infrastructure and other development activities;
5. Calls upon States Parties to ensure prompt, independent and effective investigation of reprisals, threats and attacks against EHRDs, accountability for perpetrators and access to effective remedies for victims and their

families;

6. Calls upon States Parties to guarantee timely access to environmental information, meaningful and safe public participation at all stages of environmental and natural resource decision-making, and effective access to justice, particularly for communities directly affected by extractive, infrastructure and other development activities;
7. Explicitly recognises EHRDs, including individual, collective and community-based defenders, as requiring context-specific protection from reprisals, including criminalisation, judicial harassment, SLAPPs, corporate retaliation and gender-based attacks, in the finalisation of the Declaration on the Promotion of the Role of Human and Peoples' Rights Defenders and their Protection in Africa and the General Comment on the Right to Environment under Article 24 of the African Charter;
8. Calls for enhanced monitoring, documentation and reporting on reprisals against EHRDs and their protection needs, particularly through the ACHPR Special Mechanisms, including the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders, the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression and Access to Information, and the Working Group on Extractive Industries, Environment and Human Rights Violations, through State reporting, engagement with defenders and civil society, country visits, urgent appeals and other available protection mechanisms;
9. Calls for enhanced coordination and complementarity between national, regional and international human rights mechanisms to effectively protect and rapidly respond to attacks against HRDs, and to monitor the effective implementation of provisional and precautionary measures aimed at protecting EHRDs.

Done at Dakar, October 10th 2026

The Forum

TRES/008/10/26: RESOLUTION DE SUIVI

Nous, les participants du Forum des ONG sur la Participation des Organisations Non Gouvernementales à la 89e Session Ordinaire de la Commission Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples, tenue à Banjul, en Gambie, du 8 au 10 octobre 2026

Considérant le manque de suivi des résolutions déjà adoptées par la Commission Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CADHP) depuis deux (2) sessions ;

Considérant l'ignorance par la plupart des représentants de la société civile de l'existence et de la portée des résolutions adoptées aussi bien par le Forum des ONG que par la Commission ;

Tenant en compte les recommandations formulées par les membres de la Commission pour un suivi régulier de toutes les résolutions déjà passées ;

Soucieux de veiller à un travail efficace pouvant éviter au Forum la duplication des résolutions et recommandations pays et thématiques discutées et adoptées par notre Forum durant les deux dernières sessions ;

Le Forum de préparation des ONG à la 89^{ème} session de CADHP s'engage à :

Assurer le suivi des résolutions et recommandations des deux dernières sessions du Forum des ONG,

Faire une évaluation annuelle de leur mise en œuvre par les Etats concernés.

Fait à Dakar, le 10 octobre 2026

Le Forum