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SLUC OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

INSTITUTIONAL MANDATE, REGIONALISATION MODEL, COMPLIANCE AND
TRANSPARENCY OBLIGATIONS, MEMBERSHIP ARCHITECTURE, DIGITAL
INTEGRATION, AND IMPACT GOVERNANCE FOR PROGRAMME DELIVERY

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SLUC Operational Framework

Preamble

The Social Label Unity Center (SLUC) is constituted as the operational and revenue interface for programme delivery within the Creativa ecosystem, acting under the custodial umbrella of GSEA and in organic alignment with Agenda 2074. SLUC operationalizes public-purpose mandates across digitalisation, education/TVET, social equity, and cooperative governance, serving as the implementing counterpart to PCPP, PCGG, and DESA while remaining adaptable to local jurisdictions. Its methods are harmonized with global frameworks to ensure legitimacy and portability, including the UN 2030 Agenda (SDGs) ([link](#)), the AU Agenda 2063 and its First Ten-Year Plan ([link](#)), climate-consistency under the Paris Agreement ([link](#)), safeguards equivalency to the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) ([link](#)) and the IFC Performance Standards (2012) ([link](#)), responsible-business conduct pursuant to the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (2023 Update) ([link](#)) and the UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights (UNGPs) ([link](#)), and continuity and social-responsibility design references through ISO 22301 ([link](#)) and ISO 26000 ([link](#)). SLUC incorporates, where relevant, the sectoral thrusts and programmatic typologies reflected in the “African Unity 2063” materials you provided (digital transformation, TVET and higher education, sustainable agriculture/food systems, health resilience, eco-cities and infrastructure, cultural economy, women and youth empowerment, trade facilitation), and extends them for universal application through local adaptation.

Chapter 1 — Role in Social Equity Advocacy

1.1 Mandate and Separation of Functions.

SLUC is the execution arm for social-equity outcomes within Creativa programmes. Advocacy under SLUC is program-proximate and evidence-led, directed at enabling legal, fiscal, and administrative conditions necessary for effective delivery, while policy-setting, standard-keeping, and external assurance remain with GSEA/Agenda 2074 and CGSA in accordance with the separation-of-functions doctrine. This arrangement preserves advocacy independence and prevents programme capture, consistent with the integrity expectations of the OECD Guidelines (2023) and the non-retaliation and remedy ethos of the UNGPs.

1.2 Advocacy Objectives and Channels.

SLUC advances five advocacy objectives: equitable access to essential services; inclusive participation for women and youth; climate-consistent infrastructure and food systems; digital inclusion and data rights; and fair market access and cross-border trade for SMEs and farmer cooperatives. Channels include legislative and regulatory submissions, structured public consultations, technical roundtables with ministries, DFI policy dialogues, and evidence briefs derived from programme MEL. Stakeholder engagement protocols mirror ESF ESS10 and IFC PS1 to assure inclusive consultation, grievance access, and responsiveness.

1.3 Evidence Base and Normative Anchors.

All advocacy positions must be grounded in programme data and independent research, triangulated against Agenda 2063 and SDG targets, and screened for climate consistency with the **Paris Agreement**. Where labour, community health and safety, or displacement are implicated, SLUC’s advocacy shall map to ESF and IFC PS requirements (including ESS2/PS2, ESS4/PS4, ESS5 where applicable) to ensure safeguards equivalency and policy coherence.

1.4 Localisation and Cultural Legitimacy.

Advocacy narratives, including those derived from Women & Youth Empowerment Hubs and cultural-economy interventions in the supplied “African Unity 2063” materials, must be localized

through co-creation with community representatives and sector councils. Cultural preservation and contemporary innovation agendas shall respect Indigenous rights and traditional knowledge stewardship, in line with UNGPs expectations on vulnerable groups and, where relevant, access-and-benefit-sharing practices under international instruments referenced in programme-specific manuals.

1.5 Public-Interest Transparency.

Advocacy outputs, meeting records, and position papers are disclosed through SLUC's transparency portal subject to legitimate confidentiality constraints. Disclosure practices align with the spirit of the World Bank Access to Information Policy ([link](#)) and the public-reporting norms in Agenda 2074. Conflicts of interest are declared and managed under procedures informed by the OECD Guidelines (2023).

1.6 Safeguarding Independence.

Funding arrangements shall not condition advocacy positions. Sponsorship and in-kind support are screened for independence and undue influence, with cooling-off and recusal requirements. Where necessary, SLUC escalates contested matters to CGSA for knowledge diplomacy and to GSEA Compliance for independence review.

Chapter 2 — Regional Expansion Strategy

2.1 Purpose and Architecture.

SLUC's regional expansion enables scalable, standards-consistent programme delivery across continents while preserving local ownership. Each regional SLUC is established as a legally constituted entity under host-country law with a framework agreement to the global SLUC, adopting a common Charter, Operating Manual, and Safeguards & Fiduciary Framework. Where seated in Sweden/EU, filings follow the Swedish Companies Act (SCA) and, if applicable, the SE Statute with Bolagsverket practice for corporate compliance; equivalently robust national regimes are used elsewhere.

2.2 Phased Roll-Out and Micro-Flagships.

Expansion proceeds through diagnostic baselining, a micro-flagship pilot, and staged scale-up. The pilot is designed as a proof-of-concept in one to three priority tracks (e.g., TVET/digital fibre training under DESA; climate-smart agriculture and storage; modular ECHO deployments for energy–water–sanitation). This mirrors the pragmatic “micro-flagship” approach in the uploaded African Unity 2063 project list, enabling early results, investor confidence, and adaptive course correction. Phasing is documented in a publicly disclosed roadmap aligned with SDG and Agenda 2063 targets and screened for Paris-consistency.

2.3 Partnership and Market Entry.

Regional SLUCs conclude Host Country Agreements or MoUs with governments, Program Participation Agreements with line ministries and agencies, and Implementation Agreements with delivery consortia. Public-private partnerships are structured using transparent risk-allocation and stakeholder engagement consistent with World Bank ESF and IFC PS1, with social-responsibility undertakings reflecting ISO 26000. Cross-border components (e.g., intra-regional agri-trade) are coordinated with RECs and trade-facilitation entities and are MEL-tracked for market-access gains to SMEs and cooperatives.

2.4 Capability Stack and Talent.

Each regional SLUC maintains core capabilities in programme management, safeguards, MEL, procurement, finance, and community engagement, complemented by domain practices in digitalisation, TVET, agriculture/food systems, health resilience, and infrastructure/eco-cities as

evidenced in the “African Unity 2063” materials. Continuity management capacities are calibrated to ISO 22301 to protect critical public-interest services.

2.5 Financing and Resilience.

Start-up capitalization blends DFI concessional resources with private capital and project-level revenues, maintaining a runway consistent with the liquidity-prudence philosophy adopted across GSEA (stress-testing methods are detailed in the GSEA Financial Stress Testing Manual). Public financial reporting follows IFRS-style transparency, and material donor or sponsor conditions are disclosed. Responsible-business conduct and grievance access are safeguarded per OECD Guidelines (2023) and ESF ESS10.

2.6 Localization, Equity, and Inclusion.

Regional strategies codify targets for women and youth participation, equitable access in rural/underserved areas, and cultural-economy activation. Gender-responsive budgeting and inclusive procurement support local SMEs and cooperatives. Human-rights due diligence aligns with the UNGPs, with escalation protocols to independent assurance where risks are elevated.

2.7 Data, Digital Integration, and Interoperability.

Digital infrastructure and services deployed through DESA are designed for interoperability and privacy-by-design. Where personal data are processed, compliance with the EU GDPR or demonstrably equivalent data-protection regimes is required ([link](#)); business-continuity, incident response, and public communication follow documented procedures and proportional disclosure duties.

2.8 Performance Covenants and Exit.

Regional SLUCs agree to performance covenants covering delivery, safeguards, MEL, transparency, and financial prudence. Persistent material non-compliance may trigger corrective action plans, probation, or orderly exit and transition, ensuring continuity of essential services. Exit plans honour stakeholder commitments and protect public-purpose assets, consonant with **ISO 22301** continuity principles and with public notification aligned to Agenda 2074 transparency.

Chapter 3 — Compliance and Transparency Protocols

3.1 Normative Basis and Binding Effect.

SLUC’s compliance architecture is grounded in the custodial standards of GSEA and Agenda 2074, incorporating equivalency to international instruments including the World Bank ESF ([link](#)), IFC Performance Standards (2012) ([link](#)), OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (2023) ([link](#)), and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) ([link](#)). Social responsibility and continuity obligations are embedded through ISO 26000 ([link](#)) and ISO 22301 ([link](#)).

3.2 Compliance Governance and Independence.

Compliance oversight is exercised by an independent function reporting to the GSEA Compliance & Ethics Committee, separate from SLUC’s operational management, preserving the separation-of-functions doctrine. Regional SLUC units maintain local compliance officers with direct escalation rights to the global compliance function. Independence safeguards include cooling-off periods for staff transitioning from programme delivery to assurance roles.

3.3 Transparency Obligations.

SLUC shall maintain a public transparency portal disclosing:

- Governance instruments (Charter, Operating Manual, ESG Safeguards Framework).

- Project summaries, MEL dashboards, and impact indicators.
- Financial statements prepared under IFRS-style principles, including disclosures on funding sources, material conditions, and conflict-of-interest declarations.

3.4 Anti-Corruption and Procurement Integrity.

SLUC enforces zero-tolerance for corruption, fraud, and collusion. Procurement follows documented procedures ensuring fairness, transparency, and value for money, with conflict-of-interest screening and publication of award decisions. Standards mirror OECD Guidelines (2023) expectations and ESF ESS10 principles for stakeholder engagement. Whistleblowing channels are confidential, with non-retaliation guarantees aligned to the UNGPs.

3.5 Data Protection and Privacy.

Personal data processing complies with the EU GDPR ([link](#)) or demonstrably equivalent regimes. Privacy-by-design principles apply to all digital platforms, supported by security controls aligned with ISO/IEC 27001 and ISO/IEC 27701. Breach-notification procedures follow GDPR Articles 33–34 where applicable.

3.6 Reporting and Audit.

Annual compliance reports are published, summarizing adherence to safeguards, fiduciary controls, and transparency commitments. Independent audits are conducted at least biennially, with public summaries and corrective-action tracking disclosed under Agenda 2074 transparency provisions.

3.7 Sanctions and Remedies.

Material non-compliance triggers corrective action plans, probation, or suspension of programme privileges. Remedies include restitution, clawback of funds, and public notices. Appeals follow documented procedures ensuring due process and impartial review.

Chapter 4 — Membership and Engagement Model

4.1 Purpose and Strategic Role.

SLUC's membership model operationalizes the principle of Charity as a Business, creating a structured interface for private-sector actors, civil society, and public institutions to participate in social-impact delivery while deriving reputational and economic benefits. Membership is not a passive affiliation; it entails defined obligations and rights, including compliance with SLUC standards and contribution to programme objectives.

4.2 Membership Classes.

Three classes are recognized:

- **Corporate Members:** Enterprises engaging in PPP projects, vocational training sponsorship, or technology transfer.
- **Institutional Members:** Universities, research centers, and public agencies contributing to education, digitalisation, and governance initiatives.
- **Community Members:** Cooperatives, SMEs, and social enterprises participating in local delivery and advocacy networks.

Each class is governed by a Membership Agreement incorporating fiduciary, ESG, and transparency covenants.

4.3 Admission and Due Diligence.

Admission requires submission of a compliance declaration, ESG self-assessment, and verification against exclusion lists. Due diligence covers governance posture, financial integrity, and human-rights performance, referencing UNGPs and OECD Guidelines (2023). High-risk applicants undergo enhanced screening and may be subject to conditional admission with capacity-building requirements.

4.4 Rights and Obligations.

Members enjoy access to SLUC platforms, technical assistance, and participation in regional councils. Obligations include adherence to SLUC's ESG Safeguards Framework, timely reporting of relevant data, and contribution to MEL processes. Breach of obligations may result in suspension or termination under documented procedures.

4.5 Engagement Channels.

Engagement occurs through:

- **Regional Councils:** Multi-stakeholder bodies advising on programme priorities and local adaptation.
- **Digital Platforms:** Secure portals for knowledge exchange, reporting, and collaborative planning, designed with privacy and interoperability standards.
- **Annual Assemblies:** Formal sessions for strategic review, election of advisory committees, and ratification of policy updates.

4.6 Incentives and Recognition.

Members demonstrating exemplary compliance and impact may receive recognition under Agenda 2074's public-reporting framework, including eligibility for the "Bemötande Guiden" validation tiers managed by CGSA. Recognition is evidence-based and subject to independent verification.

4.7 Exit and Transition.

Members may withdraw with 90-day notice, subject to settlement of obligations and orderly transition of ongoing commitments. SLUC reserves the right to terminate membership for material breaches, following due process and appeal rights.

Chapter 5 — Digital Integration and Communication Channels

5.1 Purpose and Strategic Imperative.

Digital integration within SLUC is not ancillary; it is a structural enabler for transparency, efficiency, and participatory governance. All SLUC operations—membership engagement, programme delivery, MEL reporting, and advocacy—shall be digitized through secure, interoperable platforms designed to uphold privacy, continuity, and inclusivity. This mandate aligns with Agenda 2074's "Participatory Flow" principle and global norms on data governance and digital rights.

5.2 Platform Architecture and Interoperability.

SLUC shall deploy a unified digital ecosystem comprising:

- **Member Portal:** Secure interface for onboarding, compliance declarations, and engagement in councils.
- **Project Dashboard:** Real-time tracking of milestones, safeguards, and financial flows, harmonized with MEL indicators.

- **Advocacy Hub:** Repository for policy briefs, consultation records, and public-interest submissions.

Interoperability standards shall follow ISO/IEC 27001 for information security (link) and ISO/IEC 27701 for privacy management (link), ensuring compatibility with national e-government frameworks and international data-exchange protocols.

5.3 Privacy and Data Protection.

All personal and sensitive data processed through SLUC platforms shall comply with the EU GDPR (link) or demonstrably equivalent regimes. Privacy-by-design and privacy-by-default principles apply, supported by encryption in transit and at rest, role-based access controls, and breach-notification procedures consistent with GDPR Articles 33–34.

5.4 Communication Channels and Accessibility.

SLUC shall maintain multi-channel communication to ensure inclusivity:

- **Digital:** Web portals, mobile applications, and secure messaging integrated with two-factor authentication.
- **Physical:** Regional SLUC offices and community hubs for populations with limited digital access.
- **Hybrid Engagement:** Virtual assemblies and webinars complemented by in-person consultations, ensuring compliance with **ESF ESS10** and **IFC PS1** stakeholder-engagement principles.

5.5 Cybersecurity and Continuity.

Cybersecurity posture shall be risk-based and documented under an Information Security Management System (ISMS) aligned with ISO/IEC 27001. Business continuity and disaster recovery plans shall be calibrated to ISO 22301, ensuring resilience against cyber incidents and systemic disruptions.

5.6 Digital Inclusion and Equity.

SLUC commits to bridging the digital divide through capacity-building initiatives, localized language interfaces, and subsidized connectivity options for underserved communities. These measures operationalize Agenda 2074's equity pillar and reinforce commitments under UN SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities).

5.7 Public Transparency and Open Data.

Non-confidential programme data, MEL dashboards, and impact summaries shall be published under open-data principles, observing FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable) and CARE (Collective Benefit, Authority to Control, Responsibility, Ethics) frameworks. Sensitive datasets remain subject to lawful restrictions and consent protocols.

Chapter 6 — Monitoring and Impact Assessment

6.1 Normative Anchors and Integration.

SLUC's monitoring and impact assessment system is harmonized with the Unified MEL Framework (Document 08) and Agenda 2074 Chapters 5–6. It incorporates logic-model and theory-of-change methodologies, aligning outputs, outcomes, and impacts with SDG and Agenda 2063 targets. Verification protocols reference World Bank ESF ESS10 and IFC PS1 for stakeholder engagement and disclosure.

6.2 MEL Architecture and Data Governance.

The MEL system comprises:

- **Indicators and Baselines:** Gender-disaggregated, climate-consistency metrics, and financial integrity indicators.
- **Data Collection:** Digital tools integrated with SLUC platforms, ensuring GDPR compliance and privacy safeguards.
- **Verification:** Independent audits and peer reviews under the External Validation Protocol (Document 09).

Data governance follows FAIR and CARE principles, with retention and destruction schedules documented under GDPR and ISO/IEC 27701.

6.3 Adaptive Management and Learning Loops.

SLUC embeds continuous feedback mechanisms enabling course correction and innovation. Quarterly reviews assess variance against targets, triggering adaptive measures documented in management response plans. Lessons learned are disseminated through open-access repositories and regional assemblies.

6.4 Independent Evaluation Standards.

Impact evaluations are conducted by accredited external entities, applying standards consistent with OECD DAC Evaluation Criteria ([link](#)) and Agenda 2074's assurance principles. Evaluations cover relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and equity, with findings disclosed publicly subject to confidentiality constraints.

6.5 Transparency and Public Reporting.

Annual Impact Reports summarize MEL findings, corrective actions, and stakeholder feedback. Reports are published on SLUC's transparency portal and communicated through regional engagement channels. Disclosure practices mirror the World Bank Access to Information Policy and Agenda 2074's participatory flow requirements.

6.6 Risk and Safeguards Monitoring.

Environmental, social, and fiduciary risks are tracked through integrated dashboards, with escalation protocols for high-risk events. Compliance with ESF ESS1–ESS10 and IFC PS1–PS8 is verified periodically, and deviations trigger time-bound corrective actions overseen by the GSEA Compliance Function.

6.7 Impact Attribution and Value-Chain Stewardship.

Impact attribution models distinguish SLUC's direct contributions from systemic factors, ensuring accountability and preventing misrepresentation. Value-chain stewardship obligations under Agenda 2074 require disclosure of upstream and downstream impacts, including supply-chain ESG performance.