

AFRICAN UNION

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**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL**  
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Addis Ababa (ETHIOPIA)

**EX.CL/1660(XLVIII)**  
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**ACTIVITY REPORT OF THE AFRICAN COURT ON HUMAN AND  
PEOPLES' RIGHTS**

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<p align="center"> <b>AFRICAN COURT ON HUMAN AND PEOPLES' RIGHTS</b>  <b>COUR AFRICAINE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME ET DES PEUPLES</b>  P.O. Box 6274 Arusha, Tanzania – Telephone: +255 272 510 510  Website: <a href="http://www.african-court.org">www.african-court.org</a> / Email: <a href="mailto:registrar@african-court.org">registrar@african-court.org</a> </p> <p align="center"><b>OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR</b></p>		

**ACTIVITY REPORT OF THE AFRICAN COURT ON HUMAN AND  
PEOPLES' RIGHTS**

**1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2025**

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights (the Court) was established in terms of Article 1 of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Establishment of an African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights (hereinafter referred to as the Protocol), adopted in June 1998, in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, by the Organization of African Unity (OAU). The Protocol entered into force on 25 January 2004.

2. The Court became operational in 2006 and comprises eleven (11) Judges elected by the Executive Council of the African Union. The Seat of the Court is in Arusha, the United Republic of Tanzania.

3. Article 31 of the Protocol requires the Court to "...submit to each regular session of the Assembly, a report on its work during the previous year. The report shall specify, in particular, the cases in which a State has not complied with the Court's judgment".

4. The present Report is submitted in conformity with Article 31 of the Protocol. The Report describes the activities undertaken by the Court from 1 January to 31 December 2025, particularly the judicial, administrative and outreach activities, and the measures taken to implement decisions of the Executive Council relating to the work of the Court.

## II. STATUS OF RATIFICATION OF THE PROTOCOL AND THE DEPOSIT OF THE ARTICLE 34(6) DECLARATION, ACCEPTING THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT TO RECEIVE CASES FROM INDIVIDUALS AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOS)

5. As at 31 December 2025, the Protocol has been ratified by thirty-four (34) Member States of the African Union, namely: Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Libya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda and Zambia. **See Table 1.**

No.	Country	Date of Signature	Date of Ratification/ Accession	Date of deposit
1.	Algeria	13/07/1999	22/04/2003	03/06/2003
2.	Benin	09/06/1998	22/08/2014	22/08/2014
3.	Burkina Faso	09/06/1998	31/12/1998	23/02/1999

4.	Democratic Republic of Congo	09/09/1999	08/12/2020	08/12/2020
5.	Burundi	09/06/1998	02/04/2003	12/05/2003
6.	Cameroon	25/07/2006	17/08/2015	17/08/2015
7.	Chad	06/12/2004	27/01/2016	08/02/2016
8.	Congo	09/06/1998	10/08/2010	06/10/2010
9.	Côte d'Ivoire	09/06/1998	07/01/2003	21/03/2003
10.	Comoros	09/06/1998	23/12/2003	26/12/2003
11.	Gabon	09/06/1998	14/08/2000	29/06/2004
12.	The Gambia	09/06/1998	30/06/1999	15/10/1999
13.	Ghana	09/06/1998	25/08/2004	16/08/2005
14.	Guinea Bissau	09/06/1998	3/11/2021	3/11/2021
15.	Kenya	07/07/2003	04/02/2004	18/02/2005
16.	Libya	09/06/1998	19/11/2003	08/12/2003
17.	Lesotho	29/10/1999	28/10/2003	23/12/2003
18.	Madagascar	09/06/1998	12/10/2021	12/10/2021
19.	Malawi	09/06/1998	09/09/2008	09/10/2008
20.	Mali	09/06/1998	10/05/2000	20/06/2000
21.	Mauritania	22/03/1999	19/05/2005	14/12/2005
22.	Mauritius	09/06/1998	03/03/2003	24/03/2003
23.	Mozambique	23/05/2003	17/07/2004	20/07/2004
24.	Niger	09/06/1998	17/05/2004	26/06/2004
25.	Nigeria	09/06/2004	20/05/2004	09/06/2004
26.	Rwanda	09/06/1998	05/05/2003	06/05/2003
27.	Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic	25/07/2010	27/11/2013	27/01/2014
28.	Senegal	09/06/1998	29/09/1998	30/10/1998
29.	South Africa	09/06/1999	03/07/2002	03/07/2002
30.	Tanzania	09/06/1998	07/02/2006	10/02/2006
31.	Togo	09/06/1998	23/06/2003	06/07/2003
32.	Tunisia	09/06/1998	21/08/2007	05/10/2007

33.	Uganda	01/02/2001	16/02/2001	06/06/2001
34.	Zambia	09/06/1998	28/12/2022	10/01/2023

**# of Countries – 55      # of Signature – 52      # of Ratification – 34      # of Deposit – 34**

Source: African Union Website.

6. As at 31 December 2025, of the thirty-four (34) State Parties to the Protocol, only eight (8) have the Declaration required under Article 34(6) thereof, by which they accept the jurisdiction of the Court to receive cases directly from individuals and Non-Governmental Organizations, in effect. These States are: Burkina Faso, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Malawi, Mali, Niger and Tunisia. **See Table 2.**

7. Between 2016 and 2025 five (5) State Parties to the Protocol withdrew their Article 34(6) Declaration. These States are Rwanda (2016), Tanzania (2019), Benin (2020), Côte d'Ivoire (2020) and Tunisia (2025).

<b>Table 2: List of State Parties that have the Article 34(6) Declaration in effect</b>			
No.	Country	Date of Signature	Date of deposit
1.	Burkina Faso	14/07/1998	28/07/1998
2.	Ghana	09/02/2011	10/03/2011
3.	Malawi	09/09/2008	09/10/2008
4.	Mali	05/02/2010	19/02/2010
5.	Tunisia	13/04/2017	29/05/2017
6.	The Gambia	23/10/ 2018	03/02/2020
7.	Niger	28/10/2021	28/10/2021
8.	Guinea Bissau	03/11/2021	03/11/2021
Source: African Union Website		<b>Total</b>	<b># Eight (8)</b>

8. Regarding Tunisia, which on 7 March 2025, deposited the instrument of withdrawal of its Declaration with the African Union Commission, the withdrawal will take effect on 8 March 2026, being a period of one year after its deposit.<sup>1</sup>

### III. COMPOSITION OF THE COURT

9. The current composition of the Court is as per the table below:

<b>Table 3: List of Judge of the Court as at 31 December 2025</b>				
No.	Name	Term		Country
		Duration	Expiry	
1.	Justice Modibo Sacko (elected President on 2 June 2025)	6	2027	Mali

2.	Lady Justice Chafika Bensaoula (elected Vice President on 2 June 2025)	6	2029	Algeria
3.	Justice Rafaâ Ben Achour	6	2027	Tunisia
4.	Lady Justice Ntyam Ondo Mengue	6	2028	Cameroon
5.	Lady Justice Tujilane Rose Chizumila	6	2029	Malawi
6.	Justice Blaise Tchikaya	6	2030	Congo
7.	Lady Justice Imani D. Aboud	6	2027	Tanzania
8.	Lady Justice Stella I. Anukam	6	2030	Nigeria
9.	Justice Dumisa B. Ntsebeza	6	2027	South Africa
10.	Justice Dennis D. Adjei	6	2028	Ghana
11.	Justice Duncan Gaswaga	6	2030	Uganda

#### IV. JUDICIAL ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY THE COURT

10. During the reporting period, the Court undertook several judicial activities.

11. The judicial activities undertaken by the Court related to, among others, Opening of the 2025 Judicial Year, holding of Sessions, the receipt and examination of cases filed before it, through, *inter alia*, case management and delivery of decisions (judgments, rulings and orders).

12. From 1 January to 31 December 2025, the Court received seven (7) new cases, six (6) under contentious proceedings and one (1) under advisory proceedings.

13. Since its operationalization in 2006, the Court has received a total of three-hundred and seventy-four (374) Applications in contentious matters and seventeen (17) Requests for Advisory Opinion. The Court has disposed of two hundred and seventy-seven (277) Applications in contentious matters and fifteen (15) Requests for Advisory Opinion. There are one hundred and two (102) Applications in contentious matters and two (2) Requests for Advisory Opinion pending before it.

##### i. Opening of the 2025 Judicial Year of the Court

14. The Solemn Ceremony for the Opening of the Court's 2025 Judicial Year was held on 3 February 2025 under the theme "*Advancing Justice through Reparations*", which was the theme for the 2025 Judicial Year, which in turn was aligned to the African Union Theme on Justice for Africans and People of African Descent through Reparations. The event brought together leaders and representatives of African Union Member States, international, regional and national Courts, African Union organs with a human rights mandate, national human rights institutions, legal professionals and Bar Associations, to underscore the pivotal role of reparations in advancing justice.

15. The event was held at the Seat of the Court in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, and officially opened by Hon. Lady Justice Imani D. Aboud, then President

of the Court. The event was graced by His Excellency José Maria Neves, President of the Republic of Cabo Verde, who was Guest of Honour and delivered the keynote address.

16. As part of the activities for the Opening of the Judicial Year, on 4 February 2025, the Court hosted a Judicial Seminar on “*Rendering Justice for Women through Reparations*,” bringing together legal scholars, experts, and advocates who discussed how reparations address historical inequalities and human rights violations affecting women. The Seminar culminated in adoption of recommendations on enhancing women’s access to justice through reparations. The recommendations are attached to this Report as **Annex I**.

ii. **Sessions held**

17. During the reporting period, the Court held four (4) Ordinary Sessions as follows:

- i. 76<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session, from 3 to 28 February 2025, in Arusha, Tanzania;
- ii. 77<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session, from 2 to 27 June 2025, in Arusha, Tanzania;
- iii. 78<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session, from 1 to 26 September 2025, in Arusha, Tanzania; and
- iv. 79<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session, from 17 November to 5 December and 15-19 December 2025, in Arusha, Tanzania.

iii. **Case Management**

18. During the period under review, the Court delivered thirty-two (32) decisions as shown on Table 4 below:

	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant</b>	<b>Respondent State</b>	<b>Type of decision</b>	<b>Date delivered</b>
1.	Application No. 003/2018	Ladislau Chalula	United Republic of Tanzania	Judgment (Merits and reparations)	05 February 2025
2.	Application No. 019/2018	Centre for Human Rights, Institute for human Rights and Development in Africa and Legal and Human Rights Centre	United Republic of Tanzania	Judgment (Merits and reparations)	05 February 2025
3.	Application No. 025/2018	Bonifance Alistedes	United Republic of Tanzania	Judgment (Merits and reparations)	05 February 2025
4.	Application No. 008/2019	Brahim Ayed	Republic of Tunisia	Ruling (Jurisdiction and	05 February 2025

				Admissibility )	
5.	Application No. 034/2019	N'guessan Yao Ange	Republic of Côte d'Ivoire	Ruling (Jurisdiction and Admissibility )	05 February 2025
6.	Application No. 020/2020	Houngue Eric Noudehouenou	Republic of Benin	Ruling (Jurisdiction and Admissibility )	05 February 2025
7.	Application No. 004/2021	Kouadio Kobena Fory	Republic of Côte d'Ivoire	Ruling (Jurisdiction and Admissibility )	05 February 2025
8.	Application No. 014/2024	Aliyu Suleiman	African Union & African Union Commission	Ruling (Jurisdiction )	12 February 2025
9.	Application No. 046/2020	Ado Shaibu and Others	United Republic of Tanzania	Order (Re-opening of pleadings)	28 February 2025
10.	Application No. 004/2023	Moadh Kheriji Ghannouchi and Others	Republic of Tunisia	Ruling (Request for Revocation of the order on provisional measures of 28 August 2023)	17 March 2025
11.	Application No. 041/2020	Legal and Human Rights Centre and Liberatus Mwang'ombe	United Republic of Tanzania	Order (Re-opening of pleadings)	20 May 2025
12.	Application No. 045/2019	Moses Amos Mwakasindile	United Republic of Tanzania	Order (Re-opening of pleadings)	02 June 2025

13	Application No. 005/ 2024	Chief Festus A. Ogwuche & 25 Others	Burkina Faso and 14 Other Respondent States	Ruling (Jurisdiction )	17 June 2025
14	Application No. 032/ 2018	Al'Asaad Milaad	Republic of Tunisia	Judgment (Merits and reparations)	26 June 2025
15	Application No. 020/ 2018	Salif Traore and Seckou Omar Koulibaly	Republic of Mali	Judgment (Merits and reparations)	26 June 2025
16	Application No. 009/ 2020	XYZ	Republic of Benin	Ruling (Jurisdiction and Admissibility )	26 June 2025
17	Application No. 058/ 2019	XYZ	Republic of Benin	Ruling (Jurisdiction and Admissibility )	26 June 2025
18	Application No. 014/ 2018	Ajaye Jogoo	United Republic of Tanzania	Ruling (Jurisdiction and Admissibility )	26 June 2025
19	Application No. 001/ 2018	Tembo Hussein	United Republic of Tanzania	Judgment (Merits and Reparations )	26 June 2025
20	Application No. 025/ 2020	Laurent Gbagbo	Republic of Cote d'Ivoire	Judgments (Merits and reparations)	26 June 2025
21	Application No. 012/ 2020	Guillaume Kigbafori Sor o and 19 Others	Republic of Cote d'Ivoire	Ruling (Jurisdiction and Admissibility )	26 June 2025
22	Application No. 013/ 2018	Emmanuel Yusuf alias N oriega	United Republic of Tanzania	Judgment	26 June 2025
23	Application No. 009/ 2019	Bahati Mtega and Another	United Republic of Tanzania	Judgment	26 June 2025

24	Application No. 001/2025	Boukary Waliss	<b>Burkina Faso, Republic of Guinea Bissau, Republic of Mali and Republic of Niger</b>	Ruling (Provisional Measures)	26 June 2025
25	Application No. 007/2023	Democratic Republic of Congo	Republic of Rwanda	Ruling (Jurisdiction and Admissibility)	26 June 2025
26	Application No. 012/2024	Domingos Simoes Pereira	Guinea Bissau	Ruling (Provisional Measures)	26 June 2025
27	Application No. 046/2020	Ado Shaibu and Others	Tanzania	Order (Re-opening of pleadings)	05 August 2025
28	Application No. 001/2019	Vuyo Jack	Tanzania	Order to Strike Out	10 October 2025
29	Application No. 006/2025	Institute for Human Rights and Development in Africa	Republic of Malawi	Ruling (provisional measures)	02 December 2025
30	Consolidated Applications No. 039/2019, 040/2019 and 041/2019	Chacha Jeremiah and Others	United Republic of Tanzania	Order (Reopening Pleadings)	04 December 2025
31	Application No. 006/2012	African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights	Republic of Kenya	Order (Compliance)	04 December 2025
32	Application No. 061/2019	Elyssa	Republic of Tunisia	Judgment (Merits and Reparations)	04 December 2025

iv. **Public Sitings**

19. From 1 January to 31 December 2025, the Court organized five (5) public sittings as follows:

- i. One (1) sitting to mark the official opening of the judicial year,
- ii. One (1) sitting for a public hearing; and
- iii. Three (3) sittings to deliver judgments, orders, and rulings.

v. **Legal Aid Programme**

20. The Court administers a Legal Aid Scheme pursuant to Article 10(2) of the Protocol, which seeks to provide legal assistance to indigent applicants, with the aim of enhancing access to justice. In 2025, the Court reviewed a total of fifty-two (52) applications, including reviewing its earlier decisions regarding granting of legal aid due to intervening circumstances, to determine whether they required legal assistance. The Court granted legal aid in four (4) cases<sup>2</sup> with five (5) pending consideration.

21. During the same period, the Court considered twenty-three (23) applications from Counsel who sought to be registered on the Court's Roster to provide *pro bono* legal aid services under the Courts Legal Aid Scheme. The applications were submitted by nine (9) female and fourteen (14) male applicants, from: Argentina, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Kenya, Mauritania, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania, Tunisia and Uganda. The Court approved the registration of twenty-two (22) Counsel who fulfilled the criteria to be listed on the Court's Roster as provided for in the Court's Legal Aid Policy. One (1) application was rejected as the applicant did not possess the required minimum five years of professional experience.

vi. **Non-compliance with the decisions of the Court**

22. Under Article 31 of the Protocol, in submitting its Activity Report, the Court "... shall specify, in particular, the cases in which a State has not complied with the Court's judgment". **Annex II** to the present Report, the Status of Implementation of Decisions of the African Court (SIDAC) indicates the cases in which States have not complied with the Court's decisions, after the deadline set by the Court.

vii. **Law Report of the Court**

23. During the period under review, the Court published Volume 5 of its Law Report, in English and French, covering decisions rendered in 2021.

viii. **Complementarity with the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights**

24. The Court and the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (the Commission/ACHPR) continued to strengthen their relationship and consolidate the complementarity envisaged under Article 2 of the Protocol.

25. The Court and the Commission held a Joint Complementarity Retreat from 2-3 June 2025 as part of the Seventy Seventh Ordinary Session of the Court. During the Retreat, the two organs adopted the following:

- i. The Joint **Communiqué** which is attached to this Report as **Annex III**
- ii. The **Guidelines** on the Submission and Transfer of Cases which are Annexed hereto as **Annex IV**

26. The Communiqué and the Guidelines capture the shared vision of the two African Union human rights organs to deepen cooperation and enhance the efficiency of the continental human rights system. They outline practical steps for implementing the **Complementarity Roadmap of 2023–2028** which was adopted during the First Complementarity retreat held in Addis Ababa in October 2022 and consolidating achievements under their collaborative framework.

27. The **Guidelines on the Submission and Transfer of Cases** formalize agreed procedures between the Court and the Commission, setting out clear considerations and criteria for case handling and coordination. The Guidelines also provide a framework for follow-up on the implementation of decisions, thereby reinforcing complementarity in practice.

28. During the Retreat, the Court and the Commission reaffirmed their commitment to working closely with Member States, AU organs and other key actors to ensure a stronger, more coherent and effective African human rights system.

29. The Court also participated in the opening ceremony of the 85<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the ACHPR held in October 2025. The participation in the Session contributed to strengthening the relationship between the two organs.

## V. NON-JUDICIAL ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY THE COURT

30. The main non-judicial activities undertaken by the Court are described below.

### i. Participation in AU Summits

31. The Court took part in the 49<sup>th</sup> and 50<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Sessions of the Permanent Representatives Committee (PRC), the 46<sup>th</sup> and 47<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Sessions of the Executive Council, the 24<sup>th</sup> Extraordinary Session of the Executive Council and the 38<sup>th</sup> Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union. The Court also took part in the 7<sup>th</sup> Mid-Year Coordination Meeting.

### ii. Implementation of Assembly Decisions

32. During its 38<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session, held on 16 February in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the Assembly adopted Decision Assembly/AU/Dec.920(XXXVIII), H paragraph 6 which provided as follows:

***RECOGNIZING** the paramount importance of operationalizing the Court of Justice of the African Union to attain the objectives of the Union and ensure its effective functioning.*

***13. DECIDES** that before the Court of Justice is operationalised the Commission, the PRC and relevant stakeholders must provide the legal, structural and financial implications of operationalising the Court of Justice and submit its report to the Executive Council during its next Ordinary Session in July 2025. The legal implications of operationalising the Court of Justice requires extensive and deeper analysis due to the impending matter of the Court of Justice with the AfCHPR*

33. With regard to the above mentioned Assembly Decision, on 17 October 2025, the Court presented to the 4<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the PRC Subcommittee on Human Rights Democracy and Governance a report on the Possible Implications for the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights following from the Decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government to Operationalize the Court of Justice of the African Union . The report provided the Legal, Structural and Financial Implications of the operationalization of the Court of Justice. The report had prior been submitted to the Office of the Legal Counsel in February 2025.

34. In October 2025, the Registry of the Court also provided input to the proposed Structure of the Registry of the Court of Justice which was developed by Office of the Legal Counsel of the African Union. Thereafter, the Registry participated in a meeting convened by the Office of the Legal Counsel from 5-6 December 2025 to consider the proposed structure of the Court of Justice.

iii. **Implementation of Executive Council Decisions**

35. During its 41<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session, held from 14 to 15 July 2022 in Lusaka, Zambia, the Executive Council adopted Decision **EX.CL/Dec. 1177(XLI)**, paragraph 6 which provided as follows:

***6. REQUESTS** the Commission and the AfCHPR, within the framework of the ongoing institutional reform, to propose new entitlements and benefits for the Judges of the AfCHPR.*

36. During its 70<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session held in September 2023, the Court considered paragraph 6 of Executive Council Decision EX.CL/Dec. 1177(XLI), and formulated its responses thereto, and the same was transmitted to the Cabinet of the Deputy Chairperson of the AUC. The proposal, to a very large extent, is to the effect that the

benefits of Judges of the African Court, should, at least for the time being, remain unchanged.

37. The position was reiterated in the Court's submissions during the meeting of the PRC Subcommittee on Structural Reforms in May 2025 when the proposals on restructuring of the Court was considered. This was also transmitted to the AU Reforms Unit.

38. Furthermore, the Court proposes that its Vice-President, whose role is crucial to the success of the Court, should be granted a token amount of five hundred United States (500) Dollars per month.

39. The Court recommends that, in undertaking this exercise, the Court's unique character and requirements as a judicial body should be taken into consideration.

40. During its 44<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session, held from 14 to 15 January 2024 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the Executive Council adopted Decision **EX.CL/Dec.1245(XLIV)**, paragraphs 10 and 11 thereof provided as follows:

**10. RECALLS** *the recommendations made by the PRC during the Joint retreat between the PRC and the Court, held from 10 to 11 March 2022, Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, requesting the Court, in collaboration with the AUC and relevant sub-committees of the PRC, to develop key performance indicators and targets regarding the protection of human rights on the continent for the next ten years of the Implementation of Agenda 2063, and to consider submitting, in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol, an amendment to Article 34(6) of the Protocol.*

**11. CALLS** *on the Commission, in collaboration with the Court and other relevant AU Organs and Institutions, to undertake a study on the state of compliance with decisions of AU human rights bodies, including in particular, the reasons for the low level of compliance, and make concrete recommendations to the Executive Council, on how to enhance Member States' compliance with such decisions.*

41. With respect to the implementation of paragraph 10 of the Decision, the Court has been working with the relevant Departments of the AUC and relevant AU Organs to develop key performance indicators and targets on human rights for the next ten years of the Implementation of Agenda 2063. It is envisaged that these indicators, when adopted, will facilitate in mainstreaming human rights into Agenda 2063.

42. With respect to the amendment of Article 34(6) of the Protocol, the Court notes that the proposal to amend Article 34(6) of the Court's Protocol already forms part of the recommendation made by Deloitte and Touche, within the framework of the Institutional Reform currently being considered by the AU Policy Organs. In its submissions to the PRC Subcommittee on Structural Reforms during the May 2025 sitting, the Court simply

reiterated the importance of repealing Article 34(6) of the Protocol in advancing the protection of human rights on the continent.

43. With respect to **Paragraph 11** of the Executive Council Decision, since the Executive Council mandated this study in February 2024, significant foundational and collaborative work has been undertaken to ensure the study is robust, institutionally supported and aligned with the broader AGA-APSA framework.

44. In terms of institutional and political endorsement, the following achievements can be noted:

- i. African Governance Architecture-African Peace and Security Architecture (AGA-APSA) Flagship Status
- ii. Enhanced Inter-Organ Collaboration: A major milestone has been the significant deepening of operational collaboration among the three human rights bodies (AfCHPR, ACHPR, and ACERWC). This effort has moved beyond internal coordination to include formal, actionable resolutions on implementation.

45. In terms of foundational study development, the following achievements can be noted:

- i. Joint Database Development: Initial data collation and database architecture development have been completed by the Court, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. This collective effort has yielded a structured corpus of all relevant measures ordered by the three organs in their decisions, which is currently undergoing joint verification.
- ii. Stakeholder Mapping: Comprehensive mapping of stakeholders across the continent has significantly advanced. This crucial preparatory step identifies key governmental agencies, legal practitioners, civil society organisations and academic experts in all fifty (55) AU Member States, will facilitate the swift administration and coordination of the forthcoming empirical survey
- iii. Draft Literature Review: A draft literature review and conceptual framework for assessing implementation impact has been conducted.

46. The mandated study necessitates dedicated human and financial resources commensurate with its continent-wide scope and high-level political objectives.

47. Following the initial adoption of the mandate, the Court had proposed to the Executive Council the allocation of specific additional budgetary resources to execute the study comprehensively. Considering the political urgency to deliver on the Executive Council's mandate, the Court proactively sought and has secured dedicated technical expertise.

48. Specifically, technical support has been secured for a Legal Fellow to support the Court on data compilation and analysis through a cooperation arrangement with the Raoul Wallenberg Institute for Humanitarian and Human Rights Law.

49. The Court presented the progress report on the study and calendar of work to the 4<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the PRC Subcommittee on Human Rights Democracy and Governance at its meeting held on 17 October 2025. The calendar of work runs from the last quarter of 2025 to January 2027. The Subcommittee endorsed the calendar of work. The calendar of work was also noted by the AGA-APSA Platform members during the Second Statutory Technical Meeting of the AGA-APSA Platform held virtually on 18 November 2025.

**iv. Relations with the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child**

50. The Court participated in the opening ceremonies of the 45<sup>th</sup> and 46<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Sessions of the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (the Child Committee) held in April 2025 and November 2025, respectively. The participation in these Sessions contributed in strengthening the relationship between the two organs.

51. During the 7<sup>th</sup> Mid-Year Coordination Meeting, the Court, the Commission and the Child Committee renewed the Staff Exchange Framework that they first signed during the 4<sup>th</sup> Mid-Year Coordination Meeting. The Framework has facilitated staff exchanges between the three organs to fill critical capacity gaps they face and for capacity building through peer exchange.

52. The Registry of the Court participated in technical consultations on the preparation and finalization of a Joint Analytical Study on Litigating Women and Girls' Rights within the African Human Rights System. The study was led by the Commission and involved the Court and the Child Committee. The study was validated by the Court during its 79<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session held from November to December 2025. This was alongside the validation by the Commission and the Child Committee during their respective sessions.

53. The three organs continued collaboration on the groundwork for the study on compliance with decisions of African Union Human Rights Organs.

54. The Court, the Commission and the Child Committee continued their collaboration in the publication of the African Human Rights Yearbook. The Yearbook is a forum for scholarship on the decisions and recommendations issued by the three organs, on the African Human Rights System and commentaries on the African Union theme of the year. The 9<sup>th</sup> volume of the African Human Rights Yearbook was published in 2025.

**v. Relations with African Governance Architecture -African Peace and Security Architecture Platform Members**

55. The Court worked closely with members of the African Governance Architecture-African Peace and Security Architecture (AGA-APSA) Platform and participated in statutory meetings and other events organized by the Platform.

56. In February 2025, the Court participated in Platform meeting at Political Level to endorse the Platform's and its Members' priorities for the year. In April 2025, the Registry participated in meetings convened by the AGA-APSA Secretariat for a briefing on the European Union support to the AGA-APSA Platform Members. On 15-16 May 2025, the Registry of the Court participated in a Joint Planning and Review Meeting on the EU Support to the AU Governance Peace and Security Programme. This meeting provided the beneficiary organs and institutions with information on the structure of the Support Programme and modalities for the implementation thereof.

57. The Registry participated in the follow-up meeting on this support, held in a hybrid format held on 12 November 2025 to inform the beneficiary institutions on the progress in the conclusion of the agreement between the African Union and the European Union.

58. The Registry also participated in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Statutory Technical Meeting of the AGA-APSA Platform held virtually on 18 November 2025. The meeting discussed the performance of different AGA platform members on their various mandates and reflected on the Platform's initiatives and flagship activities undertaken throughout 2025. During the meeting, the Registry proposed that the commemoration of the 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Court be adopted as a Flagship activity for the AGA-APSA Platform.

**vi. Relations with Sub-Regional Courts**

59. The Court continued to promote strong relations with other regional human rights courts and sub-regional courts on the continent. On 26-27 August 2025, the Registry hosted a virtual Roundtable of Registries of the African Court, the East African Court of Justice, the Community Court of Justice of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS Court), European Court of Human Rights (European Court) and Inter-American Court of Human Rights (Inter-American Court). The Dialogue was attended by Registrars, Deputy Registrars, Heads of Division, Legal Officers and Communication Experts of the three participating Courts, to share experiences on the work of their various courts and exchange on jurisprudential developments.

60. During this reporting period, the African Court, the European Court and Inter-American Court jointly published the 3<sup>rd</sup> Volume of the Tri-Courts Law Report which is a commentary on the novel decisions or jurisprudence rendered by the three Courts in the year 2021.

**vii. Relations with Legal Professionals and Institutions Working in Advocacy on Women and Girls' Rights**

61. On 3-4 September 2025, the Court organised a Conference on Enhancing Women's Engagement with the Procedures of the African Court. This conference was necessitated by the realization that there are very few cases filed before the Court relating to women's rights thus the need to interrogate the barriers to women accessing the Court and more generally on the African human rights system. The conference adopted resolutions aimed at guiding action to address the identified barriers. The resolutions are attached to this report as **Annex V**.

viii. **Outreach activities**

62. The Court undertook several activities, aimed at, among other things, raising awareness among stakeholders, about its existence and activities in line with its objectives in the Strategic Plan for the period 2021-2025. To this end, the President, Judges and staff members of the Court were engaged in several outreach activities organised by other stakeholders, their participation being towards enhancing the visibility of the Court. These activities, as set out in Table 5 below, included the following:

Table 5: Table of Activities and Outreach Activities for the Year 2025					
S/N	DATE	ACTIVITY	VENUE	ORGANIZER	OBJECTIVES
<b>JANUARY</b>					
1.	30 January– 2 February 2025	Symposium on victim-centered criminal justice addressing sexual violence and trauma	Dodoma, Tanzania	Institute of Judicial Administration of Tanzania	Peer exchange on victim centred criminal justice vis-à-vis sexual violence cases
2.	30 -31 January 2025	1 <sup>st</sup> African Court Coalition Annual Stakeholder's Forum	Arusha, Tanzania	African Court Coalition	Participation in the Inaugural African Court Coalition Stakeholder's Forum organized on the margins of the Opening of the 2025 Judicial Year of the Court; to provide members of the Coalition a platform for discussion on and engaging with the Court.
<b>FEBRUARY</b>					

3.	17-20 February 2025	3 <sup>RD</sup> Annual East African Court of Justice (EACJ) Judicial Conference	Kigali, Rwanda	EACJ	Judicial Exchange on the work of the EACJ, and human rights courts in Africa and engagement with representatives of EAC Partner States, national judiciaries, the East African Legislative Assembly and other stakeholders
4.	23-26 February 2025	The Official opening of the 4th ordinary sittings of Permanent Committees of the 6th Ordinary Session of the Pan African Parliament (PAP)	Midrand, South Africa	PAP	To raise awareness of the members of the PAP on the work of the Court and the linkages between the two organs in protecting human rights in African
<b>MARCH</b>					
5.	25-28 March 2025	Close of programme ending 2024 and launch of Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Humanitarian and Human Rights Law (RWI) new Regional Africa programme	Nairobi, Kenya	RWI	Provide information on impact and goals attained under the closed programme and the focus of the new programme
<b>APRIL</b>					
6.	8-13 April 2025	International Association of Women Judges' (IAWJ) 17 <sup>th</sup> Biennial Conference	Cape Town, South Africa	IAWJ	Judicial Exchange among women Judges with a view to enhancing gender-sensitive justice
7.	24-April to 02 May 2025	63 <sup>rd</sup> Anniversary of the Turkish Constitutional Court	Istanbul, Turkish	Turkish Constitutional Court	Judicial Exchange and collaboration under an Exchange programme in place since 2017

MAY					
8.	6-11 May 2025	7 <sup>th</sup> African Union and Network of National Human Rights Institutions (NANHRI) Policy Dialogue under the Framework of the AU Human and Peoples' Rights Decade Action Plan	Addis Ababa. Ethiopia	AU Commission and NANHRI	Strengthen National Human Rights Institutions' (NHRIs) capacity to influence policy, advocate for Article 34(6) declarations, develop reparatory justice strategies, and enhance collaboration with governments, AU institutions, and civil society.
9.	13-17 May 2025	Second AU-UN High Level Dialogue	Geneva, Switzerland	Office of the UN High Commission for Human Rights (UNOHCHR)	To take stock of progress made and determine next priorities of the AU-UN Human Rights Framework
10.	18-22 May 2025	Eastern Africa Legal Defense Roundtable	Nairobi, Kenya	National Union of Somali Journalists	To inform the participants on the Court's jurisprudence on freedom of expression and protection of journalists
11.	19-22 May 2025	3 <sup>rd</sup> AU-EU Ministerial and 1 <sup>st</sup> AU-EU Follow-up Committee Meeting	Brussels, Belgium	AUC	Participation in the High-Level Engagements with AU and EU leadership on the work to the Court
12.	19-22 May 2025 and 26 – 29 May 2025	Virtual Capacity Building for Civil Society Organizations on Women's & Girls' Rights and Engagement with the African Human Rights Mechanisms	Virtual	African Court Coalition	To strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs) to advance women's and girls' rights by raising awareness, promoting the use of regional

					mechanisms, legal instruments, and jurisprudence, and encouraging the application of a gender lens even in non-gender-specific cases.
13.	25 May to 1 June 2025	Regional Workshop on Implementation of African Human Rights Decisions	Dakar, Senegal	Institute for Human Rights and Development in Africa	To discuss on the strategies and frameworks to enhance compliance with decisions of the African human rights organs
14.	27-29 May 2025	Courtesy calls on the Chairperson of the AUC	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	The Court	To sensitize the AUC Chairperson on the mandate and work of the Court
<b>AUGUST</b>					
15.	10-17 August 2025	AU Experts technical validation exercise of the Draft AU Strategic Plan 2024-2028	Gaborone, Botswana	AUC	Contribute to the review and validation of the Draft AU Strategic Plan 2024-2028
16.	27-30 August 2025	NANHRI Annual Workshop on implementation of decisions of the African Human Rights Bodies	Nairobi, Kenya	NANHRI	To contribute to discussions on how National Human Rights Institutions can play a role in ensuring compliance with decisions of AU Human Rights bodies
<b>SEPTEMBER</b>					
17.	15-21 September 2025	Capacity Building Workshop for the South Sudan Human Rights Commission	Juba, South Sudan	AUC Political Affairs and Peace and Security Department	To provide technical expertise during a training organized by AUC - PAPS

				nt (AUC-PAPS)	
18.	27 September -2 October 2025	Triennial Global Workshop of Regional and International Mechanisms for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights	Geneva, Switzerland	UNOHCHR	To review the continuing collaboration between regional and international human rights treaty bodies and identify priorities for the next planning period
19.	27 September-5 October 2025	Regional stakeholders' capacity building training on mainstreaming human rights into Early Warning	Lomé, Togo	AUC-PAPS	Provided technical expertise on integration of human rights principles into early warning mechanisms
<b>OCTOBER</b>					
20.	6-8 October 2025	20 <sup>th</sup> AU-EU Human Rights Dialogue	Brussels, Belgium	AUC	Contribute to the discussions on the AU-EU Human Rights collaboration framework
21.	8-11 October 2025	The European Convention on Human Rights Transnational perspectives and global interaction	Berlin, Germany	European Court of Human Rights	Judicial Exchange under auspices of the commemoration of the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
22.	24-October-8 November 2025	69 <sup>th</sup> Annual Congress of the International Union of Advocates	Guadalajara, Mexico	International Union of Advocates	Judicial Exchange in connection with the Inter-American Human Rights System
23.	26-October 1-November 2025	6 <sup>th</sup> Congress of the World Conference of Constitutional Courts	Madrid, Spain	Constitutional Court of Spain	Judicial Exchange with Members of World Constitutional Courts in view of the

					linkages between human rights and constitutional matters
<b>NOVEMBER</b>					
24.	19-23 November 2025	Technical workshop on the role of AU policy organs in enhancing implementation of the decisions of the African human rights mechanisms	Addis-Ababa, Ethiopia	AUC and RWI	To identify strategies and frameworks for AU Policy organs to monitor compliance with decisions of AU Human Rights Organs
25.	24 and 26 November 2025	Seminar on Strengthening Legal Frameworks and Access to Justice for Women in Africa	Arusha, Tanzania	African Institute for International Law	Providing information to a Cohort of participants on the procedures and practice of the African Court
26.	23-24 November 2025	2 <sup>nd</sup> International Judicial Conference	Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Ministry of Justice of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Judicial Dialogue and Exchange on Emerging Issues for Judiciaries
27.	25-27 November 2025	3 <sup>rd</sup> African Forum on Cybercrime	Nairobi, Kenya	Cybercrime Programme Office (C-PROC) Directorate General of Human Rights and Rule of Law Council of Europe	Address human rights concerns with regard to cybercrime
28.	25-27 November 2025	East Africa Law Society 30 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	East Africa Law Society	Enhance collaboration with the East Africa Law Society through Bench-Bar Initiatives aimed at addressing Court Users

					concerns and identify the role of Bar Associations in the processes of the African Court, including on ensuring implementation of its decisions
29.	15-17 December 2025	Inception Meeting of the AU Committee of Experts on Reparations	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	AU Commission - Directorate of Civil Society and Diaspora	Meeting held to discuss the scope of work of the AU Committee of Experts on Reparations established pursuant to Assembly Decisions

ix. **Capacity development activities**

63. The Court organized the following activities, aimed at, among other things, developing staff capacity. They are indicated in Table 6 below.

Table 6: List of capacity development activities undertaken by the Court in 2025					
A. For Judges					
No	Activity	Dates	Venue	Objectives	Results
1	French Language Training – Continuing (individual classes)	Six months	Ongoing from Judges’ places of residence or from the Court premises	To at least have a second AU recognized working language knowledge and be able to effectively communicate with other colleagues	To acquire a second AU-recognized working language and effectively communicate with colleagues
B. For staff Members					
No.	Activity	Date	Venue	Objectives	Results
2.	Review and planning meeting of the African Court on Human and peoples’ rights	23-26 January 2025	Moshi, Tanzania	To review the Draft Mid-Term Implementation Report for the 2021-2025 Strategic Plan of the Court	Achievements of the Mid-Term Evaluation of the Court’s Strategic Plan validated and Annual Work Plans aligned with the Court’s

				Ensure alignment of the Annual Work Plans to the 2026 Annual Work Plan of the Court	Strategic Plan 2021–2025.
3.	Training on building resilience to disinformation in a changing communication environment	15-21 June 2025	Bucharest, Romania sponsored by Government of Romania	To provide the staff in the communication and website management functions with skills to counter disinformation	Communication staff capacity strengthened in managing misinformation and safeguarding institutional credibility.
4.	Training on Revised Procurement processes and Revised AU Administrative Policy on Travel	21-26 July 2025	Addis, Ababa, Ethiopia Organized AU Commission	To train the concerned staff on revised procurement processes and the Revised AU Travel Policy	Procurement Staff trained on revised AU procurement and travel policies, ensuring adherence to updated procedures.
5.	Online Electronic Document Management and Records Retention	8- 11 and 14 July 2025	The Open University of Tanzania	Enhance understanding of Electronic tools and system used in Electronic Document and Records Management.	Improved use of electronic tools for document management and retention thus enhancing effective of the judicial process
6.	Women Leadership Training session	14-15 August 2025	African Court premises	To provide staff with better understanding of different approaches of leadership, including gender aspects, as well as the	Enhanced leadership skills with gender-sensitive approaches among trained staff.
7.	Intensive Defensive Driving Course with First Aid, Fire Safety Control, Car attention and custom care	8-12 September 2025 & 3-7 November 2025	Nairobi, Kenya	To equip Court Drivers with safe driving skills, attitude and behaviour change and understand Highway Code,	Court drivers equipped with defensive driving, first aid, and fire safety skills.

				Traffic rules and regulations	
8.	Senior Court Administrators Course	8 - 12 September 2025	University of Cape Town, South Africa	Empower Senior Court Administrators with the knowledge, skills, and strategic insights needed to ensure efficient and effective Court Management in alignment with judicial best practices.	Senior administrators empowered with strategic insights for effective court management
9.	Digital Marketing and Artificial Intelligence (AI)	24 weeks from September 2025	Online Training Program offered by Regenesys Institute of Information Technology South Africa	Equip Court staff with the skills to analyse, visualise, and interpret data, enabling the transformation of raw information into actionable insights.	Staff gained skills in data analysis, visualization, and AI-driven website design
10.	Induction /orientation Training	9 October 2025	African Court premises	Supplying newly recruited staff members with the required information and material resources which are essential for performing their duties/responsibilities and meeting their needs.	Orientation ensured smooth onboarding and role readiness for newly recruited staff.
11.	The final technical review of the accounting and procedures manual and AI master class workshop extension	17-27 October 2025	Accra, Ghana Organized by AUC	Review the accounting and procedures manual	Accounting manual reviewed and staff acquired advanced skills in AI applications.
12.	SAP Business Processes Training for Subject Matter Experts in preparation for upcoming Upgrade Project	i. 30 November to 6 December 2025 -SAP Finance Business	Johannesburg, South Africa Organized by AUC	Equip Subject Matter Experts with the skills needed to support the African Union's transition to SAP S/4HANA and serve as change	Subject Matter Experts prepared to lead AU's transition to SAP S/4HANA for deployment at the Court

		<p>Process Training</p> <p>ii. 30 November to 5 December 2025-SAP HR Business Process</p> <p>ii. 7-12 December 2025 -SAP Supply Chain Business Process Training</p>		agents in driving business process transformation in all organs	
13.	Training of Human Resource Professionals and Values Promotion Champion (VPC) on Conflict Resolution Organized by AUC	1-5 December 2025	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia Organized by Office of AU Ombudsperson	Equip elected VPCs with necessary skills, knowledge and tools to effectively carry out their roles and responsibilities	HR Professionals and Values Promotion Champions equipped to manage workplace disputes effectively.
14.	Training on the Global Internal Audit Standards Organized by Office of Internal Oversight, AUC	1-5 December 2025	Nairobi, Kenya Organized by AUC-Office of Internal Oversight	To enhance a common understanding of audit techniques, methods, formats and terminology	Common understanding of global internal audit standards established across staff
15.	Workshop on Result based management multi year planning and the application of AMERT for budgeting and reporting organized by the AUC	9-11 December 2025	Accra, Ghana Organized by AUC	Equip participants with skills to formulate , monitor and report on budgets using AMERT and ensure alignment with AU strategic priorities and performance Framework.	Staff trained in AMERT for results-based management and AU strategic priorities.

x. **Relations with Partners**

64. The Court implemented initiatives with the support of partners, being, the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, (UNOHCHR), the European Union (EU) and the German International Cooperation Agency GMZ (GIZ) under the auspices of agreements signed between the African Union and the said partners. These partners supported the outreach activities of the Court, including conferences and seminars and institutional capacity development.

**xi. Host Agreement and relations with the Host State**

65. The Court continued to work with the Host State, the United Republic of Tanzania, to effectively implement the Host Agreement.

66. In May 2025, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation hosted a delegation of the Court in Dar es Salaam, during the 3<sup>rd</sup> Joint Facilitative Committee (JFC) Meeting. The Joint Facilitative Committee is a forum bringing together Senior officials of the Registry and Senior officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation and other Ministries of the Host State involved in the implementation of the Host Agreement.

67. The JFC is co-chaired by the Registrar of the Court and the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation. The 3<sup>rd</sup> JFC discussed various issues including on the permanent premises of the Court.

68. Between July and November 2025, the Registry coordinated with relevant services of the the AU Commission on the preparation of the technical requirements for the premises and these were duly submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation.

69. The Court continued to urge Tanzania to consider redepositing the Article 34(6) Declaration. This call was reiterated during a visit in October 2025, by a delegation of Senior Officials from the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs visited the Court.

**VI. EXECUTION OF THE 2025 BUDGET**

70. The budget appropriated to the Court for 2025 stood at US\$ 10,813,232, comprising \$ 10,721,232 [ 99 %] from Members States and \$ 92,000 [ 1 %] from International Partners. The total budget execution as at 31 December 2025 was \$ 10,472,832, which represents a budget execution rate of 97 %. As at 31 December 2025, the Court had received subvention for the year 2025 (for 4 quarters) amounting to US\$ 10,667,177 from Member States.

**VII. ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

## A. Assessment

71. The establishment of the African Court in 1998, following the adoption of the Protocol, ushered in a sense of hope and heightened expectation in the African human rights landscape. In the two decades since its operationalization in 2006, the Court has demonstrated that it can be a viable tool in facilitating socio-economic and political development on the continent. The jurisprudence of the Court reflects the diverse issues which impact the daily lives of Africans, ranging from the right to property, the protection of indigenous communities, the environment; and especially the fight against pollution and the dumping of toxic waste in Africa, right to education, and in particular, guaranteeing effective access to schools; elections, and particularly, ensuring the independence of electoral bodies; providing for independent candidates as well as guaranteeing transparent, inclusive and participatory legislative processes to change electoral frameworks; freedom of expression and especially the protection of journalists; the right to fair trial and in particular ensuring free legal assistance for indigent applicants; the right to dignity and in particular the prohibition of corporal punishment, and the protection against harmful social and cultural practices, particularly the prohibition of child and forced marriages.

72. The above successes notwithstanding, there is still a lot to be done if the high expectations that accompanied the establishment of the Court are to be realised. Several challenges stand in the way of the Court to effectively discharge its mandate and realise its vision, that is, an Africa with a viable human rights culture.

73. To date, only 34 of the 55 Member States of the African Union have ratified the Protocol. Of the 34 State Parties, only 8 have the Declaration under Article 34(6) of the Protocol in effect. Even more, less than 10% of judgments on merits and reparations have been fully implemented. Other challenges include the inadequate resources allocated to the Court to effectively undertake its work, and the sheer lack of awareness about the existence of the Court and how to access it.

74. In spite of these challenges, the Court recognises the significant efforts Member States have made and continue to make to enhance the protection of human rights generally and support the work of the Court in particular. The Court welcomes the improvement in the relationship with human rights stakeholders, especially Member States. To this end, the Court calls upon Member States to appoint national focal points for the Court and approve requests for sensitization visits to provide an opportunity to sensitize stakeholder on the work of the Court.

75. The Court notes with appreciation that twenty-four (24) Member States that responded favourably to the Executive Council's Decision for the appointment of National Focal Points to work with the Court. The States are Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Uganda, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Zimbabwe. These focal points have been helpful in facilitating communication between

the Court and Member States. It is important that those States that have not already done so, to take steps to appoint National Focal Points.

76. The Court continued with its judicial diplomacy, to engage with Member States, to explain its mandate and solicit cooperation in the discharge of its mandate. The Court holds the view that Member States have the primary responsibility for the promotion and protection of human rights, and the Court was established by States to complement their efforts in this regard.

77. The Court and the Commission have continued to build on their statutory relationship on complementarity through adopting the guidelines on referral and transfer of cases as well as in other areas. The Court, the Commission and the Committee have continued to strengthen their long-standing collaboration on various issues, including through the AGA-APSA Platform. The Court has also sought cooperation with other regional human rights courts and sub-regional courts with a view to benchmarking, share experiences and best practices in the area of developments in jurisprudence case management, use of Information Technology and general administration of justice.

78. In the year 2026, the Court will commemorate twenty (20) years since it became operational. It will be an opportunity to take stock of the work of the Court, but more importantly, for all human rights stakeholders on the continent, to dialogue on the future of the Court in the ever-evolving socio-economic and political African landscape. It will be an occasion for all human rights stakeholders working towards the promotion and protection of human and peoples' rights in Africa, to make concrete contributions towards the achievement of the Africa we want and the African Court we want.

## **B. Recommendations**

79. Based on the foregoing, the Court submits the following recommendations for consideration and adoption by the Executive Council:

- i. The twenty-one (21) Member States of the African Union that have not yet acceded to the Protocol should do so, to ensure full recognition of the African Court's jurisdiction by all fifty-five (55) AU Member States;
- ii. The twenty-six (26) State Parties to the Protocol that have not yet deposited the Declaration under Article 34(6) should do so;
- iii. The five (5) State Parties to the Protocol that withdrew their Article 34(6) Declaration are urged to reconsider their decision and redeposit the Declaration;
- iv. Member States should appoint National Focal Points for the Court;
- v. The Chairperson of the AUC should take all necessary measures to operationalize the Legal Aid Fund for African Union Human Rights Organs;
- vi. Member States and other relevant human rights stakeholders on the continent should make generous voluntary contributions to the Legal Aid Fund to ensure its sustainability and success;

- vii. Member States of the African Union should cooperate with the Court and comply with its decisions;
- viii. Member States and relevant human rights stakeholders should work with the African Court to ensure an effective commemoration of the 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the operationalization of the Court, including making concrete contributions, on how to strengthen the Court, and make it fit for purpose within the ongoing socio-economic and political developments on the continent.

ANNEX I

AFRICAN UNION الاتحاد الأفريقي		UNION AFRICAINE
UNIÃO AFRICANA		UMOJA WA AFRIKA
<p><b>AFRICAN COURT ON HUMAN AND PEOPLES' RIGHTS</b> <b>COUR AFRICAINE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME ET DES PEUPLES</b> P.O. Box 6274 Arusha, Tanzania – Telephone: +255 272 510 510 Website: <a href="http://www.african-court.org">www.african-court.org</a> / Email: <a href="mailto:registrar@african-court.org">registrar@african-court.org</a></p> <p><b>OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR</b></p>		

**RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE JUDICIAL SEMINAR ON WOMEN AND REPARATIONS**

**Theme: “*Rendering Justice for Women through Reparations*”**

**4 FEBRUARY 2025**  
**Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania**

**RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE JUDICIAL SEMINAR HELD ON 4 FEBRUARY 2025  
UNDER THE THEME 'RENDERING JUSTICE FOR WOMEN THROUGH  
REPARATIONS (See attachment)**

**PARTICIPANTS' MEETING** on 4 February 2025, in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, on the occasion of the Judicial Seminar on Women and Reparations organised by the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights (the African Court);

1. **RECALLING** the African Union (AU) Theme for 2025 which is "*Justice for Africans and People of African Descent Through Reparations*", pursuant to Assembly Decision Assembly/AU/Dec.884(XXXVII), adopted during the 37<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union (the Assembly), held from 17-18 February 2024, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia;
2. **RECALLING** Executive Council Decision EX.CL/ Dec.1267(XLV) of July 2024 on the adoption of the Concept Note and Roadmap for the *Theme of the Year 2025*, which emphasised the implementation of Decision Assembly/AU/Dec.884(XXXVII); **REITERATING** that it is a critical step towards the pursuit of justice and healing for Africans and People of African Descent and towards calling for accountability for the historical crimes and mass atrocities committed against Africans and the Global African Diaspora;
3. **FURTHER RECALLING** the decision of the Permanent Representatives' Committee (PRC) of 3 February 2025 to adopt the African Union Commission's Progress Report on the Implementation of Assembly Decision 884 (XXXVII) and Executive Council Decision 1267(XLV), including the Roadmap;
4. **CONSCIOUS** of the ongoing cooperation amongst AU Organs to contribute to the discourse on reparatory justice and the Technical Coordination Workshop of AU Organs on AU Theme of the Year 2025: The Year for Reparations, organised by the Economic, Social and Cultural Council of the African Union (ECCOSOC) and Reform Initiative, held from 13 -15 January 2025, in Accra, Ghana, the objective of which was to: develop a detailed Implementation Roadmap and Action Plan, including key milestones and activities; facilitate collaboration and alignment between and among AU organs, experts, and civil society to enhance synergy and coherence; produce technical guidelines and frameworks to aid AU Organs in driving the reparations agenda in 2025 and beyond, and identifying key opportunities for resource mobilization to sustain this critical work;
5. **FURTHER RECALLING** the Court's acknowledged role as espoused in the Assembly/AU/Dec.884(XXXVII) (February 2024). The Court has adopted the theme "*Advancing Justice for Women Through Reparations*", as it aligns to the African Union 2025 theme and has therefore organised this Judicial Seminar at the



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Opening of its Judicial year 2025 at its Seventy-Sixth Ordinary Session, organised from 3 to 28 February 2025;

6. **RECOGNISING** that the issue of reparations for Africans due to historical injustices perpetrated against Africans and persons of African descent, remains a heatedly debated subject in the 21<sup>st</sup> century that has garnered significant attention as the African Union leadership increasingly demands justice for these extensive and systemic injustices;
7. **BEARING IN MIND** that specific groups such as women, particularly women with disabilities, women from indigenous populations, and women from marginalised communities have been uniquely and disproportionately affected by these historical injustices, systemic inequalities and atrocities;
8. **EMPHASISING** the need to redress a history of double marginalization of women as victims within the framework of the larger debate and within the greater umbrella on "*Justice for Africans and People of African Descent Through Reparations*";
9. **UNDERSCORING** The legal framework, for women's rights and reparations, as captured in a number of international and regional instruments and the landmark decisions, judgments, and other directives that have been issued by the AU Human Rights Organs on women's and girl's rights that have not had the intended impact due to their inadequate realisation, implementation and compliance by the AU Member States;
10. **MINDFUL** of the fact that AU Member States have the primary obligation to promote and ensure respect for human rights, and, in accordance with Article 1 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, to adopt legislative or other measures to give effect to them;
11. **CONSIDERING** that the African Court, is empowered under Article 27(1) of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Establishment of an African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights to make appropriate orders to remedy a violation, including the payment of fair compensation or reparation, where it finds that there is a violation of human rights;
12. **RECOGNISING** the challenges faced by the African citizenry, including the lack of understanding about the procedures of the judicial and quasi-judicial mechanisms in Africa, and identifying which type of cases can be submitted before these mechanisms; understanding what types of gender-specific reparations can be requested for, and the generalisation of remedies ordered without tailoring them to suit the specific context of women;



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13. **CONSCIOUS** of the fact that addressing these challenges requires concerted efforts to strengthen the implementation mechanisms, increase political accountability, and enhance the capacity of AU Member States' domestic institutions to uphold and enforce human rights standards;
14. **REAFFIRMING** the significance of the African Court's role in contributing to the discourse on reparatory justice based on the jurisprudence it has developed on reparations and further contributing to the advancement of human rights in Africa, the rule of law, peace, security and development across the continent;

**HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:**

**On gender mainstreaming in reparations:**

- i. **TO URGE** the AU, the AU Member States and other stakeholders to broaden their understanding of reparations as a tool for redressing historical injustices and systemic inequalities against women and their ongoing impact.
- ii. **TO CALL** on the AU to identify its role, that of AU Member States, of the African Court, of other AU Organs and Institutions, national, regional and international judiciaries, legal experts, academia and civil society in advancing reparatory justice in relation to women's rights.
- iii. **TO INVOLVE** affected women in the design and implementation of reparation programmes in accordance with the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and ensure that the process is victim-centred, gender focussed, open and transparent using a human rights-based approach.
- iv. **TO ENSURE** cultural and language sensitivity and the involvement of local communities as intermediaries in the outreach and negotiation process for reparations based on out-of-court settlements.
- v. **TO ENSURE** that for reparation in cases involving girls, the 'best interests of the child' must be the primary consideration and mainstreamed pursuant to the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- vi. **TO RECOMMEND** that AU Member States and others should, where appropriate, create a national fund for victims' compensation that is sensitive to gender issues.
- vii. **TO CALL ON** AU Member States to ensure that laws and procedures, and capacity building on these laws and procedures, are in place to enable victims of human rights violations, whether historical, systemic or otherwise, have access to



compensation. These include laws and procedures to: Sue offenders or others for civil and/or labour damages; Secure awards or orders from criminal courts for compensation from persons convicted of offences; Provide access to established national compensation funds or schemes for victims of crimes and/or establish dedicated funds or schemes for victims of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law to claim compensation from the State for damages, including when compensation cannot be obtained from perpetrators.

**2. On reparations for human rights violations affecting different categories of women:**

- i. TO ADVOCATE for increased utilisation of regional mechanisms such as the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (African Commission), the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (African Child Committee) and the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, to seek reparations for women and girls impacted by human rights violations, particularly under the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol), when domestic remedies fall short.
- ii. TO URGE a harmonised victim-centred approach to reparations by, the African Court, African Commission and African Child Committee for increased consistency, fairness, and effective implementation. A unified set of guidelines would ensure consistent and predictable determination of reparations and will enhance accountability and align AU human rights' organs' reparatory principles with international human rights standards.
- iii. TO STRENGTHEN collaborative efforts between civil society, legal practitioners, and human rights advocates to amplify the voices of women affected by violations, ensuring that reparative measures are not only awarded but effectively enforced to uphold the integrity of women's rights in Africa.

**3. On reparations for violations of women's rights determined by human rights jurisdictions:**

- i. TO CALL upon the AU to bring together diverse voices, from different legal systems and jurisdictions, including from affected communities to share insights on approaches and practices to reparatory justice to address inequalities against women.
- ii. TO URGE AU Judicial and quasi-judicial human rights organs and Policy Organs to promote coordination and cooperation among African national and regional stakeholders on reparatory justice and develop recommendations for advancing reparatory justice for women's rights in Africa.



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- iii. TO ENSURE that women and girls victims/survivors of human rights violations, whether historical or otherwise, must be provided with adequate reparations for harm suffered.
- iv. TO GUARANTEE that when dealing with victims and survivors of sexual violence, extra measures are taken to protect their identity and privacy and avoid labelling that will further stigmatise them in their communities or prevent them from claiming reparations. Labelling such as rape or sexual violence survivors may constrain victims from registering and being documented for compensation claims.
- v. TO ORDER that legal aid and holistic or integrated assistance including counselling or psycho-social support, medical and financial assistance is provided to women and girls survivors of rights violations, following international best practice.
- vi. TO UTILISE the options of freezing and confiscating the instruments and proceeds of crime and assets of perpetrators, and channel these to enforce reparation judgments, including foreign judgments to ensure that victims obtain the compensation and support they require.

**DONE AT ARUSHA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, ON THIS FOURTH DAY OF  
FEBRUARY 2025**

ANNEX II

AFRICAN UNION		UNION AFRICAINE
الاتحاد الأفريقي		UNIÃO AFRICANA
UNIÓN AFRICANA		UMOJA WA AFRIKA
<b>AFRICAN COURT ON HUMAN AND PEOPLES' RIGHTS COUR AFRICAINE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME ET DES PEUPLES</b>		

**REPORT ON STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF  
DECISIONS OF THE AFRICAN COURT  
2025**

## STATUS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

### 1. INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

#### 1. Purpose and Mandate

1. The primary purpose of this report is to provide information on the status of implementation of the decisions delivered by the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights (hereinafter referred to as "the African Court" or "the Court"), as of 31 December 2025.
2. This report is prepared in compliance with Article 31 of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Establishment of an African Court of Human and Peoples' Rights (hereinafter referred to as "the Protocol"). This Article obligates the Court to "submit a report on its work during the previous year" and, critically, to "specify, in particular, the cases in which a State has not complied with the Court's judgment."

#### 2. Continental Jurisprudence and Impact

3. Since its establishment in 2006, the African Court has delivered **more than 450 decisions** (including judgments, orders and advisory opinions) to protect fundamental human and peoples' rights. Through these landmark decisions, the African Court has profoundly shaped the continent's legal and political landscape in key thematic areas, including:
  - i. **Political Rights and Governance:** Ensuring the independence of electoral bodies, protecting the rights of independent candidates, guaranteeing transparent electoral processes, and regulating peaceful constitutional changes.
  - ii. **Social Justice and Equality:** Upholding the right to equality, equal protection of the law, and non-discrimination, including addressing gender-based discrimination and women's rights.
  - iii. **Civil Liberties and Fair Trial:** Guaranteeing freedom of expression (especially political speech), ensuring effective free legal assistance for the poor, and securing the necessary guarantees for independent and impartial judiciaries.
  - iv. **Personal Dignity and Life:** Prohibiting corporal punishment, clarifying the right to life in light of the mandatory imposition of the death penalty, and protecting the family unit (e.g., contact with family in detention).
  - v. **Protection of Vulnerable Groups:** Safeguarding indigenous communities and protecting persons with albinism, as well as prohibiting harmful social and cultural practices like child and forced marriages.

- vi. **Environmental Protection:** Addressing environmental rights, including the fight against pollution and the dumping of toxic waste.
- vii. **Fundamental Collective Rights:** Ruling on the right to self-determination and the right to education (guaranteeing effective access to schools), and addressing issues of nationality, statelessness and the right to legal identity.

### 3. Implementation and Deepening Trust in the African Union

- 4. For the African Court to have a positive impact on the lives of African citizens, implementation of its decisions is essential. Without it, justice for human rights victims is merely suspended until violations are actually remedied. The issue of implementation has, therefore, been consistently underscored as a principal concern. The systemic non-implementation or partial implementation of the Court's decisions has three critical effects:
  - i. It erodes the confidence of African peoples in the human rights commitments and credentials of the State Parties to the Protocol.
  - ii. It undermines the credibility in the effectiveness and added value of the African Court to the international human rights system.
  - iii. Ultimately, it undermines the entire human rights enforcement architecture established by the African Union (AU).

### 4. Report Structure Overview

- 5. This report is organized into four chapters to comprehensively address the status of implementation.
  - i. **Chapter I (Introduction and Context):** Sets out the legal mandate, the Court's thematic impact, and the vital link between implementation and the credibility of the African human rights system.
  - ii. **Chapter II (Status of Implementation):** Provides the quantitative basis for the report, detailing the judicial statistics on final judgment outcomes, reparations ordered, and the progress of State compliance.
  - iii. **Chapter III (Country Profiles):** Presents the core findings, offering detailed, State-by-State assessments of the status of implementation utilizing the Compliance Scorecard methodology developed herein.
  - iv. **Chapter IV (Conclusion and Recommendations):** Summarizes the key implementation challenges and provides concrete recommendations for the AU

Commission, AU Member States, AU Policy Organs, and the African Governance and Peace and Security Architectures (AGA-APSA) Platform Members.

## 2. STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION

6. This section provides the judicial statistics and quantitative data, detailing the status of the Court's caseload, final judgment outcomes, and the progress of State compliance with decisions as of 31 December 2025.

### 1. Judicial Caseload

7. Total **Contentious Cases: 359** contentious cases<sup>1</sup> have been registered, of which **259** have been finalised against **21** AU Member States.<sup>2</sup> **99** contentious applications<sup>3</sup> are pending against **19** AU Member States. These are applications in which the African Court are requested to resolve disputes relating to human rights violations.

8. **Advisory Opinions: 17** requests for advisory opinions have been registered; **15** have been finalised and **2** are pending. These are applications in which the African Court was requested to provide authoritative guidance on legal questions relating to human rights.<sup>4</sup>

### 2. Judicial Outcomes

9. Out of **259** finalised contentious cases, the majority of applications (**60%**) did not result in a finding of a human rights violation, which is a result of the Court operating strictly within the confines of its jurisdictional and procedural rules. The outcomes of these 60% of cases were distributed as follows:

- i. **Inadmissible: 86 (33%)** cases were deemed inadmissible, meaning they did not satisfy the fundamental jurisdictional or procedural criteria required for the case to be heard on its merits (for example, the applicant failed to exhaust the required domestic legal processes first).
- ii. **Struck Out: 21 (8%)** cases were struck out, meaning the application was formally withdrawn by the applicant, or the Court discontinued the case due to lack of prosecution or a change in circumstances, without issuing a decision on the merits.
- iii. **No Violation: In 48 (18%)** cases the Court found no violation, meaning that after having carefully assessed the evidence and arguments presented by the parties, the Court determined there was insufficient legal ground to establish that a human rights infringement took place.

### 3. Finding Violations and Ordering Reparations

10. **Violation Findings & Reparations:** In **104** out of 259 contentious cases (**40%**), violations were found against **10** AU Member States, and reparations were ordered. These orders represent the Court's directive to the State to take appropriate measures to remedy the violation. The distribution of these cases in which a violation was found among the **10** AU Member States is as follows: Benin (**8**), Burkina Faso (**2**), Côte d'Ivoire (**6**), Kenya (**1**), Libya (**1**), Mali (**2**), Malawi (**1**), Rwanda (**3**), Tanzania (**76**) and Tunisia (**4**).

11. **Reparations Ordered:** As a result of the **104** cases, the Court has ordered a total of **586** reparations (including orders on costs). This figure represents the total number of specific orders issued to remedy the violations. The distribution of these reparations among the **10** AU Member States is as follows: Benin (**48**), Burkina Faso (**21**), Côte d'Ivoire (**36**), Kenya (**14**), Libya (**3**), Mali (**14**), Malawi (**5**), Rwanda (**17**), Tanzania (**410**) and Tunisia (**18**).

### 4. Implementation Status

12. **Full Implementation:** **2** cases out of 104 (**2%**) have been **fully implemented** by 1 AU Member State (**Burkina Faso**). **102** cases out of 104 (**98%**) against 9 AU Member States are **pending full implementation**.

13. **Partial implementation:** **10** out of 104 (**10%**) cases have been partially implemented. The distribution of partially implemented cases among the **10** AU Member States against which a violation was found, is as follows: Benin (**3**), Burkina Faso (**0**), Côte d'Ivoire (**2**), Kenya (**1**), Libya (**0**), Mali (**0**), Malawi (**0**), Rwanda (**0**), Tanzania (**4**) and Tunisia (**0**).

14. **Non-Reporting Challenge:** In **92** cases out of 104 (**88%**), the Court received no information from the respective States about the status of implementation, despite several reminders sent to that effect. This lack of reporting by State Parties directly impedes the Court's ability to discharge its mandate to systematically assess implementation and comprehensively report its findings to the AU's political organs. The distribution of cases in which no implementation information is available among the **10** AU Member States against which a violation was found, is as follows: Benin (**5**), Burkina Faso (**0**), Côte d'Ivoire (**4**), Kenya (**0**), Libya (**1**), Mali (**2**), Malawi (**1**), Rwanda (**3**), Tanzania (**72**) and Tunisia (**4**).

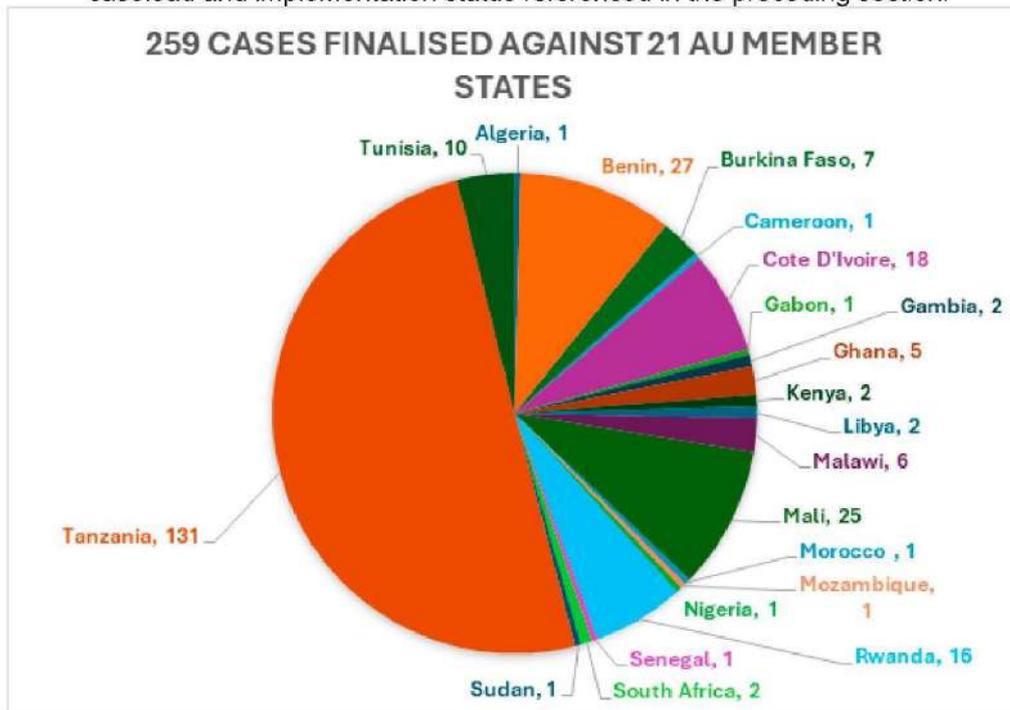
15. **Provisional Measures:** **94** rulings on requests for provision measures in **83** cases were delivered.<sup>5</sup> These are urgent applications in which the African Court was

requested to issue binding, temporary orders to protect the rights of individuals or prevent further damage while the main case is being heard. In **48 (51%)** out of **94** rulings a request for provisional measures was granted. In **7** pending cases in which provisional measures were granted, the rulings are pending implementation with no information having been filed regarding the status of implementation.<sup>6</sup>

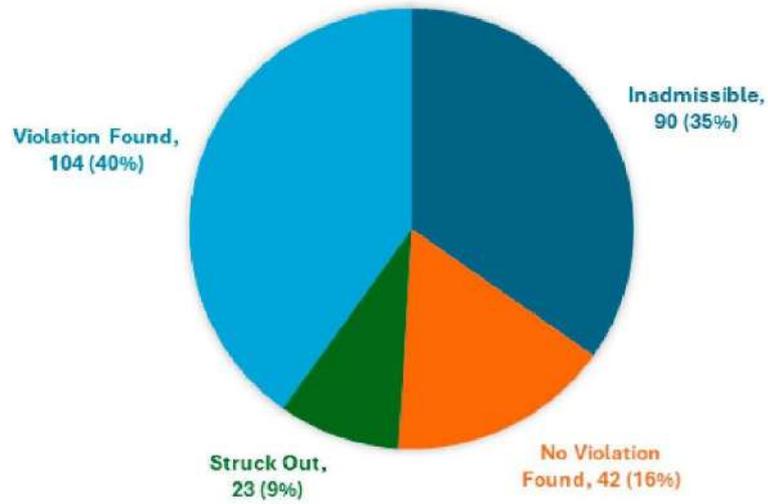
16. **Compliance Hearings:** 1 compliance hearing was held on 4 June 2025.<sup>7</sup> These are hearings in which the African Court is asked to assess and determine the status of implementation of its judgments, which helps facilitate official reporting on non-compliance to the relevant AU political organs for further action. There have been additional requests made by applicants for the Court to assess and determine the status of implementation of its decisions. These requests are currently under judicial consideration.

### 5. Visual Summary of Key Findings

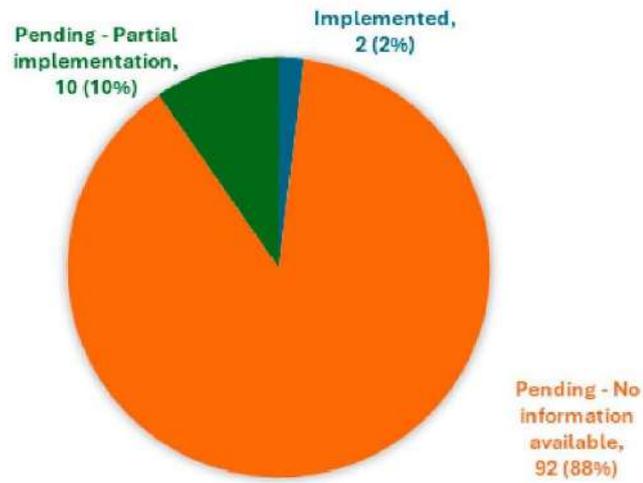
17. The following charts and graphs provide a visual breakdown of the Court's caseload and implementation status referenced in the preceding section.

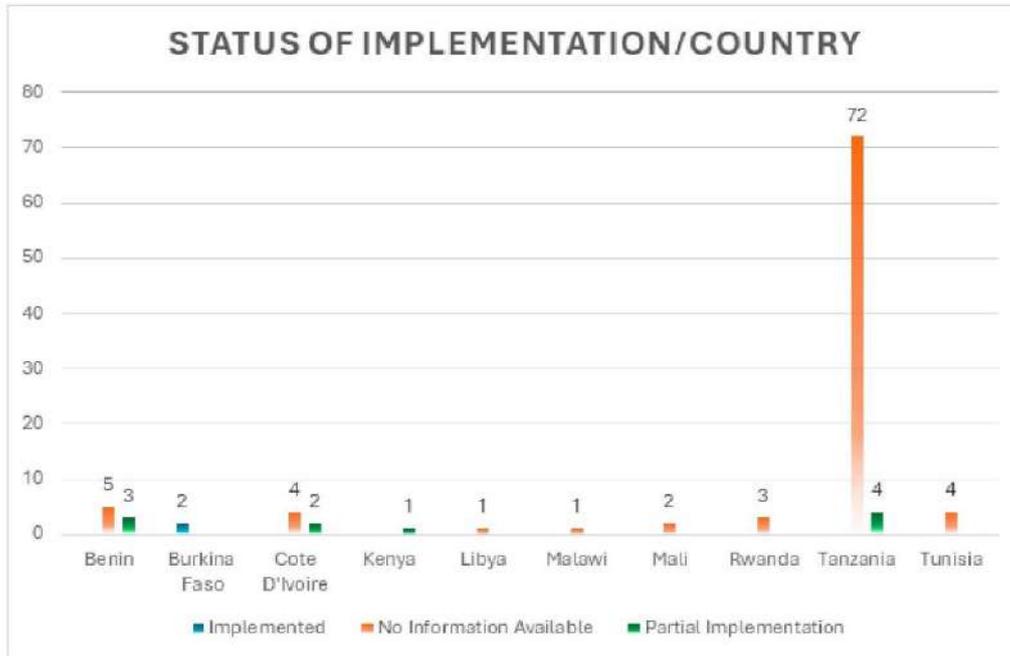


### JUDICIAL OUTCOMES OF THE FINALISED CASES



### COMPLIANCE SCORECARD





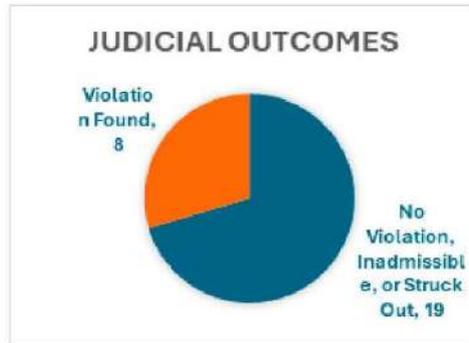
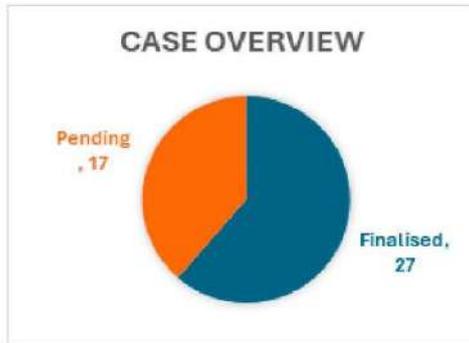
### 3. COUNTRY PROFILES

18. The purpose of this section is to provide a comprehensive, State-by-State assessment of the 10 AU Member States against which the African Court has found human rights violations. Each country scorecard is organized to track and summarize the status of litigation and compliance using the following four key analytical dimensions:

- i. **CASELOAD AND JUDICIAL OUTCOMES:** This dimension provides an overview of the State's total engagement with the Court and the judicial outcome of all finalized applications.
  1. **TOTAL CASELOAD:** The aggregate number of cases in which a violation was found, the total number of applications finalized (violation found, inadmissible, struck out, no violation found), and the total number of applications pending.
  2. **FINAL OUTCOMES:** The breakdown of finalized applications by judicial outcome (violation found, inadmissible, struck out, or no violation found). The case numbers in which a violation was found and reparations were ordered are listed.
- ii. **JURISPRUDENCE AND VIOLATION FINDINGS:** This dimension details the legal substance of the Court's judgments against the State.
  1. **KEY THEMATIC VIOLATIONS:** A summary of the key thematic areas and rights found to be violated (e.g., Fair Trial, Elections, Dignity, Environment).

2. **SPECIFIC TREATY VIOLATIONS:** An overview of the specific articles and human rights treaties found to have been violated in the respective cases (e.g., African Charter, ICCPR, ACDEG).
- iii. **REPARATIONS ORDERED:** This dimension outlines the specific orders issued by the Court that the State is obliged to execute. The profile lists the actual reparations ordered and classifies them into two distinct categories:
  1. **GENERAL MEASURES:** Orders requiring the Respondent State to implement comprehensive legislative, administrative, judicial, or policy changes that restore rights universally within its jurisdiction. Examples include constitutional or legislative reform (e.g., labour rights amendments, criminal justice reform).
  2. **INDIVIDUAL MEASURES:** Orders that directly address violations suffered by a specific individual or group, focusing on their personal protection and enforcement of their rights. Examples include financial compensation for moral prejudice and restitution (e.g., ordering annulment of a judgment).
- iv. **STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REPORTING:** This dimension indicates the State's progress toward executing the reparations orders. It provides an overview of the availability of information and the assessed implementation status.
  1. **COMPLIANCE REPORTING STATUS:** Indicates whether the Court has received official implementation reports or other evidence (e.g., media reports) regarding compliance.
  2. **COMPLIANCE SCORECARD:**
    1. **Implemented:** The Respondent State has complied with all reparations ordered by the Court.
    2. **Pending – Partial implementation:** The Respondent State has complied with some of the reparations ordered.
    3. **Pending – No information available:** No implementation report has been filed, and there is no external evidence of action taken towards compliance.
  3. **PROVISIONAL MEASURES AND COMPLIANCE:** An overview of pending cases in which provisional measures were granted, highlighting the Respondent State's compliance status with the binding, temporary orders issued by the Court.

## 1. Benin



<b>JUDGMENTS WITH VIOLATION FINDINGS:</b>	<a href="#">013/2017</a> ; <a href="#">059/2019</a> ; <a href="#">062/2019</a> ; <a href="#">065/2019</a> ; <a href="#">003/2020</a> ; <a href="#">010/2020</a> ; <a href="#">024/2020</a> ; <a href="#">028/2020</a>
<b>KEY THEMATIC VIOLATIONS :</b>	Elections; Fair Trial; Work; Independence of the Judiciary; Constitutional amendment; Freedom of expression; Nationality and statelessness; Dignity; Property; Liberty
<b>SPECIFIC TREATY VIOLATIONS :</b>	<p><b>African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (Charter)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Article 1 (Obligations of State Parties)</li> <li>2. Article 2 (Non-discrimination)</li> <li>3. Article 3 (Equality before the law, equal protection of the law)</li> <li>4. Article 4 (Life, Integrity of the person)</li> <li>5. Article 5 (Dignity)</li> <li>6. Article 7 (Fair Trial)</li> <li>7. Article 9 (Access to information, Freedom of expression)</li> <li>8. Article 10 (Freedom of association)</li> </ol>

	<p>9. Article 13 (Participation in government) 10. Article 14 (Property) 11. Article 22 (Economic, social and cultural development) 12. Article 23 (Peace and Security) 13. Article 26 (Independence of the judiciary)</p> <p><b>Protocol of the Court</b></p> <p>1. Article 30 (Execution of judgment)</p> <p><b>African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (ACDEG)</b></p> <p>1. Article 10 (Constitutional amendment or revision based on national consensus) 2. Article 17 (Independent and impartial national electoral bodies)</p> <p><b>ECOWAS Protocol on Democracy and Good Governance</b></p> <p>1. Article 3 (Independence of electoral bodies)</p> <p><b>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)</b></p> <p>1. Article 14 (Fair trial) 2. Article 19 (Freedom of opinion, Freedom of expression)</p> <p><b>International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)</b></p> <p>1. Article 8 (Strike)</p> <p><b>Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)</b></p> <p>1. Article 10 (Fair Trial) 2. Article 15 (Nationality)</p>
<p><b>REPARATIONS ORDERED:</b></p>	<p><b><u>GENERAL MEASURES</u></b></p> <p><b>Electoral Reform</b></p> <p>1. Take all measures to align the composition of COS-LEPI with the provisions of Articles 17(2) of the ACDEG and 3 of the ECOWAS Protocol on Democracy prior to the election. 2. Repeal Law No 2019-40 of 1 November 2019 on the Constitution of the Republic of Benin and all subsequent laws, particularly, Act. 2019-43 on the Electoral Code.</p>

**Labour Reform**

3. Repeal all provisions prohibiting the right to strike, in particular, Article 50 paragraph 5 of Law No. 2017 - 43 of 02 July 2018 amending and supplementing Law No. 2015 - 18 of 13 July 2017 on the general statute of the public service, Article 2 of Law No. 2018 - 34 of 05 October 2018 amending and supplementing Law No. 2001 - 09 of 21 June 2001 on the exercise of the right to strike, Article 71 of Law No. 2017 - 42 of 28 December 2017 on the status of the personnel of the republican police.

**Judicial Reform**

4. Take all measures to make the structure of the High Judicial Council (HJC) statutorily and functionally consistent with Article 26 of the Charter by making the President of the Supreme Court the Chair of the HJC and by repealing the provisions of the HJC organic law that make the President of the Republic a member of the HJC and Chair of the HJC, repealing the provisions that entitle the President of the Republic to appoint members of the HJC, and repealing the provisions that make other members of the executive members of the HJC.
5. Take all measures to make Article 410(3) of the Criminal Code consistent with Article 9(2) of the Charter and Article 19 of the ICCPR, by guaranteeing freedom of opinion and expression in relation to criticism of judicial decisions.

**Legislative Process Reform**

6. Comply with the principle of national consensus enshrined in Article 10(2) of the ACDEG for any constitutional revision.
7. Repeal Article 27 (2) of Law No 2018, Articles 1 and 2 of Organic Law No 2018, Law No 2019 – 39 and carry out all necessary investigations likely to result in recognition of the victims' rights to reparation.
8. Take all measures to stop and eliminate all the effects of the respective constitutional revision.

**Criminal Justice Reform**

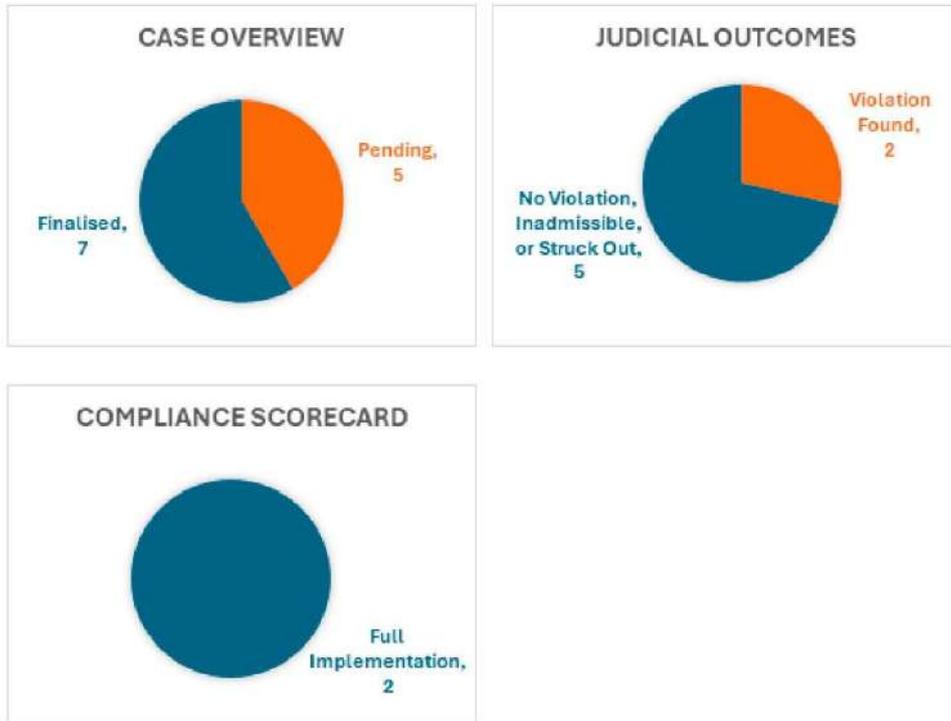
9. Repeal Inter-Ministerial Decree No 023/MJL/DC/SGM/DACPG/SA 023SGGG19 of 22 July 2019.

**INDIVIDUAL MEASURES**

**Restitution**

	<p>10. Take all necessary measures to annul CRIET judgment No 007/3C.COR, dated 18 October 2018.</p> <p><b>Compensation</b></p> <p>11. Pay compensation to the respective human rights victims in the sum of 36,633,444,4949 CFA.</p>
<b>COMPLIANCE REPORTING STATUS:</b>	<p>No implementation reports were received, despite several reminders sent to that effect.</p> <p>Media reports indicate that the Respondent State amended the law establishing CRIET and set up the Court of Appeal as ordered in the <a href="#">062/2019</a> and <a href="#">013/2017</a> judgments.</p>
<b>COMPLIANCE SCORECARD:</b>	<p><b>Implemented</b> None</p> <p><b>Pending – Partial implementation</b> <a href="#">065/2019</a> ; <a href="#">062/2019</a> ; <a href="#">013/2017</a></p> <p><b>Pending – No information available</b> <a href="#">028/2020</a> ; <a href="#">024/2020</a> ; <a href="#">010/2020</a> ; <a href="#">003/2020</a> ; <a href="#">059/2019</a></p>
<b>PROVISIONAL MEASURES AND COMPLIANCE:</b>	<p><a href="#">002/2021</a></p> <p>Respondent State was ordered to stay the execution of Judgments of the Supreme Court of the Respondent State N°209/CA (COMON SA v. Ministry of Economy and Finance and two (2) others) and N°210/CA (Société JLR SA Unipersonnelle v. Ministry of Economy and Finance) of 5 November 2020, and N°231/CA (Société l'Elite SCI v. Ministry of Economy and Finance and two others) of 17 December 2020 until the decision of the Court on the merits.</p> <p>No information available. The time limit to file a report on the measures taken lapsed in April 2021. No implementation report was received.</p> <p><b>Pending Implementation – No information available</b></p>

## 2. Burkina Faso

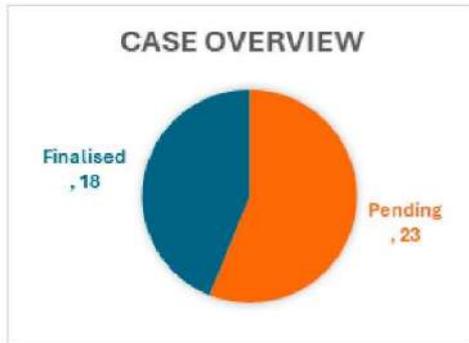


<b>JUDGMENTS WITH VIOLATION FINDINGS:</b>	<a href="#">004/2013</a> ; <a href="#">013/2011</a>
<b>KEY THEMATIC VIOLATIONS:</b>	Freedom of expression; Fair trial
<b>SPECIFIC TREATY VIOLATIONS:</b>	<p><b>African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (Charter)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Article 1 (Obligations of state parties)</li> <li>Article 7 (Fair Trial)</li> <li>Article 9 (Freedom of expression)</li> </ol> <p><b>ECOWAS Revised Treaty</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Article 66 (The press)</li> </ol> <p><b>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Article 19(Freedom of expression)</li> </ol>

<b>REPARATIONS ORDERED:</b>	<p><b><u>GENERAL MEASURES</u></b></p> <p><b>Media Reform</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Orders the Respondent State to amend its legislation on defamation in order to make it compliant with article 9 of the Charter, article 19 of the Covenant and article 66 (2)(c) of the Revised ECOWAS Treaty:<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. by repealing custodial sentences for acts of defamation; and</li><li>b. by adapting its legislation to ensure that other sanctions for defamation meet the test of necessity and proportionality, in accordance with its obligations under the Charter and other international instruments.</li></ol></li></ol> <p><b><u>INDIVIDUAL MEASURES</u></b></p> <p><b>Restitution</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. To expunge from the Applicant's judicial records, all the criminal convictions pronounced against him.</li></ol> <p><b>Satisfaction</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. To reopen investigations with a view to apprehend, prosecute and bring to justice the perpetrators of the assassination of Norbert Zongo and his three companions.</li></ol> <p><b>Compensation</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Pay compensation to the respective human rights victims in the sum 501,378,818.</li></ol>
<b>COMPLIANCE REPORTING STATUS:</b>	<p><b><u>013/2011</u></b></p> <p>The Respondent filed an implementation report on 11 April 2018 indicating that all amendments ordered to be undertaken with regard to the decriminalisation of defamation were done through the promulgation of Law Number 057-2015/CNT and Law Number 058-2015 CNT</p>

	<p>of 4 September 2015 on the Legal Regime governing print media in Burkina Faso.</p> <p>The Respondent State also indicated that the official summary of the Judgment was published in the official journal of 15 October 2015; all payments have been made as ordered and the Applicant's criminal records have been expunged.</p> <p><b><u>004/2013</u></b></p> <p>By email, on 26 November 2016, the Applicants indicated that they had been paid the sum of 233,135,409 (two hundred and thirty three million one hundred and thirty five thousand four hundred and nine) CFA francs, representing the amounts owed to them; that on 30 March 2015, the Prosecutor General of Faso filed a motion with the Examining Magistrate seeking to reopen proceedings in the Norbert Zongo case which was granted on 8 April 2015 and in December 2015, three soldiers were arrested as suspects to the murder of Zongo and his companions; On 28 November 2016, the Respondent State they had published the Court's judgment in their official gazette and in one of the daily newspapers 'Sidwaya'. In July 2017, the Respondent State also indicated that the summary of the judgment had been published in its official website.</p>
<p><b>COMPLIANCE SCORECARD:</b></p>	<p><b>Implemented</b> <b><u>004/2013 ; 013/2011</u></b></p> <p><b>Pending – Partial Implementation</b> None</p> <p><b>Pending – No information available</b> None</p>
<p><b>PROVISIONAL MEASURES COMPLIANCE:</b></p>	<p><b>AND</b> Currently, there are no applications with provisional measures pending.</p>

3. Côte d'Ivoire



[Text Wrapping Break]

<b>JUDGMENTS WITH VIOLATION FINDINGS:</b>	<a href="#">001/2014</a> ; <a href="#">041/2016</a> ; <a href="#">034/2017</a> ; <a href="#">044/2019</a> ; <a href="#">019/2020</a> ; <a href="#">015/2021</a>
<b>KEY THEMATIC VIOLATIONS:</b>	Elections; Environment; Dignity; Fair Trial; Independence of the judiciary; Property
<b>SPECIFIC TREATY VIOLATIONS:</b>	<p><b>African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (Charter)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Article 1 (Obligations of State Parties)</li> <li>2. Article 3 (Equal protection of the law)</li> <li>3. Article 4 (Life, integrity of the person)</li> <li>4. Article 7 (Fair Trial)</li> <li>5. Article 9 (Access to information)</li> <li>6. Article 13 (Participation in government)</li> <li>7. Article 16 (Health)</li> <li>8. Article 24 (Environment)</li> </ol> <p><b>African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (ACDEG)</b></p>

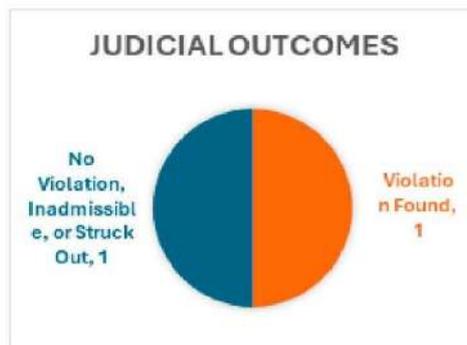
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Article 3 (Ensure public trust and transparency in the management of public affairs and effective citizens' participation in democratic processes)</li> <li>2. Article 13 (Political and social dialogue; Public trust and transparency between political leaders and the people)</li> <li>3. Article 10 (Equal protection of the law)</li> <li>4. Article 17 (Independent and impartial national electoral bodies)</li> </ol> <p><b>ECOWAS Protocol on Democracy and Good Governance</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Article 3 (Independence of electoral bodies)</li> <li>2. Article 6 (Transparent elections)</li> </ol> <p><b>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Article 26 (Equal protection of the law)</li> </ol>
<p><b>REPARATIONS ORDERED:</b></p>	<p><b><u>GENERAL MEASURES</u></b></p> <p><b>Electoral Reform</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Amend Law N° 2014-335 of 18 June 2014 on the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) to align the said law with the respective human rights instruments to which it is a Party.</li> <li>2. Take the necessary steps before any election to ensure that fresh elections to the Bureau of the IEC are organized at local levels, based on the new composition of the electoral body.</li> <li>3. Take the necessary steps before any election to ensure that the process for nominating members of the IEC by political parties, in particular opposition parties, as well as CSOs, is led by such entities, on the basis of specified criteria, with the power to organise themselves, to consult one another, to hold elections if necessary and to present the required candidates.</li> </ol> <p><b>Enhanced environmental protection</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Implement legislative and regulatory reforms to enforce the prohibition of the import and dumping of hazardous wastes within its territory in compliance with applicable international conventions to which it is a party.</li> <li>2. Amend its laws in order to ensure the responsibility of corporate entities in respect of acts relating to environment and the handling of toxic waste.</li> </ol>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Organise training programs for relevant public officials with a view to raise their awareness of the protection of human rights and the environment, and to integrate such training into school and university curricula with a view to promote respect for human rights and the environment.</li> <li>4. Ensure the presence of one or more representatives of the Ministry of the Environment at all its ports, with the power and means to monitor the waste removal from ships.</li> <li>5. Submit a transparent public report on the use of the funds allocated to it under the MoU signed with TRAFIGURA.</li> <li>6. Conduct a general and updated national census of the victims.</li> </ol> <p><b><u>INDIVIDUAL MEASURES</u></b></p> <p><b>Rehabilitation</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure that the victims receive medical and psychological assistance.</li> </ol> <p><b>Satisfaction</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Initiate an independent and impartial investigation into the alleged facts in order to establish the criminal and individual liability of the perpetrators and to prosecute them.</li> </ol> <p><b>Compensation</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establish, in consultation with the victims, a compensation fund to be financed with the amounts received from TRAFIGURA, and additional resources provided by the Respondent State, as necessary, taking into account the census of victims to be conducted.</li> <li>2. Pay compensation to the respective human rights victims in the sum of 295,814,808 CFA</li> </ol>
<p><b>COMPLIANCE REPORTING STATUS:</b></p>	<p>Some implementation reports have been filed. However, key information on the implementation of decisions is still missing. Several reminders have been sent to request the filing of additional implementation reports, yet, they have not yet been received.</p> <p><u>001/2014</u></p> <p>Via implementation report filed on 28 August 2019, the Respondent State explained that it had adopted a new law amending the</p>

	<p>composition of the election management body. It considers that it has implemented the judgment of the Court.</p> <p>On 19 November 2019, the Applicant filed a report stating that although the law had been revised to include more non-governmental members, it had not sufficiently addressed the issue of independence and impartiality of the Electoral Commission. They were also of the opinion that the process of reviewing the law missed the Court's deadline and was not inclusive.</p> <p>On 13 February 2020, the Respondent State filed its observations on the Applicant's Reply to the implementation report and stated that it had fully implemented the Court's judgment, that it had enacted a new law that conferred adequate independence and impartiality on the Electoral Commission and that the delay was due to the number of initiatives it needed to be undertaken to ensure a consensual reform of the IEC in compliance with the Court's decision. It further stated that it had consulted all stakeholders willing to participate in the process of reviewing the law. Finally, it argued that the letter from APDH did not constitute a true reflection of the Applicant's point of view since the composition of their Bureau had changed and the author of the report submitted to the Court was not mandated to speak on behalf of APDH.</p> <p>On 9 March 2020, the Respondent State filed another implementation report indicating further measures taken to ensure full implementation of the Court's decision, respectively a further amendment of the electoral law reforming the IEC.</p> <p><u>044/2019</u></p> <p>Via implementation report filed on 2 November 2020, the Respondent State claims to have complied with the Court's order to organize fresh Bureau elections for the electoral bodies at the local level on August 2020. Regarding the process for nomination of electoral body members by civil society and political parties, particularly opposition parties, the Respondent State avers that, already, the said entities decide among themselves whom to nominate and that they have been requested to submit their own criteria to the Government for the Respondent State to formalize such criteria.</p> <p>The Respondent State indicated that it would submit an additional implementation report upon completion of the formalization process.</p>
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	The Applicants claim that the Respondent State has not implemented the judgment in question at all. They argue that the electoral body should be recomposed, specifically, in respect of members of the said body nominated by opposition parties and civil society. The said re-composition did not take place, instead, the Respondent State invited only one opposition party to nominate a member to the electoral body.
<b>COMPLIANCE SCORECARD:</b>	<p><b>Implemented</b> None</p> <p><b>Pending – Partial Implementation</b> <a href="#">001/2014</a> ; <a href="#">044/2019</a></p> <p><b>Pending – No information available</b> <a href="#">015/2021</a> ; <a href="#">019/2020</a> ; <a href="#">034/2017</a> ; <a href="#">041/2016</a></p>
<b>PROVISIONAL MEASURES AND COMPLIANCE:</b>	Currently, there are no applications with provisional measures pending.

#### 4. Kenya





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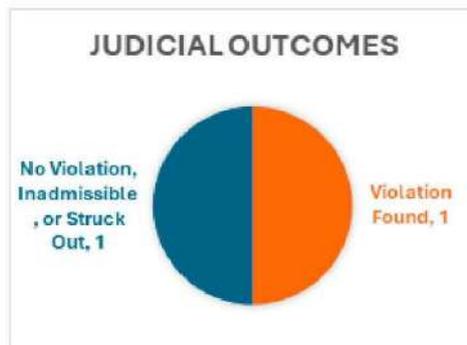
<b>JUDGMENTS WITH VIOLATION FINDINGS:</b>	006/2012
<b>KEY THEMATIC VIOLATIONS:</b>	Indigenous peoples; Property; Education
<b>SPECIFIC TREATY VIOLATIONS:</b>	<p><b>African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (Charter)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Article 1 (Obligations of State Parties)</li> <li>2. Article 2 (Non-discrimination)</li> <li>3. Article 8 (Freedom of religion)</li> <li>4. Article 14 (Property)</li> <li>5. Article 17 (Cultural life, Traditional values)</li> <li>6. Article 21 (Free disposal of wealth and natural resources)</li> <li>7. Article 22 (Economic, social and cultural development)</li> </ol>
<b>REPARATIONS ORDERED:</b>	<p><b><u>GENERAL MEASURES</u></b></p> <p><b>Enhanced Protection of Indigenous People's Rights</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Take all necessary legislative, administrative or other measures to identify, in consultation with the Ogiek people and/or their representatives, delimit, demarcate, and grant collective title to the Ogiek ancestral land to guarantee use and enjoyment by legal certainty.</li> <li>2. Engage in dialogue and consultations between the Ogiek people and/or their representatives, and other parties concerned with a view to agreeing on continuation or discontinuation of the activities of the beneficiaries of the said concessions in the</li> </ol>

	<p>form of leases and/or sharing of royalties and benefits, with the Ogiek people, in accordance with the Community Lands Act. In case of failure to reach a compromise, the Respondent State must compensate the third parties concerned and return the land to the Ogiek people.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Effectively ensure full recognition of the Ogiek people as an indigenous population of Kenya.</li> <li>4. Recognize, respect, and protect the right of the Ogiek people to be effectively consulted, in accordance with their traditions/customs, for all development, conservation or investment projects on the Ogiek ancestral lands.</li> </ol> <p><b>Compensation</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pay compensation to the respective human rights victims in the sum of 157,850,000 Kenya Shillings.</li> </ol>
<p><b>COMPLIANCE REPORTING STATUS:</b></p>	<p>Some implementation reports were filed, however, key information is not yet available despite several reminders sent to request the filing of additional implementation reports.</p> <p><u>006/2012</u></p> <p>The information on creation of a working group on the implementation of the Court's judgment per Notice No GN/10944/2017 of 23 October 2017 published in the Official Gazette, as amended by Notice No GN/2446/2018 of 28 February 2018, are in the public domain.</p> <p>On 25 January 2022, the Respondent State filed a report stating that it has taken legislative measures to give effect to the Forest Conservation and Management Act No. 34 of 2016 and the Community Lands Act No. 27 of 2016 which provides that community land rights must be registered in accordance with the provisions thereof and the provisions of the land registration Act 2012. It pointed out that on 25 January 2022 ten (10) Community land titles were processed: four (4) in West Pokot County, two (2) in Laikipia County, one (1) in Samburu County and two (2) in Kajiado County. As at 30 October 2020, two communities (Llingwesi and Musul of Laikipia County)</p>

	<p>successfully registered their communal lands with an area of 8675.5 and 2646.0 hectares.</p> <p>Right to non-discrimination: In their report on the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census, the Ogiek people were classified as a separate sub-tribe from the Kalenjin people. The census report indicated that the Ogiek population was 52596. The Respondent State believes, therefore, that it has recognized the Ogiek as a fully-fledged ethnic tribe in Kenya.</p> <p>Property rights: The Respondent State has established a Working Group on the Implementation of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights' Decision. The Working Group facilitated extensive stakeholder consultations with the affected community and presented its recommendations and findings to the appointing authority in October 2019. The Working Group's recommendations are currently undergoing internal review (since 25 January 2022).</p> <p>Right to culture: To implement the constitutional principles on culture in 2018, the Government, in collaboration with academia, civil society organizations and other stakeholders, prepared a draft national policy on culture covering a range of major areas related to culture, such as national development, national heritage, languages, cultural industries, family, human rights, education, media; education and tourism.</p> <p>A compliance hearing was held on 4 June 2025, in which the Court examined the Respondent State's compliance with its orders both in the Judgment on the Merits as well as the Judgment on Reparations.</p>
<p><b>COMPLIANCE SCORECARD:</b></p>	<p><b>Implemented</b> None</p> <p><b>Pending – Partial Implementation</b> <a href="#">006/2012</a></p> <p>Following the Compliance hearing held in June 2025, the Court found that while some efforts have been undertaken to implement the reparation orders, compliance with the Court's decisions remains partial.</p>

	<b>Pending – No information available</b> None
<b>PROVISIONAL MEASURES COMPLIANCE:</b>	Currently, there are no applications with provisional measures pending.

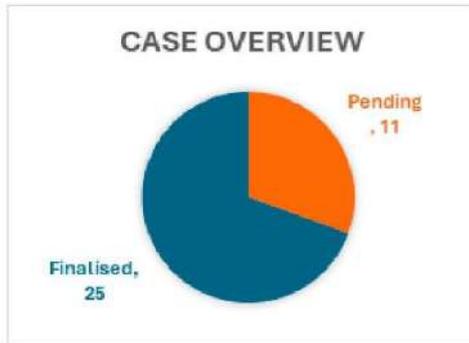
**5. Libya**



<b>JUDGMENTS WITH VIOLATION FINDINGS:</b>	<a href="#">002/2013</a>
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<b>KEY VIOLATIONS:</b>	<b>THEMATIC</b>	Fair trial; Liberty
<b>SPECIFIC VIOLATIONS:</b>	<b>TREATY</b>	African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (Charter)  1. Article 6 (Liberty, Security of person, Arbitrary arrest or detention) 2. Article 7 (Fair trial)
<b>REPARATIONS ORDERED:</b>		<b>INDIVIDUAL MEASURES</b>  <b>Restitution</b>  1. Protect all the victim's rights of under Articles 6 and 7 of the Charter by terminating the illegal criminal procedure initiated at the domestic courts.
<b>COMPLIANCE REPORTING STATUS:</b>		No information available. No implementation report was received, despite reminders sent to that effect.
<b>COMPLIANCE SCORECARD:</b>		<b>Implemented</b> None  <b>Pending – Partial Implementation</b> None  <b>Pending – No information available</b> <a href="#">002/2013</a>
<b>PROVISIONAL MEASURES AND COMPLIANCE:</b>		Currently, there are no applications with provisional measures pending.

**6. Mali**



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<b>JUDGMENTS WITH VIOLATION FINDINGS:</b>	<b>046/2016 ; 029/2018</b>
<b>KEY THEMATIC VIOLATIONS:</b>	<b>Children and youth; Women and girls; Fair trial, Independence of the judiciary; Elections; Constitutional amendment</b>
<b>SPECIFIC VIOLATIONS:</b>	<p><b>TREATY African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (Charter)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Article 7 (Fair trial)</li> <li>2. Article 26 (Independence of the judiciary)</li> </ol> <p><b>African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Article 1 (Obligations of State Parties)</li> <li>2. Article 2 (Definition of a child)</li> <li>3. Article 3 (Non-discrimination)</li> <li>4. Article 4 (Best interests of the child)</li> <li>5. Article 21 (Protection against harmful social and cultural practices)</li> </ol>

	<p><b>Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Article 2 (Elimination of discrimination against women)</li> <li>2. Article 6 (Marriage)</li> <li>3. Article 21 (Inheritance)</li> </ol> <p><b>African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (ACDEG)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Article 17 (Independent and impartial national electoral bodies)</li> </ol> <p><b>ECOWAS Protocol on Democracy and Good Governance</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Article 3 (Independence of electoral bodies)</li> </ol> <p><b>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Article 14 (Fair trial)</li> </ol> <p><b>Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Article 5 (Elimination of prejudices)</li> <li>2. Article 16 (Marriage)</li> </ol>
<p><b>REPARATIONS ORDERED:</b></p>	<p><b><u>GENERAL MEASURES</u></b></p> <p><b>Enhanced protection of women and girls' rights</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Amend the contested Family Law dealing with the minimum age and the right to consent to marriage as well as the right to inheritance for women and children born out of wedlock, by bringing it into conformity with international instruments and take the necessary measures to put an end to the violations found.</li> <li>2. Comply with its obligations under Article 25 of the Charter with respect to information, teaching, education and sensitisation of the populations to promote and ensure the respect of the rights and freedoms contained in the present Charter and to see to it that these freedoms and rights as well</li> </ol>

	<p>as the corresponding obligations and duties are understood.</p> <p><b>Judicial Reform</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Amend the laws governing the Constitutional Court by including provisions to ensure respect for the adversarial principle and provisions relating to the procedure for recusal of members of the Constitutional Court.</li> <li>2. Take all necessary measures to fully implement its obligation to guarantee the independence of the Constitutional Court.</li> </ol> <p><b>Electoral reform</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Take all necessary measures, in any case before any election, to repeal Articles 27 and 28 of the electoral law.</li> <li>2. Take all necessary measures to fully implement its obligation to establish and strengthen independent and impartial electoral bodies.</li> </ol> <p><b><u>INDIVIDUAL MEASURES</u></b></p> <p><b>Compensation</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pay compensation to the respective human rights victims in the sum of 1,000,000 CFA.</li> </ol>
<b>COMPLIANCE REPORTING STATUS:</b>	No information available. No implementation report was received, despite reminders sent to that effect.
<b>COMPLIANCE SCORECARD:</b>	<p><b>Implemented</b> None</p> <p><b>Pending – Partial Implementation</b> None</p> <p><b>Pending – No information available</b> <a href="#">029/2018</a> ; <a href="#">046/2016</a></p>
<b>PROVISIONAL MEASURES COMPLIANCE:</b>	<p><b>AND</b> <a href="#">009/2024</a></p> <p>Respondent State was ordered to take all necessary measures to suspend the detention of the Applicants to enable</p>

	<p>them access medical attention, till the completion of their treatment.</p> <p>No information available. The time limit to file a report on the measures taken lapsed in September 2024. No implementation report was received</p> <p><b>Pending Implementation – No information available</b></p>
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**7. Malawi**



[Text Wrapping Break]

<p><b>JUDGMENTS WITH <a href="#">022/2017</a></b> <b>VIOLATION FINDINGS:</b></p>	
<p><b>KEY THEMATIC VIOLATIONS:</b></p>	<p>Fair Trial; Property</p>

<p><b>SPECIFIC VIOLATIONS:</b></p>	<p><b>TREATY</b> African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (Charter)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Article 1 (Obligations of State Parties)</li> <li>2. Article 3 (Equal protection of the law)</li> <li>3. Article 7 (Fair trial)</li> </ol>
<p><b>REPARATIONS ORDERED:</b></p>	<p><b>INDIVIDUAL MEASURES</b></p> <p><b>Compensation</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pay compensation to the respective human rights victims in the sum of 209,000,000 Malawian Kwacha.</li> </ol>
<p><b>COMPLIANCE REPORTING STATUS:</b></p>	<p>No information available. No implementation report was received, despite reminders sent to that effect.</p>
<p><b>COMPLIANCE SCORECARD:</b></p>	<p><b>Implemented</b> None</p> <p><b>Pending – Partial Implementation</b> None</p> <p><b>Pending – No information available</b> <a href="#">022/2017</a></p>
<p><b>PROVISIONAL MEASURES COMPLIANCE:</b></p>	<p><b>AND</b> <a href="#">055/2019</a></p> <p>Respondent State ordered to stay the enforcement of the order of costs by its Supreme Court of appeal against the Applicant pending determination of the Application on merits.</p> <p>No information available. The time limit to file a report on the measures taken lapsed in April 2020. No implementation report was received</p> <p><b>Pending Implementation – No information available</b></p>

8. Rwanda



<b>JUDGMENTS WITH VIOLATION FINDINGS:</b>	<a href="#">003/2014</a> ; <a href="#">017/2015</a> ; <a href="#">012/2017</a>
<b>KEY THEMATIC VIOLATIONS:</b>	Fair Trial; Freedom of expression; Dignity; Family; Work; Elections; Nationality and statelessness; Migrants and refugees
<b>SPECIFIC TREATY VIOLATIONS:</b>	<p>African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (Charter)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Article 4 (Life)</li> <li>2. Article 5 (Cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment)</li> <li>3. Article 7 (Fair Trial)</li> <li>4. Article 9 (Freedom of expression)</li> <li>5. Article 12 (Freedom of movement)</li> <li>6. Article 13 (Participation in government)</li> <li>7. Article 18 (Work)</li> </ol> <p>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)</p>

	1. Article 19 (Freedom of expression)
<b>REPARATIONS ORDERED:</b>	<p><b><u>INDIVIDUAL MEASURES</u></b></p> <p><b>Restitution</b></p> <p>1. Reinstate the respective human rights victims their passports.</p> <p><b>Rehabilitation</b></p> <p>1. Appoint an independent medical doctor to assess the respective human rights victim's state of health and determine the necessary actions for his assistance.</p> <p><b>Compensation</b></p> <p>1. Pay compensation to the respective human rights victims in the sum of 103,485,000 Rwandan Francs.</p>
<b>COMPLIANCE REPORTING STATUS:</b>	No information available. No implementation report was received, despite several reminders sent to that effect.
<b>COMPLIANCE SCORECARD:</b>	<p><b>Implemented</b> None</p> <p><b>Pending – Partial Implementation</b> None</p> <p><b>Pending – No information available</b> <a href="#">012/2017</a> ; <a href="#">017/2015</a> ; <a href="#">003/2014</a></p>
<b>PROVISIONAL MEASURES COMPLIANCE:</b>	Currently, there are no applications with provisional measures AND pending.

9. Tanzania



[Text Wrapping Break]

<p><b>JUDGMENTS WITH VIOLATION FINDINGS:</b></p>	<p>009 and  <a href="#">011/2011</a> ; <a href="#">005/2013</a> ; <a href="#">006/2013</a> ; <a href="#">007/2013</a> ; <a href="#">001/2015</a> ; <a href="#">003/2015</a> ; <a href="#">004/2015</a> ; <a href="#">005/2015</a> ; <a href="#">006/2015</a> ; <a href="#">007/2015</a> ; <a href="#">008/2016</a> ; <a href="#">009/2015</a> ; <a href="#">010/2015</a> ; <a href="#">011/2015</a> ; <a href="#">012/2015</a> ; <a href="#">013/2015</a> ; <a href="#">025/2015</a> ; <a href="#">026/2015</a> ; <a href="#">027/2015</a> ; <a href="#">028/2015</a> ; <a href="#">032/2015</a> ; <a href="#">033/2015</a> ; <a href="#">001/2016</a> ; <a href="#">003/2016</a> ; <a href="#">005/2016</a> ; <a href="#">006/2016</a> ; <a href="#">011/2016</a> and  <a href="#">012/2016</a> ; <a href="#">013/2016</a> ; <a href="#">014/2017</a> ; <a href="#">015/2016</a> ; <a href="#">016/2016</a> ; <a href="#">017/2016</a> ; <a href="#">020/2016</a> ; <a href="#">022/2016</a> ; <a href="#">024/2016</a> ; <a href="#">025/2016</a> ; <a href="#">027/2016</a> ; <a href="#">030/2016</a> ; <a href="#">032/2016</a> ; <a href="#">033/2016</a> ; <a href="#">035/2016</a> ; <a href="#">036/2016</a> ; <a href="#">044/2016</a> ; <a href="#">047/2016</a> ; <a href="#">048/2016</a> ; <a href="#">049/2016</a> ; <a href="#">050/2016</a> ; <a href="#">051/2016</a> ; <a href="#">054/2016</a> ; <a href="#">058/2016</a> ; <a href="#">015/2017</a> and  <a href="#">011/2018</a> ; <a href="#">018/2017</a> ; <a href="#">031/2017</a> ; <a href="#">005/2018</a> ; <a href="#">015/2018</a> ; <a href="#">017/2018</a> ; <a href="#">018/2018</a> ; <a href="#">023/2018</a> ; <a href="#">024/2018</a> ; <a href="#">027/2018</a> ; <a href="#">029/2019</a> ; <a href="#">011/2020</a> ; <a href="#">039/2020</a> ; <a href="#">001/2018</a> ; <a href="#">013/2018</a> ; <a href="#">009/2019</a> ; <a href="#">003/2018</a> ; <a href="#">025/2018</a> ; <a href="#">019/2018</a> ; <a href="#">052/2016</a> ; <a href="#">056/2016</a> ; <a href="#">029/2016</a> ; <a href="#">012/2019</a> ; <a href="#">014/2015</a> ;</p>
<p><b>KEY THEMATIC VIOLATIONS:</b></p>	<p>Fair trial; Liberty; Disability; Elections; Constitutional amendment; Death penalty; Dignity; Children and youth; Migrants and refugees</p>
<p><b>SPECIFIC TREATY VIOLATIONS:</b></p>	<p>African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (Charter)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Article 1 (Obligations of State Parties)</li> <li>2. Article 2 (Non-discrimination)</li> <li>3. Article 3 (Equality before the law, equal protection of the law)</li> <li>4. Article 4 (Life)</li> <li>5. Article 5 (Dignity, Torture, Cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment or treatment)</li> <li>6. Article 6 (Liberty)</li> <li>7. Article 7 (Fair Trial)</li> <li>8. Article 9 (Access to information, Freedom of expression)</li> <li>9. Article 10 (Freedom of association)</li> <li>10. Article 12 (Freedom of movement)</li> <li>11. Article 13 (Participation in government)</li> <li>12. Article 16 (Health)</li> <li>13. Article 17 (Education)</li> </ol>

	<p><b>Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (VCCR)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Article 36 (Communication and contact with nationals of the sending State)</li> </ol> <p><b>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Article 9 (Liberty)</li> <li>2. Article 14 (Fair trial)</li> <li>3. Article 6 (Life)</li> <li>4. Article 7 (Torture)</li> </ol> <p><b>Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Article 15 (Nationality)</li> <li>2. African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Article 4 (Best interests of the Child)</li> <li>2. Article 29 (Sale, Trafficking, Abduction)</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
<p><b>REPARATIONS ORDERED:</b></p>	<p><b><u>GENERAL MEASURES</u></b></p> <p><b>Enhanced Protection of persons with a disability (Albinism)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Amend existing laws in order to criminalize and punish acts of violence that target persons with albinism treating such acts as having being committed under aggravated circumstances.</li> <li>2. Amend the Witchcraft Act, 1928, Chapter 18 of the Laws of Tanzania, within two years of notification of this judgment, in order clarify ambiguities in relation to witchcraft and traditional health practices.</li> <li>3. Finalize, promulgate and implement its national plan on the promotion and protection of the rights of PWA in conformity with the African Union Plan of Action to End Attacks and other Human Rights Violations Targeting Persons with Albinism in Africa (2021-2031).</li> <li>4. Take all necessary measures towards the full realization of the right to education, including reasonable accommodation of children with albinism in mainstream schools and facilitating their studies through the provision of low vision aids, adaptive devices and large-print materials to all schools.</li> <li>5. Take all necessary measures, towards the full realization of the right to the best attainable standard of health, including ensuring the availability and distribution of sunscreen, wide hats and sunglasses through domestic production and by facilitating the importation of the raw materials.</li> <li>6. Raise awareness on the myths regarding albinism through far-reaching campaigns sustained continuously for at least two years.</li> <li>7. Formulate and execute strategies, that will ensure the full realization of the rights and welfare of children with albinism, this will, inter alia, include initiatives on their security, psychosocial, medical and other assistance critical to their survival and development.</li> </ol>

8. Facilitate a comprehensive and coordinated effort, to reduce shelter overcrowding, reunite families and ensure that children with albinism in these shelters have access to basic services.

**Electoral Reform**

1. Take all necessary constitutional, legislative and other measures to bring its law on independent candidature for elections to the Presidency, Parliament and to Local Government in conformity with the Charter.
2. Take all necessary constitutional and legislative measures, within a reasonable time, and in any case not exceeding two (2) years, to ensure that article 41(7) of its Constitution, which bars any court from inquiring into the election of a presidential candidate after the Electoral Commission has declared a winner, is amended and aligned with the provisions of the Charter to eliminate, among others, a violation of Articles 2, and 7(1)(a) of the Charter.
3. Take all necessary constitutional and legislative measures, within a reasonable time, to ensure that sections 6(1), 7(2) and 7(3) of the National Elections Act are amended and aligned with the provisions of the Charter so as to eliminate the violation of Article 13(1) of the Charter.

**Judicial Reform**

1. Amend its legislation to provide individuals with judicial remedies in the event of dispute over their citizenship.

**Criminal Justice Reform**

**Legal Aid**

1. Take all necessary constitutive and legislative measures to ensure that the Legal Aid Act 2017 is amended and aligned with the provisions of the Charter and ICCPR.

**Corporal Punishment**

1. Remove corporal punishment from its laws, including but not limited to the Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and Corporal Punishment Act, in order to make them compliant with the prohibition of torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in Article 5 of the Charter.
2. Amend the provisions of its criminal law, which substituted the sentence of life imprisonment with that of corporal punishment for offenders under the age of 18 years, in order to bring them in line with its international obligations including those under Articles 5 of the Charter, 15(1) of the ICCPR, 17(3) of the ACERWC, and 40(1) of the CRC.

**Bail**

1. Take all necessary constitutional and legislative measures to ensure that Section 148(5) of the Criminal Procedure Act, which unreasonably restricts bail to individuals charged with certain offences and prescribes unbailable offences, is amended and aligned with the provisions of the Charter to eliminate violations of the Charter.
2. Take all necessary measures to amend Section 148 (5) of its Criminal Procedure Act to entrench the discretion of judicial officers to grant or deny bail while taking into consideration the specific circumstances of each case.

#### **Evidence**

1. Take all necessary measures to ensure that cavity searches as in the instant case and its kind are conducted, if at all, in strict compliance with international obligations and principles.

#### **Death penalty**

1. Take all necessary measures to remove the mandatory imposition of the death penalty from its laws.
2. Take all necessary measures to remove "hanging" from its laws as a method of execution of the death penalty.

#### **INDIVIDUAL MEASURES**

##### **Restitution**

1. Expedite and finalize all appeal proceedings in criminal matters concerning the respective human rights victims before the national courts.
2. Reopen the trial for the respective human rights victim, in accordance with the standards provided for in the Charter and any other relevant international human rights standards and to conclude the trial within a reasonable period which shall in no circumstances exceed two years from the date of notification of the respective judgment.
3. Take all necessary measures for the rehearing of the cases on the sentencing of the respective human rights victims through a procedure that does not allow the mandatory imposition of the death sentence and upholds the discretion of the judicial officer.
4. The immediate release of the respective human rights victims.
5. Take all necessary measures to restore the respective human rights victim's rights by allowing them to return to the national territory and to ensure their protection.

##### **Compensation**

	<p>1. Pay compensation to the respective human rights victims the sum of 406,042,421 Tanzanian shillings and 14,000 USD.</p>
<p><b>COMPLIANCE REPORTING STATUS:</b></p>	<p>Some implementation reports were filed. However, key information on the implementation of decisions is still missing. Several reminders have been sent to request the filing of additional implementation reports, yet, they have not yet been received.</p> <p><u>007/2013</u> The Respondent State indicated that stakeholders in the criminal justice system had been informed of the legal aid provisions and their obligation to inform suspects/accused of the possibility of obtaining such assistance.</p> <p>That the Legal Aid Act of 2017 has been adopted. This law regulates and coordinates the provision of legal aid services to indigent persons, recognizes paralegals, repeals the Law on Legal Aid in Criminal Procedure, and provides for related matters. The Respondent State also requested an interpretation regarding the reparation for violations, which [interpretation] was provided by the Court on 28 September 2017. The Respondent State has not filed a follow-up report on this matter.</p> <p>The Respondent State has not filed any report on implementation of the reparations judgment. Meanwhile, its time limit to file a report elapsed on 5 July 2020.</p> <p><u>006/2013</u> Implementation reports of the judgment on merits were filed, stating that the stakeholders have been informed of the legal aid provisions and their obligation to inform suspects/accused persons of the possibility to obtain such assistance. The Law on Legal Aid was published in the Official Gazette in March 2017. The Respondent State clarified that, at the time the Court ordered it to provide legal assistance to the Applicants in the proceedings pending against them before the domestic courts, the High Court had already ruled on their appeals in criminal terms, in particular, Appeals Nos. 47 and 48 of 2014. In its judgment dated 10 December 2015, the High Court struck out the applicants' appeals. The Respondent State further reported that it is stated on page 11 of the Court's judgment that some of the applicants continued to engage an Advocate, namely, Mr. Mwesijo, although the latter subsequently recused himself. The Respondent State further pointed out that the Applicants filed their notice of intention to appeal against the High Court's decision with the Tanzania Court of Appeal. The Respondent State is expecting the Applicants' memorandum of appeal. The Respondent State has not filed any report concerning the reparation judgment even though the time limit to file a report elapsed on 5 January 2020.</p> <p><u>011/2011 and 009/2011</u> The Respondent State filed three reports in this regard on 17 April 2015, 18 January 2016, and 3 January 2017. The Respondent State indicated that</p>

	<p>the implementation of the Court's judgment was contingent on the outcome of a referendum on the proposed Constitution and that the proposed Constitution made provision for independent candidates in local, parliamentary, and presidential elections. On 3 January 2017, the Respondent State informed the Court that the referendum was still pending.</p>
<p><b>COMPLIANCE SCORECARD:</b></p>	<p><b>Implemented</b> None</p> <p><b>Pending – Partial Implementation</b> <a href="#">007/2013</a> ; <a href="#">006/2013</a> ; <a href="#">011/2011</a> and <a href="#">009/2011</a></p> <p><b>Pending – No information available</b> <a href="#">039/2020</a> ; <a href="#">011/2020</a> ; <a href="#">012/2019</a> ; <a href="#">009/2019</a> ; <a href="#">027/2018</a> ; <a href="#">025/2018</a> ; <a href="#">024/2018</a> ; <a href="#">023/2018</a> ; <a href="#">019/2018</a> ; <a href="#">018/2018</a> ; <a href="#">017/2018</a> ; <a href="#">015/2018</a> ; <a href="#">011/2018</a> ; <a href="#">005/2018</a> ; <a href="#">031/2017</a> ; <a href="#">018/2017</a> ; <a href="#">015/2017</a> and <a href="#">011/2018</a> ; <a href="#">014/2017</a> ; <a href="#">058/2016</a> ; <a href="#">056/2016</a> ; <a href="#">054/2016</a> ; <a href="#">052/2016</a> ; <a href="#">051/2016</a> ; <a href="#">050/2016</a> ; <a href="#">049/2016</a> ; <a href="#">048/2016</a> ; <a href="#">047/2016</a> ; <a href="#">044/2016</a> ; <a href="#">036/2016</a> ; <a href="#">035/2016</a> ; <a href="#">033/2016</a> ; <a href="#">032/2016</a> ; <a href="#">030/2016</a> ; <a href="#">029/2016</a> ; <a href="#">027/2016</a> ; <a href="#">025/2016</a> ; <a href="#">024/2016</a> ; <a href="#">022/2016</a> ; <a href="#">020/2016</a> ; <a href="#">017/2016</a> ; <a href="#">016/2016</a> ; <a href="#">015/2016</a> ; <a href="#">013/2016</a> ; <a href="#">012/2016</a> ; <a href="#">011/2016</a> ; <a href="#">008/2016</a> ; <a href="#">006/2016</a> ; <a href="#">005/2016</a> ; <a href="#">003/2016</a> ; <a href="#">001/2016</a> ; <a href="#">033/2015</a> ; <a href="#">032/2015</a> ; <a href="#">028/2015</a> ; <a href="#">027/2015</a> ; <a href="#">026/2015</a> ; <a href="#">025/2015</a> ; <a href="#">014/2015</a> ; <a href="#">013/2015</a> ; <a href="#">012/2015</a> ; <a href="#">011/2015</a> ; <a href="#">010/2015</a> ; <a href="#">009/2015</a> ; <a href="#">007/2015</a> ; <a href="#">006/2015</a> ; <a href="#">005/2015</a> ; <a href="#">004/2015</a> ; <a href="#">003/2015</a> ; <a href="#">001/2015</a> ; <a href="#">005/2013</a> ; <a href="#">003/2018</a></p>
<p><b>PROVISIONAL MEASURES AND COMPLIANCE:</b></p>	<p><a href="#">045/2020</a></p> <p>The Respondent State was ordered to stay the execution of the death penalty of the applicant pending the determination of the application.</p> <p>No information available The time limit to file a report on the measures taken lapsed in March 2021. No implementation report was received</p> <p><b>Pending Implementation – No information available</b></p> <p><a href="#">042/2019</a></p> <p>The Respondent State was ordered to stay the execution of the death penalty of the applicant pending the determination of the application.</p> <p>No information available. The time limit to file a report on the measures taken lapsed in December 2020. No implementation report was received.</p> <p><b>Pending Implementation – No information available</b></p>

10. Tunisia



[Text Wrapping Break]

<b>JUDGMENTS VIOLATION FINDINGS:</b>	<b>WITH</b> <a href="#">017/2021</a> ; <a href="#">016/2021</a> ; <a href="#">032/2018</a> ; <a href="#">061/2019</a>
<b>KEY VIOLATIONS:</b>	<b>THEMATIC</b> Fair trial; Independence of the Judiciary; Elections; Self-determination; Constitutional amendment
<b>SPECIFIC VIOLATIONS:</b>	<b>TREATY</b> African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (Charter) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Article 1 (Obligations of State Parties)</li> <li>2. Article 7 (Fair trial)</li> <li>3. Article 13 (Participation in government)</li> <li>4. Article 26 (Independence of the judiciary and the legislature)</li> </ul>
<b>REPARATIONS ORDERED:</b>	<b>GENERAL MEASURES</b> <b>Legislative Process Reform</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Repeal Presidential Decree No. 69 of 26 July 2021, pertaining to the termination of the duties of the Head and members of Government.</li> <li>2. Repeal Presidential Decree No. 80 of 29 July 2021, pertaining to the suspension of the powers of Parliament, lifting the immunity of its members for one month, starting 25 July 2021 subject to</li> </ul>

	<p>extension, by a presidential decree as per the provision of Article 80 of the Constitution.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Repeal Presidential Decree No. 109 of 24 August 2021, pertaining to the extension of exceptional measures on the suspension of the powers of Parliament and lifting the immunity of its members until further notice.</li> <li>4. Repeal Presidential Decree No. 117 of 22 September 2021, pertaining to exceptional measures, Article 20 of which revokes the constitution, except Chapters I and II and maintaining the provisions which do not contradict the Presidential Order.</li> <li>5. Repeal Presidential Decree No. 137 and 138 of 11 October 2021, pertaining to the appointment of the Head and members of Government.</li> <li>6. Return to constitutional democracy.</li> </ol> <p><b>Judicial Reform</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Take all measures necessary for the operationalisation of an independent Constitutional Court and remove all legal impediments thereto.</li> <li>2. Take all necessary measures to operationalise the Constitutional Court.</li> <li>3. Repeal Decree-Laws No 2022-11 of 12 February 2022 and No 2022-35 of 1 June 2022 and to reinstate the High Judicial Council.</li> </ol> <p><b>INDIVIDUAL MEASURES</b></p> <p><b>Compensation</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pay compensation to the respective human rights victims the sum of One Thousand six hundred (1,600) Tunisian Dinars.</li> </ol>
<p><b>COMPLIANCE REPORTING STATUS:</b></p>	<p>No information available. No implementation report was received for Application <a href="#">017/2021</a>, <a href="#">032/2018</a> and <a href="#">016/2021</a> despite reminders sent to that effect. However, for Application <a href="#">061/2019</a> the time period to implement the reparation orders and to submit the implementation report has not yet lapsed.</p>

<p><b>COMPLIANCE SCORECARD:</b></p>	<p><b>Implemented</b> None</p> <p><b>Pending – Partial Implementation</b> None</p> <p><b>Pending – No information available</b> <a href="#">017/2017</a> ; <a href="#">016/2021</a> ; <a href="#">032/2018</a> ; <a href="#">061/2019</a></p>
<p><b>PROVISIONAL MEASURES COMPLIANCE:</b></p>	<p><b>AND</b> <a href="#">004/2023</a> Respondent State ordered to take all measures to eliminate all barriers that prevent the four detainees and their families to have access to and communicate with doctors and lawyers of their choice, to furnish them with adequate information and facts relating to the legal and factual basis for the detention of the applicants' relatives.</p> <p>No information available. The time limit to report on the measures taken lapsed in September 2023.No implementation report was received</p> <p><b>Pending Implementation – No information available</b></p> <p><a href="#">008/2024</a> Respondent State was ordered to stay the implementation of Decree Law No.2022-35 of 1 June 2022 amending the Decree-Law No. 2022-11 of 12 February 2022 on the establishment of the Provisional High Judicial Council and implementation of Presidential Decree No. 2022-526 of 1 June 2022 dismissing the applicants</p> <p>No information available. The time limit to file a report on the implementation of provisional measures lapsed in October 2024. No implementation report was received</p> <p><b>Pending Implementation – No information available</b></p>

#### 4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

19. Limited evidence exists regarding the actions taken by AU Member States to implement the decisions of the African Court. Despite various reminders, the respective States have not filed their implementation reports. This lack of verifiable data prevents the African Court from effectively discharging its mandate to systematically and comprehensively report to the Executive Council on the status of implementation of its decisions. This, in turn, critically jeopardizes the responsibility of the Executive Council to monitor the execution of the Court's decisions on behalf of the Assembly, in accordance with Article 29(2) of the Protocol.
20. The African human rights system's long-term success hinges on a unified continental approach, where technical monitoring by the human rights bodies is seamlessly supported by the political and diplomatic monitoring of the AU's policy organs, thereby turning legal compliance into a central pillar of the continental governance agenda.
21. To promote the implementation of decisions of the African Court and institutionalize a culture of accountability across the African human rights system, the following key recommendations are proposed:
  - i. **THE AU COMMISSION** should be invited to help the African Court to disseminate its decisions, ensure uptake, implementation and help generate as well as measure "impact" of its decisions through relevant technical assistance programmes. This includes:
    1. **Support for the Model Law on Implementation:** Assisting the Pan-African Parliament (PAP) with the finalization, sensitization, and dissemination of the Model Law on Implementation to guide States on how to domestically recognize and enforce regional judgments in their national legal orders.
    2. **Knowledge and Expertise Coordination:** Improving coordination for the expansion, availability, storage, and dissemination of expertise and knowledge resources related to regional and continental policies.
    3. **Dedicated Implementation Focal Point:** Establishing a dedicated Focal Point or Implementation Unit within the AGA-APSA Secretariat to centralize technical support and coordination for all AU human rights bodies (AHRBs).
  - ii. **THE AU MEMBER STATES** should take the necessary steps to implement the respective Executive Council decisions to appoint national focal points, as applicable, and equip them with adequate resources to ensure effective follow-up on all matters relating to the African Court. This requires:

1. **Establishing Permanent, National Structures:** Developing robust, permanent national coordinating structures that are owned by the State, legally anchored, and equipped with adequate resources to systematically manage implementation.
  2. **Coordination and Stakeholder Engagement:** Ensuring these structures possess the mandate for Coordination and Knowledge management, unifying the work of diverse government agencies (including Justice, Foreign Affairs, and Finance Ministries) and actively involving domestic stakeholders (NHRIs, Bar Associations, CSOs, and judicial networks) in the implementation process.
  3. **Joint Follow-up:** Collaborating with the other AU human rights bodies (ACHPR and ACERWC) to explore and establish Joint National Focal Point Mechanisms, avoiding duplication and reducing the burden of reporting fatigue for Member States.
  4. **Enabling In-Country Compliance Engagements:** Proactively collaborate with the Court to facilitate in-country compliance engagements and dialogue hearings. These engagements are intended to serve as a collaborative space where the State can formally report on progress, highlight implementation challenges, and jointly develop a realistic, progressive implementation plan with the Court. Furthermore, Member States should ensure that dedicated budgetary resources are allocated to support the Court's logistical costs for organizing these essential compliance missions within the State, thereby enhancing the visibility and effectiveness of the implementation process.
- iii. **THE AU POLICY ORGANS** should institutionalize their role in political monitoring through a structured, peer-to-peer approach. This involves:
1. **Institutionalizing Compliance Dialogue:** Mandating the PRC Sub-Committee on Human Rights, Democracy and Governance to institute regular (e.g., monthly or quarterly) compliance review sessions, focusing on peer-to-peer learning and compliance challenges of assigned Member States.
  2. **Elevated Reporting:** Instituting a mechanism where the findings from the Sub-Committee reviews are synthesized into biannual comprehensive reports. These reports should be submitted to the Full PRC for overall discussion and reflection on key implementation trends, including regional compliance performance, thematic implementation rates (such as electoral reforms or fair trial rights), and the effectiveness of different reparation measures (such as general measures versus individual compensation orders), and subsequently elevated to the STC on Justice and Legal Affairs and the Executive Council for policy consideration and action.
  3. **Linking to Peace and Security:** Mandating the Peace and Security Council (PSC) to be a key audience for compliance reports, especially for decisions related

to structural conflict drivers (e.g., elections and constitutional amendments), thereby linking human rights implementation to continental early warning and early action.

- iv. **THE AGA-APSA PLATFORM MEMBERS** should ensure that the ongoing Comprehensive Study on the State of Compliance with decisions of AU human rights bodies (mandated by Decision EX.CL/Dec.1245(XLIV)) serves as the primary mechanism for driving systemic change by focusing its recommendations on:
  1. **Harmonizing Reporting and Data:** Utilizing the study's methodology and conclusions to finalize a Common, Harmonized Reporting Format for Member States and establishing a unified, searchable Joint Database for all recommendations and reparation orders from the three AU human rights bodies.
  2. **Enhancing Collaboration:** Integrating Court decision implementation into the ACHPR and ACERWC's State Periodic Reporting processes and exploring Joint Missions and promotional visits to amplify follow-up on decisions.
  3. **Strategic Follow-up:** Developing robust, multi-source mechanisms (leveraging AGA-APSA Platform Members, CSOs, NHRIs and academic institutions) to verify implementation and report back to policy organs, fulfilling the AU human rights bodies' mandate to systematically and comprehensively report on non-compliance.

**ANNEX III**



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**COMMUNIQUE OF THE SECOND COMPLEMENTARITY RETREAT BETWEEN THE  
AFRICAN COURT ON HUMAN AND PEOPLES' RIGHTS AND THE AFRICAN  
COMMISSION ON HUMAN AND PEOPLES' RIGHTS HELD FROM 3-  
4 JUNE 2025 (See attachment)**

1. The Second Retreat between the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (the Commission) and the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights (the Court) was held in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 2 – 3 June 2025, in a hybrid format (hereinafter referred to as “the Arusha Retreat”).
2. The Arusha Retreat was co-chaired by Hon. Justice Modibo Sacko, President of the Court and Hon. Remy Ngoy Lumbu, Chairperson of the Commission, and was attended by Honourable Commissioners of the Commission and Judges of the Court.
3. The main objective of the Arusha Retreat was for the Commission and the Court to discuss how to improve their complementary relationship and consider progress made in enhancing their collaboration since the last Retreat, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 10 to 14 October 2022 (hereinafter referred to as the “Addis Ababa Retreat”).
4. The two African Union (AU) human rights organs examined the status of implementation of the Complementarity Roadmap for 2023-2025, adopted during the Addis Ababa Retreat, and noted the following key achievements:
  - i. Different staff exchanges were organised whereby legal officers, financial officers, interpreters and clerks from the Commission, Court and the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC) mutually enhanced each other's capacity in handling cases and improving registry functions.
  - ii. The publication of the African Human Rights Yearbook, Volume 6 (2022) and Volume 7 (2023), underscoring the AU human rights bodies' collective commitment

to promoting human rights awareness and scholarship across Africa, fostering a culture of respect for human dignity and equality.

- iii. Various desk-to-desk interactions between the Commission and the Court to provide assistance to each other in terms of research on vital human rights issues and to share experiences and information on key jurisprudential developments.
  - iv. The different AU human rights bodies were also amply represented and greatly contributed to the mutual success of various major activities, including the 6<sup>th</sup> African Union Judicial Dialogue, the Commission's Pre-Session Forum of State Parties and the Court's Mid-Term Strategic Plan Implementation Review (2021-2023) and Planning (2024-2025) Retreat.
5. The Commission and the Court also recognised that much still needs to be done to advance complementarity and enhance the protection of human rights in Africa. To this end, the participants in the Arusha Retreat agreed to:
- i. Extend the duration of the Complementarity Roadmap beyond 2025 up until 2028, and to include the different areas of complementarity in their respective Strategic Plans (2026-2028). Also, in the context of AU-wide strategic planning, the Commission and the Court agreed to closely collaborate to ensure appropriate human rights mainstreaming of the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063, as mandated by the Executive Council.
  - ii. Ensure even greater participation of the ACERWC in the existing complementarity relationship between the Commission and the Court.
  - iii. Renew the Framework for Staff Exchange signed in Lusaka, Zambia in July 2022, that will expire in 2025, to continue to foster mutual learning and cooperation.
  - iv. Continue the collaboration to develop an African Jurisprudence Database (AJUDATA) as a comprehensive and accessible repository of the jurisprudence of the Commission and the Court, as well as other international judicial mechanisms in Africa.
  - v. Jointly mobilise support to solicit the appointment of an African Union (AU) Champion for human and peoples' rights and to operationalize the AU Legal Aid Fund.
  - vi. Pursue state engagement to ensure pan-continental ratification of all AU human rights treaties.

- vii. Jointly develop promotional material on the advantages of amicable settlement procedures and ensure greater acceptance of this mechanism across the continent.
  - viii. Collaborate on initiatives for information sharing regarding the implementation of their decisions, including joint databases, reporting and national focal point mechanisms.
6. During the Arusha Retreat, the Commission and the Court also adopted Guidelines on Submission and Transfer of Cases to record the mutual agreements of the two institutions and streamline these procedures. These Guidelines provide as well how the two institutions would work together to ensure the implementation of their decisions.
  7. The Commission and the Court have further decided to examine and adopt, as soon as possible, the provisions to be included in the Guidelines, concerning respective considerations and criteria for submitting and transferring cases.
  8. The Commission and Court concluded the Arusha Retreat by reaffirming their commitment to continue strengthening their relationship and to work with all relevant stakeholders, including Member States, AU organs and other key human rights actors to protect human rights in Africa.

**Done this 3<sup>rd</sup> day of June 2025  
Arusha, Tanzania**

**Hon. Remy Ngoy Lumbu,  
Chairperson of the Commission**

**Hon. Justice Modibo Sacko,  
President of the Court**



**ANNEX IV**



**THE AFRICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN AND PEOPLES' RIGHTS**

**AND**

**THE AFRICAN COURT ON HUMAN AND PEOPLES' RIGHTS**

**GUIDELINES ON SUBMISSION AND TRANSFER OF CASES BETWEEN  
THE AFRICAN COURT ON HUMAN AND PEOPLES' RIGHTS AND THE  
AFRICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN AND PEOPLES' RIGHTS  
ADOPTED ON 3 JUNE 2025**

**THE AFRICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN AND PEOPLES' RIGHTS AND THE AFRICAN COURT ON HUMAN AND PEOPLES' RIGHTS:**

1. **RECALLING** that the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (the Commission) was established under Article 30 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (the Charter), to promote and protect human and peoples' rights in Africa in accordance with Article 45 of the Charter;
2. **CONSIDERING** that the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights (the Court) was established under Article 1 of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Establishment of an African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights (the Protocol) to complement the protective mandate of the Commission, in line with Article 2 of the Protocol;
3. **RECOGNIZING** that under Article 5(1)(a) of the Protocol, the Commission is entitled to submit cases to the Court;
4. **MINDFUL OF** Article 6(3) of the Protocol pursuant to which the Court may consider cases or transfer them to the Commission;
5. **NOTING** Article 8 of the Protocol which provides that the Rules of Procedure of the Court shall lay down the detailed conditions under which the Court shall consider cases brought before it, bearing in mind the complementarity between the Commission and the Court;
6. **CONSCIOUS** that the Protocol and the Rules of both institutions do not address all aspects of complementarity and that divergent interpretations regarding its implementation have been progressively reflected upon and mutually clarified over the years;
7. **CONVINCED** that the enhancement of the protection of human rights in Africa requires the continued reinforcement of the relationship between the Commission and the Court;
8. **ADOPT** the following guidelines to record the mutual agreements of the two institutions, and streamline the procedures concerning the submission and transfer of cases between the Commission and the Court, as applicable.

**1. SUBMISSION OF CASES BY THE COMMISSION TO THE COURT**

**1. Initiating of cases for submission**

9. The Commission may, in accordance with the provisions of its Rules of Procedure, the Protocol and the Rules of Court, submit a case to the Court.

## **2. Form and content of the Application**

10. The Commission shall submit cases to the Court by means of an Application, in accordance with the provisions of the Rules of Court, the Court's Practice Directions and other policies, as applicable, that govern the submission of Applications.

## **3. Representation of the Commission before the Court**

11. The Commission may be represented by one or more Commissioners, and assisted by one or more members of the Secretariat or counsel appointed by the Commission.
12. The Commission shall notify the Court of the names and addresses of its representatives in the cases it files before the Court, and shall keep the Court informed of any changes of representation or addresses and of all circumstances relevant to the representation in any particular case.
13. The responsibilities of the representatives of the Commission may include the drafting of submissions, gathering and managing evidence, representing the Commission in oral proceedings, liaising with the Court and responding to requests from the Court. In discharging their functions, they shall act in accordance with such directives as they may receive from the Commission.

## **4. Correspondence**

14. The Court shall transmit all correspondence and pleadings to the Commission and its representatives.

## **5. Registration of the case**

15. The Application submitted by the Commission to the Court shall be registered as follows: Application number (which resets every year); Year the Application was filed; Official abbreviated name of the Commission (ACHPR); Name of the original complainant or victim(s) in brackets; v period; the official name of the State. An illustration would be: *Application [Number]/[Year] ACHPR (original complainant or victim(s)) v. [Respondent State]*. Where the victim requests to remain anonymous and the request for anonymity has been granted, the Court may use a pseudonym or it may reference the main human rights issue at stake or refer to the victim(s) in a more general sense.

## **6. Notification of the State(s)**

16. If the Commission submits a case to the Court, the Court shall be responsible for notifying the State(s) of the Application in accordance with the provisions of the Rules of Court.

#### **7. Procedures before the Court**

17. The Court shall apply the provisions of the Rules of Court governing its proceedings to Applications submitted by the Commission, taking into consideration the particular nature of the Commission and the complementarity relationship between the two organs, without breaching the principle of equality of arms governing parties before the Court.

#### **8. Notification of decisions of the Court to the original complainant**

18. The Commission shall be responsible for notifying the decisions of the Court to the original complainant(s).

### **2. TRANSFER OF CASES BY THE COURT TO THE COMMISSION**

#### **1. Initiating of cases for transfer**

19. The Court may, in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol, the Rules of Court and the Rules of Procedure of the Commission, decide to transfer a case to the Commission.

#### **2. Form and content of the case**

20. The Court shall transfer the entire case file, accompanied by a summary report that provides the reasons for transferring the case to the Commission.
21. The Court may decide to transfer a case in its entirety or only in respect of specific issues.

#### **3. Form of the decision to transfer a case**

22. The Court's decision to transfer a case to the Commission shall be in the form of an Order.

#### **4. Notification of decision to transfer**

23. The Court shall apply the provisions of the Rules of Court governing the notification of decisions to the decision to transfer of a case.

### **3. FINAL PROVISIONS**

### **1. Implementation of decisions**

24. The Commission may promote the implementation of the Court's decisions through its respective mechanisms, including country rapporteurs, special mechanisms, state reporting procedures, letters of urgent appeal, letters of concern, meetings and missions.
25. The Commission may participate in the respective hearings organised by the Court in case of a dispute as to compliance with its decisions.
26. The Commission and the Court may collaborate on joint initiatives for information sharing regarding the implementation of their decisions, including joint databases, reporting and national focal point mechanisms.
27. Considering that the protection of human rights in Africa is a shared responsibility, the Commission and the Court may promote the implementation of their decisions in relevant forums and through close collaboration with other African Union (AU) organs, including the Assembly, the Executive Council, the Specialised Technical Committee (STC) on Justice and Legal Affairs, the Peace and Security Council (PSC), the Permanent Representative Committee (PRC) Sub-Committee on Democracy, Governance and Human Rights, the African Governance Architecture and the African Peace and Security Architecture (AGA/APSA) Platform, the Pan-African Parliament (PAP), the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), the AU Economic, Social and Cultural Council (ECOSOCC), as well as other African and international institutions, such as the UN human rights mechanisms.

### **2. Application of guidelines**

28. These guidelines are intended to complement and clarify the provisions of the Charter, the Protocol, the Rules of Procedure of the Commission and the Rules of Court.
29. From the date of adoption, these guidelines shall apply to all pending and future cases before the Commission and the Court.
30. Before each Session, the Secretary of the Commission shall make a list of cases and transmit them to the Members of the Commission, who shall indicate which cases should be considered for submission to the Court.
31. Before each Session, the Registrar of the Court shall make a list of cases and transmit them to the Judges of the Court, who shall indicate which cases should be considered for transfer to the Commission.

### **3. Review and amendment**

32. These Guidelines may be reviewed and amended if the Commission or the Court makes a written proposal to that effect. The proposal shall indicate the provisions to be amended and its proposed amendment.
33. The Bureaux of the Commission and the Court shall consult with each other within fifteen (15) days upon receipt of the written proposal for amendment on the organisation of a meeting at which the proposed amendment shall be discussed. Members of the Commission and Judges of the Court shall be notified of the meeting, at least thirty (30) days prior to the date of the said meeting.
34. The amendment shall be adopted by a simple majority of members of both the Commission and the Court and shall come into force upon adoption.

**Adopted by the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Day of June 2025.**

**ANNEX V**  
**RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONFERENCE ON ENHANCING WOMEN'S ENGAGEMENT**  
**WITH THE PROCEDURES OF THE AFRICAN COURT HELD ON 3-4 SEPTEMBER**  
**2025**



**CONFERENCE ON ENHANCING WOMEN'S ENGAGEMENT WITH THE**  
**PROCEDURES OF THE AFRICAN COURT**

**3 - 4 SEPTEMBER 2025**

***Venue: Kibo Hall, African Court***  
***Arusha, Tanzania***

**RESOLUTIONS**

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights (the Court), in cooperation with the German Corporation for International Cooperation (*Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* or GIZ), organised a conference on enhancing women's engagement with the Court and, more generally, on advancing women's rights through the African human rights system (AHRS). The Conference took place from 3 to 4 September 2025 in Arusha, Tanzania.
2. The objective of the conference was to address possible barriers faced by women in engaging with the Court by equipping participants with the necessary knowledge, skills and networks to empower them to take an active role in shaping the future of human rights in Africa.
3. Participants deliberated on barriers faced by women in engaging with the Court and identified practical measures to advance women's rights through the African Human Rights System. The following are the resolutions that emanated from the Conference.

## II. RESOLUTIONS

### ***Session 1 - On the human rights framework and the interaction between the African Court, the African Commission, and the African Committee.***

4. Participants reaffirmed the complementary mandates of the Court, Commission, and Committee, and noted the role of sub-regional bodies such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the East African Community (EAC) in the protection of women's rights.
5. The participants acknowledged the need for the Court to collaborate with the other actors in the human rights system towards better protection of women's rights, including: Member States, AU organs (Commission, Committee, Pan African Parliament), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), academia, Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs) and National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs).

#### *The participants therefore:*

1. *Urged*, the three organs to jointly develop a gender-sensitive strategy tailored to their respective procedures, and to ensure its effective implementation in their work.
2. *Called upon* the National human rights institutions' focal points to monitor the implementation of the decisions of the Court.

3. *Called upon* the CSOs, academia, NGOs and NHRIs to file contentious cases and requests for advisory opinion before the Court on women's rights.
4. *Called upon* sub-regional bodies such as ECOWAS Court of Justice (ECOWAS-CJ) and the EACJ to consider holding similar conferences to address gender-specific litigation and advancing women's access to justice.

***Session 2: On litigating women's rights cases before the African Commission***

5. The participants noted the procedures relating to filing communications before the Commission.

*The participants therefore:*

6. *Called upon* the Commission to adopt a purposive interpretation of Article 59 of the Charter, guided by a victims' rights-centred approach.
7. *Called upon* the Commission to file cases of women's rights before the Court in fulfilment of the complementarity relationship.
8. *Called upon* CSOs, academia, NGOs and NHRIs to file requests for advisory opinions on women's rights issues before the Commission, with which the Commission can seize the Court.
9. *Urged* stakeholders to be diligent in pursuing procedures before the Commission, including both parties: Member States and individuals or NGOs, in order to avoid delays insofar as possible.

***Session 3: On litigating women's rights cases before the African Court***

10. The participants noted the Court's procedures on contentious applications and requests for advisory procedures.

*The participants therefore:*

11. *Urged* the Court to make better use of the complementarity relationship with the Commission.
12. *Called upon* NGOs to apply for observer status with the AU or sign MOUs with the AU in order to obtain advisory status and become eligible to request Advisory Opinions from the Court.
13. *Called upon* NGOs and other qualified bodies and individuals to file *amici curiae* briefs in order to highlight gender dimensions in cases before the Court.

14. *Urged* all stakeholders, including Member States, individuals and NGOs, to exercise diligence in pursuing procedures before the Court so as to minimise delays

***Session 4 - On litigating women's rights cases before the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child***

15. The Participants recognized the limitations on legal standing (*locus standi*), linguistic barriers, and the over-reliance on intermediaries effectively silence children and deny them their fundamental right to access justice.
16. The participants were deeply concerned by the persistent barriers that prevent children from seeking and obtaining effective remedies for violations of their rights.

*The participants therefore:*

17. *Called upon* all States to review and reform national legislation to recognize the legal standing of children in all judicial and administrative proceedings concerning their rights, allowing them to initiate complaints through a representative of their choice, without requiring parental consent where such consent may be contrary to the child's best interests;
18. *Urged* CSOs and other stakeholders to advocate for the establishment and funding of specialized, child-friendly legal aid services that are easily accessible and provide free, qualified legal assistance to children seeking redress for rights violations.
19. *Called upon* the Court, the Commission and the Committee to adopt child-sensitive procedures, including: Training judges, prosecutors, and court staff on child rights and child development; creating safe and informal physical environments for child witnesses and claimants and allowing for testimony to be given through video link or other protective measures to prevent re-traumatization.

***Session 5 - On the role of Female Counsel & Non-Governmental Organisations in Advancing Women's Rights***

20. The participants noted that despite progress, barriers such as limited resources and gender bias continue to hinder the effective litigation of women's rights before international and regional tribunals.
21. The participants emphasized the vital role of female counsel in advancing women's rights, while also recognizing the challenges they face in visibility and support.

22. The participants further highlighted the importance of bar associations, legal networks, and NGOs in providing mentorship, training, legal aid, and advocacy to strengthen women's access to justice.

The participants therefore:

23. *Emphasized* the importance of improving the national justice systems, strengthening sensitization and training of legal professionals, and economically empowering women.
24. *Urged* that greater participation of women lawyers should be promoted through fellowships, scholarships, and exchange programs.
25. *Called upon* magistrates and other judicial officers to play a greater role in promoting access to justice, and to ensure that victims are protected from further trauma during court proceeding
26. *Underscored* the importance of national-level sensitization, the provision of free legal services for indigent women, and targeted measures to reach women in rural areas through education and community outreach.
27. *Recommended* the establishment of regional and international networking platforms where female counsel, NGOs and bar associations can share strategies, experiences and best practices for advancing women's rights.

**Session 6 - On the Legal Aid Scheme of the African Court**

28. The participants noted that the Legal Aid Scheme of the African Court is a crucial mechanism for ensuring access to justice, particularly for indigent applicants who would otherwise lack effective representation.
29. It was also highlighted that collaboration between the Court, legal aid providers, bar associations and NGOs is essential to strengthen capacity, expand outreach and improve the delivery of services.

The participants therefore:

30. *Encouraged* female counsel to join the Court's Roster and the Court to allocate more cases to female counsel.
31. *Emphasized* the need for regular review of the Roster of Counsel to ensure competence, diversity and gender balance.
32. *Urged* the CSOs and Bar Associations to raise awareness on the Court's Legal Aid Scheme to women and girls.

33. *Called upon* the Court to expand the role of counsel to include advocacy, outreach, and awareness-raising activities beyond litigation.

***Session 7 - On the Convention on Ending Violence against Women and Girls***

34. The participants acknowledged the potential benefits of a treaty dedicated to protecting the rights of women and girls against violence, while also noting that it may encounter the same challenges of non-ratification and non-implementation faced by other AU treaties.

*The participants therefore:*

35. *Acknowledged* the potential benefits of the AU Convention on Ending Violence against Women and Girls, but noted with concerns the ambiguities and risks of non-ratification of the treaty.
36. ***Strongly recommended*** that the stakeholders should increase advocacy efforts for the ratification of the AU Convention on Ending Violence against Women and Girls.
37. *Urged* stakeholders to intensify engagement with AU policy organs regarding the nature of the treaty and the existing gaps in the protection of women and girls

***Session 8 – On the filing of cases before the Court***

38. The participants noted the format and drafting styles for contentious cases and advisory opinions.

*The participants therefore:*

39. *Recommended* that all sample applications currently on the Website be made available in all of the working languages of the Court.
40. *Urged* the Court to produce and disseminate comprehensive and easy-to-use application templates.
41. *Urged* stakeholders involved in litigation to substantiate their submissions and provide evidence where needed.

**Adopted at Arusha on the 4<sup>th</sup> day of September 2025**