

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

is a continental court established by African countries to ensure protection of human and peoples' rights in Africa

It complements the African Commission on Human and Peoples' rights

by making binding decisions, which encourage countries

to respect the provisions of the African Charter



# THE PROTOCOL ESTABLISHING THE AFRICAN COURT CAME INTO FORCE IN 2004

The following African Union Member States have ratified the Protocol as of 31 August 2016

Algeria Benin Burkina Faso Burundi Cameroon Chad Côte d'Ivoire Comoros Congo

Gabon The Gambia Ghana Kenya Libya Lesotho

Malawi

Mali Mauritania Mauritius Mozambique Nigeria Niger Uganda Rwanda Sahrawi Arab

Senegal South Africa Tanzania Togo Tunisia

**The African Court is** located in Arusha, Tanzania Democratic Republic

Among them, the following African Union Member States have deposited the Declaration 34(6) allowing individuals and NGOs to present cases directly to the African Court

Benin Burkina Faso Côte d'Ivoire Ghana Malawi Mali Tanzania

\* Rwanda (withdrawn in 2016)

2014



FROM 2006 TO 2015 131 JOURNALISTS WERE KILLED 

According to UNESCO statistics



The African courts have given major decisions related to freedom of expression

2014

## AFRICAN COURT E COWAS

African Court has ORDERED THE REOPENING OF THE INVESTIGATION of the murder of the Burkinabe journalist Norbert Zongo, who was assassinated in 1998. The African Court also ruled that IMPRISONMENT FOR DEFAMATION VIOLATES THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

The ECOWAS Court of Justice DELIVERED A JUDGMENT ON THE FAILURES OF THE INVESTIGATION of the murder of the Gambian journalist Deyda Hydara, who was assassinated in 2004

Promoting journalists' safety and the end of impunity is essential for the Rule of Law and

the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular public access to information and protection of fundamental freedoms