of Expatriate Lawyers of the United Arab Emirates.

12. The Colloquium, and especially PALU members present, requested the Executive Committee to take measures to institutionalize the Colloquium in the annual activity calendar of PALU.

13. The Colloquium, and especially PALU members present, requested the Executive Committee to continue to work closely with AU organs and institutional affiliations to foster a people-centred and progressive development of African law and legal norms.

14. The Colloquium, and especially PALU members present, requested the Executive Committee to take measures to institutionalize the Colloquium in the annual activity calendar of PALU.

PRIORITY OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS IN AFRICA

11. We commit to, through PALU and all our other national, regional and continental levels.

a. Inclusion, in this Strategic Plan, of programmes, policies and activities that will:
   i. Build or strengthen the capacity of regional lawyers’ associations, notably the Arab Lawyers’ Union, and ensure the emergence of a vibrant African lawyers’ association for Central Africa;
   ii. Enhance the contribution of regional and national lawyers’ associations in public interest litigation, pro bono provision of legal aid services, and in formulating and updating Codes of Legal Practice, Conduct, Ethics and Etiquette;
   iii. Promote a broad understanding of the African Governance, Human Rights and Peace and Security Architecture, and the use, in appropriate cases, of African international courts and tribunals;
   iv. Promote a broad understanding of transitional justice in Africa, especially in the area of socio-economic justice;
   v. Monitor the ratification, domestication and implementation of AU and REC legal instruments, and compliance with Decisions and Recommendations of African international courts and tribunals;
   vi. Prioritize the ratification and domestication of the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (ACDEG), and the Protocols setting up and enhancing the jurisdiction of the African Court on Human and Peoples’ Rights;
   vii. Build a comprehensive database of African lawyers and institutions, which highlights their respective areas of expertise, especially in relation to various African international organizations and mechanisms;
   viii. Build a comprehensive database of research and publications of a legal or human rights nature on the continent, so that they can be easily available for law- and policy-makers, scholars, researchers, practitioners and activists;
   ix. Establish a journal and also a Newsletter.

b. In partnership with the Southern African Development Community Lawyers’ Association (SADC LA) and other appropriate partners, to urgently seek the realization and enforcement of economic, social and cultural rights, including:
   i. Build or strengthen the capacity of national lawyers’ associations, especially in the area of socio-economic justice;
   ii. Engage parliaments and courts and tribunals of the RECs or other African international judicial or quasi-judicial institutions in fostering a people-centred and progressive development of African law and legal norms.

ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE PAN AFRICAN LAWYERS UNION (PALU) AND ITS CONSTITUENT BAR ASSOCIATIONS AND LAW SOCIETIES

12. The Colloquium, and especially PALU members present, requested the Executive Committee to ensure that the following institutional, membership and programmatic measures are undertaken:

a. Formulation of a Strategic Plan for PALU, with clearly articulated Vision, Mission and measurable programmatic and other interventions;

b. Inclusion, in this Strategic Plan, of programmes, policies and activities that will:
   i. Build or strengthen the capacity of regional lawyers’ associations, especially in the area of socio-economic justice;
   ii. Enhance the contribution of regional and national lawyers’ associations in public interest litigation, pro bono provision of legal aid services, and in formulating and updating Codes of Legal Practice, Conduct, Ethics and Etiquette;
   iii. Promote a broad understanding of the African Governance, Human Rights and Peace and Security Architecture, and the use, in appropriate cases, of African international courts and tribunals;
   iv. Promote a broad understanding of transitional justice in Africa, especially in the area of socio-economic justice;
   v. Monitor the ratification, domestication and implementation of AU and REC legal instruments, and compliance with Decisions and Recommendations of African international courts and tribunals;
   vi. Prioritize the ratification and domestication of the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (ACDEG), and the Protocols setting up and enhancing the jurisdiction of the African Court on Human and Peoples’ Rights;
   vii. Build a comprehensive database of African lawyers and institutions, which highlights their respective areas of expertise, especially in relation to various African international organizations and mechanisms;
   viii. Build a comprehensive database of research and publications of a legal or human rights nature on the continent, so that they can be easily available for law- and policy-makers, scholars, researchers, practitioners and activists;
   ix. Establish a journal and also a Newsletter.

c. Consideration of a follow-up Colloquium specifically examining how the AU and its Member States have implemented the provisions of Article 4 of the Constitutive Act of the African Union, which among other things, provides the right and obligation of the AU to “intervene in a Member State pursuant to a Decision of the Assembly in respect of grave circumstances, namely war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity.”

d. Formulation of a research, documentation and advocacy programme on the legal aspects of the financing of the AU and the RECs, in particular, the feasibility of establishing trust funds for African interest litigation in Africa.

Done at Arusha, in the United Republic of Tanzania, this 26th day of July 2011.

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Activists and civil society organizations, academic and human rights institutions, law societies and legal and human rights organizations, national, regional, and international institutions in Africa;

1. The right of African and other citizens to freely assemble, associate and express themselves, in particular the basic demonstrations guaranteed under African human rights and international law and is non-negotiable and must be respected as non-violent, peaceful, and non-violent as are other public assemblies.

2. In this regard, we condemn in the strongest terms the excessive use of force, extra-judicial executions, torture, arbitrary arrests and detentions, incitement, including through criminal speech of high government officials, and the use of any violence, by African human rights organizations, groups and individuals, even lawfully under national and international law.

3. In this regard, we condemn the recent actions of the Malawian authorities, who have been subjected to the recent legal instruments have led to the establishment or implementation or reinvigoration of a number of implementation or enforcement mechanisms which will guarantee to all persons in Africa a life of dignity and hope, and an environment for local development. Mindful that many African governments have, in the recent past, as before, engaged in actions that violate the rights of their citizens, often times including violations and crimes of a serious and massive magnitude and scale, the participants reaffirmed their own commitment to the Constitutive Act of the African Union, the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights and its Protocols, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, the African Charter on the Rights of Women, and other international human rights instruments. On specific issues, we agree that:

- Acknowledge the steps recently taken by the African Union in establishing a mechanism that will guarantee, in particular, that the search and activities of the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights are non-violent and provide for the peaceful, negotiated, long-term political settlement that respects the wills and democratic aspirations of the peoples of Libya.
- Note, with disappointment, the failure of the conflict early warning mechanism of the AU, which disabled it from acting to prevent the escalation of violence, in view of the earlier events in Tunisia and Egypt.
- Further note that this was contrary to the clear values of the Constitution of the African Union and resulted in the marginalization of African states in the process leading to and immediately following United Nations Security Council Resolution 1973 (2011).

d. Condemn the abuses that have been carried out, illegally under national law, by African human rights organizations, groups and individuals, even lawfully, under the auspices of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) with the active goad of the implemented the said United Nations Security Council Resolution 1973 (2011).

e. Request African countries, under the umbrella of the AU, to take appropriate remedial steps under international law, including seeking an Advisory Opinion from the International Court of Justice on the implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1970 and 1973.

f. Most importantly, we wish to remind African countries, the AU and its Regional Economic Communities (RECs) that it is only when they faithfully live up to the commitments they have voluntarily made, towards an international rule of law, separation of powers and institutional balance between the organs and institutions making up the AU and its RECs as clearly articulated in the Constitutive Act of the African Union (1994), the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights (1981), the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Good Governance (2007), the Partnership and Diplomatic relations between the AU and the RECs (2008), and many other instruments.

We are gravely concerned at various decisions and actions of some governments and the apparent inability of the organs and institutions of the AU and the RECs to halt or reverse the following:

- The generally poor record of the African States in complying with Decisions or Recommendations of the various judicial or quasi-judicial bodies at continental and regional levels;
- The appalling record of African States towards universal ratification of the 1984 International Convention on the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance. Under the commitments made under the various AU, RECs and Treaties and Protocols that “external interference” and/or violation of international laws and norms on the continent cannot be tolerated.
- We are gravely concerned at various decisions and actions of some governments and the apparent inability of the organs and institutions of the AU and the RECs to halt or reverse the following:

1. Failure of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the AU, in two consecutive sessions, to adopt the Report of the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights, which, among other things, highlights the situation in Uganda, whose case had been concluded by the Commission in 2010; and

2. Failure of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the AU, in two consecutive sessions, to adopt the Report of the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights, which, among other things, highlights the situation in Uganda, whose case had been concluded by the Commission in 2010; and

3. The attacks on the independence, jurisdiction and effective operations of the courts of the AU and its RECs. Notably, the African Court on Human and Peoples’ Rights (in 2007), the ECONOMIC Community Court of Justice (in 2009), the International Criminal Court, the Special African Court (Commission, and the African