

African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights (African Court) Holds its 25th Ordinary Session

A decision on Application No.001/2011 - *Femi Falana v. African Union* (The Femi Falana case) judgment was delivered on 26th June 2012 in favour of The African Union. The Case which was heard at the Court's 24th Ordinary session in June 2012 was the first public hearing at the African Court. The applicant, a Nigerian lawyer challenged the validity of Article 34(6) of the Protocol on the establishment of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, claiming that it was derogatory to the Charter and that it prevented his right to access justice and a fair trial before the Court. Mr. Falana seeks the following reliefs;

- 1) A declaration that Article 34(6) of the Protocol on the Establishment of the African Court is illegal, null and void as it is inconsistent with Articles 1,2,7,13,26 and 66 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights;
- 2) A declaration that the Applicant is entitled to file human rights complaints before the African Court by virtue of Article 7 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, and
- 3) An order annulling Article 34(6) of the Protocol on the Establishment of the African Court forthwith.

For details of the judgement you can visit the African Court website on www.african-court.org

Tanganyika Law Society, Legal and Human Rights Centre and Reverent Christopher Mtikila v. The United Republic of Tanzania, Application No. 009 and 011 of 2012 (The Independent Candidates case):

On 14th and 15th June 2012 the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights held a public hearing in the Independent Candidates Case. The applicants alleged that the Tanzanian government violated democratic principles and consequently Articles 2, 10 and 13(1) of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights by enacting the Eighth Constitutional Amendment of 1992 and the Eleventh Constitutional Amendment which expressly prohibited independent candidates for offering their candidature for presidential, parliamentary and local government elections. The respondent on the other hand contended that the applicants had not exhausted local remedies and that the application was time barred.

The Court considered the argument of both parties and will deliver its judgement in the matter within ninety (90) days.

News from the Secretariat

Southern Africa Regional Lusaka Seminar

PALU held its Southern Africa Regional Seminar on the African Human Rights System and Regional Human Rights Protective Systems. The meeting brought together over 50 participants including senior government officials, policy makers, bar leaders, academics and representatives of select Civil Society Organisations. The Keynote Address was delivered by the Hon. Mumba Malila, SC, Attorney General of Zambia and immediate former past Vice Chairperson of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights.

Some of the key resolutions and outcomes of the Seminar included the need for Bar Associations to pay increased attention to the promotion of human rights and the need for further sensitization on continental and regional mechanisms to promote human rights.

5th Annual Conference of the African Network of Constitutional Lawyers:

PALU took part in the 5th Annual Conference of the African Network of Constitutional Lawyers which was held in Lagos, Nigeria from the 17th to the 19th May 2012. The theme of the conference was 'Nurturing Judicial Independence and Accountability in African States. The meeting was appropriately themed as it has been observed especially in Africa that a weak judiciary is a platform for violations of rights of the citizens and the emergence of repressive and dictatorial regimes. Judicial independence has therefore been acknowledged as the bedrock of liberal democracy, while judicial accountability holds judicial officers accountable for any misdeeds in the course of administration of justice. The conference afforded an opportunity for critical legal discourse on the role of the judiciary in constitutional or democratic government.

The Keynote Address was delivered by Professor Yemi Osibanjo, SAN, the Former Lagos State Attorney-General and Commissioner For Justice. The meeting was graced by renowned Constitutional Law Scholar Professor Ben Nwabueze, SAN who was also accorded a Life Time Achievement Award for promoting Constitutionalism in Africa.

For more information and to view the papers and presentations please view

www.ancl-radc.org.za

Expert Group Meeting on Complementarity between the African Court and African Commission, Arusha, 16th June.

PALU in association with the Ford Foundation held a Small Expert Group Meeting on Complementarity between the African Court and African Commission at the East African Hotel in Arusha, Tanzania on Saturday, June 16th 2012.

The objectives of the meeting were to:

1. Brainstorm on the several permutations of complementarity that could be exercised within the African Human Rights System, especially between the Court and the Commission;

2. Develop a research agenda and action plan to produce a Litigants' Guide on complementarity within the African Human Rights System;
3. Ultimately to catalyse an increased pipeline of cases at the African Court, thereby contributing to more comprehensive and effective protection of human and peoples' rights.

Key Recommendations to PALU:

1. Hold regular expert meetings to provide a platform for deliberating technical issues pertaining to PALU's mandate. It was agreed that there would be prior translation of materials to be used in these meetings.
2. Develop a model policy to guide complementarity between the work of the African Commission and African Court.
3. Conduct a comparative study on the Inter-American Human Rights System and African Human Rights Systems with the aim of documenting best practice that can be utilised to strengthen the latter system. Based on the latter study, a policy brief will be developed and presented during the African Court's biannual colloquium in October.
4. Further discussions on complementarity between the African Commission and Court will be held during PALU's colloquium in November. These discussions will major on the following research questions;
 - Complementarity between the African Union institutions and other human rights systems existing in RECs and regional organisations for example the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR)
 - Complementarity between the African Human Rights System and International Legal instruments such as the envisaged International Criminal Protocol.
5. Develop a mechanism of critiquing and analysing emerging decisions of the African Court and Commission
6. Conduct monitoring of cases before the African Court, for example the ongoing Libya Case. PALU was recently admitted as amicus curiae in the case and as a result the organisation is in the process of filing submissions. There will also be need to develop mechanisms to track and effectively engage in cases referred from the African Court to the African Commission.

PALU granted amicus in the Libya case

By an order of The African Court of Human and Peoples Rights on the 30th of March 2012, the Pan African Lawyers Union was admitted as amicus curiae in the case of African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights v. the Great Socialist Libyan People's Arab Jamahiriya (Application no 004/2011). The application was submitted by the African

Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (the Commission) against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (Libya). According to

About the case:

According to the Commission, it received successive complaints against the Respondent alleging that, following the detention of an opposition lawyer, peaceful demonstrations took place on the 16th of February 2011 in the Eastern Libyan city of Benghazi, that on the 19th of February 2011, there were other demonstrations in Benghazi, Al Baida, Ajdabiya, Zayiwa and Derna, which were violently suppressed by security forces who opened fire at random on the demonstrators killing and injuring many people, that Respondent's security forces engaged in excessive use of heavy weapons and machine guns against the population, including targeted aerial bombardment and all types of attacks, and that these actions amount to serious violations of the right to life and to the integrity of persons, freedom of expression, demonstration and assembly. According to the Commission, these actions amount to serious and widespread violations of the rights enshrined in Articles 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 11, 12, 13 and 23 of the African Charter. By an application dated 3rd March 2011, The Commission brought before the Court a case against the Great Socialist Libyan People's Arab Jamahiriya. In accordance with Article 27(2) of the Protocol and Rule 51(1) of its Rules on 25 March 2011, the Court adopted an order for provisional measures, requesting the Respondent to report to the Court within a period of fifteen (15) days from the date of receipt of the Order, on the measures taken to implement the Order. The case is still ongoing.

For further information you can visit the African court website at http://www.african-court.org/en/images/documents/Court/Cases/casae_summaries/Application_No_004_-_libya_summary_-_august_2011_updated.pdf

The ICC of the Future: Building Restorative International Justice

PALU represented by **Mr. Donald Deya** (The Pan African Lawyers Union CEO) took part in a one-day debate on the theme *Building Restorative Justice: The International Criminal Court (ICC) of the future* organised by IC Events at the Royal Commonwealth Society, in London England. The aim of the debate was to engage in an enlightening review of the effectiveness of the Court. In addition to the PALU CEO other speakers worth mentioning include Prof. Thandika Mkandawire (Former Director of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development and Chair in African Development at the London School of Economics), Hon. Lady Justice Sophia A. B. Akuffo (Vice President, African Court on Human and People's Rights), Ms. Elizabeth Evenson (Senior International Justice Counsel, Human Rights Watch, Mr. Akbar Khan (Director, Legal and Constitutional Affairs Division, Commonwealth Secretariat), Prof. Julius Nyang'oro (African and Afro-American department, University of North Carolina) to name a few.

The forum assessed the role the Court has played and its impact especially on Africa where all indictments have been made. The discussion further looked whether there are better and

more viable solutions to assist in reconciliation and restoration of peace and administration of justice. Donald Deya, CEO of the Pan African Lawyers Union, praised the Court's positive social impact. He argued that the whole discourse surrounding the ICC has ended up triggering attention on issues, and causing motion, that would not otherwise have been there.

However, it was the ICC's political ties that were the most prominent subject of scrutiny across the panel. Speakers criticised that the Court was being used more as a political tool rather than a legal institution. The influence of ICC Chief Prosecutor and his ability to refer individuals to be tried at the Court was deemed to play a role in the Court's political agenda. Controversy surrounding Luis Moreno-Ocampo and Libya was brought up as the panel recalled Ocampo's consideration for Libya to try the late Gaddafi in Libya despite the absence of legal framework in place, as required by the Rome Statute, to prosecute him domestically, whereas a similar request by Kenya, that has a much stronger judiciary system in place was denied.

The question of whether Africa is on trial:

The much anticipated question - Is Africa on Trial? - drew mixed opinions from the panel of speakers. Courtney Griffiths, defense lawyer for former Liberian leader Charles Taylor, gave a defiant 'yes' in answer to the question and quoted the late Robin Cook, who infamously declared that "this is not a court set up to bring to book prime ministers of the United Kingdom or presidents of the United States". Professor Hans Köchler, Chair of Political Philosophy at the University of Innsbruck, also spoke on the ICC having a predominant focus on Africa and questioned the excessive influence of the UN Security Council on the Court.

Elizabeth Evenson of the Human Rights Watch on the other hand, disagreed that international justice has been exclusively concerned with Africa, though admitted that the ICC has been selective in the cases brought forward. However, she placed blame on international politics rather than that the Court itself. But it was Prof Julius Nyang'oro, previously with the African and Afro-American department, University of North Carolina, who raised eyebrows when he criticised African nations for signing the Rome Statute without scrutinising it thoroughly and becoming victims of their own "intellectual laziness".

The main conclusion drawn from the discussion was that politics is the main hindrance for the International Criminal Court (ICC).

You can view the links below for further information as well as the video recording of the discussions.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bibDI0QI-ZY>

<http://www.bizcommunity.com/Article/196/546/76038.html>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gJiT7tE4wg&feature=watch-vrec>

Africa: How Close Is an African Criminal Court?

The long-running spat between the African Union (AU) and International Criminal Court (ICC) over perceived bias has prompted the AU to push ahead with plans to form its own Africa-wide criminal court, but analysts believe the move could complicate, rather than enhance, international justice.

Plans for an African criminal court moved into an advanced stage with a final draft protocol drawn up in the Ethiopian capital Addis Ababa on 15 May. It is widely expected to be adopted at an AU summit meeting of heads of state in July.

The Pan African Lawyers Union which was tasked with drawing-up the legal foundations of the AU's regional court, said in an article for the Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa entitled; Is The African Court Worth the Wait? 'There was no reason an African court and the ICC could not work "harmoniously" to end impunity for international crimes, "despite the current bitter divide between Africa and the ICC".

Adoption of the new court, according to analysts, requires formalizing the crime of "unconstitutional change of government", and it would require ratification by 15 AU member states - a process which could take a few years.

The jurisdiction envisaged by the new AU court replicates that of the ICC, covering such things as the major international crimes of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity - and adds others such as piracy, terrorism, mercenary activity, corruption, money-laundering, human and narcotics trafficking and the illegal exploitation of natural resources.

For more information you can visit:

<http://allafrica.com/stories/201206130937.html>

PALU in the news

PALU proposed to monitor UNICTR cases transferred to Rwanda:

<http://allafrica.com/stories/201205090076.html>

The African Legal Support Facility acknowledges the sensitization seminars carried out by PALU on international Commercial Law.

<http://www.aflsf.org/en/actualites/3-generale/103-creation-de-la-facilite-africaine-de-soutien-juridique-quel-bilan-apres-deux-annees-doperations-.html>

News from other organizations:

Kenyan ICC Cases: Appeals Chamber rejects appeals regarding challenges to the ICC's jurisdiction

On the 24th of May 2012, the Appeals Chamber of the International Criminal Court (ICC) decided unanimously to reject the appeals regarding the challenges to the ICC's jurisdiction raised by the Defence teams in the two Kenyan cases: *The Prosecutor v. William Samoei Ruto and Joshua Arap Sang* and *The Prosecutor v. Francis Kirimi Muthaura and Uhuru Muigai Kenyatta*. The issues raised in the appeal related to whether the Pre-Trial Chamber erred when it confirmed the charges in respect of the accused. In its decisions, the Appeals Chamber indicated that the interpretation and existence of an 'organizational policy' relate to the substantive merits of the case as opposed to the issue of whether the Court has subject-matter jurisdiction to consider such questions. As the Prosecutor has expressly alleged crimes against humanity, including the existence of an 'organizational policy', the Appeals Chamber found that the ICC has subject-matter jurisdiction over the alleged crimes. The Appeals Chamber decided that the decisions relate only to the issues raised by the accused and are with no prejudice to the merits of the cases.

Further information on the two Kenyan cases is available respectively at:

<http://www.icc-cpi.int/menus/icc/situations%20and%20cases/situations/situation%20icc%200109/related%20cases/icc01090111/icc01090111?lan=en-GB>

<http://www.icc-cpi.int/Menus/ICC/Situations+and+Cases/Situations/Situation+ICC+0109/Related+Cases/ICC01090211/ICC01090111.htm>

Launch of the African Governance Platform:

The department of political Affairs launched the African Governance Platform on 15th June in Lusaka, Zambia. The meeting officially opened the launch of the African Governance Platform and initiated dialogue on its work plan for 2012 and 2013. Participants included relevant stakeholder institutions, representatives of the AU Commission and AU Organs, Officials, RECs represented by the senior officials in charge of Governance and Democracy and other invited guests.

Background:

At the conclusion of its Eighteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, the Executive Council of the African Union (AU) endorsed the strengthening of the African Governance Architecture, through the launch of the Governance Platform as an informal and non-decision making mechanism to: foster exchange of information, facilitate the elaboration of common positions on governance and strengthen the capacity of Africa to speak with one voice. The decision also mandated the AUC to undertake periodic reviews and coordinate the monitoring of compliance with AU instruments on Shared Values. The African

Governance Platform is the coordinating arm of the African Governance Architecture. The role of the Platform is to facilitate information flow, exchanges, dialogue, synergies and joint action between the various African governance actors. The Platform will function as an interactive and non-decision-making mechanism.

For Further Information consult the AU website: www.au.int

Fatou Bensouda sworn in as ICC Chief Prosecutor:

Fatou Bensouda was sworn in as the International Criminal Court's new chief prosecutor. Although she had served as outgoing prosecutor Luis Moreno-Ocampo's number two since 2004, she is the first woman and African to head the team of prosecutors at the tribunal.

She took office on June 15, 2012 as the second ICC Prosecutor after being elected by consensus during the 10th session of the Assembly of States Parties in December 2011. The election of the ICC prosecutor is a crucial decision, impacting almost every aspect of the ICC for years to come. As the new Prosecutor, Ms. Bensouda takes responsibility for all ongoing and future ICC investigations. These responsibilities include the cases currently before the ICC, as well as the numerous preliminary examinations undertaken in Asia, Africa, Europe, Latin America and the Middle East. She takes the helm of the world's first permanent court to try those accused of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity, with all cases originating from Africa.

In accordance with Article 45 of the Rome Statute, founding treaty of the ICC, the ceremony was held in open court. The ceremony was presided over by ICC President Sang-Hyun Song.

PALU would like to congratulate Ms. Fatou Bensouda on her appointment.

To read more on this you can visit the links below:

<http://www.aljazeera.com/news/europe/2012/06/201261510585319281.html>

<http://www.iccnw.org/?mod=electionprosecutor>

<http://www.icc-cpi.int/NR/exeres/E070289C-4836-49F2-BD81-DE3D92F68B6A.htm>

YouTube (for viewing): <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yamDcjK57No>

Video (MPEG-4) for download: http://www.fileserver.icc-cpi.info/video/120615_Prosecutor_Solemn_Undertaking_Ceremony.mp4

Audio (MPEG-3) for download: http://www.fileserver.icc-cpi.info/audio/120615_Prosecutor_Solemn_Undertaking_Ceremony.mp3

LFJL strongly condemns new laws breaching human rights and undermining the rule of law

On the 2nd of May the Libyan National Transitional Council (the NTC) adopted laws 37 and 38. Law 37 of 2012 criminalises the glorification of the former dictator Muammar Gaddafi and carries a life sentence for those who spread news, propaganda or rumours, including “praising or glorifying Gaddafi, his regime, his ideas or his sons.” The law provides for a life sentence where such acts harm the state. The law also criminalises and provides a prison sentence for those who publish any news, propaganda or rumours which “harm the 17 February revolution”. Law 38 of 2012 concerns matters relating to transitional justice including a complete amnesty for any “acts made necessary by the 17 February revolution” for its “success or protection”, whether such acts are of a military, security or civil nature. The laws were unilaterally enacted in the absence of involvement or consultation with key stakeholders including Civil Society Organisations representing various interests of the Libyan public

The Lawyers for Justice in Libya (LFJL) has strongly condemned the adoption of these laws. They contend that the laws are a fundamental breach not only of Libya’s international commitments, including the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) which Libya is a party to, but also of the Constitutional Declaration of 3 August 2011 through which the NTC derives its legitimacy. The LFJL has criticized these laws as they restrict freedom of expression. This restriction is also encouraged under law 15 of 2012 which prevents any media discussion of religious opinions (*fatwas*) issued by the national council of Islamic jurisprudence (*Dar Al-Iftaa*). The LFJL has likened these laws to the oppressive laws that existed under the Gaddafi regime. Law 37 has been criticized for being vague and open to abuse in its implementation, including arbitrary detention. They further accuse the NTC of enshrining a culture of impunity for violations of Human Rights and war crimes resulting from a sense of revolutionary legitimacy. This is dangerous and perpetuates the culture that existed under the Gaddafi regime, where all was justified in the name of the 1969 Revolution. They encourage Libya to break away from the Gaddafi inheritance of impunity and from viewing all actions through the prism of the 17 February Revolution.

PALU advises Civil Society Organisations, Human Rights activists, and the African continent as a whole to condemn such laws as they violate many international instruments. Impunity should never be encouraged in any form whether implied or explicitly. The encouragement of impunity is a violation of Article 3 (9) and Article 7 the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (ACDEG). Libya is in further violation of the right to freedom of religion (Article 18 Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR), freedom of expression (Article 19 (2) ICCPR, Article 19 UDHR, (Article 27 (8) ACDEG), and the right to a democratically elected government that reflects the will of the people (Article 21 (3) UDHR).

For more information please visit:

<http://us2.forward-to-friend2.com/forward/show?u=3b8835ce1b379ddb1ffffdf8&id=96eedd3c87>

Human Rights Watch Criticizes Egyptian Military Courts for trying minors:

Since coming to power in February 2011, the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces (SCAF) has referred over 12,000 civilians for prosecution by military courts before military judges, though these courts fail to meet minimum due process standards. This unfortunately had included the trial of minors as well. Those that have been convicted are serving sentences in adult prisons. The children that have been tried in military courts have not had access to lawyers, and often to their families, until after military authorities have investigated and sentenced them. The Human Rights Watch has criticized Egyptian Military Courts and has urged the justice system to transfer those incarcerated to the juvenile justice system.

Human Rights Watch and the Egyptian activist group “No Military Trials for Civilians” have both documented over 43 cases of juveniles taken before military prosecutors and judges in the past year. Some have remained in detention for up to a year, and at least six of the youths alleged that army or security officers had physically abused them. In addition to those investigated and prosecuted before military courts, children have also been prosecuted through Egypt’s adult criminal justice and state security courts, rather than before juvenile justice courts as required by Egyptian and international law. The Human Rights Watch alleges that the children are detained for long periods of time without being properly charged and without full knowledge of how the trial system works.

The Human Rights watch has urged the Parliament to amend the Code of Military Justice to prohibit military tribunals from trying children under any circumstances.

The Committee on the Rights of the Child, the United Nations body charged with interpreting the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), has stressed that, “The conduct of criminal proceedings against children within the military justice system should be avoided. Egypt ratified the CRC in 1990, making it one of the first state parties to the Convention. This makes the trial of children a direct contravention of her treaty obligations.

PALU strongly urges the nation of Egypt to take a stronger stance to protect minors under trial. By trying minors they are in violation of the right to juvenile justice (Article 17 (1) and (2) of The African Charter on The Rights And Welfare Of The Child), right not be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile (Article 6 of the African Charter, Article 9 of UDHR), right not to be subjected to inhuman and degrading treatment (Article 5 of the UDHR), right not to be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (Article 1 and Article 2 Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment) and the right to due process (Article 7 (1) of African Charter).

For more information please visit:

<http://www.hrw.org/news/2012/03/27/egypt-children-trial>

Advertisements and Vacancies:

Vacancy at Reproductive Health Advocacy Network Africa:

The Reproductive Health Advocacy Network Africa has a vacancy for project officer. For more details on job description and deadline dates, you can email Dismas Nkunda at dismas.nkunda@refugee-rights.org

International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences (ISISC) to hold seminar on Shari'a Law and Military Operations:

The 2012 NATO School/ISISC Seminar on Shari'a Law and Military Operations, which will take place at the headquarters of the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences (ISISC) in via Logoteta 27, Siracusa (Italy), on 18-24 November 2012. The goal of this seminar is to provide instruction to military officers, legal advisors, operational planners, political and policy advisors by internationally pre-eminent scholars on Shari'a. The seminar will offer an introduction to Shari'a Law, specifically discussing crime and punishment in the Shari'a, law of armed conflict, religiously motivated political violence, women's and minorities' rights and operational issues.

For further information or to register, forward (by email or fax) the Joining Report to the ISISC Programme Coordinator Ms. Stefania Lentinello (stefania.lentinello@isisc.org ; fax: +39-0931-67622). The Joining Report can be downloaded from the website of the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences <http://www.isisc.org> or from the website of the NATO School <http://www.natoschool.nato.int>.

The International Bar Association-African Regional Forum to hold conference at the Munyonyo Commonwealth Resort from the 8th -10th of August 2012

The International Bar Association-African Regional Forum will be holding a conference titled "Building the Foundations of a Successful Future – the Rule of Law and Economic Confidence in Africa." Bar Presidents, Senior Officers, Bar Executives, law firms and individual practitioners from Africa and beyond are invited to attend. This comes at an exciting time of change and opportunity for Africa, giving all our delegates the opportunity to gain real insights into the changing relationships between the region and the wider world.

For further inquiries and registration details please call the IBA-ARF Coordinator, Uganda Law Society on

Tel: +256 702747829 or 0414-342424

Alternatively you can email them at uls@uls.or.ug or arf2012@uls.or.ug

The International Union of Advocates (IUA) celebrates its 85th anniversary:

The IUA will celebrate its 85th anniversary on the 8th of June at the Place of congress in Morocco. For further details you may email the IUA at ulacentre@ulanet.org

Become a PALU member:

PALU is the umbrella association of African lawyers and law societies. It brings together the continent's five regional and fifty-four national lawyers associations, as well as individual lawyer-members. Our mission is to work towards the development of the law and legal profession, the rule of law, human rights and socio-economic development of the African continent, including through supporting African regional integration.

Membership of the Pan African Lawyers Union entitles you to;

- Subscription to our unparalleled online monthly E-newsletter and E-bulletins on topical legal issues pertinent to Africa
- Access to cutting edge commentary and legal analysis
- Unprecedented access to a broad, continent-wide network of distinguished African legal scholars and professionals
- Premier access to our online resource centre
- Invitation to various seminars, trainings, conferences and networking events
- A detailed listing in our directory of members.

For more information you may email us at joinus@lawyersofafrica.org

Advertise with Us:

Do you have news you would like to share with African lawyers as well as African lawyers in the Diaspora? Do you have an upcoming event you would like maximize event exposure? Do you have advocacy programs you would like to share with the rest of the continent?

PALU is proud to provide its partners, members and all other stakeholders with a variety of marketing, advertising and media exposure opportunities in our newsletter. Take advantage of this wide outreach with a database of over 5000 lawyers through advertising in our newsletters.

For further information, please contact Ms Evelyn Chijarira on:

E: secretariat@lawyersofafrica.org

T: +255 272 2503192/4

F: +255 272 2502195

Follow us on twitter:

PALU's English twitter page ID is @AfricanLawyers

PALU's French twitter page ID is @AvocatAfricain