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PROGRESS REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON
THE HISSENE HABRE CASE
(IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISION
ASSEMBLY/AU/DEC.297(XV))

**PROGRESS REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE HISSENE HABRE CASE
(IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISION ASSEMBLY/AU/DEC.297(XV))**

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Assembly of the African Union considered, at its Session held in Kampala, Uganda in July 2010, the progress report of the Commission on the implementation of its previous decisions on the Hissene Habre case adopted in July 2006, January 2009, July 2009, February 2010 and July 2010. Following due consideration of the Progress Report, the Assembly adopted Decision Assembly/AU/Dec.297 (XV) on the Hissene Habre case, which stipulated, *inter alia*, as follows:

- “3. **REITERATES** its appeal to all Member States to contribute to the budget of the trial and extend the necessary support to the Government of Senegal in the execution of the African Union mandate to prosecute and try Hissene Habre;
4. **REQUESTS** the Government of Senegal, the Commission and Partners, particularly the European Union to continue consultations with the view to the holding of the Donors Round Table;
5. **INVITES** all partner countries and institutions to attend the Donors Round Table that will be organized in this regard in Dakar, Senegal in November 2010;
6. **REQUESTS** the Commission to monitor the implementation of this Decision and to report to the next Ordinary Session of the Assembly through the Executive Council in January 2011”.

2. The present report has been prepared pursuant to the above Assembly Decision with a view to updating the Assembly on the status of the preparation of the Hissene Habre trial and of developments occurred since the last reporting period.

II. BUDGET OF THE TRIAL AND OUTCOME OF THE DONORS' ROUND TABLE

3. It is to be recalled that an estimated budget of the trial had been elaborated by the Commission in close collaboration with the Government of the Republic of Senegal and EU Experts. This estimated budget is approximately Eight million five hundred seventy thousand (EUR 8,570,000), equivalent at current rates to United States Dollars US\$ 11,226, 700.

4. As indicated above, the Assembly requested the Commission and the Government of Senegal in collaboration with the Partners, particularly the European Union to continue consultations with the view to the holding of the Donors Round Table in November 2010.

5. In implementation of the Assembly Decision, a delegation of the Commission led by Mr. Robert Dossou, President of the Constitutional Court of Benin and Special Representative of the Chairperson of the Commission for the Hissene Habre case and including a representative of the Government of Senegal visited from 22 to 30 September 2010 the following partner countries and institutions: Belgium, the European Union, France and Netherlands. In the same vein, the Commission held two consultative meetings with the Representatives of the Partner countries and institutions interested by the funding of the trial on 15 and 28 October 2010 respectively in Dakar, Senegal.

6. Following these consultations, all the stakeholders (the Government of Senegal, the Partner countries and institutions) agreed to the principle of the organization of a Donors Round Table as proposed by the Commission. They also agreed on the estimated budget of the trial and the modalities of management of the funds to be mobilized for the trial.

7. With respect to the AU's contribution to the budget of the trial, it is to be noted that the Permanent Representative Committee (PRC) approved on 3 November 2010 the sum of US\$ one (1) million as the AU's token contribution to the budget of the Hissene Habre trial within the framework of the implementation of Decision Assembly/AU/Dec.246 (XIII) on the Hissene Habre case.

8. At the end of this process, a Donors Round Table took place in Dakar on 24 November 2010 and adopted a Final Document attached herewith in annex. It was attended by the AU Member States, the Partner countries and institutions as follows: African Union, Chad, Senegal, European Union, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, USA, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the United Nations Office for Project Support (UNOPS).

9. During the Donors Round Table, the AU, Chad and the Partner countries and institutions have pledged to contribute to the budget of the trial as follows:

- **African Union** : US\$ One (1) million;
- **Chad**: two (2) billion CFA approximately US\$ four (4) million;
- **European Union**: Euro two (2) million;
- **Belgium**: Euro one (1) million;
- **France**: Euro three hundred thousand;
- **Germany**: Euro Five hundred thousand;
- **Luxembourg**: Euro one hundred thousand;
- **Netherlands**: Euro one (1) million;
- **OHCHR**: Technical assistance to Senegal.

10. The total financial pledges made during the Donors Round Table is Euro Eight million six hundred thousand (EUR 8,600,000), equivalent at current rates to US\$ 11,266,000.

11. The Donors Round Table established an International Multi-Donor Trust Fund to support the Trial of Hissene Habre and adopted the modalities of administration of the said Trust Fund. In this regard, the parties agreed to governance and operational arrangements for the Trust fund which would be composed of a Management Committee and a Fund Manager.

12. The Management Committee would comprise of the African Union, the Government of Senegal, the European Union and selected donors, and be responsible for resources mobilization for the Fund; approval of project expenditures; information of contributors to the Trust Fund of the status of the Fund; review of periodic progress reports submitted by the Fund Manager, etc. The said Committee would also serve as a follow up mechanism of the implementation of the conclusions of the Donors Round Table.

13. The Donors Round Table appointed the United Nations Office for Project Support (UNOPS) as the Fund Manager responsible, *inter alia*, for receiving financial contributions for the Trust Fund and administering funds received, in accordance with the United Nations (UN) Financial Rules and Regulations.

14. In addition, the Donors Round Table recommended to the AU and Senegal should conclude a Memorandum of Understanding to define the modalities of their cooperation within the framework of the implementation of the mandate of the AU given to Senegal. It also called on Senegal and Chad to proceed, with the assistance of the AU, through an exchange of notes, to arrange for legal and judicial cooperation between the two countries for the Hissene Habre trial.

III. JUDGMENT OF THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE ECOWAS

15. On 18 November 2010, the Court of Justice of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in Judgment ECW/CCJ/JUD/06/10, decided that Senegal should implement the AU mandate “ ***within the strict framework of a special or ad hoc procedure of an international character.***” Since Senegal is a Member State of ECOWAS, the Judgment of ECOWAS Court of Justice is binding that Country.

16. Following this Judgment, the Government of Senegal expressed the view that the Courts of Senegal no longer had jurisdiction to try Hissene Habre and decided to send back the Hissene Habre case to the African Union. This situation is a serious set back in the preparation of the trial and would undermine the achievements of the processes already undertaken including the Donors Round Table of 24 November 2010.

17. With a view to understanding better the views of Senegal and also to present its own thinking on the way forward, the AU Commission dispatched to Dakar on 12 January 2011, Ambassador Ramtane Lamamra, Commissioner for Peace and Security in order to examine in collaboration with the Government of Senegal the implications of the Judgment of the ECOWAS Court of Justice and agree on the way forward. During the mission, the Commissioner met H.E Mr. Abdoulaye Wade, President of the Republic

of Senegal. Subsequently, he met Mr. Souleymane Ndene Ndiaye, Prime Minister of Senegal. On this occasion, he proposed, on behalf of the AU Commission, that in discharging the AU mandate and complying with the requirements of the judgment of the ECOWAS Court of Justice, Senegal could set up a Special ad hoc procedure of an international character through the establishment of Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Senegal for the prosecution of crimes committed in Chad from 1982 to 1990. The idea of Extraordinary Chambers has been used in the Courts of East Timor, Cambodia and Bosnia Herzegovina and would entail bringing in one judge out of the three in the Trial Court from outside Senegal. A draft Statute of the said Chambers prepared by the AU Commission was submitted to the Government of Senegal by the Commissioner.

18. At the end of the long working session with the Prime Minister of Senegal, it was agreed as follows:

- i) A decision should be prepared reaffirming the rejection of impunity and reiterate the mandate given by AU Assembly to Senegal to prosecute Hissene Habre on behalf of Africa with the guarantees of a fair trial;
- ii) There was need to check whether the AU proposal met the requirements of the Judgment of ECOWAS Court of Justice on the establishment of Extraordinary Chambers within the Senegalese Court.

19. However, the AU Commission learnt through the Communique of the meeting of the Council of Ministers of Senegal held on 13th January 2011 that H.E. President Wade informed the Cabinet that the ECOWAS Court of Justice had found that Senegal could not try Hissene Habre and has, therefore, decided to send back the case to the African Union.

III. PROPOSALS ON THE WAY FORWARD

20. It is to be recalled that by virtue of Decision Assembly/AU/Dec.103 (VI) adopted in Khartoum, the Sudan, in January 2006 the Assembly of the Union decided to set up a Committee of Eminent African Jurists which was mandated to consider all aspects and implications of the Hissène Habré Case as well as the options available for his trial. The Committee made concrete recommendations on the above matter as well as ways and means of dealing with issues of a similar nature in the future and submitted a report to the Ordinary Session of the Assembly held in Banjul, Gambia in July, 2006.

21. Within the framework of “priority for an African solution” as directed by the Assembly, the Committee considered the following options: Senegal, Chad, any other African Country, Ad hoc Tribunal and Regional Jurisdictions. After consideration of the above options, the Committee recommended that an African option should be adopted. Through the trial of Hissen Habré by an African Member State - Senegal or Chad in the first instance, or by any other African country.

22. Additionally, the Committee recommended to the Assembly that Senegal is the country best suited to try Hissen Habré as it is bound by International law to perform its obligations. This recommendation was endorsed by the Assembly and accepted by Senegal.

23. Following the judgment of the ECOWAS Community Court of Justice and the position of the Government of Senegal that the Courts of Senegal no longer had jurisdiction to try Hissene Habre and would send back the Hissene Habre case to the African Union, the AU Commission within the framework of priority for an African Solution considered the following options: **1)** Establishment of Extraordinary Chambers in the Competent Court of Senegal; **2)** Establishment of Extraordinary Chambers in the Competent Court of Chad; **3)** Establishment of Extraordinary Chambers in the Competent Court of any other African Country; **4)** Setting up an Ad hoc Tribunal and **5)** Extradition to Belgium.

1) OPTION I: Extraordinary Chambers in the Court of Senegal

24. Since Habré is within its territory Senegal should exercise jurisdiction over him. As a State party to the Convention Against Torture, Senegal is under an obligation to comply with all its provisions.

25. The decision of United Nations Committee on Convention Against Torture taken on 17th May, 2006 concerning Hissène Habré stated that Senegal's conduct was in violation of Articles 5 (2) and 7 of the Convention Against Torture. It is therefore incumbent on Senegal in accordance with its international obligations, to take steps, not only to adapt its legislation, but also to bring Hissene Habré to trial.

26. The best option for the trial of Hissene Habre remains the Senegalese judicial system, since Senegal has an obligation under the Convention Against Torture of 1984, as reiterated by the UN Committee on Torture, to either try Hissene Habre or extradite him to Belgium or to any other country willing to try him. This position was also taken note of by the International Court of Justice during the hearing of an application for provisional measures in 2010, but upon guarantees by Senegal that Hissene Habre would not be allowed to leave Senegal. The ICJ did not grant the provisional measure.

2) OPTION II: Establishment of Extraordinary Chambers in the Competent Courts of Chad

27. Hissene Habré is a former President of Chad. The crimes were committed in Chad. The victims are mostly Chadians. By virtue of Art 5(1) of the Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman, Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted on 10 December 1984 and which entered into force on 27 June 1987 and which Chad acceded to on 9 June 1995, the latter may put Habré on trial and ask for extradition from Senegal.

28. The proposal is therefore to create “**Extraordinary African Chambers**” within the existing Chadian Courts structure.

29. Since the trial of Hissene Habré should proceed in accordance with international fair trial standards, including impartiality of the judiciary and the impartiality of proceedings, the participation of a majority of judges from other African Countries would be required. If this option is retained, the Commission would have to prepare the draft Statute of the said Extraordinary African Chambers which would set forth the substantive law to be applied by the Extraordinary African Chambers.

30. The setting up of the Extraordinary African Chambers within the competent Criminal Court of Chad may be carried out through elaboration and signature of an agreement between AU and Chad of an international Agreement including a Statute on the said Extraordinary African Chambers. This Agreement would have to be ratified by Chad with the view to incorporating its contents in their national laws.

31. This solution remains an option if verifiable guarantees of a fair trial and the security of Hissene Habre can be guaranteed by the Government of Chad. In particular, Chad would need to void the application of the conviction in absentia and the death sentence already imposed upon Hissene Habre by a Chadian court in 2008 for unrelated crimes.

3) **OPTION III: Extraordinary Chambers in any other African Country**

32. All African countries that have ratified the Convention Against Torture are eligible venues to try this case. As of 18 January 2011, forty-six (46) AU Member States have ratified the Convention Against Torture.

33. As of now, the only other Member State that has volunteered to try Hissene Habre, apart from Senegal, is Chad.

4) **OPTION IV: Ad hoc International Criminal Tribunal**

34. The Committee of Eminent African Jurists set up in 2006 by the AU Assembly considered the establishment of an *Ad hoc Tribunal* as another good opportunity for an African solution. According to the said Committee, the power of the Assembly to set up such an *ad hoc Tribunal* is based upon Article 3 (h) 4(h) and (o) 9(1) (d) and Article 5(1)(d) of the Constitutive Act of the African Union.

35. The challenge would be to keep the new jurisdiction cost-neutral. It is unlikely that donors would agree to contribute much more than US\$11.7million. The existing ad hoc jurisdictions cost at least ten (10) times that amount annually. Indeed, the AU Committee of Eminent African Jurists studying options for Habré’s trial in 2006 had noted that an ad hoc court would “**cost a lot of money and create further delay in the trial of Habré.**” The AU Commission does not recommend this option.

5) OPTION V: Extradition to Belgium

36. Extradition to Belgium is another option but the Committee of African Eminent Jurists proposed the framework of an African solution which had been endorsed by the Assembly in Banjul, Gambia in July 2006. Indeed, when the establishment of the Committee was approved by the Assembly in January 2006, one of the factors set forth by the Assembly, was “priority for an African mechanism”

IV. CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

37. The trial of Hissene Habre is a challenge that the AU and its Member States must face in the context of the principle of rejection of impunity, as enshrined in Article 4 (h) of the Constitutive Act of the Union. In this regard, Member States, Partner countries and institutions should support the process of the organization of the Hissene Habre trial.

38. Taking into account the options set out above, the AU Commission believes that the setting up of the **Extraordinary African Chambers** within the existing Senegalese or Chadian Courts structure for the prosecution of International Crimes committed in Chad from 1982 to 1990 is realistic and feasible and could take place in a reasonable time. However, extradition to Belgium remains an option if Senegal or Chad are unable or unwilling to put Hissene Habre on trial.

39. Accordingly, the Commission would like to make the following recommendations to the Assembly through the Executive Council:

- i) Assembly should reiterate its commitment to fighting impunity;
- ii) The Assembly should urge Senegal to put in place all measures for the Trial of Hissene Habre as contained herein in the Progress Report of the Commission proposing the establishment of African Extraordinary Chambers with international character within the existing Courts structure of Senegal with the view to prosecuting the person or persons who bear the greatest responsibility for the most serious violations of international humanitarian law committed on the territory of Chad during the period from 7 June 1982 to 1 December 1990;
- iii) The Assembly should authorize the AU Commission to negotiate and conclude, as soon as possible, with the Government of Senegal an Agreement including the Statute of the establishment of an African Extraordinary Chambers with an international character. However, if the case does not formally start within 6 months, the Assembly should decide that Hissene Habre be tried by any other African Country willing to try him, such as Chad or as a last resort extradite him to Belgium;

- iv) The Assembly should request the Government of Senegal upon the signature of the Agreement with AU to undertake, as soon as possible, necessary measures with its national law to facilitate the setting up of a special Chamber at the level of the Criminal Court of Dakar which will allow the possible participation of foreign judges and investigators in the proceedings in Senegal against Hissene Habre;
- v) The Commission in collaboration with the Government of Senegal and other stakeholders should take all necessary measures to consider the financial implications of the implementation of this decision;
- vi) The Government of Senegal, the AU Commission and Partner countries and institutions should continue with their consultations with the view to the mobilization of the resources pledged during the Donors Round Table and providing financial and technical support to the trial of Hissene Habre by the Government of Senegal, or Chad as the case may be, in the execution of the AU mandate to prosecute and try Hissene Habre, on behalf of Africa, with guarantees to observe the accepted standards for a fair trial;
- vii) Member States, all partner countries and relevant institutions should disburse within a reasonable time the funds pledged at the Donors Round Table held on 24 November 2010.

ANNEX: Final Document of the Donors Round Table for the funding of the Hissene Habre trial

**Donor Round Table
for the Financing of the Trial of Mr Hissene Habré**

(Dakar, 24 November 2010)

FINAL DOCUMENT

1. On 24 November 2010, a Donor Round Table was held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, for the financing of the trial of Mr. Hissene Habré, former President of the Republic of Chad.
2. The deliberations of this Round Table were placed under the high patronage and chair of Mr. Cheikh Tidiane SY, Minister of State, Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice of the Republic of Senegal.
3. Participants in this Round Table were the African Union, represented by Maître Robert DOSSOU, Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission for the Hissene Habré case; Mr. Abderaman DJASNABAILLE, the Chadian Minister for Human Rights and the Promotion of Freedom, as well as representatives of Senegal and the African Union Commission.
4. The following partner countries and institutions participated in the Round Table: the European Union (EU), Germany, Belgium, Canada, the United States of America, Spain, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, United Kingdom, Switzerland, the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS).
5. In his opening speech, the Minister of State, Keeper of the Seals Minister of Justice of the Republic of Senegal, welcomed the participants and thanked them for coming. He then went on to mention the common values of respect of human dignity and the refusal of all forms of impunity, which lie behind the determined will of Senegal to see the trial of Mr. Hissene Habré brought to a successful completion.
6. In that respect, he reiterated the firm willingness of the Senegalese Government to pursue constructive cooperation with all the partner States and institutions in the ongoing process so as to carry out the objective Senegal set itself.
7. For his part, the Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission highlighted, in his address, the importance of the meeting in that it represented the crowning of the preparation process of the Hissene Habré trial. He also commended the commitment of Senegal to try Mr Hissene Habré, on behalf of Africa, in accordance with the 2006 AU Mandate.
8. To end, Maître DOSSOU highlighted the need to carry on with the prepared programme, for, irrespective of the form of jurisdiction, funds will be needed.

9. In his address, Mr. Fernando PONZ, the EU Representative, paid tribute to Senegal and the AU for their strong commitment to move the process forward promptly, as well as to Belgium for having accepted to give up trying Hissene Habré if Senegal would do so. The EU would continue to firmly support the process which involves heavier responsibility on Africa's part for acts that took place in Africa.

10. He also felt that holding the trial would be a historic act of justice, a major step forward for international justice and a decisive step towards its appropriation by Africa. It was therefore more important than ever that the process should begin at the very soonest without further delay and on the basis of commitments made today by all the participants.

11. Following the solemn opening ceremony, the deliberations of the Round Table were organised around the following three (3) themes: 1) Pledges for the financing of the trial; 2) Fund management modalities; and 3) Exchanges on the follow-up of the implementation of the Round Table's conclusions.

PLEDGES FOR THE FINANCING OF THE TRIAL

12. The overall budget of organising the trial, estimated at **(Euros eight million five hundred and seventy thousand (8,570,000), that is, CFAF five billion six hundred and twenty-one million five hundred and fifty-one thousand four hundred and ninety (5,621,551,490))**, covered the cost of organising the trial for a maximum duration of thirty-six (36) months. The conclusions of the Experts' Report relating to the organisation and budget of the trial were presented.

13. Following the presentation, the participants approved the overall budget and the three-yearly schedule of payment. They then decided to annex the European Union Experts' Report, drawn up in collaboration with Senegal and African Union experts, to the final Donor Round Table document.

14. The Round Table agreed to create a trust fund (the Fund) aimed at supporting the Hissene Habré trial. The Fund will receive contributions from the various donors.

15. While affirming their total support for the estimated budget of the organisation of the trial and their decision to participate in its financing, the participants made the following pledges:

- a) **African Union**: US dollars one (1) million;
- b) **Chad**: CFAF two billion;
- c) **European Union**: Euros two (2) million;
- d) **Germany**: Euros five hundred thousand (500,000);
- e) **Belgium**: a maximum of Euros one (1) million;
- f) **France**: Euros three hundred thousand (300,000);
- g) **Luxembourg**: Euros one hundred thousand (100,000);
- h) **The Netherlands**: Euros one (1) million.

16. The total amount of the assessed financial pledges during the Round Table amounted to around Euros eight million six hundred thousand (8,600,000), that is, CFA Francs five billion one hundred and seventy-six million seven hundred and eleven thousand nine hundred (5,176,711,900) (*Translator's note*: (5,600,000,000), in original French text)

17. The United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights announced its intention to contribute when the time comes, in the form of a programme of technical assistance to the Government of Senegal for the proper proceedings of the trial.

18. The Round Table invited the other countries and institutions to bring their contribution to the financing of the organisation of the trial.

FUND MANAGEMENT MODALITIES

19. The African Union, Senegal, the partner countries and institutions acquainted themselves with the draft document outlining the modalities for the management of the Fund, and the acquisition of necessary goods and services for the holding of the trial, prepared by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). Generally speaking, they were in favour of the proposed institutional architecture for the process as well as the roles assigned to the various stakeholders.

20. The Round Table approved the preliminary draft document outlining the modalities for managing the Fund and appointed UNOPS to manage the funds that would be mobilised to organise the trial. UNOPS would finalise its proposal within five (5) days and submit it to the donors for validation as soon as possible.

EXCHANGES ON THE FOLLOW-UP OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ROUND TABLE'S CONCLUSIONS

21. During the debates, the participants unanimously highlighted the need to begin disbursing the promised funds within a reasonable period of time after the end of the Round Table, with a view to the swift and effective commencement of the legal proceedings. The donors undertook to begin disbursements as soon as possible in accordance with their respective financial procedures. In this regard, they requested UNOPS to quickly take the appropriate measures to enable the disbursement of the promised funds, in collaboration with the countries and institutions that made pledges or any other partner interested in financing the organisation of the trial.

22. The participants, furthermore, expressed the need for the immediate start of the legal proceedings as soon as the financial resources needed for the commencement were mobilised. Moreover, the donors undertook to mobilise the necessary funds with the aim of avoiding all interruptions in the holding of the trial according to the agreed schedule of payments of the budget.

23. The participants recommended an exchange of letters between the African Union and Senegal to define the modalities of their cooperation in the framework of organising the trial.

24. The participants agreed to hold the inaugural meeting of the mechanism to manage the Fund in Dakar in February 2011. The African Union, in consultation with Senegal, the European Union and UNOPS, will set a date for the meeting and propose a draft agenda at the appropriate time.

25. At the end of the Round Table, the participants expressed their wholehearted gratitude to the President of the Republic of Senegal, His Excellency Maître Abdoulaye WADE, to the Government and People of Senegal for the warm welcome given to them, as well as for the facilities put at their disposal during their stay in Senegal.

Done, on 24 November 2010, in Dakar, Republic of Senegal.

The participants signed:

For the African Union

Name: Robert S.M. DOSSOU
Title: Special Representative
of the African Union Commission

For Senegal

Name: Cheikh Tidiane SY
Title: Minister of State, Keeper of
the Seals, Minister of Justice

For the European Union

Name: Fernando PONZ
Title: Representative of the
European Union

For Chad

Name: Abderaman DJASNABAILLE
Title: Minister for Human Rights
and the Promotion of Freedom

For Belgium

Name: Georges GODART
Title: Ambassador in Dakar

For Germany
for

Name: Christian CHAGES
Title: Ambassador

For France

Name: Nicolas NORMAND
Title: Ambassador in Dakar

For Luxembourg

Name: Jacques FLIES
Title: Chargé d’Affaires a.i
Dakar Embassy

For the Netherlands

Name: Ms Christina M. DUIJVESTIJN
Title: Assistant Director
Sub-Saharan Department, MFA

For Switzerland

Name: Muriel BERSET KOHEN
Title: Ambassador

For the United Kingdom

Name: Christopher TROTT
Title: Ambassador

For Spain

Name: Raimundo ROBREDO
Title: Chargé d'Affaires a.i

For the United States of America

Name: Illegible
Title: Illegible

For the United Nations Office of
the High Commissioner for Human Rights

Name: Mahamane CISSE-GOURO
Title: Regional Representative

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