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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 (A)

DEPARTMENT FOR THE STUDY OF RELIGIONS
UNIVERSITY OF GHANA, LEGON

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE 1 – For Experts & Specialized Institutions

Introduction: The researcher is a PhD candidate at the Department for Study of Religions, University of Ghana, Legon. He is researching into how religious and cultural values may help in defining and promoting human rights. The information needed is primarily for academic purposes. Your confidentiality is assured.

How may social policy be strengthened to protect and promote human rights at the grassroots by paying closer attention to the influence of religious and cultural factors in Ghana?

Section A. Background information.

1. Name of organization:
2. Type of organization: Statutory body []; para – statal []; NGO¹- advocacy / activist []; NGO – service delivery []; FBO² []; CBO³ [] other (Specify).....
3. Area (s) of operation (geographical)
4. Areas of operation (issues / subjects)
5. Names of officer completing questionnaire:
6. Status/ position:
7. Sex Female [] Male []

Section B: THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION

8. How would you rate Ghana’s human rights performance over the last ten years?
Excellent []; very good []; good []; poor []; very poor []

Other [] explain

.....

.....

9. How would you rate the level of human rights awareness among the Ghanaian public?
Excellent []; very good []; good []; average []; poor []; very poor []

Other [] explain

.....

.....

10. How would you rate the level of commitment of the Ghanaian public to human right issues?

¹ Non – Government Organization

² Faith – Based Organization

³ Community Based organizing

Excellent []; very good []; good []; average []; poor []; very poor []; other [] explain.....

11. In your work, what factors have you identified as enhancing to the growth of human rights culture in Ghana? (Please list in order of importance):

- i).....
- ii).....
- iii).....
- iv).....
- v):.....
- vi):.....
- vii).....
- viii).....
- ix).....
- x).....

12. What factors have you identified as impeding the growth of human rights culture in Ghana? (Please list in order of importance):

- i).....
- ii).....
- iii).....
- iv).....
- v).....
- vi).....
- vii).....
- viii).....
- ix).....
- x).....

13. Have you attempted to translate human right and related concepts into any of the Ghanaian? Ghanaian mother – tongues? Yes [] No []

14. If ‘yes; which are these concepts and how have you translated them?

Concept in English	Translated in Ghana mother - tongue

15. Do you consider religion as an important factor in the growth of human rights culture in Ghana? Yes [] No []

16. If 'yes' in which ways?

.....
.....
.....
.....

17. If 'no' why not?

.....
.....
.....
.....

18. If 'yes', which dimension of religion do you consider most important for the Ghanaian context?

Beliefs/ideas []; institutions []; Personalities []; rites/rituals []; other (please explain)

.....
.....
.....

19. Please, explain why you chose your answer at question 12 above.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

20. In your view, do current social policy-processes (related to human rights) pay sufficient attention to the religious factor? Yes []; No [] not sure

Please, explain your answer.....

.....
.....

21. There have been two human rights related bills in parliament in recent times. The Domestic Violence Bill and the Disability bill, do you think regions can help in the smooth implementation of these laws? Yes []; No []

22. If 'yes' in which ways?

.....
.....
.....

23. If 'no' why?

.....
.....
.....
.....

24. Which are some of the issues of religious nature that you encounter most frequently in your work in the area of human rights? (Please list them)

- i).....
- ii)
- iii)
- iv).....
- v).....
- vi).....
- vii).....
- viii).....
- ix)

25. Have you encountered any frustration with the legal system in dealing with such issues?
Yes []; No []

26. If yes, to the above, please explain:

.....
.....
.....

27. Do you think an approach that combines legal and religious elements would yield better and quicker result? Yes [] No []

28. Please explain your answer in no. 21 above:

.....
.....
.....

Thank you for participating in this research.

APPENDIX 1(B)

DEPARTMENT FOR THE STUDY OF RELIGIONS UNIVERSITY OF GHANA

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE 2 – For the General Public

Introduction: the researcher is a Ph. D candidate at the Department for the Study of religions, University of Ghana, Legon. He is researching into how religious and cultural values may help in defining and promoting human rights in Ghana. The information needed is primarily for academic purposes.

Section A: Background information

.....
1. Age 18 – 25 []; 26 – 34 []; 35 – 44 []; 45 – 64 []; 55 – 64 []; 65 – 74 []
88 – 94 []; 95 – 100 []; and above 100 []

2. Sex Male [] Female []

3. Religious Denomination: Traditional Religion []; Christianity []
Islam []; African Traditional Religion []

4. Education: None []; Basic []; Secondary []; Tertiary []

5. Ethnicity
.....

B. PUBLIC AWARENESS

6. Do you know about human rights?

7. Give examples of human rights?

8. Have you heard about the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)?

9. Do you know about the African Charter of Human and Peoples' Rights?

10. Which human rights agencies do you know about?

11. Why should people have Human Rights?

APPENDIX 1(C)

DEPARTMENT FOR THE STUDY OF RELIGIONS UNIVERSITY OF GHANA

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE 3 – For Focus Group Discussions in Traditional Areas

Introduction: the researcher is a Ph. D candidate at the Department for the Study of religions, University of Ghana, Legon. He is researching into how religious and cultural values may help in defining and promoting human rights in Ghana. The information needed is primarily for academic purposes.

Objective: What ideas about human rights (or ideas cognate to rights) do people hold in contemporary Ghana?

A. AWARENESS

1. Do you know about human rights?
2. Give examples of human rights?
3. How do you say human rights in your mother tongue?
4. Have you heard about the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)?
5. Do you know about the African Charter of Human and People's Rights?
6. Whose Duty is it to ensure that you enjoy human rights?

B. JUSTIFICATION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

7. Why should people have rights?
8. Do all human beings have equal rights?
 - (a) If yes, why?
 - (b) If no why?
9. If no which are the human rights that should not be accorded equally to all human beings?
10. Are there things that people must do to deserve human rights?
 - (a) If yes, why?
 - (b) If no why?
11. Are there things which disqualify people from being accorded human rights?
 - (a) If yes, why?
 - (b) If no why?
12. If yes to question 16, mention some of the things that disqualify people from being accorded human right?

C. Individual vs. Community Rights

13. Does the community have any rights claims on you?
 - (a) If yes, which are these?

(b) If yes, why?

(c) If no why?

14. Mention some of the agencies that promote human rights in Ghana.

Thank you for participating in this research.

APPENDIX 1 (D)

DEPARTMENT FOR THE STUDY OF RELIGIONS UNIVERSITY OF GHANA, LEGON.

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE 4- For Key-Informants in Traditional Areas

Introduction: the researcher is a Ph, D candidate at the Department for the Study of religions, University of Ghana, Legon. He is researching into how religious and cultural values may help in defining and promoting human rights. The information needed is primarily for academic purposes.

Objectives: To what extent do Ghanaian religious values reflect modern human rights ideas? To what extent do Ghanaian religious values enable a dialogue with the normative concept of human rights?

Section A. Background information.

1. **Name:** (optional)
2. **Age** 18 – 25 []; 26 – 34 []; 35 – 44 []; 45 – 64 []; 55 – 64 []; 65 – 74 []
88 – 94 []; 95 – 100 []; and above 100 []
3. **Sex** Male [] Female []
4. **Religious Denomination:** Traditional religion []; Roman Catholic []; Anglican [];
Presbyterian []; Methodist []; Baptist []; Pentecostal/Charismatic []; ahmadiyya []; Muslim []
; African Traditional Religion [] and other (specify)
5. **Education:** No formal education []; Basic []; Secondary []; Tertiary []
6. **Ethnicity:**.....
 1. **Main Language (s) spoken:**.....
 2. **Occupation:**.....
 3. **Position in the community**.....
 4. How long have you lived in your present locality?.....

B.VIEWS ABOUT HUMANITY AND HUMAN DIGNITY

1. From the view of your culture, what do you say the human being is?
2. Are all human beings equally human?
If **yes**, in what ways?
If **no**, in what ways?
3. How are human beings different from other beings, (e.g. animals) ?
4. How are human beings related to other things (e.g. animals etc.)?
5. Are children considered human beings the same as adults?
If **yes**, why?
If **no**, why not?
6. Are there things without which a person is not properly a human?

- If **yes**, what are these?
- If **no**, why not?
- 7. Do people become less human under any circumstances?
 - If **yes**, which are these circumstances?
 - If **no**, why not/
- 8. If people may lose their humanity is it possible for them to regain it?
 - If **yes**, how is it done?
 - If **no**, why?
- 9. Do people live in other world before they born into this world?
 - If yes what do you know about prenatal existence of man?

C: PEOPLE’S BELIEFS

- 10. Do you believe in God?
- 12. Do you believe in other spirits?
- 13. Do you believe spirit can harm or help you?
- 14. If you do, how do you ensure that you stay safe from being harmed by them

D: ISSUES OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND COGNATE IDEAS

- 15. Are there things that may never be done to people because they are human?
 - If **yes**, which are these?
 - If **no**, why not?
- 16. Are there things that must never be denied people because they are humans?
 - If **yes**, which are these?
 - If **no**, why not?
- 17. Do non – citizens of your area receive the same treatment as citizens?
 - If **yes**, which are these?
 - If **no**, why not?
- 18. If non – citizens are treated differently, what are some of the circumstances under which they treated differently?
- 19. If somebody is caught as a thief how is that person treated?
- 20. How are rapist treated?
- 21. How are murderers treated?
- 22. What channel of redress exist for individual who feel mistreated by the community or the Chief?
- 23. What channel of redress exists for victims of rape? (or the above mentioned crimes)?
- 24. What channel of redress exists for people who feel their dignity is lowered?

E: ISSUES OF GENDER AND HUMAN RIGHTS.

- 25. Are men treated equally all the time?
 - If **yes**, why?
 - If **no**, why?
- 26. Are women treated equally all the time?
 - If **yes**, what are these?
 - If **no**, why?

27. Are there certain things that may never be done to women because they women?
If **yes**, what are they?
If **no**, why?
28. Do women occupy political office in your culture?
If **yes**, which kinds of offices do women occupy?
If **no** why?
29. Do unmarried women own property in your area?
If **yes**, which kinds of property do they own?
If **no** why?
30. Is there a kind of property which unmarried women cannot own?
31. Do married women own property in their own name?
If **yes**, is there kind of property their own?
32. If **yes** which are these, and why?
33. Do women inherit family property?
If **yes**, which kinds of property do they inherit?
34. If **no**, what kind of property do they not inherit?
35. Do women who feel lowered in their dignity seek redress directly?
If **yes**, how?
If **no** why?
36. Whose responsibility is it to ensure that women are treated the way they should?
37. Are there things that may never be denied men because they are men?
If **yes**, which are these?
If no, why?
38. Do men inherit family property?
If yes, do they inherit all kinds of property?
If no what kind of property do they not inherit, and why?

F: ISSUES OF CHILDREN'S RIGHTS.

39. Are children recognized as full members of the community?
If yes, how?
If no, why not?
40. Are there rights that children must have because they are children?
If yes, which are these?
If no, why?
41. What does it mean if they do not have these things you mentioned in no. 36, above?
42. Are there rights that children must have because they are children?
If yes, which are these?
Why must children have these rights?
If no, why?
43. What does it mean if they do not have these things you mentioned in no. 36, above?
44. Are there things that must be done for children because they are children?
If yes, what are these?
If no, why?
45. Why must these things be done to children?
46. What does it mean if these things are not done to/ for children?
47. Are girls and boys equal?
If yes, why?
If no, why?
48. Whose responsibility is it to ensure that children are well treated?

G: DIFFERENTLY LOOKING PEOPLE, DISABILITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

49. Are people who look different are treated differently?
- a) Albinos
 - b) Twins
 - c) Hunch – backs
 - d) Deformed, e.g. people who have abnormally big heads, cleft palate, six fingers, etc.
50. If yes, why?
If no, why?
51. If yes, how are they treated?
- in childhood
 - as adult?
 - On their death?
52. Why are they treated in these ways at the various stages?
53. Are people with disabilities treated differently?
If yes, why?
If no, why?
54. If yes, how are they treated?
- in childhood
 - as adult?
 - On their death?
55. Why are they treated in these ways at the various stages?

H: ISSUES OF DEFINITION

56. Do human rights (arrangement that ensure that every human is treated with respect and dignity) exist in your culture?
57. What will you regard as basic human rights?
58. How do you say human right in your mother – tongue?
59. Give examples of aspects of the judicial process which expose human rights in your culture
60. Give examples of rituals/ rites that imply that human rights in your culture.

Thank you for participation in this research.

APPENDIX 2**ANALYSIS OF FIELD DATA
EXPERTS/ STATUTORY & SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS****BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

Table 1 (a)

Name of Organization

Names of Organizations	Frequency	Percent
GHRAJ	6	24.0
NCCE	2	8.0
Muslim Family Counselling Services	1	4.0
CEDEP	1	4.0
Dept. Of Social Welfare	6	24.0
The Ark Foundation	2	8.0
Ghana Police Service	7	28.0
Total	25	100

Table 1(b)

Types of Organization

Types of Organizations	Frequency	Percent
Statutory Bodies	12	48.0
Para-Statal	3	12.0
NGO Advocacy	4	16.0
NGO Service Delivery	6	24.0
Total	25	100

Table 1(c)

Geographical area(s) of Operation

Types of Organizations	Frequency	Percent
Accra Metropolis	12	48.0
Kumasi Metropolis	6	24.0
Keta District	5	20.0
Gomoa District	2	8.0
Total	25	100

Table 1(d)

Area of Operation (Issues or Subjects)

Operational Subject Areas	Frequency	Percent
Fundamental Rights of The Child	2	8.0
Anti Corruption	1	4.0
Administrative Justice	4	16.0
Civic Issues	3	12.0

Reproductive Health and Family Planning	2	8.0
HIV/AIDS	4	16.0
Support / Facilitate / Building Capacity of Marginalised Domestic Violence and Criminal Activities	4	16.0
Fundamental Human Rights	2	8.0
Social Justice	3	12.0
Total	25	100

Table 1 (e)
Status / Position of Respondents

Positions	Frequency	Percent
Director of Administration	4	16.0
Acting National Coordinator	4	16.0
Assistant Field Officer	6	24.0
Programmer/Manager	7	28.0
Police constable	1	4.0
Assistant Superintendent of police	3	12.0
Total	25	100

Table 1(f)
Sex of Respondents

Sex	Frequency	Percent
Male	15	60.0
Female	10	40.0
Total	25	100

THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN GHANA

Table 2(a)
Human Rights Performance over the Last Ten Years

Ratings	Frequency	Percent
Excellent	0	0.0
Very Good	5	20.0
Good	8	32.0
Average	9	36.0
Poor	3	12.0
Very Poor	0	0.0
Total	25	100

Table 2 (b)
Level of Human Rights Awareness among the Ghanaian Public

Ratings	Frequency	Percent
Excellent	1	4.0
Very Good	4	16.0
Good	8	32.0
Average	10	40.0
Poor	2	8.0
Very Poor	0	0.0
Total	25	100

Table 2 (c)
Level of Commitment of the Ghanaian Public to Human Rights Issues

Ratings	Frequency	Percent
Excellent	1	4.0
Very Good	6	24.0
Good	7	28.0
Average	8	32.0
Poor	3	12.0
Very Poor	0	0.0
Total	25	100

Table 2 (d)
Factors that Enhance Growth of Human Rights Culture in Ghana

Factors	Frequency	Percent
Increased Public Education on Human Rights	9	36.0
Effort put in the Investigation of Human Rights issues	5	20.0
Establishment of Independent Human Rights Institutions	2	8.0
Increase Reports on Human Rights Violation	3	12.0
Increase in Gender Activism led by Women Activists	1	4.0
Knowledge of Free Services for people to access help from institutions such as CHRAJ, FIDA and DOVVSU.	5	20.0
Total	25	100

Table 2(e)
Factors Impeding the Growth of Human Rights

Impediments Of Human Rights Growth	Frequency	Percent
Some Outmoded Cultural Values still being Upheld	4	16.0
Some Weakling with established Institutions like CHRAJ, Court and Police	1	4.0

Inadequate Cultural and Social Action to Correct Abuses or Violence	2	8.0
Some Prevalent Unequal Social Power Relationships	3	12.0
Intolerance in Society	1	4.0
Expensive Litigation in Court of Laws to Seek Redress by Citizens	3	12.0
Prevalent Poverty in Society	4	16.0
Some Weak Enforcement Process of Commission on Human Rights	2	8.0
Inadequate Funding of Institutions Upholding Human Rights	5	20.0
Total	25	100

Table 2 (f)

Religion as an important factor in the Growth of Human Rights Culture in Ghana

Opinions	Frequency	Percent
Yes	16	64.0
No	9	36.0
Total	25	100

Table 2 (g)

Means by which religion helps in propagating human rights in Ghana

Means of Propagating Human Rights	Frequency	Percent
The Churches Preach Freedom of worship	3	12.0
The Churches Preach to Persuade others to the Truth	3	12.0
The Churches Preach Tolerance	6	24.0
The Churches Preach against Discrimination	7	28.0
Unity provide Framework for Human Rights	6	24.0
Total	25	100

Table 2(h)

Dimensions of religion considered most important for the Ghanaian Context

The Dimensions	Frequency	Percent
Beliefs/Ideas	8	40.0
Institutions	3	15.0
Personalities	2	10.0
Rites/Rituals	3	15.0
Other	4	20.0
Total	20	100

Table 2 (i)
Sufficient attention to religious factors in social policy-making processes

Opinions	Frequency	Percent
Yes	15	60.0
No	10	40.0
Total	25	100

Table 2 (j)
Do you think religion can help in the smooth implementation of the two human rights related laws recently passed –the Domestic Violence and the Disability Acts?

Opinions	Frequency	Percent
Yes	14	56.0
No	11	44.0
Total	25	100

Table 2 (k)
Issues of religious nature frequently encountered by human rights workers

Religious Issues	Frequency	Percent
Witchcraft accusation	6	24.0
Accusation of use juju	4	16.0
Abusive methods of healing employed by religious leaders	4	16.0
Compelling women to undergo widowhood rites	5	20.0
Trokosi	2	8.0
Inter-religious and Intra-religious conflicts	4	16.0
Total	25	100

Table 2(l)
Frustrations with legal system in dealing with issues

Opinions	Frequency	Percent
Yes	14	56.0
No	11	44.0
Total	25	100

Table 2(m)

Reasons on frustrations with legal system in dealing with Issues

Reasons for Frustrations	Frequency	Percent
Unnecessary Delay of Cases	8	32.0
Lack of interest in litigation on the part of citizens	7	28.0
Fear of possible spiritual harm by the other party in litigation	6	24.0
Perceptions that the courts are not fair in judgement	4	16.0
Total	25	100

Table 2(n)

Combination of legal and religious element in dealing with human rights issues

Opinions	Frequency	Percent
Yes	18	72.0
No	7	28.0
Total	25	100

Table 2(o)

Reasons for better results of the combination of legal and religious elements in dealing with human rights issues

Reasons for better combination	Frequency	Percent
It will Provide no Delay in Judging and Adjourning Cases	8	32.0
Fairness Basic Moral Values to Determine Disputes	5	20.0
Two Separate Institutions can work Effectively	4	16.0
Criminals be dealt with at Court and preventive Aspect in the Churches	8	32.0
Total	25	100

APPENDIX 3

ANALYSIS OF THE FIELD SURVEY GENERAL PUBLIC

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Table 3(a)
AGE

Range of Ages	Frequency	Percent
10-20	16	16.0
21-30	30	30.0
31-40	18	18.0
41-50	12	12.0
51-60	12	12.0
61-70	8	8.0
71-80	2	2.0
Above 80	2	2.0
Total	100	100

Table 3(b)
SEX

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	64	64.0
Female	36	36.0
Total	100	100

Table 3(c)
RELIGION

Religions	Frequency	percent
Christianity	64	64.0
Islam	28	28.0
African Traditional Religion	6	6.0
No Religion	2	2.0
Total	100	100

Table 3 (d)
EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

Level of Formal Education	Frequency	Percent
None	6	6.0
Basic	28	28.0
Secondary	42	42.0
Tertiary	24	24.0
Total	100	100

Table 3 (e)
ETHNICITY

Ethnic Groups	Frequency	Percent
Akan	52	52.0
Ewe	16	16.0
Ga-Dangbe	20	20.0
Dagbani	4	4.0
Nzema	2	2.0
Frafra	2	2.0
Mossi	4	4.0
Total	100	100

PUBLIC AWARENESS

Table 4(a)

Do you know about human rights?

Opinions	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	88	88.0
No	12	12.0
Total	100	100

Table 4(b)

Give examples of human rights.

Human Rights	Frequency	Percent
Right to life	15	15.0
Right to the freedom of movement	14	14.0
Right to the freedom of speech	12	12.0
Right to the freedom of worship	11	11.0
Right to health	10	10.0
Right to education	9	9.0
Right to good drinking water	8	8.0
Right to vote	6	6.0
Right to belong to a family	5	5.0
Equality before the law	4	4.0
Right to work and earn a living	3	3.0
Right to marry and have children	2	2.0
Right to be treated fairly before the court	1	1.0
Total	100	100

Table 4(c)
Have you heard about the

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)?

Answers	Frequency	Percent
Yes	14	28.0
No	36	72.0
Total	50	100

Table 4(d)

Do you know about the African Charter on Human and People's Right (ACHPR)?

Answers	Frequency	Percent
Yes	8	16.0
No	42	84.0
Total	50	

Table 4(e)

Which Human Rights Agencies do you know about?

Agencies	Frequency	Percent
Ghana Police Service	20	40.0
CHRAJ	15	30.0
DOVVSU	8	16.0
FIDA	3	6.0
NGOs	4	8.0
Total	50	100

Table 4(f)

Why should people have Human Rights?

Reasons	Frequency	Percent
To enhance people's freedom	15	30.0
For people to get fair judgments	10	20.0
To protect people against some Bad cultural practices	11	22.0
For equal accessibility of all people To basic needs and resources	14	28.0
Total	50	100

APPENDIX 4

Ghana's Status of Human Rights Treaties

Human Rights Treaties	Status	Date signed/ratified/ acceded
International		
CCPR	Ratified	07/09/2000
CCPR-OP1	Ratified	07/09/2000
CCPR-OP2-DP	No action	
CESCR	Ratified	07/09/2000
CAT	Ratified	07/09/2000
CAT-OP	No action	
CEDAW	Ratified	02/01/1986
CEDAW-OP	No action	
CERD	Ratified	08/09/1966
CMW	Ratified	07/09/2000
Refugees	Acceded	18/03/1963
Protocol: Refugees	Acceded	30/10/1968
Genocide	Acceded	24/12/1958
ICC	Ratified	20/12/1999
CRC	Ratified	05/02/1990
CRC-OP1	No action	
CRC-OP2	No action	
Convention transnational organised crime	No action	
Protocol – illicit manufacturing of/ trafficking in firearms	No action	
Protocol – human trafficking	No action	
UN Convention against corruption	Signed	09/12/2005
Convention on traffic in persons/Exploitation of prostitution	Signed	24/09/2003
Regional(African)		
ACHPR	Acceded	09/01/1984
Refugees	Ratified	19/06/1975
ACRWC	Ratified	10/06/2005
Corruption	Signed	31/10/2003
Protocol ACHPR-Women	Signed	31/10/2003
Protocol ACHPR-Court	Ratified	25/08/2004
Protocol African Court of Justice	Signed	31/10/2003
CA of the AU, 2001	Ratified	11/05/2001
Protocol to CA on Amendments	Signed	31/10/2003
Terrorism	Ratified	06/11/2002

