

**PROTECT WI RIGHT DEM ?  
E MIN SEY WI DO ALL TIN MEK WI SOCIAL  
COHESION, PEACE AN NATIONAL  
RECONCILIATION FO CENTRAL AFRICA STRONG**



**HANDBOOK FO PREVENT HATE SPEECH, SKIN, DATA  
SECURITY WITTY ONLINE FO YONG PIPO AN WOMAN  
DEM WEY DI DEFEND HUMAN RIGHT.**

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>PREFACE</b>	<b>P 4</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>P 6</b>
1.Context an Justification	
Methodology	
<b>Part Wan:</b>	
<b>PROTECT MEK HATE SPEECH FO ONLINE AN OFFLINE NO WORRY YONG GIRL AN BOY WITTY WOMAN WEY DEM DI DEFEND HUMAN RIGHT FO AFRICA</b>	<b>P 10</b>
<b>CHAPTA I. CONCEPT FO HATE SPEECH</b>	<b>P 11</b>
<b>Section I.</b> Wetty bi hate speech	<b>P 12</b>
<b>Section II.</b> How hate speech e dey	<b>P 13</b>
<b>Section III.</b> Step dem for hate speech	<b>P 14</b>
<b>Section IV.</b> Hate crime witty hate incident dem	<b>P 15</b>
<b>CHAPTA II: Hate speech, social cohesion, peace witty human right.</b>	<b>P 16</b>
<b>Section I.</b> Hate speech, social cohesion witty peace	<b>P 17</b>
1. Weti bi social cohesion	
2. Weti bi peace	
3. How fo sabi sey hate speech fit worry social cohesion an peace?	
4. Tin wey dey inside social cohesion an peace	
<b>Section II.</b> Hate speech an human right dem	<b>P 20</b>
<b>CHAPTA III: Fo fight hate speech</b>	<b>P 22</b>
<b>Section I:</b> Hate speech an free fo tok	<b>P 23</b>
<b>Section II:</b> Strategy fo fight hate speech	<b>P 24</b>
1. United Nations yi strategy fo fight hate speech online	
2. United Nations yi strategy fo fight hate speech offline	
3. Oda strategy dem inside UNESCO guide an office fo fight Genocide	
4. All de approach dem	
<b>CHAPTA IV: De way law di tek fight hate speech</b>	<b>P 28</b>
<b>Section I:</b> Intanational law fo tek fight hate speech	<b>P 29</b>
<b>Section II:</b> Regional law fo tek fight hate speech	<b>P 30</b>
<b>Section III:</b> National law fo tek fight hate speech	<b>P 31</b>
<b>Section IV:</b> Oda law dem fo fight hate speech fo de whole world	<b>P 34</b>
<b>CHAPTA V: How fo change mek sey fight hate speech strong</b>	<b>P 36</b>
<b>PART TWO:</b>	<b>P 39</b>
<b>PROTECTION FO PERSON AN DATA WITTY ONLINE SECURITY FO YONG GIRL , BOY DEM AN WOMAN DEM FO HUMAN RIGHT INSIDE AFRICA WEY DEM DEY FO TROBU</b>	
<b>CHAPTA I: How wey law e di protect person an data witty online security fo yong girl an boy an woman dem wey di defend Human right inside place fo hate speech an artificial intelligence</b>	<b>P 40</b>

<b>Section I:</b> New sabi fo right fo woman an yong pipo dem	<b>P 42</b>
<b>Section II:</b> True protection fo right fo woman an yong pipo dem fo Central Africa kontry dem	<b>P 43</b>
1. Book fo constitution wey di protect woman an yong pipo dem fo Central Africa	
2. Sub-constitution book wey di protect woman an yong pipo dem fo Central Africa	
<b>Section III.</b> Protection fo yong pipo an woman dem wey di defend Human right fo regional level	<b>P 46</b>
<b>Section IV.</b> Protection fo right for yong pipo an woman dem wey di defend Human right fo intanational standard dem	<b>P 49</b>
<b>CHAPTA II. Worry fo data an online security fo yong girl an boy dem an woman dem wey di defend Human right time fo plenty hate speech an place fo artificial intelligence</b>	<b>P 51</b>
<b>Section I.</b> Cocept fo data security an online security	<b>P 52</b>
<b>Section II.</b> Worry dem fo data an online security	<b>P 52</b>
<b>Section III.</b> Trobu fo data an online security	<b>P 53</b>
<b>Section IV.</b> Artificial intelligence an protection fo Human right defenda dem:	<b>P 54</b>
Benefit an risk dem	
A. Benefit fo all Human right defenda dem	
B. Risk fo all human Right defenda dem	
C. Recommendation	
<b>CHAPTA III. How fo mek security plan fo de risk, worry, an all security bad tin dem weyfit happen fo yong boy an girl dem an woman dem wey di defend Human Right inside plenty an violence witty artificial intelligence</b>	<b>P 56</b>
<b>Section I.</b> Concept fo risk, worry, payback, security incident, vunerability an capability dem	<b>P 57</b>
<b>Section II.</b> Physical risk wey yong pipo an woman Human Right defenda dem di mitopam	<b>P 59</b>
<b>Section III.</b> Develop plan fo security fo yong pipo an woman Human right defenda dem	<b>P 61</b>
<b>CHAPTA IV. Physical protection an data witty online security strategy dem time fo plenty hate speech an use fo artificial intelligence</b>	<b>P 62</b>
<b>Section I.</b> Strategy fo physical security	<b>P 63</b>
<b>Section II.</b> Strategy fo keep data an online security	<b>P 66</b>
<b>CONCLUSION</b>	<b>P 69</b>
<b>ANNEX:</b>	<b>P 70</b>
<b>New tin dem wey international an regional law di tek fo protect human right</b>	
<b>LIST FO PIPO DEM WEY DEM HELEP DEVELOP DIS BOOK</b>	<b>P 75</b>

**PREFACE**  
**Pr Rémy Ngoy Lumbu**



*Honorable Commissione, Chairman fo African Commission fo Human an Peoples' Rights,  
Special Rapporteur fo Human Rights Defenders, focal point on reprisals( African Commission fo Human and Peoples' Rights),  
Professor of Law at the Unuversity of Kinshasa ( Democratic Republic of Congo).*

Na big big Honor fo mi fo write this prteface as Special Rapporteur 0n Human Rights Defenda dem an focal point on Reprisals fo Africa. Wi mopss emphasise sey dis mechanism di act like Human rights police fo African kontry dem. E di play role fo public prosecutor in charge fo defend human rights. E work na fo identify violations dem fo de rights fo defence fo human rights an fo find solutions by drawing attention fo nogmna an sik dia cooperation through recommendation wey di submitam fo dem.

So mek sey e bi legitimate source fo pride fo mi fo preface dis Handbook on Prevention of Hate Speech, Physical Protection, Data an Online Security, work wey na Central African Human Rights deders Network (REDHAC), wey ah di congratulate.

Afta all tin , human right na bi of value na only dey fit defendam. If no bi so, e remain na state benefit, remain fo pawa fo pipo wey di rule. Africa moos no only shidon si how wey di go daso fo back, as e do si crimes agains humanity fo African state of Ubuntu since plenty yia dem an sense fo Humanity, Universe , de world.

Humankind dey again fo midro road. E di waka. Violence against humsn beings di resurface all side. Wi fit siam sey plenty form fo anti human warfare an drastic reductions fo wi space fo fulfil personal autonomy.



Witty all dis, e fine sey wi clap hand fo kontry dem fo promotion an protection fo Human rights, competence wey African commission on Human an Peoples' Rights di doam witty African Civil Society, REDHAC na memba. Dis wan di mek wi askam weda how wi fit protect pipo wey, fosika dia commitment an dia conscience, believe dey get work fo humanity fo defend pipo wey, fo wan way or anoda, bi victim fo abuse, violations, arbitrary arrests or detention, an repression, joss fosika sey dey want express dia fundamental rights an enjoy dia freedom?

De first role fo dis defence fo human rights defenda dem na to denounce violence wey dem sef sef di sofa wen dey di defend right foo da pipo. Denouncing too min fo mek public sabi an put cfime against defenda dem fo category.

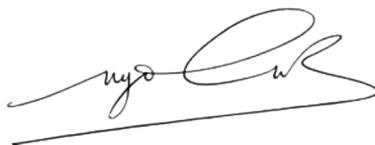
Fo ma oda preface, ah bi stress sey exercise wey REDHAC do tekam witty dis work di only introduce reader dem fo area wey tin dem stil dey fo discoveram. Ah bi addam sey oda edition dem go surely bi holistic fom dis point of view.

Now so, dis updated manual di tek into account, new YOUNG MEN on the wan hand, an new themes like ONLINE AND OFFLINE HATE SPEECH wey di threaten SOCIAL COHESION AND PEACE< ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE an de protection fo Human Rights DeFENDERS on the other hand, na correct demonstration wey REDHAC di putam yi recommendations into practice fo change way fo si tin dem.

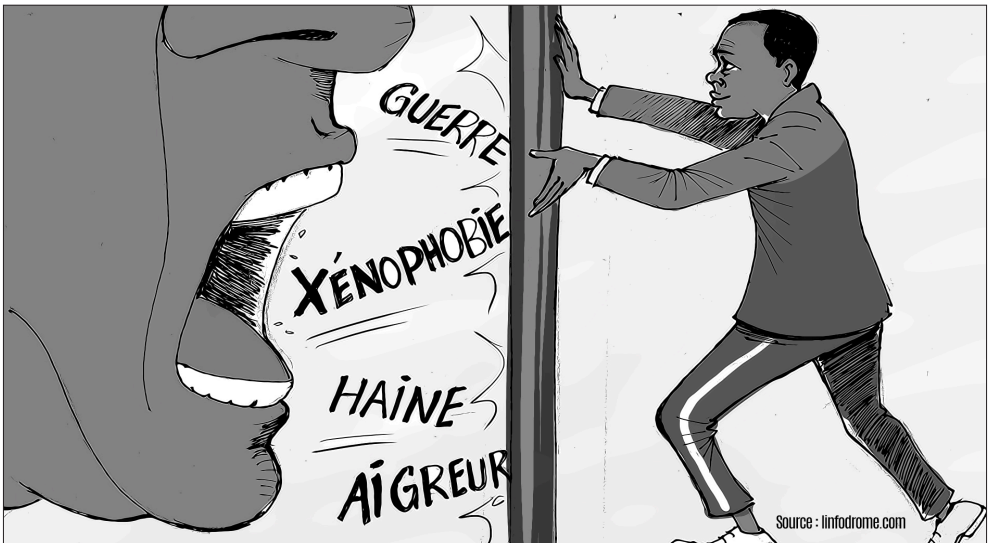
Ah di insist ma request fo oda four African Human Rights defenders Network an tek dis opportunity fo ask de oda network dem fo do de sem fo de next five days so dat wi fit get picture Human rights defence fo wi continent.

Enyway, fo defend human fight no go eva bi crime. De activity no dey inside penal code fo eny kontry.

Defenda dem bi na regulators, watcdogs responsible fo remind pipo dem fo do dia work fo respect humanity, no look class, genda an social cohesion. Dem merit sey wi give dem full consideration an respect fo all state an non-state actor dem.



## INTRODUCTION



### I. CONTEXT AN JUSTIFICATION

E don bi plenty yia now so wey contry dem fo Central Africa like Cameroon, Central African Republic (CAR) an Chad don di ova get politik an security wahala wey e di ton na war.

Dis wahala dem don mek sey all dis time, pipo di violate Human right, plenty sexual violence, plenty pipo dem di ron enta contry fo nebor dem witty plenty internally displaced. Dem di put faya fo village dem, broke ngomna house an pipo dia propaty (school, hospito, police station, gendarme office, pipo dia house, business, chop farm etc) an oda tin dem like {bridge, road, wata tap, light etc}.

Poor, sofa witty oda bad bad tin dem don cam add ontop all dis wahala sotey hate speech finish enta especially fo social media , tribalism too cam put divide fo contry pipo dem like wetty wey happen for CAR an oda group dem.

Na fo inside all dis trobu wey Human Right defenda, journalist, an oda activist dem di sofa plenty kana sofa, sef ngomna ketuh, chakumcha, tif pipo etc. Fo Human Right defenda dem witty Journalist, na woman an yong pipo like boy an girl dem ova bi expose fo de wahala.

Fo all, na woman, yong boy an ngondere dem ova expose pass man dem fo physical side an moni side, de same witty tradition, custom an culture wey di bloc dem too. Yong ngondere dem too expose fosika

quik married, quik comot fo school an by force slip witty man pikin dem.

Na dis kana tin dem mek sey United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 of 2000, fo peace an security on woman an girl pikin pikin dem recognize sey all dis bad tin wey di touch woman an girl dem so, mek de pipo wey concern dem try protect woman an girl dem against violence time war dey an mek sey dem too join fo tok fo bring peace so dat solution wey go stay fit bi. Resolution 2250 fo 2015, de very Security Council si sey “ e go fine for join yong pipo, peace meka dem helep promot peace an fight violence”.

So de Maputo Protocol fo July 11, 2003<sup>1</sup> an de Marrakech Declaration fo October 12, 2018<sup>2</sup> fo African Union even go faway fo tok sey e beta fo protect woman an yong pipo dem, as ewi don si sey fo dis time, an give dem too chance fo protection. Dis tok na fosika Central African Republic, Khartoum Agreement fo February 6, 2019, fo Chad time fo political dialogue fo Ugust 20, 2022 an fo Cameroon dat time fo Grand National dialogue fo October 2019.

Na all dis observation mek sey de Network of Human Right Defenders in Central Africa { REDHAC} decide fo develop book fo physical protection an online security an data fo yong girl an woman defend dem fo 2021, fo mek sey dem get beta backup fo do dia peace process work fine fine.

As how wey challenges like hate speech online an offline witty plenty social network dem, de book don add now fo touch even boy dem as dem too don bi vulnerable especially as hate speech di dasso go bifo, witty hatred wey di ova touch dem an mek sey tin dem like free fo tok, idear, tink, respect private life, an dignity no waka de wey wi wantam.

Fo tok all, dis book di want creat na condusive way sey yong girl , boy an woman dem dey fine so dat dia contribute well well fo resolve peace an conflict fo Central Africa.

Dis manual really bi na fo strengthen yong girl, boy an woman dia capacity, even human right defend dem, fo dia physical protection, data an online security , den give dem pawa fo fight hate speech an mek sey peace stay fo Africa.

1 [https://au.int/sites/default/files/treaties/37077-treaty-0027\\_-\\_protocol\\_to\\_the\\_african\\_charter\\_on\\_human\\_and\\_peoples\\_rights\\_on\\_the\\_rights\\_of\\_women\\_in\\_africa\\_f.pdf](https://au.int/sites/default/files/treaties/37077-treaty-0027_-_protocol_to_the_african_charter_on_human_and_peoples_rights_on_the_rights_of_women_in_africa_f.pdf)

2 [https://ganhri.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Marrakech-Declaration\\_FR\\_-12102018-FINAL-.pdf](https://ganhri.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Marrakech-Declaration_FR_-12102018-FINAL-.pdf)

## II. METHODOLOGY

Fo comot dis manual, REDHAC bi haya ten volunteer expert dem an hold consultation mitting dem too.

De first consultation bi dey na fo try si wetty bi de new tin dem wey fine fo addam fo protect human right defenda dem especially yong girl an boy an woman dem, fo beta adopt de solution dem. E bi call yong girl, boy an woman human right defenda dem fo de mitting from rural an urban place dem.

De second consultation bi bi na share experience an sense fo fight threats, reprisal an hate speech wey yong boy, girl an woman human defenda dem di mitopam online an offline wen dey di do dia work. Plenty actor dem fo Central Africa bi kam like peace, democracy an human right, human right defenda dem, journalist, lawyer, pipo fo protect an defend human right, administration pipo, parliamentary dem too.

REDHAC hope sey dis manual wey don complete an dey rich now so witty problem fo hate speech an even artificial intelligence, especially fo protect human right, go contribute fo mek sey plenty yong pipo an woman dem join mek peace an reconciliation fo kontry dem fo inside Central Africa especially Chad, Cameroon an Central African Republic.

Dis manual easy fo readam, easy fo helep yong girl, boy an woman human right defenda dem an journalist dem, even refugee dem an internally displaced woman dem fo protect dia pipo dem, secure dia data witty dia online activity dem an hate speech.

**De first part fo dis manual touch na hate speech. E divide na fo five chapta dem.**

Chapta 1 di ova si na dat palaba hate speech, de tin wey hate speech bi, an de bad wey hate speech fit do, especially fo human right violation as e di put all international, regional an national tin dem wey law puttam.

Chapta II di show how wey online an offline hate speech ova bad fo social cohesion, peace an national reconciliation an no fit helep protect



an promote human right fo Central Africa.

Chapta III di propose strategy dem fo fight hate speech, show yi abuse dem wey suppose fo bi na manifestation fo free tok an expression.

Chapta IV na about the de tin wey law puttam fo tek fight hate speech fo national, regional an international level.

Dis part end witty Chapta V wey di want mek wi change wi way fo si tin dem an all wi join fight hate speech.

**De Second Part touch na physical protection, data an online security fo yong pipo dem { girls and boys} an woman defenda dem and Journalist. E get four chapta.**

Chapta I di update how fo do witty de legal framework fo physical protection an data an online security fo girl an woman human right defenda and Journalist dem fo national , regional an international level as hate speech don too much .

Chapta II ditok na about de challengies dem fo data an online security wey yong pipo woman, Journalist an human right defenda dem di mitopam fosika hate speech an artificial intelligence.

Chapta III di propose plan fo develop security way fo fight de risk, threats , reprisals, security incidents an vulnerability dem wey yong pipo { girl an boy} an woman journalist an human right defenda dem bi exosed to.

Fo last last, Chapta IV di show pleny strategy dem wey yong pipo { girl an boy} an woman journalist witty human right defenda dem fit usam protect demself an secure data an sonline activity dem like protect dia right witty dia pipo too.

## PART WAN:

# PROTECTION AGAINST ONLINE AN OFFLINE HATE SPEECH FO YONG GIRL AN BOY DEM AND WOMAN HUMAN RIGHT DEFENDA DEM FO CENTRAL AFRICA





CHAPTA I:  
WETTY BI HATE SPEECH

## SECTION I. APPROACHES FO TOK WETTY BI HATE SPEECH



For all day tok, hate speech min sey fo cosh person or group witty yi identity or yi race, tribe, religion, an try fo worry social peace.

“United Nation Strategy an action plan fo fight hate speech” fo 2019 bhy Secretary general fo United Nations bi tok sey hatev speech na “any kana tok, weda na witty mop or write or even behavior wey fit bi na attack fo person or group fo pipo fosika dia identity, or na religion, tribe, kontry, or any oda tin for identity”<sup>3</sup>

Hate speech na som strog tin wey e get big big consequence an e bad fo human right an state fo law inside kontry dem fo democracy.

Hate speech fit mek scapegoat, stigmatize an use bad tok. E di touch person yi dignity an right an even pipo fo desem group like yi.

Hate speech di cause bad divide fo society, an di bring plenty chakara fo midro pipo, spoil living together an spoil democracy an peace.

Pipo or group fo pipo wey hate speech di touch dem di ova hide fo society, di shidon kwayet fo public. Hate don even mek pipo commit suicide. History di show sey dey bi don use hate speech fo mek group fo pipo dem wikop against cause vilence, kil, attack witty explosive dem, war, shooting an even genocide.

Hate speech bring hate crime. Genocide fo Armenia wey Ottoman empaya bi causam time fo first world war [1915-1916]. Juif genocide [ la Shoah] wey nazi doam fo second world war [ 1941-1945], Bosniac genocide fo Srebrenica fo Bosnia-Herzegovina [ex Yougoslavia 1995],

<sup>3</sup> [https://au.int/sites/default/files/treaties/37077-treaty-0027\\_-\\_protocol\\_to\\_the\\_african\\_charter\\_on\\_human\\_and\\_peoples\\_rights\\_on\\_the\\_rights\\_of\\_women\\_in\\_africa\\_f.pdf](https://au.int/sites/default/files/treaties/37077-treaty-0027_-_protocol_to_the_african_charter_on_human_and_peoples_rights_on_the_rights_of_women_in_africa_f.pdf)



Tutsi genocide ontop hutu fo Rwanda [ 1994], na hate war dem wey start na witty hate speech.

International law no gets definition fo hate speech. Pipo di stil deny de concept esoecially witty right fo free opinion an free tok. An wey article 20 fo International Pact fo civil an political right [ PIDCP] tok sey : “ law don deny eny call fo national, racial or religious hatred wey fit cause discrimination, hostility or violence”<sup>4</sup>.

E min sey difference dey betwin simple hate speech an de wan wey di bring violence, hostility an discrimination fo international level an moss sen you fo prisona.

Hate speech no di touch communication fo kontry dem, dia symbol, civil servant an ngomna work pipo, religious leada dem .

## SECTION II. CHARACTERISTICS FO HATE SPEECH



Na de three characteristics fo hate speech dis:

1. Eny kana tok like tok, image, caricature, objet, gesture, symbol an fit bi online or offline fit carry hate speech.
2. Hate speech di discriminate an di look pipo or group fo pipo eny how.
3. Hate speech di attack identity for person or group fo pipo like religious , ethnic,nationality, race, color fo skin canda, war , language, handicap , sexual orientation.

<sup>4</sup> [https://ganhri.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Marrakech-Declaration\\_FR\\_-12102018-FINAL-.pdf](https://ganhri.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Marrakech-Declaration_FR_-12102018-FINAL-.pdf)

Internet, social media platform an television dem bi anoda place dem fo promote hate speech quick quick. Dey di usam plenty like propaganda an lobby work karko, sometime too like fo justify political conflict, an recruit radical group dem fo preach violence.

### SECTION III. LADA FO DE KANA HATE SPEECH DEM



Stereotype, prejudice, racism, or tribalism, discrimination, hagte speech na dasso concept. From wan wey no serious to de wan wey ova serious an wey dey fit putam sey:

- Stereotype na wen dem generalize som group fo pipo wey dem fit get som judgement. Examl: Black pipo de strong fo sport.
- Prejudice na wen dem generalize som bad judghement ontop som pipo or social group. Example: pipo fo dis village ova lazy;
- Racism na prejudice wey komot from race or tribe wey di mek dem treat person bad. Example: white pipo dem gem superiority complex foo da race dem. "black man neva enta civilization".
- Desiscrimination na bad judgement wey komot fo prejudice wey no bi racial. Example: woman dem no fit occupy som post dem foo ga.
- Hate speech na negative expression against person or group wey di cause hatred. Example: Pipo dem fo dis or dis group don seize land fo som oda pipo dem.
- Hate incident na act wey di touch person yi security sentiment or group of pipo fosika dia race, national origin, identity or ethnic, language, skin color, Religion, Sex, Age, Handicap, sexual orientation or oda facto dem.
- Hate crime na act wey law di punisham. Na hates fo person or group fo pipo fosika identity from race, national origin, color, identity, etc. Examl: Genocide.

#### SECTION IV. HATE CRIME AN HATE INCIDENT DEM



Fo add fo palaba hate speech, wi get too de wan wey dem di call sey hate crime an hate incident. Som smol example dem fo hate crime an hate incident go explain de tin wey wi di tok .

- Fo bit two boy dem wey dey di kiss fo public na hate crime an fo provoke dem na hate incident.
- Fo threaten person fo yi bifo or fo social network fosika place wey e komot or religious domination na hate crime , an wey fo cosh businessman witty de kontry wey e komot na hate incident.
- Fo draw bad bad tin dem fo window fo business place or wall fo meeting fo pipo or group fo cosh dem na hate crime, den fo put paper message dem fo pipo dia moto wey di tok place wey dem komot na hate incident;
- For chakara house or place fo church fosika dia religion na hate crime; fo deny mek person no enta restaurant fosika closs wey e wearam na hate crime, den fo deny me dem no enta fo no nothing na hate incident
- Fo push handicap person mek e fol fo step di cosh e witty yi handicap na hate crime but wey fo laf de person yi handicap na hate incident.

## CHAPTA II : HATE SPEECH, SOCIAL COHESION, PEACE AND HUMAN RIGHT DEM





## SECTION I. HATE SPEECH, SOCIAL COHESION AND PEACE



### 1. Wetty bi Social Cohesion

“Social cohesion” na state fo society, group or organization wey get strong solidarity an di live like wan man.<sup>5</sup>

Social cohesion fo Wallonia<sup>6</sup> na de way wey pipo di contribute fo sey all man dey fine sey kontry join di go bifo beta beta.

Datt ok sey “social cohesion” na sociologist Emile Durkheim [1858-1917] bi first usam for 1893 inside yi book “ On the division of social Labour” [ appendices] fo describe how wey society di waka fine witty solidarity fo person an pipo wey dem join bi wan.

### 2. Wetty bi Peace

“ Peace” komot na fo Latin tok “PAX”, an bi komot na fo IndoEuropean root “Pag” wey min sey “fo plan strong”. Latin dia own tok carry plenty minning even as de first minning na sey war no dey, e carry beta idear dem too.Fo all kontry tok dem today, “peace” get tri minning. Wan na “relationship fo pipo dem wey no dey for trobu or querrel” . E fit

<sup>5</sup> There is no specific reference for this definition, as it is often integrated into academic and institutional discourse on sociology and social sciences.

<sup>6</sup> Wallonia or the walloon Region is a federated Region with legislative powers, and own competences within the Belgian federal State. This definition comes from the Directorate of Social Cohesion (DICS) of this Belgian Region.

sti bi na “ state fo person wey noting di worryam”. Fo lat, it fit bi na situation fo kontry wey no get war”. So peace minn sey war no dey.

### 3. How Fo si sey hate speech di show worry fo social cohesion an peace nid sey mek wi understand sign fo de kana speech .

Na som tin dem dis fo consida time fo identify hate speech:

Discriminatory content: Hate speech di ova discriminate fo individual an group fo pipo fosika religion, ethnicity, race, genda, sexual orientation, etc.

- **Incorporation fo negative stereotype dem:** Dis wan na bad stereotype dem wey di put faya spoil mimba fo person, group di add badhat.
- **Call fo violence an Hatred:** Hate speech fi get inside an outside call fo violence, intimidation or som oda form fo wicked towards som group.
- **Spreading false information:** Dem fit consida de kana bad wey fo sen information or sen bad information as indicator fo hate speech.
- **Repetition of negative terms:** Fo di use bad tok or tok fo cosh tek describe group fit show bad mimba fo cause trobu.
- **Tense political or social context:** Fo place wey political or social tension bi don di bi, hate speech fit add fuel fo division faya.

### 4. Challenges related to social cohesion and peace:

Challenges dem wey dey fo social cohesion an peace plenty. Som of dem na :

- **Different ethnic group** di stay fo desem place wey fit cause tension an conflict fosika different tradition, language an value dem.
- **Socio economic inequalities:** Economic an social difference fo different community dem fit creat injustice feeling, frustration an vex wey fit cause conflict.
- **Lack of education:** Wen education no dey e fit cause stereotype,

prejudice,an bad felling an all dis di bring tension fo group dem.

- **Political polarization:** Dip politik divide fit bring tension fo society, creat divide an mek sey e no easy fo waka like wan man.
- **Limited resources:** Competition fo get limited resources like wata, land an oda tin dem fit put tension fo inside community dem.
- **Migration an Refugees:** Big big Shake shake fo pipo dem wey conflict,natural disasta fit creat tension fo host area.
- **Crime an violence:** Organized crime , armed violence an insecurity too fit disturb peace fo place wey want develop.
- **Lack of governance:** Poor governance, corruption wiity lack effective institution fit mek sey pipo no bi satisfied an provoke.
- **Media disinformation:** Fo hip lailai information an media manipulation fit bring tension an contribute fo do bad fo society.
- E nid sey pipo sidon togeda fo address dis challenges fo all level , even fo school, inclusive social policy, conflict resolution mechanism an active promotion fo intercultural an interreligious dialogue dem.

## SECTION II. HATE SPEECH AND HUMAN RIGHTS.



From tin wey law tok, som case dem fo hate speech witty som wey dem fo try fightam di affect human right.

Negative stereotype wey di mek sey some group smol pass oda wan di add hate speech. Article 1 fo Universal Declaration fo Human Right Act di tok say ' all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights". Hate speech so bi na violation fo human right. Hate speech fit violate human right like security an safety. Wen hate speech attack person fo case like cyberstalking, e di violate de person yi right fo privacy wey bi na fundamental right. E fit even reach fo bad treatment as privacy touch person yi physical, psychological life wey e no go like fo putam outside, the aspect for person yi wey bi essential for yi identity an sense fo dignity. For internet, privacy too include correspondence, workplace email, photograph an video clip dem fo de person.

So way fo prevent attitude dem wey di spread hate speech. Article 19 fo the Universal Declaration fo Human Rights di tok sey:

" Everyone has the to freedom of opinion and expression, which includes the right to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media regardless of frontiers."

Freedom of expression di cova all kana human expression, even written expression, wey right covaram. Freedom of expression add

right to freedom of opinion, freedom to receive and impart information  
without authority nor put to rest.



# CHAPTA III : FIGHT AGAINST HATE SPEECH



## SECTION I : HATE SPEECH AND FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION



Measure dem wey dem di tek fo fight hate speech fit touch som human right like freedom of expression an opinion, freedom fo tink an freedom fo religion. Pipo wey dey di accuse fo cause hate witty dia speech di eva mimba sey na dia right fo freedom of expression, opinion an fo tink.

But as for freedom of expression, difference moss bi fo hate speech an offensive speech. Trong tok , shocking tok, fo criticize an offensive tok dem too dey inside of expression.

Hate speech na dasso wen de tok bi intended fo cause “ hostility, discrimination or violence” De main de main factor fo hate speech na weda e get intention fo do bad.

So too , wi moss mek difference between hate speech an offensive speech inside freedom of expression. Right fo freedom of expression dey witty right fo di tok fo disseminate, speech wey e bad.

Hate speech na only if e bi na fo cause trobu. Neglegence witty recklessness inside speech wey get incited hatred no fi considered as Hate speech.

So too, dem no fit accuse journalist wey mek an broadcast interview fo racist group pipo dem. i.e hate speech if e bi true sey e bi want just expose de racist group dia opinion no bi promotam.

Human rights convention recognize de expression, sey fo person fo express yi sef fit provoke or even threaten society .

Na reason wey mek sey freedom of expression bi wan of de right dem wey dem “ fit limitam fo som circumstance”, if nid ova bi sey som restriction fo freedom of expression bi. But eny restriction fo freedom of expression minn sey dem limite participation fo society . Fo participate for public debate fo society na fundamental human right. Na backbone fo democracy an citizenship.

Article 10<sup>7</sup> fo European Convention on Human Rights tok say fo som circumstance an if tron social nid bi, dem di permit som restriction dem fo freedom of expression. But “ eny restriction on freedom of expression moss dasso bi necessary fo mitop na social nid an moss bi equal witty de nid.” E minn say de restriction no go plenty pass. Foo da tok , right like de wan fo life or de wan fo fo no bi ninga or bad treatment no fit bi restricted.

## SECTION II : STRATEGIES TO COMBAT HATE SPEECH



United Nations Strategy an Plan of Action<sup>8</sup> on Hate Speech get som human right-based approach fo fight hate speech, witty how fo safeguard freedom of expression.

### 1. Un strategy dem fo counter hate speech online :



#### a) Content moderation : Online platform dem get fo strengthen dia

<sup>7</sup> [https://www.echr.coe.int/documents/d/echr/convention\\_FRA](https://www.echr.coe.int/documents/d/echr/convention_FRA)

<sup>8</sup> [https://www.un.org/en/genocideprevention/documents/Action\\_plan\\_on\\_hate\\_speech\\_FR.pdf](https://www.un.org/en/genocideprevention/documents/Action_plan_on_hate_speech_FR.pdf)

moderation policy an put effective tin fo komot bad content dem fo beta time.

**b) Digital education :** e fine fo promote digital education mek pipo di sabi consequence dem fo hate speech an encourage respectful fashion online.

**c) Easy Reporting :** Fo facilitate easy way fo report hate speech an all bad content.



## 2. Un strategy dem fo fight offline hate speech:

**a) Education an Awareness- raising :** Promote education program dem wey di teach tolerance, diversity, an respect from time f osmol pikin.

**b) Legislation an Sanctions :** Put law an sanction dem fo hste speech so dat pipo fia.

**c) Community engagement :** en couragedialogue an engagement inside community dem fo promote mutual understanding an peaceful conflic resolution an social cohesion.

**d) Media responsibility :** mek sey pipo sabi media social responsibility and promote coverage wey patcha no dey dey.

**e) Victim support :** Put how fo tek sopot victim dem fo hate speech, even advice an protection.

**f) Law enforcement training :** Train pipo fo put law fo enytin wey concern hate speech.

**g) Monitoring legislation :** Mek sey dem check de law wey dey mek e mitop witty de challenge dem.

## 3. Other strategies contained in the guide of UNESCO and the for the Prevention of Genocide

UNESCO believe say education na de best way fo fight disinformation an hate speech. E say “ the free flow of information on or off the internet

must remain the norm” an say counter-speech di eva dey fo bifo fo crack down on freedom of expression. UNESCO addam say,

Eny measure fo restrict freedom of expression, mek dem chekam wel wel so dat mek e remain only exceptional an mek dem no limit legitimate an true debate.

Fos dis wan, UNESCO an Office of the Prevention of Genocide don develop som guide fo policymaker, titcha an learna dem, even yong pipo fo ansa hate story phenomenon.

Som significant questions and answers contained in this tools:

**a) Where dem go separate hate speech an freedom of expression?**

- E fine fo knos sey hate speech di violate fundamental right fo victim. Opinion dem wey di provoke, shock or disturb stil bi na manifestation fo freedom of expression. But if de expression fo dis view dem di incite violence, hostility an discrimination, den na hate speech.

**b) What role does media and information literacy play?**

- Fo tin wey dem di callam sey “ attention economy,” hate speech ova dey because e di helep community dem fo sen plenty dat kana message dem. Skull pikin dem especially yong pipo dem nid fo understand how wey digital media an platform dem di work fo sabi de tactics wey dem di ova usam fo sen all kna disinformation dem .

Method wey nobi na law putam too dey important. Wan of dem na fo build counter-narrative promote media an information literacy as ansa fo online hate speech. U.S Supreme Court Justice Anthony Kennedy bi want tek decision United states V Alvarez<sup>9</sup>, bi tok say “ The remedy for speech that is false is speech that is true. This is the normal course of things in a free society. The answer to pure falsehood is the simple truth”<sup>10</sup> .

**c) How to identify and combat hate speech in education?**

Som tin dem wey dey di titcham fo skul get som kana statement dem wey di add hate speech an justify exclusion. Titcha dem nid fo mek sey conversation bi easy witty skul pikin dem so dat dem broke stereotype, hate speech.

---

<sup>9</sup> United States v Alvarez, 567 U.S. 709 (2012) (accessible in English on : <https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/11pdf/11-210d4e9.pdf>).

<sup>10</sup> Same place, page 15-6



#### **d) How can teachers creat an alternative sense of belonging?**

Titcha dem nid fo creat caring and inclusive classroom environment, build or put sense of belonging or community fo skul pikin dem inside an outside skul, mek dem sabi tin fo do even if dem no dey fo skul process.

#### **4. The Global Approach**



Fo really fight hate speech online an offline an fosta inclusive environment wey free from all kana hate an discrimination den mek sey social cohesion bi inside community dem fo tin like policy, extracurricular activity, sports, cultural and social activity dem, parent dem moss to put hand dey. Internet company dem too suppose helep put time an pipo fo do monitor and buy equipment wey fit identify an give ansa fo disinformation.

Fo sey e waka, e moss nid fo mek sey, fight hate speech bi na national priority, especially inside fo all skul level. Fo develop beta anti-discrimination strategy an policy dem wi moss to join witty internet an social media company dem.

## CHAPTA IV: THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR COMBATING HATE SPEECH



**L**aw fo fight hate speech dey fo national , regional an international level. De law dem di do na two wrk: preserve law an orda and fo protect human dignity. The first objective na sey wen big big tin don happen so dat dem no fit di usam eny how. De wan fo protect human dignity get violation pawa wey small so dem fit usam eny time.

## SECTION I : INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS



Following are the main legal instruments used at international level to combat hate speech:

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Na de first international tin fo law wey di force all UN memba kontry dem fo promote “ Universal respect fo an observe human right witty fundamental freedom fo all man, wey no discriminate race, sex, language or religion”. E carry oda tin dem too wey di ova look hate speech, like the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR, 1966), article 20 wey tok say “ any advocacy of national , racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence is prohibited by law”.<sup>11</sup>

2) Convention fo wipe all kana racial discrimination (1965), Article 4(a) wey di ponish “ the dissemination of ideas based on racial hatred and all acts of violence or incitement to such acts directed against any race or group of persons of other ethnic origin”<sup>12</sup>. The Convention no si ethnic origin fo de definition for racial discrimination. So too, de convention tok say all kontry dem moss to join dia law.

3) The Convention fo prevent an fo ponish crime fo Genocide (1948)<sup>13</sup> wey di condem incitement fo genocide.

<sup>11</sup> [https://www.eods.eu/library/UN\\_ICCPR\\_1966\\_FR.pdf](https://www.eods.eu/library/UN_ICCPR_1966_FR.pdf)

<sup>12</sup> [https://www.eods.eu/library/UN\\_International%20Convention%20on%20the%20Elimination%20of%20Racial%20Discrimination\\_1966\\_FR.pdf](https://www.eods.eu/library/UN_International%20Convention%20on%20the%20Elimination%20of%20Racial%20Discrimination_1966_FR.pdf)

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.un.org/en/genocideprevention/documents/Genocide%20Convention-FactSheet-FR.pdf>

4) Convention to wipe all kinds of discrimination against women (1979)<sup>14</sup> which denies all discrimination against women.

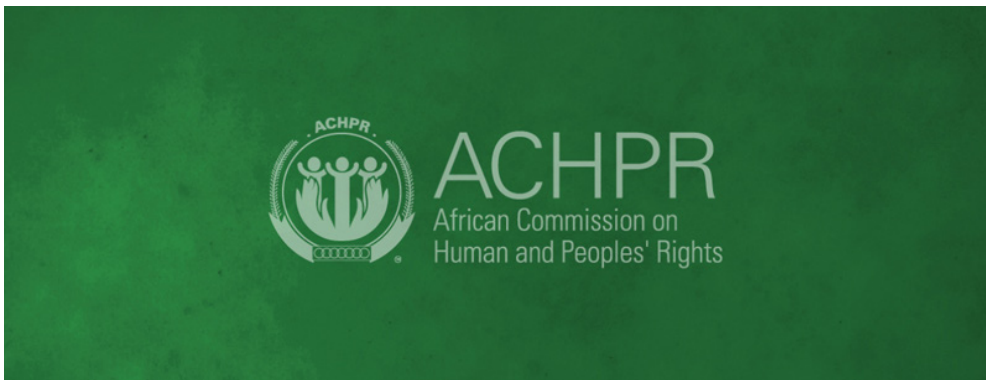
5) United Nations Strategy and Plan of Action to Fight Hate Speech which was launched on 18 June 2019, is the first global initiative to fight hate speech. The strategy and action plan show how the United Nations can support and complement efforts of other actors. It also means that actors fight hate speech together but with respect for freedom of expression and opinion, work like women, men, even with civil society organisations, media, technology companies and social media platforms.

6) Even at the regional level, the European Convention on Human Rights<sup>15</sup>, for example, article 10 on freedom of expression, does not still sanction freedom. The Council of Ministers of the Council of Europe has said that other actors fight hate speech.

In 2021, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution choosing June 18 as International Day Against Hate Speech.

In 2021, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution designating 18 June as the International Day Against Hate Speech.

## SECTION II : REGIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS



There are two main ways in which law can fight hate speech in Africa:

1. The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights. It does not get any specific reference to respect and consider his fellow human being without discrimination of any kind, and to maintain relationships with them that promote, safeguard and strengthen mutual respect and tolerance'.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>14</sup> <https://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/Volume%201249/volume-1249-I-20378-French.pdf>

<sup>15</sup> [https://www.echr.coe.int/documents/d/echr/convention\\_FRA](https://www.echr.coe.int/documents/d/echr/convention_FRA)

<sup>16</sup> [https://au.int/sites/default/files/treaties/36390-treaty-0011\\_-\\_african\\_charter\\_on\\_human\\_and\\_peoples\\_rights\\_f.pdf](https://au.int/sites/default/files/treaties/36390-treaty-0011_-_african_charter_on_human_and_peoples_rights_f.pdf)



2) Jurisprudence fo African Commission on Human and Peoples' Right (ACHPR) no contain eny identified case wey dey fo national, racial or religious hatred, but de Commission di folo na provision dem fo de Charta.

3) Fo level fo Central Africa, Regional strategy an regional Action Plan fo prevent an fight Hate Speech, komot fo United Nation strategy an dem bi adoptam fo Kinshasa on 24 june 2022 time fo forum wey memba kontry dia communication, media regulatory body, media professional, blogger an civil society pipo dem bi kam from Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)<sup>17</sup>.

4) Yaounde declaration on de adoption fo de Regional Strategy an Action Plan wey representative dem fo memba state fo United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security in Central Africa ( UNSAC) adoptam on 9 july 2023 fo prevent an suppress hate speech. Dis declaration di open road fo adopt strategy an plan of action fo ECCAS<sup>18</sup>.

### SECTION III: NATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS



Even as right to freedom od speech bi important, no bi all hate speech covaram. Som kana speech dem dey wey ngomna sopes stopam.

Central African kontry dem di get now na new law dem fo hate speech, especially online, fo try fight fake news an disinformation wey don plenty since wey internet and social media kam

Plenty civil society organization dem di si dis law demlike threat fo freedom of expression an access fo information onlins, as de law den di som kana definition fo hate speech an disinformation. Dem get plenty way fo mek sey na prosecutor an judge dem wey dey fit even violatam sef, mek na dem interpretam. Dey di di ponish pas as dem sopo do, de case fo Cameroon , CAR an Chad na beta example.

<sup>17</sup> <https://peacekeeping.un.org/fr/lafrique-centrale-dispose-desormais-dun-projet-de-strategie-regionale-et-dun-plan-daction-contre-les>

<sup>18</sup> <https://ceeac-eccas.org/2023/07/07/les-etats-de-lafrique-centrale-veulent-acceler-le-processus-dadoption-dune-strategie-et-dun-plan-daction-sur-la-prevention-et-la-lutte-contre-les-discours/>



## 1. Fo Cameroon

President Paul BIYA bi tok fo yi speech on December 31, 2022, say “ I therefore appeal to the responsibility of all, especially parents and educators, to restore basic moral values and respect for public order to their rightful place. Once again, I would like to call out those who order who make criminal and pernicious use of social media. Through their actions, they plunge several families into distress and sometimes ruin destinies, in particular by disinformation, defamation or propagation of discourse hatefull. Obviously, they jeopardize social cohesion.” Cameroon don pass law dem or revise yi penal code fo mek sey hate speech bi bad tin. Na dem dis :

- **Law N\* 90/052 of 19 december 1990 on social communication.** Article 74 of the Act di tok say “ the injured persons shall, in the following order, be punished as the principal perpetrators of offences committed through the media and audiovisual communication un der the conditions provided for in the code; publishers, station managers and editors, whatever their profession or designation, as well as authors in the absence of the persons mentioned in paragraph 1 above, printers, distributors, managers of recording or broadcasting companies (3) , in the absence of the persons mentioned in the subsection above, posters, peddlers and salesmen”. Article 75 of the Constitution tok say “ persons to whom article 97 of the Penal Code applies may be persecuted for the same reasons and in all cases<sup>19</sup> ;

- **Law N° 2010/012 of 21 december 2010 on Cybersecurity an Cybercrime fo Cameroon<sup>20</sup>.** Article 43 di tok say na content priverder dem bi responsible for data wey den transmittam via their information system, especially if de kana data fit cause attack on human dignity, morality an enta private life;

- **Law N\* 2015/006 of 20 April wey di fix electronic communication fo Cameroon.** Article 81 (1) tok say “ any person who, by means of an electromagnetic, acoustic, mechanical or other device, intentionally or involuntarily intercepts a private communication and discloses it, shall be punished in accordance with the penalties set out in Article 80”<sup>21</sup> ;

---

19 <https://mireilleletchiako.files.wordpress.com/2015/03/la-loi-de-1990-sur-la-communication-sociale-au-cameroun.pdf>

20 <https://www.afapdp.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Cameroun-Loi-relative-a-la-cybersecurite-et-a-la-cybercriminalite-du-21-decembre-2010.pdf>

21 [https://www.fratel.org/documents/2011/12/201012-Cameroun-Loi\\_communications\\_electroniques-.pdf](https://www.fratel.org/documents/2011/12/201012-Cameroun-Loi_communications_electroniques-.pdf)

- **Article 241-1 of Cameroon's Penal Code** di ponish person wey cosh tribe or ethnicity. E di tok say "(1) Any person wey, by any means whatsoever, engages in hate speech or incitement to violence against persons on account of their behaviour shall be punished by imprisonment of one or two years and a fine of 300,000 to 3, 000, 000 francs cfa. " tribal or ethnic affiliation. (2) " where the perpetrator of the hate speech is a civil servant, a leader of a political party, a media outlet, a non-governmental organization or a religious institution, the penalties provided for in paragraph 1 above shall be doubled."<sup>22</sup>.

- **Law N° 2023/009 of 25 July 2023 on the Charter for the Protection of children online**, Article 3 say cybercrime na " a violation of the law through cyberspace using means other than those usually used to commit conventional crimes."<sup>23</sup>.

## 2. Fo Central African Republic

- **According to Article 292, paragraph 1 fo Central Africa Penal Code,**<sup>24</sup>

"it is forbidden to disseminate by any means whatever propaganda tending to inspire citizens or inhabitants with contempt for certain categories of persons or hatred or to incite them to attack". Paragraph 3, which provides for the penalty di tok say " the nperpetrators of the offences specified above shall be punished by imprisonment of five to ten years and a fine of 500,000 to 10, 000000 fracs."

- **Article 25 fo Ordinance N° 05-002 of 22 February 2005** on freedom of communication in the Central African Republic prohibits the dissemination by the media of messages inciting hatred, stating: "journalists must refrain from any behaviour that could directly or indirectly cause suffering or humiliation to innocent people, victims or any person in distress, refrain from incitinf tribal, ethnic, racial or religious hatred in its writings or broadcasts."

- National Plan fo prevent hate incitement and violence.<sup>25</sup>

- Resolution 2399(2018) "strongly condemns[...], incitement to hatred and ethnic and religious violence in the Central African Republic"<sup>26</sup>.

<sup>22</sup> <https://www.prc.cm/files/e4/df/69/d0803e347719aa9263eff2afe4c8c158.pdf>

<sup>23</sup> <https://www.prc.cm/fr/multimedia/documents/9699-loi-n-2023-007-du-25-07-2023>

<sup>24</sup> <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/SERIAL/88116/100661/F1881819351/CAF-88116.pdf>

<sup>25</sup> <https://minusca.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/plan20national20pour20la20prevention20de-20le28099incitation20a20la20haine20et20a20la20violence-2.pdf>

<sup>26</sup> Dans son paragraphe 22

### 3. Fo Chad

**Article 47 fo Act N° 029 of 12 August 1994** on the regime of the press, which deals more formally with incitement to racial or ethnic hatred and glorification of violence, putam say “Defamation committed by the same means against a group of persons not designated by article 45(\*) of this law but whi belong to a particular ethnic group, region or religion shall be punished by imprisonment of one (1) to Three (3) years and a fine of 100,000 to 500,000 cfa francs when it is intended to incite violence between persons”<sup>27</sup>.

## SECTION IV. OTHER LEGAL INSTRUMENTS TO COMBAT HATE SPEECH AROUND THE WORLD



**In the United States**, the first Amendment to the US Constitution states that "Congress shall make no law affecting an establishment 1. Fo United States, nomba wan change fo U.S Constitution tok say “ Congress shall make on law affecting the establishment or prohibiting the free exercise of religion, or restricting freedom of speech or of the press,” but som specific federal law dey fo hate crime.

**2. Fo South Africa**, Equality promotion an prevention fo unjust discrimination Act 4 of 2000 carry tok say “ no person shall publish, disseminate, support or communicate any language which could demonstrate a clear intention to injure or incite to injure, promote or incite hatred”.

**3. In Germany**, incitement to hatred against a minority fit bi ponish fo sotey 5 years fo prison.

**4. In Australia**, racial discrimination Act 1975 I deny hate speech: “ it is unlawful for a person to engage in any action which is likely ti insult,

<sup>27</sup> <https://www.lexadin.nl/wlg/legis/nofr/oeur/arch/tch/Tchad2994.pdf>

humiliate, injure or intimidate another person or group of persons, when such action is done on the basis of a person, the basis of the race, skin colour or ethnic origin of another person or group of persons”.

**5. Fo Brazil,** Racism witty oda form dem fo racially related hate speech na crime wey constitution no limitam.

**6. Fo Canada,** fo incite hatred against ‘ identifiable groups’ na offence unda criminal code witty 2 to 14 years fo prison. Identifiable group na “ any member of the public distinguished by colour, ethnic or national,race , religion or sexual orientation.”

**7. Fo Denmark,** law to say hate speech na “ any public statement that threatens, ridicules or despises a group because of their race, skin colour, ethnic or national origin, faith or sexual orientation”. Law deny hate speech.

**8. Finland an Sweden** deny hate speech den give desem reason like Denmark.

**9. Fo France,** law fo 9 July 2019 fo fight hateful content fo internet witty “manifestly illegal” platform wey dem moss to movam inside 24 hours. If nobi so , de platform go pay 4% fine fo dia moni.

**10. FoI relend,** freedom right fi tok bi guaranteed by Constitution, but anti-Incitement fo Hatred Act deny “ threatening, abusive or insulting speech wey e intend or fit cause hatred against group of pipo ontop race, skin colour, nationality, religion, ethnic or national origin or sexual orientation.”

**11. For Iceland,** law dey against hate speech.

**12. New Zealand** deny hate speech under Human Rights Act 1993.

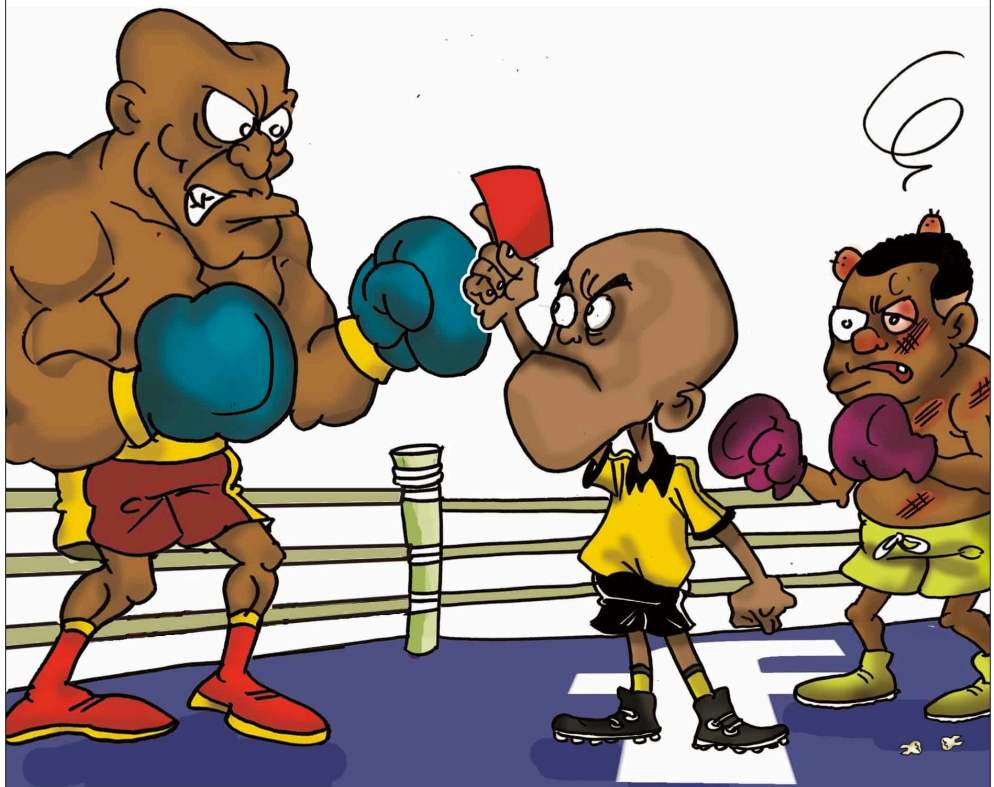
**13. Norway** deny hate speech, sey na “ public statement that threatens, ridicule or incite hatred, persecution or contempt on the grounds of skin colour, ethnic origin, religious orientation, gender or philosophy”.

**14. United Kingdom** get provision fo yi Public Order Act 1986, deny racial expression fo hatred. The Racial and Religious Hatred Act of 2006 coplements the Public Order Act with the prohibition fo religious hatred an, fo 2008, dem deny hatred on sexual orientation.

**15. Serbia** di ponish pipo wey do hate speech on ethnic, racial an religious tin dem witty up to 10 years fo prison.

**16. Fo Switzerland,** discrimination against pipo or group of pipo fosika dia race or ethnicity bi ponish fo up to three years fo prison or pay fine.”

CHAPTA V:  
**CHANGING THE NARRATIVE  
TO EFFECTIVELY COMBAT  
HATE SPEECH**





Digital technology an social media dem di play som big role fo fight hate speech, through information, awareness-raising, education, access to information.

United Nation Strategy and Plan of Action on Combating Hate Speech di call digital usa dem fo get digital citizenship skill fo ensure sey dey sabi how fo navigate internet safely an responsibly, an recognize an counter disinformation so as effectively fight hate speech online, misinformation, extremist an violent narrative witty conspiracy theory dem.

Difference moss to bi between disinformation an misinformation, Disinformation na deliberate creation or dissemination fo lai lai information with de aim fo manipulate, deceive, do bad fo person or group fo pipo, organization or state, but wey disinformation na lai lai information wey perso receivam share wey no verify or validate. Person wey share bad information because e believe sey na true na misinformation.

UNESCO di give strategy an campaign dem fo media an online information literacy (MIL) training. Na on how fo detect misinformation first bifo you take action fo fightam, especially spreadam online. Fo detect misinformation, e go fine fo:

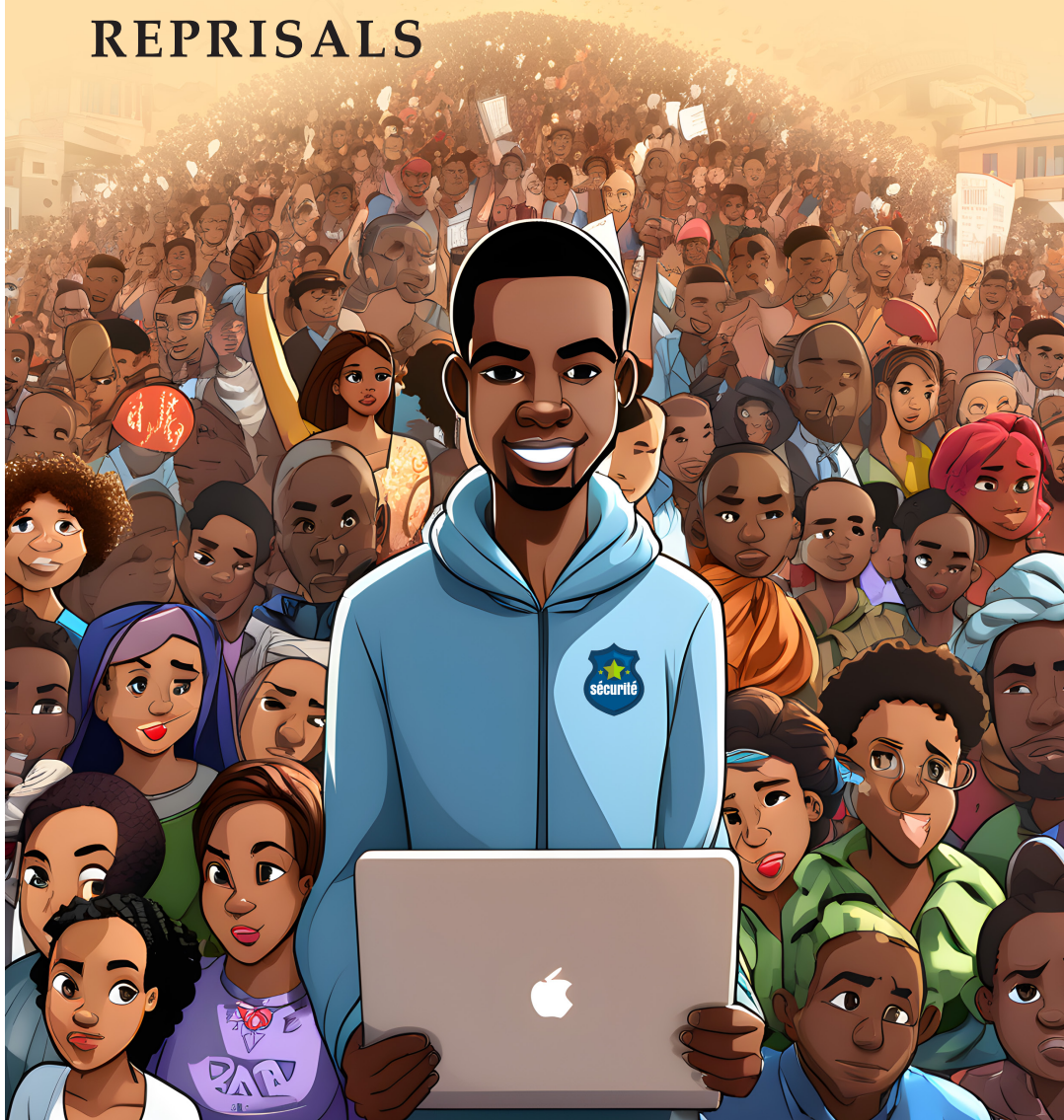
- Sabi about human rights, especially right to freedom of expression as human rights education bi na powerful tool fo fight hate speech, especially online;
- Knowledge of information, news media, even journalism norms an ethics dem;
- Sabi about advertising, especially how online advertising di work an how dem fit mek profit inside online economy;
- Get notion fo computer science, how fo use information technology, understand how dey fit manipulate title, image an video dem fo promote som particular narrative;
- Understand “attention economy”. i.e how online writa dem di focus fo creat “clickbait” headline misleading image dem fo grab user dia attention den generate online advertising moni;
- Sabi right to privacy an interculturality, how standards fo right fo privacy bi developed, an understand how communication di interact witty induced identity witty social social development.

UNESCO di askam sey mek digital content host an user dem deny hate speech, especially fo public like Facebook or X (formaly Twitter) wey di easily convey private speech fo public place.

National justice system dem don start di target creator an host dem fo hateful digital content an di mek licence bi conditional so as fo deny access to “hateful material” an so-called “illegal or harmful material”. Law too don start criminalise dis offence or fo define civil liability fo visit wey user dem mekam fo prohibit sites.

Private organization dem too don start di shifta content an di tag software or content creator or host provider dem, di open site or hotline dem place wey user dem fit take action against hosting provider or offender dem. Plenty ISP dem di creat or adopt conduct or rules fo no host illegal or harmful contsnt wey bi hateful, an di removam as soon as e appear on de site dem.

# PART TWO : PHYSICAL PROTECTION AND ONLINE DATA SECURITY OF YOUNG GIRLS AND BOYS AND WOMEN HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS IN CENTRAL AFRICA IN THE FACE OF THREATS AND REPRISALS





## CHAPTA I:

**Legal framework for the physical protection and online Security of Data of Young Women Human Rights Defenders in the context of Artificial Intelligence**

## INTRODUCTION

Equality fo man an woman dem an de elimination fo all form fo discrimination against woman, witty right fo pikin dem, na fundamental human right objective an value wey dear fo United Nations an African Commission on Human and People's rights. Even so , eny place wey woman, yong pipo an pikin dem dey , dem bi na sosso victim fo violation fp dia right wey neva eva bi priority fo big pipo dem.

True true inequality stil dey fo world , an de reality wey woman an yong pipo dem di face , witty new manifestation fo discrimination against dem di bi victim. Woman an yong pipo dem di expecience plenty form dem fo discrimination fo age, ethnicity, nationality, religion, health status, material status, education, disability or socio-economic status. Fo add fo dis form fo discrimination, phenomenon fo artificial intelligence na real threat fo yong ngondere an boy and woman ( rural an urban) wey dey bi human right defenda dia development. United Nations an African Union through African commission on human and people's rights (ACHPR) don put legal instruments fo protect yong pipo an woman human right defenda an journalist dem( physically an online), especially fo time fo wey hate speech ova plenty witty artificial intelligence.



## SECTION I: THE NEW RECOGNITION OF THE RIGHTS OF GIRLS AND BOYS AND WOMEN



Right fo ngondere, yong boy an woman dem wey dey di recognize smol smol na civil an political right dem like:

- Woman dia RIGHT FO VOTE
- Lowering yong pio dia age fo vote
- Right fo woman an yong pipo fo bi voted
- Right fo woman an ngondere fo bi free fo frox sexual violence an genda based discrimination
- Right fo engage an bi involved fo peace process
- Freedom fo information, expression an movement.

Economic, social an cultural right like:

- Right fo sopot work
- Right fo desem pay
- Right fo education
- Right fo propaty
- Right fo woman fo born
- Prohibition fo early or forced married fo ngondere dem
- Right fo protect pikin dem fo all kana violence, abuse an exploitation
- Right fo stop work fo pikin or involve fo armed conflict
- Right fo engage fo conflict prevention an resolution, paece an security process.

Bifo now , yong pipo demno bi fit enjoy dis right dem. Som law dem di recognize woman an yong pipo dem, depend on dia age, ell de right witty specific rights.

Some law dem di show respect fo dis rights b national level like fundamental law of central African states.

## **SECTION II. PROVEN PROTECTION OF WOMEN'S AND YOUTH RIGHTS IN CENTRAL AFRICAN STATES**



Fo Central Africa kontry dem, woman ana yong pipo dem di enjoy legal protection fo dia rightS. Ngomna di use plenty instrument dem fo Constitutional, legislative an regulatory level.

### **1. Fo Cameroon :**

Equal fo right an duties. Ngomna go provide pipo dem beta condition fo develop.”subsequently, this preamble enumerates all the rights to be exercised by men, women and young people alike. These rights are civil, political, social, economic and cultural. The exercise of these rights belong to all social strata without distinction as to race, ethnicity, religion or gender. This constitution states that, amongst other things,, that ‘ The Nation shall protect women, the yong and elderly and the disabled”.

### **2 . Fo Gabon :**

Gabonese Constitution fo 26 June 1991, wey article fo 19 August 2023 amendam tok say “ The Gabonese Republic recognizes and guarantees the inviolable and imprescriptible rights of man, which are binding on the exercise of the the same rights for both women and men.This is the case, for example with respect for the rights of the defence of the secrecy of correspondence or communications.

### **3. Fo Congo :**

Congolese Constitution bi adopt referendum on @5 October 2015 wey di protect woman an ngondere dem. E di tok sey” women have the same rights as men.” Dis wan na beta step fo protection and safety fo yong pipo ( girls an boys) an woman dem.

### **4. Fo Equatorial Guinea :**

Protection fo woman an ngondere dem na legal reality fo Equatorial Guinea. Article 13(c) fo Constitution fo 17 January 1995 tok say: Women, regardless of their marital status, have the same rights and opportunities as men at all levels of public, private and family life, political, economic, social and cultural life too.”

## 5. Fo Chad:

New constitution wey Chad adoptam fo 17 december 2023 by referendum say Article 13 fo constitutional law fo 14 december 2020, wey putam sey “ Chadians of both sexes have the same rigt and duties. They are equal before the law.”

In addition, article 14 di tok say “ The stae shall ensure equality before the law for all without distinction as to origin, race, sex, religion, public opinion or social position.

It has the right to ensure the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and to ensure the protection of their rights in all spheres of private and public life”.

## 6. Fo C.A.R :

Article 5 fo Consitution fo central African Republic, wey dem adoptam by referendum fo 30 July 2023 an promulgate fo tok say: “*the law guarantees men and women equal rights in all spheres*”, and article 6 tok say “ the protection of women and children against violence and insecurity(...) is an obligation for the state and other public authorities”.

## 7. Fo DRC :

Preamble fo Contitution fo 18 february 2006 confirm say “the adherence and commitment of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the Uneversal Declaration of Human Rights, the African Charter and the Rights of Women, particularly the objective of parity in the representatation of men and women in the country’s institutions and the intruments of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, international instruments relating to the protection and promotion of human rights”.

Article 14 say “ *the public authorities shall ensure the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and shall ensure the protection and promotion of their rights in all spheres , including the civil, political, economic, social and cultural spheres, they shall take all appropriate measures all appropriate measures to ensure the full development and participation of women in the development of the nation. They take measures to combat all forms of violence against women in public and private life. Women have the right to equitable representation in institutions national, provinivial as well as local. The state shall guarantee the implementation of gender parity In these institutions.*”

All law tin dem fo protect woman an yong human right defenda dem too complete fo infra-constitutional texts.

## **B/ Sub constitutional texts for the protection of Women and Young People in Central Africa.**

### **1. In Cameroon :**

Text dem dey wey di mek law waka fine, like text fo general nature and fo particular nature.

Gneral text na , like criminal code, civil code, labour code.

Article 340, 349 an 350 fo Penal Code di ponish case fo violence fo mental an physical integrity fo pikin.

As fo woman dem, article 338 of the Penal Code say: *“Any person who, by violence against a pregnant woman or an unborn child, causes, even unintentionally, the death or permanent incapacity of the child shall be punished by imprisonment of five to ten years ans a fine of 100,000 to 2000,000 francs”.*

Civil code di ponish eny act wey contribute fo explit pikin dem (arts 203,355,371-387).

Labour code fo 14 August 1992 deny force or compulsory labour (art. 2, para.3) an work fo unda 14 year pikin dem (arts. 86 and 87). De code put penaltydem fo pipo wey dey do di offence(art. 167)

### **2. Fo Chad :**

Article 357 an 367 fo law n° 2017-01 of 8 May fo Penal code on protection fo right fo woman an pikin dem.

Article 52 of the Labour Code say eny work fo pikin wey neva reach 14 yers no good.

Article 9 of Act. N° 006/PR/2002 fo 15 April 2002 on promotion fo reproductive health say *“ Everyone has the right not to be subjected to torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment of his or her body in general and of his or her reproductive organs in particular. All forms of violence such as female genital mutilation( FGM), early or forced marriage , domestic violence and sexual abuse of the human perso are prohibited.”*

### 3. Fo CAR :

These include:

- Law N° 20.016 of 15 June 2020 on Child protection code fo Central African Republic;
- Law N° 10.001 of 16 January 2010 on the Penal Code of the Central AFRICAN Republic
- Act N° 06.005 of 20 June 2006 on reproductive health, article 16 wey say “Everyone has the right not to be subjected to torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment of his or her organs in general and in particular those of reproduction”.
- Decree N° 20.077 of March 13, 2020 establishing a National Committee to combat Trafficking in persons in the Central African Republic and an Operational Action Plan (2022-23)’

Wi fit den si sey ngomna fo Central African kontry dem like de CAR, Cameroon, Chad di really really protect vulnerable group, particularly woman an yong pipo dem( Girls an Boys)

Too, national law tin fo protect yong pipo an woman dem an human right defenda dem, tin fo regional level wey do desem mission.

#### SECTION III : PROTECTION OF YOUTH AND WOMEN HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL



African Union through African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights (ACHPR), don adopt plenty texts wey concern promotion fo human rights in general an protection fo human rights defenda , Journalist an activist dem in particular. Wi fit put dem unda Charters, declarations, resolutions, principles an guidelines.



## **As fo Charta dem wi fit mention :**

- a) The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights of 27 June 1981, wey start work fo 28 October 1986 in particular Article 2,4,6,9(2) an 18(3)<sup>28</sup> ;
- b) The African Charter on the Human and Welfare of the Child of 1st July 1990<sup>29</sup>, wey start work fo 20 November 1999, in particular Articles 3,4,7.8. an 10;
- c) The African Youth Charter of July 2006<sup>30</sup>, wey di protect an monitor respect fo rights of yong ngondere dem fo yi Article 4 an 6;
- d) The Maputo Protocol (Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women) of 11 July 2023<sup>31</sup>.

## **Statement dem wey di protect Human right na :**

- a) The Kigali Declaration of 2003 and the Grand Bay Plan of Action (Mauritius) of 16 April 1999<sup>32</sup> ;
- b) The 2002<sup>33</sup> declaration of Principles on Freedom of Expression in Africa (Banjul Declaration, Gambia).
- c) The recommendations of the report of Women Human Rights Defenders of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR)<sup>34</sup>.

Paragraph 8 fo de first declaration di recognize sey human rights violation dem fo Africa bi caused by absence fo freedom of the Press and of Association. Paragraph 6,19 an 21 no di only recognize importance fo media an human right defenda dem, but di want sey mek kontry dem continue fo protect dem.

De second declaration (Banjul) di show principle dem fo freedom of expression an access to information fo Africa.

28 [https://au.int/sites/default/files/treaties/36390-treaty-0011\\_-\\_african\\_charter\\_on\\_human\\_and\\_peoples\\_rights\\_f.pdf](https://au.int/sites/default/files/treaties/36390-treaty-0011_-_african_charter_on_human_and_peoples_rights_f.pdf)

29 <https://www.african-court.org/wpafc/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/12-CHARTE-AFRICAINE-DES-DROITS-ET-DU-BIEN-ETRE-DE-LENFANT.pdf>

30 [https://au.int/sites/default/files/treaties/7789-treaty-0033\\_-\\_african\\_youth\\_charter\\_f.pdf](https://au.int/sites/default/files/treaties/7789-treaty-0033_-_african_youth_charter_f.pdf)

31 [https://au.int/sites/default/files/treaties/37077-treaty-0027\\_-\\_protocol\\_to\\_the\\_african\\_charter\\_on\\_human\\_and\\_peoples\\_rights\\_on\\_the\\_rights\\_of\\_women\\_in\\_africa\\_f.pdf](https://au.int/sites/default/files/treaties/37077-treaty-0027_-_protocol_to_the_african_charter_on_human_and_peoples_rights_on_the_rights_of_women_in_africa_f.pdf)

32 <https://www.ceja.ch/images/CEJA/DOCS/Bibliotheque/Legislation/Africaine/Textes%20Continental/CA/CA29.pdf>

33 <https://www.article19.org/data/files/pdfs/igo-documents/declaration-of-principles-ua-french.pdf>

34 [https://ishr.ch/sites/default/files/documents/situation\\_des\\_femmes\\_defenseures\\_des\\_droits\\_de\\_lhomme\\_en\\_afrique-2.pdf](https://ishr.ch/sites/default/files/documents/situation_des_femmes_defenseures_des_droits_de_lhomme_en_afrique-2.pdf)

Recommendation dem fo ACHPR wey concern protection fo Human Rights Defenders (WHRDs) bi specific.

Plenty principles dem fo dis declaration dey fo Human rights protection like:

**Plenty principles dem fo dis declaration dey fo Human rights protection like :**

N°	PRINCIPLES	SUBJECT FRAMED BY THE PRINCIPLE
1	Principle 2	Non-interference with freedom of opinion, protection of Human Rights defenders
2	Principle 19	Protection of journalist and other media professionals
3	Principle 20	safety of journalists and other media professionals
4	Principle 21	Protection of Reputation
5	Principle 40	Protection of privacy ;
6	Principle 41	Protection of personal data
7	Principle 42	Prohibition of communications surveillance

Legal framework fo protect personal data di ova show scope fo protection fo human right defenda, journalist an activist dem. De declaration na part of de non-binding body Article 9 wey African Commission developam.

De ACHPR resolution dem na:

a) Resolution 69 on the Protection of Human Rights Defenders in Africa of 2004<sup>35</sup>. Dis Resolution get double merit fo emphasize de important contribution fo Human rights defenda dem fo de promotion of human rights, democracy and the rule for law fo Africa and, on de oda hand, fo request sey memba kontry dem tek all necessary measure dem for ensure protection fo human right defenda an add information on measures taken fo ensure protection fo human rights defenda dem fo dia periodic report an intergrate issues fo human rights defenda dem fo dia activities.

b) Resolution 104 on the situation of human rights defenders in Africa of 2007<sup>36</sup> ;

c) Resolution 275 of 2014 on protection from violence and other human rights violations of persons on the bsis of their sexual identity or orientation<sup>37</sup>;

d) Resolution 336 of 2016<sup>38</sup> on measures to protect and promote the work of

35 <https://www.chr.up.ac.za/images/publications/centrepublishations/documents/French-CHRD.pdf>

36 <https://achpr.au.int/fr/adopted-resolutions/104-resolution-sur-la-situation-des-defenseurs-des-droits-de-lhomme-en-afrique>

37 <https://achpr.au.int/fr/adopted-resolutions/275-resolution-sur-la-protection-contre-la-violence-et-dautres-violations-des>

38 <https://achpr.au.int/index.php/fr/adopted-resolutions/336-resolution-sur-les-mesures-de-protection-de-promotion-du-travail-des>

women human right defenders in Africa;

e) Resolution 362 on the right to freedom of information and expression on the internet in Africa of 2016<sup>39</sup>.

As part of protection fo humsn right defenda dem inside fight against terrorism in Africa, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights in the fight against Terrorism in Africa in Banjul in 2015<sup>40</sup>.

Part Ten Fo de Act want sey kontry dem tek all necessary meaire dem fo ensure full protection fo human rights defenda dem inside dia work.

Guidelines dem on freedom of association and Assembly too bi important inside de context fo protection fo human right defenda dem fo Africa.

### **Fo Europe level,**

- Charter fo fundamental Rights of the European Union of 18 December 2000;
- De 2008 European Union Guidelines on the Protection of Human rights defenders. Text dem fo international level too di fulfil dis mission.

## **SECTION IV. PHYSICAL PROTECTION OF YOUTH AND WOMEN DEFENDERS BY INTERNATIONAL LEGAL STANDARDS**



Plenty legal instrument dem, general an specific dey fo protect woman an yong human rights defenda dem.

Na de texts dem dis :

- Articles 1, 2, 5 and 7 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 10 December 1948<sup>41</sup> ;
- Article 6, paragraph 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966<sup>42</sup>, which states that: *"The right to life is inherent*

<sup>39</sup> <https://www.caidp.ci/uploads/cde12820535ee68056105ea12cf22c93.pdf>

<sup>40</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/principes-et-directives-sur-les-droits-de-l-homme-et-des-peuples-dans-la-lutte-contre>

<sup>41</sup> [https://www.un.org/fr/udhrbook/pdf/udhr\\_booklet\\_fr\\_web.pdf](https://www.un.org/fr/udhrbook/pdf/udhr_booklet_fr_web.pdf)

<sup>42</sup> [https://www.eods.eu/library/UN\\_ICCPR\\_1966\\_FR.pdf](https://www.eods.eu/library/UN_ICCPR_1966_FR.pdf)

*in the person human being. This right must be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of life."*

Article 7 of the Constitution stipulates: "No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In particular, it is forbidden to subject a person without his or her free consent to a medical or scientific experiment";

- The International Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) of 20 November 1989<sup>43</sup> ;
- The United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), adopted on 18 December 1979<sup>44</sup>, entered into force on 3 September 1981 (Articles 4, 7 and 10);
- The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 6 October 1999<sup>45</sup> (Articles 2 and 5);
- The 1998<sup>46</sup> United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Defenders in its articles 2(2), 9(1) and 14(3);
- United Nations Resolution 68/181 on the promotion of the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders of December 1998<sup>47</sup> ;
- The United Nations Human Rights Council Resolution of 5 July 2012 on the promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet<sup>48</sup> ;
- United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 of 31 October 2000 on the rights of women and girls in conflict and the role of women in conflict prevention, resolution and peace processes (peace agreement conclusions, peacekeeping and peacebuilding)<sup>49</sup>.

43 <https://www.ohchr.org/fr/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-rights-child>

44 <https://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/text/fconvention.htm>

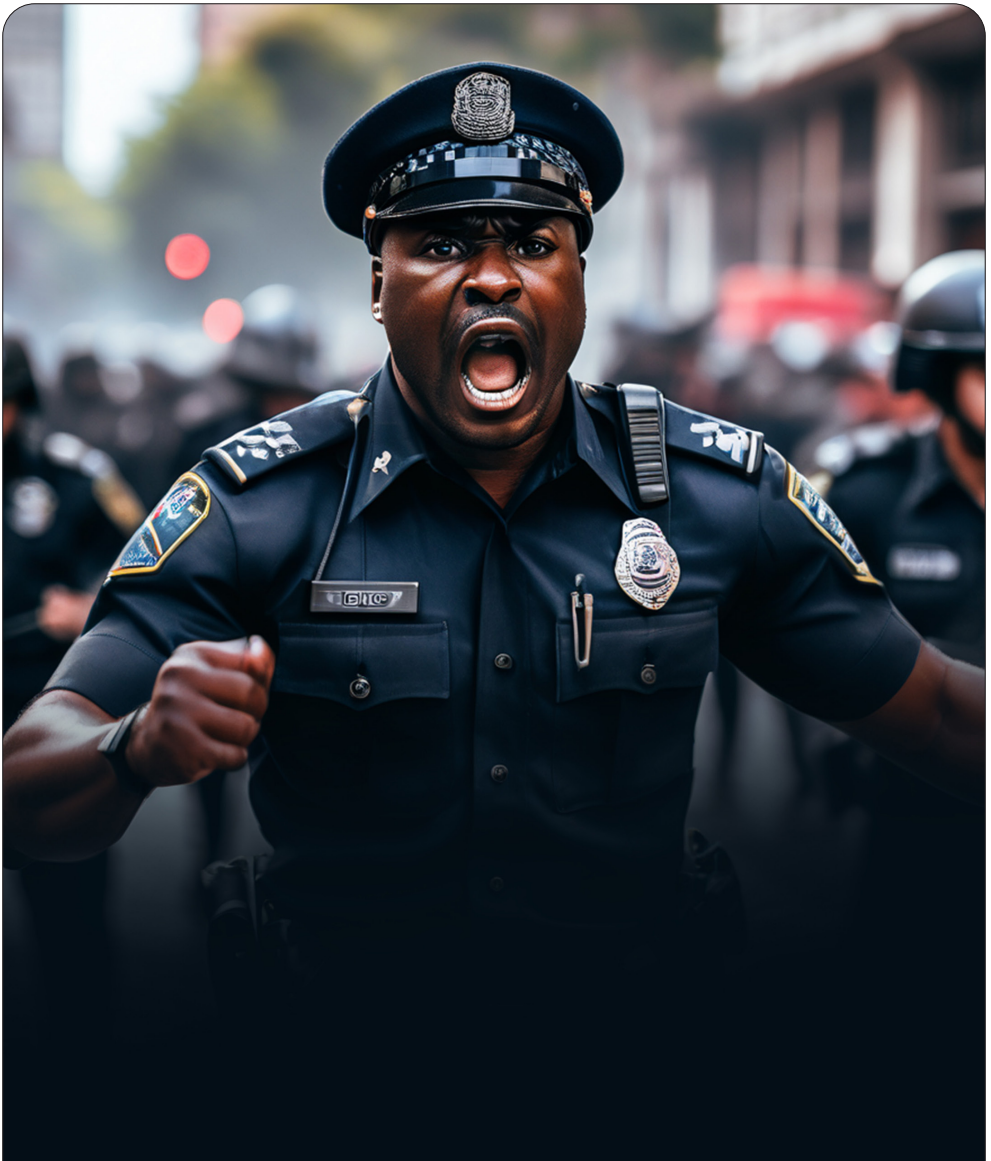
45 [https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Issues/Defenders/Declaration/declaration\\_fr.pdf](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Issues/Defenders/Declaration/declaration_fr.pdf)

46 <https://www.refworld.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/rwmain/opendocpdf.pdf?reldoc=y&docid=55f285fa4>

47 [https://legal.un.org/avl/pdf/ha/opceafdw/opceafdw\\_f.pdf](https://legal.un.org/avl/pdf/ha/opceafdw/opceafdw_f.pdf)

48 [https://ap.ohchr.org/Documents/F/HRC/d\\_res\\_dec/A\\_HRC\\_32\\_L20.pdf](https://ap.ohchr.org/Documents/F/HRC/d_res_dec/A_HRC_32_L20.pdf)

49 [https://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/cdrom/documents/Background\\_Paper\\_Africa\\_fr.pdf](https://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/cdrom/documents/Background_Paper_Africa_fr.pdf)



## **CHAPTA II :**

**Data and Online security challenges for Girls and Boys and Women Human Rights Defenders in the context of exacerbated Hate Speech and the use of Artificial Intelligence**





## SECTION I : DATA SECURITY CONCEPTS AND ONLINE SECURITY

Data security: Data security na process fo protect data wey di prevent unauthorized access or corruption (e.g by viruses or hackers).

Online Security or Internet Security: Online security na protection fo software against Hacker dem an cyber-attacks, wey e di prvent access fo sensitive information.



## SECTION II : DATA AND ONLINE SECURITY CHALLENGES

Principles fo data security an online safety fo yong pipo an woman human right defenda an journalist dem di folo desem logic as de wan fo physical protection. De rapid pace wey information an communication technology dem di change, as result fo plenty sophisticated data hacking, cybersecurity, plenty attack dem di target mobile devices witty online data fo human rights defenda an journalist dem.

Digital security na enytin related to use of computa hardware: desktop, laptop, tablet, mobile phones, software, USB keys, etc....

. Malware an virus na software wey hackers or malicious programa dem mekam. Na fo penetrate computa hardware software, learn di content, delete information, spoilam. Tifam. Virus di usually kam fro USB flash driva, pop-up site download, emails, Bluetooth, memory cards, social media like Facebook, X, Instagram ... Na worm an phishing bi de virus wey ova dey.



### SECTION III : DATA AND ONLINE SECURITY THREATS

De most common data and online security threat dem na:

**1. Harassment :** Harassment na wen you post sensitive personal information online. E.g; denigrating jokes, personal insults, racially motivated slander, or taunting, intimidation, threats, sexual harassment, administrative harassment.

You fit harass person wey you no mek threat, lies, or true. As de message na spam an post repeatedly, na harassment.

**2. Pornography :** Pornography na depiction fo sexual behaviour witty text, image or oda media , sometime fo revenge or blackmail.

**3. Online gender-based** violence (online insults and insults) na eny kana cosh or online cosh wey fo genda. E fit occur fo eny place online, even social media an messaging apps. E.g wi fit get:

a) Cyber-harassment wen you use internet fo track or harass woman or group fo woman, e.g false accusation, insults, defamation, slanderous denunciation;

b) Leaks of personal content;

c) Cyberbullying; insults, emotional insults online.

**4. Spasm :** Spasm na email system wey you fit usam fo send unwanted or unsolicited message fo plenty pipo fo advertise.

**5. Trolling :** Trolling na process fo fo creat disorda fo internet by picking quarrels, stirring up pipo. Post controversial or inflammatory topics fo community online. Troll na internet user wey di want creat controversy, attack or implicate pipo inside discussion forum or social media. Troll fit mean too na message wey you pablisham fo internet. E bi controversial an dey na fo provoke.

**6. Sharing Nud Photos :** Na fo share naked picture or haf naked person fo net.

**7. Online propaganda** or hate speech online, fake news, online disinformation. Dis propaganda fit bi done by tif identity or through fake profiles wey hide real identity fo de pipo.

**8. Online scam or unethical hacking.**

Witty all dis risk dem, dey moss to tem measure fo protect privacy an security fo woman an youth wen dem use community platforms ( group discussion forums) an oda social networking sites.

Fo tok all, security ttols no dey fo prevent dia personal data wey expose to virus attack or bi accessible to third parties. Some digital application dem no dey well secured. So na eny person suppose tek care fo yi own protection addam fo de devices wey kam witty the application dem.

## SECTION IV: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

### Definition

Artificial intelligence na logical an automated process wey usually based on algorithm an di perform well-defined task'

Fo European parliament, artificial intelligence na eny tool wey machine di usam fo "reproduce human-related behaviours, such as reasoning, planning and creativity."

### *A. Benefit Fo Human Rights Defender Dem*



Artificial intelligence (AI) di prove fo bi som tool inside work fo human right defend dem wey di offa innovative solutions fo challenges, complex issue wey de actor dem di face. Witty de advanced monitoring capabilities, Ai fit detect potential threat fo HRDs by analyzing vast datasets, even social media, quik identify emerging trends. E di enhance digital security too by contributing fo cryptography, detect cyber attack, an secure communications, so fo mek protection fo defend dem dia sensitive information dem inide dis ova coplex digital environment.

## *B. Artificial Intelligence Risk fo Human Rights Defenda dem*



Even as artificial intelligence bi effective tool fo protect yong an woman human rights defenda dem, plenty threat dem dey fo cona. Risk fo constant surveillance fo HRDs by states an oda group wey want undermin di work, or compromise dia security an confidentiality fo dia work.

AI expansion fit result to narrow operational space fo HRDs fo ground, witty automation risk take place fo human action an essential HRD advocacy. Fo harvest HRD data by AI too na risk, as de extensive collection fo information by AI system dem fit become target fo malicious actor dem.

Finally, pipo concern about de potential social impact, like risk fo add unemployment fo yong pipo an woman dem witty rise fo AI.

## *C. Recommendations*

Recommendation dem dey fo face dis challenges dem, like :

**Recommendation 1 :** Awareness an training; Fo establish awareness an training program fo HRDs fo inform dem about use fo AI, yi potential benefit witty associated risk, as go beta dia undastanding an an vigilance.

**Recommendation 2 :** Data Protection; Na fo implement strong measures fo protect HRD data collected or processed by I system dem. E include fo adopt security protocols, encryption an privacy protection measure dem fminimise risk fo data recovery or misuse.

**Recommendation 3 :** Defence of rights fo privacy; Show de nid fo protect rights fo privacy fo individual dem fo front government AI. HRDs fit request guaranty an control mschanism fo avoid ova surveillance by ngomna.

**Recommendation 4 :** Lead Avocacy fo national, regional an international level so mel ngomna no use AI as surveillance tool, wey fit result to reprisals against yong pipo an woman HRDs an journalist dem.



### CHAPTA III :

**Development of a Security plan to face the Risks, threats, reprisals, Security incidents and vulnerabilities to which Young and Women Human Rights Defenders are exposed in the context of exacerbation of Hate Speech and use of Artificial Intelligence**



## SECTION I. CONCEPT OF RISK, THREAT, REPRISAL, SECURITY INCIDENT, VULNERABILITY, CAPABILITIES



**Risk:** Risk na possible deja wey bi more or less predictable. Fo human rights terms, e bi na probability fo event fo occure wey fir do bad fo fo person, example; risk fo physical attack wen you komot fo go meeting fo evening time, risk fo hack ya online data.

**Threat:** Dis wan min sey sign wey fit show sey wi fia som tin. Na manifestation fo sey wi fia som tin. Na manifestation fo show person sey wi vex, witty intention fo mek pipo dem fia de bad wey wi di want do dem. Fo human rights, na indication sey action fit occur an wey go touch fundanmental human right. Threat fit result from criminal activity or armed conflict or get direct link witty work for human right defenda..

**Retaliation:** na measure wey you fit tek inflict person fob ach de tin wey e do you or risk wey e cause you, or fo prevent dem fo disclose som tin or cooperate like witness fo som investigation wey concern disclosure fo bad tin.

Harmful measure min na omission or act, threat, orintimidation fo physical, economic, social or disciplinary nature. So retaliation na measure wey you fit inflict on person fo damage swey e bi don do you or cause you risk.

Security incident min eny event wey fit affect ya personal security or de pipo cona you or ya organization.

All threat dem na security incident but no bi bi all security incident bi threat .

## Example fo security incidents :

- Person threaten you harass you, or say e hate you or use hate speech against you fo phone but wen you pick up dey no di tok.
- Tif pipo broke enta ya house
- Som moto di park cona ya office every evening wan hawa bifo you komot work place
- You rialize sey som trenja do ask plenty information about you
- You bi subject fo harassment or hate speech fo social network using fake profile. Security incident fit, however, kam bi na threat if link bi bitwin de incident an desire fo violate ya fundamental rights. So if you hia sey som person don ask informayion about you ( security incident) an na witty aim fo fo ensure sey you no fit denounce human rights violation, security incident don bi na threat.

## Means to reduce vulnerabilities

**Vulnerability :** Vulnerability na factor wey fit mek sey cause serious damage fo for event. So, vulnerability y fo human rights defenda dem go big if e no get effective an secure means fo communication, immediate an safe transport fo run denja, secure security system fo access yi office or home, an network fo pipo wey you fit alertam if threat or attack bi.

**Capability :** na assets or resources available fo person fo counter threat or agrssion or fo improve yi security. Measure fo reduce vulnerability na capabilities; fo get an secure means dfo communications, secure means of transport, reliable security system fo access person yi office or home, network fo pipo wey dey fit alertam quik quik if attack bi.

Level fo risk wey person bi exposed di add according to de threat wey yi di getam or bi likely to receive an if e bi vulnerable to threats. Too, level fo threat di reduce according to de person yi capacity fo protect yi skin. Risk di high plenty wen vulnerability dey high an protectivity dey ova smol.

**Security** na state fo bi free from intentional harmful acts.

**Safety** na stae fo bi free from unintentional acts.

**Protection** na measure fo reinforce safety.

## SECTION II. PHYSICAL RISKS FACED BY YOUNG PEOPLE AND WOMEN HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS



### 1. Specific Situations

Woman an youth dem don eva bi na important pipo fo defence an protection fo human rights. But but dia role no bi recognized.

Dey di work only dem dem or fo association witty man pikin dem fo defend human rights. Unfortunately dey bi force fo face violence fosika dia status as woman or yong pipo outside dia organization (association or company or admin istration) even social an cultural prejudice, customary practices an discrimination inside human rights organization dem.

Na fosika so wey special provision fo defend rights fo woman an yong pipo moss bi articulated an specific strategy fo protect woman an yong human rights defenda dem bi defined.

Woman an youth dem bi exposed fo specific risks, threats an reprisals: discrimination against woman dem wey deny proposal fo man pikin dem, especially from dia oga dem :

- Inequality fo pay or consideration or promotion fo desem work or performance;
- Deny fo pay service wey woman doam; stigmatization fo bele woman or woman an yong pipo weyna mukala or get disability .

- Marginalization( de case fo woman journalist wey dey deny fo join group or sects witty dia big oga dem, like LGBT pipo etc.);
- Physical, psychological an economic violence (include all kana harassment, anonymous calls fo all hours witty view fo threat, etc.);
- Cruel inhuman an degrading treatment like gender-based violence, in particular rape an oda kana form dem fo sexual abuse fo prison;
- Sex exploitation;
- Sexual harassment an blackmail fo defendas an journalist witty dia family memba dem;
- Specific vulnerability linked to de weight fo tradition an culture wey mek woman small fo front man or mek yong pipo “social cadets”.

## **2. Common Situation Fo defenda dem**

Woman an youth defenda dem bi exposed pass to;

- Privacy breaches;
- Kidnappings an ask moni;
- Arrests an detentions;
- Fia, threats (including die threat) an retaliation from loved ones;
- Media lynching;
- Attempts fo bribe fo cova mop fo public;
- Lack material means fo ensure dia protection;
- Confiscate journalist dia work kako (camera, etc);
- Lack sopot fo administration wey di ondestan merits fo human rights defenda dia work;
- Security incidents leading to discouragement;
- Fo komot dia house, dia localities, dia kontry , leave all tin fo back fo go find protection from reprisals;
- New vulnerabilities linked to the forced removal( isolation, unemployment, risk fo repatriation if dey no get beta pepa).

## SECTION III. DEVELOPMENT OF A SAFETY PLAN FOR YOUTH AND WOMEN HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS



Woman, girls an boy defenda dem di eva bi target fo pipo wey di violate pipo dia right because sey dey go talk. As nature fo de threat depend fo eny individual context, all human rights defenda dem dey fo risk.

Som emergency protection mechanism dem dey fo woman an youth ( girls an boys) human rights defenda dem wey dey fo denja. But as dey di tek prudent measure, human rights defenda dem sef sef fit face de risks.

### **Environmental Scan**

Context analysis ns base fo eny security decision. Risk sef sef dey dynamic an di change depending fo fo environment. E fine fo sabi dis factor dem fo respond eny situation.

### **Security threat an incident analysis;**

If security threat an incidents happen, e fine fo analyse wetty really happen, who doam an wetty dey fit fo improve security.

### **Risk Assessment**

Woman an youth human rights defenda dem nid fo examin threats, vulnerability an capabilities, Wetty bi de wickness wey fi add harm an wetty bi de capability an pawa wey fi helep reduce dem?

### **Security Planning**

Witty all de consideration dem, woman anyouth human rights defenda dem moss get security plan wey preventive an reactive measure dem dey inside.





## CHAPTA IV :

# **Physical and Data Protection and online strategies in the context of exacebating Hate Speech and the use of Artificial Intelligence**

**N**a som strategy dem fo do wen ya physical safety or online data or activity as yong person (girl or boy) or woman human defenda bi threstened or attacked.

## SECTION I. STRATEGIES FOR ENSURING PHYSICAL SECURITY



You bi yong girl, ypng boy, woman human rights defenda or journalist, you get do do so fo protect yasef;

- Reduce threats;
- Reduce vulnerabilities;
- Increase your protection capabilities.
- Fo all, you go fit add ya protection capability an dese time, reduce ya vulnerability: - Taking steps to avoid being assaulted. For example: reinforce your guard, do not move alone, do not move at night in unsafe areas;
- Observing the behaviour of members of your neighbourhood. For example: does the owner of the mobile phone kiosk near you always call someone when you arrive or leave?
- Keeping an eye on suspicious people around you.
- Ensuring that you have safe and effective means of communication;
- Making sure you have a safe means of transport to quickly get away from an area that is at risk or that becomes at risk;
- Ensure sey you get secure security fo house or office;
- Make sure sey you get network fo pipo dem wey you fit alert quik quik if threat or agression dey or pipo fo inform bifo you di go fo risk place ( lawya,doctor,police, family, etc).

But fo reduce vulnerabilities an add protection capabilities no di reduce threat. Person fit only get immediate impact on threats na by beta

analyse all security incidents wey happen cona you an fit cause trobu. E fit no bi easy fo get direct an immediate impact fo som kana threat as fo reduce fit tek long time, e.g fo develop relationship of trust witty authorities or the policeso as mek dem undastan sey human rights defenda an journalist dey important fo sey society balance or advocate fo mek protection fo human right straight, rule fo law, cohesion, peace an national reconciliation witty long term struggle.

**Specifically, follw dis recommendation dem :**

### **Recommendation 1 :**

If you bi harassed wen you di do ya work, try si how fo komot de work. In short, resigne den find anoda work, , open ya own business if possible wey no dey desem an wey dey no fit easily harass you.

### **Recommendation 2 :**

Yong pipo (girl an boy), woman human rights defenda dem an journalist get fo bi independent as far as economy bi concern, fo prevent or respond to threats an attacks, violations of dia rights, get courage fo maintain dia actions, even denunciation.

### **Recommendation 3 :**

Woman an yong pipo (girl an boy) human rights defenda dem an journalists moss to denounce pipo wey violate dia rights, even if na dia family memba dem.

### **Recommendation 4 :**

Woman an yong pipo (girl an boy) human rights defenda an journalist dem wey dem choose na to blow wissel moss doam to de end.

### **Recommendation 5 :**

Woman an yong pipo(girl an boy) human right defenda dem an journalists nid fo sabi dia rights, train how fo fight threat an attack, even sabi how wey law garanty dia rights an self defence tecncs.

### **Recommendation 6 :**

Woman an youth human rights defenda an journalist dem moss get document fo security incident, threat an oda possible reprisal fo beta sopot legal actions. As so, human rights defenda dem moss get collective system fo collect, document an monitor case dem fo violation fo dia rights.

### **Recommendation 7 :**

Woman an youth(girl an boy) human rights defenda an journalists dem broke stereotypes through awareness-raising an education fo family, school,place dem fo worship, all place fo socialization.

### **Recommendation 8 :**

Woman an yong pipo(girl an boy) human rights defenda dem an journalists moss get personal safety plan liks address book fo pipo wey e fit informam an pipo wey fit helep yi sound alarm fo show place wey you dey.

### **Recommendation 9 :**

Woman an yong pipo(girl an boy) human rights defenda an journalist dem moss adopt system fo bi identified fo eny circumstance wey e fit bi attacked. Human rights defenda moss get membership card fo human rights organizations an/or protection card fo som organization witty mandate fo protect defenda dem. Journalist moss get press card. Oda activists dem ( lawyers, doctors, nurses, etc) moss get professional card fo dia skin.

### **Recommendation 10 :**

Woman an yong pipo ( girl an boy) human rights defenda an journalist dem nid fo develop mentorship, i.e accept fo learn from pipo wey don stay fo de work pass dem an get experience pass dem.

### **Recommendation 11 :**

Woman an yong pipo ( girl an boy) human rights defenda an journalist dem nid fo creat or join network fo pipo wey di work fo protection an safety fo human rights an journalist dem.

### **Recommendation 12 :**

Woman an youth9girl an boy) human rights defenda an journalist dem moss mek sure sey de network fo human rights defenda or journalist bi inclusive, no discriminate.

### **Recommendation 13 :**

Woman an youth ( girl an boy) human rights defenda an journalist dem moss get smol first aid kit fo hand wen on de field.

### **Recommendation 14 :**

Woman an yong( girl an boy) human rights defenda an journalist dem get fo always inform dia family pipo place wey dem di go, time wey if dey no kam back fia fit start bi fo raise alarm.

### **Recommendation 15 :**

Woman an yong pipo human rights defenda an journalist dem moss avoid place wey no safe or wen fo field mek dem go na witty humility an politeness.

## **Recommendation 16 :**

Woman an yong pipo ( boy an girl) human rights defendan an journalist dem inside difficult place dem get fo always identify second road fo hide or run if situation ba an de main or normal road no dey fine.

## **SECTION II.**

### **STRATEGIES FO ENSURE DATA AND ONLINE SECURITY**



#### **A. Online strategies**

##### **Strategy 1 :**

Woman an young pio ( girl an boy) human rights defendan an journalist dem nid fo mek reseach fo sabi online service providers.

##### **Strategy 2 :**

Mek Woman an yong pipo ( girl an boy) human rights defendan an journalist dem no give dia home address fo online retailers. Online sales, Online marketing operation, organized online deliveries dem di eva want fo get detail information about you an ya house. If you moss receivam na foy a house mek sure sey you dey witty pipo fo de house an receive dem na fo step.

##### **Strategy 3 :**

Woman an yong pipo ( girl an boy) human rights defendan an journalist dem no get fo share dia pictures on social media, especially de wan dem wey dey bi nked or half-naked.

##### **Strategy 4 :**

Woman an youth (girl an boy) human rights defendan an journalist dem moss :



- Systematically delete suspicious e-mail messages.
- Decline friend requests from strangers and ignore or delete their messages and invitations.
- Protect their privacy by not publishing non-professional information about themselves or their family members;
- Protect their identity by not creating multiple email accounts and profiles.

### Strategy 5 :

Woman an youth ( girl an boy) human rights defend an journalist dem moss avoid hacker attacks by not responding to request or temptations fo open links ( on internet, facebook, intagram, X, Youtube fo dia phone). You no fit sabi where e komot. Instead e fine fo delete dem. If de tin wey you delete am dey important, you go fit getam fo anoda way more secured.

## B. Malware Protection

- Save sensitive information in different places by including paper backup.
- Carry out regular maintenance of your computer equipment;
- Use a long password (6 to 8 characters) for your e-mail accounts, preferably alphanumeric (containing letters, numbers and punctuation or linking marks);
- Avoid long and strategic conversations outside of encrypted applications.
- Prioritize physical meetings and the notebook for recording and communicating sensitive information.

## C. Data Protection Strategies

### Strategy 1 :

Install firewalls an antivirus software like;

- Level, to permanently erase message and call history;
- Master Clean, to clean up temporary files;
- Orbot, to prevent others from seeing what you're doing on your device;
- Psiphon, to ensure the security of your phone against anonymous intrusions;

- Avast or Norton or Kaspersky, to prevent viruses from entering your hardware;
- App lock, to block all applications and enter a password to open them.

### **Strategy 2 :**

Encrypt your emails:

Download the Thunderbird-fr.exe software we fit permit you hide ya emails, an mek pipo no enteram.

### **Strategy 3 :**

Quick signal in case denja dey; Download panic button software wey di otomatically alert three contacts if you feel denja. Wen you don installam enta names an nomba dem, just press pawa icon plenty time an de phone go sen distress message fo de three contact dem.

### **Strategy 4 :**

Secure ya data on a public computa ( business center, hotel, office, shopping mall an home, etc.)

No eva check “ remember me?” box as e di kip ya account active even wen you don closs ya browser window. As fo physical security, violations of right of woman an yong 9girl an boy) online defenda get fo document plenty fo sopot legal actions. So, woman defenda dem moss set up collective ( networked) system fo collect, document an monitor cases of violations an strategies follow fine, young pipo ( girl an boy) an woman defenda an journalist dem nid fo bi sure sey dem get:

- A GSM connection (normal mobile telephony because in some areas there is no network);
- A good internet connection (Wi-Fi or mobile data in the area covered by the network);
- Electrical power for your desktop computer or sufficient battery life for mobile devices (laptops, tablets, mobile phones).

# CONCLUSION

Challenges dem fo deal wityy hate speech bi particularly significant fo online hate speech case, place wey internet fi bi complicated an judgement fo court di bi difficult fo implement.

Nid fo respect human rights moss to oblige government fo take positive steps fo ensure sey rights dem fo individual bi protected. E fit bi archived through laws wey di prohibit an ponish hate speech, even discrimination, violence an hostility, wey di bring hate specch online an offline fo bi punished an ensure potential victims bi persecuted.

Physical an data security an online protection fo yong pipo ( girl an boy), woman human rights defenda an journalist dem, na living legal reality. As wi dom siam, legal instruments fo national, regional an international level di head de supervision. E mean sey woman an young pipo di benefit from protection provided by public administration an courts.

However, e di continue fo observe sey na subjects to threats an reprisals by states an by som individuals even as law an regulations deny. So e bi important sey mek state dem adopt specific laws dem fo protect human rights defenda dem. Dis specific legal protection go enable dem fo do dia work fo promote an protect human rights an promote social cohesion an peace, wey na garanty fo sustainable development.

**APPENDIX:**  
**UPDATED TABLE INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Legal Instrument</i>	<i>Place and date of adoption</i>	<i>Date of entry into force</i>
<b>I. INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS</b>			
<b>A. Basic texts: <i>International Charter of Human Rights</i></b>			
	1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights	New York, EU 10 December 1948	
	2. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	New York, USA 16 December 1966	23 March 1976
	2.1. Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	New York, USA December 16 1966	23 March 1976
	2.2. Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty	New York, USA 15 December 1989	11 July 1991
	3. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	New York, USA 16 December 1966	3 January 1976
	3.1. Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	New York, USA 10 December 2008	5 May 2013
<b>B. Treaties relating to specific groups</b>			
Children's rights	1. International Convention on the Rights of the Child	New York, USA 20 November 1989	2 September 1990
	1.1. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child concerning the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography	New York, USA 25 May 2000	18 January 2002
	1.2. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict	New York, USA 25 May 2000	12 February 2002
	1.3. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child establishing a communications procedure	New York, USA 19 December 2011	14 April 2014
	Convention No. 138 of the International Labour Organization concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment	Geneva, Switzerland 26 June 1973	19 juin 1976
	Convention 182 of the International Labour Organisation on the worst forms of employment of children	Geneva, Switzerland 17 June 1999	19 November 2000
Women's Rights	1. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	New York, USA 18 December 1979	3 September 1981

	2.1. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	New York, USA 6 October 1999	22 December 2000
Rights of people with disabilities	3. Convention on the Rights of Persons living with Disabilities	New York, USA 13 December 2006	3 Mai 2008
	3.1. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons living with Disabilities	New York, USA 13 December 2006	3 May 2008
Rights of migrant Workers	4. International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	New York, USA 18 December 1990	1st July 2003
Asylum and refugee rights	United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees	New York, USA 28 July 1951	22 April 1954
	Protocol on the Status of Refugees	New York, EU 16 décembre 1966	4 October 1967
<b>C. Treaties on specific phenomena</b>			
Combating discrimination	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	New York, USA 21 December 1965	4 January 1969
	Convention No. 100 of the International Labour Organisation on Equal Remuneration	<i>Geneva, Switzerland</i> 29 June 1951	23 May 1953
	Convention no. 111 of the International Labour Organisation concerning discrimination on employment and profession)	Geneva, Switzerland 25 June 1958	15 June 1960
Fight against torture	2. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	New York, USA 10 December 1984	26 June 1987
	2.1. Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	New York, USA 18 December 2002	22 June 2006
forced Disappearances	3. International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from forced Disappearance	New York, USA 20 December 2006	23 December 2010
Human trafficking	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others	New York, USA 2 December 1949	25 June 1951
Slavery, forced labour and similar practices	Convention No. 105 of the International Labour Organisation concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour	Geneva, Switzerland 25 June 1957	17 January 1959
	Convention No. 87 of the International Labour Organisation concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Trade-Unions Rights	Geneva, Switzerland 9 July 1948	4 July 1950
Labour Law and Social Security	Convention 144 of the International Labour Organization on tripartite consultations concerning international labour standards	Geneva, Switzerland 21 June 1976	16 May 1978



Good Governance	United Nations Convention against Corruption	New York, USA 31 October 2003	14 December 2005
The right to a healthy environment	Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Basel Convention)	Basel, Switzerland 22 March 1989	5 May 1992
Climate change	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	New York, USA 9 May 1992	21 March 1994
	Climate Agreement (Paris Agreement)	Paris, France 12 December 2015	4 November 2016
Protection of specific groups through Declarations and Resolutions (non-binding)			
Minorities Groups	1. Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities	New York, USA 18 December 1992	
Indigenous peoples	2. United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	New York, USA 13 September 2007	
Human rights defenders	3. United Nations Declaration on the Protection of Human Rights Defenders (correct name : Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms)	New York, USA 9 December 1998	
	United Nations Resolution 68/181 on the promotion of the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders in Conflict Situations	New York, USA	
	UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on the rights of women and girls in times of conflict and the role of women in conflict prevention and resolution and in peace processes (concluding peace agreements, peacekeeping and peacebuilding).).	New York, USA 31 October 2000	
Human rights online	United Nations Human Rights Council resolution of 5 July 2012 on the promotion, protection and enforcement of human rights on the internet.	New York, USA 5 July 2012	
<b>II. REGIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS</b>		<b>Place and date of adoption</b>	<b>Date of entry into force</b>
<b>1. Basic Texts</b>			
	Constitutive Act of the African Union	Lomé, Togo 11 July 2000	26 February 2001
	African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights	Nairobi, Kenya 27 June 1981	21 October 1986

	Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Establishment of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights	Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso 10 juin 1998	25 janvier 2004
	European Union Charter of Fundamental Rights	18 December 2000	December 2009
<b>2. Protection of specific groupe</b>			
Rights of the Child	African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child	Addis Abeba 1st July 1990	21 November 1999
Youth law	The African Youth Charter	Banjul, Gambia 2 July 2006	11 February 2011
Women's Law	Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights relating to the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol)	Maputo, Mozambique 11th July 2003	25 November 2005
Refugees	Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 10th September 1969	20 June 1974
Combating human trafficking	Multilateral regional cooperation agreement to combat trafficking of persons, especially women and children, in West and Central Africa	Abuja, Nigeria 6th July 2006	
Protection of displaced persons	Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention)	Kampala, Uganda 23rd October 2009	6 December 2012
<b>3. Protecting cultural diversity</b>			
	Charter of the African Cultural Renaissance	Khartoum, Sudan 24 January 2006	
<b>4. Protection of the environment</b>			
	Convention on the Prohibition of Import into Africa of Hazardous Wastes and on the Control of Transboundary Movements and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa (Bamako Convention)	Bamako, Mali 30th January 1991	22 April 1998
<b>5. Right to take part in the management of public affairs</b>			
	African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance	Addis Ababa, 30th January 2007	15 February 2012
<b>6. Good governance</b>			
	African Convention on the Prevention and Fight against Corruption	Maputo, 11th July 2003	5 August 2006
<b>7. Fight against terrorism</b>			
	African Convention on the Prevention and Fight against Terrorism	Algiers, Algeria 14 June 1999	6 décembre 2002
	Protocol to the African Convention on the	Addis Ababa,	

	Prevention and Fight against Terrorism	Ethiopia 1st July 2004	
<b>8. Declarations, Resolutions, Principles, Directives, Guidelines (non-binding)</b>			
	Grand Bay Declaration (Mauritius)	16 April 1999	
	Declaration of Principles on Freedom of Expression in Africa	Banjul, Gambia 2002	
	The Kigali Declaration	Kigali, 2003	
	ACHPR Resolution 69 on the protection of human rights defenders in Africa	2004	
	ACHPR Resolution 104 on the situation of human rights defenders in Africa	2007	
	Resolution 275 of the ACHPR on the protection against violence and other human rights violations of persons on the basis of their sexual identity or sexual orientation or assumed against terrorism in Africa	2014	
	Principles and guidelines on human and peoples' rights in the fight against terrorism in Africa	Banjul, Gambia 2015	
	ACHPR Resolution 336 on measures to protect and promote the work of women human rights defenders in Africa	2016	
	ACHPR Resolution 362 on the right to freedom of information and expression on the Internet in Africa	2016	
	ACHPR Resolution 376 on the situation of human rights defenders in Africa	2016	
	ACHPR Resolution 381 on the appointment of a special rapporteur on human rights defenders and focal point on reprisals in Africa	2017	
	Guidelines on freedom of association and assembly in Africa	Niamey, Niger 2017	
	EU guidelines on the protection of human rights defenders	2008	

## GROUP FO EXPERTS WEY CONTRIBUTE FO DRAW UP THIS HANDBOOK

Under the supervision of :  
**Dr Pierre Flambeau NGAYAP,**  
Senator of the Republic of Cameroon,  
jurist and political scientist

**The experts:**  
**Dr Hilaire KAMGA,**  
Director of the CEFODEP Centre  
**Suzanne KALA-LOBE,**  
Journalist  
**Jacques EBWEA MBAPPE,**  
lecturer at the University of Buea  
**Me Claude ASSIRA,**  
Lawyer at the Cameroon Bar  
**Chimène MAGNI,**  
Executive Director of HURAC (Bafoussam)  
**Fabrice LENA,**  
General Secretary of PAP  
**Serge Aimé BIKOI,**  
Journalist  
**Jacques DO'O BELL,**  
Journalist  
**Aicha BOUKAR,**  
Peace Club (Maroua)  
**Armand-Thierry NGUELE**  
cartoonist

And the entire REDHAC Permanent Secretariat team, under the coordination of  
its Executive Director,  
**Maximilienne C. Ngo MBE**

Translated by Jean TAKOUGANG,  
Executive SG of the Association of Translators, Terminologists, Revisers and Inter-  
preters of Cameroon (ATTRIC), Translation Teacher at the Professional Masters'  
Programme, YAOUNDE I;

### FUNDING:

"This Handbook has been produced with the financial support of World Affairs  
Canada. The contents are the sole responsibility of REDHAC and do not  
necessarily reflect the views of World Affairs Canada".

*Print by : Synectique +237 677 677 848*

#### **COPYRIGHT**

*Any commercial use of **REDHAC** publications, brochures or other printed matter is strictly forbidden without prior written authorisation. This publication is not designed for sale.*

*All translation, production and adaptation rights reserved for all countries.*