

Extraordinary African Chambers

Citation	Abstract and/or Summary of Findings	Methods	Key Evidence or Figures
Internal - Analyses of the court, its jurisprudence, and judicial system development			
Brody, Reed. "Bringing a Dictator to Justice: The Case of Hissène Habré." <i>Journal of International Criminal Justice</i> 13, no. 2 (2015): 209-217.	The advent of the trial, 25 years after Habre's fall, is entirely due to the perseverance of Habre's victims and their non-governmental organization (NGO) allies. The launch of proceedings before the Extraordinary African Chambers has also spurred justice efforts back in Chad, where former agents of Habre's political police now stand trial for torture and murder and the president has finally promised compensation to Habre's victims.	Legal analysis, institutional analysis, informant interviews	The Habre case shows that it is possible for a victim/ NGO coalition, with tenacity and imagination, to create the political conditions for a successful universal jurisdiction prosecution, even against a former head of state. It also highlights many of the practical problems of litigating crimes far away from the territorial state without the complete cooperation of that state's government.
Magliveras, Konstantinos D. "Fighting Impunity Unsuccessfully in Africa: A Critique of the African Union's Handling of the Hissène Habré Affair." <i>African Journal of International and Comparative Law</i> 22, no. 3 (2014): 420-447.	Based on a close examination and analysis of how the AU has handled this affair, this paper questions whether the AU is truly committed but also well equipped to fight impunity.	Literature review, legal and institutional analysis	The paper traces the evolution of the Habré case and looks into the role that other actors (for example, Belgium, the International Court of Justice and the UN Committee Against Torture) have played.
Savado, Raymond O. "Les Chambres Africaines Extraordinaires au sein des tribunaux sénégalais: Quoi de si extraordinaire?(The Extraordinary African Chambers in the Senegalese Courts: What's So Extraordinary?)." (2013).	Legal, jurisprudential, and institutional analysis of what kind of court the EAC will be, and what impacts we might expect as a result of its institutional design.	Legal and institutional analysis, literature review	The EAC is an internationalized tribunal, even though its more national than most tribunals in this category. The author argues that Senegal is fulfilling its international legal obligation under the Convention Against Torture.
Sofie A. E. Høgestøl, "The Habré Judgment at the Extraordinary African Chambers: A Singular Victory in the Fight Against Impunity", <i>Nordic Journal of Human Rights</i> , 34:3, (2016): 147-156	The judgment is the first successful application of the Pinochet precedent and a landmark international criminal law decision that many hope will inspire similar prosecutions elsewhere. Victims were also awarded substantial reparations by the court on 29 July 2016. This legal development article will (1) look back at the victim driven efforts that led to the prosecution of Habré, (2) examine the historic judgment, and finally (3) briefly explore whether the EAC model could be employed elsewhere.	Historical, legal, and institutional analysis, literature review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Even if the EAC is not replicated in the future, the process of bringing Habré to justice should still serve as an important source of inspiration for the victims of other regimes; and the Habré judgment is by all accounts set to become an important precedence for international criminal justice in the region. • The EAC should be considered a success in terms of its victim-driven justice efforts. Without his victims' collection of evidence, testimony and relentless fight for justice, it is unlikely that the case would ever have made it to trial. By utilizing a wide variety of regional and international actors, his victims and the lawyers who supported them, have forged a new path for how to end impunity and bring former heads of state to justice for egregious human rights breaches.

Williams, Sarah. "The Extraordinary African Chambers in the Senegalese Courts: An African Solution to an African Problem?." Journal of International Criminal Justice 11, no. 5 (2013): 1139-1160.	The EAC breaks new ground on international criminal justice in Africa in several ways. The Habré trial represents the first trial by an African state of a former head of state of another African state. As the first internationalized tribunal to have been established with the involvement of the African Union, the EAC will also provide valuable insight into what a regional approach to internationalized justice may look like. Furthermore, the EAC sets a precedent for the creation of an internationalized criminal tribunal that operates exclusively on the basis of universal jurisdiction.	Legal and institutional analysis, literature review	<p>Conclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC is still properly characterized as an internationalized criminal tribunal, but it differs from the institutions that have preceded it. It therefore expands our understanding of the types of institutions that can properly be considered 'internationalized'. • The minimalist approach to internationalization and the strict focus of the EAC on trying Habré, means that we should have realistic expectations of what the EAC will achieve. • We should be skeptical of claims that internationalized tribunals can achieve wider goals, such as enhancing domestic legal capacity. • The minimalist approach, was the result of two elements: 1) the international elements of the EAC were included to address ECOWAS' conclusion that prosecuting Habré for international crimes would violate the principle of non-retroactivity unless the trial was before an ad hoc tribunal of an international character. 2) unlike other tribunals, the EAC is exercising jurisdiction based on universal jurisdiction. Consequently, the EAC is closer to a national court of a third state exercising universal jurisdiction. • The EAC offers an opportunity to rectify the flawed reasoning in the ECOWAS decision concerning the application of the nullum crimen principle before internationalized criminal tribunals. It will contribute to jurisprudence on this issue and will clarify the matter for those designing future accountability mechanisms.
External - Hybrids' effects on individuals and communities			
Lahe, Yumna. "Balancing the scales of justice: towards a synthesized system of international criminal law." PhD diss., 2014.	Proposes a "Levels of Justice Obtained" matrix, comparing "formal, substantive/restorative, and overall justice outcomes".		
Sperfeldt, Christoph. "The trial against Hissène Habré: networked justice and reparations at the Extraordinary African Chambers." The International Journal of Human Rights 21, no. 9 (2017): 1243-1260.	The Court's establishment marked the end of more than two decades of persistent lobbying by a network of victim associations and civil society organizations – a phenomenon that is referred to here as 'networked justice'. This article shows that the characteristics of a network often determine the reach and outcomes of networked justice at local and international levels. In the case of the Habré trial, the network's primary goal of setting an international legal precedent through universal jurisdiction defined the tools and strategies chosen to achieve the goal. This article shows how these dynamics were transposed to the trial against Habré and the reparations phase.	Legal and institutional analysis, literature review, interviews	<p>Three main impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The example of victims of sexual violence showed how an internationalized trial can serve as a platform for marginalized victim groups to shed light on their specific suffering. While this development was a significant break with established narratives, its impact on other victims of sexual violence in Chad and on long-term structural inequities that often predate the conflict and continue to endure in its aftermath is less certain. • Court-ordered reparations in the Habré trial hold limited transformative potential if they are restricted to financial compensation, target only a narrow constituency of survivors and do not address the responsibility of the state. However, I also recognized that it is not necessarily the primary function of court-ordered reparations to pursue broader goals of societal change, more so if delivered in the framework of a criminal trial. In the case of the CAE, survivors themselves wanted first and foremost an individual recognition of their harm – even if only granted in the form of a symbolic payment. • The most important transformative impact of networked justice has perhaps come in the form of its 'side effects'. One such effect is the emancipation and empowerment of survivors and their associations throughout the process.