

FOREWORD

This volume follows volume 2025/4 and ensures the continuation of the exchange of ideas and inspiration throughout the “Leaders for Justice Workshops” for lawyers from anglophone countries which took place in Arusha, Tanzania from 29th August to 1st September 2022, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, from 28th to 29th July 2023 and Entebbe, Uganda, from the 26th to 27th July 2024.

This exchange of thoughts is also in connection with the workshop in Dakar, Senegal, from 31st July to 03rd August 2025, which was organised by the Rule of Law Program for Sub-Saharan Africa of Konrad Adenauer Stiftung for lawyers from francophone countries.

Hannah Wamuyu, Kenya, presents “Analyzing the legal and institutional framework governing the establishment of a nuclear power program (NPP) in Kenya”. The article examines the legal and institutional framework governing the establishment of a nuclear power program in Kenya owing to the heightened efforts by the government in laying out the plans to establish the first nuclear power plant amidst protests by the communities. The analysis is done by examining relevant international law, national law and the frameworks and plans for establishing a NPP.

George Ocen, Kenya, writes “An Assessment of the Legal Framework for the East African Monetary Union (EAMU): A Case Study of the EAC and Uganda”. The legal framework of the EAMU consists of both EAC legal instruments and Partner State legal instruments. This paper assesses the legal framework and asks whether the EAC legal instruments are effective.

Pie Habimana and Protais BYIRINGIRO, Rwanda, present on “Uncounted Success: Rethinking the Role of Traditional Dispute Resolution in Africa”. Their paper interrogates the paradox of “uncounted success” traditional justice mechanisms that consistently deliver meaningful outcomes yet remain excluded from official metrics, legal education, and institutional support. Drawing on comparative insights from Rwanda, Uganda, and South Africa, this paper traces the historical marginalization of customary systems, the persistence of legal hierarchies, and the structural challenges inherent in integrating plural justice models.

Ng’ani Chrisphine Ligadho, Kenya, examines “Artificial intelligence and intellectual property law in Kenya: Who owns AI-created works?” Kenya is rapidly adopting artificial intelligence and using it to drive the economy forward. However, Kenya’s main laws on copyright and patents like the Copyright Act and Industrial Property Act were written with human creators in mind. This research looks into the murky nexus between AI and IP law in Kenya. It looks at how the current regulations play out when AI is involved, who ends up owning what, and where the biggest legal blind spots are.

Adolphe Kilomba Sumaili, DR Congo, analyses “From ambitions to actions: assessing new transitional justice institutions in DRC”. The foundation of transitional justice in the history of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) dates to the *Conférence Nationale*

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Souveraine (CNS) held in 1991/1992. This paper portrays the state of play of institutions specially created to handle transitional justice issues across the DRC.

Mohamed Ndiaye, Senegal, a participant of the 2025 Dakar workshop publishes his paper on "Responsiveness as a form of revitalizing the legal framework of the Senegalese political sphere: Towards a new form of engagement and appropriation of politics by youth". The papers' objective is to show that a law different from classical law is emerging in the political sphere. A law characterized by pragmatism and flexibility.

All articles published in this volume cover the continuation of cooperation and demonstrate the engagement of a young generation of African lawyers.

Special thanks go to all participants and organizers at the KAS Rule of Law Program, for their commitment and input.

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