



The Contribution of The Organization of La Francophonie (OIF) in Political Matters in The Republic of Congo from 1981 to 2021

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ABSTRACT

The 1960s witnessed the wave of independence in Africa, shaping the course of history and leading to the confirmation of original institutions. Notably, a French-speaking space emerged during this era, giving rise to the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation, later evolving into the International Organization of La Francophonie (OIF). Since 1981, the Congo has been an active member of the OIF, contributing to the cultural and political dimensions of this francophone alliance. This research delves into the collaboration between the OIF and the Congo from 1981 to 2016, spanning crucial periods in both entities' histories. Focusing on cultural and political realms, the study explores the promotion of democracy, human rights, and sustainable development within the OIF space. Education, training, and scientific research take precedence in the cultural domain, reflecting their pivotal role in societal development. In the political arena, the Republic of Congo embarked on a challenging journey toward multiparty democracy and a market economy since 1991, marked by civil conflicts and ethnic tensions. The country's transition continued into the 2000s, emphasizing reconciliation and reconstruction. Both cultural and political sectors demand strategic approaches for sustainable success in the ever-evolving landscape of international cooperation

Keywords: Cooperation, OIF, Congo, politics, development.

INTRODUCTION

European colonization was a decisive turning point in the history of humanity and more specifically for Africa (July, 2004). After the independence of the States of black Africa, he had the concern for each country which had to ensure its development to cooperate with third countries or international organizations (Care, 2024). The independent Congo since August 15, 1960 has resolved to develop bilateral and multilateral cooperation as a guarantee of development (Komuhangi, 2023). All successive constitutions have always given pride of place to cooperation. It is in this sense that under the impetus of three African Heads of State, Léopold

Sédar Senghor of Senegal, Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia and Hamani Diori of Niger, but also of Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia, the representatives of 21 States and governments have signed in Niamey, on March 20, 1970, the convention establishing the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation (ACCT) (Auld et al., 2023).

New intergovernmental organization based on the sharing of a common language, French (Desson et al., 2020). The Congo, being colonized by France, joined the International Organization of La Francophonie from December 7 to 9, 1981, during the general conference held in Libreville, Gabon (Clark & Gardinier, 2018). And the Congolese government has come to understand that ensuring better political vision can lead the Congo to sustainable development (Sovacool, 2021). Hence the need for the Congolese State to cooperate with the International Organization of La Francophonie for better visibility in political matters. This article aims to show the contribution of the OIF in political matters in the Republic of Congo from 1981 to 2021 (Aquilas et al., 2022; Kabuya et al., 2020; Shapiro et al., 2021; Wong et al., 2022).

The primary objective of this research is to illuminate the role and impact of the International Organization of La Francophonie (OIF) in political affairs within the Republic of Congo during the period spanning from 1981 to 2021 (Hoca, 2023; Hofmann et al., 2023; Nikolaevna, 2023; Paquette et al., n.d.). Following the era of European colonization, African nations, including the independent Congo since 1960, faced the imperative of fostering cooperation with external entities for their development (Absell et al., 2024; Avom et al., 2024; Gorsky & Manton, 2023; Sullivan & Hickel, 2023). Recognizing the significance of bilateral and multilateral collaboration as a catalyst for progress, the Congolese government actively engaged with international organizations. In particular, the decision to join the OIF in 1981, during the general conference in Libreville, Gabon, marked a pivotal moment. The OIF, established in 1970, emerged as an intergovernmental organization fostering cultural and technical cooperation among nations sharing the French language.

Motivated by the conviction that a robust political vision is integral to sustainable development, the Congolese government sought collaboration with the OIF (Kouam & Asongu, 2022). This research endeavors to highlight the specific contributions made by the OIF in shaping political dynamics in the Republic of Congo over the four-decade span under consideration. By examining the evolution of this collaboration, the study aims to provide insights into how the OIF has influenced and supported political initiatives in the Congo, contributing to the nation's visibility and political development.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method applied in this article involves two main approaches, namely the historical approach and policy analysis. In an effort to understand the role and contribution of the International Organization of La Francophonie (OIF) in the context of political affairs of the

Republic of the Congo from 1981 to 2021, this research relies on historical studies. This historical approach is in-depth, exploring significant events throughout the period by investigating the official documents, treaties, and political decisions that shaped relations between the Congo and the OIF. In addition, this research method also includes policy analysis, where the policies adopted by the OIF are evaluated to understand their impact on Congolese domestic policy. Official documents, speeches, and OIF policies are the focus of identification and evaluation. By combining these two approaches, the research aims to provide in-depth insight into the evolution of political cooperation between Congo and the OIF, as well as the extent of the OIF's contribution in shaping political views and sustainable development in the Republic of the Congo.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Presentation of the Congolese political situation

After the overthrow of the first elected president after independence, the period from 1963 to 1990 was characterized by a one-party system, and that comprised of two phases. First of all there was a period during which the dominant ideology was socialist more than Marxist (1963-1965); and then there was a second phase (1968-1990) during which Marxist ideology dominated. During this second phase, the development strategy was centered on the State as the main economic actor and on a central planning system.

In 1991, in line with the reforms launched by the Soviet Union and following the fall of the Berlin Wall, the government of President Denis Sassou N'Guesso organized a national conference which adapted political reforms . A new democratic constitution was approved by vote on March 15, 1992. Pascal Lissouba won the first democratic elections, but very quickly he was contested, including by his former allies who joined the opposition in order to constitute a new parliamentary majority.

This marked the beginning of what the Congolese have called the democratic crisis. The Congo experienced three successive civil wars (1993), 1997 and 1998-1999). Brazzaville and the southern departments of Pool, Bouenza, Niari and Lékoumou were the most affected by fighting, violence and destruction. As in most internal conflicts, the civilian population has been targeted, mostly on a purely ethnic basis. In addition to many deaths, the wars have made more than 800,000 people displaced or refugees. They have also led to increased poverty, social and ethnic tensions and economic decline. The chaos they have created has also given rise to impunity, which has only aggravated the phenomena of bad governance, corruption and fraud.

In 1997, President Denis Sassou N'Guesso returned to power . After several rounds of negotiations, a ceasefire agreement was signed at the end of 1999. It provided for the re-establishment of political parties and the demobilization of former militia combatants. Pastor Ntoumi 's National Resistance Council (CNR) also signed the ceasefire agreement, but his militia,

the Ninja militia, continued to exercise control over much of the Department of pool, and fighting continued, leading to a new influx of displaced people.

Post-conflict, 2000-2002; the conflict having ended, the government worked, with the support of the international community, to restore national institutions, restore the rule of law and rebuild economic and administrative structures through an interim program for the period post-conflict. At the same time, he pursued a policy of reconciliation based on three pillars, namely negotiation with the rebellion, political participation and decentralization.

A new constitution was adopted in January 2002; In March 2002, presidential elections were held; they were followed in May and June of the same year by legislative elections. These elections have made the climate more conducive to reconciliation and dialogue, although the regularity of the process has given rise to criticism. From 2005, leaders in exile began to return home and reorganize political parties; from 2003 to 2007, the first elections held under the sign of the new Constitution marked the beginning of a period of transition and stabilization. In March 2003, another agreement with CNR DU Pasteur Ntoumi was signed, defining the conditions for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of some 5,000 militiamen. This agreement has not been applied. However ; after further discussions in 2007, President Denis Sassou N'Gusso appointed Pastor Ntoumi had not yet taken up his new duties and his return to Brazzaville was still under discussion.

The legislative elections held in 2007 marked the start of a second electoral cycle. Some 90% of the seats in the national assembly were won by the parties of the presidential majority. The opposition was reduced to 11 seats. Several majority parties and some independents subsequently joined the President's party to form a new Rally for the Presidential Majority (RMP) to prepare for the next presidential elections to be held in 2009. After years of conflict, distrust and suspicion, the country has made considerable progress on the road to reconciliation. However, the situation remains precarious. Factors contributing to this precariousness include growing impoverishment, high unemployment, existing disparities between the poor and the wealthy, and persistent political tensions. The cooperation maintained by the Congo and the International Organization of La Francophonie has also extended to the political domain. This international organization advocated the observation of elections within member countries, of which the Congo figures prominently. Thus it was a question not only of helping the Congo in the field of cultural promotion but also of seeing the aspects concerning democracy while looking at the problems concerning: good governance, peace, security and human rights.

The OIF provides its member countries with support in the development of their policies and even political and cooperation actions in accordance with the major missions outlined by the Francophonie Summit and the Ten-Year Strategic Framework. The success of education for all is an objective and even political actions. The availability of reliable information on this sector is

indeed a decisive prerequisite for the definition and implementation of public policies adapted to its development.

In contemporary times, the International Organization of La Francophonie (OIF) is oriented towards several key objectives. These include the proactive prevention of crises through democratic processes, emphasizing the importance of international solidarity. The organization is dedicated to the establishment and enhancement of democracy, achieved through measures such as the prevention, management, and resolution of conflicts, as well as the steadfast support for the rule of law and human rights. Furthermore, the OIF actively engages in fostering the intensification of dialogue among diverse cultures and civilizations. Its overarching goals encompass the promotion of peace, democracy, and human rights, coupled with a commitment to developing cooperation that serves sustainable development and solidarity. Additionally, the OIF plays a vital role in supporting education, higher education, and research as integral components of its mission.

The process of conducting electoral observation missions (the OIF must, under the terms of the agreement between the OIF and the APF, inform the General Secretariat in writing, at least one month before departure. This is as well as in 2021, Her Excellency Madame Louise Mushikiwabo , Secretary General of La Francophonie, instructed her Special Political and Diplomatic Advisor, His Excellency Monsieur Désiré Nyaruhirira , to travel to Brazzaville, from March 18 (evening) to March 22 (evening). 2021, as part of the presidential election scheduled for March 21, 2021. He will be accompanied by Mr. Cyrille Zogo-ondo , program specialist at the Department of Political Affairs and Democratic Governance of the OIF. to mark the availability of the OIF to support, in the longer term, initiatives that would be deemed appropriate in a logic of consolidation of the democratic framework and achievements, as the Bamako Declaration on democracy, rights and freedoms, November 3, 2000. It is also to see that the OIF should no longer rely solely on cultural vision. But, the future of the OIF in Congo or in Africa must also depend closely on a significant increase in political levels.

The OIF also played the role of observer of the elections in 2012, in the French-speaking world. The last semester of 2011 was particularly rich in electoral consultations in the French-speaking world. This is how the OIF was led, at the request of the national political authorities, to organize missions in which the APF took part during the legislative and presidential elections, etc.

The OIF took part in the legislative elections of July 15, 2012 in Congo Brazzaville. La Francophonie has been part of this philosophy since its birth and is thus deeply attached to democratic values, to our conception of the State and to the type of relations that the latter must have with its citizens and with other States. . Which also means that there can be no democracy without parity and secularism . It is possible to say that the base on which the Francophonie is founded rests on the following orientations: modernization of state institutions, strengthening

of the judicial system, protection of human rights, cultural and democratic promotion, media pluralism, prevention of crises and conflicts, consolidation and maintenance of peace.

Francophonie and support for the democratic process

The reforms initiated by the Hanoi (1997), Moncton and Beirut (2002) summits have contributed to clarifying the Francophone project by giving it a more political dimension. As an instrument of peace, its action is now organized around two priorities: the deepening of democracy and the rule of law within the French-speaking world. The prevention of crises through a process of democratization was a remedy that was equal to the resolution of some concerns. While the establishment and development of democracy, the prevention of conflicts and support for the rule of law and human rights were already among the objectives assigned to La Francophonie by its Charter, the orientation in favor of democracy was confirmed in Bamako in November 2000. And this by the adoption of an important Declaration, at the end of a symposium on the practices of democracy and human rights in the French-speaking space which brought together many political leaders and representatives of civil society.

This meeting made it possible to draw up a controversial and impartial assessment of ten years of democratic transition . This Declaration endows the Francophonie with common values in terms of democracy and human rights. and provides for mechanisms intended to prevent crises and conflicts as well as graduated sanctions against countries experiencing a breach of the rule of law or massive violations of human rights . The symposium also adopted, for the benefit of French-speaking operators, a draft action plan which identifies the cooperation actions to be implemented during the period 2002-2003 in terms of training judges . Consolidation of legal institutions and support for electoral processes. While clearly placing the entrenchment of democratization in the French-speaking world at the center of the action of the French-speaking world, this Bamako symposium met the expectations of France, which considers that belonging to the French-speaking world can no longer admit to breaches of democracy and violations of human rights. It is also encouraging to note that in Bamako, the countries of the South made these facts the democratic creed and were the first to consider that the strengthening of the rule of law was a determining condition for development.

The States of La Francophonie intend to play a political role and exert their influence on the international scene. The strategy adopted consists of occupying the political and diplomatic terrain to help better guarantee peace, security and the defense of human rights, areas left in the shadows by globalization . In Beirut, meeting for the first time on Arab land, not far from Iraq and Israel, the fifty-one French-speaking heads of state and government discussed the main

international crises, on which they wanted to express an original position . Thus, it was recalled that

La Francophonie has confirmed its involvement in reconciliation and crisis resolution processes, the most striking examples of which concern Haiti , the Comoros and Côte d'Ivoire . In addition, the strengthening of the rule of law through the networking of legal professionals, the continuous training of magistrates and assistance in the holding of free, reliable and transparent elections. Member States supported the concrete implementation of the Bamako Declaration on the assessment of democratic practices; the effort focuses on the dissemination of a democratic culture within the French-speaking world. However,

If " democratic commitment must translate into cooperation actions of the Francophonie inspired by the practices and positive experiences of each Member State and government " , in reality the concrete resolution of these crises is up to the concentrated States themselves. Indeed, the member countries, in Beirut, supported "the mechanism designed at the continental and regional levels for the prevention, settlement and management of conflicts which are endemic within or at the borders of African States", while recognizing that "African countries have a privileged role to play in the mediation and arbitration processes aimed at dissipating latent tensions and containing the explosion of crises in Africa " .

It is here the will to empower the States concerned which motivated La Francophonie, by encouraging it to resort to regional organizations and to respect international law. In addition, the involvement of the movement in favor of the consolidation of peace is mainly reflected in the political influence that the Francophonie intends to play through the positions taken by some of its members. Finally, the Francophonie seems to have to play a more active role in the promotion of linguistic and cultural diversity perceived as a factor of development and dialogue between cultures. The fundamental values that constitute the reference of the French-speaking world have always led French-speaking institutions to support the democratization processes implemented in many French-speaking countries, particularly the Congo.

In this area, the concrete and most urgent challenges were support for the organization and monitoring of elections and the dispatch of observation missions. More specifically, this translates into the training and development of electoral agents, the provision of legal tools, experts, IT or communication resources, etc. Thus there is the presence or the dispatch by the OIF of observers from La Francophonie to the elections; and the OIF ensures the organization of seminars on institutional capacity building for the holding of peaceful elections in the Congo, such are the words of Jean Pierre Ibombo. The challenge is to improve the functioning of these institutions, which guarantee a democratic system. Regarding the rule of law, the Francophonie, for twenty years, in fact since the fall of the Berlin Wall, the French-speaking institutions have mobilized to take up a fundamental challenge; the establishment, in the French-speaking world,

of the rule of law, awareness of human rights, legal and judicial cooperation and harmonization of the law.

La Francophonie, through its various internal structures, actively participates in raising awareness and training the categories of people who are directly concerned by this issue of human rights: teachers, magistrates, journalists, so that they -themselves, once trained in the concepts and content of what a rule of law should be, become relays and actors called upon to disseminate these notions. This resulted in a strong presence at major international events

La Francophonie created a support fund for the modernization of justice in 1996: about fifteen projects in African countries in particular are carried out in the field of the reform of texts, documentation, equipment, training of magistrates , clerks, court officers, etc.

The OIF, through its Secretary General, Mr. Abdou DIOUF, recalled the expectations of the Francophonie in terms of legal research, expectations which are linked to the missions of the Organization. He believes that the relationship between language and law is fundamental and reciprocal: language conveys law and law conveys language, legal systems being producers and carriers of language. It is therefore necessary to develop legal research and ensure that it applies to the language of the law.

Finally, 16 OIF States signed, in 1993, a treaty relating to the Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (OHADA). Its objective is to gradually provide the signatory States with the same business law, simple, modern, adapted to their economies, to promote arbitration as an instrument for the settlement of disputes and to contribute to the training of the actors of this Justice. One of the major objectives of the Francophonie is to contribute, on a global scale, to the maintenance of peace, the establishment or consolidation of democracy and the protection of human rights.

Electoral processes in Africa : the case of Congo

Faced with the demands of the international community (OAU, UN, EU, etc.), African countries under military regimes responded, not without reluctance, to the request for reform of the political and judicial system and the mode of power sharing, by allowing a multi-party system and the emergence, long delayed, of a participatory civil society.

The creation and adoption of electoral laws governing the conduct of elections, the division of constituencies, the composition of polling stations, the preparation of lists, etc. has often come up against the challenge of a reliable civil status, even before the establishment of a voters file. Indeed, the high rate of illiteracy, apart from xenophobic policies, is still a handicap for African populations, who are often very far from civil status centers or quite simply ignorant of the registration procedure. Also, a large number of the population of voting age (18 or 21) depending on the country, is often not registered for lack of a birth certificate, identity document, etc. Thus, administrative censuses for electoral purposes have been carried out, throughout the Congolese

territory, by the Ministry of the Interior, but the electoral register and the civil status are still unreliable, even susceptible to manipulation.

To strengthen and control this process as well as the conduct of the vote, an Independent National Electoral Commission (CENI) was set up to help and supervise the revision of the electoral lists and the orientation of the citizen during the consultations. However, it is clear that these commissions were often confined only by the administrative authority, in bureaucratic tasks. Despite the enormity of the budget made available to them, the supervision work has been decried by civil society and political parties.

Electoral observation, which is also an important step in the electoral process, is sometimes rejected by the government, which hinders the control of the transparency of elections. The example of Congo can edify. In 2016, civil society took the initiative to create an election observatory at the national level; the initiative was banned by the Ministry of the Interior, thus refusing one of the principles of the democratic game.

Gender participation is also an issue in elections in Africa, although many countries have signed the international pact on the civil and political rights of women, thus recognizing their right to vote; CEDAW, the African protocol on women's rights, the United Nations declaration on equality and gender are increasingly subject to ratifications. In this same context, the Congo has adopted an ordinance granting women the right to be present on the electoral lists. The participation of African women remains, all the same, far below normal. Also very few women really think about running for office, although they are the backbone of awareness campaigns and the promotion of candidates and programs.

The requirement of a democratic alternation

The adherence of African countries to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the preamble of which has been copied and pasted into the majority of African constitutions, has not allowed acceptance of the democratic alternation claimed by the political parties of opposition and civil society. Also, we are often confronted with the renewal of the political class in power since independence and already more than thirty years elsewhere

International workshop on promoting peaceful transitions in Africa. The new governments resulting from the elections are often perceived, by the populations, as extensions of the military teams reached the top by the coups d'etat, that is to say autocratic dynasties which are reproduced by tribal co-optation. Therefore, the absence of change and even of hope has, as a repercussion, the boycott of the elections in certain countries where bloody clashes will occur when the disputed results are announced.

To deal with this situation, the African Union (AU) adopted the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Good Governance in Africa in 2007, ousted the elected President in February 2007, according to recognized transparency criteria, unanimously, by all national and

international observers and never disputed; the soldiers used the revolt of a group of deputies in the National Assembly, supported by part of the army. The coup demonstrates, once again, the fragility of the governments resulting from the elections in Africa.

In conclusion, the democratic process and the alternation in power must be felt, by all the interested parties, as being a fundamental right of the populations.

It is a good idea to set up an election monitoring mechanism, other than observation, by appointing an ad hoc and permanent rapporteur, in partnership with the African Union in order to strengthen the systems put in place, such as the fund for democracy and the peacebuilding commission; to accelerate the implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the protocol on civil and political rights. On the subject of human rights, for example, our informant points out the following:

The International Organization of La Francophonie, in its cooperation with the Congo, must hammer home human rights. For example, there are human rights in the prison environment, particularly in remand prisons. The preventive delay of a prisoner, the separation of women from men, children and adults. Insist on the conventions that protect human rights based on specific texts, in particular the universal declaration of the rights of man and of the citizen of December 10, 1948 .

Contribution of the International Organization of La Francophonie in the respect of human rights

The concept of human rights has man as its point of departure and its point of arrival. This has constantly been the object of several acts recognized to the human person. There are some that are so important that we cannot detach them from man without undermining his very essence: right to life, right to freedom, etc. Human rights are a set of principles and standards based on the recognition of the inherent dignity of all human beings. Their aim is to ensure universal and effective respect for the human person in all his dimensions. They have been the subject of progressive recognition in positive law since the proclamation of the declaration of the rights of man and of the citizen by the French revolutionaries in 1789.

Today, this recognition of the inalienable dignity of the human person in the international community is inseparable and intimately linked to the sustainable development of the person throughout the planet. In a sense, human rights find their source in all cultures which, in various forms, affirm respect for man. These rights have been gradually translated into a set of legal texts: declarations, pacts, protocols, conventions which attempt to concretize this principle of dignity.

Human rights, stemming from diverse cultures, find expression in various legal texts that seek to solidify the principle of human dignity. These texts include the 1907 Hague Convention on Human Rights, the 1949 Geneva Convention protecting children, the 1776 Declaration of Independence of the United States, emphasizing equality and inalienable rights, and the 1789

Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, affirming the equality and freedom of all individuals. The 18th-century Age of Enlightenment significantly enriched the concept of inalienable human rights, with international prominence given to declarations such as the American declarations, the French Declaration of 1789, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. These declarations represent invaluable achievements of the human spirit.

Recognizing the inherent dignity of all individuals and their equal, inalienable rights as the foundation of freedom, justice, and peace, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights emphasizes the importance of protecting these rights through the rule of law. The Charter of the United Nations reaffirms faith in fundamental human rights, gender equality, and commitment to social progress. The Declaration underscores that all human beings are born free and equal, entitled to the rights and freedoms without discrimination. It asserts the right to life, liberty, and security, condemns slavery, and prohibits torture or cruel treatment. Adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 10, 1948, the Declaration emphasizes the collective commitment to a world where individuals are free, liberated from terror and misery, fostering a common understanding to fulfill the shared goal of upholding human rights globally.

Following the decisions made during the conference of governmental structures on human rights in the French-speaking world in Brazzaville in April 2003, the Secretary General of the International Organization of La Francophonie (OIF) took steps, in consultation with the ad hoc committee (Congo, Burkina Faso, Morocco, Senegal, Canada, France, and Lebanon), to form a monitoring committee. In January 2004, the 24 Member States and Governments were urged to appoint individuals with expertise in human rights to participate in the committee.

The committee's objectives included revitalizing and consolidating existing governmental structures, strengthening partnerships among these structures and other national actors, enhancing cooperation with French-speaking institutional networks, International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs), and other relevant organizations. Additionally, the committee aimed to mobilize and support French-speaking human rights experts, contribute to the Bamako system's implementation, and promote the protection of all human rights in the daily lives of individuals. Special attention would be given to the ratification and implementation of international legal instruments, with a focus on the rights of women and children, while raising awareness among young people about human rights.

They asked the Secretary-General to work, together with the competent international organizations, to draw up a report on the status of ratifications of major international legal instruments and on their implementation. Similarly, they take the resolution to promote the implementation of the Declaration of the International Labor Organization (ILO), relating to the fundamental principles and rights at work of 1998, while providing technical assistance to the States which would express the desire to support their dialogue with the United Nations

Commission on Human Rights and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, as well as for the implementation of the recommendations of the treaty committees.

Likewise, they undertake to participate actively in the preparation of major international conferences in the field of human rights, in particular the follow-up conference to the Copenhagen Social Summit in Denmark and to also prepare for the World Conference of Women of June 2000 in New York, by holding a French conference entitled "Women, Power and Development" in Luxembourg, in February of the same year.

It is a question of seeing that Francophonie, democracy and development are inseparable. And democracy requires the practice of dialogue at all levels of society. To this end, it is determined to implement the Bamako Declaration on the assessment of the practices of democracy, rights and freedoms in the French-speaking world, which constitutes a step forward in the history of our Organization. This democratic commitment must translate in particular into cooperative actions by La Francophonie drawing inspiration from the positive practices and experiences of each Member State and government, also considering any condemnation of all forms of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity, which constitute so many massive violations of human rights, as well as that of coups d'etat and serious attacks on the constitutional order in that they disrupt democracy.

Aware of the importance of the full and equal participation of women in political, economic, social and cultural life, we endorse the Luxembourg Declaration on the theme "Women, power and development", while emphasizing the universal and inseparable of all civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development, we are determined to ensure their full enjoyment for all citizens. By requesting, to this end, the Secretary General to continue, in liaison with the competent international organizations, his efforts to promote the ratification of the main international and regional instruments which guarantee them and their effective implementation by the Member States. We call on all members of the OIF to fight, at all levels of society, against the impunity of perpetrators of human rights violations by strengthening the capacity of the competent judicial and administrative institutions. We must welcome the entry into force on July 1, 2002, of the Rome Statute on the International Criminal Court, which will contribute to putting an end to the practice of impunity and which will make it possible to judge the perpetrators of crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. Invite states that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court as soon as possible.

In compliance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the recognition of cultural diversity may justify the adoption, by States and governments, of measures to protect persons belonging to minority groups. The vision is the emergence of new partnerships between public and private initiatives, mobilizing all actors working for the recognition, protection and respect of human rights.

In particular, we will give priority to supporting national justice reform action plans by ensuring that emphasis is placed on juvenile justice in all its components by considering and taking into account juvenile crime, organization of juvenile justice, repressive policies, prison dimension). Similarly, it is very useful to encourage the harmonization of law, in particular within the framework of the Treaty of the Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (OHADA), to provide support for the constitution of networks French-speaking people, in particular with regard to the constitutional courts, as well as the authorities of control, regulation and mediation, the mediators and the high audiovisual authorities.

Efforts must be made to extend these networks to other institutions and support the development of legal and judicial databases on the basis of a systematic evaluation and a qualitative relaunch of the program in progress. At the end of these analyses, it is manageable that at the level of the Congo it is better to make the question understood or valorized on the themes which concern human rights such as the international mechanisms for the protection of human rights, the protection of human rights and defense of the rights of victims, human rights in the prison world, promotion and protection of human rights in an administration, rights and duties of children, protection mechanisms of human rights in the Congo, the right to education in the Republic of the Congo: legal and institutional framework and then see the role of public forces in the protection of human rights in the Congo. of the Director for the Promotion and Protection of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms *Dieudonné N'Gankoussou*.

CONCLUSION

Overall, this research concludes that the contribution of the International Organization of La Francophonie (OIF) to respecting human rights has an important impact. Human rights, rooted in the principle of human dignity, form the basis for OIF in promoting the values of democracy, justice and sustainable development in the French-speaking world. Through the implementation of the Bamako Declaration, OIF provides a step forward in assessing and enhancing democratic practices, rights and freedoms among its members. OIF's role in shaping commitments to democracy and development demonstrates the unity of these principles. OIF's cooperative actions, by exploring the positive practices and experiences of its members, reflect a rejection of genocide, war crimes and mass human rights violations. The research also highlights special attention to women's rights, children's rights, and efforts to increase public awareness of human rights.

Concrete steps such as ratifying international legal instruments, supporting judicial reform, and building legal cooperation networks demonstrate OIF's involvement in advancing human rights. Through ratification of the Rome Statute, OIF contributes to global efforts to end impunity for human rights violations. The importance of women's full and equal participation in all aspects of life, as recognized in the Luxembourg Declaration, demonstrates OIF's commitment to gender

equality. Recognition of cultural diversity also forms the basis for measures to protect the rights of minority groups, demonstrating OIF's inclusive view of human rights. Finally, OIF has a significant role in promoting and protecting human rights in the French-speaking world. Through its real commitment to democracy, justice and sustainable development, OIF continues to be an important agent in realizing universal respect for human rights throughout the Francophone community.

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