

# A SEGMENT OF OUR COURSE FACULTY



**Drew Mosley, BA, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, JD, Georgetown University Law Center, Washington, DC, USA:** Drew Mosley is the President of Atlanta Graduate School. He practices law in the Atlanta Metropolitan Area of Georgia, United States of America. He has been licensed in Georgia since 2003 and in Arkansas since 2008. Drew is a trial and appellate attorney who handles business and family cases ranging from criminal defense to personal injury. At Georgetown Law Center, Drew was editor of one of the law journals and news editor of the law school newspaper. He has been reporting cases from the Georgia Court of Appeals and the Georgia Supreme Court. He is a member of the Bars of all Georgia courts, as well as most Georgia Federal District Courts, the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals, and the United States Supreme Court. Drew represents a diverse clientele in his practice, including many native Georgians and clients from Nigeria, Ghana, the Gambia, South Sudan, Cote d'Ivoire and other African and world nations. He feels blessed to work as an attorney, and to avail his forensic skill in whichever way he can in order to seek justice for deserving persons. Drew enjoys travel and learning about the legal systems in other countries and jurisdictions.



**Professor Benjamin Berkman: BA, Harvard University, JD, M.P.H, University of Michigan.** Professor Berkman is a faculty member in the United States National Institute of Health (NIH), Department of Bioethics where he is the Head of the Section on the Ethics of Genetics and Emerging Technologies. He has a joint appointment in the National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI), where he serves as the Deputy Director of the NHGRI Bioethics Core. He was formerly the Deputy Director of the O'Neill Institute for National and Global Health Law at Georgetown University Law Center, Washington, District of Columbia (DC), United States of America. Professor Berkman's research interests span a wide range of topics, including legal and ethical issues associated with genomic research, genetic information privacy, and clinical adoption of new genetic and reproductive technologies.



**Hon. Mr. Justice Chima Centus Nweze, JSC, Ph.D, FCI Arb**  
Hon. Justice C.C. Nweze is currently a Justice of the Supreme Court of Nigeria and Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators. A celebrated jurist, his landmark judgments are littered all over Nigeria law reports. He studied law at the University of Nigeria (UNN), Enugu Campus where he obtained LL.B. LL.M and Ph.D degrees. While pursuing his undergraduate programme, he represented the UNN Faculty of Law, and indeed, all Nigerian Law Faculties, at the Phillip Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition in Washington DC, as the Chief Oralist. Justice Nweze was called to the Nigerian Bar in 1985. He was a Judge of the High Court of Enugu State, and later, Justice, Court of Appeal and has served in several extra-judicial and vocational capacities, including membership of both the National Working Group on the Reform of Criminal Justice Administration (which developed Nigeria's Administration of Criminal Justice Act, ACJA) and the International Advisory Board, *Annual Survey of International & Comparative Law*, Golden Gate University School of Law, San Francisco, USA.



**Professor Rosa Brooks, A.B, Harvard, M.St., Oxford, JD, Yale**  
Rosa Brooks is the Scott K. Ginsburg Professor of Law and Policy at Georgetown University Law Center, Washington DC, United States of America. She teaches Criminal Law and Procedure, Constitutional Law, International Law and National Security Law. She attended Harvard, Oxford and Yale Universities. Her Criminal Justice Reform Project is designed with the objective of giving voice to members of "fragile communities" across America by moving them from promise to prosperity through three pillars of focus: ensuring that all students have access to quality education, identifying barriers to entrepreneurship and job growth and supporting research to better understand and solve challenges within the criminal justice system.



**Hon. Justice Ajah Cyprain Ogbu LL.B, LL.M, Ph.D., FIA**  
Hon. Justice Ogbu Cyprain Ajah is currently a Judge of the High Court of Justice, Enugu State of Nigeria. He has been a lecturer at the Faculty of Law, Enugu State University of Science and Technology, since 2011. Justice Ogbu was the Director of Research and later the Director of Studies at Nigeria's prestigious apex intellectual shrine, National Judicial Institute. Justice Ogbu has authored several books, among which are: *The Jurisprudence of War Crimes*; and *International Criminal Law (War Crimes and International Humanitarian Law)*.



**Raymond Chukwuka Onyegu, LL.B., BL, LL.M, MA, LL.M, Ph.D, Scholar.**  
**Raymond Onyegu** is a Senior Fellow at Atlanta Graduate School and Director, North American Institute for Innovative Development, USA. He is a former Ford Foundation Global Health Law Fellow at the O'Neill Institute for National and Global Health Law, Georgetown University, Washington DC, United States of America. A former local government chairman, Orumba South Local Government Area, Anambra State of Nigeria, he is an expert on all genre of economic, social and cultural rights and currently both a Public Enquiry Counsel and Consultant on the Right to Housing to the National Human Rights Commission of Nigeria.



Course Fee:  
**\$4000**  
per delegate

## WEST AFRICA INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SPEEDY JUSTICE DELIVERY AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ATLANTA, GEORGIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**DATES:**  
**JUNE 13-17, 2022**  
**AND AUGUST 15-19, 2022**

## TOURING THE BEAUTIFUL UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



**REGISTRATION FEE:** A highly subsidized fee of **\$4000 (Four Thousand Dollars)** only, per participant shall be paid, covering: *Tuition, Comprehensive Course Materials, Breakfast and Lunch, Certificate, Group Photograph, Interactivity with world-rate experts, & lots more.* All intended participants are expected to pay and register appropriately on or before **Two Months** to the date of the program.

### PAYMENT DETAILS

**NIGERIA**  
Bank: Zenith Bank Nigeria Plc  
Account Name: ATLANTA GRADUATE SCHOOL  
Dollar Account: 5072109929  
Naira Account: 1017462531

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**  
Bank of America  
ATLANTA GRADUATE SCHOOL  
Account No. 3340 5806 5780  
Routing No. 06100 0052  
Address: 5505 North Henry Blvd  
Stockbridge, GA 30281, USA

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**  
903 Pavilion Ct Suite M, McDonough GA 30253, USA  
+16 784 37 9715, +14 044 22 1724

Email: [info@atlantagraduateschool.com](mailto:info@atlantagraduateschool.com)  
Website: [www.atlantagraduateschool.com](http://www.atlantagraduateschool.com)

**NIGERIA OFFICE**  
4 Manzini Street, Wuse Zone 4, FCT, Abuja.  
+234 708 551 4063, +234 703 030 8745





## PROGRAM CONTENT

- Role of Prosecutors in the Criminal Justice Sector
- Relationship between Public Prosecutors and Judges.
- Infrastructural provisions in the courts.
- Prisons conditions, with particular reference to awaiting trial prisoners.
- Implementation of Information and Communication Technologies-Data gathering and dissemination and their effect on efficient and effective administration of justice. Use of technology to drive reform process in the judiciary in order to hasten the process of justice delivery.
- Development of jurisprudence of High-tech Court Hearing and Digitization of Justice Sector Institutions.
- Best practices in Case Management Systems.
- Ways for improving remunerations and welfare packages of judges and other judicial staff.
- Access to Justice: *Scope and Relevance of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Mechanisms as tools in the Civil and Criminal Justice Reforms, Plea Bargain/Acceptance and Restorative Justice.*
- Establishment or strengthening of Fast Track Courts (FTC).
- Setting up of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSC) to handle specialized cases.
- Dedicated Central Video Conferencing Infrastructure.
- Establishment of Community Conflict Resolution Centres.
- Adoption of e-filing system/e-payments of court fees.
- Other related matters.

### Topics:

1. Delayed Justice Delivery; *Implications for National Development & Poverty Alleviation.*
2. Adopting the Election Petition Model as a Means of Fast-Tracking Justice Delivery in the Regular Court System: Problems & Prospects.
3. Developing an Effective Online-Filing and Online-Service Model as a Way Out of Justice Delay in Nigeria.
4. Decongesting the Courts in Nigeria through Effective Legislation and Judicial Activism.
5. Fast-Tracking Court Trials through Efficient Deployment of ICT: *Practical Recommendations for Nigeria.*
6. Access to Justice: *Scope and Relevance of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Mechanisms as Tools in the Civil and Criminal Justice Reforms; Plea Bargaining/Acceptance and Restorative Justice.*
7. Establishment and Strengthening of Community Conflict Resolutions Centres.
8. Agitations for Judicial Autonomy: *Implications for the Nigerian Legal Profession.*
9. Strategies for Exiting Delay in Justice Delivery.

## CONFERENCE BACKGROUND

The popular saying “Justice Delayed is Justice Denied”, a fundamental human rights norm with respect to the right to Speedy Justice seems, sadly, to remain just a myth in Nigeria and many other countries all over the world. The dispensation of justice holds very little meaning if it is not delivered on time; each time a litigant approaches the court to seek redress, he or she does so with the desire for expeditious justice. In simple terms, a clear understanding of this desire underscores the need and indeed the clamours for quick dispensation of justice. A delayed justice is almost no justice, at all.

Unfortunately, in many developing countries, owing to a myriad of factors including inadequate court facilities and personnel, poor remuneration and welfare packages, political interference, ineptitude of most judicial staff and corruption in the system. People want quick, pure, unpolluted and inexpensive justice, and they have every right to receive the same. However, in reality, what they are being served are deplorably long delay in the dispensation of justice. There is a danger in that scenario for “If Justice is not executed speedily men may persuade themselves that there is no such thing as justice.”

A judicial system which proclaims that a person is innocent until proven guilty but incarcerates over two thirds of those awaiting trial without any guilt having been proved, locking them in overcrowded prisons, keeping them there for years and decades while their conditions of health deteriorate, makes its citizens to lose faith in the judicial system. The foregoing scenarios constitute torture, inhuman and degrading treatment of those victims of long detention without trial.

It is worrisome that cases linger for so long that no one can say with certainty when litigations will end. This is in spite of ongoing global efforts to improve the system. The delay in justice delivery makes it expensive to seek justice. The

slow and needlessly cumbersome process of seeking justice has led to the perception among the average citizen that the justice system is deliberately made slow and that justice is most times for the highest bidder. This has made some to resort to self-help with the clear danger it portends, including having the tendency to lead to anarchy.

### Nexus Between Delayed Justice and Development

Evidence is widespread and commonly available to show that there is an inseparable link between justice and development. President Muhammad Buhari in his speech to the 2021 All Judges Conference in Abuja on Tuesday, 15<sup>th</sup> November, 2021 stressed that Nigeria would not be able to attract foreign investors if its justice system was seen as “ineffective and inefficient”. According to a 2011 landmark report of the World Bank, “addressing injustice and insecurity is fundamental to poverty reduction”. While the law, on one hand, plays a significant role in producing sustainable development outcomes, in expressing justice and in serving as a catalyst for justice from different perspectives, justice institutions, on the other hand, is pivotal in deepening those roles that the law play, by impacting on credit markets and firm growths, protecting the vulnerable, socially excluded and underserved populations, building the capacity to deter violence, and influencing the peoples’ trust in the formal institutions.

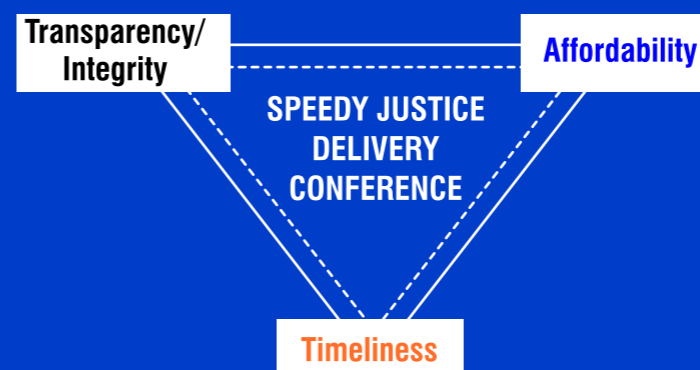
### OBJECTIVES:

AGS is hosting the Conference with two main objectives:

1. To provide a platform for judges, public prosecutors and other justice sector stakeholders to explore common grounds for synergizing their efforts towards providing speedy criminal justice to their citizens; and
2. To draw attention to the far-reaching damage which inefficient and ineffective justice delivery system inflicts on the development of countries laboring under such affliction.

### CONFERENCE PILLARS/OBJECTIVES

The curriculum for this Speedy Justice Delivery and is National Development Conference blends several overarching themes that encompass the key drivers of effective and efficient justice delivery system. Throughout the conference, these themes are fused together:



## Who Should Attend

Judges of Various Courts, State Counsel/Public Prosecutors, Magistrates, Legal Practitioners, especially those in Civil and Criminal Law Practice, Law Makers, Academics, Law Enforcement Agents, Law Officers in Administrative Positions in the Judiciary, Law Officers in Government Agencies, as well as other interested participants.