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**ACTIVITY REPORT OF THE PAN AFRICAN PARLIAMENT**

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**ACTIVITY REPORT**  
**OF**  
**THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT**

**COVERING**  
**THE PERIOD FROM JANUANUARY TO DECEMBER 2018**

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**Submitted for the February 2019 African Union Summit**

**by**

**Hon. Roger NKODO DANG**

**PRESIDENT OF THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT**

**MIDRAND, SOUTH AFRICA**

**DECEMBER 2018**

## 1. INTRODUCTION

From January to December 2018, the Pan-African Parliament undertook several activities, in fulfilment of its core mandate, which is to “*ensure the full participation of African peoples in the development of and economic integration of the continent.*”<sup>1</sup> Submitted in accordance with Rule 76 of the Rules of Procedure of the Pan-African Parliament, this annual activity report provides an account of all the activities undertaken by the Pan-African Parliament, towards the achievement of its mandate.

The Activity Report includes the activities undertaken by all organs and structures of the PAP, including the Plenary, the Bureau, Permanent Committees, Regional and thematic Caucuses as well as the Secretariat, all of which converging towards the achievement of the strategic objectives of the PAP, as per the Strategic Plan still in force.

This report clusters the activities undertaken into the six strategic objectives of the PAP with a view to elucidating the extent to which the said activities contributed to the achievement, by the PAP, of its mandate and strategic objectives. The Report also highlights the key achievements recorded by the PAP during the period covered by the Report, and brings up the major challenges faced in the fulfilment of its mandate. The Report ends with highlights of the 2019 activities of the PAP, building on the progress made so far.

## 2. THE ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN TOWARDS THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF THE PAP

The strategic objectives of the PAP are the following:

- i. To effectively exercise and strengthen parliamentary functions of the PAP (Strategic Objective 1);

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<sup>1</sup> See Article 17 (1) of the African Union Constitutive Act; Art. 2 (2) of the PAP Protocol and Art. 3 (a) and (m) of the new PAP Protocol.

- ii. To provide a platform for mainstreaming African voices and those in the Diaspora, into the African Union policy-making process (Strategic Objective 2);
- iii. To promote human rights and democracy, good governance & development in Africa (Strategic Objective 3);
- iv. To promote peace, security and stability in Africa (Strategic Objective 4);
- v. To promote economic integration and development in Africa (Strategic Objective 5);
- vi. To deploy and strengthen the institutional capacity of the PAP in support to its core mandate (Strategic Objective 6).

The below developments describe the activities carried out under each of the strategic objectives and to show the extent to which the said activities contributed to the achievement of the said objectives.

***2.1. ACTIVITIES RELATING TO STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: EFFECTIVELY EXERCISE AND STRENGTHEN PARLIAMENTARY FUNCTIONS OF THE PAP.***

The activities aimed at ensuring effective exercise and strengthening of the PAP parliamentary functions including the Ordinary Session and the Committees Sittings, during which the Plenary, the Bureau and Permanent Committees as well as Regional and thematic Caucuses met, discussed and decided on a wide range of issues, as detailed here below.

**2.1.1. The Successful Holding of Ordinary Sessions in May and October 2018**

Pursuant to Rule 28 of the Rules of Procedure of the PAP, the PAP successfully held two ordinary sessions, in May and October 2018, under the theme “Winning the Fight against Corruption: A Sustainable Path to Africa’s Transformation”.

**2.1.1.1. The Sixth Ordinary Session of the Fourth Parliament**

Held from 7 to 17 May 2018 in Midrand, South Africa, the sixth Ordinary Session marked the end of the term of the Fourth Parliament and its Bureau and Bureaux,

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as well as beginning of the Fifth Parliament. It witnessed the swearing in of 77 new Members of PAP, in accordance with Rules 9 and 20 (4) of the Rules of Procedure of PAP and also the election of the new Bureau of PAP composed of Hon. Roger Nkodo Dang (Central Africa) as President, and election of Hon. Stephen Masele (East Africa) as First Vice-President, Hon. Haïdara Aichata Cissé (West Africa) as Second Vice-President and Hon. Bouras Djamel (North Africa) as Third Vice-President. Southern Africa did not contest Vice-Presidency and decided to nominate candidates for the remaining seat of Fourth Vice-president, for election during the October 2018 Ordinary Session.

The major issues deliberated by the Plenary during the Session included reports from the AU Commission on Political Affairs, Trade, Industry and Mining, which respectively focused on the AU Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons and Goods and the Free Trade Area, the areas of trade, industry, and mining, the blue economy and customs cooperation as contemplated in the abovementioned Protocol. The House also debated presentations on the institutional reform of the African Union, the role of MPs in realizing the right to health, the Activity Report of the PAP and Committee reports addressing various human rights, governance, development, and rule of law issues affecting the continent and Member States. Those include the report of the Committee on Monetary Affairs on the 2019 Budget of the PAP, the terminal report of CAPA, the report on the Regional Seminar on Small Arms and Light Weapons; the report of the workshop on Information and Communication Technology; the report on Action on Albinism in Africa; the report of the workshop on the African Continental Free Trade Area Agreement and the Protocol on the Free Movement of People and the African Passport; the report of the workshop on combating corruption; the report on the Study Visit on the Tourism Industry in Mauritius and the report on the PAP participation in the COP 22 and preparation of COP 23.

The Plenary debates culminated into the consideration and adoption of the following eight resolutions, two recommendations and one declaration:

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### ***Resolutions***

The House adopted resolutions on the following:

- (i) Resolution on achieving health targets and leaving no one behind;
- (ii) Resolution on Nutrition and Food Systems in Africa;
- (iii) Resolution on African continental free trade area and free movement of persons, right to residence and right to establishment.
- (iv) Resolution on winning the fight against corruption
- (v) Resolution on persons with albinism in Africa
- (vi) Resolution on the establishment of the PAP desk on climate change
- (vii) Resolution on the establishment of an Ad hoc Committee on AU reforms
- (viii) Resolution for holding the First Ordinary Session of the Fifth Parliament of the PAP in a Member State

### ***Recommendations***

The House adopted two recommendations on the following;

- (i) Recommendation on the ICT in Africa; and
- (ii) Recommendation on the rights of older persons in Africa.

### ***Declaration***

The House adopted one declaration on events that took place in Palestine.

#### **2.1.1.2. The First Ordinary Session of the Fifth Parliament**

Held from 22 October to 2 November 2018 in Kigali, Rwanda, the First Ordinary Session witnessed the swearing in of 16 new Members of PAP, in accordance with Rules 9 and 20 (4) of the Rules of Procedure of PAP and also the election of Hon. Chief Fortune Zephania Charumbira as Fourth Vice-President, representing the Southern Africa region.

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The major issues deliberated by the Plenary during the Session included the activity report of the PAP, the presentation of the Rwanda's socio-economic transformation, the presentation on peace and security in Africa, the presentation on the status of the fight against corruption in Africa in reference to the theme of the year 2018, the role of parliaments in the management of natural resources, and the role and impact of the African Union electoral observation missions in view of the numerous cases of electoral disputes in Africa. The Plenary also discussed the mechanism and procedure for the formulation of model laws in the PAP and considered a draft Model Law on Disability in Africa. Further, the Plenary debated the 2019 theme of the African Union: "Year of Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons in Africa: Towards Durable Solutions to Forced Displacement". Presentation and debates on the Labour Migration Governance in Africa, Presentation and debate on Correlation between Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs) and Taxation, debates on Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)'s Global Youth Engagement and Update on the Youth Employment in Agriculture Conference, debate on Policy Briefs around World Health: Africa position in the Resolutions of the 2018 World Health Organization (WHO) Summit on Tuberculosis and other infectious Diseases, Presentation and debate on African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) Country Review Reports, Presentation and debate on the Report of the Committee on Audit and Public Accounts (CAPA), October 2018, Presentation and debate on Food and Nutrition Security Systems in Africa

The Plenary debates culminated into the consideration and adoption of the following eight resolutions, two recommendations and one declaration:

***Resolutions***

The House adopted resolutions on the following:

- (i) Resolution on the formulation of a model disability law in Africa;
  - (ii) Resolution paying tribute to H.E. Kofi Atta Annan, Former Secretary-General of the United Nations;
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- (iii) Resolution on the Participation of the Pan-African Parliament in African Union Election Observation Missions
- (iv) Resolution on the Adoption of the Procedural Guidelines on the Formulation of Model Laws by the Pan-African Parliament
- (v) Resolution in response to the message of H.E. President Paul Kagame addressed to the Pan-African Parliament at the opening of the first session of the fifth parliament
- (vi) Resolution on the Development of a Model Law on Food Security and Nutrition in Africa

### ***Recommendations***

The House adopted two recommendations on the following;

- (i) Recommendation on the governance of Labour Migrations in Africa;
- (ii) Recommendation on the Role of Women in the Fight Against Corruption in Africa.

### ***Declaration***

The house adopted one declaration congratulating Her Excellency Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, Former President of the Republic of Liberia.

#### **2.1.2. The Successful Holding of Meetings of Permanent Committees and Caucuses**

The PAP successfully held meetings of Permanent Committees, both during the May and October 2018 Ordinary Sessions and during the March and August 2018 Committees Sittings.

##### **2.1.2.1. Meetings of Permanent Committees and Caucuses geared towards the the May 2018 Ordinary Session**

During the March and May 2018 Committee Meetings, meetings of Permanent Committees and Caucuses were mainly focused on the election of Members of the

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various Bureaux of the Regional Caucuses, Permanent Committees, Women Caucus and Youth Caucus. The elections were conducted successfully, in full compliance with the PAP Rules of Procedure, especially the principle relating to Regional balance within the Bureau of Committees.

In addition to fulfilling the statutory duty of renewal of their respective Bureaux, the Permanent Committees discussed and reflected on a wide range of issues, on which reports were presented to the Plenary and resolutions and recommendations were adopted in May 2018. Those issues include:

- The Participation of the PAP in the COP 23, 6 – 17 November 2017, Bonn, Germany and food and nutrition systems (Committee on Rural Economy, Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment);
  - Reflections on the Study Visit on the Tourism Industry in Mauritius (Committee on Education, Culture, Tourism and Human Resources);
  - Reflections on the AU Year of Combating Corruption-Legislation & Leadership: Deep impact conversation with Parliamentarians about combating corruption, repealing defamation laws to promote press freedom and Call for Action on Albinism (Committee on Justice and Human Rights);
  - The Terminal Report of CAPA, May 2018;
  - The Regional Seminar “Connecting the dots: Supporting 2030 Agenda, the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) and the UN Program of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons (UNPoA) implementation through increased parliamentary engagement and action in international processes” (Joint Committees Activity);
  - The workshop on ICT (Committee on Transport, Industry, Communications, Energy, Science and Technology);
  - The workshop on “Customs issues in Africa: Challenges and perspectives” and the Workshop of AfCFTA and Free movement of Persons in Africa (Committee on Trade, Customs and Immigration Matters);
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- The Africa High Level Parliamentary Meeting on Achieving Health Targets and Leaving No One Behind (Committee on Health, Labour and Social Affairs);
- Consideration and analysis of the draft PAP Budget of 2019 (Committee on Monetary and Financial Affairs);

The PAP also co-hosted a number of capacity-building programmes and workshops for the Parliamentarians to discuss the process and substance of proposed draft model laws, including in the field of food security and nutrition, on disability in Africa and on policing in Africa.

#### **2.1.2.2. The Meetings of Permanent Committees and Caucuses geared towards the October 2018 Ordinary Session**

During the August Committees Sittings held on 4 – 11 August 2018 and the October Ordinary Session, the PAP successfully organized meetings for all the 11 Permanent Committees, the One Regional Caucus and the two Thematic Caucuses – the Youth Caucus and the Women’s Caucus. Given the transversal nature of some of the issues tabled for consideration of Committees, a number of the meetings were Joint-Committee meetings.

The major issues discussed by the Permanent Committees range from the formulation and promotion of model laws for adaptation to the local context; the sensitization of PAP Members on disability mainstreaming and development; the consideration of the zero draft of the draft Model Disability Law; the fight against hunger and the need for adequate legal frameworks on Food and Nutrition Security; Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs) out of Africa and the importance of Taxation Research in relation to the African continent.

#### **2.1.3. The Successful Holding of Bureau Meetings and Activities**

The Bureau of the PAP has regularly held a number of meetings, to provide strategic leadership on parliamentary issues, and to exercise its leadership on administrative, human resources and financial issues. Under the leadership of the President of PAP,

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the Bureau has also undertaken a set of activities on behalf of the Parliament, including providing political leadership for effective PAP engagement within the African Union institutional architecture and representation of the PAP at various regional and international fora.

The Bureau has continued to utilize available opportunities to advocate for more ratifications of the New PAP Protocol (Malabo Protocol). To date, the New PAP Protocol has garnered 11 ratifications (Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Madagascar, Mali, Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic, Sierra Leone, Somalia, and Togo) and 19 signatures. Advocacy letters calling for urgent action to sign and/or ratify the Malabo Protocol and addressed to National Speakers were sent to the Member Parliaments from the Member States yet to sign and/or ratify the Malabo Protocol.

***2.2. ACTIVITIES RELATING TO STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: PROVIDE A PLATFORM FOR MAINSTREAMING AFRICAN VOICES INTO AU POLICY-MAKING PROCESS.***

Considering that the primary mandate of the PAP is to ensure an effective participation of the people of Africa in the AU decision and policy-making process, providing a platform for the voices of African citizens, civil society and diaspora is crucial to the success and effectiveness of the mandate of the PAP. The deliberate efforts made towards achieving this strategic objective include co-organisation of a workshop on migration flows, collaboration in hosting of a workshop on illicit financial flows, the convening of a civil society forum and invitation of civil society's technical presentations to various Permanent Committees.

**2.2.1. Regional Workshop on Migration Flows jointly with the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung Foundation**

In an effort to address the issue of migration flows from Africa to Europe the PAP, in conjunction with the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung Foundation, organized on 18 May 2018 a regional workshop which was attended by MPs, civil society and United

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Nations agencies. The meeting noted that Africa was one of the world's largest refugee producing and hosting areas, with more than 11 million forced migrants. While the majority of forced migrants come from Eritrea, Somalia and South Sudan, South Africa, Ivory Coast and Uganda have become receiving centers of refugees. In line with trends in global displacement, forced migrations in Africa have become more complex and has increased in volume. It is fueled by political, socio-economic, and environmental factors. In pursuing a holistic approach, the meeting agreed that the PAP should take a leadership role to harmonize AU policies and instruments dealing with migration and refugees with the ultimate aim of formulating a model law on the matter.

### **2.2.2. Involving Civil Society in the Fight against Corruption**

The PAP also collaborated with civil society organizations and the AU Advisory Board on Corruption (AU-ABC) on 6 July 2018, a meeting to deliberate on collective efforts to combat corruption in Africa. This activity was part of the ongoing actions adopted by the PAP to sensitize citizens on the Declaration on the African Anti-Corruption Year at the July 2018 AU Summit, held in Mauritania. The participants in the meeting put specific emphasis on a wide range of measures to prevent and combat corruption, including combatting illicit financial flows, declaration of assets by public personalities, the ending of banking secrecy, recovering stolen assets and the empowerment of national anti-corruption bodies and the African Advisory Board on Corruption. The participants agreed that corruption and illicit financial flows affect Africa's goals to end poverty and hunger and to achieve sustainable development through promoting inclusive economic growth, protecting the environment and promoting social inclusion. The meeting pledged support to the efforts of the AU, the Advisory Board on Corruption, relevant Organs and Institutions, and Regional Economic Communities in fighting the scourge of corruption and in securing accountability over the use of public resources across all Member States of the African Union.

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### **2.2.3. Promoting Effective Citizen and Civil Society Engagement with the PAP**

On 8 August 2018, the PAP and the Centre for Human Rights of the University of Pretoria co-hosted a half-day dialogue to discuss effective citizen and civil society engagement with the PAP. Held on the sidelines of the August 2018 Committee Sittings of the PAP, in Midrand, South Africa, the Civil Society Forum, which was attended by more than 20 South Africa-based Civil Society representatives, aimed at fostering closer collaboration between and among CSOs and with the PAP, for the purpose of advancing and promoting an effective realization of the PAP as a continental Parliament. To that end, the meeting sensitized on the workings of the PAP and committed to increasing programming on issues pertaining to the PAP and laid grounds for the establishment of a mechanism for sustained civil society engagement with the PAP, including through continuation of the discussion on the sidelines of the October 2018 Ordinary Session, with the possible creation of a Civil Society Forum.

### **2.2.4. Technical Presentations and Briefing by Civil Society Organizations to the Permanent Committees**

During the Committees Sittings and Ordinary Sessions, several CSOs were invited to provide input into the work of Permanent Committees. Those inputs was made through technical presentations and briefing on a wide range of issues, including the rights of persons with albinism, the rights of persons with disability, education, agriculture, effective tax management, fight against hunger and food security and nutrition, and transitional justice.

### **2.2.5. Negotiation and sealing of new strategic partnerships**

The PAP has also fostered collaboration with a number of organizations, which is expected to culminate into the signing of partnership agreements during the October 2018 Ordinary Session:

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- The UN Environment: Even though initiated by the Committee on Transport, this partnership is expected to benefit also the Committee on Rural Economy; and the Committee on Gender.
- The World Health Organization: Initiated by the International Relations Unit for the benefit of mainly the Committee on Health.
- The Southern Africa Parliamentary Support Trust: for the benefit of all PAP Committees and the Secretariat in terms of support for technical research and training.
- IDEP to build the capacity of Parliamentarians in policy analysis. Members and staff will be expected to attend capacity building programs organized by IDEP;
- CODESRIA- CODESRIA will built the capacity of the PAP in policy research by seconding some of its experts to work with staff and Committee members;
- The Africa Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development: For collaboration with relevant Committees on issues relating to population and development.
- African Tax Administration Forum (ATAF), Tax Justice Network on Illicit Financial Flows. A platform has been established to facilitate all civil society organizations working on the issue of illicit financial flows to work closely with the committees dealing with matters pertaining to corruption and illicit financial flows.

***2.3. ACTIVITIES RELATING TO STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: PROMOTE HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY, GOOD GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA.***

One of the core objectives of the PAP is to promote human and peoples' rights, to consolidate democratic institutions and the democratic culture, good governance, transparency and the rule of law by all organs of the Union, Regional Economic Communities and Member States. The PAP organized activities and debates in furtherance of this strategic objective. Those activities include the presentations and

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debates on issues to do with human rights, democracy and good governance both in Plenary and Permanent Committees.

### **2.3.1. Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance at the PAP Statutory Meetings**

During the May and October 2018 Ordinary Session as well as the March and August Committees' Sittings, the Plenary and Permanent Committees addressed various human rights, governance, development, and rule of law issues affecting the continent and Member States. Those issues include the fight against corruption; achieving health targets and leaving no one behind; Nutrition and Food Systems in Africa; African continental free trade area and free movement of persons, right to residence and right to establishment; the rights of persons with albinism in Africa, climate change, transitional justice and the AU institutional reform. The resolutions, recommendations and declarations adopted both at the May and October Session will contribute to advancing human rights, democracy and good governance in Africa.

### **2.3.2. Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance at the PAP non-Statutory Meetings**

Throughout the year, several non-statutory meetings were organized towards the advancement of the AU shared values, in particular human rights, democracy and good governance. Those include workshops on issues such as disability mainstreaming, the AU Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP), the Malabo Declaration, Agenda 2063, the SDGs and specifically the "No Poverty" and "Zero Hunger" by 2030 goals.

The Committee on Monetary and Financial Affairs has been creating awareness on Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs) out of Africa and in close collaboration with the ATAF is creating awareness on the importance of taxation research in relation to the continent. Through the ATRN, is building the capacity for credible research in tax policy, administration, law and leadership.

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Furthermore, through the Bureau of the Women's Caucus, the Pan-African Parliament participated in the High level Consultative Meeting with Member States on the ratification of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights of Women in Africa and the 15th Anniversary of the Maputo Protocol. The Meeting was organized by the African Union Commission, on 12 -14 December 2018, in celebration of the 15<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Maputo Protocol. The Women's Caucus also took the opportunity to hold consultative meetings with the Department of Women, Gender and Development and other Departments of the AU Commission.

Lastly, in order to promote democracy and good governance, the PAP deployed its Parliamentarians to participate in the observation of elections African countries. By observing those elections, the PAP has contributed to advancing transparency, fairness and freedom in the conduct of elections in Africa.

### **2.3.3. Mobilizing Members of Parliament around the Common African Position at the COP 24**

The PAP also The Pan-African Parliament (PAP) participated in the 24th Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP24), which took place in Katowice, Poland, from 3-14 December 2018. The delegation of the PAP comprised of 10 Parliamentarians drawn from all the PAP organs and representing the five regions of the African continent. The PAP participation in tie important forum was aimed at mobilizing the representatives of the peoples in support for the African common position through advocacy and other related activities. The PAP cohosted and participated in a series of high level events, which resulted in influencing the current climate change debate by offering the perspective of African parliamentarians as rooted on the common African position; building capacity of Parliamentarians on climate issues and share best practices of addressing the negative impacts of climate change; advocacy for adequate climate legislation in order to implement and enforce the Paris Agreement in African countries and

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strengthening of institutional ties with sister institutions at the global arena, such as the Inter-Parliamentarian Union and the European Parliament.

***2.4. ACTIVITIES RELATING TO STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: PROMOTE PEACE, SECURITY AND STABILITY.***

One of the core objectives of the PAP is to promote peace, security and stability on the African continent. The PAP organized activities and debates towards realizing this strategic objective. Those activities include the presentations, debates and training on issues to do with peace and security both in Plenary and Permanent Committees.

**2.4.1. Plenary Debate on Peace, Security and Stability**

During the May and October 2018 Sessions, the PAP debated in Plenary issues of peace, security and stability, either as a stand-alone matter, or as incidental to other topics such as corruption, migration and free movement of persons and goods. The PAP also debated on the African Union Transitional Justice Framework, which was presented both at the Committee and Plenary level.

**2.4.2. Regional Seminar on Small Arms and Light Weapons**

The PAP co-organized a Regional Seminar on Small Arms and Light Weapons, in conjunction with the International Committee of the Red Cross. The Seminar was attended by Members of the Committee on Justice and the Committee on Rules, who were capacitated on how best to play their role as Parliamentarians for regulating and controlling of the use and circulation of small arms and light weapons.

**2.4.3. Co-organisation of the Workshop on Transitional Justice**

A workshop on Transitional Justice in Africa was co-organized with the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation for the Committee on Justice and Human Rights on 6 August 2018, during the Committees Sittings in view of challenges which

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Africa faces in addressing the consequences of conflict, authoritarianism and oppression with their attendant human rights violations.

The workshop strengthened the knowledge and understanding of the Permanent Committee on Justice and Human Rights on transitional justice in Africa and the AUTJP; interrogated and discussed the role of PAP in the adoption and the implementation of the AUTJP and support of Member states in developing national strategies on transitional justice and development of a joint action plan between the Center for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation and PAP to support the mandate and the work of the Permanent Committee on Justice and Human rights.

***2.5. ACTIVITIES RELATING TO STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5: PROMOTE INTEGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA.***

**2.5.1. Participation in the high-level dialogue on the nexus between tax policy and tax administration**

The PAP took part in a high-level dialogue on the nexus between tax policy and tax administration to improve effective revenue mobilization on the continent, which was attended by representatives of Committee on Monetary and Financial Affairs from 30 – 31 July 2018 in Kigali, Rwanda. The dialogue, which brought together stakeholders to match requisite policies with administrative changes, discussed development priorities, the required global international tax changes, and the existing taxation challenges faced by the African continent. The discussions focused on re-prioritising Africa's response to global tax issues and equipping MPs with knowledge on the global tax landscape, bearing in mind the recent developments of free trade and free movement of persons in Africa. The event was organized by the ATAF, the Rwanda Revenue Authority (RRA), and supported by the African Development Bank (AfDB),

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### **2.5.2. Policy Panel Discussion on Empowering parliamentarians in countering IFFs**

The PAP, through the Committee on Monetary and Financial Affairs, participated in a Policy Panel Discussion on Empowering parliamentarians in countering IFFs: Challenges and solutions at the Fourth Annual African Tax Research Network Congress which held in Ifrane, Morocco, from 10 to 12 September 2018 under the theme “*The role of the social and politico environment in strengthening tax systems in Africa: solutions to tax collection.*” The congress brought together various stakeholders to discuss tax policy, administration and legislation and the effects of national, regional and international tax matters on African tax systems.

### **2.5.3. Promotion of free movement of people, goods and services within Africa**

The PAP, through the Committee on Trade, Customs and Immigration Matters, participated in the 1<sup>st</sup> AU Labour Migration Advisory Committee (AU-LMAC), held in Dakar in Senegal from 2 to 4 May 2018. The meeting aimed to address labour migration issues on the continent and was attended by PAP, RECs, trade unions, civil society and diaspora representatives.

The PAP raised awareness on the AU policy frameworks on migration and labour migration, including the renewed Migration Policy Framework and the AU Common Position on Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. The Meeting formulated a set of recommendations on synergies between MPs the AUC, RECs and Members states in advancing the agenda of constructive migration, protecting the interest of women and domestic workers, right of residence harmonization between RECs, inclusive national legislations and ratification of international standard labour migrations treaties.

### **2.5.4. The Symposium on fostering labour mobility within and from Africa**

Through the Committee on Trade, the PAP participated in the Symposium on fostering labour mobility within and from Africa in Nairobi, Kenya, from 10-11 July

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2018, which was organized by IOM in collaboration with the AUC. The aim of the symposium was to foster intra-regional labour mobility within Africa and to protect the fundamental human, labour, and social rights of workers migrating within the continent and from Africa to Europe and to Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Member States. The Meeting focused on the establishment of regular, transparent, comprehensive, and gender-responsive labour migration policies, legislation, and structures at the national and regional levels can result in significant benefits for countries of origin and destination, and agreed to the need to strengthen labour migration governance through tripartism and social dialogue in the formulation and implementation of evidence-based and gender-sensitive labour migration policies.

#### **2.5.5. Participation in the 4th African Union Customs Experts Trade Facilitation Forum**

The PAP participated in the 4th African Union Customs Experts Trade Facilitation Forum, held from 15 to 17 August 2018 in Cairo, Egypt with the Committee on Trade, Customs and Immigration Matters represented. The objective of the Forum was to provide a platform for participants to share information on developments in the area of Trade Facilitation. The forum provided an opportunity to share best practices in the implementation and certification of Authorized Economic Operators as well as provide comments on the Draft African Union Trade Facilitation Strategy with a view to improving it. The Forum was held under the theme, *“Authorized Economic Operators and Mutual Recognition Arrangements for Improved Trade Facilitation in Africa”*. The PAP stressed the need for platforms to inform the national and regional Parliaments on the AU programs for the facilitation of ratification and domestication of all AU Treaties/Conventions by Member States and promoting the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area Agreement.

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## ***2.6. ACTIVITIES RELATING TO STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6: STRENGTHEN INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY OF THE PAP.***

The PAP has implemented several activities aimed at strengthening its institutional capacity. Those activities relate to effective administrative and human resources management, on the one side, and to effective financial and budget management, on the other.

### **2.6.1. Effective Administrative and Human Resources Management**

Administrative and human resource-related activities range from training for MPs and Staff Members, the conduct of the mid-term review, and the organization of the meetings of APROB to advance the issues relating to effective human resources managements with the aim of supporting the realization of the mandate and core objectives of the PAP.

The PAP conducted and facilitated training and capacity-building activities for the benefit of PAP Secretariat Staff and enhancement of the capacity of individual PAP Staff and also various units, divisions and departments in the use the AU performance management and record management systems. Training opportunities included study visits to the European Parliament and national Parliaments. The PAP delegations had an opportunity to interrogate and compare systems and procedures in place in the institutions visited with a view to addressing the challenges that exist in the PAP. The lessons learned will contribute to more effectiveness and efficiency in the services offered to Parliament and Parliamentarians, and as well as support the PAP's transition towards a legislative mandate.

The PAP Secretariat also increased the visibility of the PAP and its activities through the PAP website, YouTube channel and Social Media. Also, articles and short videos were produced and uploaded on the PAP Website, Facebook and YouTube. Information and promotional materials were also produced for the Ordinary Sessions and the Committee Sittings. The PAP Secretariat has also undertaken outreach

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programmes and strategic communication activities, with the production of PAP information and promotional materials, which contributed to the visibility and a positive image of the PAP.

### **2.6.2. Effective Financial and Budget Management**

The PAP has maintained sound and effective financial and budget management, which can be seen not only from the outcomes of the external audit of the 2017 financial statements and a positive budget execution, but also from the budgetary increases secured for the 2019 year operational and statutory activities.

The PAP maintained a sound financial management, which has led to its clean audit by both the AU and the external auditors. The 2017 Financial Statements of the PAP were audited in the first half of 2018 and the Board of External Audit issued an unqualified audit opinion.

## **3. SUMMARY OF THE KEY ACHIEVEMENTS**

While the PAP successfully organized several activities, its visibility and relevance was enhanced thanks to a number of achievements, which can be listed as follows:

- i. The successful preparation and organization of all statutory and non-statutory activities of all organs of PAP, in a secure environment and in compliance with the PAP legal framework;
  - ii. The professional and full support of all staff, units, divisions and departments of the PAP Secretariat to the activities of the PAP;
  - iii. The holding of successful elections of Bureau and Bureauxes, in compliance with the PAP legal framework;
  - iv. The active participation of the PAP in the African Union institutional reform process and the policy coherence process;
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- v. The thematic focus of the work of the Permanent Committees and the Plenary sessions were consonant with the continental priorities and shared values;
- vi. The effective management of financial and management and the clean audit of PAP has led to budgetary increases and the introduction new budget lines in the 2019 budget;
- vii. The PAP has embraced new thematic areas and established a procedural framework to guide the process of formulation of draft model laws;
- viii. Prevention of litigation and decrease in the legal cost incurred by the PAP, thanks to effective legal support and interventions;
- ix. The increase in the number of signatures (19) and ratifications (11) of the Malabo Protocol, with more Member States and the AU Policy Organs calling for action for the ratification of the PAP Protocol;
- x. Active participation in high-level panel discussion at the COP24 where PAP Members engaged various stakeholders to support the African position on climate change and promote effective climate legislation.

#### **4. SUMMARY OF THE MAJOR CHALLENGES**

While the PAP has made strides in its pursuance of its strategic objectives, it is worth recognizing that its 2018 activities faced a number of challenges, the most significant of which are the following:

- i. The year 2018 having been an electoral year meant that the Parliament and its Members were for a while focused on electoral matters, preparations and competitions, with some real or perceived fragmentation within the Plenary;
  - ii. The high turnover of the Members of the PAP, with 77 new Members - almost a third of the PAP Membership - having been sworn in this year, requires
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- continuous work for the preservation of the institutional memory and capacity of the Parliament;
- iii. The creation of vacancies within the Secretariat of the PAP and the freezing of the recruitment for the outstanding positions, which caused administrative burden and relative instability within the Secretariat;
  - iv. Rebuilding the image of PAP following the negative media coverage that emanated from the May 2018 Session and its aftermath;
  - v. The negative criticisms of the PAP by the African Union Policy Organs, even where the PAP had not been given an opportunity to respond or to bring contrary evidence;
  - vi. The critical decrease of the participation of the MPs in the AU elections observation missions due to tardiness of logistical arrangements;
  - vii. The legal consequences of implementing the Executive Council Budget Decision, which removed from the PAP budget special allowances paid to locally recruited GS Staff since 2008. The PAP requests authorization to continue paying to locally recruited GS staff their current salary package, which is an acquired right and a legitimate expectation, until the end of their current contracts. The PAP further recommends that the institution of a differential allowance for locally-recruited GS staff for all South Africa-based AU offices, as is the case for the Washington, Geneva and Brussels offices.
  - viii. One PAP Staff declared persona non grata and ordered to leave the duty station for a non-intentional traffic accident occurred in 2012 and for which the PAP committed to ensuring that the staff member amicably negotiate and satisfy any legitimate civil claims sustained by the victims;
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- ix. The slow pace of ratification of the new PAP Protocol means that the PAP will continue to delay the benefits which the continent and the African Union can gain from a PAP with legislative function.

## 5. LOOKING FORWARD

In line with its core mandate of ensuring effective participation of the peoples of Africa in the economic development and integration of the African continent, the PAP will strive to assert its relevance and pro-activeness by considering and debating the issues that speak directly to the realities of the continent and the peoples of Africa. In 2019, the PAP will mainstream the African Union theme of the year, which is “*Year of Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons in Africa: Towards Durable Solutions to Forced Displacement*”.

Also, building on its milestones and achievements for the year 2018, the PAP will continue to have high in its agenda a wide range of issues relating to human rights, democracy, governance and integration in Africa. More efforts by the PAP will be made to ensure that we engage more with national parliaments and RECs’ parliaments to sensitize more on ratification, domestication and implementation of the continental legal and policy frameworks on free trade and free movement, the fight against corruption, the rights of forced migrants, and the rights of persons with disability.

The year 2019 will also enable the PAP to continue its work with the formulation of draft Model Laws in the area of policing, disability, climate change and food security and nutrition. With the finalization of the Procedural Guidelines on Model Law Formulation, the process of model law formulation will have more predictability and precision in terms of the steps and the roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders.

Further, the PAP will review and rethink its advocacy for the ratification of the Malabo Protocol, with a view to fast-tracking its ratification by the Member States.

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The PAP will also continue to strengthen its institutional and operational capacity and be prepared to take on future challenges and opportunities, in anticipation of the entry into force of the Malabo Protocol as well as the implementation of the AU institutional reform.

Last, but not least, the year 2019 will also provide an opportunity to kick-start the process of reviewing and updating our Rules of Procedure. In the context of the last elections, the lacunae, ambiguities and inconsistencies recorded in the Rules of Procedure may require urgent work that would enable our Parliament to amend and update its standing Rules.

## **6. CONCLUSION**

This PAP has made meritorious efforts to fulfil its strategic objectives, through a wide range of activities, both statutory and non-statutory. This could not have been possible without the technical support and contributions received from all stakeholders, whether AU organs and institutions or civil society organizations, as well as the political leadership of the Members of the PAP Bureau and the active participation of the Members of PAP and the efforts and professionalism of the PAP Secretariat.

It is important to also recognize the technical, material and financial support of civil society and development partners, the PAP could not have achieved several activities, particularly non statutory meetings. The PAP is particularly satisfied that it has continued to enjoy and garner the trust of development partners in support of its role in the promotion of African Union shared values.

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ANNEXES

DRAFT DECISION ON THE ACTIVITY REPORT OF THE PAN-AFRICAN  
PARLIAMENT (PAP)  
DOC. EX.CL/1124(XXXIV)

The Executive Council:

1. **TAKES NOTE** of the Activity Report of the Pan-African Parliament, including the Resolutions and Recommendations adopted during its May 2018 and October 2018 Ordinary Sessions;
  2. **COMMENDS** the Pan-African Parliament as an African Union Organ representing the people of Africa, for its laudable engagements in defense of African positions and interests at international fora, including COP 24, and for working with Parliamentarians and civil society around the AU theme of the year and the major current African Union policy issues, such as free trade and free movement of goods and persons;
  3. **CONGRATULATES** the Member States that have ratified the new Protocol of the Pan-African Parliament and **CALLS UPON** those that are yet to do so to trigger and/or speed up the ratification process and report back on progress at the next AU Summit;
  4. **REQUESTS** the Pan-African Parliament to work closely with national and regional Parliaments to fast-track the ratification, domestication and implementation of the continental legal and policy frameworks, including the possibility of harmonizing national legislations on free trade and free movement, the fight against corruption, and forced migrations;
  5. **DECIDES** that the allowances and entitlements of members of the Pan-African Parliament, including travel class and Daily Subsistence Allowance should be aligned with those of the elected Members of the other AU Organs;
  6. **REQUESTS** the PRC Sub-Committee on Headquarters Agreements and the Commission to work in collaboration with PAP and the Government of South Africa to resolve any outstanding issues relating to the review and implementation of the Host Country Agreement;
  7. **APPROVES** the proposal to save the acquired rights of locally recruited General Services Staff of PAP in respect of their current salaries and **REQUESTS** the African Union Commission to work with PAP to explore the possibility of the institution of a differential allowance for this category of staff based at the South Africa duty station.
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RESOLUTIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECLARATIONS FROM THE  
OCTOBER 2018 ORDINARY SESSION OF THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT  
HELD ON 22 OCTOBER TO 03 NOVEMBER 2018

1. RESOLUTIONS

PAP.5/PLN/RES/01/OCT.18

RESOLUTION ON THE FORMULATION OF A MODEL DISABILITY LAW IN  
AFRICA  
THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT,

**CONSIDERING** Article 17 of the Constitutive Act of the African Union establishing the Pan African Parliament to ensure the *“full participation of the African people in the development and economic integration of the continent”*,

**CONSIDERING** also Article 3 of the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to the Pan-African Parliament, and Rule 4 (a) of the Rules of Procedure of the Pan African Parliament, which empower the PAP to facilitate regional cooperation, development and promotion of *“collective self-reliance and economic recovery”* as well as the implementation of the policies, objectives and programmes” of the African Union;

**CONSIDERING FURTHER** Article 11 (3) of the PAP Protocol and Rule 4 (1) (d) & (e) of the PAP Rules of Procedure, which empowers the PAP to work towards the harmonization or co-ordination of the laws of African Union Member States;

**RECALLING** the African Union (AU) 36th Assembly of Heads of State and Governments in Lomé, Togo in 2000, which declared 1999-2009 as the African Decade for Persons with Disabilities which was further extended in Khartoum, Sudan in 2010, to 2010–2019;

**RECALLING** also the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, adopted in 2006 and entered into force in 2008, with the move from traditional charity-oriented and medical-based approaches, to one based on human rights to give equal rights to individuals regardless of their status;

**RECOGNIZING** that Persons with disabilities face discrimination and barriers that restrict them from participating in social life on an equal basis with others, they are denied their rights to live independently in the community with social protection;

**ACKNOWLEDGING** the efforts made to accelerate disability mainstreaming on the continent through African Union Disability Architecture endorsed by the African

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Union Executive Council in January 2013, which called for the implementation of the Social Policy Framework for Africa by Regional Economic Communities and for Member States to increase investment and budget allocation to the social sector;

**ACKNOWLEDGING** further the commitments of African Heads of States and Governments to achieve social inclusion, equality, non-discrimination and representation of persons with disabilities at all levels of society by 2020, including decision-making and monitoring processes that led to the adoption of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on 29 January 2018;

**WELCOMING** the partnership between the Pan-African Parliament and Africa Disability Alliance to fulfil human rights for people with disabilities by promoting and mainstreaming disability within African Union Member States through the development of a Model Disability Law;

**APPRECIATING** the technical support given by the Africa Disability Alliance to the Pan-African Parliament in the formulation of the draft model law on disability, which will facilitate the domestication of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities as well as formulation of national human rights policies and legislations on disability;

**CONVINCED** that a comprehensive and integrated continental legislative framework to support the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities will make a significant contribution to redressing the profound social vulnerabilities of persons with disabilities and promote their participation in the civil, political, economic, social and cultural spheres, at both national and international levels;

**IN ACCORDANCE WITH** Rule 5 (b), (c) and (d) of the Rules of Procedure of the Pan-African Parliament, which empowers the PAP to, inter alia, organize debate, discuss, express an opinion, make recommendations and take resolutions on the objectives and on any matters relating to the African Union and its organs, Regional Economic Communities, Member States and their organs and institutions;

**NOW HEREBY RESOLVES TO:**

1. **ADVOCATE** for the ratification of the AU legal instruments, including the Malabo Protocol, the Protocol on Free Trade, and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which only requires 15 ratifications to enter into force;
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2. **ADOPT** the first draft of the draft Model Disability Law and **REQUEST** its submission to regional consultations in order to get inputs from African citizens, the grassroots organizations and other interested stakeholders;
3. **STRENGTHEN** the collaboration and exchanges among regional and national parliamentary bodies, with a view to enhance the capacity of parliamentarians to monitor all policies and programme areas, as well as the budgetary and legislative activities towards disability mainstreaming.

**Adopted in Kigali, Rwanda**

**2 November 2018**

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PAP.5/PLN/RES/02/OCT.18

**RESOLUTION PAYING TRIBUTE TO H.E. KOFI ATTA ANNAN, FORMER  
SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

**THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT,**

**CONSIDERING** Article 17 of the Constitutive Act of the African Union, which establishes the Pan-African Parliament (PAP);

**CONSIDERING ALSO** Article 3 of the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to the Pan-African Parliament, and Rule 4 (a) of the Rules of Procedure of the Pan-African Parliament;

**CONSIDERING FURTHER** the motion to pay tribute to Mr Kofi Atta Annan, former Secretary-General of the United Nations as debated and adopted by the Pan-African Parliament on the 29 October 2018, in accordance with Rules 60 and 63 of its Rules of Procedure;

**CONSIDERING** with immeasurable sadness the passing of the former Secretary-General of the United Nations (UN), Kofi Atta Annan, a diplomat *par excellence* and a towering global figure, born in Kumasi, Republic of Ghana on 08 April 1938, who rose through the ranks of the UN, serving as the seventh UN Secretary-General from January 1997 to December 2006;

**NOTING ALSO** that Mr Kofi Annan and the UN were co-recipients of the Nobel Peace Prize in 2001 and that in his retirement he continued to be at the forefront of efforts to diffuse volatile situations in Africa and other developing nations as a Member and Chair of the Elders Club;

**ACKNOWLEDGING** that Mr. Annan's role as the Leader of the UN Secretary General was not only an honour to Ghana, but also pride for the African continent and the entire African Diaspora;

**ACKNOWLEDGING** that Mr. Kofi Annan pioneered some of the most ground breaking United Nations policies, including on the Millennium Development Goals and the Responsibility to Protect, and advocated tirelessly for the values of peace, human rights, tolerance and solidarity among all nations and peoples;

**ACKNOWLEDGING ALSO** that Mr Kofi Annan made the whole world understand that the promotion of equality between men and women was not an issue of women only, but a prerequisite for humanity and sustainable development;

**ACKNOWLEDGING FURTHER** that Mr Koffi Annan spearheaded a number of key African Union governance and peace-building initiatives, including the Ten-Year Capacity Building Programme for the African Union, the establishment of the Hybrid Operation in Darfur - a unique model of cooperation in peacekeeping between the African Union and the United Nations;

**APPRECIATING** the need to celebrate the numerous accomplishments of this true and Son of Africa and to immortalize his legacy as a source of inspiration and encouragement for current and future generations;

**IN ACCORDANCE WITH** Rule 5(b), (c) and (d) of the Rules of Procedure of the Pan-African Parliament, which empowers the PAP to, inter alia, organize debate, discuss, express an opinion, make recommendations and take resolutions on the objectives and on any matters relating to the African Union and its organs, Regional Economic Communities, Member States and their organs and institutions;

**HEREBY RESOLVES TO:**

1. Celebrate the illustrious life of Mr. Kofi Atta Annan for his a tremendous contribution to the quest for durable peace and sustainable development in the world;
2. Pay tribute to the tremendous achievements of the highly distinguished Mr. Kofi Atta Annan as an outstanding African Secretary-General of the UN and a shining example of leadership;
3. Institute a special award in the name of Mr. Kofi Atta Annan, as a lasting tribute to a great statesman of Africa and the world, which will be bestowed during each October Session of the Pan-African Parliament upon any African Career Diplomat who will have embodied the spirit of Mr Koffi Atta Annan.
4. Request the Bureau of PAP to take immediate measures to determine the modalities for, and to operationalise, the Kofi Atta Annan Award.

Adopted in Kigali, Rwanda  
On 02 May 2018

*PAP.5/PLN/RES/03/OCT.18*

**RESOLUTION ON PARTICIPATION OF THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT IN  
AFRICAN UNION ELECTION OBSERVATION MISSIONS**

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**THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT,**

**CONSIDERING** Article 3 and Article 17 of the Constitutive Act of the African Union on the establishment of the Pan-African Parliament, to ensure the full participation of African peoples in the development and economic integration of the continent;

**CONSIDERING ALSO** Article 3 (2) of the Protocol to the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community relating to the Pan-African Parliament, which requires the Parliament to promote the principles of human rights and democracy;

**CONSIDERING** Rule 4 (b) of the Rules of Procedure of the Pan-African Parliament, which states that “PAP shall promote human and peoples’ rights, consolidate democratic institutions and democratic culture, good governance, transparency and the rule of law by all Organs of the Union, the Regional Economic Communities and Member States”;

**RECALLING** Decision EX.Cl/Dec.534 (XVI) of the African Union Executive Council adopted in January 2010 requesting the African Union Commission, under a centralized budget managed by the Department of Political Affairs, to coordinate the organisation of joint election observation missions with the Pan-African Parliament and other concerned organs;

**COGNIZANT** that election observation is an oversight function, within the purview of the Pan-African Parliament and the African Union as a whole;

**NOTING** the logistical challenges encountered by Members of the Pan-African Parliament when participating in election observation missions;

**BEARING IN MIND** that under the current arrangement of assigning members to participate in election observer missions, the Committee on Cooperation, International Relations and Conflict Resolution is not involved in election observer missions, and as such, is unable to present reports to the Plenary on elections in Africa;

**NOW HEREBY RESOLVES THAT:**

1. The First Vice-President of the Pan-African Parliament shall be responsible for election observation missions at the Pan-African Parliament, with mandate to ensure and monitor effective management of election observation missions by the Pan-African Parliament and the African Union Commission;
2. The PAP should meet the current quota of 40% of its members constituting election observation missions;
3. The Committee on Cooperation, International Relations and Conflict Resolution shall designate one of its members to join those designated by the Regional Caucuses;
4. Member of the Committee should work closely with the team of observers responsible for drafting the election observer mission terms of reference, and be responsible for presenting the country report of the elections to the Committee on Cooperation, International Relations and Conflict Resolution, which will present it to the Plenary;
5. The PAP should constructively engage with African Union Commission to ensure that the political leadership of the African Union elections observer missions is formally vested on the Pan-African Parliament;
6. The Bureau should engage with the African Union Commission to ensure that the Pan-African Parliament delegation plays a more visible role, and that any logistical challenges that the members of PAP have faced during elections observation missions are addressed;
7. The Bureau should explore ways to enable the Pan-African Parliament to conduct its own missions, like other regional parliaments such as the ECOWAS Parliament, the East African Legislative Assembly and the SADC Parliamentary Forum.

**Adopted in Kigali, Rwanda**

**2 November 2018**

*PAP.5/PLN/RES/04/OCT.18*

**RESOLUTION ON THE ADOPTION OF THE PROCEDURAL GUIDELINES ON  
THE FORMULATION OF MODEL LAWS BY THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT**

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**THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT;**

**CONSIDERING** Article 17 of the Constitutive Act of the African Union establishing the Pan-African Parliament to ensure the “full participation of the African people in the development and integration of the continent”;

**CONSIDERING** also Article 3 of the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to the Pan-African Parliament and Rule 4 (a) of the Rules of Procedure of the Pan-African Parliament, which empowers the PAP to facilitate regional cooperation, development and promotion of collective self-reliance and economic recovery as well as the implementation of the policies, objectives and programmes” of the African Union;

**CONSIDERING FURTHER** Article 11 (3) of the PAP Protocol and Rule 4 (1) (d) & (e) of the PAP Rules of Procedure, which empower the PAP to work towards the harmonization or co-ordination of the laws of Member States;

**NOTING** that the mandate of the Pan-African Parliament as an advisory and consultative organ of the African Union enables it to propose and formulate model laws as a means for harmonisation and coordination of the laws of the AU Member States;

**NOTING ALSO** that the Pan-African Parliament has formulated and is in the process of formulating a number of draft model laws;

**NOTING FURTHER** that, while the Rules of Procedure empowers the PAP to formulate model laws, they are however are silent on the procedural steps to be followed for the formulation of model laws;

**ACKNOWLEDGING** the necessity and urgency of adopting procedural guidelines to guide the process of formulation of current and future draft model laws;

**ACKNOWLEDGING** also that, pending the revision of the Rules of Procedure, procedural guidelines for model law formulation can ensure harmonization and predictability in PAP processes leading up to model law formulation;

**IN ACCORDANCE WITH** Rule 5 (b), (c) and (d) of the Rules of Procedure of the Pan-African Parliament, which empowers the PAP to, inter alia, organize debate, discuss,

express an opinion, make recommendations and take resolutions on the objectives and on any matters relating to the African Union and its organs, Regional Economic Communities, Member States and their organs and institutions;

**NOW HEREBY RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:**

1. The Procedural Guidelines for the Formulation of Model Laws by the Pan-African Parliament are hereby adopted.
2. The Procedural Guidelines for the Formulation of Model Laws shall be binding on all organs and structures of the Pan-African Parliament in relation to the formulation of model laws with immediate effect;
3. The Procedural Guidelines shall regulate the formulation of all current draft model laws without prejudice to all completed steps;
4. The Procedural Guidelines for the Formulation of Model Laws shall enter into force upon their adoption by the Plenary.

**Adopted in Kigali, Rwanda**

**2 November 2018**

PAP.5/PLN/RES/05/OCT.18

**RESOLUTION IN RESPONSE TO THE MESSAGE OF H.E. PRESIDENT PAUL KAGAME TO THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT AT THE OPENNING OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT**

**THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT;**

**CONSIDERING** Article 17 of the Constitutive Act of the African Union establishing the Pan-African Parliament to ensure the “full participation of the African people in the development and integration of the continent”;

**CONSIDERING** also Article 3 of the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to the Pan-African Parliament and Rule 4 (a) of the Rules of Procedure of the Pan-African Parliament, which empowers the PAP to facilitate regional cooperation, development and promotion of collective self-reliance and economic recovery as well as the implementation of the policies, objectives and programmes” of the African Union;

**NOTING WITH APPRECIATION** the powerful message delivered by HE Paul Kagame, President of the Republic of Rwanda and Chairperson of the African Union and the Institutional Reform of the African Union, in which he urged the Pan-African Parliament and its Members to assist the African Union and the Member States for the speedy ratification and domestication of the AU legal instruments, particularly the AfCFTA and the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons and the African Passport;

**NOTING ALSO** the call on the Pan-African Parliament to play a bigger role in monitoring and accompanying political progress on our continent as well as holding institutions to account for the commitments that have been made to Africa’s citizens;

**NOTING FURTHER** that the call from H.E. President Kagame echoes perfectly with the mandate and mission of the Pan-African Parliament, which is to advance and support Africa’s development and regional integration;

**RECALLING** Recommendation PAP.4/PL/Recom.02(III) of the Pan-African Parliament on the Free Movement of People and the new African Passport and Resolution PAP.4/PLN/RES/02/MAY.17 of the Pan-African Parliament on the Free Movement of People in Africa and the African Passport;

**RECALLING ALSO** the African Union Agenda 2063, which envisions Africa as a continent where the free movement of people, capital, goods and services will significantly increase trade and investments amongst African countries and improve Africa’s situation in global trade;

**RECALLING FURTHER** AU Decision *Ext/Assembly/AU/Dec.1(X)* adopted in March 2018, in Kigali, Rwanda on the Agreement establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA);

**ACKNOWLEDGING** the necessity and urgency for the entry into force of the AfCFTA as a means to address huge income inequalities and deepening poverty levels across the continent, which have lent fertile ground for social, economic and political instability, clandestine migrations and the use of unemployed and marginalised youth by armed and terrorist groups;

**IN ACCORDANCE WITH** Rule 5 (b), (c) and (d) of the Rules of Procedure of the Pan-African Parliament, which empowers the PAP to, inter alia, organize debate, discuss, express an opinion, make recommendations and take resolutions on the objectives and on any matters relating to the African Union and its organs, Regional Economic Communities, Member States and their organs and institutions;

**NOW HEREBY RESOLVES TO:**

- (i) Initiate advocacy activities to expedite the signature, ratification, domestication and implementation of the Agreement establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area and the Protocol to the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community relating to Free Movement of Persons, Right of Residence and Right of establishment;
- (ii) Urge the Members of PAP to popularize the AfCFTA to the Members of their respective national Parliaments and Communities in order to promote national ownership of, benefits of the AfCFTA and the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons in the socio-economic development of Africa;
- (iii) Work in collaboration with National Parliaments and their Members to urge their respective Governments, where applicable, to sign, ratify, domesticate and implement the AfCFTA and the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons;
- (iv) Regularly monitor progress on, and encourage domestic parliamentary oversight over, AU Member States' signature, ratification and implementation of the AfCFTA and the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons;
- (v) Explore the possibilities of harmonization of Member States' laws and policies and structures in order to facilitate the implementation of the AfCFTA and the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons;
- (vi) To provide the Committee on Trade Customs and Immigration with adequate support for its activities aimed at advancing regional and continental integration;

- (vii) To engage sustainably with the AU institutional reform process to ensure the strengthening of the mandate of the PAP as a continental parliamentary body, including through the full formalisation of the collaboration between the PAP and national Parliaments on the one side, and between the PAP and the AU policy organs, on the other.

**Adopted in Kigali, Rwanda**

**2 November 2018**

PAP.5/PLN/RES/06/OCT.18

**RESOLUTION ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MODEL LAW ON FOOD  
SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN AFRICA**

**THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT;**

**CONSIDERING** Article 17 of the Constitutive Act of the African Union establishing the Pan-African Parliament to ensure the “full participation of the African people in the development and integration of the continent”;

**CONSIDERING** also Article 3 of the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to the Pan-African Parliament and Rule 4 (a) of the Rules of Procedure of the Pan-African Parliament, which empower the PAP to facilitate regional cooperation, development and promotion of “collective self-reliance and economic recovery” as well as the implementation of the policies, objectives and programmes” of the African Union;

**CONSIDERING FURTHER** Article 11 (3) of the PAP Protocol and Rule 4 (1) (d) & (e) of the PAP Rules of Procedure, which empowers the PAP to work towards the harmonization or co-ordination of the laws of Member States;

**RECALLING** the PAP Resolution on Nutrition and Food Systems, which was adopted during the Sixth Ordinary Session, in May 2018;

**NOTING** that in June 2014, the Heads of State and Government of the African Union adopted the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods and its implementation strategy and roadmap, in which they committed themselves to reducing stunting to below 10% in Africa and underweight in children under 5 years old to below 5% by 2025, with the aim of eradicating hunger in Africa in the next decade;

**RECOGNIZING** that the majority of African countries are parties to the international conventions relating to food security and nutrition, such as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and that the right to adequate food is explicitly or implicitly enshrined in the national Constitutions many countries in Africa;

**NOTING** that, during the 4th ordinary session of the 2nd Pan-African Parliament (PAP) held in May 2016, several parliamentarians from across Africa re-echoed their

commitment to food security and nutrition and pledged their support for the creation of the Pan-African Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (PAPA-FSN), which was then launched on 13th October 2016;

**NOTING ALSO** that following a Memorandum of Understanding that was signed between the PAP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in October 2016, a Technical Cooperation Project was launched in October 2017 with the aims of: (i) strengthening the capacities of the members of Pan-African Parliament to position food security and nutrition at the highest levels of the political and legislative agendas; (ii) strengthening the Pan-African Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition to advocate for and support the implementation of framework laws related to FSN at all levels; and (iii) promoting the integration of FSN into national legal frameworks of targeted countries;

**NOTING FURTHER** the evidence that FSN policies and frameworks that are anchored in legislation are relatively more effective and foster sustainable improvement of Food Security and Nutrition, and the need to address structural challenges and create enabling environment for food security and nutrition, including specific policies, programmes and legislations;

**RECALLING** the meeting of the PAPA-FSN on 12 May 2018, which underscored the importance of a Model Law on FSN to catalyze and inform processes for the development and/or strengthening of pertinent laws in African countries, and recommended that the Committee on Rural Economy, Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment initiate a process towards a resolution for the development of a Model Law on FSN in Africa;

**RECOGNIZING** that the development of a Model Law on FSN in Africa by the Pan-African Parliament will make a significant normative contribution to improving food security and nutrition in the continent, and will complement other African Union and regional efforts, such as the Malabo Declaration, to promote FSN;

**FURTHER RECOGNIZING** that the development of a Model Law on FSN should take into account the crosscutting and multi-sectoral nature of FSN, and must be cognizant of the diverse legal traditions of African States;

**ACKNOWLEDGING** that the current advisory and consultative mandate of the Pan-African Parliament empowers it to develop and propose model laws, including in the area of FSN in Africa;

**IN ACCORDANCE WITH** Rule 5 (b), (c) and (d) of the Rules of Procedure of the Pan-African Parliament, which empowers the PAP to, inter alia, organize debate, discuss, express an opinion, make recommendations and take resolutions on the objectives

and on any matters relating to the African Union and its organs, Regional Economic Communities, Member States and their organs and institutions;

**NOW HEREBY RESOLVES TO:**

1. Approve the development of a Model Law on Food Security and Nutrition in Africa;
2. Mandate the Committee on Rural Economy, Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment and the PAPA-FSN to lead the formulation of the proposed Model Law and to present the draft Model Law for consideration by the Plenary of the PAP;
3. Welcomes the technical support from the FAO and the fruitful collaboration between the PAPA-FSN, the Committee on Rural Economy, Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment, the New Partnership for Africa Development Agency (NEPAD), and the African Union Commission's Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture, for the formulation of the proposed draft Model Law on FSN.

**Adopted in Kigali, Rwanda**  
**2 November 2018**

## 2. RECOMMENDATIONS

*PAP.5/PLN/RECOM/01/OCT.18*

### **RECOMMENDATION ON THE GOVERNANCE OF LABOUR MIGRATION IN AFRICA THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT,**

**CONSIDERING** Article 17 of the Constitutive Act of the African Union on the establishment of the Pan-African Parliament to ensure the full participation of African peoples in the development and economic integration of the continent;

**CONSIDERING** Article 3 of the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to the Pan-African Parliament, and Rule 4 (a) of the Rules of Procedure of the Pan-African Parliament, which empower the PAP to facilitate the implementation of policies, objectives and programmes of the African Union and to oversee their effective implementation;

**RECALLING** the resurgence of an endogenous and Pan-African development paradigm as stipulated in the AU Agenda 2063 which calls for an integrated continent with free movement of people, goods and services;

**RECALLING FURTHER** the Decision of the African Union Assembly of Heads of State and Government (Assembly/AU/Decl.6(XXV)[2015] adopted at the 25th Ordinary Session in Johannesburg Republic of South Africa from 14-15 June 2015, whereby the Assembly reaffirmed its commitments to accelerate mobility and integration on the continent, migration in development and the positive impact of migration on development;

**CONCERNED** with the gravity of irregular movements of African migrants within Africa and beyond;

**RECALLING FURTHER** the resurgence of an endogenous and Pan-African development paradigm (AU Agenda 2063) which calls for an integrated continent with free movement of people, goods and services;

**MINDFUL** that Africa is confronted with a growing, educated youthful population and that regional economic development depends on circulation of people, services and technology; and that effective labour migration governance is the sustainable means for reducing smuggling and trafficking in persons on the African continent;

**AWARE THAT** all regional, continental and international programmes such as the Migration Policy Framework for Africa (MPFA), the Joint Programme on Labour Migration Governance for Development and Integration (JLMP) and the United Nations Global Compact for Migration (GCM) aim at facilitating safe, orderly and regular migration;

**RECOGNISING** that a proper governance of labour migration on the African continent will boost Intra-African trade, commerce and tourism, facilitate labour mobility, facilitate intra-Africa knowledge and skills transfer, promote Pan-African identity and social integration, improve trans-border infrastructure and shared development;

**ACKNOWLEDGING** the efforts of the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to improve the governance of labour migration in order to achieve safe, orderly and regular migration in their different regions as recommended in relevant frameworks of the African Union (AU) as well as international human rights and labour standards and other cooperation processes;

**RECALLING** all regional, continental and international programmes such as the Migration Policy Framework for Africa (MPFA), the Joint Programme on Labour Migration Governance for Development and Integration (JLMP) and the United Nations Global Compact for Migration (GCM) which aim at facilitating safe, orderly and regular migration;

**IN ACCORDANCE** with Rule 5 (d) of the Rules of Procedures of the Pan-African Parliament, which empowers the PAP to, inter alia, organise debates, discuss, express an opinion, make recommendations and formulate resolutions on the objectives and on any matter relating to the African Union and its organs, Regional Economic Communities, Member States and their organs and institutions;

**NOW HEREBY RECOMMENDS TO:**

3. The African Union Assembly to:

8. Address concerns, challenges and costs relating to the free movement of persons on the Continent;
9. Proceed with a progressive or phased approach in facilitating free movement of persons on the continent;

vii. The Member States to:

- a. Educate citizens on the concept of free movement of persons by focusing on the development angle to counter negative biases;
- Mainstream free movement of persons in all other policies such as Trade, Education, Tourism and labour amongst others;
- i. Encourage their Governments to invest in labour market competitiveness, to compete on international labour markets.

Adopted in Kigali, Rwanda,  
On 2 November 2018.

*PAP.5/PLN/RECOM/02/OCT.18*

**RECOMMENDATION ON THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE FIGHT AGAINST  
CORRUPTION IN AFRICA**

**THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT;**

**CONSIDERING** Article 17 of the Constitutive Act of the African Union on the establishment of the Pan-African Parliament to ensure the full participation of African peoples in the development and economic integration of the continent;

**CONSIDERING ALSO** Article 3 of the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to the Pan-African Parliament, and Rule 4 (a) of the Rules of Procedure of the Pan-African Parliament, which empower the PAP to facilitate the implementation of policies, objectives and programmes of the African Union and to oversee their effective implementation;

**CONSIDERING ALSO** the international and African legal instruments relevant to the role of women in the fight against corruption, in particular African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption, the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on to the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol) and the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance;

**TAKING NOTE** of the Kigali Declaration on the Role of Women in the Fight against Corruption adopted at the conclusion of the 11th Conference on Women's Rights held in Kigali, Rwanda, from 31 October to 1 November 2018;

**CONCERNED** that corruption is still prevalent in many African countries, with women and youth continuing to be collateral victims of corruption, which contributes to poverty and economic degradation;

**APPRECIATING** the efforts and progress made by the AU Member States to fight against corruption and to address its negative impact on access by women and youth to food, health, education, employment and other socio-economic rights;

**CONVINCED** that curbing all forms of corruption, including illicit financial flows, will contribute significantly to the economic development of the continent and the attainment of the objectives of Agenda 2063;

**CONVINCED ALSO** that the eradication of all forms of corruption is essential to achieving the objectives of domestic resource mobilization to lift Africa out of poverty and reduce its dependency on aid;

**BEARING** in mind that women, who tend to be less corrupt and indeed contribute greatly to imparting core values for the welfare of the family and the development of society, can play a pivotal in the fight against corruption in Africa;

**CONDEMNING** corruption in all its forms and **DETERMINED** to work on changing the perception of Africa as a corrupt continent;

**IN ACCORDANCE** with Rule 5 (d) of the Rules of Procedures of the Pan-African Parliament, which empowers the PAP to, inter alia, organise debates, discuss, express an opinion, make recommendations and formulate resolutions on the objectives and on any matter relating to the African Union and its organs, Regional Economic Communities, Member States and their organs and institutions;

**NOW HEREBY:**

1. **CALLS UPON** all Parliaments in Africa to adopt appropriate legislative and other measures to fight corruption;
2. **CALLS UPON** governments of the African Union Member States to implement, without delay, appropriate means to fight corruption;
3. **URGES** the African Union and the Member States to strengthen and support the work of the African Union Advisory Board on Corruption as a Leading Continental Mechanism for the fight against corruption;
4. **URGES** the AU Member States to undertake the necessary legal and institutional reforms, including of the criminal, administrative and civil laws, to combat and break the cycle of illicit financial flows in Africa, especially in the mining and other sectors dealing with exports and imports;
5. **URGES** the AU Member States to introduce teachings on ethical and anti-corruption values in school curricula at all levels;
6. **URGES** all women, particularly women parliamentarians to take leadership to impart anti-corruption values to their families, communities and society at large and to take the stance to fight corruption ;

7. **CALLS UPON** the AU Member States and the African Union to encourage gender mainstreaming in accession to leadership position and in the fight against corruption.

Adopted in Kigali, Rwanda, On 2 November 2018.

### 3. DECLARATIONS

*PAP.5/PLN/DECL/01/OCT.18*

**DECLARATION OF THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT CONGRATULATING  
HER EXCELLENCY ELLEN JOHNSON SIRLEAF, FORMER PRESIDENT OF  
THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA**

**THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT;**

**CONSIDERING** Article 17 of the Constitutive Act of the African Union on the establishment of the Pan-African Parliament to ensure the full participation of African peoples in the development and economic integration of the continent;

**CONSIDERING ALSO** Article 3 of the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to the Pan-African Parliament, and Rule 4 (a) of the Rules of Procedure of the Pan-African Parliament, which empower the PAP to facilitate the implementation of policies, objectives and programmes of the African Union and to oversee their effective implementation;

**CONSIDERING FURTHER** the motion to congratulate Her Excellency Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, former President of the Republic of Liberia debated and adopted by the Pan-African Parliament on the 29 October 2018, in accordance with Rules 60 and 63 of its Rules of Procedure;

**NOTING** with great satisfaction that Her Excellency Ellen Johnson Sirleaf made history by becoming Africa's first democratically elected female president serving as the President of Liberia for two terms;

**NOTING ALSO** that Her Excellency Ellen Johnson Sirleaf significantly contributed to the establishment of foundations upon which the Republic of Liberia can henceforth build its future and prevent reoccurrence of past civil wars and resulting atrocities;

**NOTING FURTHER** Her Excellency Ellen Johnson Sirleaf's passion and commitment to good governance, advocacy for women's rights and education as a driver for the reconstruction of her country;

**RECOGNIZING** the role played by Her Excellency Ellen Johnson Sirleaf during her twelve-year presidency in building a transparent, democratic, accountable and inclusive governance model for the Republic of Liberia;

**APPRECIATING** and **CELEBRATING** Her Excellency Ellen Johnson Sirleaf achievements and her award of the Nobel Prize for Peace in 2011 and the Mo Ibrahim Prize for Achievement in African Leadership for “transformative leadership” of a country “devastated and broken by 14 years of civil war” and her work in public service and activities towards sustainable development;

**IN ACCORDANCE WITH** Rule 5 (a), (c) and (d) of the Rules of Procedure of the Pan-African Parliament, which empowers the PAP to, inter alia, organize debate, discuss, express an opinion, make recommendations and take resolutions on the objectives and on any matters relating to the African Union and its organs, Regional Economic Communities, Member States and their organs and institutions;

**NOW HEREBY:**

**CONGRATULATES** Her Excellency Ellen Johnson Sirleaf on the good and loyal services rendered to her country, the Republic of Liberia and the continent of Africa as a whole, particularly in field of promotion of peace and advancement of women’s empowerment.

**Adopted in Kigali, Rwanda,**  
**On 02 November 2018**

**MOTION DE REMERCIEMENT A L'ISSUE DE LA TENUE DE LA PREMIERE  
SESSION ORDINAIRE DE LA CINQUIEME LEGISLATURE DU PARLEMENT  
PANAFRICAIN A KIGALI, REPUBLIQUE DU RWANDA DU 18 OCTOBRE AU  
03 NOVEMBRE 2018**

**LE PARLEMENT PANAFRICAIN,**

**CONSIDERANT** le Haut Patronage accordé par Son Excellence Paul Kagame, Président du Rwanda à la tenue de la première Session ordinaire de la cinquième Législature du Parlement panafricain à Kigali, en République du Rwanda, du 18 octobre au 3 novembre 2018, sous le thème de l'Union africaine de l'année 2018, à savoir « *Vaincre la corruption : une option viable pour la transformation de l'Afrique* » ;

**APPRECIANT** l'hospitalité et l'attention particulières dont ont bénéficié les parlementaires, les invités, les experts et les membres du Secrétariat du Parlement panafricain venus prendre part à la première Session ordinaire de la cinquième Législature du Parlement panafricain;

**CONSCIENTS** des moyens logistiques et humains importants déployés par le Gouvernement rwandais pour assurer le plein succès de la tenue de cette première Session ordinaire de la cinquième Législature du Parlement panafricain ;

**PRENANT NOTE** de la richesse des exposés, échanges et débats qui ont prévalu tout au long des activités tant en Plénière qu'en Commissions et les Caucus Régionaux, dont certains ont été nourris par les interventions des acteurs politiques et sociaux de la République du Rwanda;

**SE FELICITANT** de la présence de Son Excellence Paul Kagame, Président du Rwanda à la cérémonie d'ouverture de la première Session ordinaire de la cinquième Législature du Parlement panafricain et aussi de celle de Son Excellence la Première Dame, Madame Janette Kagame, à la cérémonie d'ouverture de la Conférence des Femmes ;

**SE FELICITANT AUSSI** des résultats méritoires réalisés à l'issue de cette première Session ordinaire de la cinquième Législature du Parlement panafricain, grâce à l'hospitalité, l'accompagnement et le soutien du Gouvernement et du Parlement rwandais ;

**PAR CES MOTIFS ET PAR LA PRESENTE :**

- ❖ **REMERCIÉ** vivement Son Excellence Paul Kagamé, Président de la République du Rwanda et Président en exercice de l'Union africaine et de de

la Réforme institutionnelle de l'Union africaine, le Gouvernement du Rwanda et le peuple rwandais pour leur contribution à la réussite des travaux de la première Session ordinaire de la cinquième Législature du Parlement panafricain, tenue à Kigali, en République du Rwanda, du 18 octobre au 3 novembre 2018;

- ❖ **REMERCIE** vivement Son Excellence la Première Dame, Madame Janette Kagame, pour avoir rehausse, de sa présence, la cérémonie d'ouverture de la Conférence des Femmes et aussi pour son discours d'ouverture prononcé à cette occasion ;
- ❖ **EXPRIME** cordialement toute sa reconnaissance à Son Excellence Paul Kagame, Président de la République du Rwanda, pour avoir accepté de parrainer la première Session ordinaire de la cinquième Législature du Parlement panafricain et de rehausser de sa présence la cérémonie d'ouverture de ces assises;
- ❖ **FAIT** siennes les recommandations formulées par Son Excellence le Président Kagame, à l'occasion de son allocution d'ouverture de la Session, particulièrement celles relatives au rôle du Parlement panafricain dans l'architecture institutionnelle de l'Union africaine, à la ratification des instruments de l'Union africaine et aussi à la mise en œuvre des instruments de l'Union africaine relatifs à la libre circulation des biens et des personnes ;
- ❖ **REITERE** sa profonde gratitude au Gouvernement, au Parlement et au peuple Rwandais pour leur accueil chaleureux et fraternel, ainsi que pour le soutien tant financier, humain que matériel apporté à l'organisation fructueuse des assises la première Session ordinaire de la cinquième Législature du Parlement panafricain.

**Adoptée à Kigali, Rwanda  
Le 2 Novembre 2018**

RESOLUTIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECLARATIONS FROM THE MAY 2018  
ORDINARY SESSION OF THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT  
HELD ON 7 - 18 MAY 2018

*1. Resolutions*

PAP.4/PLN/RES/01/MAY.18

**RESOLUTION ON ACHIEVING HEALTH TARGETS AND LEAVING NO ONE  
BEHIND**

**CONSIDERING** Article 17 of the Constitutive Act of the African Union, which establishes the Pan-African Parliament;

**CONSIDERING** also Article 3 of the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to the Pan-African Parliament, and Rule 3 (a) of the Rules of Procedure of the Pan-African Parliament;

**RECALLING** the endorsement by African Leaders of the Catalytic Framework to end HIV/AIDS, TB and Eliminate Malaria in Africa by 2030, with clear targets and milestones and focusing on the guiding principles of country ownership and leadership, financial and political commitment, equal access to health services for vulnerable, key and hard-to-reach populations as well as robust surveillance and response systems;

**RECALLING** also the 2016 Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS and AIDS by the UN General Assembly to fast-track progress on ending AIDS by 2030 within the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDG 3 relating to Good Health and Well-being and SDG 5 relating to Gender Equality;

**CONCERNED** that access to affordable quality medicines, vaccines and diagnostics remains a major challenge for many people across Africa, therefore national investments and resource mobilization for health financing is crucial to realize the commitment made in the Abuja Declaration targets of 2001 that requires allocation of 15% of national budget to Health;

**RECOGNIZING** that the UNAIDS Fast-Track approach to ending HIV/AIDS has facilitated access to life-saving treatment for around 21 million people, representing more than half of all people living with HIV;

**RECOGNIZING** also that increased high-level political leadership and engagement are needed to reach these ambitious but achievable targets, and that Parliament as an institution, remains a central agent of change to drive social and economic development through oversight and legislative interventions,

**STRESSING** the importance of building momentum for shared responsibility and global solidarity amongst both governmental and non-governmental entities for concerted efforts to improve the HIV/AIDS situation, TB and other infectious diseases;

**TAKING NOTE** of the outcomes from the High Level Parliamentary Meeting on “Fast Tracking HIV/AIDS and Leaving No-one Behind”; held on 5 and 6 October 2017 in Midrand, attended by Members of the Committee on Health, Labour and Social Affairs, Committee on Gender, Trade and Finance of the Pan African Parliament in collaboration with the UNAIDS and the African Union Commission, Finance, Trade and Health Chairpersons of National and Regional Parliaments, Regional Economic Communities as well as UN Agencies and Civil Society Organizations;

**ACKNOWLEDGING** the efforts made over the last decade on the African continent to come up with standard-setting and normative legal instruments such as the SADC Model Law on HIV in Southern Africa; the East African Community HIV/AIDS Prevention and Management Act of 2012; the ECOWAS Minimum Legal Framework for Rights-Based Responses to HIV/AIDS, and the African Union Model Law on Medical Products Regulation adopted in 2016,

**NOW HEREBY RESOLVES TO:**

4. **ADVOCATE** for the fulfilment of the Abuja Declaration targets and sustained investments in the health sector to achieve the AU Catalytic Framework, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), AU Agenda 2063, the Fast Track targets and the elimination of mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS;
5. **UNDERSCORE** the urgency to mobilize national resources by front-loading investments, particularly in the health sector and through innovative mechanisms, including national health insurance, tax and fiscal space, and corporate social responsibility;
6. **ADVOCATE** for the training needs and sensitization of health professionals in addressing stigma and discrimination in health facilities towards people living with HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria;
7. **SUPPORT** implementation of the Plan of Action of the Africa High level Parliamentary Meeting on Achieving Health Targets and Leaving No One Behind;
8. **STRENGTHEN** partnership with the AUC and UNAIDS in order to;

- i.** FACILITATE the collaboration and exchanges among regional and national parliamentary bodies with a view to enhance the capacity of parliamentarians to monitor all policy and programme areas, as well as the budgetary and legislative activities;
- ii.** PROMOTE a reporting mechanism through the Annual Conference of African Speakers of National and Regional Parliaments on the health situation across the continent and the implementation of the Abuja Declaration;
- iii.** ADVOCATE for increased pledges from all donor countries during the Sixth Replenishment of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria in 2019;
- iv.** SUPPORT the participation of PAP Parliamentarians in World Health Organization and other United Nations Annual High Level Meetings on HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria;
- v.** ENCOURAGE AU Member States to establish mechanisms for effective oversight and accountability of African governments in engagement between the Executive and Legislative branches of government and between parliaments and civil society on the HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria responses;

**Adopted at Midrand, South Africa  
17 May 2018**

## RESOLUTION ON NUTRITION AND FOOD SYSTEMS IN AFRICA

### THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT,

**CONSIDERING** Article 17 of the Constitutive Act of the African Union, which establishes the Pan-African Parliament;

**CONSIDERING** also Article 3 of the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to the Pan-African Parliament, and Rule 3 (a) of the Rules of Procedure of the Pan-African Parliament;

**RECALLING** that the African Leaders in 2014, through the Malabo Declaration and its implementation strategy and roadmap, committed themselves to reducing stunting to below 10% in Africa and underweight in children under 5 years old to below 5% by 2025, with the aim of eliminating hunger in Africa in the next decade;

**RECALLING** also the Rome Declaration and the Framework for Action adopted by the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2), held in Rome in November 2014, is built on the premise that sustainable food systems are key to promoting healthy diets. The UN General Assembly has reinforced the call for action by declaring 2016-2025 the Decade of Action on Nutrition, this Decade coincides with Africa's intention and target to eliminate hunger by 2025;

**NOTING** that the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) momentum needs to be sustained through effective implementation and delivery on the goals of the Malabo Declaration on Agriculture, integrating it with the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and attaining the aspirations of the Africa Agenda 2063;

**ACKNOWLEDGING** the commitment by AU Member States, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement, Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and other partners to strengthen the development of food and nutrition security programming, policy and advocacy;

**STRESSING** the importance of launching the Pan African Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (PAPA-FSN) by the PAP and FAO as a regional platform where critical issues related to food security and nutrition are at the highest level of the political and legislative agenda;

**RECOGNIZING** the NEPAD Agency Food and Nutrition Security Flagship Programmes such as Home Grown School Feeding, Food Fortification including Biofortification, Maternal and Child Nutrition, Cost of Hunger Studies in Africa (COHA), Capacity Development, Policy and Advocacy;

**RECOGNIZING also** that the IPU and the SUN Movement called for action on nutrition from speakers of parliament of fifty eight (58) SUN Movement countries, to strengthen parliamentarians' engagement and identify ways to end malnutrition in all its forms;

**RECOGNIZING further** the efforts and support from governments and development partners to improve, quantitatively and qualitatively nutrition and food systems, especially of our indigenous crops and the fact that the long term solution to Food and Nutrition Security is broad-based inclusive economic development;

**IN ACCORDANCE WITH** Rule 5 (b), (c) and (d) of the Rules of Procedure of the Pan-African Parliament, which empowers the PAP to, inter alia, organize debate, discuss, express an opinion, advice make recommendations and take resolutions on the objectives and on any matters relating to the African Union and its organs, Regional Economic Communities, Member States and their organs and institutions;

**NOW HEREBY RESOLVES TO:**

1. Collaborate with AUC, NEPAD Agency, RECs and Member States for the development and implementation of legal policies and instruments related to nutrition and food systems;
2. Encourage AU Member States to take effective measures to strengthen nutrition programs, policies and initiatives in Africa;
3. Partner with the NEPAD Agency and FAO to organise annual events during the PAP statutory meetings to sensitize parliamentarians on issues related to nutrition and food security;
4. Encourage NEPAD Agency and FAO to provide technical and financial support to parliamentarians and their respective countries in implementing key nutrition activities;
5. Monitor the effective implementation of priority nutrition and food security indicators stipulated in the SDGs, Malabo Declaration and other relevant commitments that address hunger and malnutrition in Africa;

6. Share basic and important concepts on nutrition and food systems; nutrition programmes, policies, and initiatives in Africa and present global linkages and opportunities for improved nutrition and food systems;
7. Advocate for structured, specific investments that remove barriers and make it possible for smallholder farming communities to participate in inclusive local food value chains;

**Adopted at Midrand, South Africa**

**17 May 2018**

PAP.4/PLN/RES/03/MAY.18

**RESOLUTION ON THE AFRICAN CONTINENTAL FREE TRADE AREA AND  
THE FREE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS, RIGHT OF RESIDENCE AND RIGHT  
OF ESTABLISHMENT**

**THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT,**

**CONSIDERING** Article 17 of the Constitutive Act of the African Union, which establishes the Pan-African Parliament (PAP);

**CONSIDERING ALSO** Article 3 of the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to the Pan-African Parliament, and Rule 4 (a) of the Rules of Procedure of the Pan-African Parliament;

**CONSIDERING FURTHER** Chapter VI of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (Abuja Treaty), devoted to the Free Movement of Persons, Right of Residence and Right of Establishment;

**RECALLING** Recommendation PAP.4/PL/Recom.02(III) of the Pan-African Parliament on the Free Movement of People and the new African Passport and Resolution PAP.4/PLN/RES/02/MAY.17 of the Pan-African Parliament on the Free Movement of People in Africa and the African Passport;

**RECALLING ALSO** the African Union Agenda 2063, which envisions Africa as a continent where the free movement of people, capital, goods and services will significantly increase trade and investments amongst African countries and improve Africa's situation in global trade;

**RECALLING FURTHER** AU Decision *Ext/Assembly/AU/Dec.1(X)* adopted in March 2018, in Kigali, Rwanda on the Agreement establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA);

**NOTING WITH CONCERN** the huge income inequalities and deepening poverty levels across the continent, which have lent fertile ground for social, economic and political instability, clandestine migrations and the use of unemployed and marginalised youth by armed and terrorist groups;

**NOTING WITH APPRECIATION** the adoption by the AU Assembly of the Protocol to the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community relating to Free Movement of Persons, Right of Residence and Right of Establishment ("Protocol on Free Movement of Persons") and its Draft Implementation Roadmap, in March 2018 in Kigali, Rwanda;

**IN ACCORDANCE WITH** Rule 5(b), (c) and (d) of the Rules of Procedure of the Pan-African Parliament, which empowers the PAP to, inter alia, organize debate, discuss, express an opinion, make recommendations and take resolutions on the objectives and on any matters relating to the African Union and its organs, Regional Economic Communities, Member States and their organs and institutions;

**NOW HEREBY RESOLVES TO:**

1. Initiate advocacy activities to expedite the signature, ratification, domestication and implementation of:
  - (viii) The Agreement establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area; and
  - (ix) The Protocol to the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community relating to Free Movement of Persons, Right of Residence and Right of establishment;
2. Urge the Members of PAP to popularize the AfCFTA to the Members of their respective national Parliaments and Communities in order to promote national ownership of, benefits of the AfCFTA and the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons in the socio-economic development of Africa.
3. Work in collaboration with National Parliaments and their Members to urge their respective Governments, where applicable, to sign, ratify, domesticate and implement the AfCFTA and the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons;
4. Regularly monitor progress on, and encourage domestic parliamentary oversight over, AU Member States' signature, ratification and implementation of the AfCFTA and the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons;;
5. Work towards the harmonization of Member States' laws, policies and structures in order to facilitate the implementation of the AfCFTA and the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons;
6. To provide the Committee on Trade Customs and Immigration with adequate support for its activities aimed at advancing regional and continental integration.

**Midrand, South Africa**  
**17 May 2018**

PAP.4/PLN/RES/04/MAY.18

**RESOLUTION ON WINNING THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION: A  
SUSTAINABLE PATH TO AFRICA'S TRANSFORMATION**

**THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT,**

**CONSIDERING** Article 17 of the Constitutive Act of the African Union on the establishment of the Pan-African Parliament to ensure the full participation of African peoples in the development and economic integration of the continent;

**CONSIDERING also** Article 3 of the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to the Pan-African Parliament, and Rule 4 (a) of the Rules of Procedure of the Pan-African Parliament, which empower the PAP to facilitate the implementation of policies, objectives and programmes of the African Union and to oversee their effective implementation;

**CONCERNED** with the fact that corruption and illicit financial flows threaten our goals to end poverty and hunger in Africa and to achieve sustainable development in its three dimensions through promoting inclusive economic growth, protecting the environment and promoting social inclusion, strong political commitment to address the challenge posed by corruption and illicit financial flows out of Africa must be enhanced;

**ACKNOWLEDGING** that the African Union has elevated the importance of combatting corruption, and promoting a culture of transparency and good governance by demonstrating its resolve through its declarations, treaties, policy formulations and establishment of policy organs mandated to assist in combating graft; elevating a culture of accountability and citizen participation;

**APPLAUD** the AU Assembly of Heads of State for acknowledging the corruption Africa faces and supporting the call to declare 2018 as a Year to combat corruption and the efforts taken by H.E. President Buhari of Nigeria for accepting to Champion the theme;

**RECALLING** Executive Council Decision EX.CL/1000(XXX) of the Permanent Representatives' Committee at its Thirty Third Ordinary Session on the Report of the activities of the African Union Advisory Board on Corruption (AUABC) and the declaration that 2018 is the Year of Combating Corruption in Africa;

**FURTHER RECALLING** the AU Assembly Special Declaration on Illicit Financial Flows on Twenty Fourth Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, January 2015

**RECALLING** the decision on the Activity Report of the AUABC on corruption Doc. EX.CL/860(XXV) and the need for the AU Commission and Secretariat to carry out the decisions made by the Executive Council for Member States to provide the necessary support to the AUABC through voluntary contributions and providing the requisite resources from the AU budget on the urgent reforms needed at the AUABC

**COMMITTING** to support the AUABC by embarking on strategic legislative reforms to enable African Union Member States combat corruption, prevent illicit financial flows and recover illegally acquired assets from criminals;

**IN ACCORDANCE WITH** Rule 5 (d) of the Rules of Procedure of the Pan-African Parliament, which empowers the PAP to, inter alia, organize debate, discuss, express an opinion, make recommendations and take resolutions on the objectives and on any matters relating to the African Union and its organs, Regional Economic Communities, Member States and their organs and institutions;

**NOW HEREBY RESOLVES TO:**

1. Encourage the African Union Member States to amend the AUCPCC into a living document whose relevance is felt by the African citizenry;
2. Deploy its mandate to ensure universal ratification of the following AU legal instruments:
  - i. African Union Convention on Preventing & Combating Corruption (2003);
  - ii. African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance, Addis Ababa (2007);
  - iii. Protocol to the Constitutive Act of the African Union relating to the Pan-African Parliament (2014) (PAP Protocol)
  - iv. Protocol on Amendments to the Protocol on the Statute of the African Court of Justice and Human Rights, Malabo (2014)
3. Request from the African Union additional financial and technical support to ensure that campaigns for fast track the ratification and domestication of the abovementioned treaties;
4. Support the AUABC to deploy its mandate in combating corruption in Africa and continue to advocate for the mandate of the board to be strengthened, as stipulated in the various AU decisions;
5. Encourage National Parliaments to effectively monitor the nomination process of the AUABC members by ensuring that nominees fulfill requirements of integrity, credibility and competent in the subject matter of combating corruption in Africa;

6. Continue to advocate for the strengthening of the mandate of the AUABC, as stipulated in the various AU decisions and to strengthen collaboration with the AUABC for an effective exercise of its mandate in combating corruption in Africa;
7. Support the role of African Parliamentary Network Against Corruption-APNAC in elevating and promoting the culture of transparency, probity and accountability by engaging with the Multi-Sectoral Working Group on Combating Corruption at national, regional and continental levels;

**Midrand, South Africa**

**17 May 2018**

PAP.4/PLN/RES/05/MAY.18

## RESOLUTION ON PERSONS WITH ALBINISM IN AFRICA

### THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT,

**CONSIDERING** Article 17 of the Constitutive Act of the African Union on the establishment of the Pan-African Parliament;

**CONSIDERING** also Article 3 of the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to the Pan-African Parliament, and Rule 3 (a) of the Rules of Procedure of the Pan-African Parliament;

**CONSIDERING FURTHER** Articles 2, 4 and 5 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (African Charter), which guarantee every individual the enjoyment of the rights and freedoms recognised in the Charter regardless of race, ethnic group, colour, sex, language, religion, political or any other opinion, national and social origin, fortune, birth or other status, and entitle every individual to equal protection of the law as well as respect of their life and the integrity of their person, and prohibit torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment;

**NOTING WITH CONCERN** that persons with albinism in the region continue to face prejudice, stigmatisation and social exclusion, as well as multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination which impedes the enjoyment of their human rights;

**NOTING FURTHER** that, in the Preamble of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Africa (Africa Disability Protocol), adopted by Heads of State on January 30, 2018, the Member States of the African Union expressed grave concern at the harmful practices that persons with albinism often experience in particular the maiming or killing of persons with albinism in many parts of the continent;

**DEEPLY DISTURBED** at continuing reports of systematic attacks against persons with albinism in multiple countries, in particular against women and children and the failure of law enforcement agencies to promptly and effectively investigate and prosecute perpetrators of these attacks;

**RECALLING** Resolution ACHPR/Res.263 2013 on the prevention of attacks and discrimination against persons with albinism; Resolution ACHPR/Res.349 2016 on the attacks on persons with albinism in Malawi and Resolution ACHPR/Res.373 2017 on the Regional Action Plan on Albinism;

**RECALLING** also Resolution 23/13 of the Human Rights Council on attacks and discrimination against persons with albinism, General Assembly Resolution A/RES/69/170 establishing International Albinism Awareness Day on 13 June, and Resolution 29/06 of the Human Rights Council establishing the mandate of the Independent Expert on the Enjoyment of Human Rights of Persons with Albinism;

**CONGISANT** of initial steps taken and efforts made by some countries affected to develop national institutional mechanisms for the protection and promotion of rights of persons with albinism;

**IN ACCORDANCE WITH** Rule 5 (d) of the Rules of Procedures of the PAP, which authorises the PAP to make recommendations and formulate resolutions on any matter relating to the African Union and its organs, Regional Economic Communities and their respective organs, Member States and their organs and institutions;

**NOW HEREBY REVOLVES TO:**

1. **Strongly condemn** the continuing incidences of attacks and other human rights violations, including killings, mutilations, ritual rape and grave robberies against persons with albinism on the continent;
2. **Endorse** the Regional Action Plan on Albinism in Africa (2017-2021), which lays out specific measures for addressing attacks and discrimination against persons with albinism through prevention, protection, accountability as well as equality and non-discrimination measures;
3. **Urge** the AU Member States to review, reform or abolish, where necessary, existing legislation, policies and practices that do not comply with international and regional human rights standards or do not effectively protect the human rights of persons with albinism;
4. **Call on** the AU Member States to take all measures necessary to adopt and implement the Regional Action Plan and to ensure the effective protection and promotion of the rights of persons with albinism and members of their families;
5. **Urge** the organs of the Pan-African Parliament to give due regard to the Regional Action Plan within their mandates;
6. **Encourage** State Parties to ratify and ensure the effective implementation of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Africa and other relevant Protocols.
7. **Take** effective steps to promote regional cooperation for the prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution and punishment of cross-border crimes

affecting persons with albinism, notably trafficking of persons, children and body parts;

8. **Working in collaboration** with civil society and other interested partners to demystify albinism, including through awareness raising campaigns across the five regions of Africa.

Midrand, South Africa

17 May 2018

**RESOLUTION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PAN AFRICAN  
PARLIAMENT DESK ON CLIMATE CHANGE**

**THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT,**

**CONSIDERING** Article 17 of the Constitutive Act of the African Union, which establishes the Pan-African Parliament;

**CONSIDERING** also Article 3 of the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to the Pan-African Parliament, and Rule 3 (a) of the Rules of Procedure of the Pan-African Parliament;

**RECALLING** the African Union Agenda 2063 Aspiration 1, which envisages a prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development, an Africa to speak a unity of purpose in advancing its position and interests on climate change and which participate in global efforts for climate change mitigation that support and broaden the policy space for sustainable development on the continent;

**RECALLING** also the Sustainable Development Goals/ SDGs, particularly goals 13, which require member states to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

**NOTING** the report on the participation of the PAP in the Conference of the Parties (COP23) session which took place in Bonn, Germany from 6 – 17 November 2017;

**DEEPLY CONCERNED** by climate change impact, which is disrupting national economies and affecting lives, costing people, communities and countries dearly today and even more tomorrow requires a more and focused attention at the national, regional and continental levels;

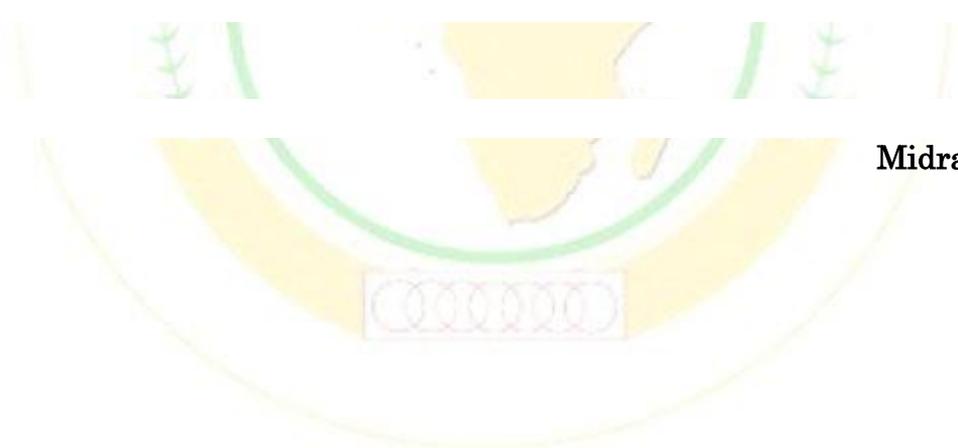
**ACKNOWLEDGING** further the vital role which the Pan-African Parliament and its various Committees as well as National Parliaments can play in combating and minimizing negative effects of climate change, in particular through lawmaking and policy oversight on the Executive;

**IN ACCORDANCE WITH** Rule 5 (d) of the Rules of Procedures of the PAP, which authorises the PAP to make recommendations and formulate resolutions on any matter relating to the African Union and its organs, Regional Economic Communities and their respective organs, Member States and their organs and institutions,

**NOW HEREBY RESOLVES THAT:**

1. The PAP desk on climate change is hereby established.

2. The PAP desk on climate change shall provide technical support to Member States and serve as a centre for monitoring, evaluating and networking on climate change activities and issues at the national, regional, continental and international levels;
3. The PAP desk on climate change shall also take the responsibility for planning, coordination and participation of the PAP at the COPs.
4. The Clerk of the PAP in consultation with the Bureau of the Committee on Rural Economy, Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment shall select members of the climate change desk.



**Midrand, South Africa**  
**17 May 2018**

PAP.4/PLN/RES/07/MAY.18

**RESOLUTION FOR HOLDING THE FIRST ORDINARY SESSION OF THE  
FIFTH PARLIAMENT OF THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT IN A MEMBER  
STATE**

**THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT;**

**CONSIDERING** Article 3 of the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to the Pan-African Parliament, which stipulates that the Pan-African Parliament shall accomplish, inter alia, the effective implementation of the policies and objectives of the African Union;

**RECALLING** Rule 34 of the same Rules of Procedure which stipulates that that Parliament shall hold its sittings and those of its Committees at its seat or at such other venue as may be determined by the Bureau upon the invitation of a Member State;

**IN ACCORDANCE WITH** Rule 5 (d) which stipulates that the Pan-African Parliament shall have the power to make recommendations and take resolutions on any matters relating to the African Union and its organs, Regional Economic Communities and their respective organs, Member States and their organs and institutions;

**CONVINCED** that holding of the Session in another African State shall effectively contribute to bring the Pan-African Parliament closer to the peoples of Africa and increase its visibility;

**DECIDES TO:**

**HOLD** its First Ordinary Session of the Fifth Parliament in Kigali, Rwanda in October 2018.

Midrand, South Africa  
17 May 2018

*2. Recommendations*

PAP.4/PLN/RECOM/01/MAY.18

**RECOMMENDATION ON THE INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION  
TECHNOLOGIES (ICT) SECTOR IN AFRICA**

**THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT,**

**CONSIDERING** Article 17 of the Constitutive Act of the African Union, which establishes the Pan-African Parliament to ensure the full participation of African peoples in the development and economic integration of the continent,

**CONSIDERING** Article 3 of the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to the Pan-African Parliament, and Rule 4 (a) of the Rules of Procedure of the Pan-African Parliament,

**CONSIDERING FURTHER** Article 4 (2) (a) of the 1991 Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (AEC), which envisions the advancement of continental integration through the strengthening of the existing Regional Economic Communities (RECs) as building blocks to continental solidarity and integration,

**RECALLING** the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) officially launched in 2011, in Kampala, and endorsed by the African Union Assembly in Addis Ababa, in January 2012, together with the institutional architecture for its implementation and the PIDA Priority Action Plan (2012-2020), which is a continental initiative, based on regional projects and programmes designed to address the infrastructure deficit that severely weakens Africa's competitiveness on the world market,

**RECALLING** also that the African Union overall vision for the Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) sector is to "build in partnership with all stakeholders, the soft and hard infrastructure that will enable the continent to participate and lead the fundamental changes of the 21st century namely the building of a strong digital economy",

**RECOGNIZING** that ICTs are critical infrastructure for regional economic integration and that the Digital Revolution and Digital Economy offer a unique opportunity for Africa to transform itself and to catch up with the rest of the world in all areas, notably education, health, good governance and intra-Africa trade,

**NOTING** that Africans have greater access to mobile phones than to clean water and electricity and that mobile platforms have offered new opportunities for

delivering information to the general public such that they can no longer be ignored,

**NOTING** also that cybercriminals are increasingly targeting developing countries, first and foremost because of lax enforcement of the relevant legislation in those countries and that the lack of cyber technical expertise, and inability to monitor and protect national networks make African countries vulnerable to cyber espionage and incidences of cyberterrorism and leave them widely exposed to cybercrime compared to other economies,

**ACKNOWLEDGING** the notable work of the African Union Commission and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) since 2002 in terms of developing and implementing ICT policies and plans,

**MINDFUL OF** Rule 5 (b), (c) and (d) of the Rules of Procedure of the Pan-African Parliament, which empowers the PAP to, inter alia, organize debate, discuss, express an opinion, advise, make recommendations and pass resolutions on African Union objectives and on any matters relating to the African Union and its organs, Regional Economic Communities, Member States and their organs and institutions,

**NOW HEREBY RECOMMENDS:**

**1. That African Union Member States should:**

- i. Urgently sign, ratify and domesticate the African Union Convention on Cyber Security and Personal Data Protection adopted in June 2014;
- ii. Build an information society that respects values, rights and freedoms and guarantees equal access to information while encouraging the creation of authentic knowledge which can build confidence and trust in the use of ICTs in Africa;
- iii. Put in place necessary policy, legal and regulatory mechanisms to control cyber criminality, and this requires the full involvement and support of the political leadership at the highest level;
- iv. Establish dedicated national infrastructure network that connects government, industry and the research community and thus promotes open knowledge engagement, an open data system for researchers, innovation, synergy between end-users and researchers as well as information technology development;
- v. Establish an ecosystem for national computer emergency readiness and response teams to promote national synergy on cybersecurity, knowledge-sharing and intelligence gathering on actions taken by cybercriminals to counteract preventive efforts by governments and individuals;

- vi. Set up effective mechanisms and strategies for reporting cybercrime to ensure adequate protection and assistance to cyber victims and witnesses. As part of the broader cybersecurity strategy, call centres should be established and staffed by sufficiently trained and knowledgeable personnel and be equipped with a website and a toll-free number for easy reporting of cybercrime incidents by victims and witnesses.

**2. Regional Economic Communities should:**

- i. Maintain the momentum in the implementation of various ICT projects;
- ii. Promote and support the development of continental and regional ICT strategies to pave way for development of national strategies.

Midrand, South Africa  
17 May 2018

*PAP.4/PLN/RECOM/02/MAY.18*

**RECOMMENDATION ON THE RIGHTS OF OLDER PERSONS IN AFRICA**  
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**THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT;**

**CONSIDERING** Article 17 of the Constitutive Act of the African Union on the establishment of the Pan-African Parliament to ensure the full participation of African peoples in the development and economic integration of the continent;

**CONSIDERING** also Article 3 of the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to the Pan-African Parliament, and Rule 4 (a) of the Rules of Procedure of the Pan-African Parliament, which empower the PAP to facilitate the implementation of policies, objectives and programmes of the African Union and to oversee their effective implementation;

**CONSIDERING** the international treaties protecting the rights of older people, including Article 18 (4) of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights; Article 7 and 10 of the Protocol to the Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Older Persons; Article 22 of the Protocol to the African Charter on the Rights of Women in Africa

**RECALLING** Recommendation 1 of the African Union Policy Framework and Plan of Action on Ageing (2002), which states that "Member States recognise the fundamental rights of Older Persons and commit themselves to abolish all forms of discrimination based on age; that they undertake to ensure that the rights of Older Persons are protected by appropriate legislation";

**MINDFUL** of the rapid rate at which the population of older persons is increasing throughout Africa, and estimates that Africa will experience an increase in the ageing population from 64.4 million in 2015 to 220 million by 2050 and the vulnerability of persons older than 60 years old with a wide range of issues such as health care, disparities based on geographic location and social insurance needs;

**RECOGNIZING** that African traditional family structures embrace intergenerational partnerships and solidarity among generations, and respecting the value of older persons' support and caretaking roles and that older women face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, including ageism, sexism, disability and the rural/urban divide, and the disproportionate role of older women in providing care and support for those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, including orphans and vulnerable children;

**IN ACCORDANCE WITH** Rule 5 (d) of the Rules of Procedure of the Pan-African Parliament, which empowers the PAP to, inter alia, organize debate, discuss,

express an opinion, make recommendations and take resolutions on the objectives and on any matters relating to the African Union and its organs, Regional Economic Communities, Member States and their organs and institutions;

**NOW HEREBY RECOMMENDS:**

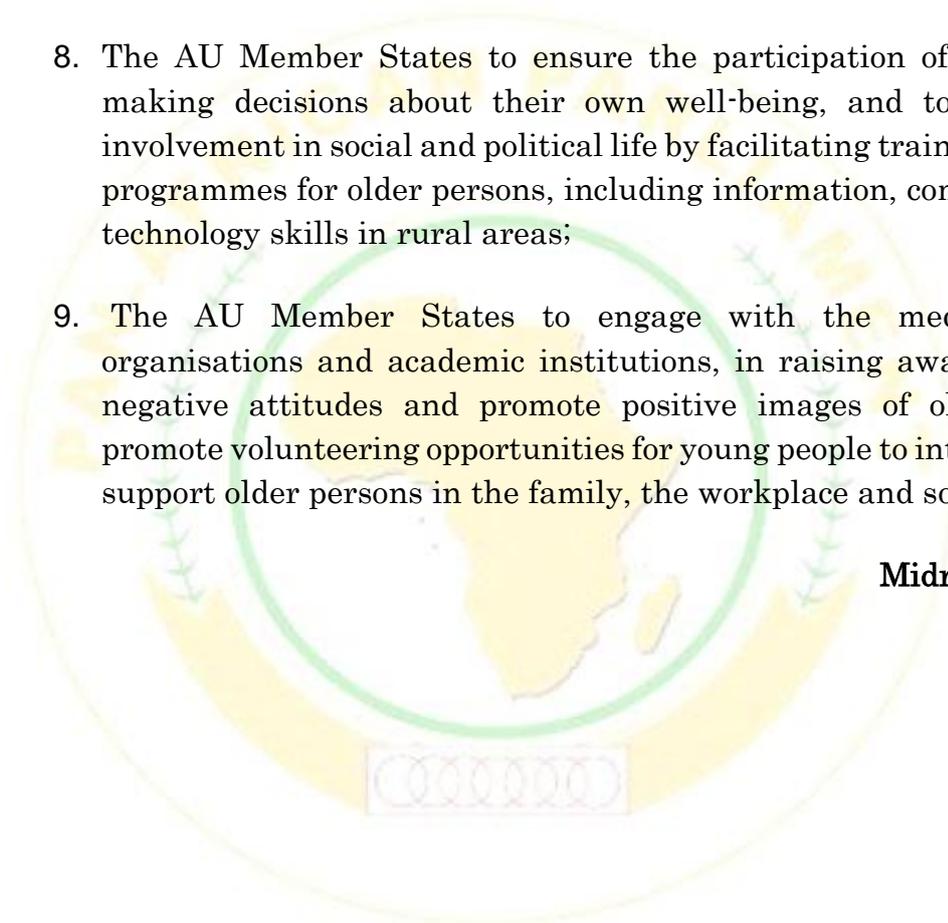
1. The AU Member States to ratify the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights relating to the Rights of Older Persons and guarantee protection for older persons with disabilities, including access to specialised care and assistive devices, as well as universal product design to ensure inclusivity;
2. The AU Member States to support the work of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, in particular, its Working Group on the Rights of Older Persons and People with Disabilities;
3. The AU Member States to adopt a gender perspective on policy and planning processes at all levels, taking account of intersecting forms of discrimination that affect older women including ageism, sexism, disability and the rural/urban divide;
4. The AU Member States to prevent, punish and eradicate all forms of violence against older persons and reject and eradicate all harmful cultural practices that cause ill-treatment and abuse of older persons in the public and private spheres;
5. The AU Member States to adopt universal social pension schemes that benefit retirees and older persons who do not have the opportunity to contribute to social security provisions;
6. The AU Member States to design and implement comprehensive healthcare policies for older persons, including sexual and reproductive healthcare, and facilitate access to health services and medical insurance cover, within available resources;

The AU Member States to prioritise preferential assistance for older persons in natural disasters and conflict situations, including civil strife or wars;

7. The AU Member States to adopt measures to ensure that older persons who take care of orphans and vulnerable children are provided with financial, material and other support, including social or other benefits designed for children;

8. The AU Member States to ensure the participation of older persons in making decisions about their own well-being, and to guarantee their involvement in social and political life by facilitating training and education programmes for older persons, including information, communications and technology skills in rural areas;
9. The AU Member States to engage with the media, civil society organisations and academic institutions, in raising awareness to change negative attitudes and promote positive images of older persons and promote volunteering opportunities for young people to interact, engage and support older persons in the family, the workplace and society at large.

**Midrand, South Africa**  
**17 May 2018**



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# Activity Report of the Pan-African Parliament Covering the Period from January to December 2018

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