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EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Fourteenth Ordinary Session

26 - 30 January 2009

Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA

EX.CL/487 (XIV)

Corrigendum

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT (PAP) JULY TO DECEMBER 2008

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**REPORT OF THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT (PAP)
JULY TO DECEMBER 2008**

1. BACKGROUND

1. This report provides an overview of the work and activities of the Pan-African Parliament (the PAP) during the period from July to December 2008. It serves to indicate the extent to which the PAP remains focused in pursuit of the objectives of the African Union (AU) as stated in Article 3 of the AU Constitutive Act, and the pursuit of its mandate derived from the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to the Pan-African Parliament (herein referred to as the PAP Protocol).

2. The report reflects, in a synoptic manner, on political and institutional matters that the Pan-African Parliament dealt with during the period under review. It also alludes to the experience of the Parliament during the first five years of its existence.

2. POLITICAL ISSUES

2.1. The global and continental context

3. The global economy has experienced one of the worst financial crises in history. In many ways, this situation has impacted on Africa. As the world was still trying to recover from the high oil prices that skyrocketed food prices for the most part of 2008, the global economy was hit by a serious financial crisis that threatened to drive the world into an economic recession reminiscent of the Great Depression of the 1930s.

4. Many developed countries have now announced economic stabilisation programmes, but experts suggest that Africa will still grapple with adverse implications arising from the crisis. Protectionist trade practices by developed countries; low levels of investment and a decline in development assistance to African countries are among a range of undesirable possibilities our continent should be prepared for.

5. During its Tenth Ordinary Session, the Pan-African recommended that African countries should urgently consider measures to protect and minimise the impact of the financial crisis, including the convening of a continental meeting to deal with this matter. The PAP is pleased that, on November 12, the African Development Bank and the Economic Commission for Africa organised a meeting of African Ministers of Finance and Governors in this regard.

6. Politically, the PAP has also witnessed, in December 2008, the beginning of an unfortunate bombardment of the people of Palestine by Israel, using heavy weaponry. The PAP remains optimistic that a lasting solution to this conflict will soon be found.

7. In Africa, the Pan-African Parliament has been monitoring and, indeed, concerned about the violence that destabilised the eastern part of the Democratic

Republic of the Congo to which, we believe, dialogue remains the only producer of a lasting solution. The PAP undertakes to do everything in its power to ensure that the political gains made by the people of the DRC are never reversed, and that peace and democracy are consolidated in order to address the pressing socio-economic needs of ordinary citizens.

8. Other situations of serious concern are those in Chad, Darfur, Guinea Conakry, the Horn of Africa, Mauritania and Zimbabwe. The PAP is of the view that these pockets of instability will not be allowed to undo the progress made by Africa towards peace, democracy and economic prosperity. Indeed, the consolidation of peace and security and the deepening of democracy remain key agenda items of the Pan-African Parliament.

2.2. The Tenth Ordinary Session

9. In keeping with Article 14(2) of the PAP Protocol, the Pan-African Parliament “meet in ordinary session at least twice a year”. As we have pointed out before, the PAP Sessions are not convened merely to satisfy legal requirements, but mainly to reflect on matters that affect Africa. Furthermore, the Sessions are part of various instruments that are used to facilitate the implementation of the PAP’s Strategic Plan and the attainment of AU objectives. The debates also play a critical role in informing public discourse on important matters affecting the peoples of Africa, in line with Article 3 clauses (4) and (8) of the PAP Protocol, which enjoin the Parliament to inform and create a sense of solidarity among Africans.

10. During the period under review, our Parliament held the Tenth Ordinary Session from 27 October to 07 November 2008. The Session dealt with a number of critical issues affecting Africa. These included the implications of the global financial crisis; progress made in the implementation of NEPAD and the African Peer Review Mechanism; democracy and good governance; women empowerment, agriculture and rural development; and others. As is standard practice, specific resolutions and recommendations have been adopted on each of the issues considered by the Tenth Ordinary Session.

2.2.1. Relations with AU Organs and other partners

11. The Pan-African Parliament is mindful of its obligations and status as an Organ of the African Union. It is for this reason that the PAP considers providing reports to the AU and to its Summits a matter of extreme importance.

2.2.1.1. Address by the Chairperson of the African Union

12. From time to time, the PAP invites or receives requests from representatives of Organs of the AU to address its Sessions. To give effect to this, Rule 73 (1) of the PAP’s Rules of Procedure stipulates that: “The chairperson of the Assembly, the Executive Council or the Commission may at any time request the permission of the President [of the PAP] to make a statement.” In line with this provision, the Tenth Ordinary Session

had the privilege of being addressed by the Chairperson of the African Union and President of the United Republic of Tanzania, His Excellency Jakaya Mrisho KIKWETE, who was our Guest of Honour.

13. In his address, President Kikwete made an important observation regarding general politico-economic trends on the continent, stating that "...Africa is irreversibly moving towards more vibrant democratic governance, observance of the rule of law, respect for human rights, deeper integration and greater economic prosperity". Economically, the AU Chairperson said that the fact that, over the past 12 months, sub-Saharan Africa achieved an average economic growth rate of over 6.5% was an important indication of progress.

14. He paid attention to particular areas that require collective efforts by the peoples and leaders of Africa. Key among these is the critical need to deal with socio-economic challenges facing the continent. Given that the majority (70 to 80%) of the peoples of Africa live in rural areas, H.E. Kikwete also devoted time to reflect on the importance of agriculture. He called for greater investment in this sector in order to improve the livelihoods of African citizens.

15. Conscious of the salience of infrastructure in development, the AU Chairperson expressed regret that Africa's infrastructure was grossly underdeveloped. For example, while road transport accounts for 80 to 90% of the continent's goods traffic, only 12 to 17% of the total road network in sub-Saharan Africa was paved.

16. Regarding democracy and good governance, President Kikwete made a call that Africans "must continue to build and consolidate the culture of democracy by strengthening the institutions that underpin it". He based this call on his firm conviction that a vibrant democratic culture was a necessary ingredient for African nations effectively to "harness the energies and creativities [of their people] for sustainable long term development".

17. Related to governance is the critical issue of conflict prevention and resolution. In this regard, President Kikwete said: "Africa needs peace and security for it to survive and grow" and, therefore, emphasised the need to deal with the causes of conflict. In his view, one of the ways of doing this was by ensuring that the African Union's peace and security architecture was enabled to perform its functions effectively and efficiently with clarity of vision, mission and provision of resources to build its capacity.

18. H.E. Kikwete also reflected on the role of the Pan African Parliament in continental affairs. Among others, he urged the Parliament to "keep pressure on African governments to fully embrace democracy and good governance," including regularly holding free and fair democratic elections, respect the rule of law, protect human rights and fight corruption. He encouraged the PAP to continue to be fair and firm in giving its opinions on elections, while avoiding the temptation to becoming biased in order not to erode the credibility of the institution.

19. President Kikwete pointed out that he was not oblivious to the constraints of the Pan-African Parliament. He singled out the lack of sufficient financial resource among the key challenges that needed urgent attention. He commended the PAP for its creativity in exploring solutions in this regard, including the establishment of a Trust Fund.

20. Finally, H.E. dealt with the urgent matter of the review of the PAP Protocol, advising that when the PAP prepares its impute to the review process, the Parliament should also make practical proposals on how to improve the financing of the work of the PAP. He expressed his full support for the Pan-African Parliament and wished the Tenth Ordinary Session fruitful debates. Members of the PAP expressed their sincere gratitude to President Kikwete for gracing the Session.

2.2.2. Address by AU officials

21. Also as a way of deepening relations between the PAP and other AU Organs, representatives of the AU Commission attended and addressed the Tenth Ordinary Session.

2.2.2.1. Deputy Chairperson of the African Union Commission

22. H.E. Erastus J.O. Mwencha, Deputy Chairperson of the African Union Commission (AUC), addressed the Session. He saluted the PAP for its contribution towards the attainment of the objectives of the African Union. He cautioned the Parliament that, as it contemplated its transforms into a full legislative body, a great deal of responsibilities still lied ahead.

23. H.E. Mwencha informed members of the PAP that the AUC had developed a four-year strategic plan (2009-2012) based on the following pillars:

- a. peace and Security;
- b. development, Cooperation and Regional Integration;
- c. shared values, and
- d. institution and capacity building.

24. The Deputy Chairperson said that work was continuing apace on all the pillars of the Commission's work. With regard to peace and security the AUC focussed its immediate efforts on the operationalisation of the Continental Early Warning System and the African Standby Force. The AUC's worked was in the context of that of the Peace and Security Council (PSC). He also briefed the PAP about the peace efforts of the AU in countries such as Mauritania, Zimbabwe, the Great Lakes region and others. Members of the PAP further received information on all the other pillars of the work of the AUC. During their liberations all members were unanimous in thanking H.E. Mwencha for the useful information he gave to the Parliament.

2.2.2.2. Ambassador Mohammed Ali Fom

25. The Tenth Ordinary Session was also addressed by H.E. Ambassador Mohammed Ali Fom, representing the AU Commissioner for Peace and Security. He informed the PAP that the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), as articulated by the Peace and Security Council Protocol (PSC), was created to enable the AU effectively to deal with issues arising in various parts of the Continent.

26. Ambassador Fom confirmed H.E. Mwencha's report that work regarding the operationalisation of both the Continental Early Warning System and the African Standby Force was on track, and that the implementation of the Peace and Security Council Protocol was well under way.

27. The Ambassador gave details about the state of affairs in African courtiers where the AU was engaged in efforts to restore peace and ensure lasting stability. These countries are Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, Somalia, the Sudan, Western Sahara and Zimbabwe. The information provided by Ambassador Fom also formed the basis of deliberations leading to the adoption of specific recommendations by the Tenth Ordinary Session.

2.2.2.3. Ambassador Emile Ognimba

28. Ambassador Emile Ognimba, AU Director for Political affairs, briefed the PAP on issues relating to the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Good Governance. The Ambassador said that, following the wave of democracy that swept the world in the 1990s, African Heads of State, reflected upon the developments and agreed to adopt a new governance approach for Africa. Ambassador Ognimba said that the adoption of the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance at the Eighth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the AU should be interpreted against the backdrop of the continent's paradigm shift. He added that the adoption of the Charter demonstrated the determination of the AU and its Member States to promote and strengthen good governance by institutionalising transparency, accountability and democracy.

29. Further, H.E Ognimba stated that the primary responsibility for ratifying and implementing the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance, resided with Member States, and that the Charter needed to find expression in the concrete actions of all stakeholders. The PAP was informed that, of the 53 countries of AU, only 25 States had signed the Charter while only one State, Mauritania, had ratified. The Ambassador thus encouraged PAP Members to urge their home countries to ensure that all AU Member States ratified the Charter. He also reported that, on its part, the Commission had undertaken a number of initiatives in this regard.

2.2.3 Cooperation with National and Regional Parliaments

30. For the Pan-African Parliament, cementing relations with National and Regional Parliaments is a matter of critical importance. Article 18 of the PAP Protocol enjoins the Parliament to: " ... work in close cooperation with Parliaments of the Regional Economic

Communities and the National Parliaments or other deliberative organs of Member States” It is in pursuit of this objective that the President of CEMAC inter-Parliamentary Commission as well as the Speakers of both the National Parliaments of Egypt and Cameroon attended and delivered messages of support to the Session.

2.2.4 President of the People’s Assembly of Egypt

31. H.E. Professor Ahmed Fathi Sorour, President of the People’s Assembly of Egypt (hereinafter referred to as the Speaker), said that although recently established, the PAP had already demonstrated that it was able to perform and deliver on the mandate for which it was established. Professor Sorour explained the long ties and cooperation between his country and fellow African countries - from the political support Egypt had provided during the liberation struggle to post-independence cooperation on socio-economic development issues. He thanked the PAP for inviting him and made a commitment that his National Parliament was willing to assist in hosting workshops aimed at developing human resources in the area of parliamentary work. He pointed out that, in June 2008, the Egyptian Parliament had already hosted the Africa Parliamentary Knowledge Network (APKN).

2.2.5 Engagement with strategic partners

32. The Pan-African Parliament is mindful that, in order to achieve its objectives, it will need continually to forge strategic relations with like-minded institutions, within and outside Africa.

33. Among the guests who addressed the Pan-African Parliament are the President of the European Parliament, Honourable Hans-Gert Pottering; the General Secretary of the Latin American Parliament, Senator Sonia Margarita Escudero and the Vice President of the International Criminal Court, Mss Akwa Kuenyehia.

2.2.5.1 Honourable Hans-Gert Pottering

34. In his speech, Honourable Hans-Gert Pottering pointed out that, from the onset, the European Parliament (EP) enthusiastically welcomed the creation of the Pan-African Parliament, and saw it as the dawn of hope for the whole African continent. He expressed satisfaction that the relationship between EP and the PAP had grown from strength to strength. In this regard, he mentioned some of the practical actions taken to cement this relationship, including that:

- a. the EP had sent delegations to all Ordinary Sessions of the PAP, including regular contacts between the Presidents of the two Institutions;
- b. the EP had provided technical support in the preparation of the PAP’s Strategic Plan (2006-2010); and
- c. in 2006 and 2007, the EP and PAP, respectively, set up ad hoc committees to deal with relations between the two Institutions.

35. Further to consolidate this relationship, Honourable Pottering recommended that a full-time Inter-parliamentary Delegation be put in place to institutionalise relations between the EP and the PAP. Furthermore, he said that these two continental parliaments had a critical role to play in monitoring the actions of their respective Members States to ensure greater accountability.

36. Also focusing on critical socio-economic issues affecting Africa, Honourable Pottering assured the PAP that the EP would do every thing in its power to ensure that the EU's envisaged food facility – designed to support the development of agriculture in Africa – was not derailed as a result of the global financial crisis. He further made a commitment that his Parliament would exercise vigilance to ensure that the donor community continued to honour its commitments. Honourable Pottering stressed that members of the EP were united in the conviction that “Europe cannot have a good future without a good future for Africa”.

37. On human rights and good governance in Africa, Honorable Pottering emphasized that the interest of his Parliament in these issues was not a matter of post-colonial paternalism, but was based on a joint EU-Africa commitment to the universal protection of human dignity. Against this background, he pointed out that the EP would also continue to closely monitor developments in the Great Lakes region, Sudan, Mauritania, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Zimbabwe.

38. Honourable Pottering congratulated the PAP on the work it had done in observing elections in Zimbabwe. He then urged the PAP to closely monitor and ensure the implementation of the multiparty agreement reached in that country on 15 September 2008. Finally, he said that the EP was encouraged by African efforts, to resolve the situation.

2.2.5.2 International Criminal Court

39. The Tenth Ordinary Session was also addressed by the Vice President of the International Criminal Court (ICC), who reminded members of the PAP that African countries were at the forefront of the formation of the ICC in pursuit of justice, especially with regard to crimes against humanity.

40. Mss Akwa Kuenyehia called on African countries to continue supporting the ICC as it works to mete out justice against those who grossly violate human rights on the continent and beyond. She pointed out that the major challenges affecting the operations of the Court, included the lack of cooperation from some states in handing over culprits to the Court, and asked the PAP to seriously consider the issue.

41. Parliamentarians expressed concern about what they perceived as “selective justice” by the ICC, based on their observation that a majority of the cases handled by the Court involved Africans. Some PAP members suggested that it would be best for cases involving Africans to be handled by an African Court.

2.3 Work of Permanent Committees

42. As reported previously, the substantive business of the PAP is organized and processed through its ten (10) permanent Committees (established in terms of Rule 22 of the PAP's Rules of Procedure), which are the following:

- a. Committee on Rural Economy, Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment;
- b. Committee on Monetary and Financial Affairs;
- c. Committee on Trade, Customs and Immigration Matters;
- d. Committee on Co-operation, International Relations and Conflict Resolutions;
- e. Committee on Transport, Industry, Communication, Energy, Science and Technology;
- f. Committee on Health, Labour and Social Affairs;
- g. Committee on Education, Culture, Tourism and Human Resources;
- h. Committee on Gender, Family, Youth and People with Disability;
- i. Committee on Justice and Human Rights; and
- j. Committee on Rules, Privileges and Discipline.

43. During the period under review, these Committees undertook a number of activities in pursuit of the strategic objectives of the PAP. Having dealt with a variety of issues falling within the purview of their competencies, the Committees regularly submit reports and make recommendations to the Plenary of the PAP. Accordingly, the Committees did make submissions and recommendations to the Tenth Ordinary Session. Hereunder follows an overview of the work of Committees during the period under review.

2.2.3 Review of the Protocol

44. As reported previously, the PAP has put in place an internal process to prepare its contribution to the Review of the PAP Protocol. Such a contribution will be made to the Conference of State Parties to take place in line with Article 25 of the PAP Protocol. Our Committee on Rules, Privileges and Discipline drives this internal process, involving experts in the process. During the Tenth Ordinary Session, the Committee reported on the progress it was making, and the PAP is confident that the Parliament will make a constructive and meaningful contribution to the review.

2.2.4 Peace and Security

45. The work of the Pan-African Parliament in conflict resolution and international relations is in pursuit of the AU's objective to ensure peace and security on the African continent. In this regard, our work is coordinated by the Committee on Cooperation, International Relations and Conflict Resolution. Hereunder follows a summary of the Committee's major activities during the period under review. It:

- a. held a statutory sitting from 27 to 29 August 2008 in Johannesburg, South Africa;
- b. held a non-statutory meeting from 21 to 22 October, also in Johannesburg; and
- c. participated in a joint fact-finding Mission to Mauritania, from 14 to 20 September 2008.

46. This Committee is one of the first PAP Committees to enter into a formal working relationship with an African research institution to complement its PAP's research capacity. It regularly receives briefings from experts from the Institute for Security Studies (ISS), who inform Committee deliberations on a regular. At its statutory meeting, the Committee dealt with situations in the following countries:

- a. Democratic Republic of Congo;
- b. The Sudan;
- c. Chad;
- d. Central African Republic;
- e. Côte d'Ivoire;
- f. Zimbabwe;
- g. Somalia;
- h. Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic;
- i. Mauritania;
- j. Djibouti; and
- k. Eritrea.

47. On each of these cases, the Committee made specific recommendations, which were adopted by the Tenth Ordinary Session. As regards the conflict between Djibouti and Eritrea, the Committee has plans to dispatch a fact-finding Mission to these countries in the first quarter of 2009.

2.3.3 Democracy and good governance

48. The Pan-African Parliament is conscious of its political obligation to contribute to the entrenchment of democracy and good governance in line with Article 3(g) of the AU Constitutive Act and Article 3(1) and (2) of the PAP Protocol. The Pan-African Parliament considers non-adherence to these key legal instruments as a matter of serious concern.

2.3.3.1 Observer Missions to Angola, Swaziland and Zimbabwe

49. During the period under review, the Tenth Ordinary Session received reports of the PAP's election-observer Missions to Zimbabwe, Swaziland and Angola. With the exception of Zimbabwe, reports on Swaziland and Angola were very positive in that our Missions concluded that the elections went well in a free and fair atmosphere. A few recommendations were made in the two cases, including the need for civic education on electoral process, much greater access to the media for all contestants, and enabling

public funding for all contestants – the latter being more relevant to Swaziland, where contestants do not represent political parties as per that country's electoral law.

50. In the case of Zimbabwe, our Mission acknowledged a relatively peaceful environment in the March 29 election, which saw Mr Morgan Shvangirai winning the elections but not getting enough votes to allow him to constitute a government, as per that country's electoral regime. However, the Mission expressed a serious concern at the spate of violence that occurred during the run-off phase of the election. Incidents of state-sponsored violence, as well as a serious assault on civil liberties, were also reflected on in our Mission's report. Thus, the Mission reached the conclusion that the elections in Zimbabwe did not have the necessary credibility to be declared free and fair, a finding that was endorsed by the Tenth Ordinary Session. Against this background, the PAP recommended that SADC, leaders working together with the AU, should engage the broader political leadership in Zimbabwe to find a lasting solution. This recommendation was adopted by the PAP Plenary.

2.3.3.2 Mauritania

51. Following the coup d'état in Mauritania on 6 August 2008, where a democratically elected President was arrested, the Pan-African Parliament dispatched a fact-finding Mission to that country in September 2008.

52. Acting on the basis of the information acquired during the Mission, the PAP made specific recommendations to internal parties as well as to external stakeholders, including a request for the AU to condemn the coup d'état with no uncertain terms.

2.3.4 Justice and human rights

53. The work and activities of the PAP on human rights are in pursuit of Article 3(e) and (h) of the AU Constitutive Act and Article 3(2) of the PAP Protocol, which enjoin all Organs of the AU, and the PAP in particular, to protect and promote human rights. These objectives have and continue to inform the work of the PAP in this regard. In order for the Parliament to better appreciate available human rights instruments, the Committee on Justice and Human Rights engages in a variety of activities on an ongoing basis.

54. In August 2008, the Committee met with representatives of the African Court on Human and People's Rights to explore better ways of deepening collaboration between both our institutions to achieve a common purpose. Members of the Committee utilized this opportunity to also gain more insight into the operational and technical aspects of the work of the Court, as well as to keep abreast of the on-going process of merging the African Court on Human and People's Rights with the Court of Justice of the Africa Union.

55. In August 2008, members of the Committee participated in a conference convened to review the status of human rights in Africa. This conference was hosted by the Egyptian National Human Rights Council in Cairo to mark the Sixtieth Anniversary of

the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and to review the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration.

2.3.5 Rural economy, agriculture, natural resource and the environment

56. As President Jakaya Kikwete pointed out to the Tenth Ordinary Session of the PAP, a majority (70-80%) of African people live in rural areas. Established to serve the interests of the masses of African citizens, the PAP takes issues relating to rural development seriously. During the period under review, our Committee on Rural Economy, Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment did important work in this regard, including:

- a. Undertaking a fact-finding in July 2008 mission to the AU Commission;
- b. Hosting a workshop on land and wealth distribution and their impact on peace and stability in Africa. This workshop took place in Rwanda in December, 2008.

57. The fact-finding Mission to Addis Ababa was meant to consult with the AU Commission's Department of Rural Economy. While also meant to improve working relations with this Department, the Mission was also interested in getting more information about the implementation of the AU Summit decision, taken in Maputo in 2003, for Member States to allocate not less than 10% of their budgets to support Agriculture. It is unfortunate that our Mission did not make positive findings in this regard.

58. The Mission further sought to hold discussions with the AU Commission about issues relating to the impact of genetically modified organisms on African agriculture; early warning systems on drought, floods, natural disasters; desertification; and other important matters. These issues were further discussed at a workshop hosted by the Pan-African Parliament in December in South Africa.

2.3.6 Transport infrastructure and scientific research

59. In pursuit of its action plan, the Committee on Transport, Industry, Communications, Energy, Science and Technology held a non-statutory meeting in Algiers, Algeria, from 7 to 8 October 2008. The objective was to assess the status of implementation of legal instruments adopted by the AU, NEPAD and other continental bodies, particularly in area of transport infrastructure and scientific research.

60. The Committee presented a detailed report of this appraisal to the PAP during the Tenth Ordinary Session in October-November 2008, which adopted the report together with the accompanying recommendations. Among others, these have informed the recommendations on infrastructure made in this report (see the last section of this report).

2.3.7 Education, culture, tourism and human resources

61. Education and human resource development are critical priority area for the Pan-African Parliament. It is for this reason that we continue to focus our efforts to make a contribution to the production of a body of highly skilled personnel on the African continent. During the period under review, the PAP Committee on Education, Culture, Tourism and Human Resources undertook:

- a. a fact-finding Mission to Sierra Leone, from 27 July to 2 August 2008, to obtain first-hand information on the rebuilding of educational systems in African countries that are recovering from conflict; and
- b. a fact-finding Mission to Swaziland, from 30 August to 2 September 2008, to gain insight into the role of culture in the development of tourism.

2.3.8 Gender and women empowerment

62. The Pan-African Parliament regard gender issues, specifically women empowerment, as key priority issues. The magnitude of peculiar challenges facing African women remains enormous. It is for this reason that the PAP, jointly with the National Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, hosted an International Women's Conference from 22 to 24 October 2008. The conference was attended by women parliamentarians from the continent as well as women representing a variety of civil society organisations dealing with gender-related matters.

63. The theme of the conference was "Women and the quest for human security." This theme was chosen particularly to give full expression to the daily struggles of African women for basic necessities of life, and further to explore ways of extricating women from the clutches of poverty and underdevelopment.

64. Participants agreed and undertook to return to their home countries and work towards the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women. In this regard, the Pan-African Parliament and National Parliaments were urged to carefully monitor the implementation of key international agreements by AU member states. These include the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights Relating to the Rights of Women in Africa; the Solemn Declaration of the African Union on Gender Equality in Africa; the Dakar and Beijing Platforms of Action; and the Strategic Action Plan of the Conference on Women and Economic Recovery in Africa.

2.3.9 African Peer Review Mechanism

65. During the Tenth Ordinary Session, the PAP considered African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) reports on the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and the Republic of South Africa.

66. The PAP commended Algeria for making strides in many fields of governance, including in education, health, and in the eradication of extreme forms of poverty. On its

part, South Africa underwent enormous transformation since its first democratic elections of 1994. The country made progress in attaining a peaceful and stable political regime. Socio-economically, South Africa also registered significant improvements, although major challenges still lied ahead.

67. From the APRM reports, it was clear that both Algeria and South Africa were on a sound governance and developmental trajectory. The PAP thus commended these countries for consolidating democracy, the rule of law, respect for human rights and socio-economic development.

2.4 Continental integration

68. Our work towards the attainment of the strategic vision of integrating the African continent continues apace. We do this guided by, among others, Articles 3(c) of the AU Constitutive Act and 3(4) of the PAP Protocol, which mandate AU Organs to accelerate continental integration. As it was reported to the previous Summit, in 2006 the PAP initiated a series of regional consultative seminars with sub-regional stakeholders – including Regional Parliamentary Fora and Regional Economic Communities – to solicit their views on how to move continental integration faster.

69. From 8 to 9 September 2008, the PAP – jointly with the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC) Inter-Parliamentary Commission – hosted one such consultative seminar to dialogue with stakeholders in the Central African Region. The National Parliament of the Republic of Cameroon availed its facilities for the purposes of the seminar.

70. The theme of the seminar was: “strengthening continental solidarity and creation of a feeling of common destiny among the peoples of Africa”. The seminar was specifically convened to deal with the following issues:

- a. the debate on a Union Government in Africa;
- b. the impact of Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA) on continental integration and poverty reduction in Africa; and
- c. the role of regional parliamentary fora in the promotion of democracy and human rights.

71. Participants regarded the debate on the establishment of a Union Government as critical to the integration process. In this regard, they undertook to take part in efforts aimed at actualising the integration project, and further to involve ordinary citizens in the debate.

72. The commitment of Africans to working towards continental integration was indeed evident during the consultations the PAP had in Central Africa. At the end of the seminar, stakeholders adopted the Yaoundé Communiqué, through which they committed themselves “to a speedy process to rationalise, strengthen and harmonise the mandates and agendas of Regional Economic Communities and Regional

Parliamentary Fora, and to work towards a Pan-African Parliament and Regional Parliamentary Fora that have legislative powers.”

73. The Yaoundé consultation was a continuation from those already held in East and Southern Africa. This year (2009) the PAP will conclude its regional engagements in West and North Africa.

3 INSTITUTIONAL MATTERS

74. In the report we presented to the Eleventh AU Summit, we reflected at length on a wide range of institutional matters pertain to the operational work of the Pan-African Parliament. Since then, no major changes have taken place in that regard. In this report, we only touch on two critical areas, viz. the review of the PAP Protocol and the salient issue of resources.

3.1 Resources

75. Resource constraints continue to pose serious challenges to the implementation of the Pan-African Parliament’s Strategic Plan and the realisation of its objectives. The delay on the part of some Member States in making their financial contributions has either led to a situation where some of our planned activities do not get implemented or get postponed from year to year.

76. However, we do not relent in striving beyond frontiers and in exploring creative and cost-effective ways of making a meaningful impact. The PAP Trust Fund is one such important initiative. The PAP is indeed grateful that Heads of State decided in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt, to operationalise the Fund.

77. For the financial year 2009, the PAP requested from the African Union an operational budget of US\$ 19,126,079 and a programme budget of US\$ 1,400,000.

78. The Pan-African Parliament takes this opportunity to thank the South African Government for providing material support and creating a good working environment for Members. We are pleased that work on the design of the permanent Seat of the Parliament has now been concluded and that construction is about to commence.

4 THE FIRST FIVE YEARS OF THE PAP

4.1 Our mandate

79. It is now five years since the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to the Pan-African Parliament entered into force. Serving during the first term of the PAP has both been a historic opportunity and a daunting challenge. Since its inception, the PAP has always been mindful of its political and legal obligations to work towards the attainment of the objectives of the African Union as spelt out in Article 3 of the AU Constitutive Act.

80. The first five years of the PAP's existence can be characterised as a continental context defined by internal and external factors that were both challenging and exciting. During this period, the continent contended with a complex of challenging issues, including those of governance and democracy, socio-economic development as well as critical matters of peace, security and political stability.

81. Evidently, significant progress has been made in resolving some of the conflicts that appeared intractable. Whilst further work still needs to be done, countries such as Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the Ivory Coast, Liberia and (southern) Sudan have registered encouraging progress towards lasting peace.

82. However, daunting challenges still confront Africa. A great deal of work is required to address volatile political situations such as those in Chad, the eastern part of the DRC, Darfur, Somalia and Zimbabwe.

83. The consolidation of political stability and the entrenchment of the culture of democratic governance remains a challenge that needs constant attention, new approaches and strategies. The prevalence of pandemics such as Malaria, Tuberculosis, HIV and AIDS on the continent is among the urgent has responded to this complex and ever-changing environment through a range of interventions and instruments, including through forging strategic alliances with likeminded partners in Africa and beyond.

84. Organisationally, the first five years have been characterised by industrious work to put in place and institutional architecture and organisational machinery to facilitate the political business of the PAP. Further, we have, in 2005, adopted a Strategic Plan (2006 to 2010) to better organise our work and to be able to track progress made.

85. Mindful of the need to constantly monitor and evaluate the PAP's work, we put in place an internal mechanism to assist us to assess the performance of our Parliament over the past five years. From this process, we have already learned important lessons that will be taken into consideration when the PAP finalises its contribution to the process to review its Protocol.

86. From 19 to 23 January, the Pan-African Parliament held a Retreat in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, to assess the implementation of the PAP's Strategic Plan. We have identified critical issues that require attention, including the need to:

- a. ensure a common understanding of the PAP mandate among Organs of the AU;
- b.
- c. play a more meaningful role in the harmonisation of laws and in fast-tracking continental integration, as it is stipulated in Article 3(9) of the Protocol;
- d. strengthen the oversight role of the PAP;
- e. put in place mechanisms for better participation and representation of the peoples of Africa; and

- f. strengthen the monitoring and evaluation of the work of the PAP to ensure ongoing improvement.

87. In spite of the challenges and resource constraints faced by the PAP, it is pleasing that a review conducted by an independent expert has found that the PAP is well on track to realise all the objectives it set for itself in its Strategic Plan when the 2010 deadline comes. Five years after the entry into force of the PAP Protocol, we now have a far better appreciation of what needs to be done to make an African continental parliament effective and produce better results. The practical experience we have now gained will, no doubt, be of value to the process of reviewing the Protocol.

5 CONCLUSION

88. 2008 was a very challenging year, both from political and economic perspectives. The first half of the year saw the world reel under high prices oil and the year ended with a global financial crisis that had not been witnessed in many decades. The African continent has also had to contend with numerous challenges, including governance and political instability in some Member States

89. However, the PAP never relented. As demonstrated in this bi-annual report, the Pan-African Parliament has continued to contribute to peace and security, the promotion of democracy and the socio-economic development of the peoples of African within an environment constrained by political difficulties and serious resource shortages.

90. The strides the PAP made during the period under review and the whole of 2008 indeed provide evidence of the commitment of members of the PAP to work towards the realisation of the ideal of a peaceful, democratic and prosperous Africa.

91. Finally, it is worth reiterating the words of His Excellency Jakaya Kikwete, at the official opening of the Tenth Ordinary Session of the PAP when he said Africa is no longer “the Continent of despair, contempt, stagnation... Africa is now a Continent replete with hope, a Continent of great opportunities...” The work of the Pan-African Parliament is indeed a contribution toward the realisation of this hope and to bringing the peoples of African closer to the realisation of their opportunities.

6 RECOMMENDATIONS

92. Given the background information provided in this report, the Pan-African Parliament recommends that:

- a. more resources be allocated to enable the PAP to function better and deliver on its mandate;
- b. the PAP Protocol be reviewed to better position the PAP to play a greater role in the development of the African continent;

- c. African Union Member States do everything in their power to fast-track the implementation of NEPAD infrastructure development plans, with particular focus on transport;
- d. The African Union support collective and individual efforts to seek funds to finance the implementation of transport infrastructure by Member States;
- e. The African Union establish a Transport Infrastructure Solidarity Fund to support the implementation of infrastructure projects;
- f. AU Member States re-appraise their sea and air ports with the view to modernizing and adhering to international technical standards;
- g. The African Union work with African air transport companies and with the private sector to set up an African air transport company that will fill the gap left by Air Afrique; and
- h. African national and regional parliaments work with their respective governments to harmonize legislations in order to foster transport infrastructure development as a tool for continental integration.

93. This report is presented for consideration and adoption.

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EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Fourteenth ordinary session

26 – 30 January 2009

Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA

EX.CL/487 (XIV)

REPORT OF THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT (PAP)

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In accordance with the mandate given by Rule 26(2)(a) of the Rules of Procedure of the Pan-African Parliament, the Permanent Committee on Monetary and Financial Affairs do now submit to this House, the budget proposal for the Financial Year, 2009. The budget shall, subsequently, be submitted to the AU Assembly as provided for in Article 15(2) of the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community relating to the Pan-African Parliament (the PAP Protocol).
2. This budget is prepared on the basis of the Decision No. Ex.CL/Dec.407 (XII) of the Twelfth Ordinary Session of the Executive Council of the African Union, January 2008, and the trend of actual expenditure of previous years.
3. The budget has been prepared based on the objectives and functions of PAP, respectively, set out in Articles 3, 10 and 11 of the Protocol and the adopted Work Plans which are a summary of the activities of the ten Permanent Committees as derived from PAP Strategic Plan 2006-2010 and other activities that, the Parliament plan to carry out.
4. The budget will be financed by the African Union, Development Partners and the Trust Fund.

I. OBJECTIVES OF THE BUDGET

5. The budget is an essential means to achieve the objectives of the Pan African Parliament as stated in Article 3 of the PAP Protocol, viz:
 - (i) Facilitate the effective implementation of the policies and objectives of the OAU/AEC and ultimately, of the African Union.
 - (ii) Promote the principles of human rights and democracy in Africa.
 - (iii) Encourage good governance, transparency and accountability in Member States.
 - (iv) Familiarize the people of Africa with the objectives and policies aimed at integrating the African continent within the framework of the establishment of the African Union.
 - (v) Promote peace, security and stability.
 - (vi) Contribute to a more prosperous future for the people of Africa by promoting collective self-reliance and economic recovery.
 - (vii) Facilitate co-operation and development in Africa.

- (viii) Strengthen continental solidarity and build a sense of common destiny among the peoples of Africa.
- (ix) Facilitate co-operation among Regional Economic Communities and Parliamentary fora.

6. To achieve the objectives of the Strategic Plan 2006-2010, which are:

Institutional Objectives

- (i) Strengthen funding capacity of the PAP;
- (ii) Develop the capacity of the PAP in acquiring and retaining specialised expertise and knowledge in relevant fields;
- (iii) Strengthen administration, support services and programme areas;
- (iv) Develop value-added information and research services;
- (v) Develop and strengthen ICT infrastructure and use; and
- (vi) Develop and strengthen research capacity.

Political objectives

- (i) Represent the voice of the people of Africa;
- (ii) Promote and defend the principles of human rights, gender parity, democracy, peace and security;
- (iii) Enhance oversight capacity of the PAP;
- (iv) Promote the harmonization of continental, regional and national laws to foster continental integration;
- (v) Encourage and support inter-institutional and other deliberative organs; and
- (vi) Transform the PAP from an advisory and consultative organ into a fully fledged legislative organ.

III. CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 2008

7. The key challenge encountered in implementation of the budget for the year 2008.

- (i) Zero based budgeting can not realise the needs of an evolving and growing institution like the PAP so should be discouraged
- (ii) An adequate budget was not provided for to enable participation in election observation mission of Member States.

A. OPERATIONAL BUDGET

IV. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES BUDGETED FOR IN THE YEAR 2009

8. The budget has taken into consideration the following activities:

Statutory Sitings

- (i) The holding of two Ordinary Plenary Sessions for a maximum duration of ten working days.
- (ii) The holding of two (2) Meetings of the Bureau, to coincide with (i) above.
- (iii) The holding of two (2) Joint Meetings of the Bureau and Bureaux of Committees, to coincide with (i) above.
- (iv) The holding of two (2) Meetings of the Regional Caucuses, to coincide with (i)
- (v) The holding of two (2) Sessions of Sitings of Committees, each Committee for a maximum duration of three (3) working days.

Non-Statutory Sitings/Activities

- (I) The holding of four (4) Ordinary Meetings of the Bureau.
- (II) The holding of one (1) Session of Sitings of Committees, each Committee for a maximum duration of three (3) working days, plus three (3) travelling days.
- (III) The holding of the two (2) additional sitting for the Committee on Monetary and Financial Affairs, to carry out its oversight role.
- (IV) Oversight and monitoring role of office bearers of the Committee on Monetary and Financial Affairs to carryout their functions as stated in the PAP Rules of Procedure and as resolved by the Committee and approved by the Bureau. The office bearers will report their findings to the Bureau.

Strategic Plan 2006-2010

9. Provision is made for activities such as workshop and seminars to execute the strategic plan through ten permanent Committees as stipulated in their Work Plans.

Missions of the Parliament

10. The following missions have been provided for in accordance with the mandate, objectives and functions of the PAP, pursuant, to the Protocol:

- (i) Election observation missions in Member States of the AU;
- (ii) Fact finding missions to conflict and other areas;
- (iii) Fundraising and advocacy missions;
- (iv) Co-operation and information missions to African and non-African Parliaments; and
- (v) Participation of the Members in Regional Parliamentary Fora and ACP-EU Joint Assembly.

V. BASIS AND ASSUMPTIONS FOR COMPUTATIONS OF THE ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES

Communication, Advocacy and Co-ordination Allowance

11. Provision has been made for the payment of Communication, Advocacy and Co-ordination Allowance to members of the Bureau, Chairpersons, Vice Chairpersons and Rapporteurs of Regional and Women Caucuses, Chairpersons, Vice-Chairpersons and Rapporteurs of Committees while at sittings, as adopted by the Parliament.

- (i) For each of the six Meetings of the Bureau of the PAP, the President shall be paid a Communication, Advocacy and Co-ordination Allowance of USD 4,000.00.
- (ii) For each of the six Meetings of the Bureau of the PAP, each Vice President shall be paid Communication, Advocacy and Co-ordination Allowance of USD 2,000.00.
- (iii) For each of the two Meetings of the Regional and Women's Caucuses, each Office Bearer shall be paid as follows:
 - a) Chairperson shall be paid USD 1,500.00.

- b) Deputy Chairpersons and Rapporteurs shall each be paid USD1,000.00.
- (iv) For each of the three sittings of a Committee, each Office Bearer shall be paid as follows:
 - (a) Chairperson shall be paid USD 1,500.00.
 - (b) Deputy Chairpersons and Rapporteurs shall each be paid USD 1,000.00.

Responsibility Allowance

12. A provision of USD 492,000 under this item is for the Bureau who are responsible for the management and administration of the affairs and facilities of the Parliament as stated in the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community relating to the Pan-African Parliament. In similar manner, the Office Bearers of Regional and Women Caucuses and Committees shoulder sizeable responsibilities in the co-ordination of the work of their Committees. These responsibilities are in addition to their normal duties in National Parliaments and take a lot of their time. Hence, payment of this allowance will enable Members to discharge these responsibilities and ensure the full participation of Members in work of the Bureau, Regional and Women Caucuses and the Committees.

Rotational Expenses for the Members of the Bureau

13. The Bureau is vested with the responsibilities for management and administration of the affairs and facilities of the Pan-African Parliament and its organs as provided for under Article 12 of the Protocol to the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community relating to the Pan-African Parliament and as per Rule 17 of the Rules of Procedure as adopted by the Parliament. To discharge these responsibilities, at least one Member of the Bureau should be present in the Parliament for a minimum of ten (10) working days every month. Hence, provision is made in the budget to cover related expenses.

Sitting Allowance for Members

14. Members of National Parliaments receive sitting allowances from their respective Parliaments whilst undertaking various activities be it committee meetings or plenary sessions. When these members travel to PAP they lose this allowance. Despite the fact that decision 407 compels national parliaments to pay these allowances this is not adhered to resulting in often very poor attendance at our plenary sessions and statutory committee meetings. This allowance has been included to compensate members for the loss they incur whilst carrying out statutory

activities of the PAP and to improve the attendance at these very important activities. This allowance will be paid based on an attendance register.

Staff Salaries and Allowances

15. The salaries and allowances of the staff are provided for on the basis of the salary structure and scale of the African Union.

Medical Insurance Scheme

16. A medical insurance scheme has been implemented for all Honourable Members whilst attending Plenary Sessions, Statutory and Non- Statutory Committee Meetings as well as all PAP missions. The Pan-African Parliament also provides medical assistance and insurance cover to its staff.

Preparation of documents

17. There is a need for prior translation service of documents for use during sittings of the Committees and the Plenaries. Therefore, provision is made for use of freelance translators in the preparation of the working documents.

Plenary Sessions

18. During the Sessions, the Secretariat would continue to use freelance and support staff to service the Plenary and Committees, as follows:

- (i) One fifth of freelance staff shall be recruited locally.
- (ii) Translations and interpretations into six official languages (English, French, Arabic, Portuguese, Spanish and Swahili).
- (iii) Average economy class tickets for freelance and support staff are estimated at the rate of USD 1,800 per ticket.

Activities of Committees

19. In addition to the sittings, Committees plan to conduct workshops and seminars for periods of a maximum of three working days and a maximum of three travelling days for each. Thus, an average of USD 2,800 is provided for an air ticket per Member.

20. Provision is also made of USD 50 for transportation for each local Interpreter/Translators per day.

External Auditors

21. Provision is made to cover cost of the AU Board of External Auditors for tickets, per diem and local transport.

IV. EXPECTED OUTPUT OF THE BUDGET

22. The followings are the expected key outputs of the budget.

- (i) Affirmation of the status and presence of the Pan-African Parliament in Africa and beyond.
- (ii) Capacity building of parliamentarians to equip them with necessary skills for appropriate and effective discharge of the roles, functions and objectives assigned to the Parliament.
- (iii) Expansion of space of engagement of the people of Africa in their governance and attainment of priorities and critical issues of the continent.
- (iv) Creation of strong co-operation among Regional Economic Communities and Regional Parliamentary Fora (RPF).
- (v) Substantive participation of the PAP in the overall fulfilment and accomplishment of the objectives of the African Union.
- (vi) Development of capacity to translate PAP from advisory/ consultative status into a legislative organ of the AU.
- (vii) The general implementation of the objectives of PAP.

B. PROGRAMMES

23. In addition to the Sessions and Sitzings of Committees, provision is made for various activities drawn from the Strategic Plan for the Bureau and the ten Committees as stipulated in their Work Plans. Some of the activities provided for include; organizing capacity building and exposure programmes for MPs and staff, public education and sensitization of the people of Africa, exchange visits to regional and other Parliaments and each Permanent Committee of PAP to undertake at least one consultative and planning session with the relevant Commissioner and/ Directorate at the African Union Commission. These activities are included in the programme budget and will be implemented with support from development partners and are in line with the objectives of PAP as stated in the PAP Protocol.

Programmes for capacity building and exposure

24. One of the key functions of the PAP in terms of the Protocol is to undertake oversight of AU organs and institutions including the NEPAD, APRM. The PAP is composed of MPs with different experiences in oversight mechanisms depending on the parliamentary system they work in. There is therefore need to develop an oversight model which will enable them to undertake their oversight function effectively. After this model has been validated and accepted by the AU, there is need to develop the capacity of the MPs to understand its principles and to the mechanisms to be applied. Funds have therefore been budgeted to build the oversight capacity of the MPs

Public Education, to sensitize the people of Africa on the practices and processes of the Pan African Parliament

25. The PAP was established to create a platform for citizen participation in governance processes in Africa. Article 2 of the PAP Protocol states: “The Pan African Parliament shall represent all the peoples of Africa.” Article 3 of the same requires the PAP to familiarize the peoples of Africa with the objectives and policies aimed at integrating the African continent within the framework of the establishment of the African Union. Efforts are currently underway to set up a framework to promote dialogue between civil society and the PAP. The objective of the framework is to fill up the democratic deficit in terms of citizen participation in AU governance processes. The provision will therefore enable the PAP to undertake the following activities:

- i) Develop mechanisms for dialogue between civil society and the AU organs;
- ii) Develop a data base of all civil society organizations in Africa along the 10 thematic committees of the PAP and the AU;
- iii) Link civil society organizations with Committees of the PAP;
- iv) Develop linkages with civil society dialogue units at the AU, EU- Parliament; Regional Parliamentary Fora;
- v) Develop an outreach programme with civil society to disseminate information on the PAP and the AU;
- vi) Print and disseminate the basic documents including the Rules of Procedure of the PAP to Civil Society Organizations to enable them to participate effectively in work of the Committees of the PAP;
- vii) Establish a dialogue unit at the PAP to enable civil society organizations to interact on a continuous basis with the PAP.

26. The overall objective is to strengthen the linkages between the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in Africa and the PAP to improve the quality of their participation in the advisory/Consultative processes of the PAP.

Exchange Visits to Regional Parliaments

27. Article 3(9) of the Protocol require the PAP to facilitate cooperation among Regional Economic Communities and their Parliamentary Fora, Article 18 of the PAP Protocol require the PAP to work in close cooperation with the Parliaments of the Regional Economic Communities and the National Parliaments. To this effect the PAP, in accordance, with its Rules of Procedure, will convene a series of meetings with the Parliaments of Regional Economic Communities and National Parliaments to discuss matters of common interest.

28. Speakers of National Parliaments would be invited to Sessions of the PAP; while the Bureau would engage in dialogue with them.

29. Delegations headed by the members of the Bureau would visit National Parliaments to promote the work of the PAP in Africa.

Each Permanent Committee to undertake at least one consultative and planning session with the relevant Commission and/ Directorate at the AUC

30. Article 3 (1) of the Protocol require the PAP to facilitate the effective implementation of the policies and objectives of the AU. Currently, there is little exchange of information from the AU specialised Committees with the requisite PAP Committees. The Pan African Parliament is therefore currently not in a good position to seriously monitor the harmonization of laws and policies emanating from the AU, primarily because, as a new and still evolving body, it has not yet developed the institutional knowledge and capability to deal with this subject. As PAP slowly strengthens these processes and structures, it is crucial that Members are equipped with the relevant information, as well as the tools to analyse issues.

VII. SCHEDULE OF APPROVED POSTS

ESTABLISHMENT	STAFF	Posts Budgeted for	Vacant Posts.	Total Approved Posts
	Actual staff			
Office of the President				
Director of the Bureau P6-9	1	1	0	1
Personal Assistant P4-3	1	1	0	1
Principal Legal Counsel P4-1	0	1	0	1
Administrative Assistant GSA6-6 ST	0	1	0	1
Secretary GSA5-4	1	1	0	1
Parliamentary Orderly GSA3-2	1	1	0	1
TOTAL	4	6	0	6
Office of the Clerk				
Clerk D1-10 Plus 13%	1	1	0	1
Personal Assistant P3-1	0	1	0	1
Bilingual Secretary GSA6-6	1	1	0	1
Parliamentary Orderly GSA3-3		1	0	1
TOTAL	2	4	0	4
Office of Internal Audit				
Head of Internal Audit P5-1	0	1	0	1
Principal Internal Auditor P4-3	1	1	0	1
	1	2	0	2
Admin., Finance and Intel. Relations				
Deputy Clerk D1-4	1	1	0	1
Head of Finance & Budget. P5-1	0	1	0	1
Principal Clerk-Finance P4-5	1	1	0	1
Head of Administration and Human Resources P5-1	0	1	0	1
Principal Clerk-Human Resources P4-4	1	1	0	1
Head of Serjeant-at-Arms P5-1	0	1	0	1

Principal Clerk –Serjeant at arms P4-4	1	1	0	1
Chief of Protocol P5-1	0	1	0	1
Principal Clerk-Protocol P4-3	1	1	0	1
Head of International Relations P5-1	0	1	0	1
Principal Clerk-International Rel.-P4-4	1	1	0	1
Head of Comm./Media Relations P5-1	0	1	0	1
Principal Clerk-Comm.& Media P4-	1	1	0	1
Bilingual Secretary GSA 5 -4	1	1	0	1
IT System Administrator P2-4	1	1	0	1
Parliamentary Orderly GSA3-2	1	1	0	1
Driver GSB 7-1	2	3	0	3
Bilingual Secretary GSA 5-7(Local)	1	1	0	1
Information Officer P1-1	0	0	1	1
Communication Officer P1-1	0	0	1	1
Protocol Assistant P2-1	0	0	1	1
Finance Officer P2-1	0	1	0	1
Assistant Accountant GSA5-1	0	1	0	1
Cashier GSA5-2	1	1	0	1
Store Keeper GSA5-1	0	1	0	1
Bilingual Secretary GSA 5 -1	0	1	0	1
Administration Officer P2-1	0	0	1	1
Human Resource Assistant GSA5-1	0	0	1	1
Administration Assistant GSA6-7	1	1	0	1
Administration Assistant GSA5-1	0	1	0	1
Data Processor GSA3-2	1	1	0	1
Administrative Clerk GSA3-2	1	1	0	1
Procurement & Supply Assistant GSA5-1	0	1	0	1
Telephone Operator/receptionist GSA3-2	1	1	0	1
TOTAL	18	31	11	42
Legislatives Affairs				
Deputy Clerk D1-4	1	1	0	1
Head of Legislative Procedural Division P5-1	0	1	0	1
Principal Clerk-LB P4-4	1	1	0	1

Principal Assistant Clerk, Committees P4-4	1	1	0	1
Head of Hansard & Journal Division P5-1	0	1	0	1
Principal Clerk-Hansard P4-3	1	1	0	1
Senior Assistant Clerk P3-4	1	1	0	1
Assistant Clerk P2-1	0	5	0	5
Translator/Interpreter P4-4	4	4	0	4
Translators P3-1	0	4	0	4
Reproduction Officer P2-4	1	1	0	1
Document Controller P1-3	1	1	0	1
Assistant Clerk P2-4	2	2	0	2
Bilingual Secretary GSA 5-7	1	1	0	1
Bilingual Secretary GSA 5-4	1	1	0	1
Bilingual Secretary GSA 5-4	1	1	0	1
Secretary GSA 5 -1	0	0	1	1
Cataloguist GSA 5 -2	0	0	1	1
Parliamentary Orderly GSA3-3	3	3	0	3
Driver GSB 7-1	0	0	1	1
Reproduction Technician GSA5-3	0	0	1	1
Hansard Reporter P2-4	1	1	0	0
Deputy Editor Hansard P3-1	0	0	3	3
Bilingual Secretary GSA 5 -1	0	0	2	2
Head of Research and Library P5-1	0	1	0	1
Research Officer P2-1	0	2	1	3
Research Assistant P1-1	0	3	0	3
Bilingual Secretary GSA 5 -1	0	3	0	1
Librarian P2-1	1	1	0	1
Senior Assistant Clerk (Committees) P3-1	0	0	1	1
Senior Assistant Clerk (Journals) P3-1	0	0	1	1
Bilingual Secretary GSA 5 -1	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	22	40	14	54
TOTAL POSTS	47	77	19	96

VIII. SUMMARY OF PAP BUDGET FOR YEAR 2009

1	2		3	4	5	6	7
Account Code	Description	Ref.	Appropriation 2008	Annualized Expenditure 2008	Budget for 2009	Increase/ (decrease)	(%) change 2009/2008
100	Basic salary	a.5	1,552,948	1,508,731	2,245,881	692,933	45%
101	Post adjustment allowance	a.5	852,924	556,769	1,937,646	1,084,722	127%
102	Temporary assistance/Consultancy	p	10,000	9,317	60,000	50,000	500%
103	Overtime payment	p	7,000	7,153	7,000	0	0%
104	AU External Auditors	p	15,000	17,671	30,000	15,000	100%
105	MPs Insurance	p	500,000	386,402	304,150	(195,850)	-39%
106	Communication & Co-ordination Allowance	a.2	207,000	240,000	222,500	15,500	7.5%
107	Responsibility All.	a.3	240,000	207,000	512,000	272,000	1133%
108	Sitting Allowance	a.4	0	0	1,152,000	1,152,000	∞
200-218	Common staff cost	t.1	4,159,637	2,460,370	4,106,611	53,026	-1.2%
300-303	Official Missions	t.2	810,000	1,417,225	1,550,000	740,000	91%
400-410	Maintenance costs	t.3	45,643	49,449	64,593	18,950	42%
501-506	Communication costs	t.4	135,131	145,540	153,642	18,511	14%
600-609	Supplies and Services	t.5	247,390	247,091	277,438	30,048	12%
702-705	Equipment and supplies	t.6	15,825	15,825	147,500	131,675	832%
801-805	Meetings and Seminars	t.7	4,729,372	3,983,149	5,112,492	383,120	8.1%
901-906	Departmental Costs /programme Contribution	t.8	120,000	120,000	1,049,226	929,226	774%
1301	Contingency funds	p	52,750	52,750	80,000	27,250	52%

Sub-Total Operational Budget			12,626,303	12,132,601	19,012,679	6,386,376	50.5%
907	Programmes	a.6	2,773,600	227,682	3,823,447	1,049,847	38%
Grand-Total PAP Budget for 2009			15,399,903	12,198,583	22,836,126	7,436,223	48%

Note:

Key: a – appendix

t – Table

p – Provision based on estimate

16

IX. DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF THE BUDGET TO SUPPORT THE SUMMARY

Table 1

Common Staff Costs						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Account Code	Description	Appropriation 2008	Actual for 2008 Expenditure	Budget for 2009	Increase/ (decrease)	(%) Change
200	Recruitment Costs	174,009	150,000	150,000	24,009	-14%
201	Travel on Home leave	291,644	342,600	150,000	141,644	-48%
203	Installation Allowance	350,000	100,000	250,000	100,000	-29%
204	Dependence Allowance	162,795	66,803	161,862	933	0.5%
205	House Allowance	1,243,921	653,080	1,309,752	65,831	5%
206	Pension Scheme	265,213	161,777	336,882	71,669	27%
207	Group Insurance	99,170	133,120	100,000	,830	0.8%
208	Medical expenses	250,000	250,237	285,815	35,815	14%
210	Training Cost	50,000	50,000	50,000	0,000	0%
212	Education Allowance	1,152,060	468,047	1,152,300	240	0%
215	Interview for recruitment	0	0	0	0	0%
217	Separation costs	115,825	82,206	150,000	34,175	29%
218	Acting allowance	5,000	2,500	10,000	0	100%
	Total	4,159,637	2,460,370	4,106,611	53,026	9%

Table 2

Official Mission						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Account Code	Description	Appropriation 2008	Actual Expenditure 2008	Budget for 2009	Increase/ (decrease)	(%) Change
300	Bureau Members	200,000	328,687	300,000	100,000	50%
301	Parliamentarians	350,000	480,046	500,000	150,000	43%
302	Staff Members	160,000	247,494	250,000	90,000	56%
303	Election observation	100,000	1,360,998	500,000	400,000	400%
	Total	810,000	2,417,225	1,550,000	740,000	91%

Table 3

Maintenance costs						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Account Code	Description	Appropriation 2008	Actual 2008 Expenditure	Budget for 2009	Increase/ (decrease)	(%) Change
400	Rental of Premises	0	0	0		
401	Maintenance of vehicle	10,128	10,864	15,000	4,872	48%
402	Maintenance of equipment	18,660	18,660	19,593	933	5%
403	Maintenance of premises	0	0	0	0	0
404	Utilities	0	0	0	0	0
405	Insurance of vehicles	7,695	7,695	10,000	2,305	30%
410	Fuel and Lubricants	9,160	12,966	20,000	10,840	118%
	Total	45,643	49,449	64,593	18,950	42%

Budget for maintenance of equipment includes monthly service contracts (maintenance plan) for the photocopy machines.

Table 4

Communications						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Account Code	Description	Appropriation 2008	Actual For 2008 Expenditure	Budget for 2009	Increase/ (decrease)	(%) Change
500	Telex	0	0	0	0	0
501	Telephone	131,131	138,081	143,642	12,511	10%
502	Postage	3,000	7,458	10,000	7,000	233%
504	Freight	1,000	0	0	(1,000)	-100
505	Fax	0	0	0	0	0
506	Internet & website services	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	135,131	145,539	153,642	18,511	14%

Please note that telephone, fax and internet bills are paid from Code 501. This is due to inability to separate the bills of the above service, thus, in the current budget provision for these items was included in the Code 501.

Table 5

Supplies and Services						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Account Code	Description	Appropriation 2008	Actual For 2008 Expenditure	Budget for 2009	Increase/ (decrease)	(%) Change
600	Stationery and office supplies	73,938	61,013	73,938	0	0
601	Cash delivery service & Bank charges	68,177	94,533	80,000	11,823	17.3%
603	Hospitality	50,000	50,000	50,000	0	0
604	Staff welfare	15,000	15,000	20,000	5,000	33%
605	Library Books	10,000	5,000	15,000	5,000	50%
606	Newspapers and periodicals	5,000	2,000	2,500	2,500	-50%

607	Other supplies and services	10,000.	10,000	20,000	10,000	50%
608	Printing and binding	10,000	6,697	10,000	0	0
609	Publication	5,275	2,848	6,000	725	14%
	Total	247,390	247,091	277,438	30,048	12%

Table 6

Improvement, Furniture & equipment						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Account Code	Description	Appropriation 2007	Actual For 2008 Expenditure	Budget for 2009	Increase/ (decrease)	(%) Change
701	Improvement to premises	0	0	0	0	0
702	Furniture and fixture	5,275	5,275	10,000	4,725	90%
703	Office equipment	10,550	10,550	12,500	1,950	18%
704	Purchase of vehicles	0	0	75,000	75,000	∞
705	Purchase of minibus	0	0	50,000	50,000	∞
	Total	15,825	15,825	147,500	131,675	832%

PAP currently rents Vehicles for Members of the Bureau for their Meetings and Rotational duties. Renting has become expensive for the Parliament, hence the provision made to buy one Mercedes Benz for the Bureau Members in Code 704. In addition, provision is also made to buy 5 (five) laptops for the use of the secretariat as indicated in code 703.

Table 7

Meetings and seminars						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Account Code	Description	Appropriation 2008	Actual For 2008 Expenditure	Budget for 2009	Increase/ (decrease)	(%) Change
801	Preparation of documents	117,660	117,660	158,880	41,220	35%
802	Plenary sessions	2,134,868	1,995,463	2,470,432	335,564	16%
803	Bureau meetings	381,724	446,559	385,600	3,876	1%
804	Local transport	60,000	60,000	60,000	0	0%
805	Committee Sitings	565,120	710,694	711,580	146,460	26%
806	None-Statutory committees activities	1,470,000	652,773	1,326,000	-144,000	-9%
Total		4,729,372	3,983,149	5,112,492	383,120	8.1%

Table 8

Departmental costs							
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
Account Code	Description	Note	Appropriation 2008	Actual For 2008 Expenditure	Budget for 2009	Increase/ (decrease)	(%) change
901	Bureau	a.5	0	0	108,990	108,990	∞
902	Internal Audit	a.5	0	0	20,000	20,000	∞
903	Communication & Media	a.5	0	0	225,000	225,000	∞
904	Serjent at arms	a.5	0	0	36,000	36,000	∞
905	ICT		0	0	59,236	0	∞
906	PAP Programme contribution		120,000	120,000	600,000	480,000	400%
	Total		120,000	120,000	1,049,226	929,226	774%

Note:-The contribution of PAP to the programme budget is only USD 600,000.00. However, the difference is expected to be financed from the Trust Fund

Appendix 1

MEETINGS AND SEMINARS

801

Preparation of Documents:

2 Ordinary Plenary Sessions and 2 Committee Sittings

	No. of Freelance	Duration	Salary	Per diem	Transport	Airport	Terminal	Visa	Total per	TOTAL
					expenses	tax		fee	session	
Translators	5	15days	210	190	1800	20	24	100	39,720	158,880
TOTAL										158,880

Appendix 1

802

Parliamentary sessions:

2 Ordinary Sessions

Freelance	Number of Freelance	Duration	Salary	Per diem	Transport expenses	Airport tax	Terminal	Visa fee	Total per session	TOTAL
Interpreters (International)	50	20	325	190	1800	20	24	100	612,200	1,224,400.
Interpreters	10	20	325						65,000	130,000.
Translators(Int)	10	20	220	190	1800	20	24	100	101,440	202,880.
Translators	5	20	220						22,000	44,000.
Secretaries	8	15	82						9,840	19,680.
Sub-TOTAL	83								810,480	1,620,960

Support Staff	No. of	Duration	Salary	Per diem	Air ticket	Airport tax	Terminal	Visa fees	Total per session	TOTAL
Committee Clerks	7	15		190	1800	20	24	100	33,558	67,116
Admin.Assistants	2	18	82	190	1800	20	24	100	13,480	26,960
Hansard Reporters	24	18	82	190	1800	20	24	100	164,160	328,320
Hansard Editors	8	18	220	190	1800	20	24	100	111,888	223,776
Protocol Assi.	8	25	190						47,500	95,000
Documentation	6	18	190						34,200	68,400
Asher	7	15	190						19,950	39,900
Sub-Total	54								424,736	849,472
Grand TOTAL									1,235,216	2,470,432

Appendix 1

803 Bureau Meetings

								TOTAL
Hospitality/Refreshment								45,000
Local Transport								80,000
Maintenance of President House								24,000
Sub-total								149,000

COST OF ROTATIONAL DUTIES OF THE BUREAU

	Number of Rotation	Duration	Per diem & sitting all. Rate	Total Per diem	Air ticket Cost	TOTAL COST
President	3	15 days	600	27,000	9,000.	36,000
1st Vice President	3	15 days	400	18,000	9,000.	27,000
2nd Vice President	2	15 days	400	12,000	6,000.	18,000
3rd Vice President	2	15 days	400	12,000	6000.	18,000
4th Vice President	2	15 days	400	12,000	6,000.	18,000
Sub-total						117,000

Cost of Meetings of the Bureau Non-Statutory

Per diem ,Ticket And Communication Allowance	Number of Bureau Meetings	Duration For one meeting	Per diem Rate	Total Per diem	Air ticket Cost	TOTAL COST
President	4	7 days	600	16,800	10,000.	26,800
1st Vice President	4	7 days	400	11,200	12,000.	23,200
2nd Vice President	4	7 days	400	11,200	12,000.	23,200
3rd Vice President	4	7 days	400	11,200	12,000.	23,200
4th Vice President	4	7 days	400	11,200	12,000.	23,200
Sub-total				61,600	58,000.	119,600
Grand total-Bureau Cost						385,600

Appendix 1

804 LOCAL TRANSPORTS

Rental cost of mini buses per Session/Committee Sittings @ US \$12,000 for two Plenary sessions and three Committee Sittings							60,000
TOTAL							60,000

Provision is made for local transport for Member of the Pan-African Parliament and support staff from National Parliament during the sittings of the committee and before the Sessions from their respective hotels to PAP and back

Appendix 1

805 Committees Sittings

(10 Committees, 2 Sittings per year.2 additional meetings for the Financial Committee) -Only three interpreters and two translators are expected to be recruited from out side of the Republic of South Africa. In addition, it considered the in-house Interpreter/translators										
	Number of	Duration	Salary	Per diem	Transport	Terminal/ Airport	Fuel**	Visa	Total per	TOTAL
	Freelance				expenses	tax		fee	Sitting	
Committee Clerks	7	6		190	1,800.00	44		100	21,588	43,176
Interpreters	40	9	325	190	1,800.00	44		100	263,160	526,320
International	15	9	325						29,250	58,500
Translators	8	8	220	190	1,800.00	44		100	41,792	83,584
SUB-Total Committee Sittings										711,580

Please note that ten Interpreters and five translators will be recruited locally.

Appendix 1

806 Cost of Members Participation in non statutory Meetings

	No. of committees	Number of Sitzings	Duration For one Sitzings	Ava. No. of Members	Rate	TOTAL cost
All Committees	10	1	6 days	20	400	480,000
Finance Committee	1	2	6 days	20	400	96,000
Ticket costs						750,000
Total						1,326,000

Please Note the following assumptions for computation of cost of members for participation in not statutory sittings of the committee.

1. Provision is made for per diem and ticket costs of Hon. Members for one extra committee Sitzings of each Committee.
2. Committee on Financial and Monetary affairs will have two extra sittings to discharge its responsibility.
3. The duration of each sittings of each committee will be a maximum of 5 working days, plus two traveling days.
4. The per diem rate that was adopted in the house is used to compute (\$400)
5. An average of US \$ 2,500.00 is used to provide for cost of air ticket of Hon. Members.

Appendix 2

Communication and Co-ordination Allowance

		No. of meetings	Amount In USD	No. of Person	total Amount in USD
1	President	6	4,000.00	1	24,000.00
2	Vice Presidents	6	2,000.00	4	48,000.00
3	Chairpersons of the Regional Caucuses	2	1,500.00	5	15,000.00
4	Deputy Chairperson-Regional Caucuses	2	1,000.00	5	10,000.00
5	Rapporteur of Regional Caucuses	2	1,000.00	5	10,000.00
6	Woman Caucuses	2	3500.00	3	7,000.00
7	Chairperson of the Committee	3	1,500.00	10	45,000.00
8	Deputy Chairperson	3	1,000.00	10	30,000.00
9	Rapporteur of Committees	3	1,000.00	10	30,000.00
10	One extra sitting for Committee on Monitory and Financial Affairs	1	3,500.00	1	3,500.00
	Total				222,500.00

Communication & Co-ordination Allowance is budgeted to assist Members of the Bureau and officer bearers of the caucuses and committees in organizing and managing the affairs of PAP form their respective Countries.

PAP Budget for 2009 Adopted at the Tenth Ordinary Session

Appendix 3

Responsibility Allowance for Members

Responsibility	No. of Members	Number of payments	Monthly Rate	Quarterly Rate	Total Allowance
President	1	12	4,000		48,000
Vice Presidents	4	12	3,000		144,000
Chairperson of Regional Caucuses	5	4	0	2,000	40,000
Deputy and Secretary of Regional Caucuses	10	4	0	1,500	60,000
Woman Caucuses	3	4		5,000	20,000
Chairperson of Committees	10	4		2,000	80,000
Deputy Chair & Secretary	20	4	0	1,500	120,000
Grand-total					512,000

Appendix 4

Sitting Allowance for Members-Statutory meeting

Sitting Allowance	No. of Members	Number of Sessions	Daily Rate	Maximum no of days	Total Allowance
Ordinary Session	240	2	150	10	720,000
Committee sitting	240	2	150	6	432,000
Grand-total					1,152,000

Appendix 5

BUDGET - FOR STATUTORY POSTS

Details of Programme Budget

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