



**REPORT OF THE FIRST ORDINARY SESSION OF THE SIXTH PARLIAMENT OF  
THE PAN AFRICAN PARLIAMENT (PAP)**

**MIDRAND, JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA**

**FROM**

**24 OCTOBER TO 12 NOVEMBER 2022**

## **Executive Summary**

This report is the summary of the proceedings of the First Ordinary session of the Sixth Parliament of the Pan-African Parliament that took place in Midrand, South Africa from 24 October to 12 November 2022 deliberated on a couple of issues. The report serves as the mission report of the Namibian delegation to this session of the Pan African Parliament.

The parliament deliberated amongst others on the amendments of the Rules and Procedures, the re-alignment of the Committees, the development of Model Laws, discussions and debates on various reports from the different Permanent Committees, Motions, challenges and perspectives.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The First Ordinary Session of the Sixth Pan-African Parliament and its meetings was held from 24 October to 12 November 2022 in Midrand, Johannesburg, South Africa under the African Union theme for 2022, **“Building resilience in nutrition on the African continent: Accelerate the human capital, social and economic development.”**

The Pan-African Parliament (PAP) which is known as, the African Parliament is the legislative body of the African Union (AU). The PAP exercises oversight and has advisory and consultative powers. The goals in establishing the Parliament was to creating a space where people from all states of Africa meet deliberate and pass policies on issues that affect the entire continent of Africa.

The first week of the Session was devoted to consultations by the Members of Parliament in their respective Regional Caucuses, to make proposals for amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the Parliament, as well as proposals on the realignment of some Committees and the rest of the remaining two weeks was for the plenary discussions.

## 2. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The purpose of this report is to inform the National Assembly and National Council (the Parliament of Namibia) of what has transpired at the plenary of the Sixth Pan-African Parliament (PAP).

## 3. OFFICIAL OPENING CEREMONY

In his official opening remarks, His Excellency Chief Fortune Charumbira, President of Pan-African Parliament (PAP), welcomed all Members present and outlined that Africa faces challenges of civil wars, unconstitutional change of governments, food insecurity, poverty, and hunger, a growing energy crisis and natural disasters.

He noted that Rule 4(1) of the PAP Rules of Procedure read together with Article 3(1) of the PAP Protocol enjoins the PAP to facilitate the implementation of the policies, objectives and programmes of the AU and oversee their effective implementation by the various organs of the Union.

He also reminded the parliamentarians that PAP is expected to promote human and people's rights, 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.

He further called for the silencing of guns and breaking of the cycle of conflicts and insecurity in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Somalia and Northern Mozambique, including through promotion of inter-community dialogues and projects, as well as fighting impunity for serious crimes.

In his conclusion he requested the African Union to provide the required budgetary, technical and logistical support to enable the PAP to effectively discharge its mandate as a Continental Parliament.

### **3.1. Keynote addresses by Hon. Ronald Lamola, representing H.E. Cyril Ramaphosa, President of the Republic of South Africa**

Representing H.E. Cyril Ramaphosa, Hon. Ronald Lamola, Minister of Justice and Correctional Services delivered the keynote address at the official opening ceremony. Hon. Lamola commended the Pan-African Parliament Bureau for organising the Session held under African Union (AU) theme for 2022 that is **“Building resilience in nutrition on the African continent: Accelerate the human capital, social and economic development.”**

He appreciated the appropriateness of the theme noting the current geo-political context characterised by uncertainty, nationalism and polarization, and compounded by the impacts of climate change, among which have had very negative impact on the African Continent. He therefore urged that it is incumbent upon Africans to move with speed to meet the challenges associated with food security and nutrition as it wades towards the fulfilment of the African Union Agenda 2063.

### **3.2. Address by His Excellency President Olusegun Obasanjo, Former President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the African Union High Representative for Ethiopia**

The Pan-African Parliament was blessed by the visit of His Excellency President Olusegun Obasanjo, former President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the African Union High Representative for Ethiopia. His Excellency Obasanjo is one of the living founding fathers of the Pan-African Parliament. He was very instrumental in the signing of the peace agreement between Ethiopia and the People's Liberation Front of Tigray.

He addressed the Members of the Pan-African Parliament and commended the African legislative body for leading efforts aimed at ensuring security, peace and stability in Africa. Furthermore, he shared with the plenary the tactics and strategies used that led to the peace agreement between Ethiopia and the People's Liberation Front of Tigray.

### **3.3. Swearing in of New Members**

In accordance to Rule nine (9) of the Rules of Procedure, new Members were sworn in as Members of the Pan-African Parliament. The Members were from Angola, Morocco, Mozambique, Somalia, Tanzania and Kenya.

### **3.4. Statements and Messages of Solidarity**

**Right Honourable Baroness Patricia Scotland**, Commonwealth Secretary-General, painted a visionary future of PAP underscoring the fact that more than ever, the future of PAP and its members will be better and brighter despite glaring challenges.

**Right Honourable Sidie Mohamed Tunis, Speaker** of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Parliament, encouraged the SADC Region to leverage on private sector engagement as a powerful force in improving livelihoods on the continent. He further emphasized the importance of agriculture and the role that climate change and the African Free Trade Agreement (AFCFTA) will play in assuring food security of the continent.

**Hon. Rawhi Fattouh, Speaker** of the Palestine National Council, thanked the Pan- African Parliament for its support in the Palestine struggle and reminded the Continental Parliament that

African countries played a significant role in ending colonialism but should not loose guard since the fight is not over yet.

**Hon. Dr. Ashebiri Gayo**, from Ethiopia, 2nd Vice President of PAP graciously thanked the invited guests and stressed the need for continuous collaboration between Pan-African Parliament and other Institutions of its nature.

#### **4. REPORTS OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEES**

##### **4.1. The Report on Performance Review of the Pan-African Parliament (PAP)**

H.E Chief Charumbira presented a Performance Review Report that assessed the tangible achievements, assessed the performance, and identified strengths and weaknesses of the Institution as it set its goals for future performance.

He underscored that African legislators must demonstrate the results of the work that Pan African Parliament is doing for them to win the support of the African citizenry. This continental parliament has demonstrated its relentlessness as it continues to undertake its responsibilities towards enhancing peace and security, the promotion of democracy and the socio-economic development of the peoples of Africa.

The results of the Performance Review Report are anchored on the four thematic objectives of the Pan-African Parliament 2019-2023 Strategic Plan which includes, strengthening the parliamentary functions of the PAP, strengthening the partnership, coordination, outreach and institutional capacity of the body, promoting the support of human rights and social inclusion goals of the AU and strengthening learning and sharing, knowledge management, communication and advocacy of Pan-African Parliament.

The report highlighted the following key initiatives:

- The entrenchment of the principle of rotation on the election of the Bureau and Bureaux of the Sixth Parliament
- Hosting the first meeting of the Permanent Standing Committees
- The Strategic Reorientation workshop for Members of Parliament
- The Development of Model Laws



- The participation in the 41<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session of the Executive Council and the 4<sup>th</sup> mid-year coordination meeting of the African Union (AU) and the regional Economic Communities

#### **4.2. Reports of the Amendments of Pan African-Parliament's (PAP) Rules of Procedure**

The Session made history through moving and adopting by consensus the amendments of the Pan-African Parliament's Rules of Procedure. The process effectively addresses loopholes and legal ambiguities that were contained in the Rules of Procedure which has caused disagreements among PAP Members over the past few years.

The Chairperson of the Committee on Rules, Privileges and Discipline, Hon. Thembekile Majola, informed the Plenary that the Rules of Procedure of the Pan-African Parliament was first adopted on 21 September 2004 and subsequently amended seven years later on 10 October 2011.

He noted that for the past eleven (11) years, the Parliament has operated on the 2011 amended rules which in some instances were fraught with inconsistencies and contradictions with the Protocol that established the Parliament and Executive Council decisions as it relates to organs of the African Union.

##### **4.2.1 Rotation of the Presidency**

The key amendment to the Rules of Procedure was on the rotation of the Bureau and Bureaux leadership positions, they need to rotate after every three years.

Another key amendment to the Rules of Procedure was the positions of all Members of PAP; their positions will be reserved for them if they go for their National Elections and when they win their elections they will resume their positions. Furthermore, re-elected or re-designated members will not be sworn in for the second time.

##### **4.2.2 Re-alignment of Committees**

The Permanent Committees were ten (10) in total at the Pan-African Parliament. However, some of the Committees were not well aligned as many Committees were overloaded while others had overlapping responsibilities. To that end the Regional Caucus reached consensus during plenary deliberations to realign the Committees and increase them from ten (10) to fifteen (15) Committees. The re-aligned Committees are as follows:

1. Permanent Committee on Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change ;
2. Permanent Committee on Education, Science, Technology and Innovation.
3. Permanent Committee on Tourism, Arts, Culture and Heritage
4. Permanent Committee on Gender, Family, Youth, Sports and People with Disability
5. Permanent Committee on Trade Customs and Industry

The rest of the Permanent Committees were not re-aligned they remained as they are.

#### **4.3 Report on the African Continental Free Trade Area by the Permanent Committee on Trade, Customs and Immigration Matters**

The Committee on Trade, Customs and Immigration presented its report on issues related to development of sound policy for cross-border, regional and continental concerns within the African continent.

The Agenda 2063 embodies the vision of a continent where the free movement of people, capital, goods and services will significantly increase trade and investment among African countries and improve Africa's position in world trade. It was deeply concerned by the challenges faced by migrants including migrant workers for the access to services such as education, health, social protection, child protection and lack of access to regular status /regular migration pathways/regularization.

it was also noted that fifty-four (54) out of fifty-five (55) countries in Africa have signed the agreement establishing the African Continent Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) of which forty-three (43) countries have so far ratified the agreement including Namibia.

The plenary observed the existence of international continental and regional legal framework on migration, comprising international human rights, the refugee regime, international labour standards, trade in services, free movement and transnational criminal law on smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons. These frameworks provide for governance of migration and guarantee the protection of migrants by setting out obligations for State Parties.

***Resolution: The Chairperson urged fellow parliamentarians to advocate with their States to sign and ratify, where applicable, the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to Free Movement of Persons, Right of Residence and Right of Establishment.***

#### **4.4 Report on the Promotion of the Ratification of the Protocols on the Rights of Persons with Disability and Older Persons by the Permanent Committee for Gender, Family, Youth and Persons with Disabilities**

The basis of the report is the consideration of Article two (2) of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, which enshrines the principle of non- discrimination on the grounds of race, gender, ethnic group, colour and social group.

The older persons and persons with disability face discrimination and other barriers that restrict them from fully participating in social, political and economic life in the society due to their special needs.

However, 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.

*Resolution: The plenary recommends the strengthening of collaboration and exchange of experiences among regional and national parliamentary bodies, with a view to enhancing the capacity of parliamentarians to monitor and intergrade disability in all public policy and programme areas as well as budget and law-making.*

#### **4.5 Report on the Participation of the Pan-African Parliament to the 27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP27)**

The participation of PAP at the recently held COP27 was under the theme “**Building Just and Fair Climate Resilience in Africa through Parliamentary Action**”. This theme was crafted by PAP for its participation and to channel issues based on it. The international political response to climate change began with the adoption of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) IN 1992. Most of the African Union member states ratified this Convention in September 1993. The UNFCCC provides an international framework and basis for mitigating causes of climate change and adapting to its adverse effects at both international and national level. It commits countries to integrate climate change issues into their national planning process as well as sub-regional programmes.

The aim of the Convention is to achieve “stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic (human-induced) interference with the climate system”. It also directs that such a level should be achieved within a time-frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change to ensure that food production is not threatened and enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.

***Recommendations: Pan-African Parliament should organize a special session on climate change that can bring together various actors on the processes of conference of parties (COP) including African Group of Negotiators (AGN).***

#### **4.6. Report of the Committee on Audit and Public Accounts (CAPA)**

The Committee on Audit and Public Accounts (CAPA) presented its report to the Plenary Assembly. This Report was generated from CAPA Sittings and aimed at reviewing audit reports on the activities of the Pan African Parliament.

The report outlined that the agreement between the AU and the Government of South Africa relating to the PAP dated 16 September 2004, expired in 2009 and it was never renewed.

The report further stated that the PAP budget use to be USD 16,408,177 in 2020 and it was cut to USD 11,887,700 in 2021. This was brought about by the Covid-19 pandemic and also a many positions that are not filled to date. The funds for these positions had to be returned to treasury. The budget cut really hampered PAP operation and such issues need to be addressed as matter of urgency.

The Committee report also spelled out challenges PAP is facing with regards to recovering of Value Added Tax (VAT) refunds, amounting to USD 355,039 from the government of South Africa. The Plenary was informed and emphasized that the government had no problem with payment. However, the issue lies with the PAP officials that did not submit the claims for VAT. The Chairperson of the Committee also met with South African Revenue Services team to resolve the issue.

Inadequate staffing at PAP was also highlighted in the report. The recruitment processes are to long since AU is the body that conducts the recruitment process for PAP. However, the recruitment of some staff is expected to be completed before the end of 2022. The bureau was

given the mandate by the august house to ensure that the recruitment process is completed and the appointments are done before the end of the year 2022. It was also mentioned that the recruitment of the Clerk and Deputy Clerk should be given priority. It was recommended that the Bureau fast-track the recruitment of competent staff into all vacant positions before the first quarter of 2023.

On the financial matters, it was discovered that it is only staffs that ran the finance affairs, the bureau had no role to play even though the first Vice President of PAP is responsible for finance. The staff spent the PAP money without authorization from the Bureau as a result mismanagement of funds was detected. Checks and balances was recommended to ensure that there are controls in place. It was also brought to the attention of the members that funds given by development partners such as the European Commission (EU) was never captured in the PAP financial report and such practice is tantamount to corruption.

It was also recommended that punitive measures be instituted to ensure that the officials involved in unauthorized are dealt with accordingly.

#### **4.7. Thirteenth (13) Conferences on Women's Rights**

The 13th Pan-African Parliament's (PAP) Conference on Women's Rights was held from 3 to 4 November 2022 under the theme: **"Empowerment and inclusion of Women in Governance."** The conference delegates pronounced themselves that despite significant progress in terms of gender equality in Africa, more needs to be done to truly empower the continent's young women.

Violence against women and girls constitutes a violation of their human rights, their fundamental freedoms and human development, thus have negative impacts on social and economic development as a whole.

Hon. Rt. Nosiviwe Mapisa-Nguakula, Speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, in her remarks urged the global community to move beyond just demonstrating commitment and take measurable actions, to rid itself of all barriers to women and girls participation in the socio-economic development of their nations and the continent.

She emphasized that young black women should be empowered to bring about meaningful change and to build a future free of gender discrimination.

Dr. Mohamed Djakek Eddine Benabdoun, the Focal Person of the State Reporting Procedure of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, concurred and said that women are still unrepresented, especially in high government positions and in the private sector. The Plenary observed that the absence of Women in senior positions is a sign of bad governance.

In addition, Hon. Lucia dos Passos, the 3rd Vice President of PAP, emphasized that the empowerment and capacity building to advance women is not only the responsibility of women but inclusive of men.

There is need for the enhancement of women's rights and equality at all levels of Government and political parties.

***Recommendation: In order to influence decision-making on socio-cultural and traditional issues, a call upon women parliamentarians to ensure that their states comply with laws relating to the enhancement of women's rights and equality at all levels of government and political parties.***

#### **4.8 High Level Parliamentary Dialogue on Democracy, Human Rights and Governance in Africa**

The dialogue session was focused on the **theme of Unconstitutional Changes in Government and Political Transitions in Africa**. The unconstitutional changes of government and its structural causes remains a pressing threat to democracy, governance, peace, security and stability in Africa.

The dialogue was also a follow-up to the African Union (AU) Assembly decision during its 16<sup>th</sup> Extraordinary Summit of the (AU) on 28 May 2022 in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea which expressed deep concern about the resurgence of unconstitutional changes of government in the Continent.

The dialogue identified and recommends to the AU Member States, Regional Economic Communities and non-state actors specific measures towards addressing unconstitutional

changes of government, enhancement of peaceful political transitions, observance of constitutionalism and promotion of democracy on the African Continent.

***Recommendation: Mobilize the Pan African Parliament in advocating for the ratification of AU normative instruments against unconstitutional changes of government as well as the promotion of democracy and rule of law.***

#### **4.9 The Ratification and Implementation of the additional protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa**

Considering the crucial role that women are called upon to play in the realization of the African Union's roadmap for development and the implementation of Agenda 2063, which aims at an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, whose citizens are a dynamic force in the global arena.

Building on the provisions of the Protocol to the African Charter on human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol), which states that women's rights are recognized and guaranteed by all international human rights instruments including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

***The plenary resolved to support the involvement of the Caucus on Women in the drafting process of the Convention on violence against women, which will be enacted in future, its ratification campaign at national level and its popularization.***

#### **4.10 Presentation on the Status of Peace and Security in Africa**

Hon. Dr Sherif EI Gabaly, Chairperson of the Committee on Cooperation International Relations and Conflict Resolution highlighted that conflicts in Africa pose a huge threat to the continent's economic growth and development. The report called on the African parliamentarians to work together to ensure a peaceful and conflict – free Africa.

The Chairperson pointed out that peace and security across the African continent is transformed into a reality and that no country on the continent is denied of this basic right. As a response to the ongoing conflicts across the continent, the Committee on Cooperation, International Relations and Conflict Resolution should be regarded as an essential ally in the efforts to combat political and civil strife and ensure the promotion of peaceful coexistence across the continent.



Ambassador Emilia Ndinela Mkusa, the AU's Chairperson of the Peace and Security Council, gave an overview of the peace and security situation on the African continent, and identified areas of concern that require joint efforts from all AU sister bodies. The Ambassador stressed that the peace and security landscape on the continent remain growingly characterized by traditional resurgent and unprecedented threats for peace and security, such as terrorism and violent extremism, which has spread throughout the continent sparing no region, as well as the deeply worrying wave of unconstitutional change of governments.

She reported that the African continent is also experiencing prolonged transitions and protracted conflicts, and a period where climate change-related phenomena and public health emergencies of international concern, such as Ebola and Covid19, are affecting the continent. At present, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mali and Sudan are suspended by the AU Peace and Security Council due to unconstitutional change of governments.

The Ambassador advised AU member states to adhere to their constitutions and AU instruments, particularly on issues related to governance and elections.

#### **4.11 Among the reports mentioned above the plenary also adopted the following reports**

- 1) Report on Advocacy for the implementation of the African Union Ten- Year
- 2) Report of the Committee on Monetary and Financial Affairs on the Pan African Parliament Budget for the Financial Year 2023
- 3) Report of the Pan-African Parliament on Women
- 4) Report of the Roundtable on advancing democratic governance through the implementation of the African Charter on Democracy, Election and Governance (ACDEG) and Enhanced citizen engagement.
- 5) Report on Joint Seminar Between the Pan-African Parliament (PAP) and the African Union Labour Migration Advisory Committee (AU-LMAC)

## **5 REPORTS ON MODEL LAWS**

The Plenary participants recognized the importance and value of the various models laws presented by different Permanent Committees that includes:



## **5.1 Report by the Committee on Cooperation, International Relations and Conflict**

### **Resolutions on the Proposed Model Law on Nationality and Statelessness**

It was observed that issues on statelessness is of a global concern. Statelessness is a widespread phenomenon in Africa and a violation of the right to human dignity and to a legal status established under article 15 of the African Charter on Human and People Rights.

The Plenary noted the consequences of statelessness on the basic and socio-economic rights of stateless persons such as education, employment, social welfare, housing, healthcare as well as civil and political rights including, freedom of movement, freedom from arbitrary detention and political participation.

It is convinced that a comprehensive and harmonized continental legal instrument is necessary to address the various statelessness and nationality challenges in African to prevent the occurrence of statelessness, enhance human rights in African and also contribute to peace and security on the continent.

The Model Law will provide a guide as best practice for States when drafting national laws. The development and adoption of this Model Law will be instrumental in preventing statelessness, thereby enhancing human rights in Africa and contributing to peace and security on the continent.

*The plenary resolved to strengthen the collaboration and exchanges among regional and national Parliamentary bodies, with a view to enhancing the capacity of parliamentarians to harmonise conflicting laws at the national level that directly causes.*

## **5.2. Report by the Permanent Committee on Rural Economy, Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment the Proposed Model Law of Food Security and Nutrition in Africa**

Despite remarkable process in some African sub-regions and countries, the overall food security situation in Africa still lags behind the global trend. It is estimated that about one in four people in Sub-Saharan Africa and one in five people in the continent are undernourishment. The report also indicates that over 100 parliamentarians from across Africa have reiterated their commitment to food security and nutrition.

The Session noted that the majority of African States have accepted international and regional legal instruments with provisions relating to food and nutrition security (FNS), which require Member States to take legislative and other measures, with a view to progressively achieve the full realization of the right to adequate food.

It was noted with appreciation the progress made by African countries in protection to the right to adequate food through constitutional provisions and legislation relating to FNS.

The evidence that FNS policies and frameworks that are anchored in legislation are relatively more effective and foster sustainable improvement of FNS, and the need to address structural challenges and create enabling environment for FNS, including specific policies, programmes and legislations.

*The plenary resolved that the Model Law on Food Nutrition and Security in Arica should be adopted.*

### **5.3 Report by the Committee on Trade, Customs and Immigration on the Proposed on Model Law on Labour Migration in Africa**

Labour migration affects several areas of society including politics, economics, and culture. It is reported with deep concern the gravity of irregular movements of African migrants within Africa and beyond.

The plenary recognized that effective labour migration governance is the sustainable means for reducing smuggling and trafficking in persons on the African continent.

The plenary welcomed the partnership between the Pan-African Parliament and the International Labour Organisation to enhance the labour protection of migrant workers through the improvement of labour migration legislation, and carrying out advocacy for the ratification and effective implementation of ILO's migrant workers Conventions (Nums. 97 and 143) as well as other African Union (AU) and United Nations (UN) Conventions. The plenary approved the request made by the Permanent Committee on Trade, Customs and Immigration to develop a Model law on labour migration in Africa.

#### **5.4 Report on Proposed Model Law on Gender Equality; Women's Empowerment**

Women in Africa continue to face all forms of discrimination and other barriers that restrict them from fully participating in social, political and economic life on an equal basis. Plenary was convinced that a comprehensive and harmonized continental legislative framework to support the promotion and respect of the rights of women, will make a significant contribution to redressing the inequality between men and women and promote their participation in the civil, political, economic, social and cultural spheres at both national and international level.

The plenary resolved to formulate a model Law on Gender equality in Africa through the Committee on Gender, Family, Youth and People with Disability as a means to fast track the harmonized implementation of the New Women's Decade on the continent.

#### **5.5 Report of a Webinar on Model Police Law for Africa by the Permanent Committee on Justice and Human Rights**

The Model Police Law for Africa by the Pan-African Parliament makes a significant normative contribution to improving policing in Africa and will complement other AU and regional efforts to promote safety, security, democratic governance and human rights.

It is an effective way to promote the review by AU Member States of existing policing legislation and bilateral treaties and to encourage legislative reform that governs the mandate, organizational structure and performance of law enforcement agencies in Members States.

The Webinar emphasized that Police reform and accountability are of growing international concern. Many African states have taken steps to reform legislative frameworks governing policing as part of broader democratization and security sector reform effort.

The plenary encouraged all relevant organs of the AU to promote the Model Police Law for Africa and use it to promote all matters related to policing in Africa. The plenary also called on Member States of the AU to review their policing legislation against the Police Model Law for Africa and to make all necessary amendments to their legislation to promote alignment with the Model Law.

#### **5.6 Below listed model laws were also presented and adopted during the Session**

- Model law on Cooperatives in Africa

- Model Registration on Factoring in Africa
- Model law for sustainable soil management in Africa

## 6. MOTIONS

The following five motions were discussed and adopted:

### 6.1 **Motion calling for the Immediate Lifting of Unilateral Economic Sanctions Imposed on Zimbabwean Government by the United States, United Kingdom and the European Union**

The economic, financial and trade sanctions unilaterally imposed on Zimbabwe by the United States of America, United Kingdom and the European Union since 2002 have grave repercussions, not only to the country's economy and the fundamental rights of the Zimbabwe people but the entire SADC Region which continue to reel from the catastrophic effect of the sanctions.

*The plenary resolved that PAP send a delegation to the African Union, United States of America (USA) and the European Parliament to lobby and call for the immediate removal of sanctions imposed on Zimbabwe.*

### 6.2. **Motion to end Conflict between the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Rwanda**

The Session noted the ongoing conflict in the DRC Provinces of North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri, which has resulted in more than 100 000 people fleeing their homes and dozens being killed during the fight between Congolese soldiers and various rebel groups which includes the M23 rebels.

The conflict has a negative effect on civilians and more on women, children and people with disability. The war has forced more citizens to flee the country and become beggars in other countries where peace prevails. It is also noted that the war did not only force the citizens to flee the country, it also had negative effects on the socio-economy of the country. The effect of conflict is not restricted to DRC but it affects the neighboring states and Africa at large. **In this regard, the motion was adopted condemning this conflictual situation.**

### **6.3 Motion on Mozambique Terrorism Challenges**

It was noted with great concern that Mozambique has been the victim of terrorism since 2017, more particular in the province of Cabo Delgado.

Numbers of people were killed and private and public properties were destroyed during the terrorism act. In the same vein the economic and social activities were severely disrupted.

### **6.4 Motion to Support the East African Crude Oil Pipeline Project.**

The plenary resolved to support the rights of the African States to develop their oil and gas resources to enable them to build resilience and support their energy transition agenda.

### **6.5 Motion Congratulating the Federal Republic of Ethiopia and Tigray People's Liberation Front on the Signing of the Peace Agreement**

The Pan–African Parliament congratulated the Federal Government of the Republic of Ethiopia and the Tigray People's Liberation Front for signing the peace agreement which ended the civil war in Ethiopia. *This cements the slogan that says “AFRICA'S SOLUTIONS TO AFRICA'S PROBLEMS”*

## **7. CONCLUSION**

H.E. Fortune Charumbira, express his appreciation to members of the Pan-African Parliament for their participation and encouraged them to strengthen the institution going forward. The topics covered were well and earnestly debated by all Members of the Pan African Parliament. The principle of rotation for leadership positions of Bureau and Bureaux Members and the re-alignment of Permanent Committees were adopted. The plenary reviewed institutional structures in order to put in place measures that ensured that plans are established to reconstitute, reforms and implemented.

## **8. RECOMMENDATIONS**

**8.1. National Parliaments are called upon to enhance and promote the active engagement and participation of women and youth in the policy making and implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area. Furthermore, they are**

called to develop interventions targeting informal cross-border trade with the view to protecting women's trade and encouraging their formalization.

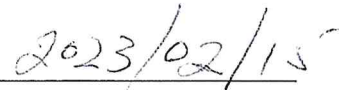
8.2. Member States are encouraged to ratify the African Continental Free Trade.

8.3. The plenary urged Parliamentarians to discuss challenges of the continent in their National parliaments.

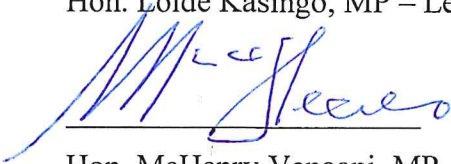
## 9. SIGNATURES



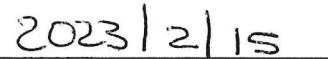
Hon. Loide Kasingo, MP – Leader of the delegation



Date



Hon. McHenry Venaani, MP



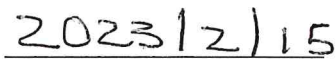
Date

Hon. Bernadus Swartbooi, MP


Date



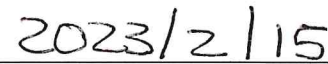
Hon. Hamunyera Hambyuka, MP



Date



Hon. Gerhard Shiimi, MP



Date