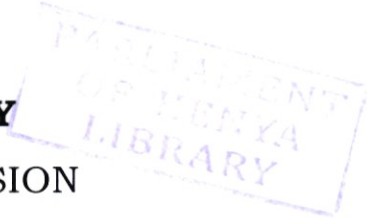




**KENYA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**  
NINTH PARLIAMENT- FIFTH SESSION



**REPORT OF THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE  
PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT OF THE  
AFRICAN UNION**

**GALLAGHER ESTATE, MIDRAND, SOUTH AFRICA  
NOVEMBER 21-DECEMBER 2, 2005**



**CLERK'S CHAMBERS  
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS  
NAIROBI**

APRIL 2006

## **PREFACE**

**Hon. Speaker Sir,**

On behalf of the Kenyan Members of the Pan-African Parliament, who participated in the Fourth Session of the Pan-African Parliament, I would like to present to the House the Report on the Fourth Session of the Pan-African Parliament.

The Kenya delegation comprised of: -

- i. Hon. Wycliffe Oparanya, M.P - Leader of Delegation.
- ii. Hon. Njoki Ndungu, M.P.
- iii. Hon. Nyiva Mwendwa, M.P.
- iv. Hon. Mwanicha Okioma, M.P.
- v. Mr. Mohamed Ali – Secretary to the Delegation

**Hon. Speaker Sir,**

The Committee is grateful to you for entrusting it with the task of representing you. Further our gratitude goes to the office of the Clerk for the facilitation.

**Hon. Speaker Sir,**

It is now my pleasant duty, on behalf of the delegation, to present and commend this report to the House for adoption.

  
**Hon. Wycliffe A. Oparanya, MP**  
**Leader of Delegation**

**April 2006**

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## **MANDATE**

The Pan African Parliament was established in the Protocol to the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community. Article 2 of the Protocol provides;

*“Member States hereby establish a Pan African Parliament, the composition, functions, power and organization of which shall be governed by the present protocol.”*

The Pan – African Parliamentarians shall represent all the peoples of Africa. The ultimate aim of the Pan African Parliament shall be to evolve into an institution with full legislative powers, whose members are elected by Universal adult suffrage. However, until such time as the Member States decide otherwise by an Amendment to the Protocol, the Pan African Parliament shall have consultative and advisory powers only.

The Pan African Parliament's mandate and objectives in accordance with Article 3 of the Protocol is to *inter alia*;

- a) Facilitate the effective implementation of the policies and objectives of the OAU / AEC and ultimately of the African Union;
- b) Promote the principles of human rights and democracy in Africa;
- c) Encourage good governance, transparency and accountability in Member States;
- d) Promote peace, security and stability;
- e) Facilitate Co-operation & development in Africa;
- f) Strengthen continental solidarity and build a sense of common destiny among the people of Africa.

Articles 11 of the Protocol provides further that in the first term of existence, the Pan African Parliament shall exercise advisory and consultative powers and in this regard it may *inter alia*;

- a) Examine, discuss or express an opinion on any matter, either on its own initiative or at the request of the Assembly of other policy organs and make any recommendations that it may deem fit on matters relating to respect of human rights, consolidation of democratic institutions and the culture of democracy; good governance and the rule of law;

- b) Discuss its budget and the budget of the Union and make recommendations thereon prior to its approval by the Assembly;
- c) Work towards the harmonization and co-ordination of the laws of the member states;
- d) Adopt its own rules of procedure, elect its own President and propose to the Council and the Assembly the size and nature of the support staff of the Pan African Parliament;
- e) Make recommendations aimed at contributing to the attainment of the objectives of the OAU/AEC and draw attention to the challenges facing the integration process in Africa, as well as the strategies for dealing with them;

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Fourth Session of the Pan African Parliament was held in Gallagher Estate, Midrand, South Africa from 21st November 2005 to 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2005.

The Kenyan Delegation to the Fourth Session comprised of Four Pan African Members of Parliament and one Member of Staff;

- i. Hon. Wycliffe Oparanya, M.P - Leader of Delegation.
- ii. Hon. Njoki Ndungu, M.P.
- iii. Hon. Nyiva Mwendwa, M.P.
- iv. Hon. Mwanicha Okioma, M.P.
- v. Mr. Mohamed Ali – Secretary to the Delegation

The Agenda of the session was adopted as;

- xiv. Opening ceremony and unveiling of the Chamber
- xv. Swearing in of new members
- xvi. Pan African Parliament Strategic Plan 2006-2010
- xvii. Consideration and adoption of Committee Reports
- xviii. Consideration and approval of the 2006 budget of the Pan African Parliament
- xix. Debate on the Report of the Commission for Africa(the Blair Commission) in relation to NEPAD
- xx. Report of the Committee on Rules, Privileges and Discipline on the oversight role of the Pan African Parliament
- xxi. Report on Pan African Parliament mission to Mauritania
- xxii. Report of the African Union on peace and security in Africa
- xxiii. Approval of the proposed staff to the Pan African Parliament
- xxiv. Consideration and adoption of the Recommendations and Resolutions of the Fourth session
- xxv. Closure and adjournment.

The President of the Pan-African Parliament, Hon. (Amb.) Getrude Ibengwe Mongella M.P officially opened the Fourth Session of the Pan African Parliament on 21st November 2005.

The following Members took the Oath administered by the President:

- i.** Hon Nouganga Jean-Baptiste (Central African Republic).
- ii.** Hon Mokole Jean-Marie (Central African Republic).
- iii.** Hon Goumba Anne- Marie (Central African Republic).
- iv.** Hon Agba-Otikpo Marie (Central African Republic).
- v.** Hon Gonda Jean-Benoit (Central African Republic).
- vi.** Hon B.B.C. Majoni (Malawi).
- vii.** Hon Johnny Hakaye (Namibia).
- viii.** Hon Bazoum Mohamed (Niger).
- ix.** Hon Mano Aghali (Niger).
- x.** Hon P.J. Nefolovhodwe (South Africa).
- xi.** Hon Kokou Kakaki (Togo).
- xii.** Hon Bwalya S.K Chiti (Zambia).
- xiii.** Hon Bert Mushala (Zambia).
- xiv.** Hon Chief F. Charumbira (Zimbabwe).
- xv.** Hon S. Machirori (Zimbabwe).
- xvi.** Hon Zaitun Abdallahi (Burundi)
- xvii.** Hon. Deo Busuguru (Burundi)
- xviii.** Hon Jamaledine KHAMAKHEM (Tunisia)
- xix.** Hon. Faycal TRIKI (Tunisia)
- xx.** Ms. Jemma Nunu Kumba (Sudan)

The House debated and adopted the Strategic Plan of the Pan-African Parliament for 2006 -2010 pursuant to rule 43 of the Rules of Procedures of the House.

The House noted with deep sorrow the demise of Hon. R.T.C Munyenyenbe and Hon. N.E Kamanya of Malawi and Namibia respectively who were Members of the Pan-Parliament.



The House was further informed of the double tragedy that befell the people of Nigeria which resulted in the loss of lives including the First Lady Mrs. Stella Obasanjo, and led the House to observe a moment of silence in honour of the departed souls.

The House discussed the following motion;

“THAT, in view of the double tragedy that befell the President and the People of the Federal Republic of Nigeria on 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2005 following the demise of the First Lady Mrs. Stella Obasanjo and a tragic aircraft accident in which 117 people including ten Ghanaians and three ECOWAS Officials lost their lives I beg to move that this House sends messages of condolence to:

- a) The Chairman of the African Union and President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria
- b) The President and People of the Republic of Ghana; and
- c) The Chairman of ECOWAS”

The Members **resolved** that the House sends letters of condolence to the Presidents and People of the republics of Sierra Leon, the Gambia, Guinea, Mali, the families of the entire Crew and the Presidents of any other Country which lost its citizen(s) in the plain crash

The House expressed concern over the lack of the African Union Commission to submit its annual report to the House for discussion and recommendations thereon. The Members moved a

motion to cause the African Union Commission to comply with the provisions of Article 11 of the Protocol to the treaty establishing the African Economic Community by presenting the Budget of the Community to the House.

The House adopted the Strategic Plan of the Pan- African Parliament for 2006 -2010 subject to proposed amendments.

The House discussed Commission for Africa (the Blair Commission) in relation to NEPAD.

The House adopted the budget of 2006 of the Pan-African Parliament presented by the Hon. Wycliffe A. Oparanya, MP, Rapporteur of the Permanent Committee on Monetary and Financial Affairs. Hon. Oparanya informed the House that the 2006 PAP budget amounts to a total of US\$ 24.4 million of which US Dollar 12 million and US Dollar 12.4 million was to be sourced by African Union and Member States respectively

The House adopted a Report on its oversight role presented by Hon. Inzoungou Massanga. However the members raised concern over the need to ensure that the House plays an oversight role over the AU and the member states.

The House noted with a concern over the current political events in Uganda relating to the arrest and trial of the opposition leader Dr. Kizza Besigye. The House resolved to urge the African Union to take appropriate action to urge the Government of Uganda to guarantee

the independence of the judiciary in order to afford Dr. Kizza Besigye a fair trial in a civil court.

The House debated a report by a Pan African Parliament mission to the Republic of Mauritania following a coup, which took place in Mauritania on 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2005. According to the Report the coup was as result of Mauritanian's desire for change and was only executed by the armed and security forces.

The House also considered and adopted reports of the following committees;

- i. Committee on Gender, Family, Youth and People with Disability,
- ii. Committee on Health, Labour and Social Affairs,
- iii. Committee Trade, Customs and Immigration Affairs,
- iv. Committee on Justice and Human Rights,
- v. Committee on Transport, Industry, Communication, Energy, Science and Technology.
- vi. Committee on Education, Culture, Tourism and Human Resources,
- vii. Committee on Cooperation, International Relations and Conflict Resolutions,
- viii. Committee on Rules, Privileges and Discipline.

The Chairperson of the African Union Commission, His Excellency Alpha Oumar Konare issued a statement to the House on the operations of the Union.

The House approved the appointment of Mr. Murumba Werunga of Kenya and Mr. Dr. Samuel Efoua Mboozo'o as the Clerk and Deputy Clerk (Legislative and Procedural Services) of the Pan African Parliament respectively.

The House considered and adopted its own recommendations and resolutions of the Fourth Session and was adjourned *sine die* by the President on 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2005.

## **PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE PAN- AFRICAN PARLIAMENT**

**MONDAY 21ST NOVEMBER 2005**

### **OPENING CEREMONY**

The President of the Pan African Parliament Hon. Ambassador Getrude Ibengwe Mongella officially opened the Fourth Session. The President welcomed back all the Honourable members of the Pan African Parliament and expressed her appreciation to the Members for their timely arrival for the Session.

The President in accordance with rules 38 (1) and 73 (2) of the Rules of Procedures invited the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Republic of South Africa Hon Sue Van de Merwe, the African Union Commissioner for Political Affairs, Madam Dolly Joiner and the Dean of the Franklin College of Arts and Sciences, Professor Garnett Stokes to take their seats in the Chamber.

The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Dean, at the invitation of the Chair, took turns to give Solidarity Messages in which they pledged their support to the House and also congratulated the Pan-African Parliament on the occasion of the inauguration of its new chamber.

The President delivered an address to Parliament in which she welcomed all Members to the unveiling of the new Chamber and the opening of the Fourth Session and extended the gratitude of the House to the Government and President of South Africa for the support so far given to the Pan-African Parliament.

The President commended the House for the active involvement of Members in deepening of democratic governance and conflict resolution in the continent.

The President commended the People of Burundi, Somalia and Liberia for ensuring the conduct of peaceful elections in their respective countries, and observed with satisfaction that the principle of equality of responsibilities amongst men and women in governance was taken roots in Africa as demonstrated by the election of Ms Ellen Johnson as the first woman president in Africa.

The President outlined some of the issues for consideration during the Fourth Session which included among others the following:

- a)** Presentation and debate of the Strategic Plan for the Pan- African Parliament 2006-2010.

- b)** Budget of the Pan-African Parliament for 2006.
- c)** The Report of the Commission for Africa in relation to NEPAD.
- d)** Consideration of reports from Committees.

The following Members took the Oath administered by the President:

- xxi.** Hon Nouganga Jean-Baptiste (Central African Republic).
- xxii.** Hon Mokole Jean-Marie (Central African Republic).
- xxiii.** Hon Goumba Anne- Marie (Central African Republic).
- xxiv.** Hon Agba-Otikpo Marie (Central African Republic).
- xxv.** Hon Gonda Jean-Benoit (Central African Republic).
- xxvi.** Hon B.B.C. Majoni (Malawi).
- xxvii.** Hon Johnny Hakaye (Namibia).
- xxviii.** Hon Bazoum Mohamed (Niger).
- xxix.** Hon Mano Aghali (Niger).
- xxx.** Hon P.J. Nefolovhodwe (South Africa).
- xxxi.** Hon Kokou Kakaki (Togo).
- xxxii.** Hon Bwalya S.K Chiti (Zambia).
- xxxiii.** Hon Bert Mushala (Zambia).
- xxxiv.** Hon Chief F. Charumbira (Zimbabwe).
- xxxv.** Hon S. Machirori (Zimbabwe).

The President congratulated all the New Members and entreated them to avail the House of their rich experiences and expertise at all times.

## **TUESDAY 22ND NOVEMBER 2005**

In accordance with rule 9 of the Rules of Procedure of the House Hon **Ms. Jemma Nunu Kumba** of the Republic of Sudan took the Oath administered by the President.

## **PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT STRATEGIC PLAN 2006-2010**

The Chairperson of the *ad hoc* Committee on the Strategic Plan of the Pan-African Parliament for 2006-2010, Hon M. R. K. Matembe, presented the Strategic Plan to the House.

Members debated the Strategic Plan of the Pan-African Parliament for 2006 -2010 pursuant to rule 43 of the Rules of Procedures of the House.

## **WEDNESDAY, 23<sup>RD</sup> NOVEMBER 2005**

In accordance with rule 9 of the Rules of Procedure of the House **Hon Jamaledine KHAMAKHEM** and **Hon. Faycal TRIKI** of the Republic of Tunisia took the Oath administered by the President. The President congratulated the Honorable Members on their election.

The President informed the House of the demise of Hon. R.T.C Munyenyebe and Hon. N.E Kamanya of Malawi and Namibia respectively who were Members of the Pan-Parliament.

The President further informed the House of the double tragedy that befell the people of Nigeria which resulted in the loss of lives including the First Lady Mrs. Stella Obasanjo, and led the House to observe a moment of silence in honor of the departed souls.

**THURSADY, 24TH NOVEMBER 2005**

In accordance with rule 9 of the Rules of Procedure of the House, Hon Zaitun Abdallah and Hon. Deo Busuguru of the Republic of Burundi took the Oath administered by the President.

The President congratulated the Honorable Members on their election.

The President informed the House that Hon Malik Al-Hassan Yakubu gave an oral notice of his intention to move a motion on the tragedy which befell Nigeria on 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2005 at the previous sitting which, in terms of rule 61 of the Rules of Procedure of the House she considered appropriate in the public interest for him to do so, and accordingly invited the Hon Member to move the motion;

“THAT, in view of the double tragedy that befell the President and the People of the Federal Republic of Nigeria on 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2005 following the demise of the First Lady Mrs. Stella Obasanjo and a tragic aircraft accident in which 117 people including ten Ghanaians and three ECOWAS Officials lost their lives I beg to move that this House sends messages of condolence to:



- d) The Chairman of the African Union and President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria
- e) The President and People of the Republic of Ghana; and
- f) The Chairman of ECOWAS”

The Members **resolved** that the House sends letters of condolence to the Presidents and People of the republics of Sierra Leon, the Gambia, Guinea, Mali, the families of the entire Crew and the Presidents of any other Country which lost its citizen(s) in the plain crash

Hon Katuntu Abdul, with leave of the Chair gave oral notice of his intention to move a motion to cause the African Union Commission to comply with the provisions of Article 11 of the Protocol to the treaty establishing the African Economic Community by presenting the Budget of the Community to the House.

#### **FRIDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER 2005**

#### **ADOPTION OF THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT STRATEGIC PLAN 2006-2010**

The House resumed debate on the Strategic Plan of the Pan-African Parliament for 2006 -2010.

The House adopted the Strategic Plan of the Pan- African Parliament for 2006 -2010 subject to proposed amendments.

The Hon Malik Al-Hassan Yakubu by leave of the House gave oral notice of his intention to move a motion on Thursday 24<sup>th</sup> November 2005 to propose a Pan African Parliament delegation to Nigeria to condole the President and people of Nigeria following the air crash on 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2005 that killed 117 people and the subsequent death of the First Lady Mrs. Stella Obasanjo.

**DEBATE ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (THE BLAIR COMMISSION) IN RELATION TO NEPAD**

The House discussed Commission for Africa (the Blair Commission) in relation to NEPAD.

His Excellency Ambassador Olekuredo Willoughby from the NEPAD Secretariat and the UK High Commissioner to South Africa, Mr. Paul Baoteng made presentations in support of the Report of the Commission for Africa (the Blair Commission), in relation to NEPAD pursuant to rule 38(1) (h) of the Rules of Procedure. The UK Ambassador assured the members of his government's support to Africa through the commission.

**MONDAY, 28<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2005**

**CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF THE 2006 BUDGET  
OF THE PAN AFRICAN PARLIAMENT**

The House adopted the budget of 2006 of the Pan-African Parliament presented by the Hon. Wycliffe A. Oparanya, MP, Rapporteur of the Permanent Committee on Monetary and Financial Affairs. Hon. Oparanya informed the House that the 2006 PAP budget amounts to a total of US\$ 24.4 million of which US Dollar 12 million and US Dollar 12.4 million was to be sourced by African Union and Member States respectively

Hon. Oparanya informed the House that noted that prior to its adoption by the Council, the Budget was submitted for consideration to the Permanent Representatives Committee (PRC).

The Committee in its report recommended the following;

- i. Financial resources should be released within the time limits to enable meetings calendar to be implemented and all tasks assigned to the PAP organs to be carried out.
- ii. There is a need to increase member states awareness so as to enhance payment of contributions to the AU.
- iii. The Permanent Committee on monetary and financial affairs should be involved in the management of all issues pertaining to its field of competence.

**PRESENTATION AND DEBATE ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND DISCIPLINE ON THE OVERSIGHT ROLE OF THE PAN AFRICAN PARLIAMENT**

The House adopted a Report on its oversight role presented by Hon. Inzoungou Massanga. However the members raised concern over the need to ensure that the House plays an oversight role over the AU and the member states.

**TUESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER 2005**

The House noted with a concern over the current political events in Uganda relating to the arrest and trial of the opposition leader Dr. Kizza Besigye. The House resolved to urge the African Union to take appropriate action to urge the Government of Uganda to guarantee the independence of the judiciary in order to afford Dr. Kizza Besigye a fair trial in a civil court.

**PRESENTATION AND DEBATE ON REPORT OF PAN AFRICAN PARLIAMENT MISSION TO THE REPUBLIC OF MAURITANIA**

The House debated a report by a Pan African Parliament mission to the Republic of Mauritania following a coup, which took place in Mauritania on 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2005. According to the Report the coup was as result of Mauritanian's desire for change and was only executed by the armed and security forces.

However, the members condemned the coup and expressed concern that regardless of its nature such changes of leaderships could not be tolerated in the continent.

**WEDNESDAY 30<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER, 2005**

**CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF REPORTS OF COMMITTEES**

The House considered and adopted reports of the following committees;

- ix. Committee on Gender, Family, Youth and People with Disability,
- x. Committee on Health, Labour and Social Affairs,
- xi. Committee Trade, Customs and Immigration Affairs,
- xii. Committee on Justice and Human Rights,
- xiii. Committee on Transport, Industry, Communication, Energy, Science and Technology.

**THURSDAY 1<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2005**

The President invited Chairperson of the African Union Commission, His Excellency Alpha Ouma Konare to make a statement. In his presentation, he assured the members that the Commission will soon submit its budget to the house for consideration.

The Chairperson emphasized the need for integration of all the African states and that member states should promote good governance and uphold justice and democracy.



The Chairperson further reiterated that the Commission will not support any coup regardless of its nature and urged Mauritania leaders to reverse the situation in that country.

**FRIDAY 2ND DECEMBER 2005**

**REPORT ON THE RECRUITMENT OF STAFF FOR THE PAN AFRICAN PARLIAMENT**

The Fourth Vice President of the Pan African Parliament presented a report on the recruitment of staff for the Parliament.

The Vice President informed the House that the Bureau has considered the need to recruit the staff, advertised the positions on the Internet and newspapers in the member countries. The Bureau further resolved that only the Clerk and Deputy Clerk for legislative services could be recruited now and that the rest of the staff could be recruited at a later date.

The Vice President further informed the House that recruitment to the above two positions would be based on merit and competence only and that the factor of regional balance and language could be applied to the other positions.

The Bureau tabled the names of Mr. Murumba Werunga of Kenya and Mr. Dr. Samuel Efoua Mboozo'o for appointment as the Clerk and Deputy Clerk (Legislative and Procedural Services) of the Pan African Parliament respectively for approval of the House. The House subsequently approved the appointments.

## **RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Pan African Parliament adopted several resolutions {annexed}.  
The resolutions are summarized herein below:

1. **RESOLUTION ON THE PAN AFRICAN PARLIAMENT STRATEGIC PLAN 2006-2010 (PAP- RES 001/05)**- Notes the need to appoint task force to finalize the Strategic Plan of the Pan African Parliament and its subsequent implementation.
2. **RESOLUTION ON THE TRAGEDY WHICH BEFELL NIGERIA – {PAP-RES 002/05}** – Calls on the Pan African Parliament to send messages of condolences to; the President of Nigeria, Presidents and Peoples of the Republics of Ghana, Sierra Leone and the Gambia, Chairman of ECOWAS and families which lost beloved ones in the air craft accident.
3. **RESOLUTION TO REITERATE THE STRENGTHENING OF THE ROLE OF THE AFRICAN PARLIAMENT IN FOSTERING DEMOCRACY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE THROUGH KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT (PAP-RES 003/05)**- It expressly applauds the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs for its four year action plan to African Parliaments to empower their information and knowledge management capacities.
4. **RESOLUTION ON THE UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE OF DR. KIZZA BESIGYE , LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION IN UGANDA- {PAP-RES 004/05}** – it urges the Chairman of the



African Union to intervene in the situation in Uganda where the arrest and detention of the opposition leader is threatening stability in that country..

5. **RESOLUTION ON COLLECTION OF DUES OF MEMBER STATES TO THE AFRICAN UNION- {PAP- Res 005/05}** – It recommends to the Union that that the dues of all member states be collected through a community levy.
6. **RESOLUTION TO THANK THE ACP-EU JOINT PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY {PAP- RES 006/05}**- It thanks the ACP-EU joint parliamentary assembly which met in Edinburgh, November 21- 24, 2005 for its recognition of the Pan African Parliament I its role in implementing the Cotonou Partnership Agreement.
7. **RESOLUTION TO SUPPORT THE ORGANIZATION OF A CONFERENCE BY CERTAIN ORGANIZATION TO ADDRESS ICT ISSUES (PAP-RES 007/05)** – it supports the development of a proposed conference on ICT for members of parliament.
8. **RESOLUTION ON WORLD SUMMIT ON INFORMATION SOCIETY (PAP-RES 008/05)** – it reinforces Tunis recommendations, solutions and the plan of action of the World Summit on Information Society.
9. **RECOMMENDATION ON THE SOLUTION ON THE CREATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF AFRICA- {PAP\REC 01/05}** – It proposes the creation of University of Africa .



## **CLOSURE AND ADJOURNMENT**

The President convened the House and after the business of the day, mainly the adoption of the Resolutions and recommendations, she expressed gratitude to the host country for their hospitality.

She noted that the recommendations and resolutions passed by the House bear testimony of the Pan-African Parliament's commitment to solving the problems faced by the African continent.

She thanked the dignitaries who either appeared before the House or called on the Parliament for their concerns and initiatives.

She thereafter expressed a vote of thanks to the Members of Staff of the Pan African Parliament and the Members of Staff all who had ensured the success of the Fourth Session of the Parliament and wished every person a safe journey.

The President then adjourned the Session *sine die* at 11.30 local time.

PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT



PARLEMENT PANAFRICAIN

البرلمان الأفريقي

PARLAMENTO PAN-AFRICANO

## DRAFT AGENDA FOR THE 4<sup>TH</sup> ORDINARY SESSION

21 NOVEMBER – 2 DECEMBER 2005

### Day 1 (21 NOVEMBER 2005)

9h00 - 12h30

- Unveiling of the Chamber
- Opening of the 4<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session
- Administration of oath or solemn declaration
- Official function

Speeches

Cocktail

### Day 2 (22 NOVEMBER 2005)

9h00 - 12h00

- Pan-African Parliament Strategic Plan 2006 - 2010

14h00 - 18h00

- Committee meetings

### Day 3 (23 NOVEMBER 2005)

9h00 - 12h00

- Consideration and adoption of Committee Reports

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Email: [secretariat@panafricanparliament.org](mailto:secretariat@panafricanparliament.org)

**14h00 - 18h00**

- Consideration and approval of the 2006 Budget of the Pan-African Parliament
- Examination of and Debate on the Budget of the Community

**Day 4 (24 NOVEMBER 2005)**

**9h00 - 12h00**

- Committee meetings

**14h00 - 18h00**

- Consideration and adoption of Committee Reports

**Day 5 (25 NOVEMBER 2005)**

**9h00 - 12h00**

- Debate on the report of the Commission for Africa (the Blair Commission) in relation to NEPAD

**Day 6 (28 NOVEMBER 2005)**

**9h00 - 12h00**

- Report of the Committee on Rules, Privileges and Discipline on the oversight role of the Pan-African Parliament

**14h00 - 18h00**

- Debate on the Report of the Committee on Rules, Privileges and Discipline on the oversight role of the Pan-African Parliament

**Day 7 (29 NOVEMBER 2005)**

**9h00 - 12h00**

- Committee meetings

9

**14h00 - 18h00**

- Report on Pan-African Parliament Mission
  - Mauritania

**Day 8 (30 NOVEMBER 2005)**

**9h00-12h00**

- Report of the African Union on Peace and Security in Africa

**14h00 - 18h00**

- Debate on the Report of the African Union on Peace and Security in Africa

**Day 9 (1 DECEMBER 2005)**

**9h00-12h00**

- Committee meetings

**14h00 - 18h00**

- Presentation of the Decisions and Resolutions of the 5<sup>th</sup> Assembly of the African Union

**Day 10 (2December 2005)**

**9h00-12h00**

- Approval of the proposed staff to the Pan- African Parliament
- Adoption of draft resolutions and draft recommendation

**Closing of the 4<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session**



**Communication by Dr Gertrude I Mongella t, President of the  
Pan African Parliament to Members of the Parliament and  
Invited Guests on the Opening Ceremony of the 4<sup>th</sup> Session of  
the Pan African Parliament  
21 November 2005**



## **2. Communication from the Chair**

**PRESIDENT:** Honourable Members by virtue of powers vested in me by rule 38(1)(h) of the Rules of Procedure I invite the following to the Chamber:

Deputy Minister of the Department of Foreign Affairs for the Republic of South Africa, Sue van der Merwe;

African Union Commissioner for Political Affairs, Madam Dolly Joiner;

The Vice-President of AWEPA, Mr Par Granstedt;

The Dean of the Franklin College of Arts and Sciences, University of Georgia, Professor Garnett Stokes

It is indeed a great honour for me to welcome you the Pan-African Parliament on this historic occasion unveiling of this Chamber, the construction of which has been made possible by the host country, the Republic of South Africa. This is in addition to the offices for Members and staff which we already occupy. PAP will forever be grateful to President in Thabo Mbeki in particular and the people of the Republic of South Africa in general for their continued contribution and support offered to this Parliament in pursuance of the Host Country Agreement. PAP further extends its appreciation to the management of Gallagher Estate for the commitment and hospitality it has offered to this Parliament. There are individual members I would like to recognize; Ambassador Seleka from the Department of Foreign Affairs who is designated to work with PAP on a daily basis; Mr Duncan, manager of Gallagher, Sue Singh of the Department of Foreign Affairs, the internal decorators and everybody who has contributed, we say thank you, even those who work behind the curtains to support the Parliament

Honorable Members, this is the Fourth Ordinary Session of the Pan-Africa Parliament since its inception. PAP is making progress not only in terms of the number of meetings but also in the content of the functions that this Parliament is called upon to perform.

Since its inception the achievements of PAP include advocacy whereby the Bureau has been involved in putting the Parliament on the map in Africa and internationally by way of speeches on this body as an Organ of the African Union and its engagement in providing a voice for matters concerning the peoples of Africa. The Parliament has also sent out peace missions to the Darfur region of the Sudan and Mauritania. Members have also served in observer Missions of the African Union.

The Parliament has continued to strengthen collaboration with national and Regional Parliaments. This collaboration has been mainly in terms of loaning and seconding PAP support staff, taking into consideration the limited human resources available to this new Organ. We continue to be grateful for this assistance

Through the Bureau, PAP has established relationships with various international organisations and institutions such as the European Parliament, the Joint Parliamentary Assembly of the Afro Caribbean and European Union, the Canadian Parliamentarian Association, the European Parliamentarians for Africa (AWEPA), UNDESA and the Latin American Parliament, today you have seen demonstration of the University of Georgia reaching out to the Pan African Parliament , an opening we want utilize especially in strengthening the trust fund when it is established. These institutions are just a few, with whom we continue to exchange views, expertise and experiences.

Honorable Members Article 17 of the Constitutive Act established this Parliament in order to ensure the full participation of African peoples in the development

and economic integration of the continent of Africa. Article 2(2) of the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community relating to the Pan-African Parliament requires us to be the representatives of the peoples of Africa. It is us who carry the aspirations of the peoples of Africa.

Through these instruments PAP is charged with the oversight function. This role lies at the heart of the mandate of every parliament and PAP is no exception. Let me hasten to indicate that this is one of the topics that will occupy the centre stage during this Session and during the life of this Parliament.

While the Protocol defines the PAP as a consultative and advisory body, it at the same envisages that this Parliament will evolve into a body with full legislative powers. During this transitional period we must therefore strategically position this Parliament so as to reach its ultimate destination of being an institution with full legislative powers. Our programs and the issues that we debate in this Parliament should be geared towards the realization of this goal.

As we perform our functions we have to remind ourselves of the fact that the oath that we took as members of this Parliament compels us to preserve, protect and defend Constitutive Act and the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community relating to the Pan-African Parliament. In performing our functions, we should be mindful of the fact that we are bound by the discipline of these founding documents. We must carry out the mandate conferred upon us by these instruments.

Honorable Members, we are meeting here at the time when some of the African countries have undergone change of government through democratic elections. It is within this context that I take this opportunity to commend the peoples of Burundi, Somalia and Liberia for their peaceful and democratic elections.

As women and men of this Continent we have to give effect to the principle of equality of women and men in Africa. The election of Ms Ellen Johnson of Liberia as the first woman president in Africa demonstrates that the principle of equality of representation of women and men in the organs of power is taking root in this Continent. Allow me therefore Honourable members, on my behalf and your behalf to extend my profound congratulations to Ms Ellen Johnson on her election as the President of Liberia. This demonstrates that Africa is well set on the path of recognizing that women are as capable to lead as men.

I appeal to all the women and men of this Continent to support Ms Ellen Johnson in her efforts to govern Liberia. Honourable Members as representatives of different political parties and possible contenders of elections in our countries, we have to learn to accept the outcomes of democratic processes in general and elections in particular.

We have seen that where one does not win then the elections were not free and fair. We have to learn from Ellen Johnson who lost the elections and waited for the next elections.

This Fourth Ordinary Session of the Pan-African Parliament is set to deal with several issues of importance. The presentation of and the debate on the Strategic Plan 2006-2010 for this Parliament shall set the tone of the issues that we shall deal with during this Session. It outlines the strategic route that this Parliament shall follow in the next five years while building its capacity to become a legislative organ. It is this Strategic Plan that will set us on the path to a destination being an organ with full legislative powers. We therefore have to ensure that we achieve the objective that we set for ourselves.

We shall also debate among other things, the Budget of this Parliament for 2006 and that of the Community, peace and security issues in Africa, the

Report of the Commission for Africa in relation to NEPAD and the reports of the Committees of the Pan African Parliament.

Honourable Members, distinguished guests, I formally declare the fourth Ordinary session of the Pan-African Parliament officially opened.

EDITED

PAN AFRICAN PARLIAMENT

# Strategic Plan 2006-2010

“One Africa, One Voice”

Draft 16. November 2005

Editorial Note: *This document is principally meant to provide a basis for discussion. It does not claim to be exhaustive in any way but it is intended to be only a thought-provoking preliminary effort.*

*The views expressed in this document are purely those of the authors and may not, under any circumstances, be interpreted as stating an official position of the PAP. PAP does not guarantee the accuracy of the information included in this document, nor does it accept any responsibility for any use thereof.*

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## ***Foreword by the President***

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The PAP Strategic Plan embodies the strategic intent, ideals and objectives of Parliament for the next five years and beyond. It provides the vision, mission and strategic objectives as well as proposing the activities aimed at attaining the stated vision.

The strategic planning process began in early 2005 under the support of UNDESA which assigned the work to Prof. Severine Rugumamu as the consultant with a series of consultations and interactions with various stakeholders inside and outside the PAP. They included, among others, the PAP Bureau, PAP Committees, Joint Meeting with Committee Office Bearers, Members of the Parliament and a select group of stakeholders. The express purpose of those consultations was not only to promote a broad-based ownership of the Strategic Plan but also to facilitate the identification of and agreement on a selective core of priorities to be addressed by the Parliament. The PAP Committees prepared their respective strategic priorities which were later consolidated into one integrated plan. The first PAP Strategic Plan 2006-2010 was presented to both the Bureau and a joint session of PAP Committees on 18th October, 2005 in Midrand, South Africa. After those meetings, a Parliamentary Task Force was formed to continue with the process of finalizing the Plan comprising of the following members:

- Hon. Miria Matembe Chairperson (Uganda)
- Hon. Wycliffe Oparanya - (Kenya)
- Hon. Dr. Boudina Mostepha (Algeria)
- Hon. Dr. Princess Jigida Baba (Sierra Leone)
- Hon. Suzanne Vos (South Africa)
- Hon. Ismael Tidjani-Serpos (Benin)
- Hon. ElHadj Drao Kante (Guinea)

Other supporters who contributed to the Strategic Plan were as follows:

- Mr. Dick Toornstra (EP)
- Mr. Klaus Bruckner (GTZ)
- Dr. Jose Bright (The Bright Group)
- Mr. Flavio Zeni (UNDESA)
- Hon. John Bosley (ACBF)
- Ms. Jessica Longwe – AWEPA
- Mr. Henrico Sawyer – Chamber of Italy

The contributions and facilitation from all these supporters and stakeholders is highly appreciated.

This document is the first comprehensive and integrated strategic plan for the PAP which is intended to guide it through its early stages of development and consolidation. It is also important to emphasize that this document is not cast in stone; rather, it is a living document subject to change and modification as time and conditions so demand.

Prior to the creation of the PAP, there was no continental mechanism for debating and securing wider informed views on development and other issues affecting the peoples and countries of Africa. There was also no mechanism for introducing and sustaining a continental agenda in the National Parliaments.

The PAP has been created with the precise objective of supporting the oversight of the implementation of the policies and objectives of the AU/AEC as well as promoting the process of African integration through the legislative actions of National Parliaments in accordance with the recommendations and opinions of the PAP.

According to the Protocol establishing PAP, its core functions include representation, oversight of AU

organs and the harmonisation and coordination of national legislation, as well as the policies, measures, programmes and activities of the Regional Economic Communities and the parliamentary fora of Africa. These roles and functions have been clearly framed by taking into account national prerogatives, and within the boundaries of shared principles of subsidiary.

Dr. Gertrude I. Mongella



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The **Pan African Parliament Strategic Plan 2006-2010** provides a shared vision, mission and strategic objectives for this new institution of the African Union. It is a coherent framework that is meant to guide the operations of the Pan African Parliament (PAP), the PAP Bureau, Committees and the Secretariat for the next five years and beyond.

During the immediate short-term phase, PAP Strategic Plan will concentrate its efforts largely on addressing its core strategic objectives and targeting institutional and human resource capacity building that are necessary to achieve the agreed political objectives as well as developing and strengthening PAP's internal processes, systems, procedures and management cultures. The core strategic objectives of PAP are the following:

### 1 Strategic institutional objectives

- Developing a resource mobilization plan and strategy
- Sharing and transfer of knowledge, skills and expertise from other parliamentary institutions
- Identifying and mobilize potential supporters on the African Continent and beyond
- Establishing a unit within PAP to be responsible for resource mobilization and management
- Encouraging National Parliaments to create a dedicated budget line for PAP activities
- Consolidating the PAP Trust Fund to finance extra-budgetary activities

### 2 Strategic political objectives

- Represent the voices of the peoples of Africa so as to create unity and dignity of Africa
- Promote, protect and defend the principles of human rights, gender parity, democracy, peace and security
- Enhance oversight capacity of PAP
- Promote the harmonization of continental, regional and national laws to foster continental integration
- Encourage and support inter-institutional and other deliberative organs
- Transform from advisory and consultative body to a full legislative organ

According to the Strategic Plan, PAP will use the initial development phase to seriously engage the AU organs in examining and agreeing on the practical and operational modalities for co-ordinating and harmonizing their respective mandates. More specifically, PAP will seek to

- Engage the AU and its organs in clarifying their respective mandates that tend to overlap
- Define and agree on flexible mechanisms for integrating respective organs into the overall governance system of the AU
- Establish formal and predictable institutional linkages with each other
- Elaborate a road map for its gradual institutional transformation from its consultative and advisory role into a body with full legislative powers

In the medium and long-terms, the PAP will seek to consolidate the political, organizational and institutional gains that will have been made during the first five years. It will also build on its legislative powers to further enhance its mandate with respect to issues of representation, oversight, harmonization of laws and policies, promote the principles of human rights, democracy, peace and security as well as advocacy.

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**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific
ACP-EU	African Caribbean and Pacific-European Union
AEC	African Economic Community
APU	African Parliamentary Union
APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism
AU	African Union
AWEPA	Association of European Parliamentarians for Africa
CPA	Commonwealth Parliamentary Association
EU	European Union
EP	European Parliament
GOPAC	Global Organization of Parliamentarians against Corruption
GPA	Parliamentarians for Global Action
G-8	Group of Eight
ICTs	Information and Communication Technologies
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
IT	Information Technology
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MP	Member of Parliament
NEPAD	New Economic Partnership for African Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
OAU	Organization of African Union
PAP	Pan African Parliament
PGA	Parliamentarians for Global Action
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
TICAD	Tokyo International Conference on African Development
UN	United Nations
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
WTO	World Trade Organization

## **A INTRODUCTION: OVERVIEW, VISION, OBJECTIVES, POWERS AND STRUCTURE**

### **1 INTRODUCTION**

As outlined in detail in Annexure 1 "PAP milestones" the Pan African Parliament has been established through Article 17 of the "Constitutive Act of the African Union" in July 2001. The composition, powers, functions and organization of the Pan African Parliament is defined in the "Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to the Pan African Parliament" from July 2001 (herein after referred to as the "Protocol"). The PAP Protocol in Article 3 outlines the objectives of the Pan African Parliament (Annexure 2).

Based on these founding documents the following pages set out the Strategic Plan for the Pan African Parliament. During consultations with the Bureau, Committees and management team, it became imperative to go through the strategic planning process and create a focused road map for the Pan African Parliament. In order for the Pan African Parliament to get a clearer handle on the numerous competing demands for its limited resources, it determined that it needed to develop a strategic plan. The immediate objective of this plan is to provide an analysis of the current and urgent goals and programme needs and to prioritise them for action. The longer term objective of this exercise is to embed strategic planning processes and management systems (e.g. financial, information and organisational development) in the Pan African Parliament Bureau's daily performance.

#### **1.1 Purpose of the Document**

The strategic plan is the first step of the Pan African Parliament to align its resources and activities to the pledge by African leaders and their common vision for a better African voice. In particular, this strategic plan is the Pan African Parliament's efforts to develop its vision, mission statement, goals and to design a set of detailed operational action plans to accomplish them. In addition to going through the strategic planning process, the Pan African Parliament will gain valuable skills and experience in looking at the strategic plan as a living document to be modified according to the needs and resources available, as well as using it to justify and or seek additional funds outside of the Pan African Parliament.

#### **1.2 The Overall Strategic Planning Considerations**

The fact that the Pan African Parliament will not be directly involved in implementation – which will remain the responsibility of designated institutions – but will rather act as a catalyst, facilitator, co-ordinator, harmonizer and negotiator to enhance the effectiveness of AU structures, REC structures and Member States' structures suggests a lean and focused organisation with strong support capacity to enable it to deliver on its mandate.

The objective of the strategic planning process was to produce a concise, focused document, which will reflect the nature and strategic intent of the Pan African Parliament and guide its direction in both its operational (delivery) and management (support) processes..

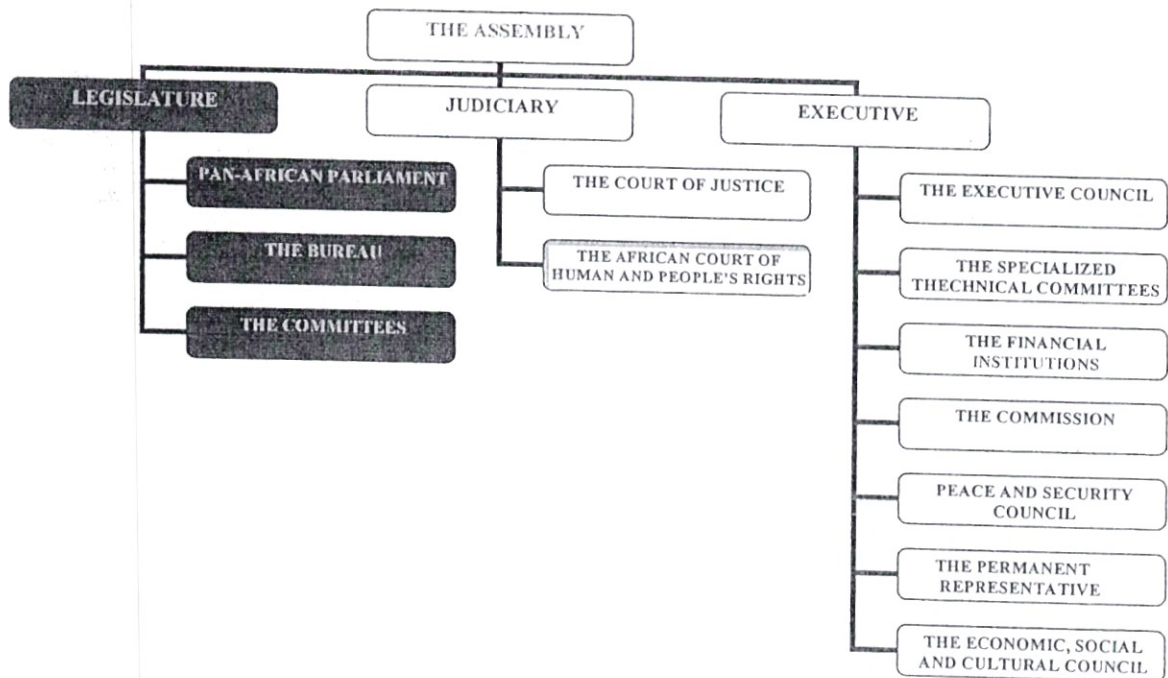
#### **1.3 The Strategic Planning Process**

The process used to draft this strategic plan involved consultations with PAP Bureau, Committees and key staff. Such consultations produced the outputs that give rise to the strategic plan document.

## 2 OVERVIEW

### 2.1 Institutional structure of the AU

The Pan-African Parliament is one of the eleven (11) Organs provided for in Article 5 of The Constitutive Act of the African Union and under Article 2 of the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (AEC) Relating to the Pan African Parliament. It enjoys all rights and privileges enjoyed by other AU institutions. The following organogram illustrates the relationship of PAP to AU and other organs.



Source: Compiled from the Constitutive Act of the African Union and its Protocol on Amendments by PAP.

## 2.2 PAP structure

The structure of the PAP is the **Plenary**, the **Bureau**, the **Permanent Committees** and the **Secretariat**.

### 2.2.1 PAP Plenary

Membership to the PAP is open to national Parliaments whose countries are members of the African Union. Current membership consists of National Parliaments of 46 African Countries.<sup>1</sup>

Each Member State is represented in the Pan-African Parliament by five (5) national parliamentarians, at least one of whom must be a woman. The representation of each Member State must reflect the diversity of political opinions in each National Parliament or some other deliberative organs. Its ultimate aim is to evolve into an institution with full legislative powers, whose members are elected by universal adult suffrage.

### 2.2.2 Bureau

According to Article 12(5); the President and the Vice-Presidents shall be the Officers of the Pan-African Parliament. The officers, under the control and direction of the President and subject to such directives as may be issued by the Pan-African Parliament, shall be responsible for the management and administration of the affairs and facilities of the Pan-African Parliament and its organs.

The Bureau of PAP is ultimately responsible for the organization and operation of the Parliament as an institution. It is composed of the President and Four Vice-Presidents representing the five African regions respectively.

*Annexure 3: Bureau's Functions provides detailed description of functions of the Bureau.*

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<sup>1</sup> Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Botswana, Cameroon, Comoros, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Saharawi, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tunisia, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

### 2.2.3 Pan-African Parliament Permanent Committees

In accordance with the provisions of Rule 22 of the Rules of Procedure, PAP has established ten Permanent Committees. The following are the ten Committees:

1. Committee on Rural Economy, Agriculture, Natural Resources and the Environment
2. Committee on Monetary and Financial Affairs
3. Committee on Trade, Customs and Immigration Matters
4. Committee on Co-operation, International Relations and Conflict Resolutions
5. Committee on Transport, Industry, Communications, Energy, Science and Technology
6. Committee on Health, Labour and Social Affairs
7. Committee on Education, Culture, Tourism and Human Resources
8. Committee on Gender, Family, Youth and People with Disability
9. Committee on Justice and Human Rights
10. Committee on Rules, Privileges and Discipline

*Annexure 4: Committees' Functions provides detailed description of functions of each Committee.*

### 2.2.4 The Secretariat of the Pan-African Parliament

In the performance of its functions, the Pan African Parliament is assisted by the Secretariat.

The Secretariat is composed of:

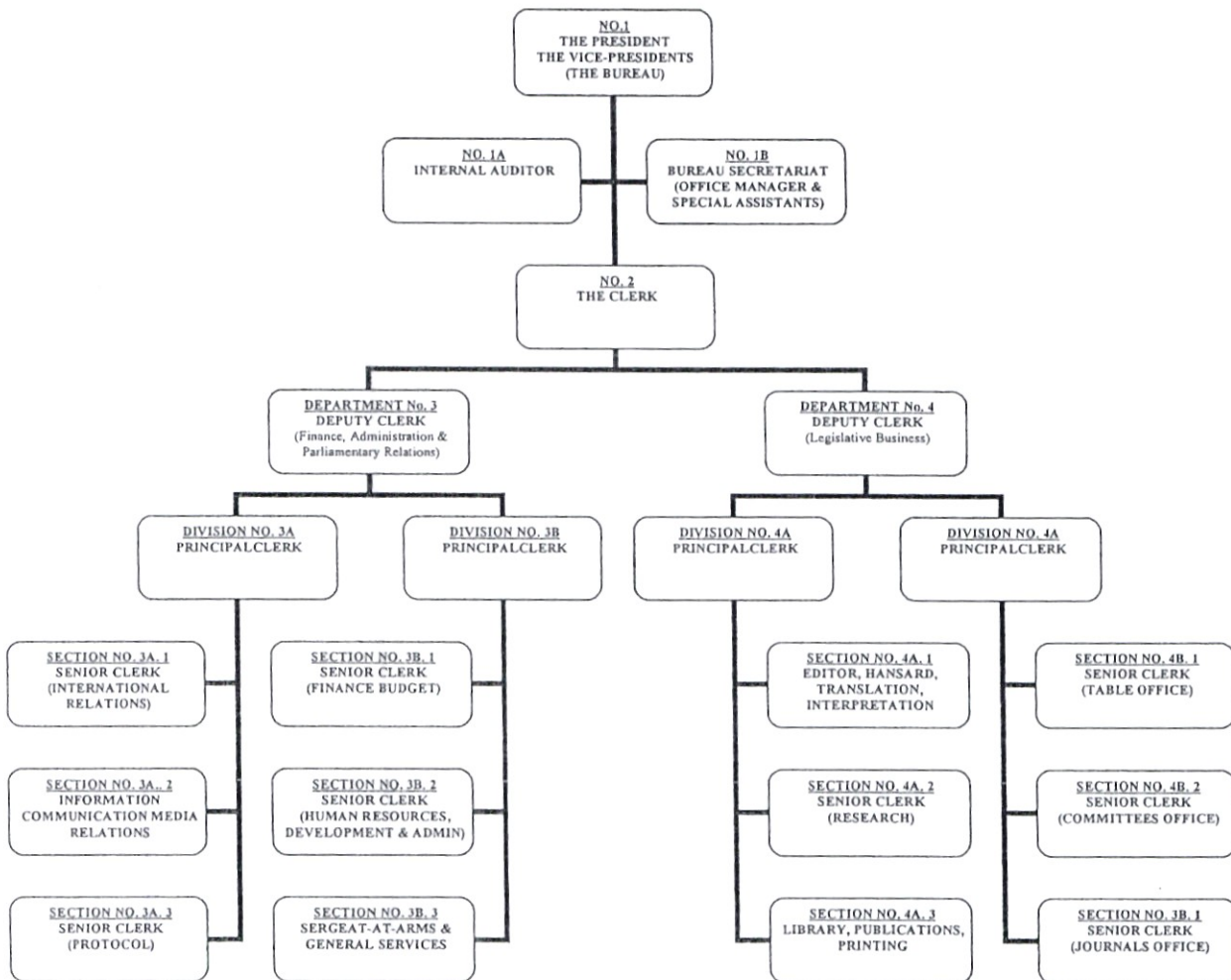
- The Clerk
- Two Deputy Clerks
- Other management and support staff, in accordance with Article 12 (6) of the Protocol

### 2.2.5 Functions and powers of the PAP

The **Functions and Powers** of the Pan African Parliament as derived from Article 11 of the Protocol (*Annexure 5*) are stated in Rule 4 and 5 of the Rules of Procedure adopted by the PAP on 21 of September 2004 (*Annexure 6*)



2.2.6 Organogram – PAP Organisation Structure<sup>2</sup>



<sup>2</sup> As approved by the House during the 3rd Ordinary Session, held between March 29 - April 11, 2005 in Midrand, South Africa

### 3 VISION AND MISSION

#### 3.1 Vision

The PAP vision is:

***“A continental institution harnessing one Africa with one voice.”***

The PAP vision has long-term horizon and envisions a Pan-African Parliamentary institution that will provide a common platform for African peoples to fully participate in the decision-making process for the political and socio-economic development and integration of the Continent particularly through the harmonization and coordination of the policies and laws made at national and regional levels and by promoting a sense of unity and common destiny among the peoples of Africa.

#### 3.2 Mission

To provide a common platform for African peoples to represent, and to act as a voice of the people of Africa presenting their opinions, their concerns and aspirations, and thus effectively holding the governing institutions of the AU accountable in the implementation of policies and programmes as well as in the allocation and use of public resources for promoting a just, equitable and sustainable development for all the peoples of Africa.

### 4 CORE VALUES

The values are a set of beliefs that guide the management of the PAP. They are the foundation upon which all policies are based. They are inbuilt in the Constitutive Act and the Protocol of PAP which include:

- **Fundamental Human Rights:** PAP subscribes to social justice, fundamental human rights, gender equality and the democratic values of human dignity, equality and freedom as a cornerstone of democracy in Africa.
- **People-centredness:** PAP respects all people of Africa, honour their integrity and it is committed to represent and serve them.
- **Subsidiarity and Cooperation:** PAP co-operates with other organs of the African Union, National and Regional Parliaments and Governments as well as stands for the subsidiarity principle.
- **Professionalism and good institutional governance:** PAP is accountable and transparent, and it is customer-focused and strives for the highest service quality.

## 5 PAP ADDED VALUE

In order to achieve the comprehensive and democratic integration of Africa, PAP:

- can work with and conduct continental and regional business directly with the African national Parliaments;
- is better positioned to influence continental/regional action on issues related to legislation, policy regulations and administrative procedures, e.g. harmonisation and convergence;
- is better positioned to accelerate the adoption and implementation of African protocols, agreements and declarations;
- is central to strengthening the oversight capacity of national Parliaments in order to hold the executive branches of government accountable with respect to the implementation of AU agreements and programmes;
- can easily access the peoples of Africa, as its Members are also Members of National Parliaments who presumably are in touch directly with their constituencies;
- provides the continental mechanism for bringing about and sustaining democratic values through electoral systems and legal infrastructure;
- is qualified to institutionalize the observation of elections in African countries, in furtherance of promoting a regional democratic culture;
- is central in promoting gender parity; and
- is composed of elected or designated members from national parliaments with political diversity.

## 6 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

In order to plan in a realistic and practical manner, the PAP examined the external and internal factors that impact on its ability to implement its vision and mission goals. PAP Bureau, Committees and staff were presented with a general outlook on ways to analyse their external and internal environments when planning in order to maximize opportunities with their strengths while minimizing threats and internal weaknesses. They were requested to scan their environment by looking at the following external factors:

- Forces and trends that impact their activities (e.g., political, economic, social and technological)
- Opportunities and threats to the PAP

They were also requested to scan their internal environment by looking at:

- Internal resources (people, information, financial)
- Strengths
- Weaknesses

The brief environmental analysis has enabled PAP to adjust its strategic plan to its reality, and to identify critical assumptions – those factors which may be outside the control of PAP, yet which will influence its success in achieving its vision and mission goals.

*For further details on the environmental analysis see Annexure 7*

## SWOT MATRIX

The matrix below identifies the key strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats identified through the SWOT analysis. It urges that imaginative strategies and adequate resources be made available in order to maximize strengths to leverage opportunities. Equally important, deliberate actions should be taken to minimize the negative impact of identified weaknesses and threats.

Table 1: SWOT Matrix

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Enhanced mutual dialogue and negotiations with National Parliaments of Member States to determine functional relationship as well as boundaries in decision-making.</li> <li>2. Enhanced dialogue and negotiations with Regional Parliaments and National Parliaments to strengthen parliamentarism.</li> <li>3. Enhanced Human Resource Management</li> <li>4. Increasing transparency and Improving Communication through ICT</li> <li>5. Enhanced resource mobilization through the PAP Trust Fund mechanism and any other means.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inability to establish respective areas of jurisdiction among AU Organs</li> <li>2. Decreasing functional relationships with National and Regional Parliaments</li> <li>3. Difficulties in attracting and retaining high calibre professionals</li> <li>4. PAP instability due to high turn-over of MPs</li> <li>5. Inadequate Research Infrastructure</li> <li>6. Incoherence between PAP Strategic Plans and Budgets</li> </ol>
Opportunities	Threats
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Consolidation of the APRM process in all Member States</li> <li>2 Consolidation of the AU Peace and Security Architecture</li> <li>3 Good will of International Community: (Monterrey Consensus, Millennium Challenge Account, G-8 Summit commitments, Doha Development Agenda, Africa-Asia Business Summit etc)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Major violent conflicts and state collapses in Africa</li> <li>2. Decline in ODA and FDI resources in real terms</li> <li>3. Unfair trade practices from OECD countries and firms that marginalize African economies</li> <li>4. AU Institutional paralysis</li> <li>5. Weak Administration of Parliament</li> <li>6. Alienating the general public</li> </ol>

## 7 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

In order to achieve the vision and after analysing the environment the PAP identified strategic areas that need to be addressed. The PAP categorised its strategic objectives into institutional development objectives and political objectives as follows:

### 7.1 Institutional objectives

- Strengthen Funding Capacity of PAP
- Develop the capacity of PAP in acquiring and retaining specialised expertise and knowledge on relevant fields
- Strengthen administration, support services and programme areas
- Develop value-added information and research services
- Develop and strengthen ICT infrastructure and use
- Develop and strengthen research capacity

### 7.2 Political objectives

- Represent the voices of the peoples of Africa
- Promote and defend the principles of human rights, gender parity, democracy, peace and security
- Enhance oversight capacity of PAP
- Promote the harmonization of continental, regional and national laws to foster continental integration
- Encourage and support inter-institutional and other deliberative organs
- Transform PAP from an advisory and consultative body to a full legislative organ.

Oversight Activities and Missions	2,802,360	3,082,596	3,390,856	3,729,942	4,102,937
Advocacy Activities and Missions	2,980,000	3,278,000	3,605,800	3,966,380	4,360,018
Legal and policy harmonization activities and missions	875,000	962,500	1,058,750	1,164,625	1,281,088
Inter-institutional cooperation activities	1,200,000	1,320,000	1,452,000	1,597,200	1,756,920
Transform to Full Legislative Organ activities & missions	800,000	880,000	968,000	1,064,800	1,171,280
<b>4.0 Institutional Strengthening</b>					
Funding Capacity	540,000	394,000	425,520	425,520	425,520
Administrative and Support Services	3,450,000	3,795,000	4,174,500	4,591,950	5,051,145
Value-added Information & Research Services	4,500,000	3,450,000	2,790,000	2,790,000	2,790,000
ICT Infrastructure and Use	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Research Capacity	2,500,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
<b>TOTALS</b>					

**NB: The above draft budget still needs to be reviewed and finalized, especially line items 3.0 and 4.0.**

## ANNEXURE 9 OF PAP STRATEGIC PLAN

### Financial Plan

Over the next five years, the Pan African Parliament budget will have to factor in costs associated with implementing the strategic objectives, both institutional and political. PAP will look at its existing sources for the budget, (e.g., AU, Member States, its trust as well as external donors) in order to fund the strategic plan. Below is the budget (US\$) for implementing the strategic plan:

Line Items	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>1.0 Administrative Costs</b>					
Salaries & Allowances	1,705,704	1,876,275	2,063,903	2,270,294	2,497,324
Temporary Assistance	15,000	17,250	18,975	20,873	22,961
Freelance Technical Services	3,464,508	2,309,672	1,390,500	1,460,025	1,606,028
Common Staff Costs	4,518,291	4,970,121	5,467,134	6,013,848	6,615,233
Official Missions - Bureau	150,000	165,000	181,500	199,650	219,615
Official Missions - Parliament	350,000	385,000	423,500	465,850	512,435
Communication Costs	132,000	145,200	159,720	175,692	193,262
Supplies & Services	217,000	238,700	262,570	288,827	317,710
Equipment, & Supplies	100,000	110,000	121,000	133,100	146,410
Maintenance Costs	17,000	18,700	37,401	41,142	45,257
Meetings & Seminars	3,464,508	3,810,959	4,192,055	4,611,261	5,072,388
Contingency Funds	50,000	55,000	60,500	66,550	73,205
<b>2.0 Management Cost of Parliamentary Activities</b>					
Statutory Parliament Sessions	9,222,390	10,144,629	11,159,091	12,275,000	13,502,500
Bureau Meetings	365,580	402,138	442,352	486,588	
Committee Meetings	2,802,360	3,082,596	3,390,856	3,729,942	4,102,937
<b>3.0 Committee Activities</b>					

## **B STRATEGIC PLAN**

### **1 INSTITUTIONAL OBJECTIVES**

#### **1.1 Strengthen Funding Capacity of PAP**

At present, the costs of PAP are met from two major sources: the annual AU budget and contributions by the National Parliaments of the AU Member States. In addition, the Host Country Agreement requires that South Africa provides the venue, office accommodation, IT support, local transport for the Members of the Bureau and accommodation for the President.

The previous arrangement of allowing all AU Member States to contribute the same amount to the AU coffers has been found extremely inadequate. The recently proposed formula requires Member States to contribute to the Union according to their capacity. This new proposal, if passed, will go a long way toward alleviating AU's chronic financial squeeze. In line with this new drive, PAP has proposed the creation of a Trust Fund as an additional source of funding. The concept of a trust fund will facilitate going beyond a simplistic notion of the sole preoccupation with the need for financial resources. It will include the provision of other resources such as expertise, technology and outsourcing facilities.

To this end there is need to enhance resource mobilization through the PAP Trust Fund mechanism and other means including:

- o Developing a resource mobilization plan and strategy.
- o Transfer of knowledge, skills and expertise from other parliamentary institutions.
- o Identifying and mobilize potential donors on the African Continent and beyond.
- o Establishing a unit within PAP to be responsible for resource mobilization and management.
- o Encouraging National Parliaments to create a dedicated budget line for PAP activities
- o Consolidating the PAP Trust Fund to finance extra-budgetary activities

#### **1.2 Strengthen the capacity of Members of Parliament in acquiring and retaining specialised expertise and knowledge on relevant topics**

Strengthen capacity for training and supporting MPs in acquiring specialised expertise and knowledge on relevant topics is a strategic commitment necessary to support PAP in producing high quality work in all its functions. By its very nature, parliamentary work covers a wide range of subject matter: from health to politics, regional integration to diplomacy, from taxation to security etc.

In this sense therefore, all new MPs regardless of their academic and professional background, need to be exposed to specialized knowledge on pertinent issues. Such knowledge can be systematically imparted only through organized, customer-tailored capacity-building training programmes.

Additionally, there is no consistency/predictability regarding when elections are held in some countries so the PAP will continuously have "new" members creating a demand for training on a continuous basis.

In this regard, PAP will undertake the following tasks:

- Improve Human Resources development and management by:
  - o Developing/reviewing/reforming recruiting/training policy.
  - o Drawing up a Human Resources development and management strategy and plan.
  - o Establishing a training position to handle training activities at PAP.
- Provide access to training and knowledge resources by:



- Designing and delivering training programmes.
- Building a knowledge repository.
- Providing access to on-line specialized information.
- Creating partnerships with relevant university, research institutes and think tanks.

### 1.3 Strengthen administration, support services and programme areas

As a new organization, the PAP is in the process of building its infrastructure, human capital and resource capacity in order to provide support and administrative services. PAP staff plays a critical role in providing management and administrative support. As a result, PAP is in the process of recruiting key personnel with the necessary technical and managerial skills needed in an African multinational organization. PAP will have to initiate a mechanism to ensure that staff is continuously skilled to implement key activities in this strategic plan as well as serve the PAP committee structure.

Due to its newness, PAP must still be supplied with research personnel, reading materials, funds and computer equipment. Such resources will directly contribute to a knowledge base from which debates, discussions and oversight functions can be conducted.

The related strategies are the following:

- Strengthen administrative services by:
  - Recruiting new managerial and technical staff
  - Delivering induction and training programmes for staff.
- Strengthen support services to MPs by:
  - Recruiting new managerial and technical staff.
  - Delivering induction and training programmes for staff
- Strengthen research and advisory services to Committees by:
  - Recruiting and training research staff in relevant policy areas.
  - Recruiting and training legal and technical experts.

### 1.4 Develop value-added information and research services

The participation of PAP Parliaments in continental and regional integration and decision-making is currently negatively affected by the lack of knowledge and understanding of the PAP initiatives and policies and programmes addressing African and regional development issues. There is a need to promote the generation, accessing, dissemination and exchange of valued-added information services that specifically target continental and regional initiatives which favour participation of National Parliaments, the citizens and civil society at large by:

- Generating and disseminating information services to keep African parliamentarians and the general public informed and up-to-date on continental integration issues and PAP activities by:
  - Deploying an Information Management System.
  - Creating repositories and directory of resources on development issues relevant for the African Agenda.
  - Putting on-line PAP's archives (resolutions, committees and plenary documents).
  - Creating news digests and alerts on PAP, regional and national Parliaments activities, in particular on regional integration.
  - Creating community and collaborative services for MPs and the public (e-mail, discussion boards, working groups).
  - Broad/Webcasting PAP's plenary sessions to Members states.
- Enhance PAP's organizational and human capacity in information and knowledge management by:

- Drawing up an information and communication strategy.
- Establishing a public relations position to handle communications at PAP.
- Establishing research and information and knowledge management positions.

### 1.5 Develop and strengthen ICT infrastructure and use

The PAP facilities will need to capitalise on the major improvements in IT and communications facilities in order to fully use the Internet and E-mail systems. The expanded use of video conferencing will facilitate closer communications with key stakeholders and cost savings, especially travel costs.

PAP is expected to implement a knowledge management system that will facilitate an efficient and effective information and knowledge sharing system with all its stakeholders. A dynamic knowledge management system has both technical and culture sides. On the technical side, PAP will be required to invest in the state-of-the-art information technology (IT) and communications facilities. On the training side, PAP will be required to ensure that its Secretariat personnel are regularly well trained in IT use and that the equipment such personnel use is up-dated at least on a three-year cycle.

The Bureau members and staff who travel frequently should be fully equipped with portable computing equipment with desk-top docking stations. The support services require the provision of telephones and computers to all MP offices and Committee Rooms, a comprehensive IT system and video conferencing

As pointed out earlier, PAP will soon begin to generate enormous amounts of information in the course of its operation. It will also gather information from other AU Organs, RECs, regional parliaments and national parliaments as well as from international partners. In this regard, PAP will have to create an Integrated Knowledge Management System which will facilitate access by all stakeholders to this important knowledge base. In this regard, PAP will undertake the following tasks:

- Support the creation of an organizational and human environment conducive to information and knowledge management:
  - Design and implement an information and communication strategy.
  - Train Members and staff of Parliament in use of ICT.
- Deploy network services and computers:
  - Provide support to set up of a server-room/data centre.
  - Acquire network services components and software applications.
  - Acquire computers and other end-user accessories.

### 1.6 Develop and strengthen research capacity

PAP is currently lacking a professional Library and Documentation Unit, Research Department, professional databases and internet-connected computers. The PAP Library and Documentation Unit should seek to acquire and stock relevant books, journals and magazines as well as state-of-art computers and their accessories. It is with this kind of infrastructure that PAP will raise PAP's overall profile as one of the ranking learning organizations on the African continent and seek to set the pace for sub-regional and national parliaments. In this regard, PAP will undertake the following tasks:

- To establish and maintain a world class professional Library and Documentation Unit, Research Department, professional databases and internet-connected computers.
- Secure appropriate materials for the library and documentation unit, research department and professional databases.

## 2 STRATEGIC POLITICAL OBJECTIVES

### 2.1 Represent voices of the peoples of Africa and advocate for the peoples' popularisation of the PAP

The PAP represents the interests of various citizens' groups and social movements. For the role of representation to be effective, PAP will be required to collect and debate peoples' needs, concerns, anxieties and fears as well as to address them in the spirit and the leadership of an institution that seeks to promote cooperation, understanding and solidarity among all the people of Africa. Moreover, the effective ownership of the AU objectives, policies and programmes squarely rests on how best the citizens' voices will be listened to and heeded. This, in turn, will depend on the quality of the information flows, degree of access by the people to the Parliament and the capacity of the PAP to respond imaginatively to the voices of the people of Africa. To ensure that the peoples' voices are represented, heard and listened, PAP will:

- Make the objectives, policies and programmes of AU and its Organs part of its debates not only to simply disseminate them but also critically and authoritatively to discuss their response to the ideals and objectives of the AU and the expectation of the African peoples.
- Collect, collate and analyze and represent the various voices of the peoples of Africa and beyond and seek to address their concerns in the true spirit of integration, collaboration, and solidarity.
- Make PAP an accessible, transparent and caring institution of and for the peoples of Africa and beyond.
- Institute a two-way information flow from people to PAP and from PAP to the people in order to mobilize awareness, encourage participation in PAP deliberations and to promote peoples' ownership of the decision-making process.
- Organize visits, seminars and workshops to sensitize the public about principles, programmes and projects of the AU.
- Make recommendations and adopt resolutions on the best way forward, based on the analysis of the above voices.

### 2.2 Promote, protect and defend the principles of human rights, gender and disability equality, democracy, peace and security in Africa

One of the many responsibilities of the PAP is to promote the observance of human rights, promote democracy as well as peace and security in Africa. Unlike any other Organ of the AU, PAP will seek to promote with equal forcefulness political and civil rights as well as social and economic rights. Regarding the political and civil rights (right to life, right to personal freedom and integrity, freedom of expression and conscience), PAP will seek to promote the protection of citizens from statelessness and state repression and give them the opportunity to participate in the running of state affairs. With respect to social and economic rights, PAP will seek to encourage member states to provide their citizens with certain basic standards of living. These rights include the right to education, health care, minimum income, a pension and the like.

The rationale for PAP to enforce social and economic rights is that political and civil rights by themselves may not be able to guarantee a people's effective participation in decision-making. The following activities will be undertaken in order to promote the observation of human rights, promote democracy, peace and security:

- Reinforce Member States' commitment to the observance of international agreements (e.g. the African Charter for Human and People's Rights and Duties; Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women etc.).

- Institutionalize the observation of elections in Member States and promote a democratic culture all over Africa.
- Encourage all Member States to sign on the African Peer Review Mechanism and submit their reports for the PAP review and recommendations.
- Institutionalize regular reviews of the decisions and measures taken by the Peace and Security Council.
- Develop strategic cooperation with all AU Organs, civil society organizations in order to enhance and strengthen peace and security in Africa. In order to achieve this, PAP should be enabled to build its own strategic alliances with trade unions and NGOs.
- Develop a monitoring mechanism with regard to the peace protocol

### 2.3 Enhance oversight capacity of PAP

One of the primary functions of a parliament in a democracy is to check on the powers of the executive arm of government in order to ensure accountability, transparency in decision making and provide value for money. In order to achieve this paramount objective, there is need, first and foremost, to strengthen all the Ten PAP Committees to undertake their respective oversight functions over the AU Organs and its affiliated institutions. Therefore Committee members need to be given training, especially in the areas of investigative and interrogative skills, and effective briefing skills. It is also important to understand the role and practice of internal auditors. Additionally, the strengthening of Committees for oversight functions call for the provision of a high level of human, financial, technical, research and professional support.

To achieve the above-mentioned the following activities will be implemented:

- Building an oversight process that ensures a quality process of scrutinizing and overseeing actions of the AU organs and institutions with the objective of realising the continental vision (i.e. developing a flexible oversight model, oversight and accountability process, best practices and legislation and procedures).
- Examining and debating budgets, policies, programmes, etc. of the African Union Organs and making recommendations and expressing opinion on any matter considered relevant to the mission, functions and roles of PAP.
- Undertaking ex-post budget reviews to monitor the implementation of AU policies, and programmes and to oversee the allocation and use of public resources.
- Networking with regional and international parliamentary, academic, civil society and other bodies as vehicles for sharing best practices and lessons in oversight functions.
- Monitoring and advising on the implementation of Treaties, Protocols, Conventions and Charters.
- Reviewing the relevance of, comprehensiveness, or otherwise of existing Treaties, Protocols, Conventions and Charters and giving advise and/or recommendations on the way forward.

### 2.4 Promote the harmonization of continental, regional and national laws to foster continental integration

The ability of PAP to contribute to continental integration will depend crucially on how fast the legislative infrastructure of the AU Member States will be harmonised and synchronized in order to facilitate rapid economic growth, deepen democratization, enhance political stability and promote continental integration. Through an engaged advocacy strategy, the PAP will closely work with National Parliaments in speeding up the process of harmonisation of policies, laws, and regulations on various development issues. This will include the adoption of AU treaties, conventions, protocol, charters and development programmes. It will also include the adoption of various international

treaties and conventions that seek to promote human rights, good governance and regional economic development

In addition, the PAP will seek to build a people's Parliament that is responsive to the needs of all the people of Africa. To achieve this objective, PAP will ensure that there is full participation of the African people in Parliamentary activities. These will include organized PAP visits, regional seminars and workshops which will sensitize citizens about the principles, policies and development programmes, as well as the discussions on the importance of regional cooperation and integration.

Moreover, PAP outreach activities will facilitate the exchange of views with stakeholders on the progress made, obstacles encountered and to participate in recommending the way forward. By so doing, the PAP, Regional Parliaments, National Parliaments and the civil society organizations will deepen their understanding of the principles of subsidiarity, harmonization of policies and the available mechanisms for promoting regional cooperation and integration.

To this end, the following activities will be undertaken in order to harmonize continental, regional and national laws

- Increase awareness of the problems, and constraints which may hinder successful implementation of PAP's deliberations on continental integration and on the benefits and modes of harmonization of the corresponding legislative infrastructure and the application and scrutiny of the principle of subsidiarity by
  - conducting regional level roundtables, workshops and seminars on legal harmonization and the principle of subsidiarity with the support of expertise,
  - Analyzing the means and tools of legal harmonization for the application and scrutiny of the principle of subsidiarity with the support of expertise and technical advice to PAP's Committees
- Strengthen the capacity of PAP member Parliaments to coordinate and monitor continental and regional integration activities, especially those that deal with the legal harmonization and the scrutiny of the principle of subsidiarity by
  - Establishing a reference directory and a repository of legal resources supported by an efficient electronic information exchange network between the PAP and its Members, to ensure continuous and updated information flow on legislative, and other regional integration issues, and to facilitate the scrutiny of the principle of subsidiarity by National Parliaments
  - Establishing a Committee for African Affairs in national parliaments to monitor report on, and initiate action on continental and regional integration issues. The setup of desk officer/focal point on PAP/African Affairs in the national parliament will be encouraged to relay PAP discussions, recommendations and resolutions to the relevant National Parliaments' committees
  - Supporting cooperation between committees of National Parliaments dealing with African Affairs in order to examine PAP's initiatives for regional integration and to discuss matter related to subsidiarity
  - Recommending and/or advising on the best way forward

## **2.5 Encourage and support inter-institutional and other deliberative organs cooperation**

The PAP is best positioned to facilitate cooperation and networking among African Parliaments and other international, African and regional institutions. Inter-parliamentary cooperation will be fostered by the following activities

- Support cooperation of legislatures and other parliamentary bodies on common development issues at regional and international level by

- Organising and conducting structured meetings among PAP, national parliaments and regional parliamentary fora with identified common interest and orientation/training programmes for strengthening the role of MPs and legislatures on a range of cross-border, regional and continental issues and promoting a cooperative relationship between legislatures at regional and continental levels.
- organising and facilitating exchange visits between, and among, National Parliaments, African regional parliaments (e.g. East African Parliament, SADC Parliamentary Forum etc) and appropriate international bodies such as the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, (CPA); Association of European Parliamentarians of Africa (AWEPA). Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU); African Parliamentary Union (APU); the African, Caribbean, Pacific-European Union forum (ACP-EU), CPA (Africa region); Parliamentarians for Global Action (PGA), and international Parliaments such as the European Parliament.
- Encourage cooperative learning and sharing of experience and best practices among National MPs and staff at Pan African level by:
  - Facilitating networking of MPs and professional staffers through teleconferencing and interactive Parliamentary Websites in order to share information and experiences as well as reinforcing regional international cooperation and ties.
  - Organizing and facilitating structured attachments, training, clinics and participation of MPs and/or professional staffers at meetings of national, sub-regional and international parliaments in order to exchange information and best practices.
- Strengthen the networking capacity of PAP by:
  - Establishing networking positions to handle networking activities at PAP.
  - Establishing efficient electronic information exchange networks between the PAP and its Members.
- Increase the visibility to PAP and National Parliaments on traditional and new media networks.

## 2.6 Transform from an advisory and consultative body to a full legislative organ

Article 2 (3) of the Protocol provides that the ultimate aim of the PAP shall be to evolve into an institution with full legislative powers, whose members are elected by universal adult suffrage. Currently the PAP has only advisory and consultative powers and Members are designated by their respective National Parliaments and other deliberative bodies. To achieve this ultimate aim PAP shall:

- Demonstrate to the people, Member States and the AU organs its capacity and willingness to carry out the functions of a legislative body
- Engage the AU and its Organs to integrate their respective mandate into the overall governance system of the AU.
- Elaborate a road map for its transformation from a consultative and advisory role into a body with full legislative powers.
- Effective and efficient organisational development capacity

## 3 COMMITTEES OPERATIONAL PLANS

The Strategic Plan is considered as the framework that will guide each Committee in drawing up its own strategic plan, schedule of activities, resources and budget necessary to carry out and achieve the outlined strategic objectives during the Plan period.

Each Committee will set its own benchmarks in the form of key result and performance indicators and targets as well as milestones to measure its performance and will determine its reporting and monitoring schedules.

PAP's Committees in their planning exercise will be expected to go through the following steps:

- Identify, within the framework and guideline of the PAP Strategic Plan, a set of realistic political objectives that it seeks to pursue during the plan period.
- Discuss and coordinate with the other PAP's Committees their respective Plan in order to minimise duplication and foster synergetic strategies.
- Undertake a ranking process in order to order the objectives identified given the resources to likely to be made available.
- Identify a set of activities to be undertaken by the Committees in order to achieve their objectives.
- Propose the type and size of human resource complement as well as the amount of time required for each proposed activity.
- Agree on reporting and monitoring schedules in order to reassess its programmes and make recommendations

## C MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The implementation of the political activities will be monitored and verified on the basis of a series of Annual Progress Reports to be submitted by each Committee and then consolidated in one Annual Progress Report to be submitted to the Parliament for its considerations.

The reports will mainly serve as a tool for comparing planned versus actual activities, and these in turn versus objectives. They will document progress toward delivering planned objectives and describe any significant external and internal factors that may have influenced the effective implementation (or lack thereof) of the Strategy and sustainability of benefits and which may justify a possible revision of the plan. If revisions of the Plan are required, the proposed revisions will have to explain what has led to proposed revisions and the changes required in activities, allocation of resources, re-scheduling etc.

Each Committee will have a series of indicators and milestones of achievement for each of the objectives. Suggestion will be made on which tools to use in order to gauge the performance of the indicators (e.g. reports of activities, interview and questionnaire results, stakeholders meeting minutes, survey reports, etc.) but also external reports and data (e.g. from African Union, African Regional Communities, United Nations Agencies, Parliamentary Organizations, international and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private sector, etc.). These monitoring activities will require an allocation of funds and skilled human resources that will have to be reflected in the Financial Plan.

The monitoring of the operational components of the strategy may be carried annually by the Clerk office or, if deemed necessary, by an independent body. The effective achievement of the operational objectives will strengthen the structural, organizational and functional capacity of the Pan-African Parliament to deliver the political component of the strategy. The successful fulfilment of the operational component will therefore be of key importance to the effective delivery of the overall strategy. The performance management system tools that may be used include:

- Logical Framework, measuring the fulfilment of planned objectives through indicators of achievement.
- Schedules of activities, identifying key tasks, timing, duration and responsibilities.
- Resource and budget schedules, providing for optimal allocation and monitoring of funds.
- Risk management matrix, a simplified analysis of the external factors that may induce to a revision of the strategic plan.

The external monitoring agency will have to report regularly to the Bureau. Based on the findings of the monitoring agency and summaries of its findings in a Progress Annual Report will be submitted to the Bureau. It will focus on documenting progress towards delivering the strategy, comparing achieved against planned objectives. On the basis of any significant changes in the external or internal environment, the report will also have to provide a reviewed and updated strategic plan for the following years.

The report will contain an assessment of the delivery of the overall strategy and recommendations on the way forward. It will help the Pan-African Parliament to gain a comprehensive view of what has been achieved through the strategy and what still needs to be done in order to decide on the strategy to be designed and implemented in the following years.



## Annexure 1: PAP Milestones

3 <sup>rd</sup> June, 1991	<b>Abuja Treaty</b> is signed by African leaders in Abuja, Nigeria.
May, 1994	<b>Abuja Treaty</b> comes into force
9th September, 1999	<b>Sirte Declaration</b> is adopted by the Fourth Extra-ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government held in Sirte, Libya. The Sirte Declaration calls for the speedy establishment of the institutions (including the Pan African Parliament) provided for in the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community.
17th to 21st July, 2000	<b>Draft Constitutive Act of the African Union and the Pan-African Parliament (PAP)</b> is approved by the 36th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) which convened in Lome, Togo.
5-17 November, 2000	191 delegates from 41 OAU Member States, comprising, among others: State Representatives, Speakers, Deputy Speakers, Clerks and parliamentary staff, attended the historic meeting of Parliamentarians in Pretoria, South Africa. The delegates expressed support for the establishment of the Pan-African Parliament as a way of involving the African peoples in the on-going process of political and socio-economic integration on the continent.
14 December, 2003	Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to the Pan-African Parliament came into force.
10-12 July 2003	" <b>Decision of the Protocol to the Treaty of Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to the Pan-African Parliament</b> " Decision 17(II) of the Second Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the Union held in Maputo, Mozambique from 10 to 12 July 2003 that mandates the Chairman of the AU to determine the first meeting of the Pan-Africa Parliament
18th March, 2004	<b>Inauguration</b> of the Pan-African Parliament in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The Mozambique President Joaquim Chissano, swear in 202 legislators from 41 countries.
18th March, 2004	The first act of the new deputies was to elect <b>Ms. Gertrude Mongella</b> of Tanzania as President of the Parliament and four vice presidents: <b>Mr. Fernando Dias Van-Dúnen</b> of Angola, <b>Dr. Mohammed Lutfi Farahat</b> of Libya, <b>Ms. Elise Loum</b> of Chad and <b>Mr. Jerome Sacca Kina Guezere</b> of Benin.
July 2004	<b>The Republic of South Africa is chosen as host nation of PAP</b> by the Assembly of the Heads of State in accordance with Article 16 of the Protocol.
November 2005	The PAP protocol ratified by 46 Member States.

**Annexure 2: Article 3 of the PAP Protocol "Objectives"**

*The objectives of the Pan African Parliament shall be to:*

- 1. facilitate the effective implementation of the policies and objectives of the AU/AEC and, ultimately, of the African Union;*
- 2. promote the principles of human rights and democracy in Africa;*
- 3. encourage good governance, transparency and accountability in Member States;*
- 4. 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;*
- 5. promote peace, security and stability;*
- 6. contribute to a more prosperous future for the peoples of Africa by promoting collective self-reliance and economic recovery;*
- 7. facilitate cooperation and development in Africa;*
- 8. strengthen Continental solidarity and build a sense of common destiny among the peoples of Africa;*
- 9. Facilitate cooperation among regional economic communities and their parliamentary fora.*

## Annexure 3: Bureau's Functions

### *The Bureau*

According to Article 12 (5), the President and the Vice-Presidents shall be the Officers of the Pan-African Parliament. The officers, under the control and direction of the President and subject to such directives as may be issued by the Pan-African Parliament, shall be responsible for the management and administration of the affairs and facilities of the Pan-African Parliament and its organs.

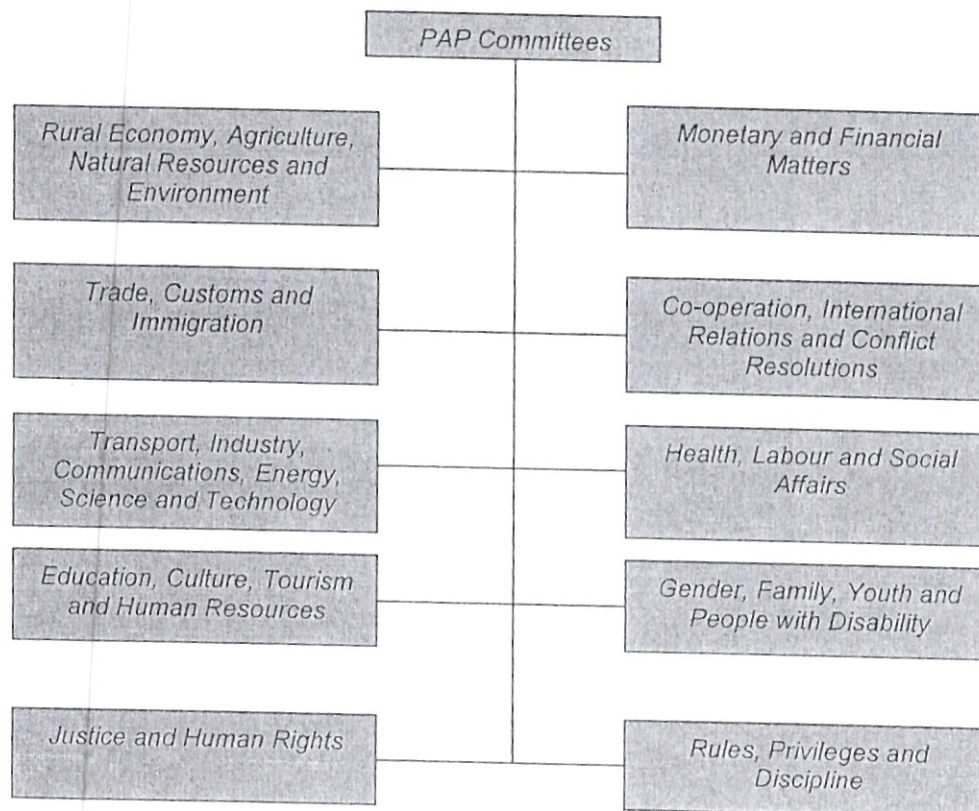
### *Rule 17 Functions of the Bureau*

*The Bureau shall*

- *be responsible for the management and administration of the affairs and facilities of Parliament and its organs,*
- *be responsible for regulating the procedures relating to the financial, organisational and administrative needs in accordance with Financial Rules of the AU and matters concerning Members and the internal organisation of Parliament and its organs,*
- *determine the draft agenda and the programmes of the sessions of Parliament,*
- *determine the establishment, plan and structure of the Secretariat and lay down regulations for the staff, including their terms and conditions of service, and*
- *propose to Parliament for adoption the establishment and job descriptions of its support staff,*
- *propose, to the Pan African Parliament, the appointment of the Clerk and Deputy Clerks to Parliament,*
- *be responsible for the preparation of the draft budget and its presentation to the responsible Committee,*
- *be responsible for coordinating and harmonising the functions of Permanent Committees,*
- *be responsible for any other matters in accordance with the directives issued by Parliament, and*
- *carry out any other functions as may be prescribed by Parliament or incidental to these functions,*

Source: 'Rules of Procedure of the Pan-African-Parliament, Rule 17' as adopted by the Pan-African-Parliament on September 21st 2004 (page 19)

## Annexure 4: Committees' Functions



### 1 The Committee on the Rural Economy, Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment

*Functions of the Committee:*

- 1.1 consider the development of common regional and continental policies in the agricultural sector;
  - 1.2 assist the Parliament to oversee and assist with the harmonisation of policies for rural and agricultural development; and
  - 1.3 Promote the development policy and the implementation of programmes of the African Union relating to natural resources and environment.
- ### 2 The Committee on Monetary and Financial Affairs

*Functions of the Committee:*

- 2.1 examine the draft estimates of the Parliamentary budget and submit the to the Parliament;
- 2.2 discuss the budget of the Union and make appropriate recommendations;
- 2.3 examine and report to the Parliament on the problems involved in the implementation of the annual budget; and
- 2.4 Assist the Parliament in executing its role of establishing sound economic, monetary and investment policies.

### **3 The Committee on Trade, Customs and Immigration Matters**

*Functions of the Committee:*

- 3.1 *consider matters relating to development of sound policy addressing cross-border, regional and continental concerns within the areas of trade, customs and immigration;*
- 3.2 *assist the Parliament overseeing the relevant organs or institutions and policies of the Union; and*
- 3.3 *Assist the Parliament to oversee external trade.*

### **4 The Committee on Co-operation, International Relations and Conflicts Resolution**

*Functions of the Committee:*

- 4.1 *consider issues relating to the development of an efficient policy in matters of cooperation and international relations of the Parliament and the Union;*
- 4.2 *consider the conventions and protocols linking the Parliament with regional and international institutions and report to the Parliament;*
- 4.3 *carry out examinations on the revision of Protocols and Treaties of the Union;*
- 4.4 *Assist the Parliament in its efforts regarding conflict prevention and resolution.*

### **5 The Committee on Transport, Industry, Communications, Energy, Science and Technology**

*Functions of the Committee:*

- 5.1 *consider issues relating to the development of transport and communications infrastructure;*
- 5.2 *assist the Parliament in overseeing the development and implementation of policies of the Union relating to transport, communication, science and technology and industry;*
- 5.3 *consider issues relating to the use of science and technology for the development of the Continent;*
- 5.4 *Assist the Parliament in supervising the development policies and the Union in the implementation programmes in matters relating to industry, science, technology and energy.*

### **6 The Committee on Health, Labour and Social Affairs**

*Functions of the Committee:*

- 6.1 *consider strategies and programmes for the improvement of the lives of all African peoples; and*
- 6.2 *Consider issues relating to regional and international cooperation in strategic planning and the implementation of social development and health policies and programme.*

### **7 The Committee on Education, Culture, Tourism and Human Resources**

*Functions of the Committee:*

- 7.1 *consider issues relating to the development of human resources in Member States; and*
- 7.2 *Assist Parliament in promoting policy development and the implementation of programmes of the Union relating to access to education, the promotion and preservation of culture and tourism and human resource development.*

### **8 The Committee on Gender, Family, Youth and People with Disability**

*Functions of the Committee:*

- 8.1 *consider issues relating to the promotion of gender equality; and*
- 8.2 *Assist Parliament in overseeing the development of policies and those activities of the Union relating to family, youth and people with disabilities.*

### **9 The Committee on Justice and Human Rights**

*Functions of the Committee:*

- 9.1 *assist the Parliament in the role of harmonising and coordinating the laws of Member States;*
  - 9.2 *Promote respect for and develop sound principles of freedom, civil liberties, justice, human and peoples' rights and fundamental rights within the Union.*
- 10 The Committee on Rules, Privileges and Discipline**

*Functions of the Committee:*

- 10.1 *assist the Bureau in the interpretation and application of these Rules of Procedure;*
- 10.2 *consider requests for waivers of immunity and discipline submitted under these Rules;*
- 10.3 *consider proposals for the amendment of the Rules of Procedure; and*
- 10.4 *Consider cases of indiscipline referred to it.*

Source: "Rules of Procedure of the Pan-African-Parliament, Rule 26" as adopted by the Pan-African-Parliament on September 21st 2004 (page 25-27)

## Annexure 5: Article 11 of the Protocol "Functions and Powers"

*The Pan-African Parliament shall be vested with legislative powers to be defined by the Assembly. However, during the first term of its existence, the Pan-African Parliament shall exercise advisory and consultative powers only. In this regard, it may*

- 1 Examine, discuss or express an opinion on any matter, either on its own initiative or at the request of the Assembly or other policy organs and make any recommendations it may deem fit relating to, inter alia, matters pertaining to respect of human rights, the consolidation of democratic institutions and the culture of democracy, as well as the promotion of good governance and the rule of law*
- 2 Discuss its budget and the budget of the Community and make recommendations thereon prior to its approval by the Assembly*
- 3 Work towards the harmonization or co-ordination of the laws of Member States*
- 4 Make recommendations aimed at contributing to the attainment of the objectives of the AU/AEC and draw attention to the challenges facing the integration process in Africa as well as the strategies for dealing with them*
- 5 Request officials of the AU/AEC to attend its sessions or produce documents or assist in the discharge of its duties*
- 6 Promote the programmes and objectives of the AU/AEC, in the constituencies of the Member States*
- 7 Promote the coordination and harmonization of policies, measures, programmes and activities of the Regional Economic Communities and the parliamentary fora of Africa*
- 8 Adopt its Rules of Procedure, elect its own President and propose to the Council and the Assembly the size and nature of the support staff of the Pan-African Parliament*
- 9 Perform such other functions as it deems appropriate to achieve the objectives set out in Article 3 of this Protocol*

**Annexure 6: Excerpt of the Rules of Procedure of the PAP****PART II - FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF PARLIAMENT****Rule 4 Functions of Parliament**

- (1) *In its consultative and advisory role and in accordance with the provision of Articles 3, 11 and 18 of the Protocol, Parliament shall:*
- (a) *Facilitate the implementation of the policies, objectives and programmes of the Union and oversee their effective implementation by the various organs of the Union;*
  - (b) *Promote human and peoples' 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;*
  - (c) *Participate in creating awareness among the peoples of Africa on:*
    - i. *the objectives, policies, aims and programmes of the African Union;*
    - ii. *the strengthening of continental solidarity, cooperation and development;*
    - iii. *the promotion of peace, security and stability on the African Continent, and;*
    - iv. *the necessity for the pursuit of a common economic recovery strategy;*
  - (d) *Contribute to the harmonization and coordination of the legislative texts of Member States in accordance with Article 11 (3) of the Protocol;*
  - (e) *Promote the coordination of the policies, measures, programmes and activities of Regional Economic Communities and their respective Legislative Bodies;*
  - (f) *Draft, examine and adopt its budget, its Rules of Procedure, elect its members of the Bureau, employ and manage its staff, in conformity with Article 11 (2) and (8) of the Protocol;*
  - (g) *Examine and debate the Budget of the African Union and make recommendations thereon prior to its approval by the Assembly;*
  - (h) *Exercise legislative and other functions as shall be defined by the Assembly in conformity with Article 11 of the Protocol;*
  - (i) *Perform all other functions as are incidental to or likely to enhance the carrying out of the above functions.*

**Rule 5 Powers of Parliament**

*In discharge of its functions provided in Rule 4, Parliament shall have powers to:*

- (a) *Oversee the development and implementation of policies and programmes of the Union;*
- (b) *Organise debate on the objectives, policies, aims, programmes and activities of Regional Economic Communities, on all matters relating to the proper functioning of organs and the life of the African Union.*



- (c) *Examine, discuss or express an opinion or give advice on its own initiative or at the request of any of the Organs of the African Union, a Regional Economic Community or the Legislative Body of any Member State,*
- (d) *Make recommendations and take resolutions on any matters relating to the African Union and its organs, Regional Economic Communities and their respective organs, Member States and their organs and institutions,*
- (e) *Issue invitations to the representatives of the Organs of the African Union, Regional Economic Communities and their organs, Member States and their organs and institutions to furnish explanations in plenary on issues affecting or likely to affect the life of the African Union,*
- (f) *Exercise all other powers as are incidental or auxiliary to the discharge of its functions*

Source "Rules of Procedure of the Pan-African-Parliament, Rules 4 and 5" as adopted by the Pan-African-Parliament on September 21st 2004 (page 10/11)

security, the control of communicable diseases and global environmental management to promote development and democracy in African countries. The G-8 is currently thinking about coordinated and harmonized mechanisms and modalities for more and better development assistance, trade justice, debt cancellation, and the technologies needed to prevent disease, promote energy efficiency and foster agricultural productivity. Africa should immediately seek to make full use of this international goodwill.

One of the most encouraging development cooperation shifts in recent years has been the increase in Official Development Assistance (ODA), after a decade of steady decline in the 1990s. Expressed as a percentage of developed countries' gross national income, global ODA currently stands at 0.25 percent – still well short of the 0.33 percent reached in the late 1980s, let alone the long-standing target of 0.7 percent that was re-affirmed at the Monterrey Consensus in 2002. It is important to note that most of the recent increase in aid has been used to cancel debt and meet humanitarian and reconstruction needs in the aftermath of emergencies. What is more encouraging to note, however, is the fact that five donors have already reached the 0.7 percent target and six more nations have recently presented their respective time-tables for achieving the target. Above all, several developing countries, namely China, India and Brazil are actively participating in the international aid regime. If all new commitments are honoured, global aid is expected to exceed \$100 billion by 2010. Even then, this amount falls short of the amounts widely considered necessary to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).<sup>4</sup>

Trade is at the heart of achieving NEPAD's third primary objective of enhancing Africa's full and beneficial integration into the global economy. The World Trade Organization (WTO) framework agreements reached in Geneva in July, 2003, offer a good basis for moving forward and achieving progress for the poorest developing countries. WTO members have agreed to negotiate an end date for the elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies as well as to achieve substantial reduction in trade-distorting domestic support and substantial improvements in market access. To address this priority, the Doha Round of multilateral trade negotiations should be pressured to fulfil its development promise and be completed not later than 2006.<sup>5</sup> Africa should seek to further strengthen its representation at WTO negotiations and stick to collective negotiation positions.

Under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC), \$54 billion have so far been committed to the debt relief for twenty-seven countries that have reached decision or completion points. In order to advance firmly and decisively on debt relief for poor African countries, the G-8 must be encouraged to redefine debt sustainability as the level of debt that allows a poor African country to achieve Millennium Development Goals and to reach 2015 without an increase in debt ratios.

### 1.3 Social / Political Environment

Moreover, the building of blocks for development in Africa should be democratic and effective states that govern justly, invest in their own people, and are accountable to them. However, the four pillars of good governance – accountability, transparency, rule of law and participation – have yet to take root. Most African countries are replete with weak institutions such as tangled laws, corrupt courts, deeply biased credit systems and elaborate business registration systems that hurt poor people and hinder development. African countries urgently need credible and legitimate institutions that perform key functions of the state including effective management of public finance and delivery of basic services. Slowly but inexorably, the process of deepening "good governance" is taking place in a few African countries. Most of them continue to face serious challenges in fighting corruption and institutionalizing the norms of transparency and accountability. In fact, only fifteen countries scored well in the World Bank indicators looking at policy and institutions in 2003 compared with ten in 2002.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>4</sup> For details see UN. *Millennium Development Goals Report*. New York: UN 2005.

<sup>5</sup> In the words of Nicholas Stern of the World Bank, all the posturing of the West is sheer double standards. He adds that "it is surely hypocritical of rich countries to encourage less developing countries to liberalize trade and to tackle the associated problems of adjustment whilst at the same time succumbing to powerful interest groups in their countries that seek to perpetuate protection of narrow self-interest." See Stern, N. *Globalization, the Investment Climate and Poverty Reduction*. New Delhi: Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations, 2001:8.

<sup>6</sup> See World Bank. *World Bank Country Policy and Institutions Assessment*. Washington, DC World Bank, 2003.

## Annexure 7: Environmental Analysis

### 1 External Environment

#### 1.1 Structural, Political and Institutional Environment

The Pan-African Strategic Plan (2006-2010) is being prepared at a critical historical juncture of the African Union (AU), its Organs, Member States and the African people. While the Continent continues to face daunting development challenges, there have emerged windows of development opportunity engendered by the transformation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) into the African Union, a dynamic vision of the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) and by the growing good will from the international community to engage African's development actors more constructively than before. Particularly in the post- 9/11 political consensus, there are compelling strategic reasons (oil, Islam and terrorism) for countries in the North wanting to prevent Africa from slipping further into poverty, despair and conflict. These developments have generated unprecedented consensus and galvanized boundless energies among African leaders, citizens and the international community to convert the political consensus to meaningful collective actions. Notwithstanding the above constellation of forces, Africa's development challenges remain complex and intractable.

In the last few years, there have been encouraging developments in the area of peace and security in Africa. There has been a marked reduction in violent conflict. Thanks to the new AU mandate and the good will from the international community, positive developments toward the restoration and consolidation of peace have been recorded in Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Sierra Leone, the Sudan, and Ethiopia and Eritrea. However, the continuing crises in Eastern DRC, Burundi, Cote d'Ivoire and Sudan's Darfur region are clear reminders that peace progress can be swiftly reversed. West Africa, the Great Lakes, the Horn of Africa and North Africa remain acutely vulnerable to the risk of open conflict.

Africa's future will also depend on how African governments, societies and their development partners seize the opportunities that have become available in recent years. PAP together with the AU Peace and Security Council and sub-regional economic communities should position themselves as the prime interlocutors on peace and security on the Continent. The recent PAP Peace Missions to Darfur, Cote d'Ivoire and the Great Lakes are a clear testimony of its resolve to promote peace, security and stability on the Continent. At the national level, more attention should be paid to the structural causes of conflict such as weak and unaccountable governments, social exclusion and inequality in order to generate timely and effective preventive action.<sup>3</sup> At the regional level, efforts must be directed at expanding and strengthening the role of Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in conflict prevention, management and resolution. It is only through regional cooperation efforts that states emerging from conflict can address important regional dimensions of conflict like migration, the spread of deadly diseases, refugees, organized crime, and the cross-border trafficking in illegally exploited resources, arms, people and money. At the global level, AU organs should seek to engage the international community to deal with those negative aspects of the global economy and global governance that tend directly or indirectly to fuel African wars.

#### 1.2 Economic Environment

The emerging goodwill from the international community has been demonstrated by promises made at recent international conferences in Doha, Monterrey, the TICAD process, G-8 Summits in Kananaskis, Evian, Sea Island and Gleneagles, and the World Summit on Sustainable Development. A growing consensus is steadily emerging among developed countries on the importance of paying increased attention to the problems of low income countries, and particularly the problems and challenges of Africa's development. As noted earlier, the underlying rationale is that it is in the best interest of global

<sup>3</sup> . Early preventive action would include, among others, institutional capacity building, early warning and early action and improved delivery of basic services.

## 2.1 Weak Financial Base

According to Article 15 of the Protocol, the Annual budget of PAP shall constitute an integral part of the regular budget of the AU. Annual contributions by Member States underpin the budget. Further, Section 2 of Article 15 states that the budget shall be drawn up by PAP in accordance with the Financial Rules and Regulations of the AU and shall be approved by the Assembly until such a time as PAP shall start to exercise legislative powers. The first year of experience has demonstrated that the approved funds are either not transferred on time or are simply cut. Because of such circumstances, PAP programmes have been poorly executed.

The Assembly Decision on the Budget by the Executive Council of July 2004 in Addis directed that Member States should bear the expenses of their respective members of Parliament, including Members of the PAP Bureau and Committees (i.e. air tickets, per diems and other related expenses etc.) at statutory meetings of the Parliament and its Committees during the first five years of its expenditure. Some National Parliaments were unable to support their PAP representatives' participation at meetings, committees failed to execute their work plans, the Bureau's work was severely constrained by inadequate funding, and reduced sessions of PAP meetings hampered PAP's effectiveness. In short, PAP's inadequate funding seriously hampered its effectiveness in the critical areas of research, knowledge management, training, advocacy and communication.

There is an urgent need to identify alternative sources of financing to reinforce the available resources, thereby enabling PAP to successfully implement its agenda. The concept of a trust fund has been identified as one alternative source of funding.

## 2.2 Weak and Loosely Defined Legal Mandate

As an advisory body vested with consultative powers, the PAP still appears to need a stronger legal mandate to be able to better promote the integration of policies and programmes developed at continental and regional levels into national legislation. These limitations represent a considerable constraint to its capacity of harmonizing and coordinating the legislation of Member States. For this purpose, the only legal tools it can access are non-binding recommendations and resolutions, but not enforcement provisions that facilitate their effective implementation. In the foreseeable future, therefore, PAP's decisions, recommendations and opinions are not likely to receive the attention that they deserve from the African Heads of State and Government.<sup>7</sup>

Moreover, there is not enough awareness and understanding of a set of principles and functions that are at the very foundation of the PAP, such as harmonisation and subsidiarity and there is no really shared consensus that clarifies the legal competences at each level of jurisdiction from the PAP, down to the Regional and National Assemblies.

According to the principle of subsidiarity, a determined authority should perform only those tasks which cannot be performed effectively at a more immediate or lower level. In this case, the formulation of a legal framework that clearly specifies the role of PAP and Member States regarding the recommendations and resolutions of the PAP could expedite the effective harmonization of national legislations and, as a consequence, the socio-economic integration of the Continent.

In order to increase synergies and achieve maximum complementarity, there is also a need to undertake a study that will recommend some level of standardization of mandates, and harmonization and coordination of various AU Organs. Such standards will facilitate confidence building, strengthen ownership of the AU mission, promote mutual dialogue and clarify boundaries in all decision-making processes.

All these issues and themes need to be further debated and appreciated by all AU organs, and National Parliaments' Members in order to establish a fruitful and collaborative relationship.

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<sup>7</sup> . Although the European Parliament was established in 1952, the first direct elections were held in 1979, 27 years after it was established.

There has been a significant progress in enshrining the enlightened principles of NEPAD into governing structures at regional and national level. African governments have collectively committed themselves to concerted action for conflict prevention, management and resolution and to implementing policies to produce good governance, effective democracy, economic growth and macroeconomic stability in the context of enhanced support from the international community through market access, debt reduction and targeted development assistance. It is therefore little wonder that by 2005, 23 countries had signed up to the ground-breaking African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) and seven had commenced their review. Another 30 African countries had demonstrated growing commitment to periodic democratic elections. At the same time, AU has firmly and decisively remained consistent in resisting the unconstitutional transfer of power in Togo and Mauritania and admonishing its wayward peers.

As PAP seeks to build relationships with other Organs of the AU, there will be a need to redefine institutional and organizational structures in order to establish respective areas of jurisdiction without undue overlap or jurisdictional disputes. Neither the relevant Act nor the Protocol as enabling laws speaks to the functional relationship among AU Organs. There is a need not only to clarify these important issues but also to consider appointing a Committee of Arbitrators who would be responsible for settling cases of conflict among Organs.

#### 1.4 Technological Environment

The world is witnessing a phenomenal growth in the information and communications technology (ICT). The computers and Internet have changed the ways people live, learn and do business. Wireless communication technology has transformed the way people communicate. Modern technological inventions such as teleconferencing, video conferencing, electronic mail and the World Wide Web are tools that modern parliaments are using extensively to their advantage. Ideally, and where financially feasible, these new technological inventions are being used to improve research methods and communications among parliaments and among parliamentarians, and between parliaments and civil society. By tapping the vast potential of information technology, parliaments are slowly but inexorably perfecting the governance process.

The African continent is not only by far the least computerized region in the world, but it also lacks the minimum infrastructure required to make use of computers. If one excludes the Republic of South Africa, only 25,000 computers were permanently connected to the Internet in Africa. Before effectively moving into electronics, the AU will need to promote a continent-wide drive of putting in place a reliable electricity supply and telecommunications infrastructure. It should be noted also that, if physical infrastructure is lagging behind, the human skills to operate and service the information technology remains total inadequate in most of Africa.

## 2 Internal Environment

Various factors are hampering PAP's will to effectively implement its mandate and achieve its objectives. The bottlenecks have identified:

1. Weak financial base
2. Weak legal mandate
3. Weak inter-institutional linkage
4. Limited access to value-added information and dissemination of Pan African and regional content
5. Weak support services to the PAP Bureau
6. Insufficient staff with limited experience
7. Inadequate infrastructure

### 2.3 Weak Inter-institutional Linkage

Few PAP National Parliaments have parliamentary mechanisms for coordinating PAP or PAP-related Parliamentary activities. The mechanism for sharing information commonly used is through the National Parliaments and their committees (where they exist) on Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperation. Other sector ministries also occasionally report on PAP matters. There is a need to identify more organic structures to mainstream PAP deliberations into national Parliamentary debates and *vice versa*.

One possibility might be to set up special committees that would formulate and initiate an agenda for regional issues to be debated in the National Parliaments. These committees would also serve as contact points for the PAP and be structurally linked to the PAP Bureau, thereby ensuring smooth and efficient information flow and access to the support services of PAP.

PAP is facing similar constraints when there is need to coordinate with other international, African and regional institutions, but above all, when there is need for linkage among all the African Union members. In this case the set up of a committee liaising with such institutions could facilitate PAP's cooperation and exchange of information with the AU. Such constraints are also of a logistics nature. There is a lack of adequate resources allocated to the missions of Committee Members to African, regional and national institutions.

There is also the need for an information exchange platform that would expedite the exchange of information between PAP, the National Parliaments and other institutions, facilitating the work of all and improving the capacity of PAP to scrutinise the activities that are of common interest and competence.

### 2.4 Limited Access to Value-added Information and Dissemination of Pan African and Regional Content

Without information, knowledge, and adequate competencies on continental development issues at both national and regional levels, the PAP and national Parliaments cannot effectively exercise their influence and legislative roles for the socio-economic integration of the continent for the benefit of its people.

Both PAP and National Parliaments need access to value-added information on various policy and development issues to support the work of their Committees. First, there is a need for PAP to build its internal capacity so that it is able to generate and disseminate relevant knowledge and information to MPs, civil society and private actors. Second, there is a need to build strategic partnerships with relevant universities, research institutes and think-tanks from which to pool the necessary expertise and knowledge resources. A comprehensive information generation and dissemination system on Pan African and regional issues is required to increase the awareness of African and regional development challenges, policies and programmes as well as on the issues of continental integration and development.

The advocacy and communication obligation imposed on PAP by Article 17 (1) of the Constitutive Act, requires it to champion the communication and advocacy of the missions, visions, objectives and activities of all organs of the AU. In this regard, the PAP should facilitate the access to legislative and specialized information resources by MPs and parliamentary staff across the continent. Drawing from this pool of resources, National Parliaments could better act upon PAP's resolutions in their national legislations and enhance the continental integration process. PAP should explore mechanisms for accessing member states' broadcasting and TV facilities in order to generate important information services for African citizens, and use Member States' capacities and knowledge to make PAP-disseminated communications locally relevant and informative. Most importantly, PAP should encourage collaborative information services that will promote regional integration laws, policies and processes among the African public.

## 2.5 Weak Capacity to Provide Support and Administrative Services

The Bureau of the PAP is responsible for the management and administration of the affairs and facilities of the Parliament and its organs. It performs functions that are of key importance for the efficient and effective functioning of the PAP, such as the preparation of the budget, the management of staff and the coordination and harmonization of the functions of Permanent Committees. The Bureau presently cannot avail to the concerned the necessary support services to effectively plan and manage PAP activities according to the strategic objectives of the PAP.

The PAP Bureau and Secretariat, which are expected to be the engine of the PAP and of the integration process, do not yet possess the necessary capacities to achieve the stated mandate. Indeed, the skills and experience of PAP Bureau and Secretariat are one of the most important assets in its drive to become the premier organ of the AU. The key element of the strategic plan should be to ensure that PAP recruits and retains a world-class staff with the mix of technical and managerial skills needed to implement its strategic agenda; staff skills must remain at the leading edge in their respective fields through carefully planned and fully budgeted training and networking programmes as well as a dynamic and attractive human resource management policy and a career and pension plan.

To this end, PAP will be expected to implement a strategic staffing approach to manage staff inflow, staff skills and career development, as well as staff exits to meet current and future operational needs during the plan period and beyond. A staff skills inventory study will identify skills gaps and staff training needs and develop a strategic approach to future staffing needs. In addition, the anticipated growth in the mandate of PAP from advisory to legislation will require substantive increase in staff numbers and the reinforcement of specific skills and capabilities.

In the short and medium-terms, PAP should consider capitalizing on the major improvements in IT and communications facilities in order to fully use the Internet and E-mail systems. The expanded use of video conferencing will facilitate closer communications with parties.

## 2.6 Insufficient Staff with Limited Experience to assist parliamentary Committees

The present organizational structure of the PAP does not really cover the policy and committee system, leaving them without an adequate support structure to carry out their tasks. Each Committee requires technical professional support to formulate issues for the agenda of the Committees and to initiate courses of action by the national Parliaments. Currently such staff capacity is not available at the PAP. Also, the membership of the Committees changes every five or less years depending on the general election cycle of the national Parliaments they represent. Full-time staff at the Bureau would ensure continuity of the business of the Committees.

While the current skeleton staff has done relatively well to maintain the momentum of the PAP's activities, its ability to bring the PAP to the next level of full-time engagement with the issues of regional integration is clearly compromised by its smallness.

## 2.7 Inadequate Infrastructure

Essential infrastructure is still lacking such as a professional Library and Documentation Unit, Research Department, professional databases and internet-connected computers. The PAP Library and Documentation Unit should seek to acquire and stock relevant books, journals and magazines as well as state-of-art computers and their accessories. It is with this kind of infrastructure that PAP will raise PAP's overall profile as one of the ranking learning organizations on the Continent and seek to set the pace for sub-regional and national parliaments.

In addition, PAP, like other parliaments in the world, ought to be adequately supplied with a robust infrastructure for research and documentation in order to execute its mandate effectively and efficiently. The rationale is that knowledge is, or at least should be, an essential component of any rational policy management process. The PAP Research Department is expected to provide scientifically sound and credible information that will empower MPs, civil society and the private sector

actors to analyze and interpret its economic and social policies, and where possible, articulate alternative proposals.

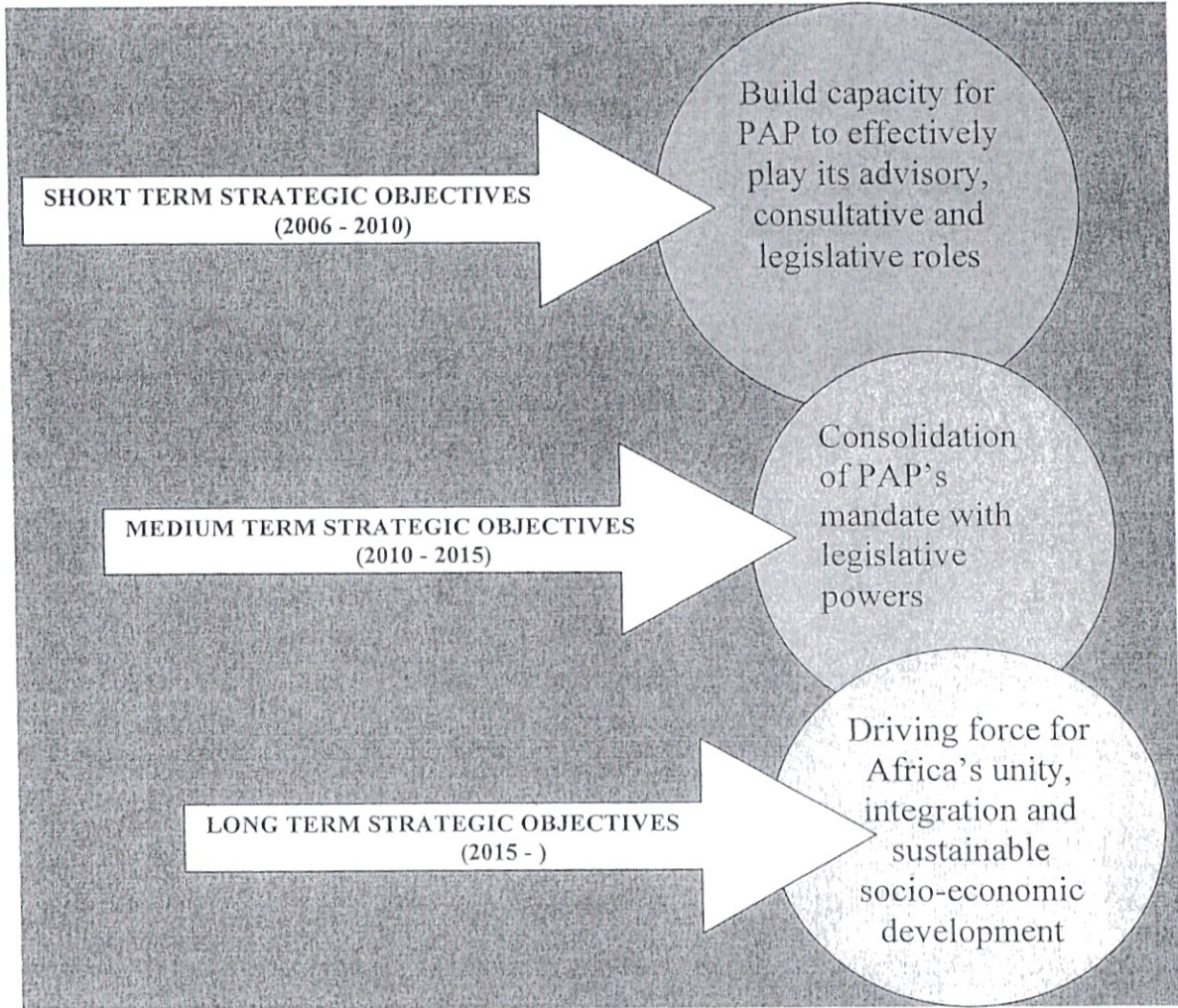
Due to its newness, PAP still is poorly supplied with research personnel, reading materials, funds and computer equipment. This paucity of resources directly contributes to a limited knowledge base from which debates, discussions and oversight functions are conducted.

With additional resources, the Library and Documentation Unit and the Research Department will be empowered to form dynamic knowledge-based networks with sub-regional and national parliaments, think tanks and research institutes. Additional PAP in-house capacity will encourage professional re-packaging of information to produce user-friendly, non-technical research briefings. This will include preparing research reports in languages and styles that are easily understood by the average MPs, civil society and private sector actors. Above all, more resources will also facilitate a wider distribution of PAP debates, discussions and policy positions through print and electronic media.

In this regard, PAP needs to create and strengthen an elaborate institutional mechanism for sharing information and best practices by exploiting the opportunities offered by the information and communication technology (ICT). At first, PAP may consider establishing an e-parliament which would involve Internet communication with sub-regional and national parliaments. At a more complex level, an e-parliament would seek to be interactive. This process would revolutionize networking activities by involving citizens in the governance process throughout the policy cycle and at all levels, through on-line discussions and direct submissions.



**Annexure 8: Short, medium, and long term objectives**



PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT

البرلمان الأفريقي



PARLEMENT PANAFRICAIN

PARLAMENTO PAN-AFRICANO

Pan-African Parliament  
Gallagher Estate, Midrand  
South Africa

***DRAFT BUDGET PROPOSAL FOR 2006***

**Original: English**  
**Draft 3 – September 2005**

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the mandate given by Rule 26(2)(a) of Pan-African Parliament, the Permanent Committee on Monetary and Financial Affairs now do submit before this House the budgetary proposals for the Year 2006. The Budget shall subsequently be submitted to the Assembly as provided for in Article 15(2) of the Protocol establishing the Pan-African Parliament and in accordance with its Rules of Procedure.

The 2006 Budget has been prepared on the basis of known and projected activities that Parliament will be embarking on during the year.

This budget, as was the case for 2005 budget, took into account the Decision Ex.CL/Dec 98 (v) of the Executive Council at its fifth Ordinary Session of July 2004 in Addis Ababa and also the offer made by South Africa through the Host Agreement signed on 16 September 2004.

The Ex.CL/Dec 98 (v) decision of the Executive Council stipulates that:

- i.** Member States should bear the expenses for the participation of members of the Pan-African Parliament, including the members of the Bureau and the Committees (air ticket, per diem and other related expenses) at the statutory meetings of the Pan-African Parliament and its Committees during the first 5 years of its existence.
- ii.** Members of the Bureau shall not reside at headquarters during the first 5 years of the existing of the Parliament.
- iii.** Sitting and responsibility allowances, as well as the solidarity fund, medical insurance and other allowances for members of the Pan-African Parliament should continue to be borne by Member States during the stated 5 year period.

This decision has a significant impact on the budget of the Parliament and the establishment of the institution. It is becoming difficult to run the Parliament without active participation of the Committees, as most of National Parliaments are unable to fund this activity. Few Committee Members turn up for Committee Meetings. The PAP therefore requests the Executive Council to reconsider its decision and allow all expenses relating to Bureau Meetings, Committee Meetings and Medical insurance for Members of Parliaments be catered for within the AU Budget.

In view of the increasing requirements of the Parliament and the level of financial resources from the AU with regards to the Budget being insufficient, this Parliament thought it wise to establish a Trust Fund during the Third Ordinary Session.

This budget also takes into account the needs of PAP in terms of capacity building, provision of adequate and quality human resources and undertaking parliamentary activities that will speed up the realization of its objectives.

### **2006 Budget Summary:**

Costs to be borne by AU:	U\$ 11.968.060
Costs to be borne by Member States:	U\$ 12.390.600
Total PAP Budget	<u>U\$ 24.358.660</u>

## **2. OBJECTIVES**

The objectives of the Pan-African Parliament are to:

- Facilitate the effective implementation of the policies and objectives of the OAU/AEC and, ultimately, of the African Union;
- Promote the principles of human rights and democracy in Africa;
- Encourage good governance, transparency and accountability in Member States;
- 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;
- Promote peace, security and stability;
- Contribute to a more prosperous future for the people of Africa by promoting collective self-reliance and economy recovery;
- Facilitate co-operation and development in Africa;
- Strengthen Continental Solidarity and build a sense of common destiny among the peoples of Africa;
- Facilitate co-operation among Regional Economic Communities and Parliamentary fora.

## **3. IMPLEMENTATION PROBLEMS OF THE 2005 BUDGET**

The 2005 budget was to enable PAP to get off the ground. However, the following budget implementation problems have been noted during the time:

- **Difficulties in meeting objectives establishing the Parliament**

During the 2<sup>nd</sup> Ordinary Session, Parliament established ten Committees to facilitate the proper discharge of its functions as provided for in Article 12(13) of the Protocol. Due to limited funding, the Committees that were established were unable to meet outside the session periods. The few Committees that met during 2005, the attendance was poor because of the inability of the National Parliaments to fund the Members to attend the meetings.

In this budget therefore, we have made a provision, within the costs to be borne by member states, for each Committee to meet twice a year before sessions. This will ensure effective direction of the deliberations of the Parliament.

- **Parliament unable to carry out its oversight role.**

Due to financial constraints, the Parliament was unable to examine and debate the budget of the African Union before approval by the Assembly as provided for in the Rules of Procedure 4(1)(g) and in conformity with Article 11(2) of the Protocol.

- **Difficulties related to the delay in releasing funds to PAP.**

The preparation of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Ordinary Session took place without any dependable financial means. The funds were delayed and were only released on 4 April 2005 when the Session was nearly to end. This meant that planning for manpower requirements could not be done on time. As a result there were delayed payment of salaries, per diems and allowances creating dissatisfaction and demotivation amongst staff and freelance personnel and therefore service delivery was poor.

- **Difficulties relating to the actual nature of the 2005 budget.**

The item "Meeting and Seminars" of the 2005 budget of the Pan-African Parliament was devoted exclusively to expenses relating to personnel and more particularly the employment of freelance staff. No provision was made for expenses in respect of opening ceremony, official receptions, staff transport and communications which incurred during the period. This meant transfer of funds from other Account votes.

- **Transportation**

There was no provision for transportation for members of Parliament as this was entirely taken over by the Host country. The Members were at times inconvenienced, as the vehicles could not operate out of the designated areas. Consequently, Members were forced to pay for such trips.

- **Offices of PAP Members insufficiently equipped.**

Offices allocated to Members had no facilities such as computers, telephones, fax machines which made it difficult for Members to work effectively;

- **Recruitment of freelance staff**

In this transitional phase, the Secretariat had to resort to employing freelance staff for its Sessions. The Parliament had no means of controlling the quality of such staff. Many of the staff employed took a long time to fit into the system. All the Secretariat Members were performing their duties on interim basis and as such there was at times lack of commitment.

- **Poor response from Member Parliaments in supplying adequate Staff**

Out of the twenty-one Parliaments approached only ten availed requested staff. This situation created difficulties and resulted in avoid in the services of the PAP with regard to Portuguese, Swahili and Arabic languages. During the 3<sup>rd</sup> Ordinary Session, none of the Arabic speaking Parliaments supplied personnel.

- **Financial Management**

Since inception, AU has continued to manage finances at PAP and has had two staff that are solely responsible for approval of all financial transactions and are also signatories to PAP bank accounts. There was no financial independence at PAP and at thus implementations of financial decision were delayed as the two staff had to get authorization of most payments from AU Headquarters.

#### **4. ACTIVITIES**

The Budget has taken into consideration the following activities:

##### **4.1 Statutory meetings**

- Convening two (2) Ordinary Sessions for a maximum duration of fifteen (15) working days, plus three (3) travelling days.
- Convening one (1) Extra-Ordinary Session for a maximum duration of fifteen (15) working days, plus three (3) travelling days.
- Convening Bureau Meetings every second month, six times per year for a duration of four (4) working days, plus three (3) travelling days.
- Convening two (2) meetings of joint Bureau and Bureaux of Committees each for five (5) working days plus three (3) travelling days.

- Each Committee to hold two Meetings during the year for five (5) working days, plus three (3) travelling days.
- Committee on Monetary and Financial Affairs to meet at least twice a year each five (5) working days and three (3) travelling days, to carry out its oversight role mandate
- One member of Bureau to be based at PAP for (10) working days every month, plus three (3) travelling days;

#### **4.2 Participation in meetings of other Parliaments and Organisations**

- Participation in meetings of other African and non-African Parliamentary Union.

#### **4.3 Missions of the Parliament**

- Promotion and Information Missions on the objectives and activities of the Pan-African Parliament in Member States;
- Co-operation and Information missions of African and non-African Parliamentary Unions and Parliaments;
- Election Observation Missions in Member States and to conflict areas. AU has been carrying out this responsibility using Members from National Parliaments. AU should now leave this responsibility to PAP.
- Fundraising Missions

#### **4.4 Strategic Plan for PAP**

Convening three meetings of an *ad hoc* Committee to discuss the Strategic Plan for the Parliament. The Meetings will be addressed by Consultants who are knowledgeable in different fields.

### **5. OUTPUT OF THE BUDGET**

- Affirmation of the political status and presence of the Pan-African Parliament in African institutions;
- Gradual capacity building of parliamentarians with regard to the objectives assigned to the Parliament and their mission to disseminate the said objectives;
- Seek the membership of other African countries that are not yet Members of the Pan-African Parliament to the status of Member State of our Institution;



- Substantive participation of the PAP in the improvement of the African Union in general;
- Enhance good governance, transparency and accountability in Member States.

## **6. ASSUMPTIONS AND BASIS FOR CALCULATION OF ACTIVITY RELATED EXPENSES**

### **6.1 Per Diem**

- While on official mission for the Pan-African Parliament, the President shall be paid per diem equivalent to the rate of US\$ 450 per day and sitting allowance of US\$ 150 as was decided by the Bureau in January 2005.
- The Vice-Presidents and Members of the Parliament, when on official mission, shall be paid per diem equivalent to the rate of US\$ 250 per day and sitting allowance of US\$ 150 as was decided by the Bureau in January 2005
- When on official mission, the officer and the staff of the Pan-African Parliament shall be paid the same per diem as the staff members of the Commission of the African Union, with the exception of the Clerk and Deputy Clerks who shall be paid Per diem equivalent to the rate of USD 400 per day as was decided by the Bureau in January 2005.
- It was assumed that the per diem rates as agreed by the Bureau shall prevail during the year 2006.

### **6.2 Salary and Allowances**

- Salaries and Allowances for new staff members have been budgeted on the basis of the salary structure of the African Union;
- The salary scales used are those adopted during the Maputo AU Summit held in July 2003. Post adjustment and house allowance are based on the rate of Niamey (54%) for the year 2006 as AU Johannesburg rates are not available. The Niamey rates are the highest and it was considered prudent to use this rate in order to attract good staff to PAP.
- The education allowance is for two (2) children with an average of U\$ 6500 per child.
- Provision has been made for Communication Allowances for the Bureau Members, Chairpersons, Vice-Chairpersons and Rapporteurs while on Parliamentary Missions.

### **6.3 Medical Insurance Scheme**

- Pan-African Parliament extends medical assistance to its staff members only. Members of Parliament are not covered. It is considered necessary to provide for medical insurance due to the fact that the 4<sup>th</sup> Vice President Hon. Sacca-Kina Jerome Guezere died while on duty and no compensation was paid to his family, as there was no insurance cover at the time. In June, also one Member of Parliament was hospitalised under emergency while on duty in South Africa and about R 100.000 had to be paid. It is the wish of PAP that this budget line be borne by AU.
- A provision has therefore been made for Group Medical and Life Insurance coverage for Members of Parliament during statutory meetings and missions of the Pan-African Parliament.

### **6.4 Freelance Technical Staff**

- **Preparation of documents before the sessions**

The Secretariat of the Pan-African Parliament shall use freelance technical staff to help with the preparation of the working documents for a period up to 10 days before the various sessions. The expenses, among others, air ticket, salary, per diem, and airport tax and visa fee.

- **Parliamentary Sessions**

During the sessions, the Secretariat should strengthen the teams of permanent Conference Services staff and freelance already at post to service Plenary and Committee Sessions for a maximum duration of 18 days as follows

- We have provided that one fifth of freelance staff shall be recruited locally.
- The Budget also includes translations and interpretations of five official languages (English, French, Arabic, Portuguese and Swahili).
- The average economy class tickets for freelance and parliamentary affairs staff have been estimated at US\$ 1.300 per ticket. It is assumed that the cost shall prevail over the budget period.

## **7. RECRUITMENT**

- Provision is made for Recruitment Agency and the air ticket and per diem of candidates (three per post) for interview;
- Provision is also made for local transportation and costs related to advertisements, written and oral examination.

- The cost of the recruitment firm is based on the previous charge for 2005 and the travelling cost was based on Dakar, Senegal as a departure point for all candidates.

## **8. INSTALLATION COSTS**

Provision is made for Costs of travel of the new staff members, excess luggage, transportation of household, goods and personnel, per diem and certification of medical reports.

The newly recruited staff shall be paid per diem for a maximum period of activity (30) days and no other allowance shall be done to the new staff for the same period.

The per diem shall be based on the August 2005 dependence substance allowance of U\$ 185 plus 20%. The amount equivalent to 50% of the per diem shall be paid to the spouse and each dependant.

## **9. SEPARATION ALLOWANCE**

Provision is made for costs for resignation or death of a staff member.

## **10. HUMAN RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS**

The strength of the total personnel is budgeted at 94, based on the Organizational Structure and Human Resource Requirements for the Pan-African Parliament at Midrand South Africa, as approved by Parliament during the 3<sup>rd</sup> Ordinary Session in April 2005.

## POSTS BUDGETED FOR

ESTABLISHMENT	STAFF			
	Actual staff	Additional staff	Vacant Posts.	Posts Budgeted for
<b>Office of the President</b>				
Director of the Bureau P5-6	1	0	0	1
Special assistant P3-1	0	1	0	1
Secretary GSA4-1	0	1	0	1
Usher GSB6-1	0	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Office of The Clerk</b>				
Clerk D1-1	0	1	0	1
Personal Assistant P2-1	0	1	0	1
Secretary GSA4-1	0	1	0	1
Usher GSB6-1	0	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Admin., Finance and Interl. Relations</b>				
Deputy Clerk P5-1	0	1	0	1
Senior Finance Officer P3-1	0	1	0	1
Senior Personnel Officer P3-1	0	1	0	1
Senior internal auditor P3-1	0	1	0	1
internal auditor P1-1	0	1	0	1
Sergeant at Arms P4-1	0	1	0	1
Senior Protocol officer P3-1	0	1	0	1
Senior international relations officer P3-1	0	1	0	1
Media Senior officer P3-1	0	1	0	1
Secretary GSA 4 -1	0	1	0	1
Secretary GSA 4 -1	0	1	0	1
Computer Technician GSA 5 -1	0	1	0	1
Usher GSB6-1	0	1	0	1
Driver GSB 7-1	0	1	0	1
Communication officer P2-1	0	1	0	1

Bilingual Secretary GSA 4 -1	0	1	0	1
Assistant Clerk (Media) P2-1	0	1	0	1
Information officer P1-1	0	1	0	1
Communication officer P1-1	0	1	0	1
Protocol Assistant P2-1	0	1	0	1
Principal Clerk (General services) P4-1	0	1	0	1
Assistant Clerk (General services) P4-1	0	1	0	1
Bilingual Secretary GSA 4 -1	0	1	0	1
Finance officer P2-1	0	1	0	1
Assistant account GSA5-1	0	1	0	1
Cashier GSA5-1	0	1	0	1
Store keeper GSA5-1	0	1	0	1
Bilingual Secretary GSA 4 -1	0	1	0	1
Administration officer P2-1	0	1	0	1
Human resources Assistant GSA5-1	0	1	0	1
Administration Assistant GSA5-1	0	1	0	1
Bilingual Secretary GSA 4 -1	0	1	0	1
Usher GSB6-1	0	1	0	1
Assistant Sergeant at Arms P4-1	0	1	0	1
Transport and travel Assistant GSA5-1	0	1	0	1
Estate Assistant GSA5-1	0	1	0	1
Maintenance and technical Assistant GSA5-1	0	1	0	1
Usher GSB6-1	0	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Legislative Affairs</b>				
Deputy Clerk P5-1	0	1	0	1
Principal Clerk P4-1	0	1	0	1
Senior Clerk P3-1	0	1	0	1
Assistant Clerk P2-1	0	2	0	2
Editor of debates P4-1	0	1	0	1
Translator/Interpreter P4-1	0	2	0	2
Documentation officer P1-1	0	1	0	1
Committee Assistant P1-1	0	2	0	2
Secretary GSA 4 -1	0	1	0	1

Secretary GSA 4 -1	0	1	0	1
Secretary GSA 4 -1	0	1	0	1
Cataloguist GSA 4 -1	0	1	0	1
Usher GSB6-1	0	1	0	1
Driver GSB 7-1	0	1	0	1
Principal Clerk (Hansard and Translation) P4-1	0	1	0	1
Bilingual Secretary GSA 4 -1	0	1	0	1
Hansard Reporter P2-1	0	4	0	4
Deputy Editor Debates P3-1	0	1	0	1
Translators P3-1	0	3	0	3
Interpreters P3-1	0	2	0	2
Proof Readers P2-1	0	2	0	2
Bilingual Secretary GSA 4 -1	0	1	0	1
Director of research P4-1	0	1	0	1
Research Officer P2-1	0	2	0	2
Bilingual Secretary GSA 4 -1	0	1	0	1
Librarian P4-1	0	1	0	1
Principal Clerk P4-1	0	1	0	1
Senior Clerk P3-1	0	1	0	1
Senior Clerk (Committees) P3-1	0	1	0	1
Assistant Clerk (Committees) P2-1	0	3	0	3
Committee Assistant P1-1	0	2	0	2
Bilingual Secretary GSA 4 -1	0	1	0	1
Senior Clerk (Journals) P3-1	0	1	0	1
Bilingual Secretary GSA 4 -1	0	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>TOTAL POSTS</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>94</b>

## SUMMARY OF PAP BUDGET TO BE BORNE BY AU

2006 BUDGET SUMMARY							
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
Code	Description	Ref.	Appropriation 2005	Actual Expenditure	Budget for 2006	Increase/ (decrease)	(%) change
100	Basic salary	a.3	706,896	487,661	1,675,704	1,188,043	244
101	Post adjustment allowance	a.3	224,174	13,686	648,557	634,871	4639
102	Temporary assistance	a.3	10,000	146,358	15,000	(131,358)	-90
103	Overtime payment	a.3	15,000	5,950	30,000	24,050	404
200-218	Common staff cost	t.1	1,605,650	653,121	4,518,291	3,865,170	592
300	Official Missions Bureau	p	150,000	199,877	150,000	(49,877)	-25
301	Official Missions Parliament	p	350,000	339,936	350,000	10,064	3
303	Elect. Obs. & Missions	p	-	-	100,000	100,000	0
400-410	Maintenance costs	t.2	29,000	55,221	17,000	(38,221)	69
501-506	Communication costs	t.3	75,000	202,064	132,000	(70,064)	-35
600-609	Supplies and Services	t.4	35,800	145,933	217,000	71,067	49
702-705	Equipment and supplies	t.5	5,000	6,160	100,000	93,840	1523
801	Meetings and Seminars	t.6	3,009,821	3,273,289	3,464,508	191,219	6
900	Projects	t.7	-	-	500,000	500,000	0
1301	Contingency funds	p	50,000	15,000	50,000	35,000	233
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>6,266,341</b>	<b>5,544,256</b>	<b>11,968,060</b>	<b>6,423,804</b>	<b>116</b>

**Note: Under common Cost for 2005, Recruitment and Installation Costs amounting to US\$ 351,288 and US\$ 306,000 respectively were approved but withheld at the AU.**

**Key: a – appendix**

**t – table**

**p – provision based on estimate**

# DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF SUMMARY

Table 1

<b>Common Staff Costs</b>						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Account Code	Description	Appropriation 2005	Actual Expenditure	Budget for 2006	Increase/ (decrease)	(%) Change
200	Recruitment Costs	351,288	114,255	276,440	162,185	142
203	Installation Allowance	306,000	12,765	1,038,960	1,026,195	8039
204	Dependence Allowance	141,935	1,889	154,308	152,419	8069
205	House Allowance	400,380	15,505	1,179,072	1,163,367	7504
206	Pension Scheme	106,047	28,921	251,387	222,466	769
207	Group Insurance	-	28,800	94,000	65,200	226
208	Medical expenses	50,000	55,872	103,400	47,528	85
212	Education Allowance	250,000	52,000	1,092,000	1,040,000	2000
215	Interview for recruitment		288,114	308,724	20,610	7
217	Separation allowance		50,000	15,000	(35,000)	-70
218	Acting allowance	-	5,000	5,000	-	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,605,650</b>	<b>653,121</b>	<b>4,518,291</b>	<b>3,865,170</b>	<b>592</b>

Table 2

<b>Maintenance costs</b>						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Account Code	Description	Appropriation 2005	Actual Expenditure	Budget for 2006	Increase/ (decrease)	(%) Change
400	Rental of Premises	0	-	0	0	0
401	Maintenance of vehicle	3,000	3,221	3,000	(221)	-7
402	Maintenance of equipment	3,000	-	2,000	2,000	100
403	Maintenance of premises	5,000	2,000	2,000	-	0
404	Utilities	10,000	50,000	2,000	48,000	-96
405	Insurance of vehicles	5,000	-	3,000	3,000	100
410	Fuel and Lubricants	3,000	-	5,000	5,000	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29,000</b>	<b>55,221</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>(38,221)</b>	<b>-69</b>



Table 3

<b>Communications</b>						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Account Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Appropriation 2005</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>	<b>Budget for 2006</b>	<b>Increase/ (decrease)</b>	<b>(%) Change</b>
500	Telex	-	-	0	-	0
501	Telephone	20,000	158,832	70,000	(88,832)	-56
502	Postage	30,000	5,111	20,000	14,889	291
504	Freight	-	-	2,000	2,000	100
505	Fax	15,000	15,000	25,000	10,000	67
506	Internet services	10,000	23,121	15,000	(8,121)	-35
	<b>Total</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>202,064</b>	<b>132,000</b>	<b>(70,064)</b>	<b>-35</b>

Table 4

<b>Supplies and Services</b>						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Account Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Appropriation 2005</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>	<b>Budget for 2006</b>	<b>Increase/ (decrease)</b>	<b>(%) Change</b>
600	Stationery and office supplies	10,000	41,768	100,000	58,232	139
601	Bank charges	5,000	35,387	35,000	(387)	-1
603	Hospitality	1,000	44,769	50,000	5,231	12
604	Staff welfare	300	3,054	10,000	6,946	227
606	Newspapers and periodicals	1,500	500	1,500	1,000	200
607	Other supplies and services	5,000	13,065	5,500	(7,565)	-58
608	Printing and binding	10,000	6,390	10,000	3,610	56
609	Publication of PAP review	3,000	1,000	5,000	4,000	400
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35,800</b>	<b>145,933</b>	<b>217,000</b>	<b>71,067</b>	<b>205</b>

Table 5

Improvement, Furniture & equipment						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Account Code	Description	Appropriation 2005	Actual Expenditure	Budget for 2006	Increase/ (decrease)	(%) Change
701	Improvement to premises	-	-	0	-	-
702	Furniture and fixture	5,000	6,160	5,000	(1,160)	132
703	Office equipment	0	0	10,000	10,000	0
704	Purchase of vehicles	0	0	45,000	45,000	0
705	Purchase of minibus	0	0	40,000	40,000	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>6,160</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>93,840</b>	<b>1523</b>

Table 6

Meetings and seminars						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Account Code	Description	Appropriation 2005	Actual Expenditure	Budget for 2006	Increase/ (decrease)	(%) Change
801	Preparation of documents	142,296	199,462	213,420	13,958	7
802	Parliamentary sessions	2,635,994	2,546,365	2,652,774	706,409	36
803	Bureau meetings	97,368	132,669	115,290	(17,379)	-13
804	Local transport	15,000	12,943	15,000	2,057	16
805	Committee meetings	119,208	381,850	468,024	(513,826)	-52
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,009,821</b>	<b>3,273,289</b>	<b>3,464,508</b>	<b>191,219</b>	<b>5</b>

**Projects**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Account Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Appropriation 2005</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>	<b>Budget for 2006</b>	<b>Increase/ (decrease)</b>	<b>(%) change</b>
901	Trust fund	0	0	300,000	300,000	0
902	Financial regulation manual	0	0	50,000	50,000	0
903	Training and capacity building	0	0	100,000	100,000	0
904	Strategic plan	0	0	50,000	50,000	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>0</b>

Appendix 1

	No.	Air ticket	Perdiem	Excess e Luggage	Personal effects	Terminal	TOTAL
<b>CALACULATION INITIAL RECRUITMENT</b>							
Staff	52	50,960		10,400	37,500		<b>61,412</b>
Dependants	208	177,320					<b>177,528</b>
Transport of personal efects	52						<b>37,500</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>228,280</b>		<b>10,400</b>			<b>276,440</b>
<b>INTERVIEW FOR RECRUITMENT</b>							
Candidates	156	218,400		86,580		3,744	<b>308,724</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>							<b>308,724</b>
<b>INSTALLATION ALLOWANCE</b>							
Staff	52		346,320				<b>346,320</b>
Dependants	208		692,640				<b>692,640</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>							<b>1,038,960</b>

## MEETINGS AND SEMINARS

## Preparation of Documents:

## 2 Ordinary sessions and 1 extraordinary session

	No. of Freelance	Duration	Salary	Perdiem	Transport	Airport	Terminal	Visa	Total per	TOTAL
					expenses	tax		fee	session	
Translators	10	18	130	185	1300	20	24	100	71,140	213,420
<b>TOTAL</b>										<b>213,420</b>

## Parliamentary sessions:

## 2 Ordinary sessions and 1 extraordinary session

	Number of Freelance	Duration	Salary	Perdiem	Transport expenses	Airport tax	Terminal	Visa fee	Total per session	TOTAL
Interpreters	40	18	325	185	1300	20	24	100	424,960	1,274,880
Interpreters	10	15	325	185					76,500	229,500
Translators	10	15	220	185					60,750	182,250
Translators	5	18	220	185	1300	20	24	100	43,670	131,010
Secretaries	10	15	82	185					40,050	120,150
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>75</b>								<b>645,930</b>	<b>1,937,790</b>

## Parliamentary Affairs Freelance Staff

	Number of Freelance	Duration	Salary	Perdiem	Transport expenses	Airport tax	Terminal	Visa fee	Total per session	TOTAL
Committee Clerks	8	18	147	185	1300	20	24	100	59360	178,080
Admun. Assistant s	8	18	82	185	1300	20	24	100	50000	150,000
Hansard Reporters	10	18	82	185	1300	20	24	100	62500	187,500
Hansard Editors	8	18	82	185	1300	20	24	100	50000	150,000
Assit Sergeant	1	18	82	185	1300	20	24	100	6250	18,750
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35</b>								<b>228,110</b>	<b>684,330</b>

## Local transport during the 3 Parliamentary Sessions

Cost per Session	5,000									
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,000</b>									<b>15,000</b>

**Parliamentary Affairs Freelance Staff**

	No.	Duration	Salary	Perdiem	Transport expenses	Airport tax	Terminal	Visa fee	Total per session	TOTAL
Committee Clerk	1	5		185	230		24		1179	30,654
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>								<b>1,179</b>	<b>30,654</b>

**Bureau Meetings**

	Number of Freelance	Duration	Salary	Perdiem	Transport expenses	Airport tax	Terminal	Visa fee	Total per session	TOTAL
Interpreters	2	7	325	185					7,140	64,260
Translators	2	7	220	185					5,670	51,030
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>								<b>12,810</b>	<b>115,290</b>

**Committees Meetings (10 Committees, 2 meetings per year +2 meetings for the Financial Committee)**

	Number of Freelance	Duration	Salary	Perdiem	Transport expenses	Airport tax	Terminal	Visa fee	Total per session	TOTAL
Interpreters	2	8	325	185					8,160	179,520
Translators	2	8	220	185					6,480	142,560
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>								<b>14,640</b>	<b>322,080</b>
<b>SUB-TOTAL BUREAU AND COMMITTEES MEETINGS</b>										<b>468,024</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>										<b>3,464,508</b>

## BUDGET 2006 SALARIES

PROG.	UNIT	BASIC	TOTAL	POST	SPOUSE	CHILD	TOTAL	HOUSING	PENSION	EDUC.	TOTAL
	HOUSING	SALARY		ADJUST.	ALL.	ALL.		ALL.		ALL.	
PANAFRICAN PARLIAMENT											
Office of the President											
Director of the Bureau P5-6	17,664	38,244	38,244	15,298	1,913	750	2,663	17,664	5,737	19,500	99,106
Special assistant P3-1	14,352	23,880	23,880	9,552	1,194	750	1,944	14,352	3,582	19,500	72,810
Secretary GSA4-1	11,040	9,216	9,216	3,687	461	750	1,211	11,040	1,383	19,500	46,037
Usher GSB6-1		4,332	4,332		217	750	967	0	650	0	5,949
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43,056</b>	<b>75,672</b>	<b>75,672</b>	<b>28,537</b>	<b>3,785</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>6,785</b>	<b>43,056</b>	<b>11,352</b>	<b>58,500</b>	<b>223,902</b>
Office of The Clerk											
Clerk D1-1	17,664	35,568	35,568	14,228	1,779	750	2,529	17,664	5,336	19,500	94,825
Personal Asstnt P2-1	14,352	19,512	19,512	7,805	976	750	1,726	14,352	2,927	19,500	65,822
Secretary GSA4-1	11,040	9,216	9,216	3,687	461	750	1,211	11,040	1,383	19,500	46,037
Usher GSB6-1		4,332	4,332		217	750	967	0	650	0	5,949
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43,056</b>	<b>68,628</b>	<b>68,628</b>	<b>25,720</b>	<b>3,432</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>6,433</b>	<b>43,056</b>	<b>10,296</b>	<b>58,500</b>	<b>212,633</b>
Admin., Finance and Intern. Relations											
Deputy Clerk P5-1	17,664	31,824	31,824	12,730	1,592	750	2,342	17,664	4,774	19,500	88,834
Senior Finance Officer P3-1	14,352	23,880	23,880	9,552	1,194	750	1,944	14,352	3,582	19,500	72,810
Senior Personnel Officer P3-1	14,352	23,880	23,880	9,552	1,194	750	1,944	14,352	3,582	19,500	72,810
Senior internal auditor P3-1	14,352	23,880	23,880	9,552	1,194	750	1,944	14,352	3,582	19,500	72,810
internal auditor P1-1	14,352	15,120	15,120	6,048	756	750	1,506	14,352	2,268	19,500	58,794
Sergent at Arms P4-1	17,664	28,248	28,248	11,300	1,413	750	2,163	17,664	4,238	19,500	83,113
Senior Protocol officer P3-1	14,352	23,880	23,880	9,552	1,194	750	1,944	14,352	3,582	19,500	72,810
Senior international relations officer P3-1	14,352	23,880	23,880	9,552	1,194	750	1,944	14,352	3,582	19,500	72,810
Media Senior officer P3-1	14,352	23,880	23,880	9,552	1,194	750	1,944	14,352	3,582	19,500	72,810
Secretary GSA 4 -1	11,040	9,216	9,216	3,687	461	750	1,211	11,040	1,383	19,500	46,037
Secretary GSA 4 -1		9,216	9,216		461	750	1,211	0	1,383	0	11,810
Computer Technician GSA 5-1	11,040	11,316	11,316	4,527	566	750	1,316	11,040	1,698	19,500	49,397
Usher GSB6-1		4,332	4,332		217	750	967	0	650	0	5,949

### Appendix 3

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Driver GSB 7-1		4,980	4,980		249	750	999	0	747	0	6,726
Communication officer P2-1	14,352	19,512	19,512	7,805	976	750	1,726	14,352	2,927	19,500	65,822
Bilingual Secretary GSA 4-1	11,040	9,216	9,216	3,687	461	750	1,211	11,040	1,383	19,500	46,037
Assttand Clerk (Media) P2-1	14,352	19,512	19,512	7,805	976	750	1,726	14,352	2,927	19,500	65,822
Information officer P1-1	14,352	15,120	15,120	6,048	756	750	1,506	14,352	2,268	19,500	58,794
Communication officer P1-1	14,352	15,120	15,120	6,048	756	750	1,506	14,352	2,268	19,500	58,794
Protocol Assistant P2-1	14,352	19,512	19,512	7,805	976	750	1,726	14,352	2,927	19,500	65,822
Principal Clerk (General services) P4-1	17,664	28,248	28,248	11,300	1,413	750	2,163	17,664	4,238	19,500	83,113
Assistant Clerk (General services) P4-1	17,664	28,248	28,248	11,300	1,413	750	2,163	17,664	4,238	19,500	83,113
Bilingual Secretary GSA 4-1	11,040	9,216	9,216	3,687	461	750	1,211	11,040	1,383	19,500	46,037
Finance officer P2-1	14,352	19,512	19,512	7,805	976	750	1,726	14,352	2,927	19,500	65,822
Assistant account GSA5-1	11,040	11,316	11,316	4,527	566	750	1,316	11,040	1,698	19,500	49,397
Cashier GSA5-1	11,040	11,316	11,316	4,527	566	750	1,316	11,040	1,698	19,500	49,397
Store keeper GSA5-1	11,040	11,316	11,316	4,527	566	750	1,316	11,040	1,698	19,500	49,397
Bilingual Secretary GSA 4-1	11,040	9,216	9,216	3,687	461	750	1,211	11,040	1,383	19,500	46,037
Administration officer P2-1	14,352	19,512	19,512	7,805	976	750	1,726	14,352	2,927	19,500	65,822
Human resources Assistant GSA5-1	11,040	11,316	11,316	4,527	566	750	1,316	11,040	1,698	19,500	49,397
Administration Assistant GSA5-1	11,040	11,316	11,316	4,527	566	750	1,316	11,040	1,698	19,500	49,397
Bilingual Secretary GSA 4-1	11,040	9,216	9,216	3,687	461	750	1,211	11,040	1,383	19,500	46,037
Usher GSB6-1		4,332	4,332		217	750	967	0	650	0	5,949
Assistant Sergeant at Arms P4-1	17,664	28,248	28,248	11,300	1,413	750	2,163	17,664	4,238	19,500	83,113
Transport and travel Assistant GSA5-1	11,040	11,316	11,316	4,527	566	750	1,316	11,040	1,698	19,500	49,397
Estate Assistant GSA5-1	11,040	11,316	11,316	4,527	566	750	1,316	11,040	1,698	19,500	49,397
Maintenance and technical Assistant GSA5-1	11,040	11,316	11,316	4,527	566	750	1,316	11,040	1,698	19,500	49,397
Usher GSB6-1		4,332	4,332		217	750	967	0	650	0	5,949
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>443,808</b>	<b>606,132</b>	<b>606,132</b>	<b>231,589</b>	<b>30,316</b>	<b>28,500</b>	<b>58,816</b>	<b>443,808</b>	<b>90,934</b>	<b>643,500</b>	<b>2,074,779</b>



PROG.		NEW	TOTAL	POST	SPOUSE	CHILD	TOTAL	HOUSING	PENSION	EDUC.	TOTAL
		SALARY		ADJUST.	ALL.	ALL.		ALL.		ALL.	
Legislative Affairs											
Deputy Clerk P5-1	17,664	31,824	31,824	12,730	1,592	750	2,342	17,664	4,774	19,500	88,834
Principal Clerk P4-1	17,664	28,248	28,248	11,300	1,413	750	2,163	17,664	4,238	19,500	83,113
Senior Clerk P3-1	14,352	23,880	23,880	9,552	1,194	750	1,944	14,352	3,582	19,500	72,810
Assistant Clerk P2-1	14,352	19,512	39,024	15,610	1,952	1,500	3,452	28,704	5,854	39,000	131,644
Editor of debates P4-1	17,664	28,248	28,248	11,300	1,413	750	2,163	17,664	4,238	19,500	83,113
Translator/Interpreter P4-1	17,664	31,824	63,648	25,460	3,183	1,500	4,683	35,328	9,548	39,000	177,667
Documentation officer P1-1	14,352	15,120	15,120	6,048	756	750	1,506	14,352	2,268	19,500	58,794
Committee Assistant P1-1	14,352	15,120	30,240	12,096	1,512	1,500	3,012	28,704	4,536	39,000	117,588
Secretary GSA 4 -1	11,040	9,216	9,216	3,687	461	750	1,211	11,040	1,383	19,500	46,037
Secretary GSA 4 -1	11,040	9,216	9,216	3,687	461	750	1,211	11,040	1,383	19,500	46,037
Secretary GSA 4 -1		9,216	9,216		461	750	1,211	0	1,383	0	11,810
Catalogist GSA 4 -1	11,040	9,216	9,216	3,687	461	750	1,211	11,040	1,383	19,500	46,037
Usher GSB6-1		4,332	4,332		217	750	967	0	650	0	5,949
Driver GSB 7-1		4,980	4,980		249	750	999	0	747	0	6,726
Principal Clerk (Hansard and Translation) P4-1	17,664	28,248	28,248	11,300	1,413	750	2,163	17,664	4,238	19,500	83,113
Bilingual Secretary GSA 4 -1	11,040	9,216	9,216	3,687	461	750	1,211	11,040	1,383	19,500	46,037
Hansard Reporter P2-1	14,352	19,512	78,048	31,220	3,903	3,000	6,903	57,408	11,708	78,000	263,287
Deputy Editor Debates P3-1	14,352	23,880	23,880	9,552	1,194	750	1,944	14,352	3,582	19,500	72,810
Translators P3-1	14,352	23,880	71,640	28,656	3,582	2,250	5,832	43,056	10,746	58,500	218,430
Interpreters P3-1	14,352	23,880	47,760	19,104	2,388	1,500	3,888	28,704	7,164	39,000	145,620
Proof Readers P2-1	14,352	19,512	39,024	15,610	1,952	1,500	3,452	28,704	5,854	39,000	131,644
Bilingual Secretary GSA 4 -1	11,040	9,216	9,216	3,687	461	750	1,211	11,040	1,383	19,500	46,037
Director of research P4-1	17,664	28,248	28,248	11,300	1,413	750	2,163	17,664	4,238	19,500	83,113
Research Officer P2-1	14,352	19,512	39,024	15,610	1,952	1,500	3,452	28,704	5,854	39,000	131,644
Bilingual Secretary GSA 4 -1	11,040	9,216	9,216	3,687	461	750	1,211	11,040	1,383	19,500	46,037
Librarian P4-1	17,664	28,248	28,248	11,300	1,413	750	2,163	17,664	4,238	19,500	83,113
Principal Clerk P4-1	17,664	28,248	28,248	11,300	1,413	750	2,163	17,664	4,238	19,500	83,113
Senior Clerk P3-1	14,352	23,880	23,880	9,552	1,194	750	1,944	14,352	3,582	19,500	72,810
Senior Clerk (Committees) P3-1	14,352	23,880	23,880	9,552	1,194	750	1,944	14,352	3,582	19,500	72,810

**Appendix 3**

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Assistant Clerk (Committees) P2-1	14,352	19,512	58,536	23,415	2,927	2,250	5,177	43,056	8,781	58,500	197,465
Committee Assistant P1-1	14,352	15,120	30,240	12,096	1,512	1,500	3,012	28,704	4,536	39,000	117,588
Bilingual Secretary GSA 4 -1	11,040	9,216	9,216	3,687	461	750	1,211	11,040	1,383	19,500	46,037
Senior Clerk (Journals) P3-1	14,352	23,880	23,880	9,552	1,194	750	1,944	14,352	3,582	19,500	72,810
Bilingual Secretary GSA 4 -1	11,040	9,216	9,216	3,687	461	750	1,211	11,040	1,383	19,500	46,037
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>444,912</b>	<b>635,472</b>	<b>925,272</b>	<b>362,711</b>	<b>46,274</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>82,274</b>	<b>649,152</b>	<b>138,805</b>	<b>877,500</b>	<b>3,035,714</b>
TOTAL PAP	974,832	1,385,904	1,675,704	648,557	83,807	70,500	154,308	1,179,072	251,387	1,638,000	5,547,028

**COST TO BE BORNE BY MEMBER STATES****MEETINGS AND SEMINARS****Preparation of Documents:**

	Number	Duration	Salary	Per diem	Communication allowances	Transport expenses	Airport tax	Terminal	Visa fee	Total per session	TOTAL
Parliament Members	265	18		400		2600	20	24		2,608,660	7,825,980
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>265</b>									<b>2,608,660</b>	<b>7,825,980</b>

**Medical expenses and Insurance Life for Parliament Members**

	No				Cost per Member						TOTAL
Medical expenses	265				1,100						<b>291,500</b>
Insurance Life	265				1,000						<b>265,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>											<b>556,500</b>

**Bureau Meetings (9) : Perdiem and Communication Allowance**

	No.	Duration	Salary	Per diem	Communication allowances	Transport expenses	Airport tax	Terminal	Visa fee	Total per session	TOTAL
President	1	7		600	4000	2600	20	24		10,844	97,596
Vice-President	4	7		400	2000	2600	20	24		29,776	267,984
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>									<b>40,620</b>	<b>365,580</b>

**Appendix 4**

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**Bureau Intern rotation: Perdiem and Communication Allowance**

	No.	Duration	Salary	Per Diem	Communication allowances	Transport expenses	Airport tax	Terminal	Visa fee	Total per session	TOTAL
President	1	24		600	4000	2600	20	24		21,044	189,396
Vice-President	4	24		400	2000	2600	20	24		56,976	512,784
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>									<b>78,020</b>	<b>702,180</b>

**Committees Meetings: 10 Committees, 2 meetings per year +2 meetings for the Financial Committees**

	No. of Freelance	Duration	Salary	Per diem	Communication allowances	Transport expenses	Airport tax	Terminal	Visa fee	Total per session	TOTAL
Bureaux Members	3	8		400	3500	2600	20	24		28,032	616,704
Members	17	8		400		2600	20	24		99,348	2,185,656
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>									<b>127,380</b>	<b>2,802,360</b>

**4 Joint Bureau and Bureaux of Committees before Ordinary Sessions**

	No.	Duration	Salary	Per diem	Communication allowances	Transport Expenses	Airport Tax	Terminal	Visa Fee	Total per Session	TOTAL
President	1	3		600	4000					5,800	23,200
Vice-president	4	3		400	2000					12,800	51,200
Bureaux Members	3	3		400	3500					14,100	56,400
Members	17	3		400						20,400	81,600
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>									<b>34,500</b>	<b>138,000</b>

<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>											<b>12,390,600</b>
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PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT



PARLEMENT PANAFRICAIN

البرلمان الأفريقي

PARLAMENTO PAN-AFRICANO

Pan-African Parliament  
Gallagher Estate, Midrand  
South Africa

Original:  
French

Committee on Monetary and Financial Affairs

**RESOLUTION ON THE DRAFT 2006 PAP  
BUDGET**

## Introduction

In line with its mandate defined under Rule 26(2) (a) of the Rules of Interior of the Pan-African Parliament, the Committee on Monetary and Financial Affairs has the honour to submit the present Resolution on the Draft Budget of the 2006 Financial Year.

The 2006 Budget was prepared from experiences acquired from implementing the 2005 Pan-African Parliament Budget, which as you know, had largely taken into account the guidelines of **Decision EX.CL/Doc 98 (v) of the Executive Council** during its Fifth Ordinary Session held in July 2004 in Addis Ababa; as well as South Africa's offer to host the Head Quarters of PAP; an Act sanctioned on 16 September 2004 by the signing of the Head Quarter's Agreement.

The nature and financial volume of the 2005 Budget did not properly enable the realisation of all the objectives the Pan-African Parliament had assigned itself through its various activities. Furthermore, the 2005 Budget was meant to launch the PAP.

Furthermore, the functioning of our institution was negatively affected by many problems which seriously hampered the availability of services offered, the activities of the Committees, and made it impossible to popularise the image of the Pan-African Parliament. The problems are as follows:

- **Problems related to the realisation of the fundamental objectives of PAP.**

The Second Ordinary Session of PAP saw the establishment of Ten (10) Permanent Committees for the proper discharge of its functions defined under Rule 12(13) of the Protocol. The budgetary constraints did not enable the Committees set up to meet other than during the Session. The few Committee meetings which took place during 2005 were marked by the poor attendance of members. This is explained by National Parliaments being unable to finance their members' trips.

The present Draft Budget thus takes into account provisions, under the heading of Member State Participation, so that each Permanent Committee may meet twice a year before the Ordinary Sessions. This could sensibly contribute to improving the quality of PAP Member participation in Plenary Session debates.

- **Problems related to the realisation of the oversight role of PAP.**

In view of financial constraints, PAP was not able to examine and debate the African Union Budget before its presentation to the Assembly, as provided under Rule 4(1)(g) of the Rules of Procedure and according to Rule 11(2) of the Protocol.

- **Problems related to the releasing of funds allocated to PAP.**

The preparatory deliberations of the Third Ordinary Session took place before funds were released. Funds were released on 4 April 2005 with a delay which nearly disorganised the deliberations. This explains the delay known in establishing the programme on human resources needs. Consequently, salaries, mission costs and allowances were paid late, thus leading to the dissatisfaction and discouragement of staff and freelance staff members; which, initially accounted for the bad quality of services rendered.

- **Problems related to the nature of the 2005 Budget.**

The heading "Meetings and Seminars" in the 2005 PAP Budget showed only staff services, particularly independent staff recruitment. No provision was made for the opening ceremony, official receptions, local transport and communication allowances. This caused transfers and credit transfers to be made to meet the demands facing PAP.

- **Local transport**

No provision was made for the local transport of Members of Parliament, this cost having been entirely borne by the host country. However, Members sometimes encountered problems because of the inefficient use of the fleet of vehicles. Some Members sometimes, had to pay some of their transfers for themselves.

➤ **Offices of Members ill-equipped.**

In this respect, the lack of computer equipment, telephone and fax lines, which would have largely contributed to the efficient work of Members, is brought to attention.

➤ **Recruitment of independent staff**

During this transitory phase, the Secretariat had necessarily to recruit independent staff to cover the different jobs of the Session. PAP not having any control and monitoring mechanism of the quality of service provided by such a staff lacking in parliamentary experience, the jobs and serviced provided by the Secretariat were not up to the level of quality of service expected.

➤ **Low rate of transfer of required support staff from Member Parliaments**

Out of a total of twenty-one (21) Parliaments contacted, only Ten (10) made the required staff available. This situation led to problems in PAP services according to the following linguistic areas: Portuguese, Swahili and Arabic. During the Third Ordinary Session, no Arabic-speaking Parliaments supplied any staff.

➤ **Financial management**

PAP not being financially independent, the implementation of financial decisions has always been delayed, because of the fact that the two AU representatives are obliged to refer to the Organisation for most of the payment orders. This situation also affects the reaction of PAP in terms of urgent matters and efficient management requirements.



For these reasons therefore, it is imperative:

- To have a budget at PAP's disposal which allows it to bear all inherent expenses for its proper functioning;
- To release financial resources within the time limits, enabling the meetings calendar to be followed and all tasks assigned to the PAP organs to be carried out;
- To increase Member States' awareness so that they may on the one hand, pay their contributions to the AU and on the other hand, follow the above-mentioned guidelines of **Decision EX.CL/Doc 98 (v) of the Executive Council**, by directly crediting PAP with the necessary funds for their delegates to participate properly in PAP activities;
- To further involve the Committee on Monetary and Financial Affairs in the management of all issues pertaining to its fields of competence.

Midrand, 28 November 2005

PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT

البرلمان الأفريقي



PARLEMENT PANAFRICAIN

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**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RULES,  
PRIVILEGES AND DISCIPLINE ON THE  
OVERSIGHT FUNCTION OF THE PAN-AFRICAN  
PARLIAMENT.**

**PRESENTED BY THE RAPPOREUR:**

**HON. INZOUNGOU MASSANGA ZELY PIERRE**

**NOVEMBER 28<sup>TH</sup>, 2005**

At its Third Ordinary Session, the Pan-African Parliament tasked the Committee on Rules Privileges and Discipline to advise the Parliament on its oversight role.

Pursuant to this mandate, the Committee asked one of its members Hon. Mahlangu M. Johannes, the distinguished Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces of South Africa, to carry out a comparative study on Oversight Mechanisms, Functions and Powers of National and Regional Parliaments, an assignment that he carried out very effectively.

Hon. Johannes Mahlangu presented his report to the Committee at its meeting on 29<sup>th</sup> August 2005. His presentation was followed by an in-depth discussion which reflected two conflicting views. Some of the members of the Committee were of the view that in its current advisory and consultative role PAP has no oversight function while the other view was that in light of **Articles 11 and 15** of the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing The African Economic Community Relating to The Pan-African Parliament and **Rules 5 and 82 (b) of Procedure of the Pan-African Parliament**, PAP has oversight functions.

To resolve this matter, the Committee decided that a workshop be organized for members on the subject, so that they can discuss from a wider informed view so as to harmonize their views. Only then would the Committee be able to advise the Parliament properly.

Hon. Mahlangu Johannes offered to assist the Committee in soliciting funds and securing experts to facilitate the workshop. Thanks to the Honourable

Member for fulfilling his pledge because indeed the workshop was held on 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup>, November 2005.

In addition to the members of the committee on Rules, Privileges and Discipline, two Members from the committee on Justice and Human Rights namely Hon. Katuntu Abdu the Rapporteur of the committee and Hon. Princess Jigida member the committee attended the workshop.

The workshop, discussed the following topics as presented by the experts:

- **African Regional Integration: Challenges and Opportunities**

*Presented by Dr. John Teshla, Senior Research Fellow, Africa Institute of South Africa*

- **Pan-African Parliament Protocols and Rules of Procedures: AU experience**

*Presented by Dr. Teshla*

- **Challenges to the Consolidation and Promotion of Democracy: Global and Regional Perspectives**

*Presented by Mr Joram Rukambe, Manager African Programme, Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance South Africa*

- **Oversight Mechanisms of the Pan-African Parliament the experience of the East African Community Legislative Assembly**

*Presented by Biong K. Deng Project Coordinator African Institute of South Africa*

- **Oversight Mechanisms of the Pan-African Parliament: The Experience of Economic Community of West Africa States.**

*Presented by Dr. Vivian Nain Kuma Programme Officer, African Association of Political Science South Africa.*

- **The Way forward** presented by Dr. Eddy Maloka the Chief Executive Officer of Africa Institute South Africa



The Committee wishes to register its gratitude to these distinguished presenters without whom the workshop would not have been so successful.

At this workshop the issue of oversight function of PAP was extensively debated and on the basis of that debate and information the Committee on the Rules, Privileges and Discipline is able to report and recommend to this August House as follows:

The debate was guided by the following three questions.

- **Does the Pan-African Parliament in its current state of consultative and advisory role have powers to play oversight?  
And If so**
- **What is the oversight role of the Pan-African Parliament? And**
- **How can the Pan-African Parliament play this role?**

**Does the Pan-African Parliament in its current state of consultative and advisory role have powers to play oversight?**

The Committee agrees that **Articles 11 and 15 of the Rules of Procedure** of the Pan-African Parliament provides the PAP with oversight role, this notwithstanding the fact that during the first five years the Pan-African Parliament does not have legislative powers. Moreover, **Article 3 of the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community relating to the Pan African Parliament** clearly states that the objectives of the Pan-African Parliament shall be, among others, to facilitate the effective

implementation of the policies and objectives of the OAU/AEC and, ultimately, of the African Union (AU).

The Committee suggests that in order for the Pan-African Parliament to effectively play an oversight role it needs to explore several innovative techniques and mobilize financial and human resource capacity to support the PAP in discharging its function. To this end, the Committee is of the view that Pan-African Parliament has to have adequate knowledge of the working of the various organs of the AU so as to exercise this function.

#### **What is the oversight role of the Pan-African Parliament?**

The Committee noted that oversight role of the PAP entails the monitoring and auditing of the activities of the African Union and its organs, within the framework of the Constitutive Act of the AU and the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to the Pan-African Parliament.

It further recognizes that while the oversight role of PAP, during the first five years, is perceived to be limited by its advisory and consultative functions due to lack of the legislative powers, the Pan-African Parliament could not exonerate itself from its generally recognized and accepted oversight role. Against this background PAP has broad possibilities to explore, with the support and assistance of competent institutions within the Continent, to adopt innovative ways and means of exercising its constitutional function of oversight.

## **How can the Pan-African Parliament perform its oversight role?**

The Committee agrees that even without legislative powers the Pan-African Parliament could perform oversight role through advocacy and awareness campaigns as opposed to the strict procedures that relate to oversight exercise. To this end, the Committee proposes that, among the innovative techniques the Pan-African Parliament may adopt could include:

- Undertaking public hearing on matters of concern to Africa
- Commissioning specialized studies on issues affecting Africa
- Constant engagement with national parliaments
- Regular meetings with representatives of regional Parliaments and the regional economic communities
- Broad and profound outreach policy that targets the civil society, indulging the youth and women
- Ensuring and monitoring the ratification of treaties and international conventions by member states in particular advising the African Union Commission on developing mechanism to follow up on this instruments
- By offering strong and well researched opinions on issues of continental significance

The Committee therefore submits the following recommendations for debate and adoption by this Parliament:

- To commission a study on modalities for empowering the Pan-African Parliament and strengthen its oversight role through the provision of adequate Human and financial resources.



- Based on the experience of the Pan African Parliament for the past two years on PAP should undertake a review of the protocol and the Rules of Procedure made under it with a view to propose amendments to the Summit. This committee notes that in its current state hampers smooth and effective operations of Pan African Parliament.
- It is imperative to ensure that Pan-African Parliament sustains some degree of Institutional memory, particularly given the high turnover of the Pan African Parliament.
- Establish mechanism for outreach with a view to raising public awareness among the African peoples.
- Establish better working relations with the Commission of the African Union and the other organs provided for under the Constitutive Act of the African Union.
- To convince National Assemblies and their governments to surrender a portion of their sovereignty to the Pan African Parliament and be prepared to implement its recommendations.
- Parliament needs to assert its independence and strive to achieve balance between it and the other organs of the African Union.

- The Pan African Parliament should ensure that the resolutions that are made should be sent to member states and there should be a follow up to ensure that they get to the authorities concerned.
- PAP should issue annual reports about its programmes and activities which reports must be sent to Member States to be discussed, by National Parliaments
- The Pan African Parliament should coordinate and establish linkages with national and sub-regional Parliaments on the continent with a view to harmonizing and streamlining efforts aimed at expediting the African regional integration
- PAP should explore means of exchanging ideas with other regional and Continental Parliaments of similar nature.
- PAP should encourage public participation, especially civil society groups, in its workings.
- The Pan-African Parliament should enter into bilateral agreements with other regional Parliaments and organizations and international organizations and the institutions for the purpose of exchanging experiences and best practices and helping in the capacity building efforts of PAP.

In Conclusion, the Committee on Rules, Privileges and Discipline would like to thank Hon. Mahlangu heartily for the great logistical assistance that he offered to make our assignment fulfilled. We are once again expressing our gratitude to the experts that facilitated our workshop.

Madam President and the Hon. Members, I thank you for the kind attention.

I thank you Madam President.

**RECOMMENDATION OF THE BUREAU ON THE APPOINTMENTS TO THE POSTS OF:-**

**1. CLERK OF THE PARLIAMENT**

The Bureau recommends the appointment of Mr. Murumba Werunga to the post of Clerk of the Parliament.

Mr. Murumba is a Kenyan Citizen aged 53 years. He holds a Bachelor of Education Degree and a Master of Public Administration.

Mr. Murumba has 26 years work experience in the Kenya Parliament, where he started as 3<sup>rd</sup> Clerk Assistant and rose up to the current position of Deputy Clerk to the Assembly. He also worked as Clerk to the East African Legislative Assembly from 2001 - 2003.

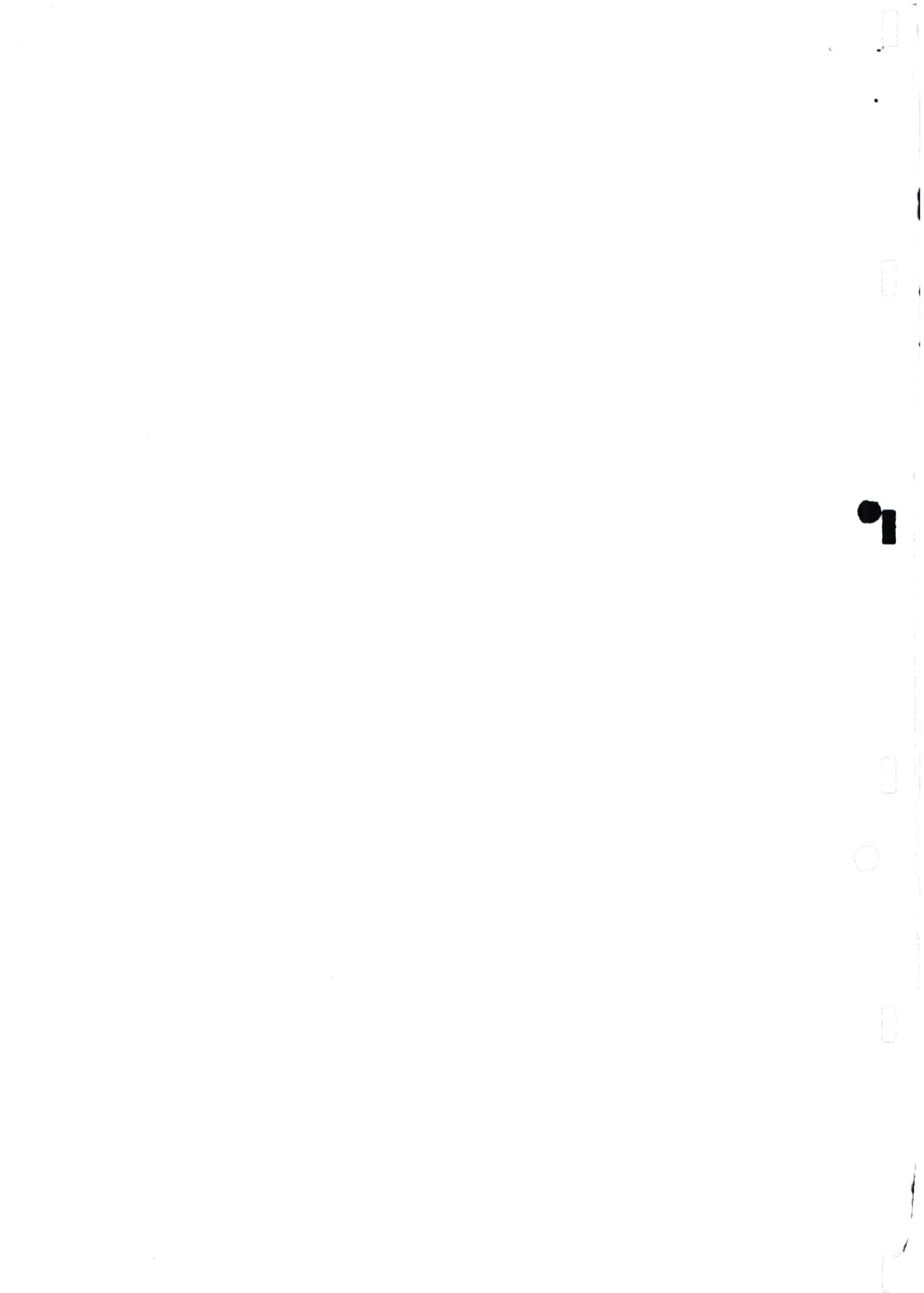
Mr. Murumba Werunga scored 82% at the interview. He was the highest scorer.

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**2. DEPUTY CLERK OF THE PARLIAMENT ( LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS)**

The Bureau recommends the appointment of Dr. Samuel Efoua Mboozo'o to the post of Deputy Clerk of the Parliament (Legislative Business).

Dr. Mboozo'o is a Cameroonian aged 52 years. He holds a Doctorate in History, Masters in History and Bachelor of Arts in History. Dr. Mboozo'o has 25 years work experience in the National Assembly of Cameroon as, Head of Library and Documentation Services, Deputy Director of the Legislative and Linguistic Division and Secretary General of the National Assembly. He was also a Member of Parliament (MP) for the Cameroon Parliament from 1997 - 2002. Currently he is a



staff of the National Assembly and a part time Senior Lecturer at the Department of History of the University of Yaoundé.

Dr. Mr. Samuel Efoua Mboozo'o scored 81.2% at the interview. He was the highest scorer.

**Recommendation**

**The Bureau request approval of the Parliament for the appointment of:-**

- 1. Mr. Murumba Werunga a Kenyan, to the post of Clerk to the Pan African Parliament and,**
- 2. Dr. Samuel Efoua Mboozo'o a Cameroonian, to the post of Deputy Clerk of the Pan African Parliament (Legislative Business)**

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PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT



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**RESOLUTIONS**

(To be adopted by 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2005)

FOURTH ORDINARY SESSION  
21<sup>ST</sup> NOVEMBER – 2<sup>ND</sup> DECEMBER  
GALLAGHER ESTATES  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH



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**RESOLUTION ON THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT STRATEGIC PLAN 2006-2010**

**(PAP-Res. 001/05)**

**The Pan-African Parliament;**

1. **COGNISANT** of the provisions of Article 17 of the Constitutive Act of the African Union through which the Parliament was established and Articles 2, 3, 4, 11 and 12 of the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to the Establishment of the Pan-African Parliament, providing for its objectives, composition, powers functions and organisation;
2. **RECALLING** the strategic planning process which began in early 2005 with a broad based consultation among the PAP Bureau, Members of Parliament, PAP Committees, Committee Office Bearers with the view to producing a document which would be wholly owned and accepted by PAP;
3. **AWARE** of the fact that the Draft Strategic Plan 2006-2010 for the PAP was presented to both the Bureau and a joint session of PAP Committees on 18<sup>th</sup> October 2005 in Midrand South Africa
4. **NOTING** the setting up of a Task Force comprising Members of PAP as well as experts from credible international organizations appointed by the House to finalise the Strategic Plan document;
5. **NOTING FURTHER** the adoption of the motion on the Strategic Plan of the Pan-African Parliament, 2006-2010 by Parliament during its Fourth Ordinary Session on Wednesday, 23<sup>rd</sup> November 2005;

**THEREFORE RESOLVES** to implement Strategic Plan of the Pan- African Parliament, 2006-2010.

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**RESOLUTION ON THE ON THE TRAGEDY WHICH BEFELL  
NIGERIA**

(PAP-Res. 002/05)

**The Pan-African Parliament;**

1. **COGNISANT** of the double tragedy that befell the President and the People of the Republic of Nigeria on 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2005 following the demise of the First Lady Mrs. Stella Obasanjo a tragic aircraft accident in which 117 people including ten Ghanaians, five Sierra Leoneans, two Gambians, three ECOWAS Officials and the entire Crew lost their lives;
2. **RECALLING** its motion adopted on Thursday that The Pan-African Parliament sends messages of condolence to the Presidents and Peoples of the affected countries as well as all other affected institutions and individuals,

**THEREFORE RESOLVES** to send Messages of Condolence to:

- a) Chairman of the African Union and President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria
- b) President and Peoples of the Republics of
  - Ghana
  - Sierra Leone
  - The Gambia
- c) The Chairman of ECOWAS
- d) The families of the Crew members; and
- e) Presidents and Peoples of any other Country which lost its nationals in the aircraft accident.

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**RESOLUTION TO REITERATE THE STRENGTHENING OF THE  
ROLE OF AFRICAN PARLIAMENT IN FOSTERING DEMOCRACY  
AND GOOD GOVERNANCE THROUGH KNOWLEDGE AND  
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT**

**(PAP- Res. 003/005)**

**The Pan-African Parliament;**

**RESOLVES TO:**

1. Reiterate that, strengthening the role of African Parliaments in fostering democracy and good governance through knowledge and information management will be a key institutional and political objective of the Pan-African Parliament;
2. Applaud the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs for its four-year Africa Parliaments Action Plan to, among many objectives, empower African Parliaments to build their information and knowledge management capacities;
3. Recognise that, the multi faceted assistance the plan will give to the Pan-African Parliament in particular will, in part, support the Strategic Plan of the Pan-African Parliament in providing tools to enable it strengthen its oversight capacity, support inter-parliamentary cooperation, collaboration and regional integration, assist in the development of access to information and the harmonisation of legal and regulatory frameworks and develop an African Cooperative Parliamentary Portal;
4. Assure UNDESA of the cooperation of the Pan-African Parliament in the pursuit of this critically important Endeavour.

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**RESOLUTION ON THE UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE OF DR.  
KIZZA BESIGYE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION IN UGANDA**

**(PAP-Res. 004/005)**

**The Pan-African Parliament;**

1. COGNISANT of the current political events in Uganda relating to the arrest, and trial of the Opposition Leader Dr. Kizza Besigye,
2. RECALLING the intimidation of the Ugandan Judiciary by both verbal and the unusual presence of large numbers of armed security personnel at the precincts of the High Court in Kampala,
3. AWARE of the demonstration that took place at the precincts of the Pan-African Parliament by Ugandan residents in the Republic of South Africa and their presentation of a petition to the President of the Pan-African Parliament;
4. NOTING of rule 4(1) (b) of the Rules of Procedure which provides that in its consultative and advisory role and in accordance with the provisions of Article 3, 11 and 18 of the Protocol, the Parliament shall promote human and peoples 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;

**HEREBY RESOLVES THAT:**

The President of the Pan-African Parliament immediately delivers to the Chairman of the African Union His Excellency President Olusegu Obasanjo of Nigeria the Resolution of the Pan-African Parliament at the Seventh Sitting of its Fourth Ordinary Session held on Tuesday 29<sup>th</sup> November 2005 at Midrand, Republic of South Africa as set out here below:

- a. The Chairman of The African Union urgently intervene in the situation in Uganda where the arrest and detention of Dr. Kizza Besigye an Opposition Leader is threatening stability in that Country;
- b. Ensure that instability is avoided in Uganda by the unconditional release from detention of Dr. Kizza Besigye;



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- c. Ensure that the Government of Uganda respects the rule of law and fundamental human rights of citizens in compliance with the African Union Protocol on Human Rights and Peoples Freedoms.



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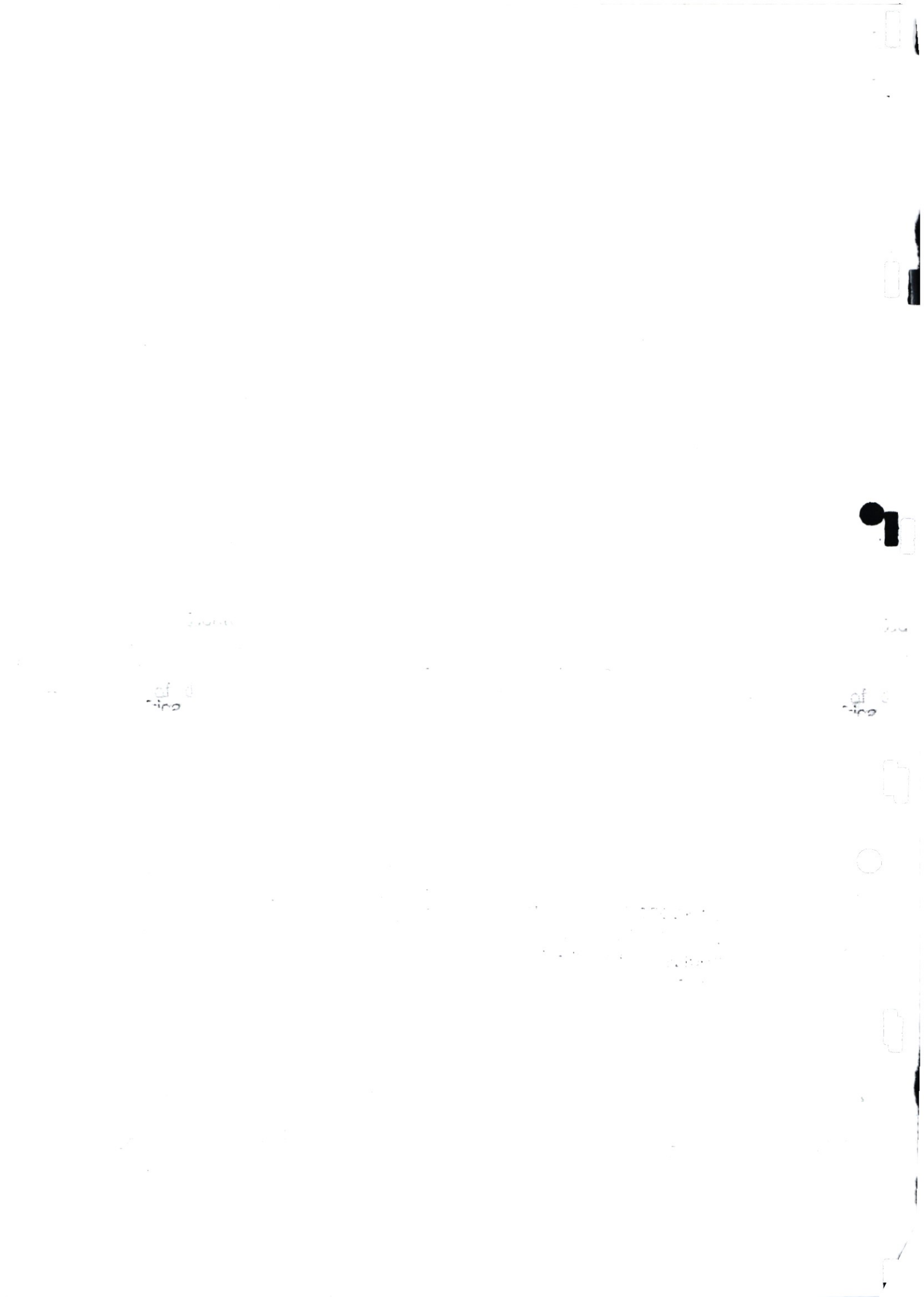
**RESOLUTION ON COLLECTION OF DUES OF MEMBER  
STATES TO THE AFRICAN**

**(PAP-Res. 005/005)**

**The Pan-African Parliament;**

1. **COGNISANT** of articles 2 (2), 3, 10, and 11 of the Protocol to the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community relating to the Pan-African Parliament in tandem with Rule 4 (1) (g) and (i) of the Pan-African Parliament Rules of Procedure;
2. **AWARE** of the global significance of Article 5 (1) (b) of the Constitutive Act of the African Union:

**THEREFORE RESOLVES** that this honourable House in its effort to support the A.U. in the provision of necessary resources for the realisation of its dreams and vision, recommend to the Union that, the dues of All Member States be collected through a community levy, and the percentage be decided by the African Union. Furthermore, those funds will be extension benefits the Pan-African Parliament.



## **RESOLUTION TO THANK THE ACP-EU JOINT PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY**

**PAP- Res 006/005**

### **That the Pan-African Parliament Resolves:**

1. To thank the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly which met in Edinburgh, United Kingdom, November 21-24, 2005 for its recognition of the Pan-African Parliament in its Resolution 1 on the role of national parliaments in implementing the Cotonou Partnership Agreement and;
2. To note with gratitude its further Resolution to support the regional initiative of the United Nations, with the European Parliament, the Italian Chamber of Deputies and the South African Parliament, to strengthen parliaments' capacity in information exchange and management, including also through information and communication technologies (ICTs);
3. To place on the Agenda of the Pan-African Parliament the Resolution calling on the ACP Parliamentary Assembly, the Pan-African Parliament and other regional and sub-regional parliaments in the ACP to promote and immediately institute exchanges of information and exemplary practice on cooperation strategies/initiatives with a view to strengthening the role of parliaments;
4. To support the proposal that regional meetings be set up within the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly to provide appropriate frameworks for developing exchange of information on best practices with a view to strengthening the role of parliaments;
5. To support the call for national parliaments to organize public hearings on the development cooperation policy choices within the ACP-EU partnership and on the implementation of aid and thus act as a two-way channel between the institutions and non-State actors as a whole.

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6. To reiterate that strengthening the role of African Parliaments in fostering democracy and good governance through knowledge and information management will be a key institutional and political objective of the Pan-African Parliament;
7. To applaud the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs for its four-year Africa i-Parliaments Action Plan to, among many objectives, empower African Parliaments to build their information and knowledge management capacities;
8. To recognize that the multi-faceted assistance this plan will give to the Pan-African Parliament in particular will, in part, support the Strategic Plan of PAP in providing tools to enable its oversight capacity, support inter-parliamentary cooperation, collaboration and regional integration, assist in the development of access to information and the harmonization of legal and regulatory frameworks and develop an African Cooperative Parliamentary Portal;
9. To assure UNDESA of the cooperation the Pan-African Parliament in the implementation of this critically important Endeavour.



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**RESOLUTION TO SUPPORT THE ORGANIZATION OF A  
CONFERENCE BY CERTAIN ORGANIZATION TO ADDRESS ICT  
ISSUES**

**(PAP – RESOLUTION 007/005)**

1. The Pan-African Parliament supports the development of a proposed conference to be organized by, among others, UNDESA, the European Parliament, the Italian Chamber of Deputies, the IPU and the ITU to provide Members of Parliament with analysis, tools and guidelines with particular reference to the formulation of information society legislative and regulatory frameworks in developing countries;
2. Recognizes the importance of Members of the Pan-African Parliament identifying and addressing legislative and regulatory ICT issues and priorities and of being informed of experiences and best-practices and possible options in both developing and developed nations and, further;
3. Affirms the importance of the role of this Parliament in studying issues, including technologies, which will assist in the promotion and harmonization of regional and continental ICT legislative and regulatory frameworks and which will strengthen the successful implementation of national ICT policies.

## RESOLUTION ON WORLD SUMMIT ON INFORMATION SOCIETY

### PAP-RES 008/05

**WHEREAS** the United Nations Summit on Information Society held in Tunis from 16 to 18 November 2005 with participants from all over the world representing Heads of States and Governments, Civil Society, Private Sector and the Media, adopted the Tunis recommendations, solutions and the plan of actions decided on at the second phase of the World Summit on Information Society, AND

**WHEREAS** at its Fourth Ordinary Session the Pan-African Parliament on Tuesday, November 22 2005 adopted a motion to implement the Tunis Declaration: Recommendations, Solutions and the Plan of Actions of the Second Phase of the World Summit on Information Society (WSIS) (Tunis Commitment- WSfS-05n~UNIS/DOC/7E) held in Tunis from 16 to 18 November 2005,

### **IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED**

To reinforce the cited Tunis recommendations, solutions and the plan of actions of the World Summit on Information Society.



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**RECOMMENDATIONS**

(To be adopted by 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2005)

FOURTH ORDINARY SESSION  
21<sup>ST</sup> NOVEMBER – 2<sup>ND</sup> DECEMBER  
GALLAGHER ESTATES  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# RECOMMENDATION ON THE SOLUTION ON THE CREATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF AFRICA

(PAP- REC 001/05)

**CONSIDERING** paragraph 2 of the final Communiqué of the Conference on Education for the Liberation of Africa held in Sebha, in the Great Jamahiriya from 20 to 25 March 1988;

**CONVINCED** that the building of the African Union is the very will of the peoples above all;

**CONSIDERING** the challenges facing Africa in the framework of changes which have taken place in the international arena, making the African people face up to their problems;

**CONVINCED** of the importance of an education and research consultative institutions on the African continent;

**TAKING** into account the experience acquired by similar regional and international institutions, notably the United Nations University, the European University and the positive impact of these universities' activities;

## THEREFORE RECOMMENDS;

The creation of the University of Africa that will have as its mission:

1. helping carry out the objectives and principles of the African Union;
2. making available a unified science platform on the African continent which is a centre of expertise for the African Union for scientific consultations, benefiting from African experiences and saving Africa from brain drain;
3. supporting a unified African solidarity to create a feeling for the continent resting on a common destiny;
4. promoting a unified African spirit entrenching the vision of the African Union;
5. empowering political, administrative, cultural, economic and scientific leaders amongst those convinced of the unity of the African spirit with a view to building the African Union and leading to the establishment of a United States of Africa;



6. co-ordinating African research centre activities regroup African experiences in the different discipline for the development of the continent;
7. co-operating with regional and international educational research institutions so as to benefit from aids given by these institutions;
8. identifying the challenges facing the future of Africa and make recommendations relating to the African Union;
9. developing programmes likely to make African identity concepts a reality and guarantee the acceleration of the necessary integration to bring about a unified Africa with a single image.