

PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT

البرلمان الأفريقي



PARLEMENT PANAFRICAIN

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PAP.6(II)/PLN/RES/1-8/JUN.23  
PAP.6(II)/PLN/RECOM/1-7/JUN.23  
Original: English/French

## RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

FROM

### THE SECOND ORDINARY SESSION OF THE SIXTH PARLIAMENT

HELD ON 15<sup>TH</sup> MAY TO 2<sup>ND</sup> JUNE 2023

*Under the African Union theme for 2023: "Accelerating the implementation  
of African Continental Free Trade Area"*

**MIDRAND, 1 JUNE 2023**

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# ADOPTED RESOLUTIONS

PAP.6(II)/PLN/RES/01/JUN.23

## RESOLUTION ON CLIMATE POLICY AND EQUITY IN AFRICA

**THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT,**

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

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

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

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

**NOTING** the various submissions and proposals made by various stakeholders at the Summit on Climate Policy and Equity, co-organised by the Pan-African Parliament and the Pan-African Climate Justice Alliance, in Midrand, South Africa, on 16 and 17 May 2023;

**RECOGNISING** that climate change is a global challenge that requires collective action and solidarity among all nations and peoples; and referencing the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report's (AR6) conclusion the Africa will experience extremes of climate change triggered events under all emission scenarios;

**REAFFIRMING** commitment to the principles and objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Paris Agreement, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

**ACKNOWLEDGING** that Africa is one of the most vulnerable regions to the adverse impacts of climate change, which threaten its socio-economic development, peace and security, human rights and dignity, and that it is a region with special needs and circumstances under international climate law;

**REITERATING** our call for climate justice and equity, which demand that historical responsibilities, differentiated capabilities and respective circumstances of countries are taken into account in addressing climate change;

**NOTING WITH CONCERN** the missing global solidarity, worsening debt crisis, and extra taxation measures being implemented by African Governments to raise funds for humanitarian crises caused by climate-related occurrences. Further disturbed by the international architecture of climate finance which does not inspire hope in delivering a mechanism that is responsive to the needs of African countries;

**DRAWING** on the prospects presented by progressive policy legislations for Africa to advance reforms in global governance of climate change agenda, and that effective national and global response to climate change is premised on transformative laws and policies;

**EMPHASISING** our role as legislators in enacting laws, overseeing policies and budgets, and representing the interests and aspirations of our constituencies;

**IN ACCORDANCE WITH** Article 11 (1) of the PAP Protocol, which empowers the PAP to make recommendations and formulate resolutions on any matter relating to the African Union and its organs, Regional Economic Communities and their respective organs, Member States and their organs and institutions;

**NOW THEREFORE RESOLVES TO:**

1. **ADVOCATE** for enhanced ambition and action by all parties to the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, especially developed countries, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and limit global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, in accordance with the best available science.
2. **URGE** developed countries to fulfil their obligations to provide adequate, predictable and sustainable finance, technology transfer and capacity building support to developing

countries, especially African countries, to enable them to adapt to climate change, mitigate their emissions and address loss and damage.

3. **PROMOTE** a just transition to low-carbon and climate-resilient development pathways that are aligned with national priorities, inclusive of all stakeholders, respectful of human rights and responsive to gender equality.
4. **STRENGTHEN** our legislative frameworks and oversight functions to ensure effective implementation of national climate policies and plans, as well as alignment with regional and continental frameworks such as Agenda 2063 and the African Green Stimulus Programme.
5. **COMMIT** to work in the interests of communities at the frontline of the climate crisis and ensure that climate responses, including climate finance, are needs-based, supporting locally led projects, and integrating gender considerations to advance equitable access for women and children.
6. **JOIN** other arms of governments, pan-African institutions and non-state actors and through legislative front support actions that strengthen and hasten the global reform process for climate response mechanisms, advancing Africa's interests.
7. **SUPPORT** regional integration and meaningful cooperation among African countries and regions to harness opportunities, share experiences and address common challenges related to climate change.
8. **PARTICIPATE** actively in the upcoming Africa Climate Summit in Nairobi, Kenya, the 28th Conference of Parties (COP28) to the UNFCCC in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, in November 2023, as well as in other relevant international fora, to amplify the voices and interests of Africa and its people.
9. **INSTITUTIONALISE** the Pan-African Parliamentary Summit on Climate Policy and Equity an annual gathering to foster collaboration, dialogue and sharing of best practices among African leaders, Parliamentarians and other relevant stakeholders on the challenges and opportunities relating to the climate crisis and harmonisation of the African climate change position and actions with the global goals and commitments on climate action.
10. **MOBILISE** all African Parliamentarians to join us in this historic and moral duty to protect our continent and our people from the existential threat of climate change, with a view to



overcoming this challenge and securing a prosperous, peaceful and sustainable future for Africa.

11. **STRENGTHEN** our engagement with the Pan-African Climate Justice Alliance, youth groups, women's movements, indigenous peoples, local communities, academia, media and other relevant actors to raise awareness, foster dialogue and build partnerships on climate action.

12. **INTENSIFY** efforts towards the development of a Model Law on Climate Change in Africa, to ensure the relevance and responsiveness of African national laws with emerging climate change realities, in line with international and African Union policy and legal frameworks.

13. **WORK** with His Excellency William Ruto as the chair of Committee of the Africa Head of States on Climate Change (CAHOSCC) to strengthen the capacity of the African Union to execute its mandate in representing and articulating issues pertinent to the continent especially in climate change.

**Adopted in Midrand, South Africa.**

**On 1 June 2023**

**RESOLUTION ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MODEL LAW ON CLIMATE CHANGE  
FOR AFRICA**

**THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT,**

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

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

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

**NOTING** the outcomes of the various Conference of Parties (COPs) held so far which underscore the importance of the development and strengthening of legal frameworks on climate change at all levels: local, national, regional, and global;

**NOTING ALSO** the recommendations and resolutions of the Third Pan-African Parliamentarians’ Summit on Climate Policy and Equity held on 16 and 17 May 2023, which highlighted that Africa is the least polluter but the most affected by the climate crisis;

**RECOGNISING** that a model legislation on climate change in Africa will inform and trigger climate action, and guide policy formulation and implementation frameworks to ensure coordination and collaboration among African Union Member States in climate change actions;

**ALSO RECOGNISING** that such legislation will provide for regulatory framework that will enhance response to climate change through deliberate mechanisms and measures geared towards achieving low carbon climate;

**FURTHER RECOGNISING** that an African model legislation on climate change will take into account international treaties, agreements, protocols, and resolutions on climate change so that African countries do not operate in isolation;

**COGNISANT** of the fact that implementation of climate solutions requires financial resources; and that there is need to mobilise financial resources from within Africa to reduce dependence on external partners;

**AWARE** that there are some African Union Member States like Kenya that have made strides by enacting legislation on climate change; this motivates and adds impetus to the need for a model legislation at continental level that will provide guidance to member countries that are yet to enact their own climate legislation.

**ACKNOWLEDGING** the existence of the African Climate Legislation Initiative (ACLI) which is a joint initiative between the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA), the Pan-African Parliamentarians Network on Climate Change (PAPNCC) and Pan African Parliament; and whose key projects include the development of a Model law on Climate Change.

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

**IN ACCORDANCE WITH** Article 11(3) and (7) of the PAP Protocol and Rule 4 (d) & (e) of the Rules of Procedure of the Pan-African Parliament, which empower the Pan-African Parliament to harmonise laws of the African Union Member States;

**NOW HEREBY RESOLVES TO:**

1. **APPROVE** the proposal for the development of a Model Law on Climate Change for Africa;
2. **MANDATE** the Committee on Rural Economy, Agriculture, Environment, and Natural Resources to lead the formulation of the proposed Model Law, taking into account the diverse legal traditions within the African continent, and to present the draft Model Law for consideration by the Plenary of the PAP;



3. **WELCOME** the technical and financial support from Food and Agriculture Organisation, PACJA, PACLI and other stakeholders.

**Adopted in Midrand, South Africa**

**On 1 June 2023**



**RESOLUTION ON THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT SUPPORT OF THE FINANCIAL  
TRANSACTIONS TAX ON CLIMATE ACTION**

**THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT,**

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

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

**NOTING** that, climate change continues to ravage humanity globally, and that in Africa in particular, more than twenty million people suffer from climatic catastrophes such as drought, famine, and environmental degradation;

**NOTING ALSO** that, countries of the Global North are the main contributors to the climate change crisis, yet it is Africa that bears the brunt of the crisis;

**COGNIZANT** of the fact that the COP27 created a “Loss and Damages” Fund to assist the most affected countries by climate change which was an important step in the right direction;

**ALSO COGNIZANT** of the fact that there is a risk of a deep rift between countries of the Global North and those of the Global South if this Fund account remains empty;

**FURTHER COGNIZANT** of the fact that the tensions that have accumulated in the last years between countries in the Global North and those in the Global South are primarily as a result of non-financing of climate action by the Global North who are the main polluters;

**ACKNOWLEDGING** that the creation of a Financial Transaction Tax (FTT) before the end of June 2023 would not only concern exchanges on European financial markets, but would also be used to finance climate policies in Europe and in the countries in the Global South;

**REITERATING** the call made by H.E Dr. William Samoei Ruto (CGH, PhD), President of the Republic of Kenya at the Third Pan African Parliamentarians Summit on Climate Policy and Equity on May 17, 2023 that it is now more urgent than ever to find financial resources to accelerate the economic development of all African countries to win the climate change battle;

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

**NOW HEREBY RESOLVES TO:**

1. **SUPPORT** the European Parliament's Financial Transaction Tax (FTT) law, and **URGES** European Union member countries to adopt the Tax;
2. **PLEDGE** to work with the European Parliament in canvassing support for the adoption of the Financial Transaction Tax (FTT), on condition that the funds will benefit African countries in their efforts to mitigate the effects of climate change;
3. **ENCOURAGE** African regional and national parliaments, together with their governments to effectively lobby the European Union to adopt the Financial Transaction Tax (FTT) on Climate Action;
4. **URGE** other Member States of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to follow suit to adopt the Financial Transaction Tax (FTT), with a view to fulfilling their commitment to funding climate change solutions in African countries.

**Adopted in Midrand, South Africa**

**On 1 June 2023**

**RESOLUTION ON THE PLACE OF TRADITIONAL MEDICINE IN THE AFRICAN  
HEALTH SYSTEMS**

**THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT,**

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

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

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

**ACKNOWLEDGING** the importance of traditional medicine which constitutes the first source of healthcare for about 80% of the population in developing countries according to many researchers ;

**MINDFUL** of the continent’s abundant natural resources, which informed the Declaration of two consecutive Decades of Traditional Medicine from 2001 to 2020 by the AU Heads of State and Government to promote research in this area in order to strengthen African health systems;

**CONCERNED** about significant disruption of the climate change on the natural ecosystems, agriculture and the change in medicinal content of plants, which could affect the quality and safety of products from traditional medicine;

**DEEPLY CONCERNED** about the forced displacement of indigenous populations due to the effects of climate change and more so activities of deforestation which compel them to migrate and abandon their culture;

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

**NOW HEREBY RESOLVES TO:**

1. **INTENSIFY** parliamentary advocacy to establish a comprehensive legal framework for continental herbal trade, and to promote the establishment or strengthening, where applicable, of national and regional research centres and the development of traditional medicine towards its integration in African Health Systems;
2. **ADVOCATE** for the allocation of adequate resources for the progressive realization of Universal Health Coverage through sustainable health financing;
3. **PROMOTE** the establishment of an African Union Herbal Trade Network to facilitate the exchange of information, resources and products among African Union Member States and further, to increase public awareness on the benefit of traditional African herbal medicine;
4. **PROMOTE** an African Herbal Trade Certification program to ensure the safety and quality of herbal products produced in Africa;
5. **FACILITATE** a consultative process with Regional Health Institutions to foster collaboration between traditional and conventional medicine practitioners.

**Adopted in Midrand, South Africa**

**On 1 June 2023**



**RESOLUTION ON THE UPDATE REPORT ON THE MODEL LAW ON  
COOPERATIVES IN AFRICA**

**THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT,**

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

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

**RECALLING** One of the core objectives of establishing the then Organization of African Unity (OAU) was to liberate Africa from colonial domination, exploitation and oppression (*Article II of the OAU Charter, 1963*).

**RECALLING ALSO** a concerted effort is required in to ensure the impact of AU's plans and policies are felt at the grassroots level and that one of the key mechanisms that can contribute to this effort is the cooperative business model;

**RECALLING FURTHER** Resolution PAP.6/PLN/RES/1-18/NOV.22 on the Formulation of a model law on cooperatives in Africa, adopted on 11 November 2023 by the Pan African Parliament;

**NOTING** the progress made by the Committee on Finance and Monetary Affairs in the implementation of the abovementioned Resolution following fruitful collaboration with the International Cooperatives Alliance-Africa (ICA-A);

**REITERATING** the need to provide normative guidance to states when adopting new legislation or reviewing existing within the realm of cooperatives;

**RETITERATING FURTHER** that a model law on cooperatives for Africa allows cooperatives to advocate for unity, economic prosperity and solidarity, and contribute to the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals;

**APPRECIATING** the contributions from the technical consultations on the Draft Model Law on Cooperatives in Africa, which provided an opportunity for Cooperatives across the continent to engage with the proposed draft Model Law;

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

**NOW HEREBY RESOLVES TO:**

1. **APPROVE** on First Reading the revised Draft Model Law on Cooperatives in Africa.
2. **MANDATE** the Committee to proceed to the Regional Consultations to enable the various stakeholders to make inputs into the draft Model Law on Cooperatives in Africa. These would include the relevant departments of the African Union Commission, Regional Economic Communities, national Cooperatives management institutions and civil society organizations.
3. **FURTHER MANDATE** the Committee to submit for final consideration and adoption the draft Model Law on Cooperatives in Africa, after integrating inputs received from the regional consultations.
4. **COMMEND** ICA-I and the PAP Secretariat for the technical support received for the formulation of the Model Law on Cooperatives in Africa.

**Adopted in Midrand, South Africa**

**On 1 June 2023**

**RESOLUTION ON “ACCELERATING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AFRICAN CONTINENTAL FREE TRADE AREA (AfCFTA)”: THE STRATEGIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT**

**THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT,**

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

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

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

**RECALLING** Recommendation PAP.4/PL/Recom.02(III) of the Pan-African Parliament on the Free Movement of People and the new African Passport; Resolution PAP.4/PLN/RES/02/MAY.17 of the Pan-African Parliament on the Free Movement of People in Africa and the African Passport and Resolution On The African Continental Free Trade Area and the free movement of persons, right of residence and right of establishment (PAP.4/PLN/RES/03/MAY.18);

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

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

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

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

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

**NOW THEREFORE HEREBY RESOLVES TO:**

1. **UNDERTAKE** a robust advocacy in Member States, through inter alia, the National Parliaments and Speakers’ Forum to achieve full ratification, domestication and implementation of the AfCFTA, including the formulation of the AfCFTA National Implementation Strategies
2. **ADVOCATE** for the universal application of the AfCFTA Operational Instruments such as the Pan-African Payments and Settlements System (PAPSS), AfCFTA Adjustment Facility, African Trade Observatory (ATO), Online System of Monitoring, Reporting and Elimination of Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs), AfCFTA Tariff Handbook, and the AfCFTA Rules of Origin Manual;
3. **ORGANIZE** a High-level sensitization events on the Protocol on the Free Movement of People, Right of Residency and Right of Establishment in order to facilitate the full implementation of the AfCFTA;
4. **SENSITIZE** National and Regional Parliaments, judicial bodies, financial institutions, citizens and other relevant stakeholders on the benefits of accelerating the implementation of the AfCFTA, emphasizing on job creation and mobilization of investments;
5. **ADVOCATE** for budgetary allocation of at least 5% of GDP for industrialization; in order to promote the Regional Value Chains (RVCs), including adoption of modern technology, and R&D to boost competitiveness;

6. **FURTHER ADVOCATE** for youth, women and people with disabilities to access trade information, digital and financial inclusion, services, and quality infrastructure;
7. **REGULARLY REQUEST** and **CONSIDER** the reports or updates from the AUC, AUDA-NEPAD, Regional Economic Communities and other Partners on the development of trade-related infrastructure supporting the implementation of the AfCFTA African Union Digital Transformation Strategy;
8. **ADVOCATE** for at least 40% of public procurement for the African private sector to promote private sector development and the “Made in Africa” products and services;
9. **ADVOCATE ALSO** for at least 30% of public procurement to be allocated to Small and Medium Enterprises, Women, Youths, and People with Disabilities for their inclusion in accelerating the implementation of the AfCFTA;
10. **ENSURE** sufficient budgetary allocation by Member States and Partners for the establishment of an integrated high-speed rail network spanning the entirety of the African continent, as espoused in Agenda 2063;

**PROMOTE** peacebuilding initiatives within the continent under the AfCFTA through dialogue and mediation by establishing platforms for constructive engagement between Member States, civil society organizations and other stakeholders.

**Adopted in Midrand, South Africa**

**On 1 June 2022**



**RESOLUTION ON PROMOTION OF PEACE AND SECURITY IN AFRICA**

**THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT,**

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

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

**CONSIDERING FURTHER** Article 3 (a), (f) and (k) of the Constitutive Act of the African Union outlining the objectives of the Union to achieve greater unity and solidarity between the African countries and the people of Africa, to promote peace, security and stability on the continent and to promote co-operation in all fields of human activities to raise the living standards of African peoples;

**CONSIDERING FURTHER** that Article 3 of the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to the Pan-African Parliament, which facilitates the effective implementation of the policies and objectives of the African Union; the promotion of the principles of human rights and democracy in Africa; and promotes peace, security and stability;

**RECALLING** the Assembly/AU/Dec.842(XXXVI) on the Report on the activities of the Peace and Security Council (PSC) and state of peace and security in Africa;

**APPLAUDING** the commitments made in that decision in addressing governance, peace and security challenges in 2022 and beyond towards the continued efforts, mainly supporting countries in transition and those under suspension to facilitate their timely return to constitutional order;

**NOTING WITH CONCERN** the persistence of conflicts, terrorism and violent extremism on the Continent and that the Guns in Africa are not falling silent;

**EMPHASISING** the need for a robust response and collective security approaches, particularly inter-state and cross-border coordination and cooperation, to effectively address the intensity and transboundary nature of the threats to peace, security and stability of Africa;

**FURTHER NOTING** the concerns over the persistence of multiple and complex challenges that still undermines the achievement of silencing the guns in Africa, particularly gaps in governance and democracy; terrorism and violent extremism; the surge of Foreign Terrorist Fighters and mercenaries ; illicit circulation of arms/weapons; corruption; transnational organized crimes, drug trafficking, human trafficking, illicit financial flows and illegal exploitation of natural resources; foreign political and military interference; outbreaks of epidemics and pandemic; the impact of climate change and slow process of ratification of AU instruments, amongst others continue to hamper efforts to achieve the aspirations of Agenda 2063;

**ECHOING** the call by the AU Assembly for Member States and RECs/RMs to report on their actions and activities to silence the guns in the relevant dimensions within the five aspects of the AUMR for experience sharing and cross-learning to address the security challenges squarely;

**APPRECIATING** the call by civil society for the the Pan African Parliament to play its role in advancing peace and security in Africa and to assist in silencing the guns;

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

**NOW THEREFORE RESOVES TO:**

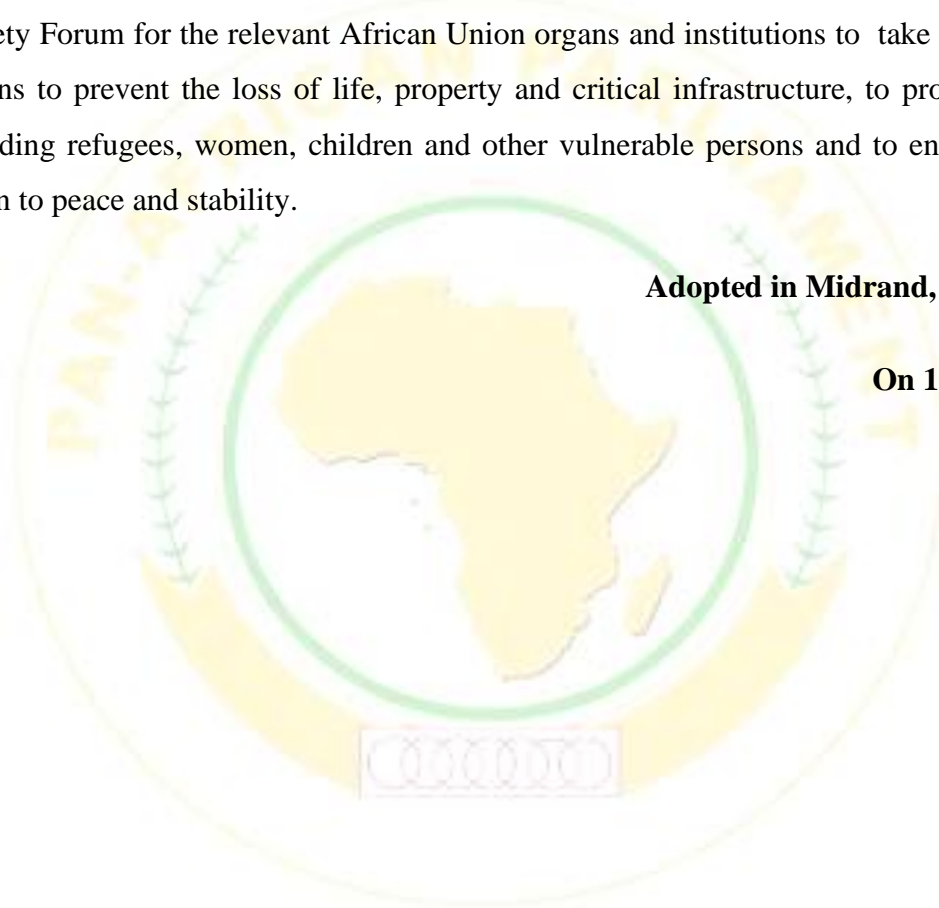
1. **SUPPORT** the Mandate of the High Level Representative on Silencing the Guns in Africa and **CALL** for State compliance with the principles and norms that aim to foster peace, security and sound democratic practice in Africa, particularly the implementation of the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Good Governance;
2. **USE** its moral authority and advisory power to proactively engage with National Parliaments and other authorities to ensure that the trend of term elongation and constitutional tampering is halted at national levels;
3. **ALSO USE** its mandate to ensure that conflicts in Africa, especially those that threaten regional stability (Sahel, Grate Lakes-Eastern DRC, Cabo Delgado, Sudan -The Horn) are

addressed urgently in a holistic manner – instead of a military approach only- to bring about lasting peace in these theatres of war;

4. **SUPPORT** the clarion call by African citizens in solidarity with the people of Sudan to halt the war in that country, and ensure that the leaders of the warring factions (General Burhan - Sudanese Armed Forces, and General Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo (Hemeti) immediately subject themselves to peace talks, (under the mediation of the AU and IGAD), thus delivering on the mantra of African solutions for African problems;
5. **FURTHER SUPPORT** the call made by African Human Rights Defenders and PAP Civil Society Forum for the relevant African Union organs and institutions to take more decisive actions to prevent the loss of life, property and critical infrastructure, to protect civilians, including refugees, women, children and other vulnerable persons and to ensure a speedy return to peace and stability.

**Adopted in Midrand, South Africa**

**On 1 of June 2023**



**RESOLUTION ON CURRENT WAR IN SUDAN AND ITS EFFECTS ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN**

**THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT,**

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

**CONSIDERING** Article 4(h) of the Constitutive Act of the African Union, which states: The Union shall be guided by the principles of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, democracy and good governance, the rule of law, the protection of human dignity, the prevention of conflicts and the promotion of sustainable development;

**FURTHER REAFFIRMING** Article 13(2), which mandates the Union to foster gender equality and the empowerment of women;

**STRONGLY REAFFIRMING** that safeguarding the welfare of women and children, particularly that of young girls in Sudan, remains a paramount priority amid the ongoing conflict that commenced on 15 April 2023;

**DEEPLY DISTURBED** by the prevailing crisis in Sudan, which has culminated in innumerable fatalities and the displacement of thousands both within the country and beyond its borders, compelling them to seek sanctuary in neighbouring nations;

**RECOGNIZING** that the women and children of Sudan remain disproportionately affected by the current conflict;

**NOTING** Resolution 1325 of the United Nations Security Council which urges all actors to increase the participation of women and incorporate gender perspectives in all United Nations peace and security efforts;

**RECOGNIZING** the heightened duty incumbent upon parliamentarians to actively engage in the cultivation of awareness regarding the detrimental effects borne by women and girls in the face of armed conflict and other manifestations of violence;

**FURTHER RECOGNIZING** the distinct requirements and susceptibility of women and girls amidst armed conflict and diverse situations of violence, Parliaments are thus urged to intensify collaboration with regional and parliamentary entities. This concerted effort is geared towards the identification and implementation of tangible measures to advocate for the exceptional protection of women and girls in instances of armed conflict and other forms of violence;

**UNANIMOUSLY CONVINCED** of the necessity to take appropriate measures to ensure full and efficient coordination of international efforts on the current conflict in Sudan;

**NOTING** that the establishment of the Women caucus, designed to bolster and enhance the exchange of experiences, cooperative ties, and strategic alliances with groups and networks on sub-regional, regional, and global stages. This initiative is primarily purposed for the protection of human rights overall, with specific emphasis on safeguarding the rights of women and children;

**RECONGNIZING** that the mandate of the Women's Caucus entails the responsibility to contribute to the promotion and protection of fundamental human rights principles, with a specific focus on gender equality, while also actively fostering good governance, democracy, peace, and security;

**NOW THEREFORE HEREBY:**

1. **ASSERTS**, with unambiguous intensity, vehement condemnation of all instances of violence perpetrated against women. It emphatically urges all Member States to render humanitarian, financial, and logistical support to the Sudan during this particularly difficult time.
2. **DEMANDS** an immediate cessation of hostilities and the implementation of de-escalation measures to restore peace and security within the country. Encourages the two warring factions, namely the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), to engage in dialogue with the necessary stakeholders
3. **UNDERLINES** the immediate and imperative necessity for the international community to unite their robust and expeditious efforts through collective action, thereby demonstrating unwavering solidarity with the Sudanese people, with specific attention to women and girls. This solidarity is essential in fostering peace, democracy, and development.

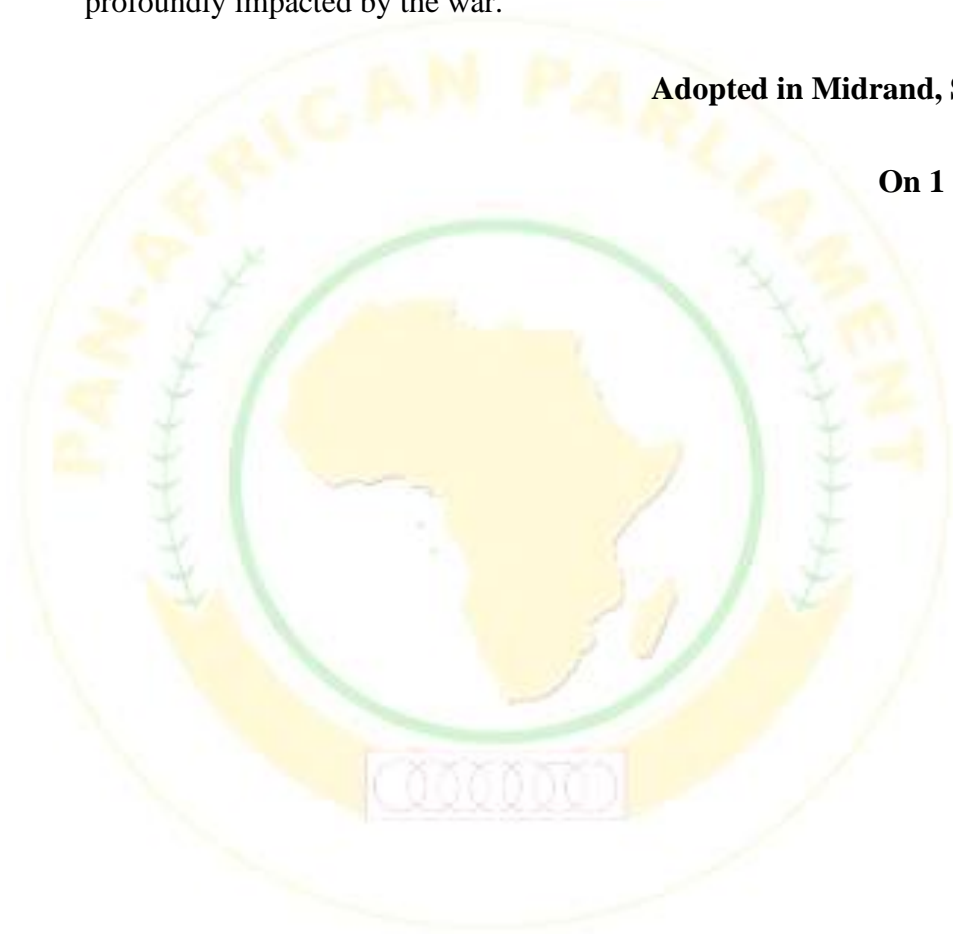


4. **WELCOMES** the recent advancements, notably the signing of the Jeddah Agreement on May 12, 2023, which marks a momentous stride in the cessation of conflict and the reinstatement of peace and stability within Sudan.
5. **PAYS** tribute to neighbouring countries, with regard to the treatment and hospitality granted to refugees in the host communities and calls on the international community to provide support to these countries in their efforts to host refugees.
6. **REAFFIRMS** the obligation of parties to adhere to International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law, with the paramount objective of permanently ceasing hostilities in Sudan. This imperative action serves the supreme interest of the Sudanese people, specifically emphasizing the heightened vulnerability faced by women, children, and, in particular, the girl child during times of armed conflict.
7. **CALLS** upon all Organs of the African Union, the United Nations Security Council as well as the International Community to impress upon the parties involved to establish humanitarian corridors, return to political dialogue and negotiation towards the establishment of an inclusive civilian-led government, and strongly rejected all forms of external interference while committing to coordinate, collaborate and harmonize joint international action on Sudan.
8. **RESOLVES** to deploy to Sudan for a collaborative mediation mission a delegation consisting of Pan-African Parliamentarians, including the Women's Caucus, the Permanent Committee on Justice, Human Rights, and the Committee on Cooperation, International Relations, Peace, and Security.
9. **ALSO RESOLVES** that the mediation mission envisaged under Paragraph 8 shall be undertaken in coordination with the Special Envoy of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission on Gender, Peace, and Security, the African Women Leaders Network (AWLN), and pertinent partners, as soon as the prevailing security situation permits.
10. **FURTHER RESOLVES** that the mediation mission shall be expected to:
  - i. Initiate a mediation endeavour aimed at bringing the parties involved in the conflict to engage in negotiations at the table of dialogue;

- ii. Commence an inquiry into the human rights situation in Sudan, with the objective of conducting a comprehensive investigation and formulating actionable recommendations for its improvement;
- iii. Conduct a comprehensive assessment of the peace and security situation, prioritizing the well-being of women, children, and specifically the girl child, to gather operational information;
- iv. Mobilise support and deliver humanitarian assistance to women and girls profoundly impacted by the war.

**Adopted in Midrand, South Africa**

**On 1 of June 2023**



# ADOPTED RECOMMENDATIONS

PAP.6(II)/PLN/RECOM/01/JUN.23

## RECOMMENDATION ON “ACCELERATING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AFRICAN CONTINENTAL FREE TRADE AREA (AfCFTA)”: THE STRATEGIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT

### THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT,

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

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

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

**RECALLING** Recommendation PAP.4/PL/Recom.02(III) of the Pan-African Parliament on the Free Movement of People and the new African Passport; Resolution PAP.4/PLN/RES/02/MAY.17 of the Pan-African Parliament on the Free Movement of People in Africa and the African Passport and Resolution On The African Continental Free Trade Area and the free movement of persons, right of residence and right of establishment (PAP.4/PLN/RES/03/MAY.18);

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

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

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

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

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

**NOW THEREFORE HEREBY RECOMMENDS:**

**1. To the Secretariat of the African Continental Free Trade Area to:**

- i. **DEVELOP** a monitoring, reporting and evaluation mechanism on the implementation of the AfCFTA;
- ii. **ENSURE** the active participation of the Pan-African Parliament and the Committee on Trade, Customs and Immigration matters in its activities, including the mid-term review of the Agreement establishing the AfCFTA and its Protocols.
- iii. **ALSO ENSURE** the accessibility and user-friendliness of the African Trade Observatory to enhance the efficacy of the trade market and information intelligence on the continent and effective ownership by the African Union;

**2. To African National and Regional Parliaments to:**

- i. **DEPLOY** their legislative and oversight mandate to ensure the full ratification, domestication and implementation of the AfCFTA, including the formulation of the AfCFTA National Implementation Strategies;
- ii. **EFFECTIVELY OVERSEE** the national application of the AfCFTA Operational Instruments such as the Pan-African Payments and Settlements System (PAPSS), AfCFTA Adjustment Facility, African Trade Observatory (ATO), Online System of

Monitoring, Reporting and Elimination of Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs), AfCFTA Tariff Handbook, and the AfCFTA Rules of Origin Manual;

- iii. **SENSITIZE** African citizens, judicial bodies, financial institutions and all relevant stakeholders on the benefits of accelerating the implementation of AfCFTA, emphasizing on job creation and mobilization of investments;
  - iv. **DEPLOY** their budgetary power to ensure budgetary allocation of at least 5% of GDP for industrialization; in order to promote the Regional Value Chains (RVCs), including adoption of modern technology, and R&D to boost competitiveness;
  - v. **ALSO DEPLOY** their budgetary power to ensure sufficient budgetary allocation by Member States and Partners for the establishment of an integrated high-speed rail network spanning the entirety of the African continent, as espoused in Agenda 2063;
  - vi. **ADVOCATE** for youth, women and people with disabilities to access trade information, digital and financial inclusion, services, and quality infrastructure;
  - vii. **ADVOCATE ALSO** for at least 40% of public procurement for the African private sector to promote private sector development and the “Made in Africa” products and services;
  - viii. **ADVOCATE FURTHER** for at least 30% of public procurement to be allocated to SMEs, Women, Youths, and People with Disabilities for their inclusion in accelerating the implementation of the AfCFTA;
  - ix. **PROMOTE** peacebuilding initiatives within their respective constituencies through dialogue and mediation by establishing platforms for constructive engagement between and within the Member States, civil society organizations and other stakeholders.
3. **To the African Union Commission, AUDA-NEPAD, Regional Economic Communities and other Partners to DEVELOP** trade-related infrastructure supporting the implementation of the AfCFTA African Union Digital Transformation Strategy;
4. **To the Economic, Social and Cultural Council and the African Business Council** to regularly **SUBMIT AND PRESENT** to the Committee on Trade, Customs



and Immigration Matters and to the Plenary reports and/or updates on their activities in relation to the promotion of AfCFTA.

**Adopted in Midrand, South Africa, On 1 June 2023**



**RECOMMENDATION ON LABOUR MIGRATION GOVERNANCE IN AFRICA**

**THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT,**

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

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

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

**RECALLING** its recommendation Ref. PAP.6/PLN/RECOM/03/NOV.22 adopted in October 2022 in Johannesburg, South Africa on the governance of labour migration in Africa;

**GUIDED** by the legal instruments and policy frameworks of the African Union, the regional economic communities and international organizations on labour and human rights, migration governance and administration, including the International Labour Standards of the International Labour Organization;

**BEARING IN MIND** the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, the Protocol to the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community on the Free Movement of Persons, the Right of Residence and the Right of Establishment, the Agreement on the Establishment of the African Continental Free Trade Area, the AU Convention on Cross-Border Cooperation (Niamey Convention), Agenda 2063, the African Union Social Policy Framework, the Ouagadougou +10 Plan of Action, the Ouagadougou Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, Especially

Women and Children, and the Strategic Framework for Migration in Africa and its Plan of Action (2018-2030);

**CONCERNED ABOUT** the slow pace of ratification and implementation of international, continental and regional legal instruments on labour, human rights and migration in Africa, which creates a significant gap in the protection of migrants, including migrant workers;

**CONCERNED ALSO** about the deplorable and worrying situation of migrants, including migrant workers, in many host countries and recognizing that reports of violations of labour and other rights of migrant workers, cases of xenophobic attacks on migrants and arbitrary expulsions, which highlight the difficulties in achieving decent work, equality of treatment and protection of human rights (including labour rights);

**IN ACCORDANCE WITH** Rule 5(d) of the Rules of Procedure of the Pan-African Parliament, which empowers PAP to initiate debates, debate, deliver opinions, make recommendations and formulate resolutions on the objectives and all matters relating to the African Union and its organs, the Regional Economic Communities, Member States and their organs and institutions, among others;

HEREBY RECOMMENDS TO MEMBER STATES TO :

1. **ENHANCE** the education and training of the African Youth in order to make them competitive in the market.
2. **INTEGRATE** Migration in the education of youth for social inclusivity and acceptability of migrants.
3. **IMPROVE** socio-economic and political governance in order to create employment opportunities for young people and fight against poverty in all its forms.
4. **ACCELERATE** the process of ratification of the Protocol to the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community on the Free Movement of Persons, the Right of Residence and the Right of Establishment and encourage the signing multilateral Labour Agreements (BLAs) to better regulate migration flows.

**Adopted in Midrand, South Africa**

**On 1 June 2023**

**RECOMMENDATION ON CYBERSECURITY AND CYBERCRIME IN AFRICA**

**THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT,**

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

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

**RECALLING** the African Union Convention on Cyber Security and Personal Data Protection, which aimed at defining the objectives and broad orientations of the Information Society in Africa and strengthening existing legislations on Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) of Member States and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs);

**NOTING** that the Internet and digital technologies increasingly shape our economies and societies, they also create vulnerabilities for individuals, public and private entities, critical infrastructures, and much more;

**EMPHASIZING** that “cybersecurity” and “cybercrime” are related but distinct issues, “cybersecurity” being something that needs to be improved and “cybercrime” being something to be prevented;

**ACKNOWLEDGING** that geopolitical concerns are never absent from discussions on cybersecurity, while affirming that all countries share a common interest in enhancing cybersecurity and combatting cybercrime;

**ACKNOWLEDGING FURTHER** that the cyberthreat landscape is complex and that African countries are at different levels of readiness to deal with cyberthreats;

**REAFFIRMING** that cybersecurity and cybercrime issues have cross-organizational and cross-border dimensions, and that tackling them requires (a) Whole-of-government and whole-of-society

approaches involving strong partnerships and coordinated efforts between relevant authorities and agencies, the private sector, the technical community, academia, and civil society, (b) Efficient and effective regional and international cooperation, both intergovernmental, multilateral and multistakeholder;

**CONCERNED** by the urgent need to put in place a mechanism to deal with the dangers and risks arising from the use of electronic data and files on individuals, with a view to respecting privacy and freedoms, while fostering the promotion and development of ICTs in the member states of the African Union;

**EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN** about the extent of cybercrime and the lack of legal frameworks for the protection of personal data in Africa;

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

**NOW HEREBY RECOMMENDS TO MEMBER STATES TO:**

**1. DEVELOP** policy, regulatory and legislative frameworks for enhancing cybersecurity and tackling cybercrime and *recommend* that such frameworks:

- i. **ARE DEVELOPED** with the involvement, from the onset, of all relevant governmental and non-governmental actors;
- ii. **EMBED** a human-centred security approach and incorporate the principles of rule of law, judicial oversight, proportionality, accountability and transparency;
- iii. **CLEARLY DEFINE** the roles and responsibilities of relevant public and private actors in a manner that allows meaningful and effective collaboration towards a more secure cyberspace;
- iv. **DRAW UPON** internationally agreed technical standards for cybersecurity.



**2. ENSURE** a proper balance between measures to enhance cybersecurity and tackle cybercrime, on the one hand, and the protection of internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, on the other hand, and in particular to:

- i. **ENSURE** that cybersecurity frameworks are complemented by strong data protection laws;
- ii. **ENCOURAGE** effective cooperation between the intelligence services and other government departments, and seek transparency and accountability from intelligence services tasked with cybersecurity;
- iii. **AVOID** the use of cybersecurity measures for political purposes.

**3. SIGN, RATIFY AND DOMESTICATE** the African Union Convention on Cybersecurity and Protection of Personal Data.

**Adopted in Midrand, South Africa**

**On 1 June 2023**

**RECOMMENDATION FOR THE RESOLUTION OF THE ONGOING CONFLICT IN  
SUDAN AND THE PROMOTION OF PEACE AND STABILITY IN THE REGION**

**THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT,**

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

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

**CONSIDERING FURTHER** Article 3 (a), (f) and (k) of the Constitutive Act of the African Union outlining the objectives of the Union to achieve greater unity and solidarity between the African countries and the people of Africa, to promote peace, security and stability on the continent and to promote co-operation in all fields of human activities to raise the living standards of African peoples;

**CONSIDERING FURTHER** that Article 3 of the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to the Pan-African Parliament, which facilitates the effective implementation of the policies and objectives of the African Union; the promotion of the principles of human rights and democracy in Africa; and promotes peace, security and stability;

**NOTING WITH CONCERN** the ongoing and unjustified conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), a conflict that has engendered an unparalleled severe humanitarian predicament, the arbitrary annihilation of innocuous civilians and the destruction of infrastructure.

**ACKNOWLEDGING** the peacekeeping and negotiation efforts undertaken and conducted by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the Peace and Security Council of the African Union and other regional and international stakeholders for the restoration of peace and security in Sudan;

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

**NOW THEREFORE HEREBY:**

1. **CALLS** on Member States to support the African Union's Peace and Security Architecture, reinforcing the commitment to homegrown solutions to conflicts and urges the Africa Union to conduct a serious investigation into the conflict in Sudan, aimed at unveiling the actors, motivations, and dynamics fueling the crisis.
2. **URGES** the African Union to intensify and harmonise with other stakeholders such as IGAD diplomatic efforts to interact with the parties involved in the conflict, aiming to foster dialogue and a peaceful resolution to the Sudan crisis to facilitate discussions towards a ceasefire.
3. **ALSO URGES** the African Union for the development and implementation of a comprehensive African strategy to address the ongoing crisis in Sudan.
4. **CALLS UPON** the African Union to undertake a Field Mission to Sudan to engage comprehensively with all relevant Sudanese stakeholders, thereby gaining insights into the current state of affairs within the country and fostering peacekeeping dialogues to devise a sustainable resolution.
5. **CALLS** for an immediate and unconditional ceasefire by the warring parties, in the supreme interest of the Republic of Sudan and its people, in order to avoid further bloodshed and harm to civilians.
6. **URGES** regional countries and organisations such as IGAD to bolster existing endeavours to reinstate Sudan's progress towards a constitutional order.
7. **CALLS UPON** the African Union to extend indispensable support, consolidating these actions into a unified strategy for peace efforts in the Sudan crisis.

8. **IMPLORES** the African Union to extend support aimed at protecting civilians, particularly emphasizing the security of vulnerable groups like women and children, and ensuring their safety and well-being.
9. **ENDORSES** the drafting and implementation of a transitional framework, to include a provisional constitution which shall spell out the timeframe for the transition and define the priority tasks, as well as the institutions responsible for carrying them out.
10. **CALLS** for the establishment of a unity government that would have a minimum programme and action plan for restoring and rebuilding the country.
11. **ALSO CALLS** for increased representation of women in peace mediation processes, in line with the African Union's commitments to gender equality and women's empowerment.
12. **STRONGLY REJECTS** any external interference that could exacerbate the predicament in Sudan.
13. **ALSO URGES** United Nations bodies and humanitarian organizations to ensure the provision of necessary humanitarian aid to affected areas in Sudan, with unhindered access to those in need.



**Adopted in Midrand, South Africa**

**On 1 of June 2023**

**RECOMMENDATION FROM THE YOUTH DIALOGUE HELD IN THE KINGDOM OF  
MOROCCO (RABAT) 4-6 DECEMBER 2022**

**THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT,**

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

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

**CONSIDERING FURTHER** Article 3 (a), (f) and (k) of the Constitutive Act of the African Union outlining the objectives of the Union to achieve greater unity and solidarity between the African countries and the people of Africa, to promote peace, security and stability on the continent and to promote co-operation in all fields of human activities to raise the living standards of African peoples;

**CONSIDERING FURTHER** that Article 3 of the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to the Pan-African Parliament, which facilitates the effective implementation of the policies and objectives of the African Union; the promotion of the principles of human rights and democracy in Africa; and promotes peace, security and stability;

**RECALLING** Decision Assembly/AU/Dec.601(XXVI) of the Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of the African Union, which called for “harnessing the demographic dividends through investment in the youth;

**COGNIZANT** of the need and opportunities for harnessing the demographic dividend, through investments in the youth, a vital resource that ought to be harnessed to meet Africa’s current and future challenges, by fully and actively involving them in all spheres of life - political, economic and social,

**DEEPLY CONCERNED** by the current situation, where young Africans continue to face socioeconomic inequalities, food and nutrition insecurity, lack of access to education, child marriage,



female genital mutilation and other harmful traditional practices, unemployment and dearth of investments;

**NOTING WITH REGRET** that young people continue to languish in poverty, famine and illiteracy; are quite often drafted to serve in armed groups, militias or terrorist movements; and engage in clandestine immigration,

**NOTING WITH CONCERN** the slow pace of ratification and domestication of African Union Instruments pertaining to the youth, which can play a key role in youth empowerment,

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

**NOW THEREFORE HEREBY:**

1. **URGES** African Union Member States, national parliaments and all other relevant stakeholders to celebrate the Africa Food and Nutrition Security Day on 6 December (Rabat Declaration) with the aim of providing a platform for dialogue among various stakeholders to find solutions to food and nutrition security issues, while building momentum towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063.
2. **ALSO URGES** African Union Member States and all partners to translate food security and nutrition security **commitments** into concrete outcomes by sustaining political momentum and accelerating action to improve coordination, implementation capacity and accountability for youth nutrition across the continent.
3. **CALLS UPON** Member States to develop sound and prioritized national strategies to invest more capital in youth and to fight hunger and malnutrition in all its forms on the continent;
4. **CALLS UPON** the African Union Commission, Member States of the African Union and all partners to mobilize political action to recommit to food resilience programmes and to encourage the private sector to invest more in such programmes, and to reach out to

vulnerable communities, including the youth to ensure that they have access to safe food through initiatives that benefit the entire African community;

5. **ALSO CALLS UPON** the African Union Commission, Member States of the African Union and all partners to accelerate the development of an African youth participatory analytical tool to assess the social and economic impacts of food insecurity and malnutrition on the health, education and labour sectors, which will provide governments and partners with recommendations and key time-bound and achievable investment priorities for national youth human capital development goals.
6. **RECOMMENDS** the involvement of young African parliamentarians in multi-sectoral approaches to sustainably transforming food and nutrition systems to provide healthier diets.
7. **ALSO RECOMMENDS** multi-sectoral action and coordination in the implementation of nutrition programmes and initiatives at all levels, being convinced that the elimination of malnutrition cannot be achieved by isolated efforts but rather by joining forces and strategizing for integrated and concerted multi-sectoral actions with the involvement of youth.
8. **RECOMMENDS FURTHER** the establishment African Bank funding projects to support African youth in the industrial, commercial and agricultural sectors, in coordination with the African Parliament Youth Caucus Bureau and the African Union.
9. **RECOMMENDS FURTHER** the training and mentoring African youth through partnerships with international organizations.
10. **ENCOURAGES** the creation of digital platforms and physical meetings dedicated to exchanges and dialogue between African youth and their leaders.
11. **EXPRESSES** its deep gratitude to the King of Morocco and the Moroccan people for their hospitality and contributions to the successful holding of the Youth Dialogue in Rabat, on 5-6 December 2022.

**Adopted in Midrand, South Africa**

**On 1 of June 2023**

**RECOMMENDATION ON CLIMATE POLICY AND EQUITY IN AFRICA**

**THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT,**

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

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

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

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

**NOTING** the various submissions and proposals made by various stakeholders at the Summit on Climate Policy and Equity, co-organised by the Pan-African Parliament and the Pan-African Climate Justice Alliance, in Midrand, South Africa, on 16 and 17 May 2023;

**RECOGNISING** that climate change is a global challenge that requires collective action and solidarity among all nations and peoples; and referencing the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report's (AR6) conclusion the Africa will experience extremes of climate change triggered events under all emission scenarios;

**REAFFIRMING** commitment to the principles and objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Paris Agreement, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

**ACKNOWLEDGING** that Africa is one of the most vulnerable regions to the adverse impacts of climate change, which threaten its socio-economic development, peace and security, human rights

and dignity, and that it is a region with special needs and circumstances under international climate law;

**REITERATING** our call for climate justice and equity, which demand that historical responsibilities, differentiated capabilities and respective circumstances of countries are taken into account in addressing climate change;

**CONCERNED** by the missing global solidarity, worsening debt crisis, and extra taxation measures being implemented by African Governments to raise funds for humanitarian crises caused by climate-related occurrences. Further disturbed by the international architecture of climate finance which does not inspire hope in delivering a mechanism that is responsive to the needs of African countries;

**DRAWING** on the prospects presented by progressive policy legislations for Africa to advance reforms in global governance of climate change agenda, and that effective national and global response to climate change is premised on transformative laws and policies;

**EMPHASISING** our role as legislators in enacting laws, overseeing policies and budgets, and representing the interests and aspirations of our constituencies;

**IN ACCORDANCE WITH** Article 11 (1) of the PAP Protocol, which empowers the PAP to make recommendations and formulate resolutions on any matter relating to the African Union and its organs, Regional Economic Communities and their respective organs, Member States and their organs and institutions;

**NOW HEREBY RECOMMENDS:**

**I. To the African Union Member States to:**

1. **UNDERTAKE** necessary institutional and legislative measures to ensure that big polluters to take responsibility for their emissions and its effect on African communities.
2. **DOMESTICATE** and **IMPLEMENT** the provisions of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement international as well as other relevant international environmental law instruments, including through development of a climate change implementation plan and strategy and allocation of adequate budgetary resources to address climate change remediation measures.

3. **IMPLEMENT** reforms in the current climate finance regime to ensure that it truly reflects the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and capabilities, is commensurate with the ambition needed to avoid the worst impacts of climate change and aligned with the needs of Africa and other developing regions;
4. **STRENGTHEN** mechanisms for holding accountable corporate and other actors that are responsible for climate pollution and atrocities, including through implementation of taxation measures which ensures funding for reparation of victims of loss and damage;
5. **UNDERTAKE** a just transition to low-carbon and climate-resilient development pathways that are aligned with national priorities, inclusive of all stakeholders, respectful of human rights and responsive to gender equality.
6. **DEVELOP** and, where applicable, **REVIEW** their legal, policy and institutional frameworks to ensure increased private sector engagement in the financing of climate change adaptation and remediation measures.
7. **STAND** for a clear, coherent and coordinated set of continental priorities for COP28, including prioritized demands of highly indebted countries.
8. **MAKE** a strong call to action to deliver the doubling of adaptation funding by 2025 including individual donor pathways/plans for this and an accompanying best buys for investment, to be secured through elevating the Global Goal on Adaptation, to receive attention in decisions at COP28.
9. **LAUNCH** of a just transition pathway/pipeline of investments for African agriculture (resilient focus/low-carbon co-benefits) with donor funding.

## **II. To Governments of the Global North**

1. **INITIATE** the necessary reforms as recommended by the Sharm el-Sheikh Action Plan, to make climate finance more accessible, needs-based and less likely to lead to indebtedness.
2. **ENHANCE** their ambitions and action, under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and limit global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, in accordance with the best available science.



3. **FULFIL** their obligations to provide adequate, predictable and sustainable finance, technology transfer and capacity building support to developing countries, especially African countries, to enable them to adapt to climate change, mitigate their emissions and address loss and damage.
4. **DEMONSTRATE** increased commitment in advancing climate justice and equity, and intaking ambitious and fair climate action that builds solidarity and resilient communities throughout the world.

### **III. To Civil Society Actors**

1. **PROMOTE** and **SUPPORT**, in collaboration with the AU and PAP, platforms for the engagement of parliamentarians with judges, legal practitioners and other relevant stakeholders to reflect on the strengthening of existing legal and institutional regimes pertaining to climate change and ways and means of fostering their effective implementation on the continent;
2. **STRENGTHEN** evidence-based advocacy to elevate African priorities in the ongoing development of a Global Goal on Adaptation, the New Collective and Quantified Goal, Financing Arrangements for Loss and Damage and the overall process of Global Stock Take.

**Adopted in Midrand, South Africa.**

**On 1 June 2023**

**RECOMMENDATION “FOR AN INCLUSIVE DIGITAL WORLD: INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGIES AT THE SERVICE OF EQUALITY BETWEEN WOMEN AND MEN”**

**THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT,**

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

**CONSIDERING** Article 4(h) of the Constitutive Act of the African Union, which states: The Union shall be guided by the principles of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, democracy and good governance, the rule of law, the protection of human dignity, the prevention of conflicts and the promotion of sustainable development, and promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women.

**RECALLING** the mandate of the PAP Women’s under Rule 85 of PAP Rules of Procedure which is to (i) contribute to greater participation of women in the political, economic, social and cultural life across the African continent and (ii) to promote and strengthen the exchange of experiences and collaborative links and strategic alliances with groups and networks at the sub-regional, regional and global levels for the defence of human rights in general and the rights of women and children in particular;

**RECOGNIZING** the United Nations International Women’s Day (IWD) celebrated by the Pan African Parliament on 8 March 2023, exploring the impact of the digital gender gap on widening economic and social inequalities, in line with the United Nations’ celebration of the women and girls who are championing the advancement of transformative technology and digital education;

**RECALLING** also the participation of the PAP Members to the 67<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission on the Status of the Women, which have enabled them to engage and provide a platform for consultations with various stakeholders and evaluate the need to prioritize national strategies to improve women's access to digital technologies.

**NOTING WITH CONCERN** the existence of gender disparities in the access and use of technology in Africa countries where several women struggle to afford technology and internet access, and where

stereotypes around technology being ‘men’ and fear of being discriminated against stop women from using digital tools;

**NOTING** also that the Internet, digital platforms, mobile phones and digital financial services offer “leapfrog” opportunities for all and can help bridge the divide by giving women the possibility to earn additional income, increase their employment opportunities, and access knowledge and general information;

**CONVINCED that** that the digital transformation provides new avenues for the economic empowerment of women and can contribute to greater gender equality, including in the labour market, boost economic growth and build a more inclusive, digital world;

**CONVINCED** also that equal access to technologies and digital platforms could also be a powerful tool for women and girls to meaningfully participate in governance, associate, gather and speak out on digital rights issues that matter to them, and develop relevant content. for their empowerment.

**IN ACCORDANCE WITH** Article 11 (1) of the PAP Protocol, which empowers the PAP to make recommendations and formulate resolutions on any matter relating to the African Union and its organs, Regional Economic Communities and their respective organs, Member States and their organs and institutions;

**NOW HEREBY RECOMMENDS TO AFRICAN UNION MEMBER STATES TO:**

1. **EMPOWER** women and girls through meaningful access to the internet and digital technologies could undoubtedly empower them to build businesses and access education, health, social and financial services.
2. **DESIGN and IMPLEMENT** legal, policy, administrative and practical measures to address existing structural inequalities in income, education, and employment opportunities, and remove political, economic, legal, cultural, technological and barriers that prevent women and girls from accessing and using the internet and ICTs.
3. **ACTIVELY INCLUDE** women and gender equality experts in policymaking, regulatory and governance processes to ensure fairer and fairer digital and data outcomes.
4. **TAKE** positive steps to ensure that more women and girls have access to affordable internet and digital devices, effective connectivity, and digital skills.

5. **SUPPORT and INVEST** in efforts to increase network coverage, capacity, and quality, particularly in underserved areas, to ensure universal and affordable access, and provide safe and accessible public access facilities to women and girls.
6. **PRIORITIZE** the collection and sharing of sex- and age-disaggregated data on access to and use of ICTs in order to facilitate the monitoring and evaluation of progress and to develop policies aimed at promoting the enjoyment of digital rights by women and girls on the continent.
7. **INCLUDE** women-led organizations, including community networks and women-only focus groups, to get appropriate feedback on policy design and initiatives.
8. **IDENTIFY** specific policies, strategies and tools to stimulate girls' involvement in STEM, such as the use of female role models in STEM and learning resources that represent girls in STEM.
9. **PRIORITIZE** legislative and policy reforms aimed at accelerating equal access to basic education, inclusion of digital literacy from an early age, and retention of girls and women in secondary education and higher.
10. **SPOTLIGHT** the importance of protecting the rights of women and girls in digital spaces and addressing online and ICT-facilitated gender-based violence.
11. **ENCOURAGE** the inclusion of women and other marginalized groups in the field of technology to foster more creative solutions and innovations that meet women's needs and promote gender equality.
12. **RAISE** awareness about the significant costs of excluding women from the digital world, as highlighted in the UN Women's Gender Snapshot 2022 report, which estimates a loss of \$1 trillion from the GDP of low- and middle-income countries in the last decade. Emphasize that without action, this loss is projected to grow to \$1.5 trillion by 2025.
13. **ADDRESS** the problem of online violence by implementing measures to protect women from online threats and harassment.
14. **ADVOCATE** for a gender-responsive approach to innovation, technology, and digital education to increase awareness of women and girls regarding their rights and promote their civic engagement.

15. **UTILIZE** advancements in digital technology to tackle development and humanitarian challenges and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals outlined in the 2030 Agenda.
16. **RECOGNIZE** the risk of perpetuating existing patterns of gender inequality through the digital revolution and emphasize the need for inclusive and transformative technology and digital education.
17. **HIGHLIGHT** the growing inequalities in digital skills and access to technologies, particularly affecting women, and call for actions to bridge the digital gender divide.
18. **BRING** together technologists, innovators, entrepreneurs, and gender equality activists in a high-level event to showcase their roles in improving access to digital tools.
19. **ORGANIZE** a high-level panel discussion to delve deeper into the issues surrounding gender equality in technology and innovation.
20. **ENCOURAGE** the efforts by Member States and all stakeholders need to consider the social, political, and economic factors that drive the design, development, and use of digital technologies, and put women and girls at the center of technological change, innovation, and education.

**Adopted in Midrand, South Africa.**

**On 1 June 2023**