



CONFERENCE REPORT

EU Presidency Seminar on Africa and Pre-conference Meeting on HIV/AIDS in the Great Lakes Region

REPORT OF THE EU PRESIDENCY SEMINAR ON AFRICA - *EURO-AFRICAN PACT FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT: THE ROLE OF PARLIAMENTARIANS AND THE PRE-CONFERENCE MEETING FOR PARLIAMENTARIANS ON HIV/AIDS IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION*, **CAPE TOWN, 24-26 MAY 2006**



MPs discuss their role in supporting and monitoring new Euro-African initiatives

Parliamentarians from Africa and Europe, including new EU member states, agree on the vital role of parliaments in monitoring increased development spending P 3

Great Lakes parliamentarians report on their work regarding Orphans and Vulnerable Children

MPs highlight progress in the fight against HIV/AIDS and discuss their role in anti-retroviral procurement P 10

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MPs from new EU member states strengthen partnerships with Africa

This report provides a short summary of the fruitful EU Presidency Seminar that took place at the end of the Austrian Presidency of the EU in May 2006, and the pre-conference meeting on HIV/AIDS which preceded it. AWEPA was delighted to welcome representatives from 24 African and 16 European Parliaments in Cape Town. It was particularly special to see 5 of the 10 new EU member states and one candidate state present, as a deep and expanded cooperation with these countries is highly desirable.

The pre-conference meeting on HIV/AIDS was part of AWEPA's ongoing five year programme with UNICEF on Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC), which is an important element of the wider "Unite for Children, Unite Against AIDS" campaign. Every minute in Africa a child dies from an AIDS related illness, and four young people become infected with HIV. AWEPA's programme to mobilise parliamentarians on OVC issues is clearly vital, and it is encouraging that such real progress is being made.

The overall aim of the EU Presidency Seminar was to promote dialogue and partnership between African parliamentarians and their colleagues from Europe, especially those from the new EU member states. It proved very successful, and AWEPA hopes that the promising relationships formed in Cape Town will continue to flourish.

The seminar called for African parliamentarians to commit themselves to fulfil the Millennium Development Goals through effective oversight, legislation and budgets. It further urged European parliamentarians to actively monitor the development commitments made by their governments to Africa. Extensive funding promises were made by European and G8 countries in 2005, and these must be monitored. As the African continent has embarked upon successful monitoring through the APRM and NEPAD process, it is important that Europe also does the same. AWEPA will continue to facilitate this by informing parliamentarians about development promises through our



Dr. Jan Nico Scholten, AWEPA Executive President

ongoing European Development Policy Tracking Mechanism, which was launched in a special bulletin at Cape Town and is available on the AWEPA website (www.awepa.org).

AWEPA would like to thank the Austrian Parliament, the Austrian Development Cooperation, the European Commission, the North South Centre of the Council of Europe and the Dutch Government for making this seminar possible. •



Dr. Mosé P. Tjitendero

On 26th April 2006, Dr. Mosé P. Tjitendero, the champion of parliamentary democracy, passed away unexpectedly at the age of 62. Dr. Tjitendero will be greatly missed by all who had the privilege to know and work with him, and heartfelt condolences are extended to his wife Sandra, their children and family.

IN MEMORIAM: DR MOSÉ P. TJITENDERO

Dr. Jan Nico Scholten

After struggling for Namibian independence as a freedom fighter, Dr. Tjitendero was appointed first speaker of the Namibian Parliament, and during his period of public service became the founding father of the SADC Parliamentary Forum. He was also a champion of women's empowerment, and he helped to establish the SADC Regional Woman's Parliamentary Caucus. He also contributed greatly to African-European parliamentary relations in his role as chair of the Africa European Institute alongside Archbishop Desmond Tutu, and later, when the Institute and AWEPA merged, as a member of AWEPA's Eminent Advisory Board. In addition Dr. Tjitendero played a leading role in engaging parliaments in

the fight against HIV/AIDS, and was a key player during the crafting of the Cape Town Declaration in 2004 that has subsequently galvanised parliamentarians in both Europe and Africa to action on this issue. He was a committed Pan-Africanist who believed in the African Renaissance and the dream of NEPAD.

Dr. Tjitendero went through life with passion, exercising servant leadership and stimulating others to follow a path of integrity and public service. He felt a passionate duty towards community, both in public and private life, and was a loving husband and father and a loyal friend. He will be sorely missed, but not forgotten, and we will emulate his example to the best of our abilities. •

EU Presidency Seminars foster partnerships between European and African parliamentarians

Every year AWEPA organises two international parliamentary seminars to coincide with the rotating Presidency of the European Union. These seminars help to keep African priorities, in the context of NEPAD, on the European political agenda, to strengthen partnerships between European and African parliaments, and to promote dialogue and networking for parliamentarians on both continents in order to stimulate action to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

In October 2005, AWEPA cooperated with other parliamentary organisations to host the EU Presidency Seminar for the UK in London, called “Partnerships Beyond 2005: The Role of Parliamentarians in Implementing NEPAD Commitments”. Taking place after the Gleneagles G8 Summit and the UN Millennium Review Summit, the seminar focused on forming international partnerships to monitor Africa’s progress in fulfilling NEPAD priorities, and Europe’s progress in keeping its aid commitments. The resulting declaration urged parliamentarians to hold their

governments to account with regard to development aid. Delegates agreed that it was important to inform parliamentarians about progress in European development policy and to collect feedback from MPs about steps they have taken to uphold NEPAD priorities and monitor spending. This is an ongoing project which AWEPA is facilitating through the European Development Policy Tracking Mechanism.

The Austrian EU Presidency Seminar in Cape Town continued the parliamentary monitoring theme of the London Seminar, whilst expanding the Euro-African

dialogue into the new member states of the European Union. This is in line with one of the cornerstones of the ACP-EU Cotonou Agreement, which expresses the need for more frequent, intense and meaningful political dialogue between Europe and Africa to ensure consistency and increased impact of development cooperation. In the context of the new member states, the Cape Town seminar provided an ideal platform to welcome them into this dialogue. It also aimed to inform both European and African parliamentarians about Europe’s new ODA targets, and the EU Strategy for Africa, whilst re-emphasising the importance of parliamentary oversight of development commitments. In addition, the seminar reflected on developments in the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), NEPAD, the African Union, and the Pan-African Parliament, and looked forward to the opportunities and challenges ahead. •

MPs must actively monitor development assistance given to Africa

The seminar was successful in informing parliamentarians present about new European development policies towards Africa and the activities of the new EU member states, in updating parliamentarians about recent developments in Africa, and in fostering an improved dialogue between African and European MPs. Both sides were ready and willing to strengthen existing partnerships and form new ones in order to further the goal of monitoring the development assistance given by Europe to Africa. During the seminar, delegates agreed upon Recommendations for Action which can be found at the end of this report. Some of the key recommendations were:

- The new EU Strategy for Africa is welcomed as a long-term framework, and operational guidelines and a detailed action plan should follow. A parliamentary mechanism to monitor the implementation of the Strategy with equal representation from both Europe and Africa should be established.
- Partnerships to promote African development should be strengthened and redefined to signify consultation, accountability, transparency, mutual recognition and mutual respect.

- Parliamentarians and parliamentary networks from both Europe and Africa should examine, monitor and evaluate ODA to see whether donor promises are fulfilled and whether recipients use the ODA in the manner intended.
- Development policy is no longer exclusively the domain of the executive and the important function of parliament in prioritising and monitoring development policies and resources should be explicitly recognised.
- The struggle against HIV/AIDS, including the goal of universal access to medicines and vaccine research should be prioritised.
- The dialogue between parliamentarians from Europe and Africa, especially the new EU member states, should be enhanced.

African parliamentarians committed themselves to the fulfilment of the MDGs, including through effective oversight, legislation and budgets. European parliamentarians committed themselves to the fulfilment of the promises made to Africa with regard to ODA, debt relief and trade reform. •

Opening Session

In the opening session, the speakers discussed the key role of parliamentarians in maintaining and strengthening the Euro-African pact for Africa's development. It was agreed that strong political and financial support for national, regional and Pan-African parliaments and institutions was vital, and that improved and expanded interaction between European and African parliamentarians was required.

Mr. Lodewyk Briet, (1) Head of the EU Delegation to South Africa, noted that the Commission for Africa report recommended that parliaments in both developed and developing countries should form partnerships to strengthen African parliaments. He commended AWEPA's work in this regard, and the mature forum of the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly. He explained that EU interventions to support parliaments focused on institutional capacity development, strengthening civil society interactions, and the modernisation of internal systems.

Mr. Murumba Werunga, (2) Clerk of the Pan-African Parliament, said that the Pan-African Parliament (PAP) "is ready to engage all and sundry in charting the new African perspective, in cooperation with our friends from Europe". He explained that the Pan-African Parliament was established after a review of the old Organisation of African Unity suggested an absence of parliamentary content could have led to its lacklustre performance. NEPAD emerged as the "harp of the initiative" to invigorate socio-economic and political development, and the PAP as the "people's organ" by overseeing NEPAD and the African Union and harnessing the opinions and wishes of people from every corner of Africa.



Hon. Peter Schieder, Member of Parliament from Austria, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee

“There is a new role for parliaments in international affairs”

Hon. Peter Schieder opened the seminar by highlighting the importance of parliamentarians in contributing to the transparency and accountability of international affairs. He said that parliaments have a new role in international affairs, which is sometimes called 'parliamentary diplomacy'. Parliamentarians should use their contacts and procedures to resolve problems where governments have difficulty, and they should exert pressure on governments when they are unwilling to act, or act in ways which parliamentarians consider inappropriate. As a representative from the Parliament

whose Government held the Presidency of the EU, the Austrian MP introduced the key aims of the EU Strategy for Africa: to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and promote sustainable development, security and good governance. He also explained that the major goals of Austrian Development Cooperation are: reducing global poverty, safeguarding peace and human security and preserving the environment. He promised that the Austrian Parliament was fully aware of the gravity of the HIV/AIDS problem in Africa, and parliamentarians realised their responsibility to provide action and assistance.

Mr. José Carlos Correia-Nunes, (3) Executive Director of the North South Centre of the Council of Europe, emphasised the importance of strong partnerships in this promising new chapter of North-South cooperation. He explained that partnerships are delicate relationships based on an understanding of independence, negotiation, context,

flexibility of management and coordination. Parliaments have a special role to play in monitoring their government's commitments, for which government cooperation is vital. He said that seminars such as this allow parliamentarians to open up pacts of cooperation and trace a future together.



(1)



(2)



(3)

African Initiatives for Democracy and Development

The discussion in this session focused on the importance of European and African support for NEPAD and the African Union to strengthen democracy on the continent. Official Development Assistance (ODA) was said to be central in supporting democratisation and good governance, and parliamentarians in both continents have a vital role to play in monitoring this.

Mr. David Gakunzi, from the North South Centre of the Council of Europe, said that since 2001 Africa has been experiencing a renaissance. NEPAD has furthered democratisation, particularly through the APRM, while the African Union (AU) has channelled conflicts. A number of challenges to this process remain, however, including: transforming the AU into a representative body for Africans, securing adequate financing for these institutions, strengthening their internal organisation and institutional capacity, and sensitising the African population to the ideas of NEPAD. Mr. Gakunzi explained that EU-Africa cooperation can tackle these challenges by turning major strategy areas into plans of action, and seeing Africa as a whole continent on the Pan-African level, which the new EU-Strategy does. The role of parliamentarians is to permanently follow-up on the implementation of these activities.

Ms Litha Musyimi Ogana, Gender and Civil Society Organisations Advisor to the NEPAD Secretariat, informed the seminar about NEPAD Parliamentary forums that have taken place to intensify communications and keep the debate about NEPAD alive in the focal point of the national parliaments. She also said how important it was to follow up European ODA promises in both Europe and Africa, which AWEPA could assist with. However, the Millennium Development Goals can not be achieved through ODA alone, and NEPAD has a central role to play in ensuring a long-term, African, framework for development. Ms. Ogana said that NEPAD faces the challenges of high expectations, duplication, connecting nationally and at a grassroots level, and mobilising resources from both development partners, and Africa itself. ●



Prof. Ben Turok, Member of Parliament from South Africa, Chair of the NEPAD Contact Group of African Parliamentarians

“A new wind is blowing from Europe”

Although it is easy to be sceptical about the numerous European commissions and documents discussing Euro-Africa relations, said South African MP Prof. Ben Turok, these proposals demonstrate the pressures for a new EU-Africa approach and should not be ignored. He said that “a new wind is blowing from Europe”.

Although multi-party democracy has its deficiencies, and the political climate in much of Africa makes democratisation very difficult, democracy as an international aspiration continues because “no other model of government is better”. For Africa, where export prices and markets are not sufficient to finance the strong judiciary, good universities and effective administrations needed for good governance, ODA to finance these requirements is imperative. Parliaments play a particularly important role by monitoring this ODA. It is the task of parliamentarians, Prof. Turok explained, “to affirm a set of pro-poor principles and policies which can

guide the actions of well intentioned forces in Europe and Africa”.

Parliamentarians can help by pressurising their governments to implement and promote the following:

- Alienating corrupt leaders and shaky administrations
- Allowing real concessions on trade issues
- Institutionalising ODA monitoring to be accountable to the Auditor General, with mixed monitoring groups of parliamentarians, academics and civil society. Europe should assist Africa by financing these good governance measures. The NEPAD contact group, the media, political party dialogue and AWEPA can also help the monitoring process
- Releasing detailed ODA information as a tool for parliamentarians to judge effectiveness.

Prof. Turok concluded by urging parliamentarians to assess the “mutual benefit” basis of European-African partnerships, as “aid with an element of mutuality is better than aid based on goodwill alone”. ●

The New EU Strategy for Africa

In December 2005 European Governments adopted the *EU Strategy for Africa: Towards a Strategic Partnership*. This document is the EU's first coordinated policy towards Africa, and sets out a plan for cooperation up to 2015. The Strategy begins by explaining its rationale: "It is a strategy of the whole of the EU for the whole of Africa. It takes into account regional and country-specific needs and African countries' national strategies. Its primary aims are the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and the promotion of sustainable development, security and good governance in Africa." The Strategy covers the topics of peace and security, human rights & governance, development assistance, sustainable economic growth, regional integration & trade, and investing in people. During this session, the speakers and delegates discussed the objectives and importance of this new Strategy.



Prof. Dr. Herta Däubler-Gmelin, MP for Germany

Mr. Lodewyk Briet, Head of the EU Delegation to South Africa, who spoke in the opening session, explained why the EU had developed a new strategy. Firstly the MDG review in the UN gave a stark progress projection and the EU felt a deeper engagement was needed; secondly the Strategy is part of the implementation of the EU Consensus on Development; thirdly it was a revision of the Cotonou partnership agreement. Mr. Briet also detailed how the EU Strategy had developed further, with an action plan on aid effectiveness to improve aid coordination and harmonisation, and the introduction of a framework for joint multi-annual planning.

Ms. Gwénaëlle Corre, from the European Centre for Development Policy Management in the Netherlands explained the background and outline of the EU Strategy for Africa, and looked forward to the European Council review of implementation of the strategy and ODA targets in December 2006. She noted the importance of the speed of policy harmonisation and joint programming, the review of complementarity between member states' strategies, and support to all levels of governance in Africa. The major challenges to the Strategy are monitoring its progress, and involving more and wide-ranging actors in the policy debate.

Prof. Dr. Herta Däubler-Gmelin, a Member of Parliament from Germany and AWEPA Council Member, emphasised that parliaments need strong personalities to implement the new EU Strategy for Africa. She also called for more participation of women MPs in African parliaments. It is necessary to create an implementation roadmap, and to turn words and high expectations into articulated action, while at the same time minimising bureaucracy. She emphasised the importance of strong, independent African parliaments, where MPs can help civil society and governments to talk to, rather than at, each other.

KEY ISSUES IN EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT POLICY FROM 2005

- In May 2005 the 'old' EU member states who hadn't yet reached 0.51% ODA/GNI undertook to do so by 2010, and to reach 0.7% ODA/GNI (the UN target) by 2015. The 'new' member states undertook to reach 0.17% ODA/GNI by 2010, and 0.33% ODA/GNI by 2015
- At the G8 Gleneagles Summit the EU pledged to nearly double collective EU ODA between 2004-2010 from € 34.5 billion to € 67 billion, with at least half of this increase going to Sub-Saharan Africa
- Although in 2005 the amount of ODA given by OECD-DAC donors had risen by 31.4%, a large proportion of this increase was due to debt relief to Iraq and Nigeria. EU member states who use debt relief to boost their ODA figures need to find alternative sources of financing for when opportunities to cancel debt have run out, or they will struggle to maintain their ODA promises
- The ODA of the new EU member states is still very modest, although it has increased over the past few years. Due to historical and geographical factors, new member states have tended to concentrate their development assistance on democracy-building in their immediate geographical region, although Africa is now rising up the development agenda
- The Commission for Africa report by a group of 17 political leaders, public servants and private sector experts, set out a coherent package of measures to enable both Africa and the outside world to work together in their common interest to make Africa a more prosperous and secure continent
- The EU Strategy for Africa set out the steps that the EU will take between 2005 and 2010 to help Africa to build a democratic and prosperous future. The EU Consensus on Development set out common objectives and principles for development cooperation to guide EU member states' activities. Both documents recognised the importance of strengthening the role of parliaments in Africa
- The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, signed by ministers from both developed and developing countries, committed signatory nations to increase their efforts in harmonisation, alignment and managing aid for results with a set of monitorable actions and indicators.

The New EU Member States and their Development Policies

When the ten new member states joined the EU in 2004, they agreed in the EU Treaty to strengthen their international development contributions. In 2005 they made commitments to individually reach 0.17% ODA/GNI by 2010, and 0.33% ODA/GNI by 2015. This session in the seminar gave parliamentarians from the new member states an opportunity to report back on their countries' development policies and activities.

Hon. Franc Horvat, Member of Parliament for Slovenia, and Chair of the Committee on the Economy, confirmed Slovenian support for the EU's policy of increased aid contributions to Africa. In 2006 Slovenia is drafting a new law and national programme for more efficient development cooperation. Mr. Horvat explained that Slovenia supports a more active EU engagement in international financial organisations where developing regions' voices should also be heard, and this will be a priority of Slovenia's EU presidency in 2008.

Most of Slovenia's African aid is disbursed multi-laterally through UN and EU programmes. Individual political initiatives are also considered important, for example President Janez Drnovšek's well-received personal campaign to accelerate peace and development in Africa. Slovenia supports peace in Sudan and the DRC, and has individual development projects in Madagascar, Uganda, Kenya, Burkina Faso, Niger and Zambia. NGOs undertaking development programmes are gradually being supported by the Slovenian government.

Hon. Ingrida Circene, Member of Parliament for Latvia and chairperson of AWEPA Latvia, thanked AWEPA for its support in establishing the Latvian parliamentary group, and similar groups in the new member states of Cyprus, Estonia and Lithuania. She underlined the importance of promoting close links between the EU and new African democracies.

Mrs. Circene said that Latvia is committed to achieving the MDGs and works closely with organisations such as UNDP to combat issues including violence, HIV/AIDS and intolerance. She proposed future assistance for HIV/AIDS programmes, helping NGOs as components of democratic societies, and participation in NATO peacekeeping operations. Although Latvia can not yet provide large financial assistance, advice on improved healthcare and education systems can prove helpful.

Hon. Toomas Alatalu, Member of Parliament for Estonia, AWEPA Council Member and Chair of AWEPA Estonia, said that the limited aid donated by new EU member states was due to their recent emergence from occupation. Estonia received much outside help during her independence struggle, and is now a great success story, especially in terms of internet advances. Mr. Alatalu said that "now it is our duty to help others". Estonian development assistance began in 1998 and development cooperation principles have subsequently been adopted by Parliament. Two parliamentary committees, on foreign relations and EU affairs, publicly monitor spending on development cooperation. The government must report to Parliament on development cooperation & humanitarian assistance by law. In May 2006 Estonia adopted a new

development plan up to 2010, which aims to raise ODA/GNI to 0.1%. In December 2005 an AWEPA section in the Parliament was established, although African relations are limited by the absence of Estonian embassies on the continent. Most development assistance activities are multi-lateral, but bilateral relations are being promoted with Egypt, Morocco and Namibia.

Hon. Gheorghe Constantin, Member of Parliament for Romania, told the seminar that Romania was already aligning its development cooperation with that of existing EU members in preparation for its EU accession in 2007. Activities have included humanitarian aid, financing UN programmes and funding scholarships. The Romanian Government's strategy for development cooperation aims to eradicate poverty and support sustainable development, in the context of achieving the MDGs. Mr. Constantin said that assistance would be offered in the following areas: good governance; strengthening democracy and the rule of law; economic development; education and career development; health; and development of infrastructure and environmental protection.

"Polish involvement in Africa is set to increase"

Hon. Pawel Zalewski, Member of Parliament for Poland, and Chair of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, said that Poland actively joins the international community in calling for the intensification of transparent and effective aid to Africa. Since developing an international development cooperation strategy in 2003 Poland has concentrated on areas where her political and economic experience can be particularly helpful. The majority of projects are therefore aimed at Eastern Europe and Central Asia, although in 2007 sub-Saharan African countries will be put on the priority country list. Poland currently works through bilateral local community projects and international initiatives and in 2008 will start contributing to the European Development Fund.

Angola was the first African country to be a Polish development assistance priority, and support is focused on areas of Polish expertise such as geological



research, mining, oil processing, fishery, reintegration of demobilised soldiers, assistance to displaced people and drinking water supplies. Food and humanitarian aid is also given to Darfur, Sudan and Niger. In 2006 African activities will continue under a tri-partite agreement between Poland, Canada and African recipient countries.

Mr. Zalewski concluded by saying that in the coming years aid to Africa will gain more support in the Polish Parliament and a cooperation group will be formed for this purpose.

Euro-Africa Partnership and Parliamentary Oversight

Generally speaking parliamentarians in Europe have not had a large role to play in determining policies and aid volumes dispersed to Africa, and parliamentarians in Africa have only vague information about aid received and what it is used for. In order to properly monitor development aid, the participation and oversight roles of parliamentarians must be strengthened in both the North and South, and the EU Strategy for Africa aims to facilitate this. African MPs must determinedly extract information from their governments about aid spending, and European MPs must help to ensure that information about the ODA given by their governments to Africa is readily available.



Hon. Johan van Hecke, Member of the European Parliament

Hon. Johan van Hecke, Member of the European Parliament and the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly, and head of the AWEPA section in the European Parliament, described the Assembly's goal to promote dialogue on the Cotonou Agreement and follows its implementation. He said that Belgium has held successful seminars with the parliaments of its priority development countries to improve awareness of the Cotonou agreement, and these should be expanded by the European Commission. Mr. van Hecke went on to explain that the European Parliament's joint budgetary control with the Council had allowed it to reject a proposed development aid budget which it felt was unsatisfactory and the Commission was forced to rework it. Finally Mr. van Hecke strongly urged that to improve parliamentary oversight, national parliaments should set up commissions to meet regularly with their National Authorising Officer and systematically monitor the proper use of development funds. *cont. on page 9 >>*



Mr. Andrea Goldstein, Senior Economist, OECD Development Centre

“Africa’s economic outlook is promising, but there are many challenges”

Mr. Goldstein began by informing the seminar about the joint publication series from the OECD Development Centre and the African Development Bank called “African Economic Outlook”. This gives an independent, comprehensive, and comparative economic, social and political analysis about African economies at both the macro and micro level. The 5th edition was being launched during the summer of 2006 and Mr. Goldstein was keen to see active parliamentary engagement.

The report’s economic findings showed that, to many people’s surprise, growth in 2005 was brisk and is projected to continue into 2006-7. It is not, however, sufficient to achieve substantial poverty reduction. Oil producing economies are expanding due to oil price rises and exportation of other raw materials. Diversification is taking place, for example West African cotton producers are exporting to China, and greater fiscal discipline is being achieved.

Mr. Goldstein however noted five important policy challenges:

1. Most countries are not making significant progress towards achieving the MDGs.
2. Countries differ in their ability to adapt to globalisation challenges due to differences in natural resources, and trade balances.
3. Africa’s share of ODA has increased steadily due to debt relief and emergency assistance. Dutch disease must be avoided, and additional resources must be spent on vital issues such as education, health and transport infrastructure.
4. Africa sorely needs to diversify and expand its trade basket so it is less vulnerable to international market fluctuations.
5. China and the Asian giants are becoming more involved on the continent and Africa must capitalise on the windfall gains from this relationship.



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Hon. Alfa-Naiki Barry, Secretary General of the Forum of Parliamentarians for NEPAD, based in Benin, explained the role of the forum to sensitise and mobilise parliamentarians on NEPAD issues. This is done through NEPAD information days, parliamentary networks, and monitoring activities. A relationship is also being built up with the Pan-African Parliament. Mr. Barry suggested that AWEPA forms a permanent base in Benin to encourage closer partnership, and that periodically the parliament that has been most active in informing its members about NEPAD should be congratulated.

Hon. Malcolm Bruce, Member of Parliament of the UK and Chairman of the International Development Committee, reflected on the unprecedented international focus on world poverty in 2005, in which the UK had played a leading role. He went on to describe his committee's work in monitoring the large budget of the Department for International Development, and explained the cross-party, independent nature of House of

Commons' select committees in general. Mr Bruce concluded by saying that African parliamentarians were entitled to ask their donors tough questions, and should consider using the committee system to do this by calling upon donors to give evidence.

Prof. Ben Turok, Member of Parliament for South Africa, reiterated the importance of the toolkit produced at the last EU Presidency seminar to enable parliamentarians to effectively hold their governments to account on development commitments. Governments may tend to obstruct the release of ODA information, but parliamentarians must work to extract it. Professor Turok said that the NEPAD Contact Group was keen to assist in coordinating parliamentary aid monitoring by ensuring that the ODA reported to be spent by European donors is actually received and spent by African governments. He concluded by noting the importance of a strong media and political party cooperation between Europe and Africa in assisting the monitoring process.

Closing Session

In the closing session, the speakers reflected on the importance of maintaining the momentum that the seminar had gathered to make real progress in monitoring the aid given to Africa. **Ambassador Olukorede Willoughby**, Deputy Chief Executive of NEPAD, emphasised that it was vital for parliamentarians on both sides to monitor their governments responsibly. He said that 'the prize of liberty is eternal vigilance'. Strong partnerships across the two continents will help the goal of African Renaissance to be realised sooner. **Dr. Jan Nico Scholten**, AWEPA Executive President, after thanking partners and staff for their hard work, said that the seminar had again made clear how central parliaments and parliamentarians are for Africa's development. He said that although African problems need African solutions, European MPs can still do their utmost to support this. He urged all parliamentarians to leave the seminar having identified concrete steps that they can *personally* take to make a difference.



Ambassador Olukorede Willoughby, Deputy Chief Executive of NEPAD



Pre-conference Meeting for Parliamentarians from the Great Lakes Region on HIV/AIDS

Great Lakes MPs review progress on the fight against HIV/AIDS



Participants at the pre-conference meeting

As a follow up to the UNICEF/AWEPA Regional seminar on “Scaling up Parliamentary Efforts for Children and AIDS in relation to Poverty Reduction Strategies”, which took place on 10 and 11 November 2005 in Nairobi, AWEPA

organised a second regional meeting on 24 May 2006 in Cape Town. This meeting focused solely on the issue of HIV/AIDS and OVC. It brought together parliamentarians from six African countries from the Great Lakes Region

(Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda), experts and AWEPA representatives. In the first session an MP from each of the 6 countries updated the participants about what had been done in their parliament since the regional seminar in Nairobi. The parliamentarian was asked to give a short summary on the following issues:

- Legislation (what are current points of discussion on the legislation of HIV/AIDS/OVC Bills?);
- Budget (what progress is being made on budget for HIV/AIDS and OVC?); and
- Public Outreach (what progress is being made in the area of public outreach?).

In the second session a crucial element in the fight against HIV/AIDS was introduced, namely the role of parliamentarians in Anti-retroviral (ARV) Procurement.

Reports of Progress since the Previous Regional Meeting, Nairobi, 10-11 November 2005

Dr. Jan Nico Scholten, Executive President of AWEPA, opened the meeting by welcoming the delegations and thanking them for their dedication. He emphasised the importance of enhancing the quality of the work that is done, especially in the field of monitoring and evaluation. This is important for making the “Scaling up Parliamentary Efforts for Children and AIDS” project successful, he said. Dr. Scholten explained that this pre-conference meeting is part of a major programme AWEPA is executing with UNICEF and others, to improve care and protection for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC). This programme consists of three phases:

Phase 1: to analyse the situation, receive, confirm and specify commitments of parliamentarians through the Cape Town Declaration, which was a result of the Parliamentary Consultation on Orphans and Vulnerable Children, organised in Cape Town in September 2004.

Phase 2: to translate this commitment into National Parliamentary Plans of Actions made during regional meetings in Southern and Eastern Africa during 2005 and the first quarter of 2006.

Phase 3: to organise from the second half of 2006 national workshops in African parliaments as a follow up to the regional seminars mentioned in Phase 2, as well as to organise workshops on OVC in European parliaments.

Dr. Jeff Balch, Director of Research and Evaluation at AWEPA introduced the session by saying that children are always put at the bottom rung of priorities, and this has to be changed. There is a key role for parliamentarians in this regard, and he indicated some issues where their involvement is needed.

1. The treatment of children is only just starting and MPs can press for disaggregated data.
2. There is still a lack of Prevention of

Mother-To-Child-Transmission (PMTCT): less than 10% of the mothers in Africa get the necessary drugs for this. MPs have to raise the question: how is this possible?

3. The situation of orphans is very troublesome. MPs can help ensure that OVC action plans are implemented. Possible actions could be: drop school fees (in Kenya the removal of school fees means that now 1.7 million more children are going to school); improve food and nutrition for OVC; and give assistance to grandmothers.
4. There is a need to create an “AIDS-free generation”. MPs should therefore prioritise prevention among youth.
5. The discussion about children cannot be held properly without attention to women. Parliamentarians need to make laws on, for instance, sexual violence and inheritance rights and they should fight to end women’s exclusion from decision-making structures.

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PROGRESS REPORT SINCE NOVEMBER 2005 NAIROBI SEMINAR

	Legislation	Budget	Public Outreach
Burundi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From school year 2005/6 onwards basic education made free 200,000 children orphaned by HIV/AIDS are attending school Healthcare for children under 5 made free Hospital childbirth charges dropped 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased budget of the Ministry to Combat HIV/AIDS by 30% (a new Ministry linked to the Presidency Office) Increased budget to the Ministry of Health by 40% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AWEPA/UNICEF national seminar for parliamentarians, NGOs and orphanage representatives. This recommended, among other things, establishing an OVC Committee in Parliament
DRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary education made free Law made sexual violence a crime against humanity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government considering 3rd draft of PRSP containing a section on OVC for the first time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the war, information on OVC is patchy and much has been destroyed. No new data has been collected
Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Bill is with the Parliamentary Committee on Health. The debate focused on issues of research and forms of self testing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MPs can not alter budget allocations Allocated funds are often not made available to ministries e.g. Ministry of Health only received 60% of its budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AWEPA plans to support MPs to conduct a public hearing on the HIV/AIDS Bill in 2006
Rwanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law on children analysed, and gaps on orphans and child protection found In June 2006 at an AWEPA/UNICEF national workshop modifications to the law, and proposals for an orphan bill, were discussed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Problem of multiple (4-5) ministries all involved in OVC budgets Revised National Plan of Action for OVC In the June workshop budget execution and integration of the National Plan of Action into the PRSP were discussed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MPs participated in ongoing PRSP evaluation August 2006 planned field visits by MPs to mobilise community members on OVC and gather suggestions to integrate into the revision of the PRSP to take place in September 2006
Tanzania (not present at Nairobi Seminar)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV/AIDS Bill expected mid 2007 In the final stages of establishing an HIV/AIDS Standing Committee in the Parliament which will help to provide a comprehensive and consolidated approach to HIV/AIDS at all levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MPs are mobilising resources for OVC in the constituencies Budgets for OVC and HIV/AIDS, from both the government and donors, are increasing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Government councils are the focal point, and committees have been formed at all levels (district, ward, village and hamlet) Committee actions are followed by TAPAC (Tanzania Parliamentarians AIDS Coalition). TAPAC's mission is to mobilise MPs and constituencies to carry out their roles and responsibilities and fight against HIV/AIDS.
Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislation review concluded that a child protection framework is in place In April 2006 the Cabinet approved an OVC policy which is being implemented OVC is being integrated into the PRSP 2005-2008, with priority actions including social mobilisation and strengthening community based care for OVC Free primary education for all Announced in December 2005 that secondary education to be free from January 2007 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministries of Gender, Labour and Social Development budget for and coordinate funding efforts for children by partners such as NGOs and CSOs Budgets not disaggregated so funding for OVC difficult to judge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilisation from political, cultural and religious leaders for ARV treatment and PMTCT Parliament has formed a vibrant forum with a priority to lobby and advocate for rights and protection of children Community level campaigns for improved social support for OVC Data is not disaggregated for OVC so difficulty in recognising and addressing problems

The Role of Parliamentarians in ARV Procurement

The second session introduced the role of parliamentarians in ARV procurement and implementing effective national programmes. ARV means anti-retroviral treatment and this is the main type of treatment for HIV or AIDS. It is not a cure, but it can stop people from becoming ill for many years. The treatment consists of drugs that have to be taken every day for the rest of someone's life. The discussion informed parliamentarians how they could improve the availability and accessibility of ARV drugs through lobby work, utilising international capability, and harmonising drug regulations and procurement.

Mr. Tenu Avafia, from the UNDP Regional Service Centre in South Africa, first emphasised the alarming public health situation in sub-Saharan Africa. Sub-Saharan Africa has 10% of the world's population, but is home to 60% of all cases of HIV/AIDS.

Mr. Avafia explained the difference between patented drugs and generic drugs. A patent gives the inventor the exclusive right to make, use, import, export, sell or market an invention in the country where the invention is patented. Patents are governed by domestic and international law, particularly the Trade Related aspects of Intellectual Property

Law (TRIPs) Agreement. Generic drugs are drugs, which are not, or not anymore, patented, and are therefore interchangeable versions of patented (brand name) drugs. Mr Avafia explained that generic drugs almost always cost less.

The TRIPs Agreement is one of the three principle agreements of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and sets out the rules for intellectual property rights for all WTO members. Almost all African countries have signed the TRIPs Agreement. Least Development Countries (LDCs) such as Burundi, DRC, Rwanda, Uganda and Tanzania are exempt from giving pharmaceutical patents until 2016, but many are still using patented drugs instead of generics. UNDP, WHO and UNICEF can assist governments to switch to generics. In addition, UNDP can provide legal and economic technical assistance as regional production facilities are established. South Africa, Kenya and Nigeria have the capacity to become regional suppliers of generic drugs. In improving access to ARVs in their countries, Mr. Avafia foresees the following role for parliamentarians:

- Lobby for reform of intellectual property and medicine legislation;
- Utilise capacity of (international) NGOs in drafting legislation to make use of TRIPs flexibilities;

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Dr. Balch summarised the recent efforts and achievements of AWEPA to implement the Cape Town Declaration. These included four sub-regional parliamentary seminars in Africa in cooperation with UNICEF, several motions in Europe for new legislation and attention to OVC on December 1st, International AIDS Day.

During the discussion that followed, **Hon. Brendan Howlin**, MP for Ireland and AWEPA Vice-President, asked the participants what kind of role AWEPA and European parliamentarians could have in their opinion. Hon. Jane Babiha Alisemera, MP for Uganda, pointed out as an example that Uganda had just launched an AIDS vaccine trial. Where an intervention is successful in an African setting, not very different from other countries, it should not be necessary to undertake the same first trial in other

countries as well – we could learn from each other instead of duplicating, Hon. Alisemera stated. **Hon Lediana Mafuru Mng'ong'o**, MP for Tanzania, requested support for additional analysis of the HIV/AIDS situation in order help develop a five-year strategic plan. In addition, she will request support from the Coalition of Parliamentarians of the Great Lakes Region against HIV/AIDS, and she appealed for AWEPA assistance to the coalition to help move from the discussion to implementation phase. **Hon. Emmanuel Dombo Lumala**, MP for Uganda, observed the link between armed conflict and HIV/AIDS vulnerability, which appeared in the Ugandan presentation. He appealed both to African governments and to AWEPA to work towards preventing conflicts. Good governance is required to prevent conflicts and combat poverty, the MP emphasised. •



Mr. Tenu Avafia, UNDP

- Ensure that health is not traded away for market access in trade agreements (bilateral or in WTO);
- Consider harmonising pharmaceutical regulations in the Great Lakes Region to allow the regional import of generics;
- Lobby for bulk procurement of ARVs, as achieved in the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM).

It was reiterated that ARV Treatment has to be supplemented by good nutrition, as ARVs are a heavy burden on the human body. Therefore, there is a need for good information and medical guidance, especially for children, one MP explained.

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An example of ARV Procurement in Kenya

In Kenya the target is to place 95,000 people on ARVs, but only an estimated 55,000 people have access to the drugs, despite expanded treatment programmes. Currently, an estimated 150,000 people need the drugs and cannot get them. While improved access to ARVs can go a long way in aiding those with HIV/AIDS, ARVs alone cannot put an end to the scourge, the Kenyan MP **Hon. Mr. Wario** stated. Adequate nutrition is vital to optimise the benefits of ARVs. Kenya receives funding for ARV procurement from, for example, the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). This funding has led to an

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Mr. Avafia agreed with this remark, but added that sometimes good nutrition is not enough. He mentioned the example of Botswana, where ARV Treatment was offered free of charge and accompanied by a nutrition basket and counselling. However, some people, particularly men, did not want to be seen visiting the clinics, because of the stigma attached. Mr. Avafia stressed the importance of public action against this stigma.

Dr. Mickey Chopra, from the Medical Research Council of South Africa, discussed the move from procurement of ARV drugs to implementing effective national programmes to distribute them. He said that even in countries with a relatively good infrastructure like South Africa, effective ARV programmes are hindered by issues such as the limited use of cheap drugs, the relationship between Mother to Child transmission and the availability of formula milk, and local differences on treatment. Poorly integrated programmes have a negative effect on child and maternal health outcomes.

Dr. Chopra urged that the capacity of programmes needed to be improved in both the sense of technical knowledge and training, and on a wider institutional and procedural level. International partners also need to coordinate more closely at all levels of intervention. An example of how a change in institutional culture can

improve a situation was demonstrated by the case in Uganda: a bottle-neck on HIV testing was lessened when nurses and other staff were authorised to carry out HIV tests as well as laboratory staff. Dr. Chopra went on to illustrate the lacklustre interest in ARVs in South Africa. ARVs were publicised as improving health but not curing, and were seen as 'just one possibility' from a number of other medically ineffective alternatives. Whereas advertisements for ARVs are guarded and medically accurate, alternative medicines have bold, misleading marketing campaigns which simply tell people to 'take it'.

Way Forward

The updates given in the first session by different countries on their activities regarding HIV/AIDS and orphans since the Nairobi regional seminar in November 2005 will be monitored in national follow up workshops in each of the parliaments. The second session of this pre-conference meeting made clear that a lot still has to be done in the field of ARV Procurement and that parliamentarians have an important role to play in this to achieve progress. AWEPA will continue to work actively to achieve these goals. ●



increase in the number of people receiving ARVs. The critical question is, however, whether countries like Kenya will be able to sustain people on the same drugs from their national budgets when donor funding ends. Therefore, Mr. Wario emphasised that parliamentarians need to ask their governments hard questions, especially considering the fact that budgetary allocations for health services are not increasing. They also need to know whether scientists have investigated the possible effects of changing from original drugs to generics. Parliamentarians are at a vantage point to influence governance, national behaviour, policy decisions and improved health care systems, which are critical to the fight against the disease, the MP concluded. ●

The July 2006 edition of the Austrian magazine Südwind, which discusses issues of international politics, culture and development, published an article entitled 'New themes, new partners', about the African Union Presidency Seminar in Cape Town. It said that 'ideas, strategies and programmes for Africa have a long way to travel from the policy level until they impact the lives of ordinary people. The considerable contribution that parliamentarians can make and what this could comprise were the topics under discussion'.

Parliamentarians were pleased that the event had taken place in Africa, rather than Europe, as this brought them closer to the issues involved. During the seminar, European MPs welcomed their African colleagues to contact them after the event to continue the information exchange. David Gakunzi, from the North-South Centre, urged parliamentarians: "Inform yourselves, get involved – do not wait until your government supplies you with the information". ●

Euro-African Pact for Africa's Development: The Role of Parliamentarians Recommendations for Action, Cape Town, 25-26 May 2006

On 25 and 26 May 2006 in Cape Town, South Africa, parliamentarians from 24 African countries, including the Pan African Parliament, and 15 European countries, including the European Parliament and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, participated in the EU Presidency Seminar on Africa that was organized by AWEPA and the North-South Centre of the Council of Europe in the framework of the Austrian Presidency of the European Union, with support from Austrian Development Cooperation and the European Commission. The seminar provided a platform to promote dialogue and partnership between African parliamentarians and their colleagues from the EU member states and the Council of Europe.

We, Members of Parliaments from Europe and Africa met in Cape Town on 25 and 26 May 2006 to discuss matters relating to Europe-Africa relations and particularly the new EU Strategy for Africa. Acknowledging the contribution of development in addressing global challenges, we welcome the new EU Strategy as a coherent and long-term framework for the relations between Europe and Africa as a whole, based on common priorities and values, especially the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

We reaffirm our support to NEPAD and African initiatives aiming to strengthen good governance, democracy, human rights and peace being key elements to improve living standards. Africa's problems should be addressed by African solutions.

We recognize the efforts made by many African countries during the last decade to strengthen democratic systems, accountable to their citizens. We would like to draw attention to the following points:

- To promote African development, we must strengthen and redefine partnership. Partnership implies consultation, accountability and transparency. It also includes mutual recognition, mutual respect and the definition of mutual collective interests.

- A critical element in Europe's support for Africa is ODA, and this requires the intervention of parliamentarians within their structures in order to examine, monitor and evaluate whether the objectives of the programme are fulfilled, and whether the recipient is benefiting in the manner intended. Detailed research will be required into the transfer of resources and the achievement of objectives on the basis of key performance indicators and targets.
- The MDGs are unrealistic or unsustainable without fair terms and conditions for trading, especially in agriculture and duty escalations on processed products. Therefore the establishment of fair trading relations must be given top priority in international trade negotiations, including WTO and Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs).
- Good governance requires effective parliamentary action in Africa and Europe, and consensus on the definition of good governance and the relation between governance and development.
- The principles enshrined in the new EU strategy should be translated into a set of operational and implementation guidelines, accompanied by a detailed action plan that includes more coherence in development policy and better coordination in terms of delivering aid.

Proclaiming that the days when development policy was the exclusive domain of the executive are over, we stress the importance of promoting the parliamentary dimension in Europe-Africa relations, and call for the explicit recognition of the important function of parliament in prioritizing and monitoring development policies and resources.

Therefore we call for:

1. The promotion of a parliamentary monitoring mechanism with equal representation from Africa and Europe

for the implementation of the new EU Strategy. Adequate resources must be made available for this purpose. Such a mechanism should avoid unnecessary bureaucracy so that it can be speedy and effective.

2. Recognition that the 10th European Development Fund under the Cotonou Agreement includes a provision on good governance, whereby parliaments should be involved in monitoring.
3. The EU to continue and reinforce its support for: a) African Union and NEPAD; b) African institutions, such as the Pan-African Parliament, regional and national parliaments; and c) the Africa Peer Review Mechanism.
4. The enhancement of dialogue between Members of parliament from Europe and Africa, and especially those of the new EU member states.
5. The prioritisation of support for the struggle against HIV and AIDS, including to reach the goal of universal access to life-saving medicines and support for vaccine research.
6. Parliamentarians and parliamentary networks to ensure that they fulfil their roles in holding governments to account on the commitments made to development in Africa, taking into account the fundamental role of women.
7. A follow-up meeting to report back on progress made by parliamentarians.

African parliamentarians commit themselves to the fulfillment of the MDGs, including through effective oversight, legislation and budgets. European parliamentarians commit themselves to the fulfillment of the promises made to Africa with regard to ODA, debt relief and trade reforms. Acknowledging the need for a continuous Europe-Africa dialogue, we call on the parliamentarians to press their governments to organise the second Europe-Africa Summit.

Participant	Institution	Participant	Institution
Hon Victoriano Ferreira Nicolau	Angolan Parliament	HE Amb Olukorede Willoughby	Deputy Chief Executive, NEPAD
HE Amb Dr Helmut Freudenschuss	Embassy of Austria, South Africa	Ms Litha Musyimi Ogana	NEPAD
Hon Petra Bayr	Austrian Parliament	Mr Rob Boscha	The Netherlands
Hon Magda Bleckmann	Austrian Parliament	Mr Andrea Goldstein	OECD (Paris)
Hon Carina Felzmann	Austrian Parliament	Mr Murumba Werunga	Clerk of the Pan-African Parliament
Hon Franz Glaser	Austrian Parliament	Ms Martha Luleka	Pan-African Parliament
Hon Inge Jäger	Austrian Parliament	Hon Pawel Zalewski	Polish Parliament
Hon Sabine Mandak	Austrian Parliament	Mr Artur Kucharski	Polish Parliament
Hon Peter Schieder	Austrian Parliament	Mr Jose Correia Nunes	North-South Centre (Portugal)
Hon Martin Wasser	Austrian Parliament	Mr David Gakunzi	North-South Centre (Portugal)
Mr Joseph Wirnsperger	Austrian Parliament	Hon Julien Makoundo Tchibinda	Republic of Congo Parliament
Hon Gisela Wurm	Austrian Parliament	HE Amb Valer Potra	Embassy of Romania, South Africa
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Norman Spitzegger	North-South Institute (Austria)	Hon Paul Floricel	Romanian Parliament
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Ms Christina Hofer	Student (Austria)	Hon Petru Gabriel Vlase	Romanian Parliament
Hon Patrick Moriau	Belgian Parliament	Hon Stefan Glavan	Romanian Parliament
Ms Lydia Maximus	AWEPA Vice President (Belgium)	Hon Catalin Mardare	Romanian Parliament
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Hon Leon Bani Bio Bigou	Benin Parliament	Hon Marie Clare Ingabire	Rwandan Parliament
Hon Andre Dassoundo	Benin Parliament	Hon Anastase Nzirasanaho	Rwandan Parliament
Hon Rene Sounon Koto	Benin Parliament	Hon Franc Horvat	Slovenian Parliament
Hon Zozim Vyubusa	Burundi Parliament	Hon Speaker Dr T. Farisane	Limpopo Provincial Legislature, South Africa
Hon Benoit Ndashika	Burundi Parliament	Hon Speaker Mxolisi Dukwana	Free State Provincial Legislature, South Africa
Hon Schadrack Niyonkuru	Burundi Parliament	Hon Speaker Richard Mdakane	Gauteng Provincial Legislature, South Africa
Hon Caraziwe Clotilde	Burundi Parliament	Hon Speaker Connie Seoposengwe	Northern Cape Provincial Legislature, South Africa
Ms Dorte Neimann	Danish Parliament	Hon Craig Padayachee	Mpumalanga Provincial Legislature, South Africa
Hon Steen Gade	Danish Parliament	Mr V Mapolisa	Eastern Cape Provincial Legislature, South Africa
Hon Raphael Kumbu ki Lutete	DRC Parliament	Ms Charmaine Estment	Conflict and Governance Facility, South Africa
Hon Zephyrin Mamoko Mukwa-Mpul	DRC Parliament	Mr Devan Moodley	Department of Foreign Affairs, South Africa
Mr Kambu Mabilia Bernard	DRC Parliament	Dr K Adar	Africa Institute, South Africa
Hon Lambert Mende Omalanga	DRC Parliament	Ms Yazini April	Africa Institute, South Africa
Hon George Nangala	East African Legislative Assembly	Hon Lediana Mafuru Mng'ong'O	Tanzanian Parliament
Hon Toomas Alatalu	Estonian Parliament	Hon Kilontsi M. Mporogomyi	Tanzanian Parliament
Hon Johan van Hecke	European Parliament	Mr Lawrence Makigi	Tanzanian Parliament
Mr L Briet	EU Delegation to South Africa	Mr Christopher Ndalu	Tanzanian Parliament
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HE Amb Gerard Corrr	Embassy of Ireland, South Africa	Hon Speaker Samuel Sitta	Tanzanian Parliament
Hon Brendan Howlin	Irish Parliament	Hon Jane Babiha Alisemera	Ugandan Parliament
Hon Michael Kitt	Irish Parliament	Hon Kabakumba Labwoni Masiko	Ugandan Parliament
Hon Dermot O'Mahony	Irish Parliament	Hon Emmanuel Dombo Lumala	Ugandan Parliament
Hon Michael Woods	Irish Parliament	Mr Tenu Avafia	UNDP (South Africa)
Hon Dario Rivolta	Italian Parliament	Mr Michael Mayhew	Consul General, British Consulate South Africa
Hon Valdo Spini	Italian Parliament	Ms Emily Baldock	UK Parliament
Ms Maria Tesera Calabro	Italian Parliament	Hon Malcolm Bruce	UK Parliament
Hon Ali Wario	Kenyan Parliament	Ms Katie Phelan	UK Parliament
Ms Nancy Mukunya	Kenyan Parliament	Hon Lord Peter Truscott	UK Parliament
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Colophon

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More details

For more details for the Cape Town EU Presidency Seminar, including electronic copies of the Recommendations for Action, the Terms of Reference, the full programme, and a number of the speeches made in full, please see the new AWEPA website at www.awepa.org.

Upcoming EU Presidency Seminar

AWEPA's next EU Presidency Seminar is entitled "Parliamentary Partnership for Africa's Economic Development in the framework of NEPAD and the MDGs". It will take place from 23-24th November 2006 in Helsinki, Finland.

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