

WESTERN CAPE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT



REPORT: 64th COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE, UGANDA 22 - 29 SEPTEMBER 2019

ATTENDEES:

Hon Masizole Mngasela, Speaker

Hon Beverley Schäfer, Deputy Speaker

Hon Wendy Philander, Member

Hon Rachel Windvogel, Member

Mr Romeo Adams, Secretary to Parliament

Mr Achmat Patience, Stakeholder Management Officer:

1. Introduction

The Western Cape Provincial Parliament: Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) Branch was invited to participate in the 64th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in Kampala, Uganda from 22 – 29 September 2019.

This conference consisted of the main conference, conference of Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians (CWP), Small Branches of the Commonwealth as well as Society of Clerks-at-the-Table (SoCATT).

2. Report and resolutions

The National Assembly of South Africa produced an overall report and the CPA headquarters shared the conference concluding statement to all branches.

The Western Cape Provincial Parliament accepts the overall report as well as the concluding statements except in the following areas:

3. CWP Meetings

The CWP deliberated on their topic of discussions over two days from 23 – 24 September. Paragraph 4 of the report by the National Assembly did not report that the WCPP tabled a motion towards the end of the deliberations regarding the “delegate” status for women attending the CWP conference of which possess a vote within the conference.

During the General Assembly the WCPP raised the issue of the women participating at the conference without the recognition of being a delegate in addition to the motion submitted by New Zealand. The motion was accepted at the General Assembly with the proviso that a working group be formulated to amend the motion by New Zealand in preparation for the 65th CPC AGM.

4. General Assembly

Paragraph 7.2 of the National Assembly report, refers to the increment and increase of subscription fees, which is labelled item 10 on the 64th CPC AGM agenda.

In addition to this matter there was no mention about the fact that CPA is responsible for the cost of the ticket of the person recognised as the delegate to the conference. However, it was brought to the attention of the treasurer that this rule has not been applied and therefore branches were in their right to request a reimbursement.

5. Amendment to the CPA constitution

Agenda item 16 at the 65th CPC AGM referred to submission made by branches in relation to the amendment of the CPA constitution.

The New Zealand CWP Branch proposed an amendment regarding the equal representatively from each branch. The WCPP requested to amend the motion tabled by New Zealand and the AGM resolved to create a working group regarding this matter and to report at the next AGM. The Deputy Speaker was included in the group to liaise with New Zealand.

6. SoCATT deliberations

Parallel to the main conference, the secretaries to various legislatures met to deliberate administrative issues facing their legislatures. During the AGM of SoCATT the issue of membership fees was raised.

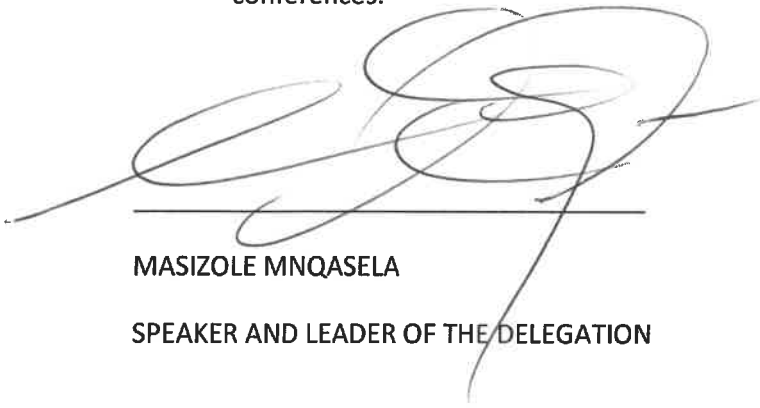
During the deliberations there were presentations on:

- Paperless systems at various legislatures
- BREXIT impact
- 4th IR
- New methods of public participation introduced at various legislatures
- Relationship of media with the legislature
- New online training opportunities for officials

The meeting indicated that there has been a lack of focus on the membership fees and all branch secretary's should be receiving communication soon to update the database and ensure that their members are up to date in payment.

7. Opportunities for the WCPP to consider

- Consider benchmark exercise with the National Assembly of Wales and Scotland regarding parliamentary innovation
- Interact with the Trinidad & Tobago Branch regarding the innovation in library services.
- To consider possible hardware that can be introduced into the WCPP Chamber.
- To consider increasing annual subscription fees to allow more delegates at the main conferences.

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MASIZOLE MNQASELA

SPEAKER AND LEADER OF THE DELEGATION



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**Report of the 64th Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference:
Kampala, Uganda (22 - 29 September 2019)**

1. INTRODUCTON

The purpose of this report is to give an account of the outcomes of the 64th Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference held in Uganda on 22 - 29 September 2019 (64th CPC). The Parliament of the Republic of South Africa and provincial legislatures are affiliated and participate in the activities of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) at both regional and international level. Parliament and provincial legislatures represent the interests of South Africa in the CPA arena. This is in fulfilment of the strategic objective of deepening and enhancing parliamentary international engagement and cooperation.

In participating in the CPA activities, Parliament and the provincial legislatures seeks to promote and facilitate the transformation of undemocratic governance structures, build strategic partnerships on matters of mutual interest and promote internationalism and solidarity through the interconnectedness of challenges amongst African countries in particular and developing nations in general.

2. BACKGROUND

The Parliament of Uganda hosted the 64th CPC on 23 - 29 September 2019 in Kampala, Uganda under the theme **“Adaption, engagement and evolution of Parliaments in a rapidly changing Commonwealth.”**

The Conference was attended by over 500 delegates and observers who deliberated on issues affecting parliamentarians in terms of representation, gender equality and other stumbling blocks affecting active participation of members. During the Conference, some organs of the CPA such as the Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians (CWP) and CPA Small Branches elected their new Chairpersons.

The 64th CPC drew delegates and observers from all nine Regions of the Commonwealth including Africa, India, Asia, Australia, British Islands and Mediterranean, Caribbean, Americas and the Atlantic, Canada, Pacific and South East Asia. The South African delegation consisting of Parliament and nine provincial legislatures was led by Honourable A Masondo, Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces. The delegation consisted of, among others, Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly, House Chairperson (national Council of Provinces) Speakers and Deputy Speakers of provincial legislatures.

3.SOUTH AFRICAN DELEGATION AT CONFERENCE

The branches and sub-branches constituting the South African Parliament delegation included the following;

- Parliament of the Republic of South Africa;
- Eastern Cape Provincial Legislature;
- Free State Provincial Legislature
- Gauteng Provincial Legislature;

- Kwa-Zulu Natal Provincial Legislature;
- Limpopo Provincial Legislature;
- Mpumalanga Provincial Legislature;
- Northern Cape Provincial Legislature;
- North West Provincial Legislature; and
- Western Cape Provincial Legislature.

2.1. OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE 64TH CONFERENCE

The Conference was officially opened by H.E. Yoweri Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda. President Museveni's opening remarks urged Commonwealth countries to use their numbers to mutually promote investment and work together on security and cultural exchanges, noting that the population of Commonwealth countries is the third (3rd) of humanity and could be a great potential if properly used.

The President also tasked the delegates to examine the options on trade without disturbing the Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA), but rather revive the preferential trade arrangement. Furthermore, the President's opening remarks highlighted the benefits of promoting scientific innovation for the good of humanity and single medium of communication. The President also called upon all delegates to work together to tackle climate change.

4. CWP CONFERENCE

The Commonwealth Women Parliamentary Conference (the CWP Conference) took place on 23 - 24 September 2019 under the theme "***CWP at 30 Years: Achievements and Unfinished Business-Looking Forward to the Next 30 years***". The CWP Conference was officially opened by **Hon. Rebecca Kadaga**, the then President Designate of the 64th CPC.

The CWP Conference served as a platform to share experiences by all the former Chairpersons of the CWP. They highlighted the defining moments, achievements and challenges spanning 30 years of the existence of CWP which has shaped CWP into a visionary organization seeking to ensure gender equality and women empowerment. These were discussed under the following thematic areas:

- The importance of mentoring for new Parliamentarians
- Promoting Women to Leadership Positions
- Empowering Women as Effective Legislators in the 21st Century
- Combating Bullying and Harassment within Parliament

The CWP Conference noted that despite progress in the increased role of women in governance, women in many Commonwealth jurisdictions are still faced with inequality, limited representation in Parliaments or legislative bodies and unequal remuneration. To this end, women must guard against the reversal of gains in women representation in

legislative bodies. One example that was cited was a situation in Finland where the Commonwealth had recorded success in women representation of 60 percent but lost heavily in the country's last elections.

In mentoring new parliamentarians, it was observed that the space of being an parliamentarian is always monopolized to the advantage of men and as such, when women increasingly get involved, they get keenly scrutinized than their male counter parts. To this end, it was recommended that women parliamentarians need to have confidence to be able to execute their role. Parliamentarians are in the highest forum where mentoring is not only a basic requirement but a fundamental necessity in asserting the role of women parliamentarians in their daily activities during their parliamentary term.

The CWP Conference further noted that women parliamentarians continue to be marginalized in the political space and as such, it is necessary to create a diverse political environment to enable equal participation. The promotion of women to leadership positions is now an international concern which has only been understood by men and women of wisdom. It is important that the question of 50/50 on gender balance must be accompanied by a sense of political will in promoting women to leadership positions and to further halt the marginalization of women through discrimination in access to education and political offices.

4.1 Forum for Women Parliamentarians and Persons with Disabilities

The CWP Conference also saw a launch of the Forum for Women Parliamentarians and Persons with Disabilities. This was proposed by CWP delegates in an initiative to amend the Constitution of the CPA to create a special forum out of the realization that the CPA provides a space for youth and women but does not provide for persons leaving with disabilities.

It was noted that creating such a forum will bring women with disabilities under one roof to discuss their issues within international structures of governance.

4.2 Election of CWP Chairperson

The CWP Conference elected Hon. Gulzar Khan from Parliament of Pakistan as new Chairperson of the Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians with 48 votes against 34 for Hon. Tara River from Cayman Islands. In her acceptance remarks, the newly elected CWP International Chairperson committed to drive the six pillars of the Strategic Plan of the CWP and work towards establishing women caucuses which is central towards ensuring cohesion within the CWP.

5. WORKSHOPS

The 64th CPC also held workshops on several topics. What follows is the summary of key issues and observations arising from the said workshops.

5.1 CLIMATE CHANGE: ACHIEVEMENTS, CHALLENGES AND EFFICACY OF PARLIAMENT INTERVENTIONS

Climate change is a serious global threat that demands forceful leadership and a strong international response. The adverse impact of climate change stands to harm economies, threaten national security and imperil communities and ecosystems. Climate change is a political issue that has the potential to unseat governments and determine the outcome of elections in democratic States. It represents one of the most serious threats to international security and the wellbeing of nations throughout the world, and hence it has taken centre stage in both domestic and international politics.

It has become a major agenda item of many nations, regional organisations and the United Nations. There is hardly any high-level political gathering where climate change is not discussed. the G-8 Summits, the United Nations Security Council and the UN General Assembly placed it high on their agendas.

During the Workshop climate change experts and parliamentarians are pushed for mainstreaming of climate change issues within government budgets and recommended the use of certificates of compliance before budget approval. The key message from the workshop was achievements, challenges and efficacy of parliament interventions on matters relating to climate change.

Delegates recommended the establishment of national climate fund to solve challenges of financing climate mitigation and adaptation actions. Commonwealth Parliaments were urged to address the following constraints to concrete action on climate change:

- the marginalization of the poor especially women who are impacted most by climate change because they mainly rely on natural resources;
- limited funding for climate change action;
- uncoordinated interventions, understaffed institutions, dependence on donor funds; and
- lack of climate change laws to hold the governments accountable for mainstreaming climate change and to hold companies answerable for emissions.

To this end, experts urged Parliaments to

- facilitate public participation and ensure integration of climate change issues into committee programmes and focus on increasing adaptive capacity;
- perform budgetary oversight function which is often forgotten;
- urgently consider climate change certificate as a requirements before any budget is allocated;
- take stock of adherence of individual countries to the Paris Agreement;
- adopt a resolution on climate change to be taken to the Heads of State and track implementation thereafter; and
- invest on free hydro system and cut off fossil fuel industry through complementing through electricity

5.2 INNOVATION IN PARLIAMENT: THE IMPACT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ON HOW PARLIAMENT WORKS TODAY

The workshop noted the following issues:

- that the ICT is central in advancing the objectives of a democratic parliament and democratic dispensation;
- the ICT makes Parliament to be more accessible, transparent and it helps to facilitate public participation and public engagement;
- ICT provides better access to parliament work by members of the public or constituencies;
- ICT helps Parliaments to reduce costs, such as those associated with the buying of newspapers and the printing of order papers and other parliament documents such as committee presentations;

The workshop recommended the following:

- considering that the artificial intelligence which is one of the spinoffs of the ICT already results in job losses, Parliaments must consider ways and means of minimizing the negative effect of the ICT;
- considering the abuse and bullying associated with use of social media, Commonwealth countries and parliamentarians need to have social media policy;
- while social media is good, its negative effects must be reduced or limited;
- Members of Parliament must treat each other with respect when using social media; and
- Parliaments must ensure that adult education is prioritized to ensure that the elderly and society at large are not left out from reaping the benefits of the ICT.

5.3 STRATEGIES TO DEAL WITH YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT (YOUTH RELATED TOPIC)

The workshop noted that unemployment problem has been most pronounced in low-income developing countries many of which are part of the Commonwealth. The general understanding of employment and unemployment should be premised on the basic economic principle that *“the demand of labour is a derived demand”*. In other words, labour demand or creation of employment is dependent on other factors including the labour supply side reflected in the structure and growth rate of both the population and the economy.

Presentations were made with Uganda as a case study highlighting the initiatives that the Ugandan government has taken to address youth unemployment and underemployment. These include policy and legal frameworks, strengthening of skills for enhanced labour productivity, expanding of livelihood opportunities, strengthening of the labour market information system as well as the strengthening of mechanisms to ensure organized, regulated and safe labour migration for the youth who have the desire to work outside the country.

The workshop recommended the following:

- reforming the education systems to provide practical skills and knowledge in areas that include creativity, innovation, mindset changes, business management, basic accounting and strategic management;
- strengthening the externalization of labour to address regulation, monitoring and accountability of peer-to-peer between respective ministries of countries including Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Labour, Education, Internal Affairs and Justice;
- provision of fiscal incentives for businesses that create job opportunities for the youth;
- promoting entrepreneurship and business management including support for incubation centers and linkages to providers of professional business services such as managing business relationships to address the knowledge transfer and eliminate mortality of business start-ups;
- increasing access to affordable finance including provision of grants to youth enterprises in order to create more jobs and sustaining the business;
- promoting opportunities for the creative industry including establishment of institutions such as football academies, sport centers.
- reforming laws and policies that are restrictive and protect those who are already in employment while reducing opportunities for entry; and
- focusing on climate change, encouraging forestation and planting of trees by the youth to create own business and income.

5.4 COMBATTING RAPID URBANISATION AND RURAL DECLINE-A CHALLENGE FOR THE COMMONWEALTH

The workshop noted the following:

- over half of the global population live in urban areas;
- the challenge of rapid urbanization is a legacy of the colonial system which gave more preference to big cities where the colonial masters lived while neglecting rural areas where the most colonized lived;
- political, social and economic factors, including the following, are responsible for increasing urbanization:
 - unequitable distribution of resources between rural and urban areas;
 - industrialization and civilization that forces young and unemployed people to move from rural to urban areas;
 - limited availability of resources and opportunities in rural areas compared to urban areas;
 - migration of people to urban areas in search of job opportunities;
 - lack of facilities in rural areas and the need to access amenities;
 - availability of fewer job opportunities in rural areas;

- lack of planning for urbanization;
- lack of integrated planning for rural and urban areas;
- more focus, attention and resource allocation is prioritized for urban areas at the expense of rural areas; and
- preference by donors to urban areas instead of rural areas.

The workshop further noted that big cities may become more sustainable if they do the following:

- invest in the infrastructure to cater for the growing numbers of people in urban areas;
- prioritize trade and investment at city level as cities are engines of economic growth; and
- strive to create jobs by attracting investments.

The workshop acknowledged the following as some of the biggest environmental challenges that occur as a result of rapid urbanisation:

- disruption of waste management and inadequate treatment of waste;
- waste pollution to rivers;
- air pollution caused by lack of electricity that forces people to use firewood;
- scarcity of water and other resources as people are competing for the scarce resources; and
- inadequate infrastructure due to the density of the population in the cities.

The workshop identified the following as the role that Parliaments can play in raising awareness about the impact of rapid urbanisation and rural decline:

- educating themselves and their constituencies about rural challenges that drives people to urban areas;
- realizing that rural challenges are different from urban challenges, therefore, there is no one size-fit-all kind of a solution; and
- developing rural areas to ensure that people in rural areas do not have to go to big cities to access development.

The workshop recommended that:

- the CPA should support Commonwealth efforts on sustainable human settlements by partnering with locally elected leaders to frame policy for effective service delivery at local level;
- Parliaments should focus on regulating urbanization and the development of rural areas; and

- Parliaments should focus on building sustainable livelihood in rural and urban communities that are unique to their needs and circumstances.

5.5 THE ROLE OF PARLIAMENTS IN FACILITATING PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AS ELECTORS, CANDIDATES AND LEGISLATORS

The workshop noted that the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (the Convention) was adopted in December 2006 and entered into force in May 2008. The convention reaffirms a number of substantive rights for people with disabilities and marks a paradigm shift from an understanding of disability as a medical condition to one that sees disability as the effect of interaction between an individual's impairment and the barriers society creates. According to the Convention the State Parties are obliged to bring their legal frameworks in line with the Convention's core concepts of self-determination, equality, non-discrimination, participation, inclusion and accessibility.

The workshop was convened to amongst other things to fulfil the objective of submitting a proposal to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association International Executive Committee for the establishment of a network of Commonwealth parliamentarians with disabilities and compile a report with recommendations to be shared with the wider CPA membership to ensure information sharing on good practice on matters affecting people with disabilities.

The workshop recommended the following:

- legislatures must implement a Disability Inclusive Action Plan (DIAP) following consultation with stakeholders including removing barriers for people with disability to effectively perform their duties;
- Parliaments must enact laws to eliminate all forms of discrimination against people with disabilities seeking political offices, besides developing suitable access and other physical infrastructure in the legislatures;
- Parliament's to ensure ratification of UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and seek to adopt optional protocol to promote transparency and accountability in upholding rights of persons with disabilities;
- Parliaments to play a more proactive role in ensuring that ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities by the State is translated into tangible outcomes; and
- Parliaments to promote a legislative agenda to domesticate the rights of citizens living with disabilities.

5.6 MENTORING SESSION: FOSTERING A CULTURE OF RESPECT, FAIRNESS AND DIGNITY: SEXUAL HARASSMENT HAS NO PLACE IN LEGISLATURES

The workshop noted the following:

- that sexual harassment happens because of imbalance of power as men are dominant at home and in Parliaments;
- sexual harassment happens because of lack of respect;
- men are usually the perpetrators of sexual harassment;
- many people are not coming forward to report the acts of sexual harassment because they don't have confidence in the system that seeks to protect them while others are scared of losing their jobs due to victimization;
- sexual harassment can be defeated through cultural changes;
- change of attitude can only come if more and more women are elected as members of Parliament or occupy positions of power in governments and in society;
- education, training, policies and codes of conduct can play a significant role in the fight against sexual harassment;
- there is a need for personal support for women who are victims of sexual harassment;
- victims of sexual harassment should talk to trusted colleagues, friends and family members for assistance;
- access to confidential psychological counselling is vital for victims of sexual harassment;
- victims of sexual harassment should confide to mentors with parliamentary experience;
- victims of sexual harassment should also seek support from women parliamentary caucuses; and
- fighting sexual harassment is a responsibility of men and women.

The workshop recommended that:

- Parliaments should support women members of Parliament by providing confidential counselling services, fostering mentoring through programs such as the alumni initiative;
- respectful language should be used to uphold dignity and dignity for all;
- acts of sexual harassment should be prevented, and where they occur, they must be acted on;
- Parliaments must adopt a zero tolerance to sexual harassment with robust procedures which take complaints seriously, crucially including awareness raising about what is unacceptable; and
- in order to create and sustain gender sensitive culture, to combat discrimination and sexual harassment, Parliaments need to support more women into elected parliamentary positions at all levels.

5.7 THE ROLE OF PARLIAMENT IN THE DOCTRINE OF SEPARATION OF POWERS: ENHANCING TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The workshop noted that separation of powers is a model for the governance of a state. Under this model, a state's government is divided into branches, each with separate and independent powers and areas of responsibility so that the powers of one branch are not in conflict with the powers associated with the other branches. The typical example of the doctrine of separation of powers is government's division into a legislature, an executive, and a judiciary (the *trias politica* model). It can be contrasted with the fusion of powers in parliamentary systems and semi-presidential systems where the executive and legislative branches overlap.

Separation of powers, therefore, refers to the division of responsibilities into distinct branches to limit any one branch from exercising the core functions of another. The intent of separation of powers is to prevent the concentration of unchecked power by providing for "checks" and "balances" to avoid autocracy, over-reaching by one branch over another, and the attending efficiency of governing by one actor without the need for negotiation and compromise with any other.

Presentations were made by India, Malaysia and Kenya to highlight efforts to ensure how the separation of powers is maintained in their various governments. A presentation was also made highlighting various treaties, declarations and plans of actions to ensure that Members of the Commonwealth maintain this separation.

The workshop addressed the following issues:

- since small states can see considerable overlaps in the Executive's presence in and influence over the Legislature, what challenges do Legislatures in Small Branches face in maintaining a Separation of Powers? What can they do to meet such challenges?
- does the doctrine of the Separation of Powers work in the context of subnational legislatures? If not, how can this be reflected to achieve greater parity?
- what powers and tools do legislatures have to ensure robust transparency and accountability over the Executive and the Judiciary? How can these mechanisms be strengthened?
- since States now face challenges from super-national entities, should the separation of powers doctrine be extended to include regional and international governance bodies?
- who keeps the balance? What role should the media and civil society play, if any, in terms of transparency and accountability and the separation of powers?

The workshop recommended as follows

- Parliaments must diligently secure practical and well-executed constitutional separation of powers for greater democratic dividends and good governance;
- parliamentarians must be able to speak their mind in debates, without fear or favor;

- Parliaments must ensure that that legislatures have robust independent accountability mechanisms (e.g. through select committees) by which Ministers are held to account;

7. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The 64th CPC concluded with the General Assembly (the Assembly on 27 September 2019. The Assembly is the highest decision-making of the CPA. It is responsible for receiving reports from the organs of the CPA.

7.1 Absence of the Secretary-General

The Executive Committee reported the absence of the Secretary-General from the 64th CPC without valid reason. The Assembly noted that the conduct of the Secretary-General amounted to dereliction of duties, disrespect and contempt of the CPA. The outcome of the voting process favoured a position that the Secretary General must be suspended pending a disciplinary action.

The Assembly agreed to appoint Mr. Jarvis Matiya, Director of Operations, to perform the functions of the Secretary-General. Further, that, the Secretary General be put on special leave pending disciplinary action.

7.2 Increment of the membership/subscription fees

After an extensive deliberation, the Assembly agreed that membership fee be increased with 3% with effect from 2021. South Africa however voted against the increment.

7.3 Report on change of status

It was reported that that the processes are ongoing in ensuring the implementation of the Bangladesh resolution to transform the status of the CPA from a charity into an international organisation with a diplomatic status. A Working Group comprising of representatives from the nine regions of the CPA, with Kenya representing the African continent, will continue to pursue this matter. Further, that, the Working Group has since convened a meeting during the 64th CPC to discuss this issue and they are expected to report at the 2020 CPA International Midyear Executive Committee Meeting.

7.3 Recruitment of the Secretary-General

It was reported that since the term of contract of the Secretary-General will end on 31 December 2019, there is a need to recruit a new Secretary-General. The Assembly decided to deal with the matter in a closed meeting.

7.4 Amendment of the Constitution

Parliament of Uganda proposed an amendment to article 29 of the Constitution. The purpose is to regulate the term of contract of the Secretary-General to make it clear that

the Secretary-General shall be appointed for a period of four years. Further, that, the contract would be non-renewable.

South Africa proposed that the motion be amended so as to provide for the recognition of diversity in the appointment of the Secretary-General. The intention is to ensure that all regions have an opportunity to occupy the position of the Secretary-General. The proposed amendment was seconded by Namibia.

The Assembly agreed to refer the matter to the Working Group for further refinement and quality assurance.

7.4 Hosting of the 65th CPC

The Assembly agreed that Canada will host the 65th CPC in January 2021 and that Ghana will host the 66th CPC in 2022. The implication is that there will be no CPC in 2020.

8. OTHER MATTERS

8.1 Bilateral meeting Between South Africa Nigeria

The Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces, Hon Amos Masondo and the Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly initiated a Bilateral Meeting with the Nigerian delegation under the leadership of the Deputy President of the Senate of Nigeria. The intended objective of the meeting was to pave a way for the Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces to extend an invitation to the President of the Senate of Nigeria.

The purpose of the visit was to provide for a forum to share experiences between the two House and to discuss matters of common interest. Despite a keen interest, the meeting did not materialise as due to unforeseen circumstances, the Deputy President of the Senate had to leave the 64th CPC earlier than anticipated.

8.2 Bilateral meeting with representatives of Somaliland community living in Uganda

On 29 September 2019, the Chairperson of the NCOP and Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly met with the representatives of the Somaliland community residing in Uganda. The Somali's requested this meeting to afford the leaders of delegation an opportunity to raise their internal territorial or rather sovereignty issues with a view to lobby South Africa to initiate solidarity mechanisms to help them gain recognition by the African Union and United Nations.

Following the discussion that emanated between the two delegations, the Chairperson of the NCOP explained South Africa's foreign policy tenets on a belief to a right to self-determination in terms of international law and embrace multilateralism for a better united Africa and a better humane world. South Africa undertook to discuss the matter with the relevant committees within Parliament as well as the Ministry of International

Relations and Cooperation. Once the undertaking has been made, it might be necessary for Parliament to invite Somaliland people.

8.2 Visit to former uMkhonto weSizwe Camps in Uganda

The Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces and the Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly met with the Speaker of the Parliament of Uganda to discuss relations between South Africa from a heritage and political perspective. This resulted in the Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces and the Deputy Speaker and Speaker/Deputy Speakers of the provincial legislatures South African leaders of delegation also visiting the heritage site marking the place where the former camps of uMkhonto weSizwe as well as the cemetery where the graves of the freedom fighters and soldiers of MK are buried. This visit was a testimony of the historical and political relations between South Africa and Uganda during the liberation struggle. It requires that the heritage and history that bind the two countries must be nurtured and never be allowed to diminish with the passage of time.

9. OVERALL OBSERVATIONS

The Commonwealth and CPA as its counterpart continue to be a strong multilateral platform to enable countries to concern themselves about challenges facing other countries of the world as outlined in the 1991 Harare Declaration and 1971 Singapore Principles.

The Singapore Declaration had committed the Commonwealth to principles of international peace and order, global economic development and the rule of international law as essential imperatives to the security and prosperity of mankind;

At Harare, the Heads of Government dedicated themselves to applying these principles to then-current issues, such as the end of the Cold War, the near-completion of decolonization, and the impending end of the apartheid government in South Africa. To this end, the character of the CPA in its advancement of parliamentary democracy must be consistent to these principles when responding to challenges the countries of the Commonwealth and beyond.

The 64th CPC provided a proper platform for countries and delegates within the regions of the Commonwealth to deliberate and influence decisions on challenges faced by humanity in general and developing countries with respect to inequality, poverty, unemployment and environmental degradation as a result of climate change.

The transformation of the CPA from charity into an international organization with a diplomatic status is central political imperative in ensuring that the CPA is able to influence and have impact in the decisions of the world. Although it remains a strategic forum to garner consensus on international issues pertinent to development for fundamental change in a new world order, the political posture of the CPA remains problematic and must be altered to the benefit of developing countries.

Africa must continue to assert itself in the CPA not only in the governance structures but must also on the direction that it takes. Africa must take the lead in the transformation of both the form and content of CPA. Transformation must permeate the Constitution,

structures, symbols, colours and the programmes of the CPA. Africa must ask difficult but important question like whether it is necessary to continue to have the Crown as the symbol of the CPA, whether it is necessary to have a patron, whether it is necessary to read a message from the Patron. No matter how uncomfortable these questions may be, they are necessary for the transformation of the CPA. Africa must also answer the question whether the change in status should be dependent on the adoption of a law to that effect by British Parliament. This question remains central when the objective of transformation would be achieved.

Africa needs to take note of its geopolitical relations with its traditional allies. It was noted that during the 64th CPC Ghana and the Caribbean voted again Africa on the question of increment of membership/subscription fees. It was also noted that during the election of the Chairperson of the Executive Committee of CPA International in Mauritius, Africa was contested by the candidate from the Caribbean Islands. This also happened during the 6th CWP Conference wherein Cayman Islands contested Pakistan who was a candidate supported by Africa. This despite that in 2014 in Cameroon, Africa supported Cayman Islands for the position of the Chairperson of the Executive Committee. The current electoral processes with different outcomes do suggest that Africa seems to be losing its traditional allies in the Caribbean Islands to the countries of the global north. This should be a worrying phenomenon given that Africa's development and liberation remains incomplete without the countries of the diaspora who forged these relations from the day's slavery and colonialism.

It should remain a concern to Africa that after more hundred years of its existence, the CPC Programme remains the same, if not worse. For instance, the Programme of the 64th CPC did not allocate any time to Regional Caucuses as it is the practice. Less time, about two and half hours to be exact was allocated to the Assembly. The Assembly as the highest decision-making body must also be allocated more time to allow it to fully ventilate matters referred before it. Although the discussions in the workshops are important, Regional Caucuses are also import in order to afford Regions to discuss matters peculiar to them.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

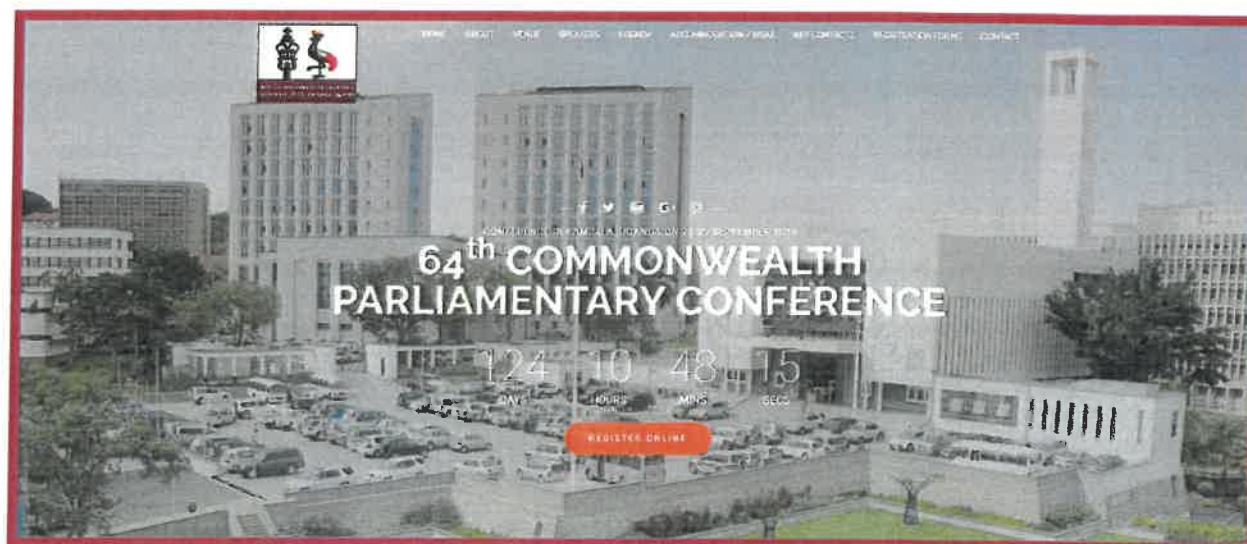
The following recommendations are proposed:

- a radical approach is required to fast-track the process of the transformation of the status of the CPA;
- the CPA must work closer with the Commonwealth Heads of Government and communicate the decisions taken in the CPCs in order to track the implementation thereof;
- individual branches must report on the status of ratification of the Paris Agreements and other international obligations to decisively respond to the threatening challenges of climate change;
- there is a need to follow up on the bilateral meeting with the President of the Senate of Nigeria;
- CPA Africa region through its regional representatives should embark on goodwill missions to rebuild relations with its traditional allies in the Caribbean Islands;



64th COMMONWEALTH PARLIAM. CONFERENCE KAMPALA, UGANDA 22 to 29 SEPTEMBER 2019

CONFERENCE CONCLUDING STATEMENT



**CONFERENCE THEME: 'ADAPTION, ENGAGEMENT
AND EVOLUTION OF PARLIAMENTS IN A RAPIDLY
CHANGING COMMONWEALTH'**

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CONFERENCE THEME: 'ADAPTION, ENGAGEMENT AND EVOLUTION OF PARLIAMENTS IN A RAPIDLY CHANGING COMMONWEALTH'.

- One of the largest annual gatherings of Commonwealth Parliamentarians. Hosted by the CPA Uganda Branch and the Parliament of Uganda.
- Over 500 Parliamentarians, parliamentary staff and decision makers from across the Commonwealth for this unique conference and networking opportunity.
- CPA's global membership addressing the critical issues facing today's modern Parliaments and Legislatures.
- Benefit from professional development, supportive learning and the sharing of best practice with colleagues from Commonwealth Parliaments together with the participation of leading international organisations.

During the 64th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, there were a number of additional conferences and meetings including: 37th CPA Small Branches Conference; 6th triennial Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians (CWP) Conference; 64th CPA General Assembly; meetings of the CPA Executive Committee; and the Society of Clerks at the Table (SOCATT) meetings. This year, the conference held elections for the Chairperson of the Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians (CWP), the CPA Treasurer and the CPA Small Branches Chairperson for new three-year terms.

This document contains the **Conference Concluding Statement** for the 64th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference (CPC) which took place in Kampala, Uganda from 22 to 29 September 2019, hosted by the CPA Uganda Branch and the Parliament of Uganda. The statement is also available at the following link: www.cpahq.org/cpahq/cpc2019concludingstatement.

This concluding statement contains

- the main outcomes of the conference,
- a summary of the workshop discussions, and
- the recommendations that were either endorsed or noted by the Members in attendance.

To catch up on all of the news from the 64th CPC – please visit the CPA website at: www.cpahq.org/cpahq/cpc2019news and social media/Twitter hashtag #64CPC2019.

Images from the events of the 64th CPC are available at: www.cpahq.org/cpahq/flickr

A full round up of all of the conference news and workshop reports from the 64th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference (CPC) in Uganda will appear in *The Parliamentarian: Conference Issue* out in November 2019. *The Parliamentarian* is available to Members of Parliament and parliamentary staff through their CPA Branch Secretaries (print and digital editions) or to individuals and organisations by subscription. Email editor@cpahq.org for details about *The Parliamentarian*.

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64th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference Conference Concluding Statement

4 October 2019

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARIANS attending the 64th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference and associated meetings recognised the Commonwealth's commitment to democracy and met under the conference theme of *'Adaption, engagement, and evolution of Parliaments in a rapidly changing Commonwealth'*.

The conference, hosted by the CPA Uganda Branch and Parliament of Uganda from 22 to 29 September 2019 in Kampala, Uganda was attended by over 500 Parliamentarians and Parliamentary Clerks representing Parliaments and Legislatures from across the Commonwealth.

The conference was hosted by the CPA President (2018-2019), Rt Hon. Rebecca Kadaga, MP, Speaker of the Parliament of Uganda. The conference also included the 37th CPA Small Branches Conference and the sixth triennial Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians (CWP) Conference.

This concluding statement contains

- the main outcomes of the conference,
- a summary of the workshop discussions, and
- the recommendations that were either endorsed or noted by the Members in attendance.

Alongside the substantive conference workshops and the CPA governance meetings (64th General Assembly and Executive Committee meetings), the 64th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference also included a number of additional events.

The unique conference brings together Speakers, Members of Parliament and Parliamentary staff representing the nine regions of the CPA – Africa; Asia; Australia; British Islands and Mediterranean; Canada; Caribbean, Americas and Atlantic; India; Pacific; and South East Asia. The CPA reaches all 53 countries of the Commonwealth as well as national, state, provincial and territorial Parliaments and Legislatures bringing together over 180 CPA Branches of the Association.

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64th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference - Opening Addresses

The Chief Guest at the opening of the 64th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference was the President of the Republic of Uganda and Vice-Patron of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA), His Excellency Yoweri K. Museveni who urged Commonwealth Parliamentarians to uphold democratic principles and the values of the Commonwealth. The President of Uganda spoke of the Commonwealth having great potential through its common language and opportunities for cooperation on trade, culture and governance. The President of Uganda said that one of the Commonwealth's greatest achievements are its democratic institutions and that the huge population of the Commonwealth – 2.4 billion people – offers great opportunities to work together on trade, peace and democracy.

The President of Uganda also read the goodwill message to the conference from Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, Patron of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and Head of the Commonwealth. Since 1989, the Vice-Patron of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association has traditionally been the Head of State or Government of the CPA Branch hosting the annual Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference.

The CPA President (2018-2019), Rt Hon. Rebecca Kadaga, MP, Speaker of the Parliament of Uganda said at the opening ceremony: *"The CPA annual conference was last in Uganda in 1967 when the CPA Uganda Branch hosted the 13th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference. The fact that it has taken 52 years to host this conference again might reflect the struggles Uganda's fledgling democracy faced in the past. But those dark days are long behind us. We have since evolved to become one of the reliable members of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA), internationally and regionally. I want to believe this is why we have been trusted to host this landmark event again. We are delighted to be hosting the 64th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in 2019 and to welcome Parliamentarians from across the Commonwealth. Parliamentarians are the bridge between the people and the government."*

The Chairperson of the CPA Executive Committee, Hon. Emilia Monjowa Lifaka, MP, Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly of Cameroon said: *"The CPA connects, develops, promotes and supports Parliamentarians and parliamentary staff to identify benchmarks of good governance and the implementation of the enduring values of the Commonwealth. CPA activities focus on the Commonwealth's commitment to its fundamental political values, including: just and honest government, the alleviation of poverty, fundamental human rights, international peace and order, global economic development, the rule of law, equal rights and representation for all citizens of both genders, the separation of powers among the three branches of government and the right to participate in free and democratic political processes."*

Mr Jarvis Matiya, Acting CPA Secretary-General for the 64th CPC said at the opening ceremony of the conference: *"The CPA is a force for good on democracy, good governance and development. It represents and connects Commonwealth Parliaments, national and provincial, unitary, federal and territorial, large and small. It enables its Members to exchange views and deepen their understanding of their roles and responsibilities as the people's representatives."*

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The vote of thanks on behalf of Parliamentarians and parliamentary staff at the 64th CPC was given by the CPA Africa Region Chairperson, Rt Hon. Justin B. Muturi, MP, Speaker of the National Assembly of Kenya.

64th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference: CPA Gambia Branch

It is announced that the National Assembly of The Gambia has rejoined the membership of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA). The 64th CPA General Assembly, meeting in Kampala, Uganda at the 64th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, approved the application from the National Assembly of The Gambia to reconstitute the Gambia Branch of the CPA following their application to re-join.

The Deputy Speaker of the House of the National Assembly of The Gambia, Hon. Momodou Lamin K. Sanneh attended the 64th CPA General Assembly as an observer and said in a statement to delegates: *"We are indeed very grateful to be invited to the 64th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference after five years of absence. In 2018, The Gambia was readmitted to the Commonwealth. This paved the way for The Gambia to seek readmission to the various Commonwealth associations including the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. Following the change of government in 2016, the CPA UK Branch has been instrumental in our parliamentary reforms. The CPA Gambia Branch is indeed happy to be welcomed back to the CPA. We want to thank all CPA member Branches, especially the CPA Executive Committee and the CPA President, Hon. Speaker of Uganda for giving due consideration to our application for readmission to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. We are back to where we belong, and we are ready to contribute to the strengthening of the core values of the CPA."*

Future CPA Governance Meetings

During the 64th General Assembly held at the 64th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in Uganda, the following future CPA governance meetings and conferences were discussed:

- **2020 Mid-Year CPA Executive Committee Meeting** – to be hosted by the CPA Assam Branch and the Assam State Legislature, India in April/May 2020 (final dates to be confirmed).
- **65th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference (CPC)** – to be hosted by the CPA Canada Region in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada from 10 to 18 January 2021.
- **2021 Mid-Year CPA Executive Committee Meeting** – an offer was received from the CPA Gibraltar Branch and Parliament of Gibraltar to host the 2021 Mid-Year Meeting.
- **66th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference (CPC)** – discussions at the 64th CPC focused on the possible hosting of the 66th CPC by the CPA Ghana Branch and Parliament of Ghana with further discussions planned.

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64th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference: CPA Officer Elections

Several elections took place at the 64th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference:

CPA Treasurer: During the 64th CPA General Assembly which took place at the 64th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in Uganda, Members of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) endorsed the appointment of **Hon. Datuk Seri Shamsul Iskandar Mohd Akin, MP (Malaysia)** as the new CPA Treasurer. The Treasurer, who is a Member of the Association nominated by the Executive Committee, is appointed for three years by the General Assembly and works with the CPA Secretary-General and the CPA Headquarters Secretariat to monitor the finances of the Association. The CPA Treasurer also joins the Trustees board of the Association.

CPA Vice-Chairperson: The 64th CPA General Assembly was followed by a meeting of the new CPA Executive Committee during which **Hon. John Ajaka, MLC, President of the Legislative Council of New South Wales** was confirmed by Members of the Executive Committee to the position of Vice-Chairperson of the CPA Executive Committee. The position of Vice-Chairperson is for a term of one year and the holder is also a Member of the CPA Co-ordinating Committee.

Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians (CWP) Chairperson: The newly elected Chairperson of the Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians (CWP), **Hon. Shandana Gulzar Khan, MNA of the National Assembly of Pakistan** has pledged to renew the effort to increase women's representation and political participation in Parliaments across the Commonwealth. The new Chairperson of the Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians was elected for a three-year term at the CWP Business Meeting held at the sixth triennial conference of the Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians (CWP), that took place in Kampala, Uganda as part of the wider 64th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference.

CPA Small Branches Chairperson: The newly elected Chairperson of the CPA Small Branches, **Hon. Niki Rattle, Speaker of the Parliament of the Cook Islands** pledged that the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) would have a strengthened and renewed focus on assisting Small Branches and their Parliaments and Legislatures. The Members of the CPA attending the 37th CPA Small Branches Conference elected the Speaker of the Parliament of the Cook Islands as the new Chairperson of CPA Small Branches. The role of Chairperson of CPA Small Branches is an Officer role within the CPA's governance structure and the new incumbent will sit on the CPA International Executive Committee to bring a voice for Small Branches to the governing body of the CPA.

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64th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference: CPA launches new handbook with British Red Cross on International Humanitarian Law for Commonwealth Parliamentarians

The CPA Small Branches Chairperson launched a new online digital resource, the **Handbook on International Humanitarian Law for Commonwealth Parliamentarians** to complement the CPA's parliamentary strengthening work and to enhance the performance of Parliamentarians and parliamentary staff across the Commonwealth. The CPA Small Branches Chairperson, Hon. Angelo Farrugia, Speaker of the Parliament of Malta launched the new publication at the CPA Executive Committee, held in Kampala ahead of the 64th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference.

To access the International Humanitarian Law Handbook for Commonwealth Parliamentarians please visit www.cpahq.org/cpahq/IHLhandbook.

64th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference: CPA launches new online professional development course for parliamentary staff with leading Commonwealth universities

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) launched a new online professional development course for parliamentary staff that has been developed and will be delivered in collaboration with the School of Continuing Studies at McGill University, Canada and the International School for Government at King's College, London. The CPA launched the new online course at a reception for Parliamentary Clerks and officials in the margins of the 64th CPC in Kampala, Uganda. The launch of the new online professional development course for parliamentary staff further develop the aims of the CPA in advancing parliamentary democracy by enhancing knowledge and understanding of democratic governance. The CPA is especially honoured to be working alongside two prestigious Commonwealth universities to provide this online programme for parliamentary staff within the CPA network.

Further information about both online courses will be circulated to all CPA Branches immediately following the 64th CPC in Uganda, with both online courses scheduled to start in January 2020. For further information please email hq.sec@cpahq.org.

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64th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference: Commonwealth CPA Lecture

The role of Commonwealth Parliamentarians in maintaining security and stability in society in Eastern Africa was highlighted at the second CPA Africa Region Commonwealth Lecture which took place at the 64th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in Kampala, Uganda. Hon. Dr Crispus Kiyonga highlighted the significant role that Commonwealth Parliamentarians can play in facing the challenges of terrorism with a CPA Lecture titled: *'Maintaining Stability, Evolution, Dynamics and Challenges of Terrorism in Eastern Africa'*. Dr Crispus Kiyonga is a Ugandan physician, politician and diplomat, who has previously served as Uganda's Ambassador to China and as the Minister of Defence in the Government of Uganda (2006 to 2016).

During the CPA Lecture, Dr Kiyonga provided a working definition of terrorism, its geography and impact in the Eastern Africa Region as well as a profile of some terrorist groups operating within the region. Dr Kiyonga spoke about political violence and its objective of instilling fear in places where governance is often weak. The lecture examined the effects of terrorism which include threats to state survival, mass loss of life and impediments to economic development.

The CPA Lecture was chaired by Rt Hon. Jacob L'Okori Oulanyah, MP, Deputy Speaker of the Parliament of Uganda and the discussion leaders, Kasaija Philip Apuuli, Associate Professor at Makerere University in Uganda and Hon. Simon Mulongo, Deputy Head of the Africa Union Mission in Somalia, provided a wide range of policy proposals and interventions that can mitigate the threat of terrorism within Eastern Africa. Participants agreed that Parliaments need to occupy a more central role in counter-terrorism strategy.

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Lecture Series offers CPA Members a unique opportunity to hear from distinguished Parliamentarians and experts in the field, who have made an outstanding contribution to their nation's democracy and to the institution of Parliament. Collectively, this series of lectures will contribute not only to the CPA's continuing dialogue within its membership, but also to reach out beyond to other stakeholders such as members of the international community, the diplomatic corps, civil society and the wider public.

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64th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference – Workshops:

Main conference theme: *'Adaption, engagement, and evolution of Parliaments in a rapidly changing Commonwealth'* (nominated by CPA New Zealand Branch)

The ten main conference workshops and their recommendations were as follows:

Workshop A: Climate Change: Achievements, Challenges and Efficacy of Parliamentary Interventions (Host Branch Uganda-nominated Topic)

This session focused on the impacts of climate change and the interventions that Commonwealth Parliaments are employing to address them. Legislatures are key stakeholders in this issue and should leverage their mandate to budget, appropriate, enact legislation and give oversight to the policy implementations required for climate change adaptation and mitigation.

The workshop discussants noted that the impacts of climate change cut across all sectors and responses should therefore not be a reserve of the Ministries responsible for the environment. All sectors should endeavour to mainstream climate actions into their policies, plans and budgets so as to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Legislatures emphasised the need to allocate resources, monitor and evaluate actions, adopt sustainable methods for development, require a certificate confirming responsiveness to climate change and the creation of a national climate fund. National funding mechanisms would then trigger funding from the international community. The call to climate action should be gender responsive and involve all players including the private sector.

The following recommendations were proposed but were not explicitly debated in the workshop:

- Climate change should be mainstreamed in all the Ministries' plans with Parliament requiring a certificate of compliance before budgets are approved.
- The role of Parliamentarians in ensuring cohesive law-making and budgetary oversight on climate-related policy within the context of the SDGs and national development.
- All stakeholders' efforts should ensure the responsiveness of government to climate change for a climate resilient economy and society.
- Promote gender and climate change responsive policies and strategies. Establish parliamentary fora to network with non-state actors. Draft a climate change law and establish a Parliamentary Committee.

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- Establish a national climate fund to solve the challenge of financing climate actions and to spur the provision, mobilisation and deployment of climate finance.
- Commonwealth jurisdictions should launch the 64th CPC Forest Project under the campaign 'Plant a CPC Forest'

Workshop B: Innovation in Parliament: the impact of science and technology on how Parliament works today.

This workshop focused on how ICT can be integrated in Parliaments as an enabler and tool in the promotion of openness, transparency and parliamentary outreach. This was through sharing of country specific examples and experiences in the use of ICT in Parliament. Delegates observed that technological engagement increases participation by citizens in the work of Parliament. Therefore, CPA Branches are increasingly adapting new technologies. Various information tools used in selected Parliaments to engage stakeholders were shared including: Hansard, websites, television, radio, special applications, and social media platforms among others.

Emphasis was made on the need for Parliaments to avail accurate and timely information to the public so as to deal with 'fake' news concerning parliamentary business. This may require regulations on the use of social media in relation to Parliament. Benefits associated with use of ICT in Parliament included: improved efficiency and reduced costs as Parliaments go 'paperless'. However, a number of challenges associated with embracing the use of ICT included: public service policies and knowledge gaps among others, were noted. In addition, increased use of technology is associated with risks such as demeaning ethical values and loss of jobs. Despite the risks, Parliaments must appreciate the changing world of ICT and its role in enhancing their functions.

The following two recommendations at the workshop were *endorsed* as follows:

- Parliaments should employ ICT to connect with citizens in a more direct and meaningful way, strengthening transparency, accessibility and accountability. Adopting technology promotes political engagement and builds more effective, inclusive and responsive institutions.
- Parliaments must take steps to integrate ICT into their operations, to improve efficiency and communication and reach the population via various technological platforms, in an effort to deepen democracy.

The following recommendation was *noted* as follows (due to associated risks):

- Expanding access to Hansard through social media engagement can lead to greater awareness of, and interest in parliamentary process and decision making.

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Workshop C: The role of Parliament in facilitating persons with disabilities as electors, candidates and legislators (*nominated by CPA Jamaica Branch*)

The workshop focused on the role of Parliament in facilitating PWDs as electors, candidates and legislators. Despite constituting approximately 15% of the world's population, PWDs continue to be disproportionately represented in governance and at all levels of decision making. Inclusive and representative Parliaments are crucial to ensuring a healthy and fair democracy.

The United Nations Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) is a fundamental instrument in ensuring PWDs participate in political process. Article 29 states: “Parties shall guarantee to PWDs political rights and the opportunity to enjoy them on an equal basis with others, and shall undertake to ensure that PWDs can effectively and fully participate in political and public life on an equal basis with others, directly or through freely chosen representatives, including the right and opportunity for PWDs to vote and be elected.”

Parliaments through their roles of legislation, oversight and representation should ensure effective and full participation of PWDs in public functions at all levels of governance.

The workshop *endorsed* the following six recommendations:

- Legislatures implement a Disability Inclusion Action Plan (DIAP) following consultation with stakeholders, including removing barriers for legislators with disability to effectively perform their duties;
- Parliament must enact laws to eliminate all forms of discrimination against PWDs seeking political offices, besides developing suitable access and other physical infrastructure in Legislatures;
- Parliaments should ensure ratification of CRPD and seek to adopt CRPD's Optional Protocol to promote transparency and accountability in upholding rights of PWDs;
- Parliament plays a more proactive role in ensuring that the ratification of the CRPD by the State is translated into tangible outcomes;
- Parliaments should promote a legislative agenda that ensures all concerned are aware of and incorporate, the rights of citizens living with disabilities;
- The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) should form a disability network fully supported by the Association.

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Workshop D (Youth Related Topic): Youth Roundtable – Strategies to deal with Youth Unemployment (*nominated by CPA Punjab Branch, Pakistan*)

This workshop was chaired by the Deputy Speaker of the Parliament of Uganda and featured youth participants from a wide range of youth organisations. The Deputy Speaker highlighted three aspects of unemployment: unemployment, under-employment, and un-employability. The workshop focused on strategies to address the increasing youth unemployment which is a big challenge in most Commonwealth jurisdictions.

A panelist from the Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development presented statistics on youth unemployment, the causes and the strategies that the Government of Uganda has employed to address this challenge. In Uganda, youth is defined as someone between the ages of 18 and 30 years old. Out of the 40 million people in Uganda, youth constitute 22.5% of the population. The Government of Uganda in addressing youth unemployment has focused on: strengthening skills for enhanced labour productivity, promotion of investments in manufacturing and agriculture sectors, increasing access to finance for enterprise support, externalization of labour, and streamlining the informal sector.

The second panelist noted that youth unemployment is a global problem. The solution to unemployment should be premised on the principles that “*demand for labour is derived demand*.” The creation of employment is dependent on the structure and growth rate of both the population and the economy. Therefore, CPA Branches have to increase employment opportunities by addressing economic growth and supporting businesses for easier and faster integration. Emphasis was put on using both fiscal and monetary policies like giving tax rebates and lowering interest rates.

The third panelist spoke about the five types of unemployment namely frictional, structural, cyclic, seasonal and classical unemployment. The strategies to address unemployment need to target specific types of unemployment. The need for legal and policy reforms especially in education, reduction in interest rates, focus on creative industry, and regulation of externalization of labour was underscored.

The eight recommendations at the workshop were *endorsed* as follows:

- Reforming the education system to provide practical skills and knowledge in wide areas that include creativity, innovation, mindset change, and business management. Vocational training should be enhanced to address the above.
- Streamlining the externalisation of labour to address regulation, monitoring and accountability of peer-to-peer right from country level (i.e Committees between respective Ministries of countries including Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Labour, Education, Internal Affairs and Justice).

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- Provision of fiscal incentives for businesses that create job opportunities for the youth. This should also relate to the public services through creating quotas for the youth and targeting jobs at the lower skills spectrum.
- Promote entrepreneurship and business management including support for incubation centers and linkages to providers of professional business services. This will partly address the concern of knowledge transfer and ensure growth and sustainability of start-ups.
- Increase access to affordable finance including provision of grants to youth enterprises. Grant incentives can be pegged to creation of more jobs and sustaining the businesses.
- Promoting opportunities for the creative industry including establishment of institutions such as football academies and sports centers. The support to cover both the public and private sector.
- Reforming laws and policies that relate to employment especially those that are restrictive and protect those who are already in employment while reducing opportunities for entry such as minimum wage.
- Climate change aspects should be considered to ensure the environment remains sustainable and supportive of the youth employment policies and strategies for the current and future generations.

Workshop E: Combatting rapid urbanisation and rural decline – A challenge for the Commonwealth (nominated by CPA Punjab Branch, Pakistan)

This session focused on the impact of rapid urbanisation and rural decline in various jurisdictions within the Commonwealth. During the workshop, urbanisation was defined as the shift from a rural to an urban area leading to large concentrations of people into towns and cities. It was highlighted that with over half of the world's population currently living in urban areas and a further 2.5 billion expected to be added to that population by 2050, urbanisation and the concurrent rural decline will become an increasingly salient issue for leaders and policy makers in the coming years.

The major drivers of urbanisation stated at the workshop include: search for economic opportunities, population growth, environmental degradation, desire for change of lifestyle, among others. The adverse effects of urbanisation include: overcrowding and slums which experience major problems such as poverty, poor sanitation, unemployment and high crime rates.

It was further highlighted that urbanisation challenges are unique and vary across countries and

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therefore, home-based solutions should be adopted. In order to address urbanisation challenges, it is critical that countries develop and adopt integrated plans to guarantee equitable and holistic development for both the rural and urban areas. Lastly, Parliaments should ensure inclusive budgets with a focus on rural development.

The three recommendations at the workshop were *endorsed* as follows:

- Parliaments should focus on building sustainable livelihoods in urban and rural communities that are unique to their needs and circumstances.
- CPA Parliamentarians support Commonwealth efforts on sustainable human settlements by partnering with locally elected leaders to frame policy for effective delivery at the local level.
- Rural and urban are complimentary to each other. Parliaments should focus on regulation of urbanisation and development of rural areas such as in India.

Workshop F (Small Branches Topic): Innovation in Parliament – The possible effects of United Kingdom’s ‘Brexit’ on CPA Small Branches (*nominated by CPA Falkland Islands Branch*)

This workshop was focused on the effects of ‘Brexit’ on the parliamentary procedures in the United Kingdom and how small Parliaments can benefit and learn from the ramifications and strengthen the workings of their Legislatures. A Parliamentary Clerk from the United Kingdom noted that the backbench MPs have taken control of the House of Commons order paper, thus shaping the ‘Brexit’ discussions in the House.

A second panellist from Scotland informed the audience that Scotland’s position to remain in the European Union has not changed. A Member from Guernsey noted that his jurisdiction fully depends on the United Kingdom, so whatever situation that affects the United Kingdom will fully affect Guernsey.

A Member from New Zealand encouraged Commonwealth countries and CPA Branches to support the United Kingdom in the process of exiting the European Union because it is what the British people have voted for.

Four recommendations at the session were *endorsed* as follows.

- Parliaments should consider the interaction between procedural rules and statute law, and how far flexible approaches to procedure allows for adaptation to unexpected political circumstances.

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- Parliamentary scrutiny and oversight by all United Kingdom Legislatures should play a key role in the development of the United Kingdom's international relations after 'Brexit'.
- It is essential that Parliament acts early, considers all possible outcomes and puts in place the necessary legislation whilst ensuring the allocation of adequate resources.
- To support the United Kingdom through their democratic 'Brexit' process and establish long-term and sustainable Free Trade Agreements with individual Commonwealth countries.

A further recommendation was developed and *endorsed* by all of the workshop participants.

- Reflecting the concerns of some of the CPA Small Branches on which 'Brexit' has had a profound effect, such Branches must be involved in substantive discussions with the United Kingdom on their international relations.

Workshop G (Gender Topic): Fostering a Culture of Respect, Fairness and Dignity: Sexual Harassment has no place in Legislatures (nominated by CPA Scotland Branch).

This workshop topic was also discussed earlier at the Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians (CWP) Conference (*see below*) and called for an in-depth engagement. The first panelist from Scotland called for openness, fairness and equality among Members and parliamentary staff, emphasising a culture of respect catering to diversity, inclusiveness and adherence to the code of conduct. There had been an observed failure to report matters of sexual harassment by victims because of the embarrassment and dent on their careers.

A second panelist from New Zealand argued against the language used in descriptions of sexual harassment as incomplete and limiting. The panelist highlighted a recent inquiry into sexual harassment carried out by the New Zealand Parliament, whose recommendations centered on upholding culture, values and leadership.

The third panelist from Australia Federal thanked the Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians (CWP) for championing the issues of women Parliamentarians, paying tribute to those who led earlier struggles in legislation which has engendered respect and fairness. The panelist advocated for equality in representation by gender in Parliaments as is the case in the Federal Parliament of Australia.

The CWP alumni champion spoke about the push for appropriate education, training and a code of conduct in addressing sexual harassment, noting the lack of support to sexual harassment victims. She outlined identified ways of dealing with sexual harassment including; socio-psycho support, counselling and confiding in a mentor with parliamentary experience.

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All three recommendations were endorsed by the workshop as follows:

- Respectful language, upholding dignity of people, is fundamental to enhancing the quality of experience for all. Prevention and action on sexual harassment complaints is imperative.
- All Parliaments adopt a zero-tolerance approach to sexual harassment, with robust procedures which take complaints seriously, crucially including awareness-raising about what is unacceptable.
- Parliaments should support women MPs and provide confidential counselling services, foster mentoring through programmes such as the CWP Alumni Initiative and support women's caucuses.

Workshop H: The Role of Parliament in the doctrine of Separation of Powers; Enhancing Transparency and Accountability (*nominated by CPA India Union Branch and CPA Gujarat Branch*).

Arising out of the workshop theme, the participants were given a background highlighting the importance of the doctrine and the efforts of the Commonwealth in popularizing the same. Among others, the development of the Commonwealth Latimer House Principles was noted as critical. The Chair's remarks focused on whether there was a need to update the principles and whether legislators were doing enough to ensure the accountability and transparency of the Executive and Judiciary.

The panel presentations highlighted the historical and philosophical underpinnings of the doctrine, its manifestation at subnational Legislatures, examples of the same in the Commonwealth, and the governance challenges faced by Legislatures in ensuring the implementation of the doctrine among others.

At the close of the workshop, recommendations were proposed and *endorsed* as follows:

- Through Parliament, people exercise their sovereign power. Parliaments must diligently secure practical and well-executed constitutional separation of powers for greater democratic dividends and good governance.
- Parliaments should seek to replicate Gujarat's approach to ensure the doctrine of separation of powers is well entrenched in constitutions, and that legislation passed, is done so in a transparent manner.
- As the stark reality of the authoritarian tendency of the Executive, Parliamentarians must be able to speak their mind in debates, without fear or favour.

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- The Commonwealth Lawyers Association (CLA) supports the promotion of and training in the Commonwealth Latimer House Principles and notes:
 - the continuing need for implementation and compliance by Governments, particularly to ensure that Legislatures have robust independent accountability mechanisms (e.g. through Select Committees) by which Ministers are held to account; and
 - the need to ensure the peer review mechanism by CMAG is appropriate and effective.

Workshop I: Post Legislative Scrutiny (PLS) - a dimension of the oversight function of Parliament. How is this represented within different political systems?

The workshop discussion centered on Post Legislative Scrutiny (PLS) as a vital tool in assessing relevancy and quality of regulations and laws enacted that in relation to the intended objectives. Parliaments across the Commonwealth have variations in their approach to the PLS process, with some focusing more on legislation and less on post-legislative activities. However, they remain key engines of PLS.

In their support of post-legislative scrutiny, Parliamentary Committees scrutinise sector reports, examine financial audit reports and budgets for statutory agencies, evaluate implementation of government assurances, consider petitions, review and examine of administrative excesses and hold government accountable for any gaps in policy implementation.

The effective oversight function of Parliament and administrative accountability by the government to the Legislature is a cornerstone of democracy and an indicator of the principle of good governance respectively. Whereas budget estimates and other pre-legislative scrutiny and oversight are well undertaken, post-legislative scrutiny and oversight is very weak. There is hardly any timelines and strategies of reinforcing PLS.

There are other mechanisms that support PLS such as legal challenge against unconstitutional provisions, civic pressure on government against legal regimes that violate citizens' rights. The major challenges are: lack of legal framework, capacity gaps within oversight Committees, government laxity to implement recommendations of Parliament, and resource constraints.

The following recommendations were *endorsed* by the workshop:

- Post-legislative scrutiny is a valuable oversight tool, part of an end-to-end iterative process, through which Parliaments can evaluate efficacy, quality and relevancy.

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- Parliaments should evaluate the implementation of legislation passed and policy framework of Government through well-structured Committee System as well as other mechanisms.
- PLS requires resources: in designing PLS systems, Parliaments should consider what they can contribute themselves, and what they can ask others to contribute.

Workshop J: How the Updated CPA Benchmarks for Democratic Legislatures has been used to strengthen the capacity of CPA Legislatures.

This session focused on Parliaments having a greater self-awareness of their performance based on the updated *CPA Recommended Benchmarks for Democratic Legislatures*. The CPA Benchmarks provide a framework for excellence in Commonwealth parliamentary and legislative practice.

The moderator gave a general overview on the importance of the benchmarks linking them to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 16, 5 and 10.2). He informed the audience that the workshop was aimed to share their experiences on how the Benchmarks can be applied in different contexts.

The external expert provided an overview of the CPA Benchmarks and the evolution journey from 87 indicators in 2006 to 132 benchmarks in 2018. The CPA Benchmarks have today moved beyond minimum standard to become more aspirational in scope.

The second panellist observed that even though our lives evolve around what Parliaments do, Parliamentarians are not genuinely excited about the Benchmarks, but on winning the next elections. He emphasised that the CPA Benchmarks provide an opportunity for self-assessment, which is the best for improving performance.

The third panellist reiterated that details in the Benchmarks are very critical in helping to deal with challenges like 'Brexit' and hence, establishing the supremacy of Parliaments. The Benchmarks also ensure measures are in place to support new MPs to flourish and thrive in Parliaments, especially women.

The final panellist stressed that Legislatures should aspire to accomplish the fundamental principles of humanity entailed in the CPA Benchmarks, these are: democracy, accountability, openness, service, transparency and honesty.

Three recommendations were *endorsed* by the workshop as follows:

- That consideration be given to developing an abridged version of the CPA Benchmarks in order to encourage the uptake of assessments.

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- Recommended CPA Benchmarks are imperative and when implemented conjointly will help facilitate the growth of democracy for the betterment of the people of respective Parliamentary jurisdictions.
- CPA Branches to review their Parliament's capacity and performance using the updated CPA Benchmarks for Democratic Legislatures and report on the results.

37th CPA Small Branches Conference

Conference Theme: 'Adaption, engagement, and evolution of Parliaments in a rapidly changing Commonwealth'.

With the increased logistical, financial and infrastructure demands facing small jurisdictions in the Commonwealth, Parliamentarians met to examine the unique challenges they face. The 37th Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) Small Branches Conference was held in Kampala, Uganda with Members of Parliaments and Legislatures from CPA Small Branches attending the conference.

The conference discussed strategies to meet the unique developmental needs of the CPA's smallest Legislatures through key thematic seminars and development activities that will build parliamentary capacity for CPA Small Branches and create greater opportunities for the sharing of knowledge, parliamentary strengthening and cooperation across the network.

The outgoing CPA Small Branches Chairperson, Hon. Angelo Farrugia, MP, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Parliament of Malta said at the opening of the Small Branches Conference: *"The CPA Small Branches Conference will help to build capacities for the small Parliaments and Legislatures of the Commonwealth and create greater and more constant opportunities for the sharing of knowledge and cooperation across the CPA network. The CPA Small Branches need to come together to address their common difficulties, common strengths and their shared experiences."*

During his three-year term as the CPA Small Branches Chairperson, Hon. Angelo Farrugia has highlighted the importance of tackling climate change for the 53 Commonwealth countries, especially its 31 small and developing states which are often the least polluting but the first casualties of climate change and delegates had the opportunity to discuss a newly developed CPA handbook on climate change during the CPA Small Branches Conference.

In the margins of the conference, the initial cohort of the CPA Small Branches Steering Committee met for the first time, following the decision of the CPA Executive Committee at their Mid-Year Meeting in Mauritius 2018 for the formation of this new committee. The CPA Small Branches Steering Committee comprises the CPA Small Branches Chairperson and seven Commonwealth Parliamentarians who represent the seven Regions of the CPA with Small Branches: Africa; Australia; British Isles and the Mediterranean; Canada; Caribbean, Americas and the Atlantic; Pacific; and South-East Asia.

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Small Branches Session 1: How do Commonwealth countries (CPA Small Branches in particular), that all ostensibly base their Parliamentary procedures and practices on the Westminster model, implement culturally appropriate measures including institutional design? (nominated by CPA Yukon Branch)

This session focused on discussions around how Commonwealth countries, including small state jurisdictions that base their parliamentary procedures and practices on the Westminster model, implement culturally appropriate measures including institutional design. Delegates were informed that many countries across the world adopted the Westminster model as former colonies. After gaining independence, they negotiated with the United Kingdom through constitution seminars to bring harmony through flexible procedures and institutions that suited their unique cultural and historical realities. Indeed, it is the cultural adaptability of Westminster model that has shaped its success across the Commonwealth.

One discussion leader gave an example of the uniqueness of the Canadian North-Eastern Territory (Nunavut), with extreme weather conditions, inaccessible by road, despite the abundant resources available. This territory has no political parties. The challenge was to have procedures and institutions that reflect on its aboriginal society. Governance is by consensus through the caucuses of the whole house and non-Cabinet Ministers, hence the adaptation and adoption to procedures that deviate from the Westminster model.

The Westminster model is premised on parliamentary sovereignty, an Executive answerable to the people through Parliament, Cabinet decisions taken and implemented by a neutral civil service and accountability to the Cabinet. However, an apolitical public service in a jurisdiction of less than 500,000 people is untenable as ethnicity and dormant tribes potentially influence society, hence creating the difference. CPA Small Branches ought to examine their own realities and build systems based on their uniqueness.

The two recommendations at the workshop were *endorsed* as follows:

- Each Parliament should take advantage of Westminster flexible procedures to apply changes that actually work in modern times, suiting cultural and historical realities.
- CPA Small Branches shall develop Legislatures that fit their contexts and look to the experience of other Small Branches for examples of good practice.

Small Branches Session 2: Innovation in Parliament – The possible effects of United Kingdom's 'Brexit' on CPA Small Branches (nominated by CPA Falkland Islands Branch)

This session focused on the possible effects of 'Brexit' on CPA Small Branches. 'Brexit' is not just a matter between the United Kingdom and the European Union but also concerns the CPA Small

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Branches and perhaps it could extend to larger Parliaments that are former colonies of the United Kingdom. The degree of uncertainty will depend on whether the European Union Regulatory Framework will still have direct effect on the United Kingdom. There are concerns about 'Brexit' but the uncertainties are of great concern to CPA Small Branches. 'Brexit' possesses two scenarios; either the Overseas Territories align themselves with the United Kingdom in all circumstances or depart from the agenda and programme of the United Kingdom.

Delegates heard that the implications of 'Brexit' are far reaching. However, CPA Small Branches have a good chance of dealing with the consequences of 'Brexit' by working together through sharing knowledge and extending networks to get their voices and message across clearly. Small states are not powerless if they work together.

CPA Small Branches should have a contingency plan to guard against the uncertainties arising from 'Brexit'. They have an opportunity to minimise the effects of 'Brexit', through the Commonwealth where their Legislatures can advance their agenda with the United Kingdom.

The three recommendations at the workshop were *endorsed* as follows:

- CPA Small Branches, especially sub-nationals, should effectively participate in decision making to ensure that they have input in policies that will directly affect them.
- CPA Small Branches should extend their networks for sharing information and best practice to better tackle major common challenges such as 'Brexit' and climate change.
- Legislatures must recalibrate their relations with the United Kingdom. Although risks and uncertainties predominate, the opportunities 'Brexit' will present must not be undermined.

Small Branches Session 3: What professional development and training is required to develop focused and talented Parliamentarians? (nominated by CPA Northern Territory Branch)

This workshop session examined the different professional development and training models are available to develop focused and talented Parliamentarians. The mentoring session saw Parliamentarians and parliamentary staff given the opportunity to meet different experts in the field of parliamentary training.

At the end of the workshop, three recommendations were *endorsed* as follows:

- That Parliamentarians from CPA Small Branches are actively encouraged to seek professional development and training outside their jurisdictions in order to broaden their knowledge and understanding.

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- CPA Small Branch capacity can be built by giving MPs the knowledge and skills required. Branches should encourage MPs to attend the CPA-McGill University Professional Development Programme.
- Parliaments shall encourage political parties to employ candidate selections that include talented, substantive prospects, embracing the importance of gender balance, and encouraging sensitivity and diversity.

Small Branches Session 4: Climate change and the possible effects on CPA Small Branch economies and development (*nominated by CPA Falkland Islands Branch*)

This workshop was premised on the discussion on climate change and its possible effects on CPA Small Branch economies and development. The discussion centred on the following contextual debate - of how climate change action can be integrated into progress towards sustainable development; with what initiatives can and have CPA Small Branches made an impact on mitigating and adapting to climate change, and what examples of this action are out there; how can governments, Parliaments and civil society in Small Branches work together to influence the global climate change agenda?

CPA Small Branches suffer the effects of climate change the most, even as the effects are caused by the developed states culminated into a failure to meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets. They must take collective action so that their voices are heard vis-a-vis climate change and its after-effects, which have caused great threats to the quality of life, loss of life, property and revenue.

The development of a good working relationship between the CPA and UNEP that was launched in 2014 when UNEP signed an agreement with CPA has played a very impressive role in mitigating the impact of climate change. Parliamentarians have to raise citizens' awareness and develop appropriate policies in order to address the adverse effects of climate change.

The workshop *endorsed* the following three recommendations:

- Parliament must foster dialogue which leads to mechanisms for building resilience of Small Island States adapting to climate change, which adversely affect our GDP.
- Parliamentarians have a critical role in raising awareness of climate change, while developing appropriate policies and legislation to protect the environment and human rights.
- Parliaments should participate in initiatives and programmes by United Nations bodies that facilitate mitigation and adaption policies, climate finance and technology in Small Island States.

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6th triennial Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians (CWP) Conference

Overall theme: *'CWP at 30 years: Achievements and Unfinished Business – Looking forward to the next 30 years'*

Women Parliamentarians from across the Commonwealth gathered in Kampala, Uganda for the triennial conference of the Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians (CWP), held ahead of the wider 64th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference. The theme of the sixth Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians (CWP) Conference was *'CWP at 30 years: Achievements and Unfinished Business – Looking forward to the next 30 years'* in recognition of the CWP's 30th anniversary in 2019.

The CWP Conference was opened by the outgoing Chairperson of the Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians, Hon. Dr Dato' Noraini Ahmad, MP (Malaysia) who has held the office since her election in 2016 and she said: *"In 2019, the Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians (CWP) marks its 30th anniversary and can reflect on the many successes of the past three decades. The CWP envisions a world where women and men have equal access to opportunities – a world where women's voices are recognised and respected. I urge all Parliamentarians, with the support of the CWP network, to pursue this vision with continued dynamism and enthusiasm. Together we can and will build the future we want, working towards a future of equal rights, equal opportunities and progress for all."*

Over 100 Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians attended the conference from across the Commonwealth. The CWP conference saw leading figures in Commonwealth Parliaments addressing the conference.

The CWP President (2018-2019), Hon. Syda Namirembe Bbumba, MP (Uganda) spoke to the CWP conference about her experience as a legislator in the Parliament of Uganda. The CWP Conference also heard from CWP Alumni Champion, Dr Lesley Clark, a former Member of Parliament of Queensland about the CWP's mentoring initiative and her work with women across the Commonwealth.

In recognition of the 30th anniversary of the Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians (CWP) in 2019, a special ceremony was held with the current and previous CWP Chairpersons - Hon. Dr Dato' Noraini Ahmad, MP (Malaysia, CWP Chairperson from 2016-2019); Rt Hon. Rebecca Kadaga, MP, Speaker of Parliament (Uganda, 2013-2016); Hon. Alix Boyd Knights, MHA, Speaker of the House of Assembly (Dominica, 2010-2013); Ms Kashmala Tariq (Pakistan, 2007-2010) and Hon. Lindiwe Maseko (South Africa, 2004-2007).

Ahead of the CWP Conference, the current CWP Chairperson and CWP Steering Committee met in Uganda representing the nine CPA Regions: Africa; Asia; Australia; British Isles and the Mediterranean; Canada; Caribbean, Americas and the Atlantic; India; Pacific; and South-East Asia.

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CWP Session 1: The Importance of Mentoring for New Parliamentarians

This workshop session focused on sustained mentoring as an effective strategy for increasing the influence of elected women leaders and for increasing the likelihood for their re-election. When framed with a gender equality agenda, women's political mentoring programmes can be an effective strategy for newly elected women MPs, particularly in the following areas: strengthening political skills, enhancing cross-party networks of women Parliamentarians, strengthening links between women MPs and women's rights movements, and deepening political ties across countries.

It was emphasised that the work of Parliament is varied in nature and considerable in volume thus the need for mentoring. Inducting, orientating and building capacity of MPs is a necessary intervention if Parliaments are to be effective. Mentoring through social media was presented not as an alternative to more traditional face-to-face training, but as an important tool that can help women learn from each other. The CWP Alumni Initiative, as outlined in the CWP Strategic Plan 2017-19, was emphasised as important and should be supported.

The following recommendations were *endorsed* by delegates:

- The work done by Parliament is not only varied in nature but also considerable in volume. Therefore, all Parliaments should strive for in-house capacity building and mentoring for new Parliamentarians.
- Inducting, orienting and building the capacity of Members of Parliament is a necessary intervention, if we, and the institutions we serve in, are also to become effective.
- Political parties and governments should provide mentoring programmes to encourage women and girls to stand for elected offices including Parliaments, and to support women when successfully elected.
- To establish a CWP Alumni Mentoring Trust Fund to provide resources to CWP Steering Committees to assist in developing and implementing mentoring programmes for sitting women MPs.

CWP Session 2: Promoting Women to Leadership Positions and Senior Portfolios

One of the discussants highlighted the timeliness of the CWP conference theme of reflecting on 30 years of progress and in taking stock and planning for the future. The United Nations was recognised for its efforts in documenting progress made by female political leaders and the development of conventions that have set benchmarks for women's rights.

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Despite these strides, challenges such as poverty, lack of access to education, cultural practices, intimidation and mistrust were identified as factors that impede the active participation of women in politics.

Women were urged to embrace Information Technology to address entrenched cultural and social practices for personal advancement, effectively prepare for leadership positions and cultivate spaces that allow discussion and advocacy for women to be pro-women. Legislation was highlighted as key in promoting women to compete fairly for elective offices.

Through the election of women to leadership positions, Parliaments become more representative of their societies and there is creation of a ripple effect that encourages more women to take up leadership. Consequently, leaders were urged to realistically share their experiences, so as to connect with the electorate and leverage their networks as platforms for conversations that result into actions that will create lasting change.

The workshop delegates **endorsed** three recommendations as follows:

- Need for legislative policy frameworks at national and global levels that create equitable access for women to leadership positions, gender parity and remove social-cultural impediments.
- Consider how CWP can leverage its network by allowing Members to share their experiences and expertise in an atmosphere that catapults discussion into actionable outcomes.
- Encourage political parties to amend their constitution to adopt fair recruitment principles to enable a wider range of women to put themselves forward for elections.

CWP Session 3: Empowering Women as Effective Legislators in the 21st century

This workshop session was focused on discussions of empowering women as effective Legislators in the 21st century. The Speaker of the Parliament of Uganda noted that training, inductions and capacity building should be enforced if CWP is to see female MPs retained and increased in numbers in Commonwealth Parliaments.

The second panellist pointed out that four 'M's can be used in empowering female legislators: Mobilization - of fellow women to encourage them to join Parliament, with more females in Parliament their issues are easier to address; Mentoring - by senior female Legislators to the new female Legislators; Money - looking for enough resources to fund female dominated projects; and Men - female Legislators need the support of male Legislators to achieve all of the above.

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The third panellist asked Members to develop strategies that put male-dominated political parties on target to implement programmes that advance women's participation in politics.

The fourth panellist asked female MPs to take advantage of the CWP Conferences, through learning from each other's experiences and implement the lessons to better their legislative skills.

The four recommendations at the session were *endorsed* as follows:

- **Training, Induction and Capacity – Building for Female Legislators.** This will make female Members of Parliament ready for any leadership position
- Invest continuously and strategically focussing on mentoring women Legislators to enable them and ensure social, political, economic and legal empowerment of women and women with disabilities.
- Empower women as effective Legislators including those from minority groups, and ensure political environments are free from gender-based discrimination for a democratic governance
- Take opportunities to increase your knowledge and skills in the performance of your parliamentary duties, and to share your expertise with other Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians.

CWP Session 4: Combatting Bullying and Harassment Within Parliaments

This workshop session focused on the strategies to combat sexual harassment and bullying within Parliaments, which has become common culture and normalised behaviour.

The first discussion leader highlighted that there is no single definition for harassment/bullying but involves: the imbalance and misuse of power; repeated and unreasonable use of words or actions that belittle, intimidate, harass, humiliate, embarrass, demean and marginalise individuals. This behaviour, if not adequately addressed, has far reaching negative consequences ranging from individual to organisational, namely: the loss of productivity, personnel turnover and absenteeism. For Parliaments, this compromises its ability to attract more women and representatives from diverse backgrounds.

The second discussion leader spoke about the need to have all complaints reported and heard by having policies in place. The idea that zero complaints means no harassment is a misconception. The importance of cultural and behavioural change, which becomes evident with as much as a 30% women representation in Legislative Assemblies, was underscored.

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The final discussion leader shared her experiences stressing the need to make Parliament a safe working environment for all. The role of able leadership in breaking barriers was stressed, highlighting the compassion of the Prime Minister in handling complaints, and setting up a review commission into the sexual harassment predicament.

At the end of the workshop session, three recommendations were *endorsed* as follows:

- CPA Branches identify and report on procedures, policies, and frameworks within their Parliaments which promote a workplace that is respectful and free from discrimination, bullying and harassment.
- Any country that has human rights codes should use the guidelines to frame their anti-harassment legislations and policies
- Parliament must be a safe workplace for all and a model for other organisations. This requires not only words, but actions, championed by the leadership.



55th General Meeting of The Society-of-Clerks-at-the-Table (SOCATT) in Commonwealth Parliaments

The 55th Meeting of the Society-of-Clerks-at-the-Table (SoCATT) took place in the margins of the 64th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference (CPC) in Kampala, Uganda. The meeting brought together Parliamentary Clerks and parliamentary staff from Commonwealth Parliaments to discuss the latest legislative practices and to share best practice. Mrs. Jane L Kibirige, Clerk to the Parliament of Uganda was elected the Chair of the meeting and she presented a paper on the parliamentary system and recent developments in Uganda.

Further presentations were made during the meeting by a number of different Parliamentary Clerks on subjects including parliamentary procedures, privileges and practice; tackling bullying and harassment in Parliaments; the fourth Industrial Revolution and the core business of Parliament; minority governments and the challenges to parliamentary clerks; the administrative and financial autonomy of Parliament; the media and the use of IT amongst Members.

Parliamentary Clerks at the meeting also heard from McGill University about the International Professional Development Program for Parliamentary Staff and its impact in building capacity. A presentation was given about the CPA launching a new online professional development course for parliamentary staff that has been developed and will be delivered in collaboration with the School of Continuing Studies at McGill University, Canada and the International School for Government at King's College, London.

Finally, the SOCATT meeting heard from the CPA Headquarters Secretariat about the updated CPA Recommended Benchmarks for Democratic Legislatures and the self-assessment and technical assistance programmes available to assist Parliaments.

-Ends-

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This document contains the **Conference Concluding Statement** for the 64th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference (CPC) which took place in Kampala, Uganda from 22 to 29 September 2019, hosted by the CPA Uganda Branch and the Parliament of Uganda. The statement is also available at the following link: www.cpahq.org/cpahq/cpc2019concludingstatement.

This concluding statement contains

- the main outcomes of the conference,
- a summary of the workshop discussions, and
- the recommendations that were either endorsed or noted by the Members in attendance.

To catch up on all of the news from the 64th CPC – please visit the CPA website at: www.cpahq.org/cpahq/cpc2019news and social media/Twitter hashtag #64CPC2019.

Images from the events of the 64th CPC are available at: www.cpahq.org/cpahq/flickr

A full round up of all of the conference news and workshop reports from the 64th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference (CPC) in Uganda will appear in *The Parliamentarian: Conference Issue* out in November 2019. *The Parliamentarian* is available to Members of Parliament and parliamentary staff through their CPA Branch Secretaries (print and digital editions) or to individuals and organisations by subscription. Email editor@cpahq.org for details about *The Parliamentarian*.



**64th COMMONWEALTH
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CONFERENCE CONCLUDING STATEMENT

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