

parliamentarians for SEPTEMBER 2003 GLOBAL ACTION

PGA CONFERENCE IN THE RUSSIAN DUMA CREATES LEADERSHIP ON THE ICC IN THE CIS

IN ITS ONGOING ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT (ICC), PGA ORGANIZED A REGIONAL PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE FOR THE CIS THAT WAS HELD ON 11-12 FEBRUARY, 2003 IN THE RUSSIAN DUMA. (MORE ON PAGE 2)

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PARTICIPANTS IN THE REGIONAL PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE FOR THE CIS: THE ICC AND THE PROMOTION OF THE RULE OF LAW

PGA CONSULTATIVE MISSION TO COTE D'IVOIRE

AS PART OF ITS LONG TERM COMMITMENT TO COTE D'IVOIRE AND THE REGION, PGA SENT A CONSULTATIVE MISSION TO ABIDJAN FROM 8-11 MAY, 2003 AT THE INVITATION OF THE PGA NATIONAL GROUP. (MORE ON PAGE 7)

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Mr. Albert Koenders, MP (The Netherlands); Dep. Mamadou Lamine Thiam (Senegal); Dep. Yves Rochelean (Canada); Dep. Albert Sinatoko (Benin) at a press conference

PGA CONSULTATIVE MISSION TO ZIMBABWE

PGA CONDUCTED A CONSULTATIVE MISSION TO THE PARLIAMENT OF ZIMBABWE IN THE CAPITAL CITY OF HARARE ON MAY 5-8, 2003, WHERE DISCUSSIONS FOCUSED ON THE PROMOTION OF THE RULE OF LAW, GREATER COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ZIMBABWE'S RATIFICATION OF THE ROME STATUTE FOR THE ICC. (MORE ON PAGE 9)

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Hon. Edna Madzongwe, MP, Deputy Speaker, (Zimbabwe); Dip. Carlos Alberto Flores (Mexico); Mr. Alban Bagbin, MP (Ghana); Hon. Emmerson D. Mnangagwa, MP, Speaker, (Zimbabwe); Ms. Wema Isa, PGA Legal Consultant; Mr. Lars Rise, MP (Norway); Ms. Thandi R. Modise, MP (South Africa); Ms. Nebiyat Woldemichael, PGA Programme Officer

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PGA Strategy Meeting on the ICC



PGA CONFERENCE IN THE RUSSIAN DUMA CREATES LEADERSHIP ON THE ICC IN THE CIS

President Putin transmits the ICC Statute to Parliament for the drafting of national implementing legislation

"The establishment of the ICC is a meaningful event: the principle of individual criminal responsibility will be enforced by the Court. In war there are no victors, but all are vanquished: with the ICC we have a new tool to strengthen peace."

Hon. Mr. Valery Pavlovich Goregljad



Mr. Khamit Amerguzhin, MP (Kazakhstan); Mr. Mikhail Grishankov, MP (Russian Federation)

In its ongoing activities in support of the International Criminal Court (ICC), PGA identified several regions that are underrepresented in the Court's system and decided to raise the awareness of parliamentarians in these regions to facilitate the ratification and implementation of the ICC Statute. One such region is the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), where only one state has ratified the Rome Statute so far - Tajikistan.

On 11-12 February, 2003, PGA organized a Regional Parliamentary Conference for the CIS. The efforts of Mr. Mikhail Grishankov, MP Deputy Chair, Committee on Security and PGA member and Mrs. Svetlana Smirnova, MP, Deputy Chair, Committee on Federation Affairs and Regional Politics, and member of the PGA International Council, must especially be recognized.

Russian support for the ICC was manifested by President Putin's transmitting to Parliament the legislation implementing the ICC Statute into national laws. This announcement of the Russian Executive was at the opening of the PGA Conference, reinforcing the significance of the PGA engagement in the CIS region and underscoring the impact of the ICC on the legislation of States not yet parties to the Statute.

Representatives from eight countries in the CIS region attended the event. Parliamentarians from Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Ukraine discussed their ICC-related actions. In addition, legislators and experts from Italy, Canada, Poland, the Netherlands and Turkey also participated. Academics, including the representatives of the Russian Academy of Sciences, briefed parliamentarians on the issues relating to international criminal jurisdiction.

The agenda focused on the impact of the ICC on international relations, the potential impact of the ICC on the promotion of human rights

and the fight against terrorism, and the necessity to harmonize national legislation with the Rome Statute. Opening the conference, First Deputy Speaker of the Russian Duma, Hon. Ms. Lubov Sliska and First Deputy Speaker of the Council of the Russian Federation, Hon. Mr. Valery Pavlovich Goregljad, spoke on the importance of the Court as a universal and non-exclusionary tool in the fight against international crimes. Underscoring the timeliness of the Conference, during the start of the military intervention in Iraq, Hon. Goregljad expressed his belief in the Court's mission. "The establishment of the ICC," he said, "is a meaningful event: the principle of individual criminal responsibility will be enforced by the Court. In war there are no victors, but all are vanquished: with the ICC we have a new tool to strengthen peace."

Russian support for the ICC was reinforced by the President of the Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Dmitry Rogozin. He appealed for Russian cooperation with the ICC, affirming that vis-à-vis the Court there should be "no double standards, and no exemptions for peace-keepers... Equality of all before the law means that no one is more equal than others." Mr. Rogozin also acknowledged the concern that the Rome Statute does not



Hon. Ms. Lubov Sliska, First Deputy Chairperson of the Russian State Duma; Hon. Mr. Valery Pavlovich Goregljad, First Deputy Chairperson on the Council of Federation; H.E. Mr. Dimitrios Paraskevopoulos, Ambassador of Greece to the Russian Federation



include and punish terrorist acts as a crime, but recognized that the ICC might have a constraining impact on “the war” against terrorism, which must always remain within the framework of international law.

The opening speeches of Russian MPs were followed by a special round-table discussion of CIS-representatives. This round-table, chaired by Sen. Longin Pastusiak, the President of the Senate of Poland and member of PGA’s Executive Committee, was especially useful for CIS lawmakers to present their countries’ situations and the work needed in their parliament regarding the ratification of the ICC. Participants noted that some CIS countries have successfully signed and/or ratified the Rome Statute, while countries such as Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan must still be encouraged to become signatories. The latter cases reflect either a very difficult amendment process of the constitution, a low priority for the respective Parliaments, or an overall mistrust in the effectiveness of international institutions, as stated by Mr. Mikhail Zabelin, Deputy Chair of the Human Rights Committee, concerning Azerbaijan. The other CIS countries had signed the Statute and were actively working on its ratification, to a great extent the leadership of represented PGA members, such as Mr. Zakaria Kutsnashvili, MP (Georgia), Mr. Mikhail Sidorov, MP (Moldova) and Mr. Viktor Mysiaka, (Ukraine).

The participants adopted the Moscow Declaration, which expressed the commitment of parliamentarians to promote the adoption of the Rome Statute in their countries by keeping their parliaments and civil society informed and urging their governments to join the States Parties. The Declaration also stressed the importance of conforming national legislation to ICC provisions, in order to facilitate greater co-operation. The Turkish bipartisan delegation also endorsed the final document, which pledges for the prompt ratification and effective implementation of the ICC Statute in the CIS and other regions.

The Moscow conference provided an excellent opportunity to widen the PGA network and involved parliamentarians from the CIS in its ICC-related work. A number of participants in the conference will also attend the next Consultative Assembly of Parliamentarians for the ICC in New York at UN Headquarters on September 12-13, 2003. *



Sen. Longin Pastusiak, (Poland); **Sen. Raynell Andreychuk** (Canada); **Ms. Svetlana Smirnova**, MP (Russian Federation)



Mr. Faizullo Amiraliyev, MP (Tajikistan); **Mr. Alexander Karpasov**, MP (Kyrgystan); **Mr. Mikhail Zabelin**, MP (Azerbaijan)



Mr. Mikhail Sidorov, MP (Republic of Moldova); **Mr. Victor Mysiaka**, MP (Ukraine)

Moscow Declaration on Ratification and Implementation of the Rome Statute of the ICC in the CIS

Recognizing that crimes under the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court threaten the peace, security, and development around the world;

Determined to put an end to impunity for the perpetrators of these crimes and to guarantee the effective enforcement of national and international criminal justice and the rule of law; [...]

Re-affirming the principles on the promotion democracy, the rule of law, human rights and the enhancement of common values, systems and institutions within the CIS; [...]

Recognizing that the ICC could provide with a powerful tool to depoliticize the prosecution of perpetrators of mass-crimes in the name of the International community, to create a credible process for the individualization of guilt, and to impartially affirm the principle of the equality of all individuals before the law;

Considering that the ICC-framework makes it possible to define other crimes - as terrorism - as a crime under the Statute in the future;

Recognizing that the International Criminal Court has automatic jurisdiction with respect to the crimes committed in the territories or by Nationals of States that ratified or acceded to the Rome Statute under the respective constitutional processes;

THE REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR PARLIAMENTARIANS OF CIS COUNTRIES ON "THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT (ICC) & THE PROMOTION OF THE RULE OF LAW", FOLLOWING ITS DELIBERATIONS HELD IN MOSCOW, RUSSIAN STATE DUMA, ON 11 AND 12 FEBRUARY 2003, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF PARLIAMENTARIANS FOR GLOBAL ACTION (PGA), AGREES[...]:

To urge all Member States of the CIS to ratify or accede to, as early as possible, the Rome Statute of the ICC. [...]

To provide the necessary information to the relevant parliamentary bodies, in CIS countries, to promote the adoption of the ICC-related legislation or, in case the ICC Statute has not been transmitted by the Executive to Parliament, to present motions or parliamentary resolutions requesting the Government to submit the Rome Statute for consideration to Parliament.

To further recommend that CIS Member States give priority to the drafting of implementing legislation of the Rome Statute in order to effectively co-operate with the ICC as well as to give effect to the principle of complementarity, building on the provisions of existing Penal Codes that in most CIS countries incorporate crimes under international law.

Participants agree that there is need to establish an effective "*follow up*" action to assist the legislatures of Members States in the process of ratification or accession and implementation of the ICC Statute. They recognize the role of Parliamentarians for Global Action and international organizations in this regard.

PGA ASSESSMENT MISSION TO THE PARLIAMENT OF SIERRA LEONE

In collaboration with International IDEA, PGA sent an exploratory mission composed of Hon. Kenneth Dzirasah, MP (Ghana), President of PGA and Ms. Nebiyat Woldemichael, PGA Program Officer, to Sierra Leone on 24-28 February 2003 to meet with members of the Sierra Leone Parliament on PGA support for parliamentary capacity building. Discussions with MPs, high level officials of the United Nations Missions in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), representatives of civil society, the World Bank and international organizations focused on the need for consensus building and negotiation, strengthening of parliamentary committees, government-opposition relations and constituency relations.

Hon. Dzirasah presented at the workshop entitled Symposium on Local Democracy and Governance in Sierra Leone, held on February 26, 2003 in Freetown, where he shared Ghana's experience on local governance and decentralization. Ms. Woldemichael also gave a briefing on PGA's work in Africa. The workshop was organized by the local NGO Campaign for Good Governance (CGG) and International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA) in collaboration with PGA.

As the progressive breakdown of effective local representation and participation in governance was one of the causes of the conflict in Sierra Leone, the workshop focused on developing an appropriate system of decentralization to fight corruption. One of the urgent post-conflict rebuilding issues is the restoration of effective representation in local governance and the restoration of the Paramount Chiefs. The progress of the Task Force on Local Government and Decentralization (which sets rules and mechanisms for the elections) and the role of the parliament in passing required legislation on municipal elections were also raised.

Mr. Alan Doss, United Nations Assistant Special Representative of the Secretary General

and UNDP Resident Representative, opened the meeting. The Minister of Parliamentary and Political Affairs presented the government's plan of action for decentralization and presentations were made by representatives of women's and youth groups. Participants agreed that the international community can assist through enhancing the capacity of civil society and local government and further supporting decentralization. Participants reinforced the UN's role in assistance to strengthening parliament and the link with civil society.

The PGA delegation met with Speaker of Parliament Hon. Edmond Cowan, Clerk of Parliament Mr. J. Carpenter, Minority Leader Ernest Koroma, and main party and opposition MPs. The needs of the parliament and areas for PGA assistance were addressed. Parliament, due to a lack of necessary resources, does not have the power to exercise its legislative role vis-à-vis the executive. MPs, civil society leaders and international actors expressed concern that Sierra Leone is sliding into a one party state system.

With 80% of parliament's membership consisting of first time parliamentarians, many lack the necessary legislative experience. Additional time and money is needed to support the parliamentary committee system, as there are inadequate financial resources to monitor municipalities effectively. Parliamentarians also reiterated the need for PGA to offer support to capacity-building activities in the areas of developing negotiation.

Furthermore, as 37 out of 127 members within parliament belong to the opposition, and only three of the 33 parliamentary committees are chaired by opposition MPs, the support for the opposition in Parliament is greatly needed. As noted by one of the MPs: "So far the opposition has been docile and compromised a lot for the sake of peace. Now there must be constructive opposition." Another reported, "the government is surely killing democracy in



Mr. Paul Risley, Senior Programme Officer, International IDEA; Mr. Alan Doss, United Nations Assistant Special Representative of the Secretary General and UNDP Resident Representative; Ms. Olayinka Creighton-Randall, Coordinator, Campaign for Good Governance; Hon. George Banda Thomas, Minister of Political and Parliamentary Affairs; Hon. Kenneth Dzirasah, MP (Ghana) and President of PGA



Sierra Leone parliamentarians at the Symposium on Local Democracy and Governance in Sierra Leone



Dr. Abubakar Kargbo, Lecturer, MMCET and Chair of the Advisory Board, Campaign for Good Governance; Mr. Paul Risley, Senior Programme Officer, International IDEA; Ms. Olayinka Olayinka Creighton-Randall, Coordinator, Campaign for Good Governance; Hon. Kenneth Dzirasah, MP (Ghana) and President of PGA

Sierra Leone. Opposition MPs are excluded from opportunities to travel and interact with colleagues from other parliaments. The opposition needs to raise an alarm and let the international community know what is really happening.”

The election system presents another challenge for the parliament and the democratization process in Sierra Leone. MPs are not tied to specific constituencies, rather counties are divided into district blocks with several constituencies represented. As MPs are elected on a party basis, they have no identification with their local constituency and become disconnected, leading to a system with strong party influence. Parties are also organized on a regional basis rather than on substantive issues, so there is no visible difference between party platforms. Hope remains that the necessary reforms will take place to allow the next election to be constituency based.

The PGA delegation reiterated the need for assistance to the parliament in strengthening committee structures and scrutinizing bills, and power sharing in government-opposition relations. At the request of the participating MPs, PGA will organize a regional seminar in West Africa in late 2004 to further address these concerns. PGA will also bring a parliamentary delegation from Sierra Leone to its 25th Anniversary Tribute, to be held in Washington D.C. in the United States Congress on September 16 2003, to relay their experiences to PGA's global membership.

Peace and security in Sierra Leone is intimately linked to political developments in the sub-region. The civil war in Liberia and ensuing humanitarian crisis created by refugees and a rebel and arms influx into Guinea threaten the consolidation of peace in Sierra Leone. The escalating civil war in Liberia has led United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan to request the UN Security Council to put together a peacekeeping force for Liberia, while ECOWAS has promised to send a peace force if the warring parties enter into a cease-fire. The Security Council Mission to West Africa met with ECOWAS to discuss stability in the Mano River region and recommended enhanced assistance from the international community for ECOWAS and subregional ini-



PGA meeting with **Hon. Edmond K. Cowan**, Speaker of Parliament (right) and opposition leaders



Mr. Paul Risley, Senior Programme Officer, International IDEA; **Hon. Ms. Elizabeth Lavalie**, Deputy Speaker of the Sierra Leone Parliament; **Ms. Olayinka Olayinka Creighton-Randall**, Coordinator, Campaign for Good Governance; **Hon. Kenneth Dzirasah**, MP (Ghana) and President of PGA



Participants at the Symposium on Local Democracy and Governance in Sierra Leone with **Mr. George Adetuberu**, Political Affairs Officer, UNAMSIL left and **Mr. Ibrahima Sorie**, MP (Sierra Leone) speaking

tiatives. The mission urged parties in the Liberian conflict to respect the ceasefire and sincerely commit to negotiations. PGA will send a Mano River Working Group composed of PGA members from Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia to the ECOWAS Parliamentary Meeting in Abuja in the fall of 2003 to provide a sub-regional perspective. PGA's regional parliamentary peace-making briefing will occur parallel to the peacemaking efforts by heads of states through the UN and ECOWAS. The working group will allow regional parliaments to contribute to the peacemaking process and ensure continued international attention on the impact of the conflict on Sierra Leone and its neighbours in the Mano River sub-region. *



PGA CONSULTATIVE MISSION TO COTE D'IVOIRE

As part of its long term commitment to Cote d'Ivoire and the region, PGA sent a Consultative Mission to Abidjan from 8-11 May, 2003 at the invitation of the PGA National Group. The delegation was led by Dep. Mamadou Lamine Thiam (Senegal), and included Dep. Albert Sinotoko (Benin), Mr. Yves Rocheleau, MP (Canada), Mr. Albert Koenders, MP (The Netherlands), Ms. Fatimé Dam, PGA Executive Officer and Mr. Gilbert Martin, PGA Consultant. The delegation addressed with members of Ivorian parliament the need for consensus building among the different parties in support of the implementation of the Linas-Marcoussis Peace Accord.

The Marcoussis Accords placed the President at the center of the process and reaffirmed his legitimacy, and the Front Populaire Ivoirien (FPI), as one of the major forces in the National Assembly, had to act in favor of reconciliation, both in their own interests and in the interest of the country as a whole. While most parliamentarians agree that the Accords are the key to peace and reconciliation in Côte d'Ivoire, members of the National Assembly feel marginalized and distanced from the peace

process. Representatives of the National Assembly were not invited to the negotiations and the National Assembly does not have a representative in the Follow-up Committee charged with monitoring the Accords implementation. During the negotiations at Marcoussis, the political parties represented agreed to ensure that their representatives in Parliament would support the programme of work laid out in the Accord and its annex. The National Assembly also faces the challenge of non-representation of the three rebel groups and the RDR, which boycotted the parliamentary elections, within parliament.

The PGA Delegation met with the National Assembly leadership; members of the PGA National Group and various party bureaus in the National Assembly; the Presidents of the various parliamentary commissions; representatives of the major political parties including (FPI), Parti Démocratique de Côte d'Ivoire (PDCI), Rassemblement des Republicains (RDR), leadership of Forces Nouvelle (a coalition of the 3 rebel groups); representatives of the diplomatic community; the United Nations Special Representative of the

Secretary-General Professor Albert Tevoedjre and Mr. El-Mostafa Benlamliah, UNDP Resident Representative (who greatly assisted in the organization of the mission); and the ECOWAS and French peacekeeping forces. At the time of the mission, the National Assembly had not yet begun to debate the Linas-Marcoussis Accords, though they had invited the Prime Minister to present his programme for implementation. Subsequently, the Prime Minister did present a draft programme for debate in the Parliament.

The FPI leaders raised President Gbagbo's reluctance to uphold the parts of the Accord that he considers to be unconstitutional. PGA urged the MPs to assume their responsibilities in seeking peaceful solutions.

The PDCI group stated that the issue was not merely one of parties or personalities jockeying for position but rather one of confidence. The nine New Forces Ministers did not have adequate security. All parties need confidence in the process to disarm the militia, and in a strong Defense Minister who can inspire trust. The PGA delegation emphasized that the



PGA delegation in the Parliament of Cote d'Ivoire with the PDCI parliamentary group



Consultative Mission to Cote d'Ivoire with Resident Coordinator El- Mostafa Benlamliah and Governance Counsellor Siaka Coulibaly

Accords, whatever their perceived imperfections, needed to be debated and approved by the Assembly. The Assembly could only play its proper role if it functioned coherently. The PDCI had built and governed the country for forty years prior to 1999 and now had to contribute its experience to seeking resolution through compromise. The reconciliation process could not be held up over the issue of particular cabinet post appointments. A calendar for disarmament and demobilization should be established and the Assembly will need to vote on the mechanisms for the integration of the various armed forces into a national army, as required by the Accords.

The delegation also met with the RDR leaders who pointed out that the fundamental question was whether or not all sides were really interested in peace. Article 53 of the Constitution permits a delegation of power to a prime minister, but President Gbagbo has resisted any such transfer. Instead, he has "increasingly insisted on a right to veto" over cabinet nominations and ministry staff, contrary to the spirit of both the Marcoussis and Accra Accords.

In a meeting with New Forces (Forces Nouvelles), formed by members of the Mouvement Patriotique de Côte d'Ivoire (MPCDI), Mouvement Populaire Ivoirien du Grand Ouest (MPIGO), and the Mouvement pour la Justice et la Paix (MJP), participants spoke of their desire to see greater action from the international community. Dep. Mamadou Lamine Thiam (Senegal) reminded the Ministers of the international community's support of the peace process, the UN's interventions in the North that protected civilians from killings, and the ECOWAS and French government training of security forces to protect the Ministers in the Government of Reconciliation. The delegation requested that the New Forces ensure that parliamentarians have free access to their constituents throughout the country, particularly in the occupied zones.

One point of contention regarding the Accords has been the dispute over the Interior & Security Affairs and Defence ministerial posts. While a significant breakthrough was made during the March Accra Accords with the cre-

ation of the National Security Council, so far they have been unable to reach consensus on proposed candidates. A resolution is critical to keep from jeopardizing the entire Linas-Marcoussis process. The build-up of reportedly armed militia groups, including the increasingly militant Young Patriots movement, was repeatedly raised. This is a potential source of extreme instability and a danger to the reconciliation process, especially as they may be drawn along party or ethnic lines.

Adequate security is necessary to resolve thorny issues such as land ownership, citizenship, demobilization and re-integration of combatants, and preparations for the 2005 elections. The ECOWAS/ MICECI operation confirmed the lack of adequate security for the cabinet and other officials, as their limited resources were being stretched thin. Members of the diplomatic community reiterated the need for further funding for ECOWAS forces while lauding their professionalism and effectiveness.

Also raised in a number of meetings was the claim that 'inflammatory' media continued to contribute to the ongoing tensions. The Annex to the Linas-Marcoussis Accords condemned misuse of the media to propagate hate and xenophobia. The international community was asked to support the government of national reconciliation in reforming regulation of the media to guarantee neutrality and impartiality and encourage its financial independence.

While the Linas-Marcoussis and Accra Accords are positive steps forward, inter-party rivalries continue to make implementation difficult. MPs noted that the current tense environment could lead to a paralysis of the political class

from continued inter-party feuding, leading to a surprise coup d'etat, the dissolution of the Assembly and replacement of the Head of State.

PGA welcomed the contributions of the United States, France and Great Britain to the ECOWAS/MICECI force and the recent pledges of the Netherlands and Belgium. The delegation concluded their visit by holding a press conference in the National Assembly expressing strong support for the rapid and timely consideration of the Marcoussis Accords. PGA encouraged all political actors to move forward on this agenda in a spirit of compromise and reconciliation.

PGA will bring a multi-party delegation of parliamentarians from Cote d'Ivoire to its 25th Anniversary Tribute, to be held in Washington, D.C. in the United States Congress on September 16, 2003, to update the PGA global membership on the Assembly's role in implementation of the peace process. This will be followed by a second PGA regional parliamentary seminar on Immigration, Integration and Naturalization in Abidjan in spring 2004, as agreed by participants from Cote d'Ivoire, Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and South Africa at the February 2002 seminar. *



PGA delegation at the briefing of the ECOWAS Force Mission in Cote d'Ivoire with Major General Papa K. Fall, ECOMICI Force Commander



PGA delegation with H.E. Lodewijk van den Akker, Ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and three Counselors on Regional, Commercial, and Immigration issues

PGA CONSULTATIVE MISSION TO ZIMBABWE

PGA conducted a Consultative Mission to the Parliament of Zimbabwe in the capital city of Harare on May 5-8, 2003. The mission was composed of Mr. Alban Bagbin, MP, Minority Leader (Ghana) and head of the delegation, Mr. Chico Francisco, MP (Mozambique), Ms. Thandi Ruth Modise, MP (South Africa), Mr. Lars Rise, MP (Norway), Dip. Carlos Alberto Flores Gutierrez (Mexico), Ms. Wema Isa (PGA legal expert) and Ms. Nebiyat Woldemichael, (PGA Program Officer). The mission held discussions with members of the Portfolio Committee on Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, the Standing Committee on Parliamentary Legal Affairs as well as informal meetings with other relevant committees and government officials. Discussions focused on the promotion of the rule of law, greater cooperation with international institutions and Zimbabwe's ratification of the Rome Statute for the ICC. The delegation also raised the viability of increased dialogue between governing and opposition MPs.

PGA began its initial work with the parliament of Zimbabwe by inviting a multi-party delegation of Zimbabwean MPs to PGA's 24th Annual Forum held in Ottawa, Canada in November 2002. PGA's Executive Committee, at their November meeting, agreed to send a PGA delegation to Zimbabwe on the basis of briefings provided by Dr. Edison Zvobgo, MP (ZANU-PF party and Chair of the Standing Committee on Parliament Legal Affairs) and Mr. David Coltart, MP (MDC party) and after consultations with former PGA member and longstanding PGA Program Advisor H.E. Ms. Kristina Svensson, Ambassador of Sweden to Zimbabwe.

The delegation began its mission in Harare with a briefing by H.E. Ms. Kristina Svensson, Swedish Ambassador to the country and former MP, on the current political situation. Delegation members were then updated on the status of Zimbabwe's ratification of the Rome Statute for the ICC by Deputy Attorney



Chief Joseph N. Bidi, MP (Zimbabwe); Dip. Carlos Alberto Flores (Mexico); Ms. Hilda Mafudze, MP (Zimbabwe); Mr. Alban Bagbin, MP (Ghana); Ms. Nebiyat Woldemichael, PGA Programme Officer; Ms. Thandi R. Modise, MP (South Africa); Mr. Chico Francisco, MP (Mozambique)

General Mr. Bharat Patel. It was noted that Zimbabwe was the first country to sign the Rome Statute in 1998 but has yet to ratify. A draft bill with implementing legislation submitted to the Minister of Justice in 1999 has not yet been raised in the cabinet.

Mr. Bagbin and PGA mission members then met with the members of the Portfolio Committee on Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs and the Standing Committee on Parliamentary Legal Affairs. Participants discussed the structure and procedures of the ICC, the states' legal responsibility in situations of gross violations of human rights, the ICC as a court of ultimate resort, and the issue of complementarity of the ICC with national courts.

Dr. Edison Zvobgo, MP and the Office of the Deputy Attorney General confirmed that Zimbabwe has no constitutional or legal basis to delay ratifying the Rome Statute. Dr. Zvobgo added, "there is no conflict between the constitution and the ICC Statute and no legal obstacles exist to hinder ratification...the Minister of Justice is ready to table the Bill on the ICC and the Committee on Legal

"There is no conflict between the constitution and the ICC Statute and no legal obstacles exist to hinder ratification... Because it is a creation of a voluntary global effort it caters to the needs of all States and their people..."

Dr. Edison Zvobgo, MP (Zimbabwe)



Dip. Carlos Alberto Flores (Mexico); H.E. Ms. Kristina Svensson, Ambassador of Sweden to Zimbabwe; Mr. Alban Bagbin, MP (Ghana); Ms. Nebiyat Woldemichael, PGA Programme Officer; Ms. Thandi R. Modise, MP (South Africa); Mr. Chico Francisco, MP (Mozambique)

Parliamentary Affairs should urge the Minister to ensure that the ICC Bill is tabled, for Zimbabwe is ready for ratification.” He commended the creation of the ICC and stated that it was long overdue. “Because it is a creation of a voluntary global effort,” Dr. Zvogbo said, “it caters to the needs of all States and their people, unlike the International Court of Justice which was a creation of the victors of WWII.”

Speaking on the political implications of the ICC, Mr. Lars Rise, MP (Norway) mentioned that once States ratify the ICC, they have an obligation to uphold human rights across the world and not just in their home state. Mr. Bagbin, MP (Ghana) encouraged the government of Zimbabwe to ratify the ICC Statute and urged MPs to raise debates on ratification in Parliament.

Delegation members also reiterated that the implementation of the ICC has no adverse impact on the domestic legal system in Zimbabwe. A legal expert, Ms. Feliciah Chatakuta from the Attorney General’s Office, added that Zimbabwe has ratified the Geneva Conventions and other international human rights instruments and has a Genocide Act in its national legislation. Furthermore, she noted that the provisions of the Rome Statute would not conflict with existing national legislation.

In several informal meetings with members of the Committees on Public Accounts, Defense and Home Affairs, Local Government, Public Works and National Housing and Foreign Relations and International Trade, Zimbabwean MPs expressed the need for interaction between parliamentarians from different countries and their desire for increased dialogue with other MPs who can offer advice and share experiences on common issues. They noted that parliamentarians within Zimbabwe have a limited knowledge of the ICC. The impact of the ICC on national legislation, the immunity of Heads of States, the scope of crimes under the ICC, and the different mechanisms available for national reconciliation were also discussed at length.

The PGA delegation also met with Hon. Emmerson D. Mnangagwa, Speaker of the Parliament, Deputy Speaker Hon. Edna Madzongwe and Clerk of Parliament Mr. Austin Zvoma. The Speaker also noted Zimbabwe’s status as the first signatory to the Rome Statute and his personal role as the signatory as then Minister of Justice. He spoke on the land distribution exercises undertaken in recent years and the overall political situation

in the country, adding that Zimbabwe is trying to “resolve the political crisis by bridging the differences between the majority and minority parties.”

The PGA delegation also met with House Leader and Minister of Justice, Hon. Patrick A. Chinamasa, who raised that current pressing events affecting the country have limited their work on the ICC but they are committed to ratification. In a meeting with the Vice President of Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) Mr. Gibson Sibanda, and Chief Whips, Mr. Sibanda spoke on “the frustrations people are facing in Zimbabwe and the polarization of political parties, which makes it difficult to deliver to the people what they want and need, thus defeating the whole political process”.

The regional perspective on the active role SADC has taken to ensure ratification of all its member states was provided by Ms. Thandi Modise, MP (South Africa) and Mr. Chico Francisco, MP (Mozambique). Mr. Francisco spoke on how Mozambique has taken steps towards ratification and how the country is dealing with amendments of the Constitution to ensure that it is in line with the provisions of the ICC Statute. Ms. Modise, as Chair of Defense Committee, discussed how the ICC serves as a very useful instrument on issues of national defense, such as potentially deterring acts of aggression and crimes against humanity such as rape in times of war. She proposed that “there needs to be standardization of laws in the SADC region vis-à-vis the ICC Statute to ensure that as a region the laws are harmonized. These issues must be considered when drafting individual legislation implementing the ICC Statute into national laws.” Furthermore, she stressed the need “...to empower parliamentarians in the region, for it is only when parliaments are empowered that the instruments that are signed become of some use and work to the benefit of the people.”

It was reiterated by the parliamentarians that the main obstacle to ratification was lack of political will and that the PGA mission will help in generating such will. Lack of information was identified as a major problem, leading to misperceptions about the ICC and its role at the national level. The mission was very successful in educating and sensitizing parliamentarians and in promoting and revitalizing national dialogue on the ICC.

The mission was well received and was able to establish positive relationships with both gov-

There is a need “to empower parliamentarians in the region, for it is only when parliaments are empowered that the instruments that are signed become of some use and work to the benefit of the people.”

Ms. Thandi Modise, MP (South Africa)



PGA meeting with the Committee on Defense and Home Affairs Committee and the Committee on Foreign Relations and International Trade

erning and opposition parties within the Parliament. The delegation urged Zimbabwean MPs to go beyond party politics and work for their constituency. All interlocutors in parliament and in government urged PGA to return to Zimbabwe to conduct a seminar that will target the full House and information sharing activities, such as bringing a delegation of Zimbabwean parliamentarians to visit their counterparts in the US Congress and other parliaments for capacity building. *

ONGOING PROGRESS OF PGA'S JUNIOR PROJECT OFFICERS

ACTIVITIES IN NIGERIA

Mr. Niklas Enander, PGA's Junior Project Officer, Sustainable Development and Population, Nigeria, was invited by Sen. Peter Andeyamo, (Nigeria) to participate in a three-day workshop in his constituency of Ibadan, Oyo State. The Constituency Outreach Project on Grassroots Participation in Politics took place January 15-17 and gathered 150 participants representing local government and NGOs from the county. The workshop aimed to encourage constituents to work with local government in actively planning and managing their local environment.

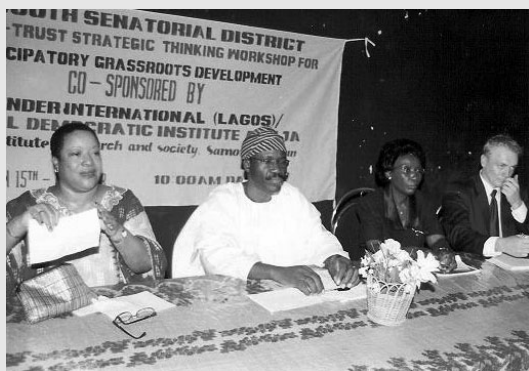
A follow-up to the workshop was organized by Sen. Andeyamo. The Constituency Outreach Project on the Environment in Oyo State took place on March 19-20. Mr. Enander participated in town hall meetings that gave constituents the opportunity to speak on their views of the situation and problems of Oyo State.

On May 26th, PGA was invited by ECOWAS Speaker, Prof. Ali Nouhoum Diallo, to present for the ECOWAS Conference of Chairmen in Abuja, Nigeria. Hon. Kenneth Dzirasah, MP (Ghana), President of PGA and Ms. Ulrika Broback, PGA Junior Project Officer Sustainable Development and Population, Mali, spoke about PGA's body of work. Mr. Niklas Enander and Mr. Michael Agbeko, representative of PGA staff in New York, were also present at the conference. The presentation formally introduced PGA to the ECOWAS Parliament. PGA also presented the results from its mission to Cote d'Ivoire. On June 13th, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed by the ECOWAS Parliament and PGA that ensures that both parties "will work collaboratively on issues of political integration and sustainable development in West Africa." The ECOWAS Parliament and PGA will identify parliamentarians from within its Parliament to participate in dialogues and work towards the development of a strategic framework of activities. The two collaborating parties also agreed to organize seminars on human trafficking, migration, population, health, and sustainable development in the region. *

ACTIVITIES IN MALI

In collaboration with Plan International, Mali, Ms. Ulrika Broback and Mme. Keita Josephine Traore, director of Programme National de Lutte Contre l'Excision (PNLE), organized a Workshop on Female Genital Cuttings (FGC). The event took place on May 10th at the National Assembly, Bamako, Mali. Approximately 95% of Malian women have experienced FGC. Three years ago, the issue of FGC was not permitted to be discussed in the National Assembly. However, the workshop was very well received by the Malian MPs and was successful in sensitizing the deputies about the issue.

On June 23-24, PGA collaborated with the Policy Project and Pathfinder Nigeria in organizing a parliamentary meeting on HIV/AIDS in the National Assembly, Bamako, Mali. The project was initiated by Dep. Zoumana Sangare, (Mali), Chair of the HIV/AIDS network at the National Assembly and Ms. Ulrika Broback. While approximately 62 percent of the 147 Malian deputies were elected into parliament for the first time, the workshop aimed to inform Malian parliamentarians about the problems associated with HIV/AIDS. The AIDS Impact Model and the Modele RAPID (Ressources pour Analyse de la Population et de son Impact sur le Developpement) were presented at the workshop as methods that enable the government and businesses to analyze the effects of HIV/AIDS on development of the country. *



Participants of The Constituency Outreach Project on Grassroots Participation in Politics: **Ms. Fran Farmer**, Sr. Technical Advisor (NDI); **Sen. Peter Adeyamo** (Nigeria); **Ms. Grace Delano**, Executive Director (ARFH); **Mr. Niklas Enander**, PGA Junior Project Officer, Sustainable Development and Population, Nigeria



Ms. Ulrika Broback, PGA Junior Project Officer, Sustainable Development and Population, Mali



Mme. Halima Ahmed, Secretary-General, ECOWAS; **Mr. Mohamed Diakite**, Deputy Secretary-General, ECOWAS

PGA STRATEGY MEETING "PROTECTING THE INTEGRITY OF THE ICC"

"One day we will be in the position to witness how the ICC deterred a dictator or other leader, or any citizen anywhere, from ordering the killing of a human being: this is the true essence of the ICC, which we must communicate to all"

Sen. A. Raynell Andreychuk, (Canada)



Mr. Hans Corell, Under-Secretary General for Legal Affairs and Legal Counsel of the United Nations; Mr. Tony Worthington, MP (United Kingdom); Sen. Raynell Andreychuk (Canada)

Parallel to the resumed meeting of the ICC Assembly of States Parties, in which Mr. Luis Moreno Ocampo (Argentina) was unanimously elected first Prosecutor of the ICC, on 22 April 2003, PGA organized a Strategy Meeting on protecting the integrity of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

At the UN Headquarters, prominent PGA members discussed and devised strategies for implementing the "Ottawa Plan on Action on the ICC," which provides guidelines on how parliamentarians can actively participate in maintaining the integrity of the Rome Statute that established the ICC. Three main issues of concern for PGA members were brought up during the meeting: UN Security Council (SC) Resolution 1422, Bilateral Non-Surrender Agreements sought by the United States governments around the world, and the importance of the Consultative Assembly of Parliamentarians for the ICC, an informal body launched in November 2002, where MPs from both States and non-States Parties can come together and plan further ICC-related actions. The meeting was opened by the President of the ICC, Amb. Philippe Kirsch, who reminded parliamentarians of their leading role in promoting the universal ratification of the Rome Statute. Other prominent participants included Mr. Hans Corell, Under-Secretary General

for Legal Affairs and Legal Counsel of the United Nations, Ambassador Adamantios Vassilakis, Greek Ambassador to the UN on behalf of the European Union, Ambassador Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo, Legal Advisor of Spain, Mr. Christopher Hall, Legal Advisor of Amnesty International and Judge Evan J. Wallach of the US Court of International Trade and a professor of the laws of war. Participants expressed their deep concern for the initiatives taken against the "ICC system" and their negative impact on the "impunity gap". Legal experts, led by Professor Cherif Bassiouni, President of the Drafting Committee of the Rome Conference on the ICC and Professor of Law at DePaul University (Chicago), remarked that these actions are unnecessary and unlawful, since they violate the basic obligation of States to prosecute or extradite suspects of international crimes.

On SC Resolution 1422, Mr. Hans Corell gave a dramatic account of the Security Council crisis over peacekeeping and the ICC in mid 2002. Finally, Mr. Christopher Hall presented and reviewed Amnesty International's recent publication entitled "ICC: The Unlawful Attempt by the Security Council to Give US Citizens Permanent Impunity from International Justice". As its title suggests, the



Mr. Tarcisio Navarrete, former MP (Mexico); Dr. David Donat Cattin, PGA Legal Advisor, International Law and Human Rights; Dep. Mamadou Lamine Thiam, (Senegal); Mr. Christopher Hall, Legal Advisor of Amnesty International



Ms. Elisavet Papademetriou, MP (Greece); Dr. Iwin Cotler, MP (Canada); Mr. Gunther Schirmer, Secretary, Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights, Council of Europe

publication promotes a global campaign against the renewal of Resolution 1422, on the basis of its illegality and immorality. Amnesty International's analysis concludes that the Security Council Resolution 1422 was illegal. On the basis of these presentations, various PGA members took action to oppose the renewal of Resolution 1422. However, the Security Council did vote to renew the resolution on 12 June 2003, though opposition was strongly expressed in an open debate preceding the vote in which three Council members abstained. (See Box on "Renewal of Resolution 1422").

Also on the agenda was the Bilateral Non-Surrender Agreements that the US seeks to sign with as many countries as possible. Judge Evans J. Wallach explained why US policies related to Afghanistan, particularly the decision to detain individuals in Guantánamo Bay and to utilise Military Commissions to try members of Al-Qaueda and the Taliban regime, have had a serious negative impact on US decision-making regarding the ICC. Judge Wallach called attention to several inconsistencies between the US reaction to the crimes of September 11th and the duty to respect the Geneva Conventions of 1949, which inter alia protect prisoners of war and civilian populations. PGA Executive Committee member Rep. Dennis Kucinich (United States) of the US Congress characterized US legislation, entitled the American Servicemembers Protection Act (ASPA), as a "direct effort to demolish the ICC." ASPA became US law in the summer of 2002 and includes negative steps against countries that do not enter into agreements barring transfer to the ICC of US Nationals and other persons contracted by the US Government.

In the concluding session chaired by Program Convenor Sen. Raynell Andreychuk (Canada), PGA members agreed on the necessity to take a country-specific path of action regarding the bilateral agreements. The parliaments, which have already signed such agreements, should either not ratify the agreement or propose amendments that minimize their negative effects.

The meeting ended with discussions on the recently launched Consultative Assembly of Parliamentarians for the ICC, during which the President of the ICC Assembly of States Parties, His Royal Highness Prince Zeid Ra'ad Zeid Al-Husseini of Jordan, expressed his satisfaction over the Member States' consensus on the election of the Prosecutor. MPs were presented with further tasks that lie ahead for

assuring the proper functioning of the ICC, such as ensuring the availability of funds for the Court budget and, above all, the need to put in place the necessary legislation to cooperate with the Court. Furthermore, all ICC representatives made an appeal to PGA members to launch a ratification campaign of the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities with the Court (APIC), which has been ratified by only two countries. The appeal was welcomed.

Since the meeting, PGA members have sustained efforts in their local Parliaments to implement the actions discussed at the Strategy Meeting to protect the integrity of the ICC. Members have not lost sight of the monumental significance of the Court. As Sen. Andreychuk concluded at the Strategy Meeting, "one day we will be in the position to witness how the ICC deterred a dictator or other leader, or any citizen anywhere, from ordering the killing of a human being: this is the true essence of the ICC, which we must communicate to all." *



Rep. Dennis Kucinich, (United States)



Sen. Raynell Andreychuk (Canada); Amb Philippe Kirsch, President of the ICC



Mr. Tarcisio Navarrete, former MP (Mexico); Ms. Shazia Z. Rafi, Secretary-General PGA; Dep. Mamadou Lamine Thiam, (Senegal); Mr. Christopher Hall, Legal Advisor of Amnesty International

UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1422 RENEWED AMIDST STRONG OPPOSITION

On 12 June 2003, UN Security Council Resolution 1422 (renamed Resolution 1487) was renewed at the US request by a 12-0 vote. Resolution 1422, adopted for the first time in July, 2002 exempts peacekeepers, on a UN-established or authorized peace-keeping mission, from non-State Parties to the ICC from prosecution by the Court. Unlike last year, however, the resolution adopted with Germany, France and Syria casting abstentions in the vote.

At an open debate of the Security Council preceding the vote, over 60 states made declarations expressing opposition to the resolution and their continued support for the ICC. UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan warned that the resolution must not become "an annual routine." In his words, "If it did so, I fear the world would interpret it as meaning that this Council wished to claim absolute and permanent immunity for people serving in the operations it establishes or authorizes. And if that were to happen, it would undermine not only the authority of the ICC but also the authority of this Council, and the legitimacy of United Nations peacekeeping."

As a result of concerns expressed over the past year - namely in the "Ottawa Plan of Action" and the Strategy Meeting on Protecting the Integrity of the ICC - PGA members took action to prevent the renewal. At the Strategy Meeting in New York, PGA members Tony Worthington, MP (UK) and New Zealand Assistant-Speaker Mr. Ross Robertson, MP, announced that they would prepare a set of questions for their governments on Resolution 1422 and protecting the integrity of the ICC, and recommended that a sample set of questions be circulated promptly to PGA members. The list of questions and responses received from both governments were submitted to the PGA office for circulation to members, urging them to support their governments' statements against the renewal of 1422 in the open meeting of the Council. PGA members from Canada, Germany, South Africa, Nigeria, Mexico and several other parliaments urged their heads of state to support protecting the ICC against Resolution 1422. In a statement issued the day before the open debate, PGA urged the Security Council to "carefully consider the need, merit and legality of a renewal of the resolution."

ICC UPDATE

PGA congratulates the newly elected officials of the ICC who make the Court a working reality!

Judges: Mr. René Blattmann of Bolivia; Ms. Maureen Harding Clark of Ireland; Ms. Fatoumata Dembele Diarra of Mali; Mr. Adrian Fulford of the United Kingdom; Mr. Karl T. Hudson-Phillips of Trinidad and Tobago; Mr. Claude Jorda of France; Mr. Hans-Peter Kaul of Germany; Mr. Philippe Kirsch of Canada (President); Mr. Erkki Kourula of Finland; Ms. Akua Kuenyehia of Ghana (Vice President); Ms. Elizabeth Odio Benito of Costa Rica (Vice President); Ms. Navanethem Pillay of South Africa; Mr. Georghios M. Pikis of Cyprus; Mr. Mauro Politi of Italy; Mr. Tuiloma Neroni Slade of Samoa; Mr. Sang-hyun Song of the Republic of Korea; Ms. Sylvia H. de Figueiredo Steiner of Brazil; and Ms. Anita Usacka of Latvia.

Prosecutor: Luis Moreno Ocampo (Argentina)

Registrar: Bruno Cathala (France)

As of July 1, 2003, 91 countries had ratified the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, bringing the number of countries supporting the Court close to 100!

The U.S. has cut military assistance to 35 countries that are States Parties to the ICC and have refused to sign bilateral non-surrender agreements, for the purposes of protecting American nationals from the Court. **As of July 1, 2003, some 50 countries had signed** such agreements. Many of these agreements must be submitted to parliament for ratification, which is required for the agreement to become binding.

For more information on the ICC and PGA's "ICC Campaign", please contact Juan Kim, Programme Officer, International Law and Human Rights Programme.



2003 UPCOMING EVENTS

SEPTEMBER 2003

25th Anniversary Tribute to Parliamentarians for Global Action (Washington, D.C.)

PEACE & DEMOCRACY PROGRAM

NOVEMBER 2003

Azeri and Armenian and Greek and Turkish presentations at the PGA Mediterranean regional seminar on Clean Air/Clean Water: parliamentary followup to the United Nations World Summit on Sustainable Development (Athens, Greece)

SPRING 2004

Second regional seminar on Integration, Immigration, and Naturalization (Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire)

SPRING 2004

European Commission Briefing (Brussels, Belgium)

SPRING 2004

Responsibility to Protect regional seminar (Kampala, Uganda)

SPRING 2004

Peace and Democracy Programme Consultation Session (New York, NY)

INTERNATIONAL LAW & HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRAM

FALL 2003

Strategy Meeting on the International Criminal Court: special session for parliamentarians and leading international lawyers (venue to be determined in collaboration with Bar Associations, including the ICC Bar, the IBA and the UIA)

SEPTEMBER 2003

A Consultative Assembly of Parliamentarians for the ICC and the Rule of Law - II session (New York, New York)

DECEMBER 2003

Ibero-American Conference on the International Criminal Court - II session (Buenos Aires, Argentina)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT & POPULATION PROGRAM

NOVEMBER 2003

Mediterranean Regional Seminar on Clean Air/Clean Water: parliamentary followup to the United Nations World Summit on Sustainable Development (Athens, Greece)

JANUARY 2004

PGA Participation in World Renewable Energy Forum (Berlin, Germany)

SPRING 2004

ECOWAS Parliamentary Seminar on Human Trafficking (Abuja, Nigeria)

SPRING 2004

Renewable Energy Exchange, Canada to Nigeria (Abuja, Nigeria)

ONGOING PROJECTS

JPO work in Mali and Nigeria

PGA WELCOMES NEW MEMBERS & ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Benin: Mr. V. Randolph-Desire Azondekon; Mr. Denagni Prospet Panou; Mr. Assan Seibou; **Burkina Faso:** Mr. Hamidou Christophe Badini; Mr. Raphael D. Bado; Mr. Yaya Amadou Barry; Mr. Dieudonne Bonanet; Ms. Madeleine K. Bonzi; Mr. Hamidou Compaore; Mr. Jean Leonard Compaore; Ms. Viviane Compaore; Ms. Suzanne Coulibaly; Mr. Abel T. Coulibaly; Ms. Saran Deme-Sereme; Ms. Fatoumata Diendere; Mr. Diendioda Dicko; Mr. Beli Etienne Gue; Mr. Sayouba Guiro; Mr. Bassihe Hema; Mr. Patrice Idani; Mr. Seydou Kabore; Ms. Veronique I. Kando; Mr. Josephine Kanyoulou; Mr. Blaise Kyelem; Ms. Yeri Adele Kyemtore; Mr. Juste D. Lankoande; Mr. Abel T. Lompo; Mr. Pissi Leonard Massimbo; Mr. Christophe Ouattara; Ms. Cécile Beloum Ouedraogo; Mr. Idrissa Ouedraogo; Mr. Ernest Nongma Ouedraogo; Mr. Michel Ouedraogo; Mr. Ram Ouedraogo; Ms. Bana Ouendaogo; Ms. Salia Sanou; Mr. Stephane Sanou; Ms. Blandine Sawadogo; Mr. Simeon Sawadogo; Mr. Alfred I. Sekone; Mr. Bakari Sere; Ms. Alssata Sidibe; Mr. Noel Sourwema; Mr. Ousseni Tamboura Mr. Achille Tapsoba; Ms. Alice Tiendrebeogo; Mr. Fidele Toe; Mr. Salvador Yameogo; Mr. Bongnessan Arsene Ye; Mr. Charles-Etie Zan; Mr. Boniface Zango; Ms. Habata Marlene Zebango; **Colombia:** Sen. Carlos A. Garcia Orjuela; Dip. Nancy Patricia Gutierrez; Dip. Adriana Gitierrez; **Georgia:** Mr. Zakaria Kutsnashvili; **Ghana:** Mr. Stephen Kwaku Balado Manu; **Mali:** Mr. Tiemoko Dembele; **Mexico:** Dep. Tarcisio Navarrete; Dep. Carlos Alberto Flores Gutierrez; **Pakistan:** Mr. Shahzad Waseem; **Russian Federation:** Gassan B. Mirzoev; **Togo:** Mr. Kossi Assimaïdou; Mr. Solitoki Esso; Mr. Kokou Kakaki; Mr. Yakouba Nagnango; Mr. Katanga Tcha; **Ukraine:** Viktor Mysiaka; **United States:** Mr. Earl Blumenauer; **{Zimbabwe:** Mr. Dunmore S. Makuvaza; Mr. Willias Madzimure; Mr. L.D.K. Dokora; Mr. Gibson S. Munyoro; Mr. Jacob M. Thabane; Mr. Moses Mzila-Ndlovu; Ms. Hilda Suka Mafudze}

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PARLIAMENTARIANS FOR GLOBAL ACTION

Parliamentarians for Global Action is an international network with over 1300 members drawn from 105 legislatures. The goal of the organization is to promote international peace, security, democracy, and development through global cooperation and the strengthening of international institutions, treaties and laws.

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