



**RESOLUTIONS OF THE CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT SEMINAR FOR MEMBERS OF
PARLIAMENT HELD FROM 27TH TO 30TH NOVEMBER 2023 AT GRAND
PALACE HOTEL IN LUSAKA, ZAMBIA**

NOVEMBER, 2023

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Considering the provisions of Article 18 of the CPA Africa Region Constitution, which mandates the Association to organize Annual Regional Seminars for Members of Parliament, and the decision of the CPA Africa Region to implement programs and activities in the region, the Regional Secretariat, in collaboration with the National Assembly of Zambia, organized a Capacity Development Seminar for Members of Parliament from 27th to 30th November 2023, in Lusaka, Zambia. The seminar was held under the theme “**REFORMING LAND TENURE SYSTEMS IN AFRICA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**”.

THE SEMINAR:

Took cognizant, that Agenda 2063, as a strategic framework for the socio-economic transformation of the African continent over the next 50 years, emphasized its integral connection with land use and climate change;

Noted the imperative for climate resilience and preparedness for natural disasters, there is a pressing need to implement mechanisms, including a change in mitigation and adaptation strategies, aligning them with existing economic, social, and environmental development goals;

Further Acknowledged the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) for transforming Africa Agriculture by 2025 in support of countries to enhance resilience to climate change through enhanced disaster preparedness policies and strategies such as early warning and response systems;

Noted that land is a critical resource for human survival in terms of cultural, social and economic development and must therefore, be properly managed and protected;

Further noted that the demographic growth and demand for more land has become a major source of conflict for many communities, especially in peri-urban areas that will take advantage of disaster risk reduction;

Took Cognisance of the fact that land rights, particularly in the context of developing countries, are inseparably linked to the right to food, the right to property, the right to work and other human rights that must be protected;

Also Noted that Africa contributed less than 5% to greenhouse gasses that were driving climate change but suffered more impacts including increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as high temperatures, floods, droughts and cyclones;

Concerned that the extreme weather events were having significant adverse effects on African economies, particularly in the agriculture and infrastructure sectors;

Noted the projection by the African Development Bank that climate change could result in yearly reductions of up to 2% in Africa's GDP by 2050;

Recognized the need to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts;

Concerned that such impacts of climate change would reverse the gains made in health, tourism and other economic sectors.

Accordingly Resolve that:

1. Member Parliaments enact legislation aimed at recognizing and protecting customary and collective land rights;
2. Member countries develop innovative solutions for addressing challenges of customary land tenure;
3. Parliamentarians from Member countries build strategic alliances with key actors in land rights advocacy such as CSO's civic leaders, traditional leaders, women's networks, and local communities to promote multi-stakeholders national dialogue;
4. Member countries develop policies and enact laws that make participation of local communities in investment decisions mandatory;
5. Member Parliaments provide oversight of climate change and trade policies and programmes by holding hearings and conducting investigations;

6. Member Parliaments provide oversight by requiring Governments to report at least twice a year on their progress in meeting climate change targets, including regional commitments;
7. Member Parliaments continually share best practices on strategies for mitigating the effects of climate change;
8. Member Parliaments should develop training programmes for parliamentarians and other public representatives on climate change issues. This will enable parliamentarians to access expert advice, and Members of Parliament should ensure that the school syllabi include subjects related to climate change.

Furthermore,

- i. Propose the establishment of a Standing Committee in Member Parliaments to deal with climate change; and
 - ii. Encourage Member Parliaments that do not have standing departments in their established ministries dedicated to climate change to establish them.
9. Member Parliaments are encouraged to actively promote transparency in their parliamentary greening initiatives. It is advisable that they conduct an annual sustainability audit to comprehensively assess the impact and effectiveness of their environmental efforts.
 10. Member Parliaments are encouraged to proactively engage in and take full advantage of the disaster risk reduction training and education programmes offered by the United Nations;
 11. Member Parliaments should ensure water and energy efficiency in their premises and reduce carbon miles; and
 12. Member Parliaments are encouraged to enhance water and energy efficiency in their premises while minimizing carbon miles for environmental sustainability and aligning with global climate goals.

**Unanimously Adopted on Wednesday,
29th November, 2023 in Lusaka, Zambia**

MEMBERS OF THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

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| 1. Senator Sigei Hilary Kiprotich, MP. | - Chairperson |
| 2. Hon. Thiite Johane, MP. | - Member |
| 3. Hon. Katura Kosmas Kayayuka, MP. | - Member |
| 4. Mr. Bakari Kishoma | - Member |
| 5. Mr. Alexander Kafwata | - Member |