

THE AFRICAN PLATFORM ON ACCESS TO INFORMATION (APAI)

Acknowledging access to information as a catalyst for accountability, transparency, good governance, as well as the enjoyment of other fundamental rights, the APAI Declaration emphasises the importance of a right to information for all citizens.



-APAI- AN OVERVIEW

APAI Declaration- A continental effort

The Working Group of the African Platform on Access to Information (APAI) is a network of civil society organisations that are working on the promotion of access to information in Africa. A working group, made up of nine organisations, was set up in 2009 to develop a platform for joint activities that would lead to the adoption of a comprehensive instrument, which would advance the right of access to information in all its dimensions, regionally and internationally.

The APAI Declaration sets out principles of access to information that are key for the full realisation of the right of access to information and was adopted by stakeholders present at the first Pan African Conference on Access to Information (PACAI) (PACAI) held 17 -19 September 2011 in Cape Town, South Africa. Significantly, the motion for adoption of the declaration was moved by Advocate Pansy Tlakula, Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression and Access to Information for the African Commission on Human and People's Rights (ACHPR), and seconded by Honourable Norris Tweah, Deputy Minister of Information, Culture and Tourism for the Republic of Liberia.

Access to information campaign celebrates milestones

Regionally, between 2011 and 2014, the number of countries with access to information laws more than doubled.

Since the adoption of the APAI Declaration, increased commitments have been made by governments with regard to the effective implementation of such laws or the drafting of new access to information legislation, to enable them to realise their full potential in accordance with the principles stated in the declaration and international standards.

A campaign milestone was achieved in May 2012 when the African Commission on Human and People's Rights, adopted Resolution 222 of May 2012, which noted the African Platform on Access to information and authorised the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression and Access to Information in Africa to expand further Article 4 of the Declaration of Principles on Freedom of Expression in Africa to strengthen access to information on the continent. It also recommended that the African Union officially recognise September 28th, as International Right to Information day in Africa. In May 2013, the Pan African Parliament adopted the 'Midrand Declaration on Press Freedom in Africa', which further recognises the APAI Declaration, and calls on AU Member States to review and adopt access to information laws.

Whilst the campaign has made some strides at the African Union level, it is also pursuing the endorsement of the declaration at the United Nations level through the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). In pursuance of this goal, we are making every effort to ensure state support for the process going forward. We have already engaged in discussions with a number of delegations within UNESCO, as well as with UNESCO's Assistant Director General, Mr. Janis Karklins. The process leading up to the adoption of the APAI Declaration, was also carried out in partnership with UNESCO, as well as the African Union Commission and the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression and Access to Information.

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APAI AT A GLANCE

In 2009, a group composed of the **Africa Freedom of Information Centre (AFIC)**, **Highway Africa**, the **Media Foundation of West Africa (MFWA)**, the **Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA)**, the **Media Rights Agenda (MRA)** and the **Open Democracy Advice Centre (ODAC)** initiated the process and a working group was set up



In 2011, the Working Group was expanded with the joining of **Article 19 (Eastern and West Africa)**, the **African Editors' Forum (TAEF)** and the **Federation of African Journalists (FAJ)**



The WG organised the **Pan African Conference on Access to Information (PACAI)** in Cape Town, South Africa, on 17 - 19 September 2011

The **APAI Declaration** was adopted at the PACAI on 19 September 2011



The APAI working group attended the **51st session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR)** in Banjul (the Commission), the Gambia, in 18 April – 2 May 2012, as part of the campaign to ensure that access to information is a right enjoyed by all African citizens and the adoption of an African Model Law



As a result the **ACHPR** adopted **Resolution 222** in May 2012

The **African Union** adopted the **Model Law on Access to Information (ATI)** in Africa, 25 February 2013



May 2013, the **Pan African Parliament** adopted the '**Midrand Declaration on Press Freedom in Africa**', which recognises the APAI Declaration



The number of **countries with ATI laws** grew from five in 2011 **to thirteen** in early 2014

APAI CAMPAIGN GOALS 2014/15

The APAI Working Group seeks to place an item on the agenda for the upcoming Executive Board meeting requesting that UNESCO, through its General Conference:

- Endorses the “African Platform on Access to Information” Declaration so as to provide a framework for the enjoyment of the right of access to information by all African people and others elsewhere.
- Affirms 28 September as International Right to Information Day as a date to raise awareness about the importance of the right of access to information throughout the world.
- Makes a recommendation to the UN General Assembly to also endorse/proclaim 28 September as International Right to Information Day, which will give an official stamp to the practice already adopted by many national governments and civil society organizations around the world.
- Develops and implements internal policies facilitating access to information held by UNESCO in line with the APAI Declaration.



**APAI
WORKING
GROUP**

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Africa Freedom of Information Centre (AFIC)
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Article 19
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Federation of African Journalists (FAJ)
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Highway Africa
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Media Foundation for West Africa (MFWA)
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Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA)
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Media Rights Agenda (MRA)
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Open Democracy Advice Centre (ODAC)
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The African Editors' Forum (TAEF)
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CRUCIAL DECLARATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

A SUMMARY



The APAI Declaration

The African Platform on Access to Information Declaration adopted in Cape Town, South Africa, on 19 September 2011, provides guidance to countries for the implementation and enactment of access to information legislation.

The document promotes the right of access to information and contains key principles that speak to the central role that access to information plays in furthering numerous rights including gender equality, health, education, aid transparency and corruption.

The declaration not only highlights access to information as a human right, but also as a right that is essential to development, democracy, equality, and the provision of public service.

Acknowledging access to information as a catalyst for accountability, transparency, good governance, as well as the enjoyment of other fundamental rights, the APAI Declaration emphasises the importance of a right to information for all people, including marginalised groups such as women, children, rural people, the poor and persons with disabilities.

Resolution 222 of the ACHPR

Resolution 222, adopted in Banjul, The Gambia, by the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights at the end of its 50th Ordinary Session on 2 May 2012, wherein the Commission requested that the AU consider proclaiming 28 September as International Right to Information Day in Africa, acknowledging the proposition made in the APAI Declaration.

The Resolution further authorises the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression and Access to Information in Africa to expand Article IV of the Declaration of Principles on Freedom of Expression to include access to information.

Midrand Declaration

The Midrand Declaration on Press Freedom in Africa was adopted by the Pan-African Parliament on 15 May 2013.

The Declaration recognises the APAI Declaration and calls on AU Member States to review and adopt access to information laws in accordance with the ACHPR Model Law on Access to Information.

Thus far, the Declaration has been signed by over 260 individuals, including representatives of regional and international organisations, national governments, civil society organisations, educational institutions and the media. Amongst them are:

1. Advocate Pansy Tlakula, Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression and Access to Information in Africa,
2. Frank La Rue, UN Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression.
3. Guy Berger, Director for Freedom of Expression and Media Development at UNESCO.
4. Habiba Mejri Cheikh, Director of Information and Communication at the African Union Commission.
5. Hon. Labaran Maku, Minister of Information and Communications for Nigeria,
6. Hon. Norris Tweah, Deputy Minister of Information Cultural Affairs and Tourism for Liberia.
7. Hon. Obed Bapela, then Deputy Minister of Communications for South Africa,
8. Janis Karklins, then UNESCO Assistant Director General.

AFRICAN PLATFORM ON ACCESS TO INFORMATION THE APAI DECLARATION

19 SEPTEMBER 2011

Preamble

We, participants at the Pan African Conference on Access to Information, organised by the Windhoek+20 Campaign on Access to Information in Africa in partnership with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the African Union Commission (AUC) and the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression and Access to Information of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights in Cape Town, South Africa, 17 - 19 September 2011:

Reaffirming the 1991 Windhoek Declaration on Promoting an Independent and Pluralistic African Press and viewing the significant progress that has been made in the past 20 years on freedom of expression, access to information and the free flow of information;

Stating that access to information (ATI) is the right of all natural and legal persons, which consists of the right to seek, access and receive information from public bodies and private bodies performing a public function and the duty of the state to provide such information;

Emphasising that access to information is an integral part of the fundamental human right of freedom of expression, essential for the recognition and achievement of every person's civil, political and socio-economic rights, and as a mechanism to promote democratic accountability, good governance;

Acknowledging that access to information is instrumental to fostering access to education and health care, gender equality, children's rights, a clean environment, sustainable development and the fight against corruption;

Recalling Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 10 December 1948, which guarantees that: "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers", Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the UN Human Rights Committee General Comment No. 34 adopted in 2011 which states that Article 19(2) of the ICCPR includes the right of access to information held by public bodies, and Article 1.2 of the UNESCO Constitution;

Underlining Article 9 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights adopted by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) on 27 June 1981, which provides that, "Every individual shall have the right to receive information";

Reaffirming Article IV(1) of the Declaration of Principles on Freedom of Expression in Africa, adopted by the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights at its 32nd Ordinary Session held in October 2002, which provides that "Public bodies hold information not for themselves but as custodians of the public good and everyone has a right to access this information, subject only to clearly defined rules established by law";

Cognisant of the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption, the African Charter on Values and Principles of Public Service and Administration, the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance, the African Youth Charter and the African Statistics Charter, all of which promote transparency in public life.

Welcoming the efforts of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression and Access to Information in developing a Model Law for AU Member States on Access to Information, aimed at assisting Member States in formulating, adopting or reviewing access to information legislation and its implementation;

Mindful of the efforts of international organisations and others to develop principles and declarations on the right of access to information and freedom of expression including the 2010 Brisbane Declaration "Freedom of Information: The Right to Know", the Atlanta Declaration and African Regional Findings, the Accra Agenda for Action, the Lagos Declaration on the Right of Access to Information, the Johannesburg Principles on National Security, Freedom of Expression and Access to Information, and the Declaration of Table Mountain;

Aware that the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) brought to the forefront the importance of access to information in the modern world through the Geneva Declaration of Principles and Tunis Commitment and that the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) plays a crucial role in bringing together all of the stakeholders to facilitate an international internet governance debate that includes issues of access and openness;

Recognising the work of the African Union Commission to give practical expression to the various instruments of the African Union on freedom of expression and access to information, through such initiatives as the Pan African Media Network and portal, the new AU website, social networks, the media center, training programmes, ensuring media access to the AUC leadership, and publication of other information materials among others; as well as its efforts in promoting Information and Communications Technology (ICTs) in Africa;

Encouraged that over 90 countries around the world have adopted comprehensive national access to information laws or regulations including ten in Africa; that many countries in Africa have joined the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, the International Aid Transparency Initiative and the Open Government Partnership; and that the Economic Community of West African States is moving towards adoption of a binding Supplementary Act for a Uniform Legal Framework on Freedom of Expression and Right to Information;

Concerned that most African nations have not yet adopted comprehensive ATI laws or regulations and that significant problems remain with both the substantive provisions of many of those that have adopted laws and the full implementation of the laws;

Acknowledging that civil society organisations and government bodies around the world have adopted 28 September as International Right to Know Day;

Convinced that it is of critical importance that clear and comprehensive principles are established to guide the promotion and protection of the right of access to information in Africa through the adoption and effective implementation of appropriate national laws and regulations;

Resolve to adopt the following Principles on The Right of Access to Information:

Key Principles

- 1. Fundamental Right Accessible to Everyone.** Access to information is a fundamental human right, in accordance with Article 9 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights. It is open to everyone, and no one should be privileged or prejudiced in the exercise of this right on account of belonging to a class or group howsoever defined, and whether in terms of gender, class, race, political association, occupation, sexual orientation, age, nationality, HIV status, and other bases as cited in many African constitutions. It is not required that anyone must demonstrate a specific legal or personal interest in the information requested or sought or otherwise required to provide justification for seeking access to the information.
- 2. Maximum Disclosure.** The presumption is that all information held by public bodies is public and as such should be subject to disclosure. Only in limited circumstances set out in these principles below may disclosure be denied.
- 3. Established in Law.** The right of access to information shall be established by law in each African country. Such law shall be binding and enforceable and based on the principle of maximum disclosure. The law shall take precedence over other conflicting laws that limit access to information.

4. Applies to Public Bodies and Private Bodies. The obligations of ATI shall apply to all public bodies, as well as to private bodies that are owned or controlled by the government, utilise public funds, perform functions or provide services on behalf of public institutions, or have exclusive contracts to exploit natural resources (with regards to said funds, functions, services or resources), or which are in possession of information which is of significant public interest due to its relation to the protection of human rights, the environment or public health and safety, or to the exposure of corruption or illegal actions or where the release of the information may assist in exercising or protecting any right.

5. Clear and Unambiguous Process. The law shall include procedures for the exercise of the right. The process to obtain information should be simple and fast and take advantage of new information and communication technologies where possible. Bodies falling under the scope of the ATI law should provide assistance to requesters in order to ensure that they receive the information they need. The information provided should be provided in a form understandable to the requestor. Information should be disclosed within a clear and reasonable deadline provided for by law. It should be available at low or no cost.

6. Obligation to Publish Information. Public and relevant private bodies shall be obliged to proactively release information in a timely manner about their functions, powers, structures, officials, decisions, expenditures, budgets, and other information relating to their activities that is of public interest. The dissemination should use all reasonable means of communications, including ICTs, to maximise access to all communities and sectors of society.

7. Language and Accessibility. To the greatest extent possible, information should be available in the language of the person seeking it, in an accessible location, in a format that is as accessible as possible, and, in particular, ensures that it is accessible to those who may be particularly affected by the subject matter of the information.

8. Limited Exemptions. The right of access to information shall only be limited by provisions expressly provided for in the law. Those exemptions should be strictly defined and the withholding of information should only be allowed if the body can demonstrate that there would be a significant harm if the information is released and that the public interest in withholding the information is clearly shown to be greater than the public interest in disclosure. Information can only be withheld for the period that the harm would occur. No information relating to human rights abuses or imminent dangers to public health, environment, or safety may be withheld.

9. Oversight Bodies. Independent bodies such as an ombudsperson or information commissioner should be established to monitor and hold government bodies and relevant private entities to account on their access to information disclosure practices, to receive and decide upon complaints, and generally oversee the implementation of the access to information legislation. The oversight body should be adequately funded.

10. Right to Personal Data. All persons have a right to access and correct their personal data held by third parties.

11. **Whistleblower Protection.** To ensure the free flow of information in the public interest, adequate protections against legal, administrative and employment-related sanctions should be provided for those who disclose information on wrong-doing and other information in the public interest.
12. **Right of Appeal.** Everyone has a right to appeal administratively any action that hinders or denies access to information or any failure to proactively disclose information. They have a right to further appeal to an independent body and to finally seek judicial review of all limits of their right of access to information.
13. **Duty to Collect and Manage Information.** Public and relevant private bodies have a duty to collect information on their operations and activities on behalf of their citizens. They also have a duty to respect minimum standards in relation to the management of this information to ensure that it may easily be made accessible to citizens.
14. **Duty to Fully Implement.** Public and relevant private bodies have an obligation to ensure the law is fully implemented. This includes internal procedures and processes and the designation of responsible officials.

Application of Principles

These principles are essential to development, democracy, equality, and the provision of public service, and are applicable to, amongst others, the following:

1. **Enabling Environment:** Governments should ensure that the legal frameworks create an enabling environment allowing individuals, civil society organisations including trade unions, media organisations, and private businesses to fully enjoy access to information, thus fostering active participation in socio-economic life by all, in particular people living in poverty and those discriminated against or marginalised.
2. **Elections and Electoral Processes:** Governments and election management bodies have a positive obligation to provide the public with information before, during and after elections, not to interfere with media coverage, to encourage public participation and proactively publish campaign spending and contributions.
3. **Disadvantaged Communities:** Governments have a particular obligation to facilitate access to information by disadvantaged minority groups and minority language speakers, as well as marginalised groups including women, children, rural people, the poor and persons with disabilities. Information should be available at no costs to these groups. This especially applies to information that contributes to the long-term empowerment of the groups. Governments also have an obligation to ensure equitable and affordable access to ICTs for those with special needs and for other disadvantaged persons and groups.
4. **Women:** Governments, civil society and the media have an obligation to facilitate women's equal access to information, so that they can defend their rights and participate in public life. Civil society organisations should be encouraged to make the best use of access to information mechanisms to monitor governments' fulfilment of commitments to further gender equality, to demand the enhanced delivery of services targeted at women and to ensure that the public funds they are entitled to actually reach them. The collection, management and release of information should be gender disaggregated.
5. **Children and Youth:** Governments have an obligation to encourage the mass media to disseminate information and material of social and cultural benefit to children and the youth. Governments are further encouraged to facilitate the exchange and dissemination of such information and material from a diversity of cultural, national and international sources as well as the production and dissemination of information specifically for children and youth and wherever reasonably possible facilitate and encourage access to such information by children and youth.
6. **Environmental Information:** Governments and inter-governmental organisations should increase their efforts in implementing Principle 10 of the 1992 Rio Declaration on the Environment and Development on the right of access to information, public participation and access to justice on environmental issues. Governments should adopt appropriate legislation and regulations to promote access and proactive release of environmental information, guarantee openness, fight secrecy in institutional practices, and repeal that which hinders public availability of environmental information. Governments' capacity to supply environmental information and civil society organisations' demand for such information, as well as engagement in decision-making processes and the ability to hold governments and other actors accountable for actions affecting the environment should be strengthened.
7. **Education:** Taking into account the close connection between the right of access to information and the right to education, governments have the duty to make publicly available information about educational policies and assessments of their impacts, school performance data, and budgets for education at all government levels. Governments also have a positive obligation to provide information for each school, in particular, schools' admission policies and admission lists, information on management practices, school governance, and other relevant aspects.
8. **Health:** Governments have a duty to provide access to information with a view to ensuring and improving access to health care services and enhancing accountability regarding their provision. Civil society actors should be encouraged to implement actions to expand the reach of this type of information to all sectors in society, promote the exercise of the right to information to advance the right to health and counter its violations, undertake advocacy and monitoring actions and directly involve individuals in them. Enhanced access to health-related information shall not preclude the protection of individuals' right to privacy.
9. **The Fight Against Corruption:** By contributing to openness and accountability, access to information can be a useful tool in anti-corruption efforts. Besides ensuring that access to information legislation is effectively implemented, governments have a duty to guarantee a broader legal and institutional framework conducive to preventing and combating corruption. Civil society organisations and plural media independent of powerful political and commercial

interests are critical actors in unveiling and fighting corrupt practices, and their use of access to information laws and other mechanisms enhancing transparency should be encouraged.

10. Aid Transparency: Governments, donors and recipients have a duty to make all information relating to development assistance including grants, loans and transfers to public and private bodies, and assessments on the use and effects of such assistance fully public in a proactive manner based on the principles of the International Aid Transparency Initiative.

11. Natural Resources Transparency: Governments should proactively publish all information including policies, impact assessments, agreements, subsidies, licenses, permits and revenues relating to the exploitation of natural resources including the extractive industries, water, fisheries, and forests. Private bodies which are exploiting natural resources should be required to publicly disclose the terms of such agreements and payments made to governments based on the principles developed by the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI).

12. Media and Information Literacy: Governments, civil society, education institutions, and the media have an obligation to promote media and information literacy, to assist individuals and communities to ensure that all members of society can understand and take advantage of new technologies, and to be able to participate intelligently and actively in public matters, and enforce their right of access to information. Citizens should be empowered to be able to consume information critically and express their views on such information, as well as be enabled to seek corrections where applicable.

13. Access to Information and Communications Technologies: Governments have an obligation to (i) use ICTs and other media to ensure maximum disclosure and dissemination of information; (ii) promote and facilitate unhindered public access to such technologies for all citizens and especially for disadvantaged minority groups and minority language speakers, as well as marginalised people such as women, children, rural people, the poor and persons with disabilities.

14. Apply in Other Spheres: The principles stated above on the right of access to information also apply to various spheres that have not been listed.

Call to Action

In light of the above, the Conference calls on:

UNESCO to:

- Endorse, through its General Conference, the “African Platform on Access to Information” and the proclamation of 28 September as International Right to Information Day, also recommending the endorsement of this International Day by the United Nations General Assembly, as a date to raise awareness about the importance of the right of access to information throughout the world;

- Develop and implement internal policies facilitating access to information held by UNESCO in line with this Declaration, and to encourage the adoption of similar policies by other UN agencies.

UN Economic Commission for Africa:

- Develop as part of the RIO +20 Earth Summit a regional convention on access to environmental information, public participation and access to justice based on Principle 10 of the 1992 Rio Declaration and the UNEP Bali Guidelines.

The African Union, its Organs and Institutions:

- The African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights to promote 28 September as African Right to Information Day;
- The African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights to adopt use this Declaration for a resolution authorising the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression and Access to Information to expand Article IV of the Declaration of Principles on Freedom of Expression in Africa to incorporate the principles of this Declaration.
- The African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights to complete and approve the proposed Africa Model Law for AU Member States on Access to Information;
- The African Union Commission to take forward this Declaration by (1) proposing to the next AU summit in January 2012 to adopt 28 September as African “Right to Information Day”; and (2) initiate an Experts Group to develop further instruments on access to information;
- The Pan-African Parliament (PAP) to endorse this Declaration;
- All African Union bodies to promote the respect of the principles in this Declaration by national governments and provide assistance in implementing them;
- The New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) to adopt the revised African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), which includes transparency and access to information;
- The African Union should develop and implement internal policies on access to information held by AU bodies based on this Declaration.

Other African Regional Organizations and Institutions:

- All Regional Economic Communities (RECs) should develop internal policies on access to information held by those bodies based on this Declaration;
- ECOWAS to review and adopt the Supplementary Act for a Uniform Legal Framework on Freedom of Expression and Right to Information in West Africa;
- The Southern African Development Community (SADC) to revise the Protocol on Culture, Information and Sport to include principles on access to information;
- Inter-governmental Agency on Development (IGAD) to develop and adopt a Protocol on access to information based on this Declaration;

- The East African Community (EAC) to develop and adopt a Protocol on access to information based on this Declaration;
- The African Development Bank (ADB) to adopt a revised public access policy based on the Transparency Charter for International Financial Institutions.

National Governments of AU member states to:

- Adopt or revise existing comprehensive laws on access to information in line with the principles in this Declaration and the proposed AU Model Law, and fully implement them;
- Harmonise legal frameworks to ensure access to information including repealing or revising antiquated laws which restrict access and ensuring that new laws are compatible with the ATI principles;
- Engage with civil society and other stakeholders to ensure widespread information demand and effective implementation of laws and policies to advance access to information by all persons, especially marginalised groups.
- Join and implement multi-stakeholder efforts including the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), the Construction Sector Transparency Initiative (CoST) and the Medicines Transparency Alliance (MeTA) to further transparency;
- Promote availability of public domain information through ICTs and public access to ICTs;
- Support AU efforts to adopt an instrument on access to information;
- Officially recognise 28 September as International and African "Right to Information Day";
- Adopt and effectively implement legislation and policies ensuring whistleblower-protection.

Civil Society to:

- Engage with governments in developing, enhancing and implementing ATI laws;
- Monitor progress on the implementation of ATI laws including sectoral laws;
- Create awareness on ATI and provide assistance to facilitate information access by the general public as well as by specific audiences (including women, minority groups and minority language speakers, children, rural communities, individuals with disabilities or living in poverty);
- Ensure transparency in their own activities;
- Promote September 28 as African and International Right to Information Day and, in particular, carry out activities on that date every year to advance the recognition, awareness and enjoyment of the right of access to information by all sectors of society.

Media to:

- Respect editorial independence, professional ethics and journalism standards in their provision of information;
- Recognise the need for transparency and accountability with regard to their own output and institutions, while safeguarding the principal of protecting sources;
- Respect and promote equality, and provide equitable representation within their information output;
- Promote the widest possible access to their information output;
- Enhance mechanisms for audience participation and response;
- Recognise and be responsive to gender differences in regard to audience and market research;
- Popularise the importance of, and issues around, access to information.
- Make optimum use of ATI laws to access information for the public interest.

Business Sector Companies and Corporations to:

- Join multi-stakeholder initiatives promoting transparency including EITI, CoST and MeTA;
- Adopt corporate and social responsibility (CSR) policies that promote transparency and accountability, including access to information and protection of whistleblowers;
- Proactively disclose information of public interest including on pollution releases and other environmental issues;
- Support government and CSO efforts to improve access to information in society.

Public and Private Donors to:

- Ensure that all information relating to the use of development assistance and its effects are made public;
- Ensure that all information relating to development assistance is made available in conformity with the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards;
- Encourage and support governments in the adoption and full implementation of access to information laws and policies;
- Support civil society and governments' efforts to promote access to information.

RESOLUTION 222 – AFRICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN AND PEOPLE'S RIGHTS

Resolution to modify the Declaration of Principles on Freedom of Expression to include Access to Information and Request for a Commemorative Day on Freedom of Information

The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (the African Commission) meeting at its 50th Ordinary Session held in Banjul, The Gambia, from 18 April to 2 May 2012;

Recognising its mandate to promote and protect human and peoples' rights pursuant to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (the African Charter);

Underscoring that the right of access to information is enshrined in Article 9 of the African Charter, and other international human rights instruments, including Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR);

Underlining that access to information is essential for the recognition and achievement of every person's civil, political and socio-economic rights, and as a mechanism to promote democratic accountability, and good governance;

Recalling Resolution ACHPR/Res.62 (XXXII) 02 on the adoption of the Declaration of Principles on Freedom of Expression in Africa (the Declaration) of 2002, which elaborates on the scope of Article 9 of the African Charter;

Underscoring Principle IV (1) of the Declaration, which provides that "public bodies hold information not for themselves but as custodians of the public good and everyone has a right to access this information, subject only to clearly defined rules established by law," and Principle IV (2) which stipulates that "the right to information shall be guaranteed by law in accordance with the principles" set out in the Declaration;

Recalling Resolution **ACHPR/Res.122 (XXXII) 07**, adopted during its 42nd Ordinary Session held from 15 to 28 November 2007, in Brazzaville, Republic of Congo, which expanded the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression in Africa (the Special Rapporteur) to include access to information;

Noting ACHPR/Res.167 (XLVIII) 10: Resolution on Securing the Effective Realization of Access to Information in Africa adopted during its 48th Ordinary Session, held in Banjul, The Gambia, from 10 to 24 November 2010, which authorised the Special Rapporteur to develop a Model Law on Access to Information for African Union (AU) Member States to assist them in formulating, adopting or reviewing access to information legislations and their implementation;

Noting further the African Platform on Access to Information adopted by the Pan African Conference on Access to Information held from 17 to 19 September 2011 in Cape Town, South Africa;

Convinced that it is of critical importance that clear and comprehensive principles are established to guide the promotion and protection of the right of access to information in Africa through the adoption and effective implementation of appropriate national laws and regulations;

Recognising the work of the African Union Commission (AUC) to give practical effect to the various instruments of the AU on freedom of expression and access to information, through such initiatives as the Pan African Media Network, the media center, as well as its efforts to promote Information and Communications Technology (ICTs) in Africa;

Underlining the importance of setting aside a day to commemorate access to information as a way to raise awareness and emphasise the importance of this right, and promote the ideals of good governance and accountability;

Acknowledging that civil society organisations and government bodies around the world have adopted 28 September as 'International Right to Know Day';

- i. Authorises** the Special Rapporteur to initiate the process of expanding Article IV of the Declaration of Principles on Freedom of Expression in Africa to include access to information;
- ii. Solemnly request** the AU to consider proclaiming 28 September as International Right to Information Day in Africa;
- iii. Calls** on the AU to support the work of the Special Rapporteur by endorsing the Model Law on Access to Information following its adoption by the African Commission.

Done in Banjul, The Gambia, 2 May 2012

“MIDRAND DECLARATION ON PRESS FREEDOM IN AFRICA” - THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT

ADOPTED IN MIDRAND ON
15 MAY 2013

Considering Article 9 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights which states: “Every individual shall have the right to receive information”; and that “every individual shall have the right to express and disseminate his opinions within the law”.

Acknowledging the Windhoek Declaration of 1991 which promotes an Independent and Pluralistic African Press and has stated explicitly the Right of Freedom of expression and information for every individual;

Noting the Declaration of Principles on Freedom of Expression in Africa 2002, the Declaration of Table Mountain 2007, the African Charter on Broadcasting 2001, the Declaration of the African Platform on Access to Information 2011; and

Considering the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to the Pan-African Parliament (PAP), it is stated in the objectives of the Parliament that it shall, among other things: “Promote the principles of human rights and democracy in Africa and “Encourage good governance, transparency and accountability in Member States”.

Congratulating the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights (ACHPR) for its commitment to promote the right to freedom of expression by appointing a Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression and Access to Information in Africa by the Resolution ACHPR/Res.71 (XXXVI)04;

Fulfilling the PAP Resolution No PAP/P(3)/RES/08(I) on the Campaign on “Press Freedom for Development and Governance: Need for Reform”.

Endorsing the conclusions of the Dialogue on Media Freedom in Africa held on the 15th May 2013 in the Pan-African Parliament in Midrand, South Africa under the theme of “Press Freedom for Development and Governance: Need for Reform”

The Pan-African Parliament:

1. hereby decides to:

- (i) Launch the campaign on “**Press Freedom for Development and Governance: Need for Reform**” in all five Regions of Africa.
- (ii) Establish an annual “**PAP Award on Media Freedom in Africa**” for individuals, organizations and Member States;
- (iii) Establish an annual “**PAP Index on Media Freedom in Africa**”.

2. **Calls upon** the AU Member States to use the ACHPR **Model Law on Access to Information** in adopting or reviewing access to information laws; and

3. **Requests** Development Partners to support the implementation of the related Resolutions with assistance and support.