



COMMUNIQUÉ



OF THE
3RD AFRICAN INTER-PARLIAMENTARY
CONFERENCE
ON FAMILY, SOVEREIGNTY AND VALUES

ENTEBBE, UGANDA | 9TH–11TH MAY, 2025

PREAMBLE

We, members of African Parliaments, having convened in Entebbe, Uganda from the 9th to 11th May, 2025, affirm our collective concern over the growing threats to Africa's Family, Sovereignty, Culture and Values posed by externally imposed ideologies and increasingly through regional and international instruments;

Recognizing the family as the foundation of society and sovereignty, we commit to advancing the African Charter on Family, Sovereignty and Values as a unifying legal and moral framework that will shield and guide subsequent regional and country legislation.

We seek to mobilize African leaders, legislatures, civil society, and citizens to uphold Africa's independence in defining its values, policies, and destiny.

KEY DECLARATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

1. KEYNOTE ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT AND FIRST LADY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

1.1 Participants were granted audience by H.E Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda, who challenged participants to think about the protection and promotion of the family within the wider context of economic and political sovereignty.

1.2 President Museveni advised the participants that resistance movements that had emerged in most African countries in the immediate post-independence period should mature into an African Resistance Movement that would revive the vision of the founding fathers of African Pan-Africanism towards a more comprehensive sovereignty for Africa. For this, President Museveni commended the efforts of the African Parliaments in mobilizing themselves towards Family, Sovereignty and Values.

1.3 In her Keynote address, Maama Janet K. Museveni, challenged the participants to institutionalize the Inter-Parliamentary initiative to collaborate and build synergies with other like-minded initiatives on the continent. Taking note of the many ideologically disguised but agenda-driven threats to the African family, women and children, Maama Janet K. Museveni invited the participants to consider supporting the Geneva Consensus Declaration, which Uganda co-sponsored, in view of protecting the family, women and children in policy and legislation.

1.4 Participants deliberated on the threats to the various sovereignties and resolved that African Sovereignty must extend across seven domains:

- i. Family Sovereignty
- ii. Education Sovereignty
- iii. Values Sovereignty
- iv. Food Sovereignty
- v. Health Sovereignty
- vi. Natural Resources and Economic Sovereignty
- vii. Political Sovereignty

2. AFRICAN FAMILY SOVEREIGNTY

2.1 Participants deliberated and affirmed the African family as the bedrock of African societies, built traditionally on the union of a man and woman and extending beyond the nuclear unit .

2.2 Participants took note of the threats to the African Family including attempts to redefine its nature, purpose and role. Participants expressed concern that African Regional bodies are increasingly under pressure to weaken the protections of the family in the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child along with protections in the various African Constitutions and legislation.

2.3 Greatly concerning is the African Union Convention on Ending Violence Against Women and Girls adopted at the 38th Ordinary Session of AU heads of state and government (February 15-16, 2025). While its stated objectives are laudable, it employs concerning [or troubling] language, concepts and phrases and imposes obligations that are meant to promote prioritized European Union-approaches to the family.

2.4 Participants were further concerned by the ongoing pressure from United Nations Agencies and Special Procedures exerted on the East African Legislative Assembly to revive the controversial “Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Bill”. This bill failed on its first two attempts because it infringed on Constitutions of the member states and was ideologically influenced by European Union priorities.

2.5 Participants agreed that African nations must resist foreign ideologies and reproductive health programs that contradict traditional African values. Legislation should define and protect core African family and cultural values, resisting Western influence and sexual ideologies.

2.6 The conference agreed to affirm Africa as a persistent objector to these and other schemes and

impositions in international and national fora, and participants called on the respective African ministries of foreign affairs and the Attorney Generals to work towards, “Africa-wide collective reservations” and statements against the contentious provisions of the AU Convention on Ending Violence Against Women and Girls.

2.7 Participants agreed that respect, protection and promotion of parental rights and involvement in matters of Education and Healthcare of their children should serve as the primary goal of legislation and programming wherever children are concerned.

3. EDUCATION SOVEREIGNTY

3.1 Participants deliberated on the increasing foreign influence over African education systems that removes the primary educating function from parents in the family and the communities and agreed that the African education system should be centered around indigenous African knowledge, culture and values.

3.2 Participants were concerned about dependency on donor funding for the African education sector, which translates into foreign dictation [or mandates] of the thematic areas of study for African countries.

3.3 Participants stressed that for education sovereignty to thrive, Africa must draw lessons from the indigenous African education, which was home based and parent- led, with practical skills, traditional values, and cultural transmission. African identity, indigenous languages, traditions, and knowledge which should be preserved and promoted.

3.4 Participants agreed that African Legislatures must persistently and consistently object to foreign influence over African education curricula, including the foreign-driven comprehensive sexuality education that is incompatible with African values.

3.5 Participants appreciated that Governments do better at education sovereignty when they take steps to shift steadily from the extremes of over-centralization to well-implemented decentralization in education featuring significant local autonomy in curriculum implementation and pedagogy, fostering trust and high performance.

3.6 African education sovereignty envisions grounding in African values, history, and realities [or culture] and local responsiveness to African challenges as well as empowering rather than creating

dependency by African communities.

3.7 The conference agreed that African Governments must increase education budgets and ensure African ownership of education content and delivery.

4. VALUES SOVEREIGNTY

4.1 Participants took note of the global attempts to impose and redefine African values through both the hard and soft norms of international and regional law. They also took note of similar efforts already emerging in the context of domestic legislation and programming.

4.2 Participants deliberated on the need to codify African values that families pass on and communities support. These values should emphasize interconnectedness and encourage empathy, solidarity and mutual care. The human person is to be affirmed and prioritized as part of a family and a broader community.

4.3 Participants discussed the centrality of the African family, fecundity, and the moral roots of connection with a Creator. Many traditional African worldviews see nature as sacred and interlinked with human destiny.

4.4 The conference emphasised that African countries should pursue values that are not repugnant to natural justice and the inherent value of the human person.

4.5 Participants agreed that African values include appreciation for indigenous African languages, dress, and religious and cultural values.

5. FOOD SOVEREIGNTY

5.1 Participants deliberated on food sovereignty as the right of peoples to sufficient, nutritious, healthy and culturally accepted food produced through ecologically sound and sustainable methods and allowing producers and consumers to have a right to define their own food and agriculture systems.

5.2 Participants were concerned that in the exclusive pursuit of food security, African Governments have compromised food sovereignty by granting a free ride to corporate and industrial agriculture, which ignores food for people, devalues family farming, increases monopoly and centralization of food systems, undermines local knowledge and skills and rarely

works with nature.

5.3 Participants agreed that to protect Africa's food sovereignty, African Governments should include agro-ecology, indigenous seed and food preservation in the school curriculum and agricultural training.

5.4 Participants discussed and agreed on the need to support the development and implementation of National Agro-ecology Strategies (NAS).

5.5 The conference appreciated the importance of providing for the preservation and promotion of indigenous and orphaned seeds.

5.6 Participants agreed that African Governments should continue to pursue the targets set in Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) towards spending 10% of GDP on Agriculture annually but noted that Parliaments are to appropriate the said allocations to programmes that are consistent with food sovereignty.

6. HEALTH SOVEREIGNTY

6.1 Participants took note of the increasing commercialization of healthcare that has systematically placed Africa's health objectives at the mercy of global health merchants.

6.2 Participants further noted the High African dependency on donor funding for the African health sector that leads to compromising on African health values and therefore agreed that African Governments should invest in funding of their healthcare systems to provide quality and affordable healthcare for the African people and also find alternative means of funding for the African healthcare sector.

6.3 Participants noted that Africa must invest in necessary research to document, affirm, standardize and mainstream the known but indigenous and complementary approaches to healthcare and healing in Africa. Africa should determine its own health policies without coercion.

6.4 Participants further noted that given the documented adverse effects of vaccines globally and the possibility of manipulation of the vaccines through gain-of-function research, African Governments should start looking at vaccines and pandemic responses with a security mindset. Africa CDCs and ministries of health must vet, including through public participation, each vaccine for necessity, efficacy and safety. Vaccines should no longer be considered safe just

because the World Health Organization deems them as such.

6.5 Participants deliberated on the need to affirm health sovereignty and legislatures were urged to reject the controversial provisions in the international treaties like the Pandemic Treaty and the International Health Regulations that infringe on national decision-making. Health decisions must be informed, voluntary, and based on the well-being and full participation of African populations.

7. *NATURAL RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC SOVEREIGNTY*

7.1 Participants deliberated with concern about the renewed foreign scramble for Africa, targeting its natural resources and rare earth minerals. Africa's natural resources should be managed transparently and sustainably for both present and future generations.

7.2 Participants agreed that African communities must be consulted before exploration and exploitation of natural resources, and African Parliaments should ensure strong governance and legislation in this area.

7.3 Participants noted that to combat the corrupt practices associated with the Natural Resources sector, African Parliaments must step up their supervisory role including the demand for publication of whatever is paid in mining or drilling concessions and the development of a realistic and accurate assessment of the volumes and sources of illicit financial flows.

7.4 Participants agreed that Africa should accelerate its motion towards economic and regional integration as the most certain way of gaining leverage in global economic negotiations.

8. *AFRICAN POLITICAL SOVEREIGNTY*

8.1 Participants committed to revive the vision of the founding fathers of the African Union and work towards Africa's Political Federation through an organised Africa-wide Resistance Movement.

8.2 Participants agreed African Parliaments, negotiators and duty bearers in general are to apply the lens of sovereignty in examining emerging international and regional obligations.

9. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

9.1 Participants reaffirmed the establishment of the African Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Family, Sovereignty and Values as a permanent platform for African legislators to promote and defend African family values and sovereignty in the face of global ideological threats.

9.2 Participants resolved to continue holding the annual Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Family, Sovereignty and Values. African Parliaments are to commit to establish a budget line in their Parliamentary budgets towards this annual conference.

10. CALL TO ACTION

10.1. African Parliaments should subject the draft African Charter on Family, Sovereignty and Values to internal consultations with their respective Executives and domestic processes of public participation in the period preceding the 4th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, but not later than March 30, 2026 for onward transmission to African Heads of State.

10.2. We call upon Civil Society Organizations to subject the Draft African Charter on Family, Sovereignty and Values to wide public participation in preparation for the 4th African Inter-Parliamentary Conference scheduled for the year 2026.

10.3. We encourage all African Parliaments to attend the 4th African Inter-Parliamentary Conference that shall be hosted by the Parliament of Ghana in May, 2026.

11. APPRECIATION

Participants express their appreciation to His Excellency, Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda and Maama Janet K. Museveni, First Lady and Minister of Education and Sports of the Republic of Uganda, for shepherding this process for the past three consecutive years. Participants also Appreciate the Rt. Hon Anita Among, the Speaker of the Parliament of Uganda and Rt. Hon Thomas Tayebwa, The Deputy Speaker of the Parliament of Uganda for hosting the first three conferences.

Appreciation also goes to the Speakers of Parliaments and Heads of delegation that have consistently participated in the Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Family, Sovereignty and Values.

————— **END OF COMMUNIQUÉ** —————