

Public Mandate Integrity Doctrine

A general evidence-led framework for public-office review, constitutional accountability, protective escalation and lawful institutional action.

This document is an independent PASO public doctrine. It uses a civic and legal vocabulary centered on mandate integrity, demonstrable harm, institutional correction and public protection. It does not classify people by identity, party, origin, belief or declared alignment. It classifies documented conduct, institutional effects and corrective behavior.

1. Purpose

The doctrine gives PASO reviewers, civic groups, journalists, lawyers, parliamentary actors and public institutions a common method for deciding when ordinary political criticism becomes mandate review. It is designed for cases involving impeachment, high treason, serious constitutional breach, systemic negligence, strategic capture, public-resource diversion, institutional obstruction or failures that expose communities to foreseeable harm.

The doctrine is not a verdict. It is a review architecture. It turns scattered facts into a disciplined sequence: public signal, source classification, obligation mapping, impact assessment, correction opportunity, escalation threshold and action route.

2. Core proposition

Public authority is not private property. It is a revocable mandate held in trust for the people. Once an office is used or neglected in ways that repeatedly injure population safety, constitutional order, territorial integrity, strategic resources or the ability of institutions to correct themselves, the mandate enters review.

PASO therefore examines mandate behavior through four questions: What duty existed? What conduct or omission occurred? What public harm or strategic exposure followed? What correction was attempted, refused, blocked or falsified?

3. Principles

Principle	Operational meaning
People before office	The office exists to protect people, not to absorb the people into the ruler's survival strategy.
Conduct before identity	Classification follows documented behavior and effects, not ethnicity, religion, party, ideology or popularity.
Proof before accusation	Signals, allegations, facts, corroborated patterns and legal conclusions remain separated.
Correction changes status	Real correction, disclosure, sanction, repair and non-repetition can reduce risk. Threats, erasure, intimidation and denial increase it.
Sovereignty is measurable	Sovereignty appears in decisions, budgets, borders, data, contracts, resources, security systems, archives and public capacity.

4. Review thresholds

Level	Name	Trigger	PASO response
L1	Civic concern	Repeated opacity, harmful negligence, public confusion or early capture indicators.	Public tracking, information request, right of reply.
L2	Constitutional review	Abuse of office, obstruction of oversight, intimidation, procedural manipulation or attack on counter-powers.	Legal memo, parliamentary brief, audit request, public correction demand.
L3	Mandate forfeiture review	Convergence of grave breach, public harm, knowledge, benefit, recurrence and corrective failure.	Impeachment or high-treason dossier, commission brief, judicial referral.
L4	Regional or international escalation	Mass harm, cross-border destabilization, serious repression, organized obstruction or possible international crimes.	African, UN or ICC pathway depending on facts and jurisdiction.
L5	Protection emergency	Immediate risk to civilians, witnesses, protected evidence, territory, critical systems or strategic resources.	Preservation, redaction, emergency alert, secure routing and protective action.

5. Mandate integrity matrix

Axis	Control question	Indicators	Expected sources
Constitutional fidelity	Does the actor respect the limits of office?	Term limits, separation of powers, judicial orders, rights, legislative procedure.	Constitution, statutes, judgments, decrees, parliamentary records.
Population protection	Does the actor protect life, health, safety and dignity?	Deaths, displacement, access to care, repression, ignored alerts, violence.	Humanitarian reports, health data, verified media, protected testimony.
Strategic sovereignty	Does the actor defend territory, resources, data and decision autonomy?	Opaque contracts, concessions, military dependence, debt lock-in, resource diversion.	Budgets, contracts, registries, audits, customs and procurement data.
Institutional integrity	Do checks and balances still function?	Judicial capture, intimidation, electoral control, purges, police pressure.	Audit reports, appointments, sanctions, litigation, institutional communications.
Correction and repair	Does the actor correct after notice?	Investigation, publication, sanctions, withdrawal, compensation, reform.	Implementation reports, corrective laws, court decisions.
Obstruction	Does the actor block truth or accountability?	Destruction of evidence, threats, censorship, server wipe, blackout, retaliation.	Logs, incident reports, digital traces, witness accounts.

6. Evidence hierarchy

Code	Public meaning	Use
E0	Raw signal	Intake only. Not published as conclusion.
E1	Public fact	Openly verifiable source: law, vote, budget, official speech, decree, report, image or record.
E2	Documented allegation	Attributed claim requiring independent corroboration or protected handling.
E3	Corroborated pattern	Independent layers repeatedly converge around the same mechanism, effect or chronology.
E4	Protected evidence	Sensitive material stored outside the public page: witness identity, raw file, location or chain-of-custody material.
E5	Legal qualification	Structured analysis connecting facts to obligations, thresholds, responsibility and action route.

The public layer must never expose witnesses, protected identities, sensitive raw evidence or vulnerable locations. It may publish sanitized conclusions, source categories, public links, evidence levels, gaps, correction requests and review status.

7. Action tracks

Track	Objective
Civic track	Inform, document, request correction, protect communities and preserve public memory.
Parliamentary track	Support hearings, commissions, censure, impeachment or high-treason procedures where national law permits.
National judicial track	Prepare complaints, injunctions, constitutional petitions, audits, protective orders or evidence preservation.
African/regional track	Use African Union, regional communities and human-rights mechanisms where domestic correction is blocked.
UN track	Route serious protection issues to special procedures, committees, sanctions-related channels or human-rights mechanisms.
ICC track	Prepare a communication only when facts plausibly indicate crimes under ICC jurisdiction, individual contribution, command responsibility or relevant obstruction.

8. Public categories

Category	Public name	Description
A	Robust public mandate	Documented protection, institutional respect, correction capacity and positive public contribution.
B	Mandate under observation	Mixed record. Visible risks exist, but correction remains possible or partly underway.
C	Compromised mandate	Repeated failures, opacity, neglect, partial capture or refusal of correction.
D	Forfeiture review	Strong convergence of breach, harm, obstruction, benefit, recurrence and corrective failure.
E	Removal or referral urgency	Serious risk to population, institutions, territory, witnesses, evidence or international thresholds.

9. Submission posture

PASO submissions should be firm, factual and action-oriented. They should avoid partisan theater, personal insults and unsupported motive-reading. The strongest document states what happened, which duty was engaged, who had authority, what harm followed, what correction was requested, what obstruction occurred and which legal route is now justified.

Recommended structure: executive issue, jurisdiction, mandate duties, chronology, evidence table, harm analysis, correction history, obstruction indicators, requested action, protected annex register and right-of-reply log.

10. Reference base

1. Constitution of Kenya, Article 145, Removal of President by impeachment.
2. Constitution of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, articles 164-165, political offences and high treason framework.
3. Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, articles 25 and 28.
4. African Union, African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance.
5. Fanon, Frantz. The Wretched of the Earth.
6. Diop, Cheikh Anta. The African Origin of Civilization.
7. Nkrumah, Kwame. Neo-Colonialism: The Last Stage of Imperialism.
8. Rodney, Walter. How Europe Underdeveloped Africa.
9. Cabral, Amilcar. Return to the Source.

Use note

This doctrine can be cited from country dossiers as the PASO public mandate integrity standard. Country pages should add the national constitutional provisions, competent institutions, known facts, evidence status, open questions and requested remedies.