

# The CSW63 Friends of the African Union Women's Manual

150 years in the making

- from July 28th 1868 when the 14th amendment to US  
Constitution went into effect and our ancestors became  
American Citizens to 2018, we be in the age of change.



[friendsoftheafricanunion.com](http://friendsoftheafricanunion.com)

A book by Hershel Daniels Junior

# The CSW63 Friends of the African Union Women's Manual



We issue this digital Friends of the African Union Women's Manual in dedication to the 50 years of United Nations work by Queen Mother Dr. Delois Fatima Blakely at the close of the sixty-third session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW63). CSW63 took place at the United Nations Headquarters 11 to 22 March 2019 with a **Priority theme**: Social protection systems, access to public services and sustainable infrastructure for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls and a **Review theme**: Women's empowerment and the link to sustainable development.

**It must be remembered that there is nothing more difficult to plan, more doubtful of success, nor more dangerous to manage than the creation of a new system.**

**For the initiator has the enmity of all who would profit by the preservation of the old institution and merely lukewarm defenders in those who would gain by the new ones.**

— Machiavelli, "The Prince" 1513

Sometimes it seem like to **tell the truth** today is to **run the risk of being killed**. But if I fall, I'll fall five feet four inches forward in the **fight for freedom**.  
I'm not backing off.

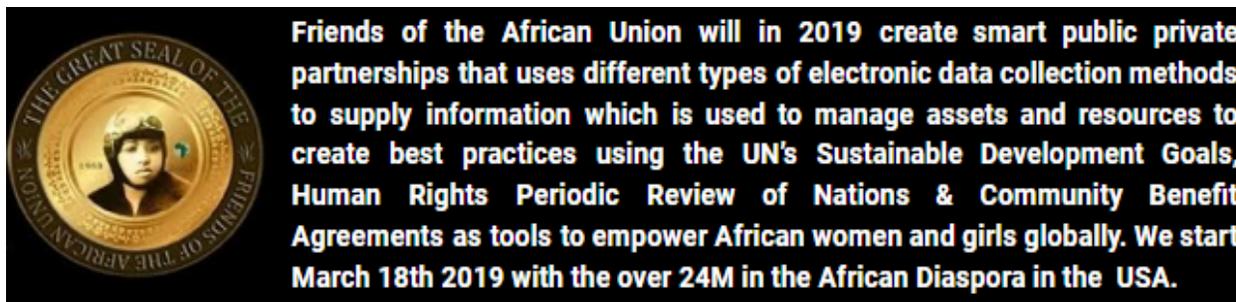
— Fannie Lou Hamer



# The CSW63 Friends of the African Union Women's Manual

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Public Release of Friends of the African Union on International Women's Day March 8th, 2019



This is a short post based on the theme “Think equal, build smart, innovate for change” used by the United Nations on International Women's Day 2019, today 8 March 2019. Friends of the African Union on International Women's Day, honored women of the African Diaspora worldwide for their vital role in shaping and strengthening our communities, families, governments, and businesses.

Friends of the African Union (FAU) celebrated their vision, leadership, and courage in the face of institutional sexism, and we reaffirmed our commitment to promoting equal opportunity for the over 800M African women and girls worldwide.

Friends of the African Union has, since 2015, championed initiatives to promote women's global economic and social empowerment through business, technology, and increased access to capital such as inclusion provisions in the \$30B 5-year (2016-2020) bank-based community benefit agreement we, FAU, have signed, as one of 136 organizations to do so.

Friends of the African Union, as a American Civil Society Organization established in 2012 will take advantage of initiatives of the US Government including the Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative, Canada–United States Council for Advancement of Women Entrepreneurs and Business Leaders, Overseas Private Investment Corporation's 2X Women's Initiative, and United States Agency for International Development's WomenConnect Challenge.

We are focused, at the Executive Level, with the National Security Presidential Memorandum that launched the Women's Global Development and Prosperity (W-GDP) Initiative. The W-GDP Initiative is structured to help at least 50 million women in developing countries fully and freely participate in their local economies by 2025. Our goal is to leverage this US Federal Government's first integrated approach to global women's economic empowerment initiative based on our concentration on African and African Diasporan women in developing countries, including those in the Americas (over 80 million women).

The W-GDP Initiative is meant to coordinate efforts with individuals in the private sector, civil society, diplomatic community, and Congress to promote workforce development and skills training, improve access to capital, and implement reforms that enable greater economic participation. FAU will focus our participation in W-GDP on making the workforce, in developing countries with African women (including African Diasporan), free of discrimination and injustice, using the work of the UN Women, that results in safer, stronger, and freer environments.

# The CSW63 Friends of the African Union Women's Manual

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March 22, 2019

To the reader,

Friends of the African Union (FAU) is an economic, social, humanitarian, charitable, educational and new media civil-society organization founded in 2012 to improve the lives of the people of the African diaspora and to support the work of the African Union, the 55-nation African equivalent of the European Union. In the years immediately following its formation, FAU participated in United States government meetings with African Nations, African Union meetings and consultations, and United Nations forums and conferences. It recruited allies (including Native American and African tribal groups), built an affiliate structure with national country bureaus, state assemblies, and local chapters, and lined up resources. FAU and its allies are signatories to a established 5 year (2016-2020) \$30B bank-based Community Benefit Agreement.

This manual is a work created now after 400 years in the English Colonies as a solution to the results of the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of African slavery in the USA for 77 years (1788-1865) and the 168 years (1619 - 1787) in the progenitors to the 13 English colonies that made up the United States of America.

It proposes a solution called #2019BlackFolksPlan as to the effects subsequently de jure & de facto of racial & economic discrimination on the descendant Americans of America's African slavery as detailed in the Civil Society Organizations Friends of the African Union Concept Note for the 24th Session of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent that meets starting March 25th and lasts till March 29th 2019.

From our beginning 400 years ago on August 25th, 1619 at Old Point Comfort as Africans and then as African Americans (1868) we have played a vital role in the building of the USA and now it is time we rebuild our global community, first in the USA, then in unity with the African Diaspora and by 2020 in the Nations of the current African Union.

FAU recognizes that becoming Americans did not create economic opportunity, rather the laws and policy decisions passed by local, state, and federal governments actually promoted the discriminatory patterns that continue to this year in the practice of institutionalized racism on Americans of African Descent. The #2019BlackFolksPlan is to be a solution based on our work presented to the Working Group of Experts of People of African Descent in 2017 to provide a solutions to the practice of institutionalized racism in government and business on the descendant Americans of African heritage from 1868 through today and as important their effects subsequently de jure & de facto of that racial & economic discrimination.

Hershel Daniels Junior

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**150 years in the making**  
- from July 28th 1868 when the 14th amendment to US Constitution went into effect and our ancestors became American Citizens to 2018, we be in the age of change.



friendsoftheafricanunion.com

Friends of the African Union is an economic, social, humanitarian, charitable, educational and new technology civil-society organization founded to work for the benefit of the people of the African Union and the African diaspora in their host countries.

Friends of the African Union (FAU) recognizes that the African Union, to date, is the only organization which has the structural and functional capacity to unite, and service the needs and aspirations of the more than 1.5 billion African people, globally.

FAU is organized around the action in 2005, when the African Union defined the African Diaspora as *"... peoples of African descent and heritage living outside the continent, irrespective of their citizenship, and who remain committed to contribute to the development of the continent and the building of the African Union."*

150 years of American citizenship may have been a flawed citizenship, as FAU recognizes that becoming Americans did not create equal economic opportunity, but now, in 2019, we have that chance if we unify and take advantage of the tools available to our \$1.2 Trillion Dollar GDP



**I am African**  
I am the African Union



FOR A PEACEFUL, PROSPEROUS AND UNITED AFRICA

AFRICAN UNION

www.au.int

The **African Union (AU)** is a continental union and global governmental organization consisting of 55 member states located on the continent of Africa, with exception of various territories of European possessions located in Africa.

I, Hershel Daniels Junior, made this pledge, as Chairman of Friends of the African Union, on the 2019 Historic Black History Month, February 28th, 2019:

**“We as Citizens of the United States of America who are decedent from Africans made new citizens in 1868, 150 years ago , in order to form a more perfect Union, establish equality of justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the equal blessings of liberty to ourselves and our future generations, in the USA and throughout the world, do ordain as organized civil society and establish this month a working group to establish a 150 year (2019-2169) Black Folks Plan (#2019BlackFolksPlan) that is to deliver its work by August 25th 2019. This date being the 400th year anniversary of landing of the first Africans in the English colonies in 1619 at Old Point Comfort, which would later become part of the state of Virginia, one of the founding states of the United States of America.”**

# The CSW63 Friends of the African Union Women's Manual

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The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) is the principal United Nations global intergovernmental body exclusively dedicated to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women. A functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), it was established by Council resolution 11(II) of 21 June 1946.

The CSW is instrumental in promoting women's rights, documenting the reality of women's lives throughout the world, and shaping global standards on gender equality and the empowerment of women.

In 1996, ECOSOC in resolution 1996/6 expanded the Commission's mandate and decided that it should take a leading role in monitoring and reviewing progress and problems in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and in mainstreaming a gender perspective in UN activities.

During the Commission's annual two-week session, this year ending today March 22, representatives of UN Member States, civil society organizations and UN entities gather at UN headquarters in New York.

They discuss progress and gaps in the implementation of the 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the key global policy document on gender equality, and the 23rd special session of the General Assembly held in 2000 (Beijing+5), as well as emerging issues that affect gender equality and the empowerment of women. Member States agree on further actions to accelerate progress and promote women's enjoyment of their rights in political, economic and social fields. The outcomes and recommendations of each session are forwarded to ECOSOC for follow-up.

The Commission adopts multi-year work programmes to appraise progress and make further recommendations to accelerate the implementation of the Platform for Action. These recommendations take the form of negotiated agreed conclusions on a priority theme. This year's themes are:

**Priority theme:** Social protection systems, access to public services and sustainable infrastructure for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls and a

**Review theme:** Women's empowerment and the link to sustainable development.

The United Nations Women (UN Women) supports all aspects of the Commission's work. It also facilitates the participation of civil society representatives in the Commission's work.



## **Dedicated to Queen Mother Dr. Delois Fatima Blakely**



Queen Mother Dr. Delois Blakely champions the aspirations of women, youth, education, economic-social development and community relations. Queen Mother is a graduate of the Franciscan Handmaids of Mary College in 1965 with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Religious Studies. She is a Community Fellow {1981-82} at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology {MIT}, an Education Policy Fellow {1982-83} of the International Education Leadership {IEL}, a Fulbright Scholar in Tanzania and Nigeria {1984-85}; holds Master of Education Degrees from Harvard University {1982}, Teachers College and Columbia University {1983} and a Doctorate of Education Degree from Teachers College {1990}. She has published scholarly and popular books; and articles on self-reliance, education, recreation and culture.

Queen Mother Dr. Delois Blakely who carries the legacy of Queen Mother Audley Moore representing African Descendants of the Trans Atlantic Ocean of the Middle Passage and is an Ashanti Queen Mother. Queen Mother Moore was a leader and life member of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League founded in 1914 by Marcus Mosiah Garvey. Queen Mother Audley Moore lived to be almost 100 years old and fought for reparations at the United Nations as the founder of the Committee for Reparations for Descendants of U.S. Slaves.

# The CSW63 Friends of the African Union Women's Manual

As Chairman of Friends of the African Union I first meet Queen Mother Dr. Delois Blakely in 2013 at the African Union Mission to the United Nations at the Consultation with the Africa Diaspora on the African Union Agenda 2063.



AFRICAN UNION  
UNION AFRICAINE  
UNIAO AFRICANA

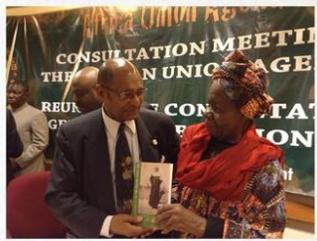


**Africa Union Commission (AUC)**  
**Consultation with the African Diaspora**  
**on the African Union Agenda 2063**  
**08-10 October 2013,**  
**AU Representational Office**  
 305 East 47<sup>th</sup> Street, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor  
**New York, USA**

**AGENDA 2063**

"A global strategy to optimize use of Africa's resources for the benefits of all Africans"

Aiming to encourage discussion among all stakeholders, "Agenda 2063" is an approach to how the continent should effectively learn from the lessons of the past, build on the progress now underway and strategically exploit all possible opportunities available in the short, medium and long term, so as to ensure positive socioeconomic transformation within the next 50 years.




		REMARKS
<b>Thursday, 08 October 2013</b>		
09:00-10:00 • Registration		
<b>OPENING SESSION</b> Chairperson: H.E. Teferi Amehie		
10:00-10:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction: by Dr. Jimma Kibret</li> <li>• Welcome Remarks, by H. E. Mr. Teferi Amehie, Permanent Observer, African Union Office in New York</li> <li>• Opening by the Commissioner Economic Affairs, H.E. Dr. Anthony Motlwa Mwangi</li> <li>• Self-introductions of participants</li> <li>• Housekeeping announcement</li> </ul>	
10:30-11:00 • Coffee/Tea break		
<b>SESSION 1: OBJECTIVES AND RESULTS OF THE WORKSHOP AND PRESENTATION OF AGENDA 2063</b> Facilitator/Moderator: Dr. Jimmi Adisa		
11:00-11:20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation 1: Objectives and Results (AUC)</li> <li>• Presentation 2: Agenda 2063: Background and Process (AUC)</li> </ul>	The presentation outlines the purposes, anticipated outcomes of the consultation. It also provides participants with information on the agenda, rationale, processes and key issues of Agenda 2063.
11:20-11:45	By Mr. Mamta Madhosa, Director of Strategic Planning of AUC	Participants are accorded an opportunity to comment, ask or contribute to the presentation.
<b>SESSION 2: THE AFRICA WE WANT</b> Facilitator/Moderator: Prof Richard Cambridge		
<small>This Session under Africa We Want in 2063 is designed to create forums for sharing views on the Africa We Want in 2063 and the role of the African Diaspora in the development and implementation of Agenda 2063.</small>		
11:45-12:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation 1 (25 min): A reflection on the African development experiences, the African Diaspora past and present, and the Africa We Want.</li> <li>By: Prof Adetayo Oluwalabi</li> <li>• Discussion 1 (10 min): To comment on the African development experiences and the Africa We Want in 2063.</li> <li>By: Dr. Juba Tesha</li> <li>• Discussion 2 (10 min): To comment on the African Diaspora current situation, opportunities and what can be done both on the AU and its member states side as well as on the side of the Diaspora.</li> <li>By: Prof David Hesse</li> </ul>	The statement to be made is meant to provide debate on that participants are prepared for the Round Table discussion. It seeks to raise issues on what went right and what went wrong and also what we have learnt from past and present engagements of the Diaspora, the potential that exists, and how this potential can be harnessed in the realization of Agenda 2063.  Discussion will stimulate participant interest in the topic. Can assume the role of death advocate, providing discussion among the session's presenters and between the presenters and the audience.
12:30-1:30	• Open discussion	Participants are accorded an opportunity to comment, ask or enrich the ideas put forward by the presenters.
1:30-1:45 <b>LUNCH BREAK</b>		
1:45-1:55	Preparation for Working Group discussions	Four working groups will be formed to allow participants to share their views on the Africa We Want, key goals, priorities and how we can get there
1:55-2:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objectives</li> <li>• Guidelines</li> <li>• Issues to be considered</li> </ul>	Facilitator to help with identifying working group members, topics to be considered and method of work.
14:45-17:30	Working Group discussions and preparation of working group reports	
<p>Issues to be considered:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What kind of Africa we want in 2063?</li> <li>What should be the key goals and objectives of Agenda 2063?</li> <li>Identify priority actions for Agenda 2063 and the Diaspora?</li> <li>What would be the drivers and enablers leading to the kind of Africa we want in 2063?</li> <li>How do we get to the Africa we want in 2063?</li> <li>What are the potential risks, threats and mitigation measures?</li> </ol>		
<b>Friday, 09 October 2013</b>		
09:00-10:30 • Round Table discussion and preparation of reports		
<small>For each Round, the Round Table should consider the following questions:</small>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What is the current situation: analysis of report?</li> <li>2. What should be the priorities in the context of Agenda 2063?</li> <li>3. What would be the contribution of the Diaspora?</li> <li>4. Opportunities and responsibility: Diaspora Round</li> </ol>		
<b>Session, 10 October 2013</b>		
<small>MINISTERIAL COORDINATION OF ROUND TABLE SERVICES</small>		
Chair /Moderator: Prof Dipak Ranjane		
09:00-10:30	• Plenary Coordination of Round Table reports	
10:30-11:00	OFFICE /TEA BREAK	
11:00-12:00	• The role of the African Diaspora in Agenda 2063, by Mr David Crammond	
<b>CLOSING SESSION</b> Chairman : Dr. Jimmi Adisa/Dr. Mamta		
12:00-13:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Closing</li> <li>• Remarks, by AUC</li> <li>• Vote of Thanks, to a participant</li> <li>• Prayers done</li> </ul>	
12:00-1:00 <b>LUNCH BREAK</b>		

I found out that she was a true African Queen Mother who was enstooled in the Kpando, Volta Region in the country of Ghana after being received by the King of the Ashanti Kingdom who sent her to his mother, the Queen Mother.

## The CSW63 Friends of the African Union Women's Manual

She was then blessed by the King's Mother, the late, Ashanti Kingdom Queen Mother Nana Afia Kobi Serwaa Ampem II, as the Nana (Queen Mother) of North America – the USA, Canada, Mexico and Bermuda. Furthermore, she was initiated with a later ceremony by the Maasai People and in the Arusha Region of Tanzania, Saint Serigne Saliou Mbacké, former President of Tanzania Julius Nyerere, and Dr. Angie Elizabeth Brooks of Liberia, the first woman President of the United Nations General Assembly.

At the African Burial Ground National Monument Reburial Rites of Ancestral Return commemorative rites and libations was performed by Queen Mother Dr. Delois Blakely.



Mother Delois Blakely sits proudly atop the wagon leading the October 2003 procession of mostly African American descendant community members marking the return of their ancestors' remains and artifacts to the New York African Burial Ground. More than 400 wooden coffins, hand-carved in Ghana, West Africa, were constructed to return the bodies to their original, sacred place of rest for proper reburial after completion of the Howard University-headed laboratory analysis (from *The Archaeology of the New York African Burial Ground, Part 1*).

The African Burial Ground is an important archaeological site not only because of the historic value, but because it is a symbol of the struggles of enslaved Africans in New York. David Dinkins, the former New York City mayor, wrote: *"Millions of Americans celebrate Ellis Island as the symbol of their communal identity in this land. Others celebrate Plymouth Rock. Until a few years ago, African-American New Yorkers had no site to call our own. There was no place which said, we were here, we contributed, we played a significant role in New York's history right from the beginning..."*

*Now we—their descendants—have the symbol of our heritage embodied in lower Manhattan's African Burial Ground. The African Burial Ground is the irrefutable testimony to the contributions and suffering of our ancestors."*

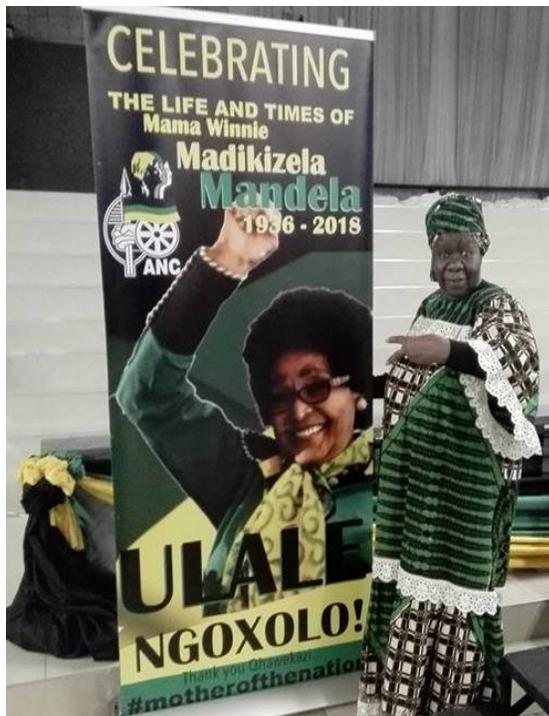
Dr. Blakely has published two books, "The Harlem Street Nun: Autobiography of Queen Mother Dr. Delois Blakely (Volume 1)" in 1987 (ISBN 978-1492289678) and "Pilgrimage to Goree Island (The Harlem Street Nun) (Volume 2)" in 2016 (ISBN 978-1502370167).

# The CSW63 Friends of the African Union Women’s Manual

In 1995, Queen Mother Dr. Delois Blakely was appointed “The Community Mayor of Harlem” and sworn in by former Mayor Rudolph Giuliani. Her duties as the Community Mayor of Harlem is supporting the needs of youth, family and the community-at-large. In 2009, Queen Mother was appointed Goodwill Ambassador to Africa for her extensive travels and relationships with the African Union (and its respective countries within the African region) to the United Nations. She is tasked with dealing with women, children and human rights issues of the African Diaspora and serves to share these findings with the United Nations.

Queen Mother Dr. Delois Blakely was mentored by notables, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, Former President of Tanzania and Dr. Angie Elizabeth Brooks, First Woman President of the General Assembly at the United Nations. She is a life-long student and practitioner of the visual arts, music, dance, modeling, law, business, and social work. Queen Mother Dr. Delois Blakely serves the World as a Humanitarian Trailblazer for Human Rights, Women, Children and Eliminating Poverty worldwide.

Queen Mother Dr. Delois Blakely is Founder (1969) and Chairwoman of New Future Foundation, a American based civil society organization that is a non profit organization in the USA who is in a Special Consultative Status with the United Nation’s Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and is a ECOSOC-accredited non-governmental organization at the sixty-third session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW63).



## The CSW63 Friends of the African Union Women's Manual

Among the events in Friends of the African Union participated in during CSW63 was the New Future Foundation Parallel Side event on Women and Agriculture in a session that was broadcast worldwide via Facebook and recorded via the Friends of the African Union Chamber of Commerce Ring Central Communications Network.

This was a good workup for planning the 2020 9<sup>th</sup> Pan African Congress workshop in the USA later this year for the proposed Women and Gender and Rural Economy and Agriculture Tracks. As sponsored by the African Food, Research, and Education Exchange Consortium and Alliance.

The poster features a central graphic of a woman's head in profile, wearing a headwrap, with the text 'GLOBALLY EMPOWERING WOMEN' written across her neck. The event title is at the top, and the date and location are in the center. Four speakers are listed with their photos and titles: Queen Mother Dr. Delois Blakely (Chair & Moderator), Rev. Dr. Janis C. Brooks (Co-Chair and Facilitator), Professor Angela Sayles (Presenter), and Dr. Ruomei LL (Presenter). The event is sponsored by the New Future Foundation, Inc. and is part of the NYC Tour and Dinner Giveaway.

**Parallel Event:**  
**A Strategic Plan for Gender Equality in Agribusiness in the Nations**

*Sponsor: New Future Foundation, Inc.*

**Chair & Moderator:**  
  
**Queen Mother Dr. Delois Blakely**

**Co-Chair and Facilitator Presenter:**  
  
**Rev. Dr. Janis C. Brooks**  
(Globally Empowering Women: The Impact of Chemicals, Toxicity their Health in Agribusiness)

**MARCH 15, 2019**  
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION (NGO)  
COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN (CSW63)/NEW YORK  
4 W 43 rd Street  
Social Hall  
New York, NY 10036  
4:30PM to 6:00 PM

**Presenter:**  
  
**Professor Angela Sayles**  
(Financial Sustainability in Agribusiness in a Global Economy)

**NYC Tour and Dinner GIVEAWAY**

**Presenter:**  
  
**Dr. Ruomei LL**  
(Sustainable Solutions & Experts Outcomes Related to Global Gen Equality & Science in Agribusiness)

A local prestigious artist, Charlotte Ka designed the logo for the above international event

Over the next year this program will be incorporated into the FAU #2019BlackFolksPlan as we commit Friends of the African Union to support the creation of a Strategic Plan for Gender Equality in Agribusinesses and the African Food, Research, and Education Exchange Consortium and Alliance. We do this work so as to encourage the African Diaspora to organize our self in a global agribusiness network with our partners the African American Agriculturalist Association and centered on our work around the FAU established Public Private Partnership in Ft Coffee Oklahoma to establish appropriate mechanisms that will enable our increasing participation in the affairs of the African Union as observers and eventually, in the future, as a sixth region of the continent that would contribute substantially to the implementation of its policies and programmes.



**NEW FUTURE**  
FOUNDATION INC.

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New York, NY 10031  
(212) 368-3739



*Jubilee Celebration*  
*50 Years of Humanitarian Service*

Queen Mother Dr. Delois Blakely, Founder

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Concept Note

Parallel Event for the 63<sup>rd</sup> Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women  
March 2019

## **“A Strategic Plan for Gender Equality in Agribusinesses in Africa” Strategic Framework**

**I. Vision:** To establish the framework for a consortium of businesses, research and educational institutions, government, nongovernmental organizations, and gender activities for the purpose of strengthening the innovation capacity in science and technology of women agricultural workers and market women to empower them as Collective Cultural Stakeholders in the design of policies, programs, and integrated planning for agri-business and agriculture-led national, regional and continental socioeconomic development.

**II. Value Statement:** We believe that women and their agricultural, economic, and marketing activities and skills will be the catalyst for the agro-industrialization of Africa.

**III. Mission Statement:** We are a consortium engaged in training, technology transfer, and investment for women agricultural workers and market women to empower them with innovative skills, ingenuity and insight to contribute to the formulation, implementation, and successful outcomes of development strategies to achieve the agro-industrialization of Africa.

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**IV. Problem Identification:** The innovative capacities in science and technology for women need to be strengthened so that national and regional industrialization development strategies can be centered on women's agricultural, economic, and marketing activities.

**V. Overall Goal:** To establish a consortium which builds the innovative capacities of women agricultural workers and market women so they can become viable Collective Cultural Stakeholders who will transform their livelihood, interests, and activities into the catalyst for integrated planning, programming, and policies for agri-businesses and agriculture-led development that will result in the agroindustrialization of Africa.

**VI. Immediate Objective:** To assemble key professionals, businesses, government officials, policymakers, organizations, institutions, activists, and allies, along with women agricultural workers, market women and to lay the foundation for the construction of the framework for the consortium during the course of 2019 and 2020.

**VII. Key Result Areas:** In order to achieve the immediate goal, the following will occur:

1. Host a Parallel Event at the 63rd Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women during March 2019 in New York City which will be a symposium composed of presenters representing businesses, research and educational institutions, government officials, nongovernment organizations, women agricultural workers and market women to discuss the framework of the AFREECA including its mission, goals, and timeline for a consortium.
2. Host follow-up listening sessions on the framework of the AFREECA.
3. Host work sessions centered on the AFREECA.
4. Develop the framework for the AFREECA.
5. Host a Parallel Event at the 64th Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women during March 2020 in New York City to finalize the framework for the AFREECA.
6. Sign a Memorandum of Agreement among partners of the consortium.
7. Implement AFREECA collaboration projects and linkage programs.

**Dr. Janis C. Brooks of CEO of Children and Adults Developmental Agency Programs was moderator for CSW63 Parallel Event A Strategic Plan for Gender Equality in Agribusinesses in Africa”**



Rev. Dr. Janis C. Brooks is a member of the Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) New York United Nations and the United Nations National Council of Women of the United States. This year from March 11, 2019 to March 22, 2019 in New York is the anniversary of CSW63 at the United Nations. On March 15, 2019, Dr. Brooks is the facilitator and a presenter on a panel focused on Women and Agriculture hosted by New Future Foundation, Inc.

The topic she is presenting is entitled “Globally Empowering Women: The Impact of Chemicals, Toxicity & their Health in Agribusiness.” “Women are the backbone of the rural economy (especially in the developing world). About 23.5 million people live in food deserts, including 6.5 million children.” These staggering statistics assisted in the development of the conference title.

Dr. Brooks is a native of North Versailles, PA and earned her Ph.D. from the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs (GSPIA) at the University of Pittsburgh, an M.A. from the University of Maryland in Management in Urban Studies, and a B.S. from Clarion University in Secondary Education. Dr. Brooks is the founder and CEO of “Children and Adults Developmental Agency Programs (CADAprograms),” and the founder of the defunct “Chemical Sensitivity Network.” She's the mother of two grown children and grandmother to four grandchildren. Dr. Brooks is a former Pastor. Dr. Brooks is being honored this month as one of the “Black History Makers” in the state of Pennsylvania.

She was the first in the State of Pennsylvania to conduct a major conference on the issue of Chemical Sensitivity at the University of Pittsburgh. As a result of her research, she made policy recommendations to the Pennsylvania State Legislature. Dr. Brooks will continue to raise awareness about chemicals and globalization among her peers, students, and at the local, federal and international levels.

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## **Backgrounder: The Need for a Strategic Plan for Agro-Industrialization in Africa**

Most developing nations have not placed agriculture at the center of their national development goals. They failed to grasp its crucial role to impact every aspect of socioeconomic development.

Cash crops and cash commodities were mainly used to secure foreign currency. Little attention or resources were given to developing agriculture, raw materials, and natural resources as the basis of agro-industrialization or manufacturing. Commodities were viewed as having value only in their raw state as an export product. This is natural because traditionally manufacturing was done in the industrialized nations. Most of the time, colonies were not allowed to engage in industrialization or manufacturing.

Colonies and developing nations mostly received finished goods. Therefore, the relationship between raw materials and manufactured consumer goods were not apparent. More so, what was not apparent was the role of experimentation, research, applied science and technology to invent new methods crucial to the industrialization process of consumer goods from agricultural products and raw materials. Presently, nations with vast natural resources and raw materials still export commodities without processing them for value added purposes.

For example, oil rich nations may have no refineries. Nations that grow cotton may have no textile mills and import large quantities of second hand clothes. Nevertheless, high commodity prices and exports of raw materials have supported the economic growth which Africa has experienced. Even, in recent decades, Africa's economic growth is mainly due to the export of natural resources to and loans from China. Most disturbingly though is that African nations have not used the revenues that they gained from economic growth as an opportunity to reinvest in their own quest for industrialization.

As a result, these nations remain economically dependent. Economic dependency has caused Africa to remain vulnerable in two major areas. First, Africa's economic growth is dependent upon the continued economic growth of industrialized nations; especially China. Economic growth in Africa is dependent upon its ability to be a stable and reliable source of natural resources. A downturn in global markets, slow growth in China, or a drop in the price of commodities would adversely affect the economies of Africa. Also, income from Africa's cash commodities would be negatively impacted if China finds other sources for commodities; particularly, in Asia.

Similarly, agro-industrialized nations could invent substitute products for natural raw materials and agricultural produce using science and technology in chemical engineering, such as a chemical substitute for chocolate.

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A fluctuation in prices of cash crops or cash commodities would reduce the intake of foreign currency. Africa would be unable to pay its loans to China, among other lending countries and entities.

The devastating result would be equal to Africa's massive debt owed to the west in the form of loans from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The second area where Africa is vulnerable is in food security.

There is some foreign direct investment in the agriculture sector. Africa exports half of its agriculture produce. Agricultural exports to China reportedly rose by 18 percent in 2017. While there is a considerable amount of food being exported, Africa does not produce enough food for its own consumption. Africa imports half of its food consumption mostly in the form of processed and packaged foods.

For example, it is reported that Nigeria, a coastal nation with rivers, imports \$900 million of fish annually. The point is if there is a downturn in economic growth, the African middle class and other groups with disposable income would lose the money to purchase imported food. Due to economic dependency and underdevelopment, the agricultural sector would be unlikely to make up the difference needed to feed a large segment of the African population.

Food would still need to be exported for foreign currencies and to pay loans. The prospect of such a scenario is daunting. Nevertheless, it could become reality due to the condition of economic dependency. The impact of food price increases in 2007 through 2008 revealed the vulnerability of governments to civil unrest when large numbers within diverse economic classes are unable to afford food. Since the end of imperialism and colonialism, African nations have persisted with a policy of commodities-driven economic growth. Africa is not developing for its own needs. Despite its vast resources, an industrial revolution has yet to take off because Africa is fueling the industrialization of other nations rather than using its resources to fuel its own industrialization. Hence, there is a need to develop a strategic plan for the agro-industrialization of Africa.

Toward a Strategic Plan for the Agro-Industrialization of Africa World Bank Development Report 2007 indicates that the agriculture sector contributes to twenty-five percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Sub-Saharan Africa. Also, agriculture is an important contributor to foreign exchange earnings.

Africa is the perfect region for the development of agro-industrialization for several reasons.

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First, Africa holds sixty percent of the world's uncultivated arable land. By means of technological inputs more land could be brought under cultivation and agricultural productivity could be doubled with irrigation and other water sources. Agrichemicals, hydroponics and greenhouses could add to the availability of land.

Second, Africa would prosper from targeted investment in agro-industrialization and manufacturing. Africa is the source of raw materials and natural resources. It would be more cost efficient to process resources and manufacture products in Africa where the natural resources exist. This would lower the prices of certain processed commodities and directly benefit African nations who pursue commodities driven growth.

Next, an agro-industrialization strategic plan is imperative to meet the needs of the African market. Africa imports \$25 billion dollars of food annually. A steady supply of food made available for the intra-African market would lower food costs for African people across socioeconomic class lines. This would stabilize food prices. Africa would not be vulnerable to global fluctuations in the price of food. Instead of African spending money to import food, they could buy African produce. Billions of dollars could remain on the continent and circulate within the economies of Africa. This would add millions of wage earning jobs and support public projects. Africa would develop its own domestic markets.

Just as important, an agroindustrialization strategic plan would make Africa self sufficient in food and create food reserves necessary for food security throughout the continent. More significantly, Africa has a large rural population. The agriculture sector is a major source of food, income and livelihood for over sixty percent of the rural population in SubSaharan Africa. By focusing on agriculture led development, jobs, economic and educational opportunities would be created in the areas where most of the population already resides or have family connections so that they could easily return to rural areas.

In order to make socioeconomic development in the agriculture sector successful, agriculture would have to evolve along an agro-industrialization track and become integrated into a larger vision for rural development planning. The goal would be to make Africa a continent of prosperous and thriving sustainable rural communities. This vision would include job creation, education and technology institutions, and entrepreneurship for farmers and laborers via agribusiness incubators.

Agribusiness incubators could be setup for youths so that their experiences on the farm and off-farm jobs in preserving, processing, canning, drying and packaging food could lead to entrepreneurial opportunities and they could develop their own small scale farms or processing businesses for value added purposes and be included in the business supply chain.

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In addition, agro-industrialization could draw on indigenous knowledge for crop production and other components in the chain of production.

Sustainable rural communities could be the mainstay in Africa. The vision would include rural housing development, the construction of infrastructure with roads, railways and air transport, and service institutions such as banks, health facilities and food markets. Construction projects and public services would be paid for by business and individual taxes coupled with private investments and bonds from savings of workers with disposable income. Trained extension agents would assist subsistent farmers to cultivate a diverse crop for family and community food consumption. Moreover, women subsistent farmers could become small scale farmers. This would bring farmers and workers into the chain of production and increase the number of people who would earn wages or supplement their income so they can have disposable income to purchase manufactured goods and have access to services.

Agricultural production and mining without high tech machinery is labor intensive. Low skilled jobs could provide minimal income that could stay poverty for millions. Africa's large youth population could be employed as a part of national service. These low skilled jobs could be linked with vocational education and apprenticeships. They would eventually evolve into advanced technology vocational training as the agro-industrialization process and equipment become more mechanized. These training programs and institutions would lay the foundation for the education of the next generation.

**Moreover, any strategic plan would have to be designed to directly impact gender equality.** Although agro-industrialization has allowed more women to enter the wage labor force, the phenomenon has not had a great impact on gender equity.

Women are employed in pack houses and processing plants. However, they tend to work in more seasonal jobs, while men are in more permanent jobs. Agro-industrialization has had an impact on rural areas in nonfarm related jobs such as in manufacturing, construction, and social and economic support services. In rural areas of Africa, non-farm employment makes up only about 11 percent of the total rural workforce. Women comprise about a fourth of rural non-farm employment.

It appears that in an industrial boom, women still remain economically marginalized (Dolan and Sorby, 2003).

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An agro-industrialization strategic plan must design specific targets for women. These targets would include:

- Build the capacity of women subsistent famers to transition to small scale farmers.
- Pave the way for women to train in educational institutions so they could couple traditional methods and indigenous knowledge with science, technology, and innovation techniques.
- Create entrepreneurial opportunities for women to develop agribusinesses and become integrated in the agro-industrialization supply chain.
- Help women farmers boost quality and productivity so that they can demand more money for their crops.
- Train women to participate in off-farm related agribusinesses such as commodities traders and machinery retail sales.
- Train market women in financial services and give them access to investments.
- Assist women in training for jobs in rural and urban areas that service farmers
- Support women to become leaders in rural communities in government, financial, health, and telecommunication services.

Strategic planning would allow for women and youth overtime to participate in a variety of fields and positions within the scope of agro-industrialization this would ensure that participants are not confined to socioeconomic created classes, castes or gender specific jobs.

In addition, rural development planning of agro-industrialization would establish a network of rural markets that would not be dependent upon an extensive national or regional infrastructure and may be accessible even during the rainy seasons. Market women networks could be used to design a blueprint for such a network. In turn, the distribution routes would make available a steady supply of products for market women to sell. A strategic agro-industrialization plan would extend rural market networks to facilitate intra-Africa regional trade and cooperation. It would prioritize the development of markets on the African continent.

In order to achieve this goal, the plan would focus on several areas.

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First, it would recommend the coordination of resources to establish regional industrial and manufacturing centers and agricultural production centers. These designated districts would have access to water and raw materials and be environmentally protected areas.

Second, the strategic plan would use the agro-industrialization centers to coordinate with regional market centers and food hubs.

Industrial centers would provide manufacturing jobs and employ wage earners in higher skilled and higher paid jobs giving them greater disposable income to purchase goods and services. These hubs would serve as sources for wholesale and retail outlets. In addition, these regional centers would become distribution networks and the blueprint for rural development planning for the construction of infrastructure including roads, railways, air transport and pedestrian paths. Infrastructure jobs could then be created. These projects could lay a strong foundation to build an industrialized region and continent.

Lastly, the strategic plan would support the manufacturing centers with science and technology parks for research and product development. The emphasis on science, technology and innovation (STI) with research and development would strengthen African educational institutions at all levels. With a concentration on knowledge and training, all schools could be targeted to feed students to advanced technology centers. The science parks would emphasize biotechnology, chemical engineering, and the mechanization of specialized equipment. The parks could accommodate agribusiness incubators and similar startups. Also, they would have educational institutions and training centers. These educational centers would provide distant learning and online programs.

Hence, a strategic development plan for agro-industrialization would encompass Africa's development goals. It could fulfill the ambitious framework of the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

Friends of the African Union, an [Ohio non-reporting unincorporated association](#) (2012), the [Cincinnati Empowerment Corporation](#) (1999) which does business as FAU Global Operations Center (2019) and its public beneficiary company [FAU EDcorp, Inc.](#) (2016) along with Friends of the African Union Fort Coffee Public Private Partnership (P3; 2018) is proposing solutions to problems experienced by the African Diaspora in the USA during the [International Decade for People of African Descent](#) through the creation of the African Diaspora Directorate Women's Caucus to focused on creating a Strategic Plan for Gender Equality in Agribusinesses and support for the African Food, Research, and Education Exchange Consortium and Alliance. Now we grow this with 400 P3's across the USA in 2019.



Globally, only **41%** of mothers with newborns receive a maternity benefit



**81%** Europe and Central Asia



**69%** Americas



**33%** Asia and the Pacific



**16%** Africa



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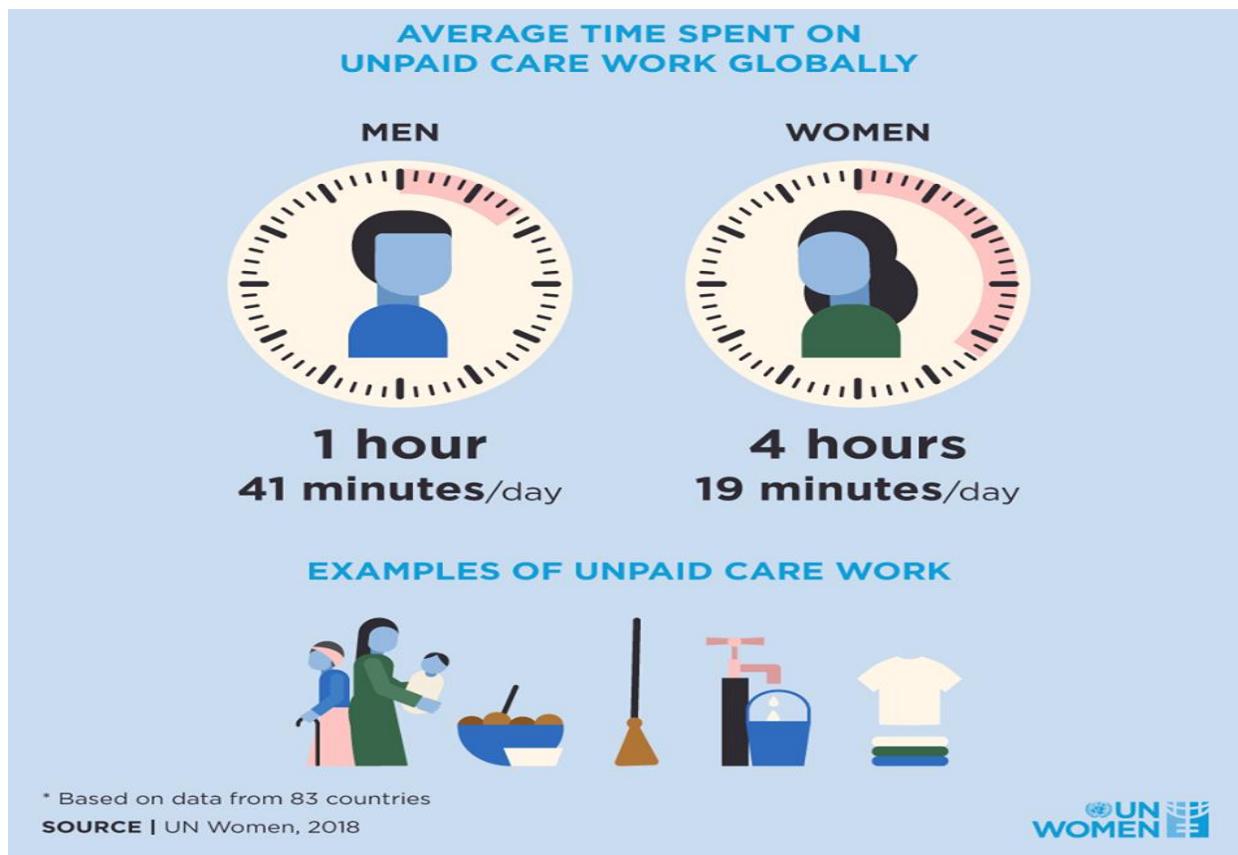
At a side event during the 63<sup>rd</sup> session of the Commission on the Status of Women, youth leaders from 100 countries urged political leaders and senior UN officials to make strong commitments that safeguard and improve access to social protection, public services and sustainable infrastructure for women and girls, including young women and girls, worldwide. Equally important, they said, was to engage young people in shaping the solutions that affect their lives.

At the “Take the Hot Seat: A High-level Intergenerational Dialogue” event, organized by UN Women, the UN Secretary-General’s Special Envoy on Youth and youth partner organizations, youth participants presented a set of “common minimum standards” that emerged from the pre-CSW Youth Forum on 9 March. They posed questions to policy makers and Heads of State on how they propose to engage youth in policy discussions, improve social protection and public services for survivors of violence, and how they can ensure youth leadership in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, which will mark its 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2020. “We are here to ensure that our voices as young people are at the centre of conversations,” said Olaoluwa Abagun, founder of Girl Pride Circle, and moderator of the intergenerational dialogue.

The “Common Minimum Standards”, generated through discussion with over 500 young people from all over the world, represent the united voice of youth in demanding young people’s access to universal, rights-based social protection, public services and gender-sensitive infrastructure. The Common Minimum standards call for:

- Substantially increased investment in social protection, public services and sustainable infrastructure, ensuring effective linkages and synergies;
- Taking an integrated and holistic approach to social protection, as schemes are often short-term and change with political administrations, stifling progress;
- Ensuring that social protection systems, public services and sustainable infrastructure are universal, rights-based and fully provided to all young people regardless of gender, race, ethnic or social origin, religion, disability, sexual orientation or gender identity and;
- These systems address the complexity of the challenges that young people face today and incorporate a gender transformative approach that actively seeks to disrupt unequal gender norms and power inequalities, making sure that no one is left behind.

Geraldine Byrne Nason, Permanent Representative of Ireland and currently chairing the CSW, introduced the Common Minimum Standards during her introductory remarks to the CSW, calling on all governments to not only read them, but to bring them into policy discussions and negotiations.



# IT'S OUR RIGHT! HIGH-QUALITY EDUCATION

**CSW63**

**15M**

**GIRLS  
WILL  
NEVER  
LEARN  
TO READ  
AND  
WRITE**

UN Women/Neil Palmer

## **“Power is not given, power is taken”**



After hearing from many of the world's top women politicians on Tuesday in a session on “Women in Power”, Secretary-General António Guterres, held a Town Hall meeting for civil society activists where he underscored the importance of women seizing the initiative in the struggle for gender equality.

“The central question of gender equality is a question of power”, he stressed, noting that we continue to live in a male-dominated world with a male-dominated culture.

“Power is not given, power is taken”, he stressed, adding that “we have to push back” against the resistance to change “because people do not like power being taken”.

“We will only be successful if we are able to combine the institutional approaches, like the ones the UN develops, with the approaches at the civil society [level], the grassroots movements and the public opinion in general”, he elaborated.

In enumerating the UN's internal priorities, he listed the first as parity, telling the meeting that at the senior Under-Secretary-General (USG) and Assistant-Secretary-General (ASG) levels, “we are now at 53 per cent men and 47 per cent women, which means that we are in line to the commitment I made to reach full parity in senior management in 2021”, he stated.

He added that while there are 26 women and 16 men in senior management, peacekeeping remains a male-dominated field. “We need to have probably a majority of women in headquarters” at the USG and ASG level, he said, “to compensate for what is still a minority in the field, but we are making progress very quickly”, he explained.

Notwithstanding the progress at the top levels, where he can personally appoint women, he said he was aware of a “pushback” moving down the ranks. To remedy this, Mr. Guterres said he was encouraging all Member States to include gender as a criteria and vowed to keep pushing, adding that “the battle is enormous”.

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Winners of the 2019 Women and Sport awards with Marta Vieira da Silva, UN Women Goodwill Ambassador, IOC President Thomas Bach and UN Women Executive Director Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka. Photo: UN Women/Ryan Brown

On the margins of the 63<sup>rd</sup> session of the Commission on the Status of Women, UN Women and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) co-hosted the Women and Sport Awards celebrating the role models and change makers in advancing women and girls in and through sport. Introduced in 2000, the awards are given to individuals or organizations who have made remarkable contributions to the development, encouragement and reinforcement of women and girls participation in sport.

IOC President Thomas Bach highlighted the role that sport plays in development and women’s empowerment, not only on the field, but also in other areas of society and in their personal development.

“Sport gives girls and women self-confidence,” said IOC President Thomas Bach. Especially in countries where women’s rights aren’t a top priority yet, there’s a tremendous benefit to women’s and girls’ participation in sport”. He also described the IOC’s work to empower women within the organization, including through increasing women’s membership in the Commissions to 42 per cent, with the goal of reaching full equality in the future.

UN Women Executive Director Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka echoed Mr. Bach, agreeing on the off-the-field benefits that sport can have for girls, including learning leadership skills and teamwork. “Sport teaches team play, it teaches them to win and lose gracefully, they make friends for a lifetime, and of course, it improves their health.”

## “Accelerating the elimination of harmful practices to reap the demographic dividend in Africa”



On the margins of the 63<sup>rd</sup> session of the Commission on the Status of Women, a high-level side event on “Accelerating the elimination of harmful practices to reap the demographic dividend in Africa” convened Member States, civil society, youth and development partners to

discuss decisive measures to eliminate child marriage and female genital mutilation (FGM) across the continent.

Often seen as traditional and cultural practices, female genital mutilation, and child, early and forced marriages are persisting human rights issues that affect women and girls in every region of the world. One in every five girls is married before reaching age 18, and more than 200 million women and girls alive today have been cut in 30 countries in Africa, the Middle East and Asia, where FGM is most common. According to recent UNFPA data, as many as 68 million girls globally may be at risk of FGM by 2030. The side event organized by the Governments of Burkina Faso, Canada, Italy and Zambia, in partnership with UNICEF, UNFPA and UN Women, provided a platform for sharing actions taken so far and renewing partnerships between governments and other development actors to accelerate progress towards ending these harmful practices.

Speaking at the event, UNICEF Executive Director Henrietta Fore stressed the importance of partnerships and commitment to end FGM and child marriage. “There is a real sisterhood between UN Women, UNICEF and UNFPA, so if UN can connect as one and if all can help, we can aid the countries that are in need,” she said. “The African Union’s outreach to young people is exceptional and it will probably be the turning point that will change Africa, if we can all do it together and do it right.”

UN Women Executive Director Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka also stressed joint programming and the need to address poverty and bolster women’s economic empowerment. UN Women has worked with UNFPA and UNICEF to develop policy guidance and a training module on gender equality and female genital mutilation, which can be used by development practitioners working toward eliminating FGM in places where it’s most prevalent.

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## **Friends of the African Union is a member of the US Human Rights Network**

The idea of the US Human Rights Network was seeded by feminists, primarily women of color, who came together in Milbank, CA to strategize on ways strengthen the human rights community and movement in the United States. Following that initial meeting, USHRN was officially formed in 2003 after a series of meetings involving more than sixty of the most prominent and influential human rights and social justice activists in the United States.

A key gathering, the U.S. Human Rights Leadership Summit "Ending Exceptionalism: Strengthening Human Rights in the United States," held July 12-14, 2002 at Howard University Law School, brought together leading activists from a variety of different disciplines and issue areas to assess human rights work in the United States and identify ways to strengthen the domestic human rights agenda. The Summit broke new ground, fostering dialogue and strategic thinking across issue areas as well as sectors of work. It was the first time that many of these visionary activists had come together to discuss an emerging U.S. human rights movement.

The Summit generated tremendous energy and excitement. Summit participants agreed that a "network" would be the most useful way to enable a broad array of organizations and individuals to work collaboratively to strengthen human rights efforts in the United States, thus the genesis of the US Human Rights Network.

## **CSW63 and the US Human Rights Network.**

Owing to the US Human Rights Network's generous support from the Libra Foundation and Foundation for a Just Society, nine Network members will be attending CSW63 at the United Nations in New York. These nine women are not only human rights defenders; they are frontline activists, community leaders, students, professors, mothers, daughters, and sisters.



This CSW63 delegation includes Dr. Yolande Tomlinson who is Co-Founder and Director of Education and Applied Intersectionality for the Organization for Human Rights and Democracy, Yolande develops national and international strategies for the organization. She also serves on the Board of Directors for the Georgia Women's Action for New Directions, and previously worked for the US Human Rights Network (USHRN) as our National Education Coordinator.

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## **USHRN Delegation to CSW63 –Statement on the Status of Women and Girls**

Drawn from the statement of USHRN on March 21<sup>st</sup> 2019 - “.....In January 2016, The United Nations Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent stated, “The colonial history, the legacy of enslavement, racial subordination and segregation, racial terrorism, and racial inequality in the US remains a serious challenge as there has been no real commitment to reparations and to truth and reconciliation for people of African descent.”

*Moreover, Black women and girls experienced unique forms of discrimination under these systems and practices. Taken from their homelands, they were subjected to both forced manual labor and forced reproductive labor, to birth the next generation of enslaved people. The implications of this nexus of labor and its legacy in current experiences of gender-based oppression must be acknowledged and effectively accounted for in any efforts to remedy these violations of black women, girls, and femmes’ human rights here in the US.*

*The number of women incarcerated in the U.S. increased by 800% over the last three decades. Black women are three times more likely than white women to be incarcerated.*

*Black children makeup 24% of the foster care population but comprise only 14% of the US child population. Black children are diagnosed with higher rates of mood/psychotic and behavior/conduct disorders linked to prescribing antipsychotic medications.*

*Black women are more than three times as likely to die during childbirth than are white women, according to the Centers for Diseases and Preventions.*

*Indigenous Peoples:*

*It is the US government’s obligation to respect and protect the sovereignty and existence of indigenous peoples as a peoples with distinct cosmovisions than those of dominant society. Not only have indigenous peoples retained distinct social, cultural, economic and political characteristics that differ from dominant society, but they have also retained distinct spiritual connections and responsibilities to culturally significant territories, waters, plants, animals and sacred sites.*

*We continue to see the ongoing threat and direct desecration of sacred sites such as the proposed construction of a 30-meter telescope on top of the sacred mountain, Mauna Kea in Hawaii, and the proposed raising of the Shasta Dam which would result in the cultural genocide of the Winnemem Wintu peoples of Mt. Shasta in Northern California.*

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*It is essential to have free, prior and informed consent from indigenous peoples who are protecting and revitalizing their distinct cultural practices and lifeways, and to protect the waters, territories and animals essential to the continuance of indigenous cultures. Protecting the spiritual rights, cultural and natural resources of indigenous peoples is essential for the spiritual and cultural survival of indigenous peoples all over the world. Indigenous peoples must be given the resources and support to live out indigenous economies, and indigenous educational systems free from harmful eurocentric cultural models to ensure the continuance and survival of indigenous cosmovisions for the next seven generations."*

**Readout of the USHRN Statement on Women and girls of African Descent at the 63rd Commission on the Status of Women Mar 14, 2019 by Dr. Yolande Tomlinson**



The US human rights network thanks the Commission on the Status of women (CSW) for the opportunity to address the 63rd session on the thematic area of social justice systems, access to public services and sustainable infrastructure for gender equality and empowerment of women and girls.

We are founded and led by feminists of color and we comprise a network of approximately 300 organization and thousands of individuals. We work to strengthen human rights movement and culture within the United States and we are led by people who are most directly impacted by human rights violations and as such work to secure dignity and justice for all.

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We appreciate the framing of this session on African descendant women and girls within the lens of intersectionality. And I would also like to point out a key area of intersectionality is worth noting for the following statement:

The power of intersectionality is not only recognizing the multiple and overlapping oppressions that black women and girls suffer as a function of race, gender, sexuality and class, but the power and critical element of it is also recognizing that those people who are directly affected by these multiple overlapping oppressions must also be the leaders and the orchestrators of the solutions to those human rights violations.

And so with due respect to my colleague who initially reference the statement of the US Human Rights Network, the US Human Rights Network and black women and girls will speak for ourselves.

In January, 2016 The United Nations Working Group of Experts on People of African descent stated that the colonial history, the legacy of enslavement, racial subordination and segregation, racial terrorism, and racial inequality in the United States remains a serious challenge as there has been no real commitment to reparations and to truth and reconciliation for people of African descent.

Moreover, black women and girls experience unique forms of discrimination under these systems and practices. Taken from our homelands, we were subjected to both forced manual labor and forced sexual and reproductive labor, essentially to birth the next generation of enslaved people.

The implication of this nexus of labor and its legacy and current experiences of gender-based oppression must be acknowledged and effectively accounted for in any effort to remedy these violations of black women, girls and femmes, the human rights violations by the United States.

These legacies continue to plague black women and girls in areas of mass incarceration, in the foster care system, in education, in meaningful and well-paying work, healthcare and reproductive care, violence at home, work and in the public spaces and in accessing relevant and sustainable social services.

Women and girls in the area of criminal punishment

The number of incarcerated women and girls in the US, while we comprise only 13% of the population, we comprise over 30% of incarcerated people. Black children are also nine times more likely than other children to have a parent who is imprisoned.

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In the area of violence against women

There's a lack of data on police violence, there's also a gap in the data on sexual assault on women in general, and we know that black women's bodies are more vulnerable spaces in the home, in schools and in public places.

In the area of health

Depression among African American women is approximately 50% higher than among Caucasian women. Mental health problems are higher than average in black women because of psychological factors.

Foster Care

Black children make up more than 24% of foster care population but comprise only 14% of the US child population.

Poverty

According to the 2014 US census data, black families make up 27% of those living under the poverty line while only constituting 11% of the US population. Of the 23% of black families that live below the poverty line, 46% are in households headed by single mothers.

We know these facts are not a reason to say more mothers should be married, but are a consequence of our intersecting experience of progression.

Black women are also more than three times likely to die during childbirth than white women according to the Center for Disease Control.

In conclusion, the physical, social, economic, political, cultural, environmental and sexual violations faced by Afrodescendants in the United States are “symptoms” of the U.S.’ unwillingness to address the root causes of these issues – the history of enslavement and its interconnection with other systems such as patriarchy and capitalism. This interconnection of oppressive systems creates unique experiences of discrimination for afrodescendant women, girls, and trans and gender non-conforming people’s that warrant special and swift solutions led by those most directly impacted.

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The US Human Rights Network calls on the Commission to support and reiterate in its final report of the 63rd session the statement by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights in its press release on March 21, 2016, which states – “The adoption of special measures is essential to reduce the disparities in the exercise of human rights by Afro-descendent persons and communities. It is also paramount that States adopt policies to reflect the needs of Afro-descendent women and girls and facilitate spaces where they can participate in the design of legislation, programs, and services pertinent to their lives and realities.”

### Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) Urges States to Adopt Measures to Protect the Rights of Afro-Descendent Women March 21, 2016

In commemoration of the International Day on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, March 21st, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights urges States to adopt affirmative action measures and comprehensive state policies to eradicate structural racial discrimination. In this sense, the Commission urges that States address by concrete means the situation of afro-descendent women, due to the multiple forms of discrimination they have suffered historically and still suffer on the basis of their sex, race, and other factors.

The IACHR expresses its concern over the situation of structural inequality the afro-descendent population faces in the hemisphere, due to the persistence of norms and institutional practices which challenge the full exercise of their basic political, economic, social, and cultural rights. The IACHR has highlighted that the overrepresentation of ethno-racial groups in the population most affected by poverty in the vast majority of countries in the region, the precariousness of the indicators relative to the basic conditions of dignified life such as the elevated rates of infant mortality, reduced life expectancy, lower income levels and the occupational level in comparison to the rest of the population reveals a situation of systemic discrimination. In this context, the situation of Afro-descendent women, adolescents and girls in the hemisphere is alarming.

*A principal, autonomous body of the Organization of American States (OAS), the IACHR derives its mandate from the OAS Charter and the American Convention on Human Rights. The Inter-American Commission has a mandate to promote respect for human rights in the region and acts as a consultative body to the OAS in this area. The Commission is composed of seven independent members who are elected in an individual capacity by the OAS General Assembly and who do not represent their countries of origin or residence.*

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Participants in the African regional preparatory meeting for the 63rd Session of the Commission on the Status of Women. Photo: UN Women

Over 300 representatives from the African Union Member States came together to participate in the Africa ministerial pre-consultative meeting for the 63rd Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW63) held in Cairo, Egypt, on 5 February 2019.

Convened under the auspices of the African Union and with the support from UN Women, the objective of the ministerial pre-consultative meeting was to draw on the expertise of high-level representatives from governments in the region to elaborate recommendations that respond to the priorities of women and men from the Africa region to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. The recommendations that emerged from the meeting will be subsequently taken forward by Member States attending CSW63 in New York in March.

Opening the event, Åsa Regnér, Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Executive Director of UN Women, thanked Egypt, the host country of the meeting and current Head of the African Union, for its initiative in bringing together such a diverse group of experts and encouraged the participants to make solid commitments to advance women's access to public services, social protection and sustainable infrastructure. She also referred to the Multi-Stakeholder Forum for CSW63 held during the previous week in New York where recurrent calls were made to increase investments in gender responsive social protection, public services and sustainable infrastructure to free up women's time, support their mobility, enhance their access to economic opportunities and strengthen their resilience to shocks.

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Citing the persistent gender gaps in access to social protection, she said, “women constitute the bulk of the 71 per cent of the world’s population with partial or no social protection coverage” and recalled the central role of public services in reducing poverty and inequality and in advancing the rights of women and girls. She said, “gender-responsive design and delivery of public services offer important opportunities for changing unequal power relations” and insisted that “social protection, public services and sustainable infrastructure must work in tandem to maximize their potential for promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment, and must come accompanied by macroeconomic and labour market policies that enhance job creation and livelihoods”.

Also speaking at the opening, Maya Morsy, President of the Egyptian National Council for Women said, “we believe that there are direct linkages between the implementation of the Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 2063 Agenda.

The new African Strategy for the Empowerment of Women and Gender Equality can contribute in setting our priorities and strengthening our strategic partnerships, by maximizing opportunities and inclusion of the social protection systems and the accessibility to public services and sustainable infrastructures for all women and girls.”

Speaking on behalf of Sameh Chokri, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt, Ambassador Ahmed Ehab Gamal El Dine, Assistant Foreign Minister for Human Rights, Social and International Humanitarian Affairs, extended Egypt’s warm welcome to the distinguished participants and his best wishes for a successful meeting leading to a strong unified voice to promote a common agenda for Africa. He also underlined that hosting the Arab and African preparatory meetings back-to-back in the same city, provides further opportunities for sharing best practices between the two regions.

Ghada Waly, Minister of Social Solidarity of Egypt, also greeted the participants with a keynote address on the status of social protection in Egypt, sharing some of the country’s experience and achievements regarding the provision of social protection and safety nets, including the most recent conditional transfer schemes called Takaful and Karama and underlining how inclusive growth and macroeconomic stability are key enablers of social protection.

The Minister also cited the Social Accountability Committees that Egypt has established at the request of civil society organizations to increase transparency and accountability, and noted that that these social protection schemes empower women economically and socially by providing them direct access to cash support.

## The CSW63 Friends of the African Union Women’s Manual

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“We believe that there are direct linkages between the implementation of the Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 2063 Agenda,” said Minister Waly. “The new African Strategy for the Empowerment of Women and Gender Equality can contribute in setting our priorities and strengthening our strategic partnerships, by maximizing opportunities and inclusion of the social protection systems and the accessibility to public services and sustainable infrastructures for all women and girls”.

Chantal Lopusa Safou, Minister of Gender, Children and Family of the Democratic Republic of Congo and Chairperson of the Bureau of the African Union Specialized Technical Committee on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment, stressed the importance of governments’ commitments to ensure the protection of women and girls. She said, “alone, one can go fast, but together we can go far”, and called on the participants to finalize an outcome document that will “represent our position as spokespeople for those women who still don’t have a voice... The world is moving ahead and women and girls cannot stay on the margin.”

The two-day meeting provides an opportunity for participants to be briefed on the upcoming CSW63 and on the outcomes of the previous sessions, including the organization of the Committee, the members of its Bureau and on the key messages to inform Africa’s technical contribution to the CSW63 Agreed Conclusions. Participants will also discuss and adopt the Africa CSW63 outcome document.



Within its mandate for advocacy and coordination of UN System and international support for peace, security, human rights and inclusive development in Africa, the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA) places a special emphasis on gender equality and the empowerment of women.

Over the years, African Governments, regional and sub-regional organizations have made significant commitments towards gender equality and women’s empowerment, including through:

- the [Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa \(2003\)](#) , and
- the [Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa \(2004\)](#) .

## The CSW63 Friends of the African Union Women's Manual



The NGO Committee on the Status of Women, NY (NGO CSW/NY), supports the work of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women and UN Women. NGO CSW/NY is an untiring advocate with Member States for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls across the globe in support of the work of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women and UN Women. NGO CSW/NY supports the implementation of the 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, UN Security Resolution 1325, the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the Convention to Eliminate

All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. NGO CSW/NY represents more than 100-member organizations and individuals concerned about the status of women and girls

**At the start of CSW63 there were Five NGO CSW/NY Regional Caucuses: Africa, Arab/MENA, Asia Pacific, Europe/North America and Latin America/Caribbean – now they have added the African Diaspora Women Caucus as of 13 March 2019.**

We give a special salute to NGO CSW/NY Member-at-Large: Hon. Jackie K. Weatherspoon is the Northern New England Coordinator for US Women Connect a White House Initiative to assess the progress of Women and Girls every five years according to the National Platform for Action protocols since, 1995. Jackie served six years in the NH House of Representatives. Jackie has worked for the US State Dept. during the Clinton Administration, served on three US Delegations with First Lady Hillary Clinton, the “Northern Initiative” in Iceland, Estonia and Lithuania. Jackie was in Beijing, China, 1995 representing UNA/USA as a reporter when First Lady Hillary Clinton gave her famous speech, “Women’s Rights Are Human Rights”. Jackie’s first piece of legislation was the UN CEDAW Resolution which passed both Houses: The UN Convention to Eliminate All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. Jackie has also worked for the United Nations as the Senior Election Officer and International Gender Expert to the Presidential, Parliamentary and Local Council Elections in Malawi, Nigeria and Tanzania. Jackie has served on the UN Roster of Electoral Experts. Jackie lives at Phillips Exeter Academy with her husband and is co-faculty advisor to the PEA Democratic Club and has served as a Luminary Circle Member and Mentor with Step UP Women’s Network. Jackie has served on multiple boards including New Hampshire Public Radio and the Harvard Alumni Association as Co-Chair to the University Wide cluster.

# The CSW63 Friends of the African Union Women's Manual

We, FAU and NFF, are seeing an unprecedented number of denials of visas for women who are registered as U.N.NGO representatives for the CSW63 sessions, and who are residing outside the U.S.

We have discovered that the U.S. State Department in some consulates and embassies have been requiring such documents as marriage certificates, proof of property ownership, letters stating employment status, proof of finances and even proof of birth certificates or proof showing that they have children as part of the requirements needed for a visa to be issued in order attend these U.N. CSW63 Sessions.

We ask that the U.S. State Dept. create a uniform process at all embassies and consulates in order to streamline and standardize procedures and handling of these visas to ensure that our NGO colleagues who are registered through the extensive U.N. NGO process, are able to attend U.N. Commissions, meetings and conferences that take place here at the U.N. headquarters in New York City.

The U.S. obligation to admit foreign nationals, including NGO's, to the United States in order to participate at the U.N. is set forth in the U.N. Headquarters Agreement signed on June 26, 1947 by US Secretary of State George Marshall and U.N. Secretary General Trygve Lie. Section 11 of the Headquarters Agreement prohibits the U.S. from imposing any restrictions on NGOs' travel to or attendance at the U.N.



Queen Mother Dr. Deloris Blakely

In the U.N. Headquarters Agreement signed on June 26, 1947 by United States and the United Nations; Section 11 of the Headquarters Agreement prohibits the U.S. from imposing any restrictions on NGOs' travel to or attendance at the U.N. #CSW63 #CSW63QMM

We ask that the U.S. State Dept. create a uniform process at all embassies and consulates in order to streamline and standardize procedures and handling of these visas to ensure that our NGO colleagues who are registered through the extensive U.N. NGO process, are able to attend U.N. Commissions, meetings and conferences that take place here at the U.N. headquarters in New York City. It is crucial that Civil Society be allowed to participate at these important meetings and not be left behind in this process.

To that end a bus with over 2,000 signed petitions from CSW63 attendees will leave New York Thursday Morning to Washington DC with a Delegation led by the Chairwoman of New Future Foundation and the Senior FAU Queen Mother in our NFF CSO JV Queen Mother Dr. Deloris Blakely to petition the State Department and Congress on this issue. The #CSW53QMM

QueenMother has just left the United Nations Headquarters with a diverse delegation of 17 Women.

QueenMother and her delegation (#CSW63QMM) left at 7:45am after a prayer by Rev. Dionne P. Boissiere, MDiv. Chaplain, Chaplain of the Church Center for the United Nations, where she prayerfully encouraged the group of women to move forward in the "knowing" that this journey will be successful.

We are off to personally deliver the petitions that will accomplish the task of uniting women globally, encouraging civic participation and ultimately move through the political processes that increase awareness of the issues that critically impact our gender worldwide

**FAU will assist the Queen Mother Mission (#CSW63QMM) over the next year the US State Department streamline and standardize procedures**

# The CSW63 Friends of the African Union Women's Manual

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## **In 2012 FAU adopted the following Ten Operational Principles (as amended in 2016):**

1. We support the constitution of the United States of America (USA) and the African Union (AU), its constitutive act and the history and acts of the AU's predecessor organization the Organization of African Unity (OAU).
2. We support the recognition of the African Diaspora globally and legally by the AU based on actions in 2005 of the African Union Assembly when it defined the African Diaspora as "... peoples of African descent and heritage living outside the continent, irrespective of their citizenship, and who remain committed to contribute to the development of the continent and the building of the African Union".
3. We support application worldwide of the United Nations (UN) Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
4. We support the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (2015), the AU's Africa 2063 Plan for Africa (2013), the economic-social uplift of Africans on the continent and in the African Diaspora as well the work of the AU in regards to increasing trade between African Nations, and will incorporate the work of the International Year for People of African Descent (2011) as designated by the UN and Organization of American States and the UN's International Decade for People of African Descent (2015).
5. We support the strategy and agenda of the AU Economic, Social and Cultural Council (ECOSOCC) and through organization of African American Civil Society we support the AU Assembly five legacy projects (2012) and continuing efforts to strengthen the Global African Diaspora Initiatives of the AU.
6. We support Peace, Security and basic human dignity within Africa and around the globe, with an emphasis on stopping slavery in the AU nations and in the African Diaspora.
7. We support the organization of African and peoples of African descent's self-interest and uplift through a committee structure and take responsibility for organizing such in the United States of America.
8. We support the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) of 2000 and seek the creation of a new plan between the United States of America and the African Union that is supportive of the African Diaspora in the USA and would be sustainable not only in Africa but also in the host countries of the African Diaspora. We do this based on usage of sovereign based public private partnerships.
9. We support political empowerment of Africans as individual citizens and in free associations on cooperation and solidarity in the continent and in the Diaspora.

## The CSW63 Friends of the African Union Women's Manual

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10. We support the creation of a company called the African American Diaspora Holding Company & Investment Trust which will create financial solutions through the US Federal Reserve and its banks.

We will be updating these Operating Principles by May 25th 2019.

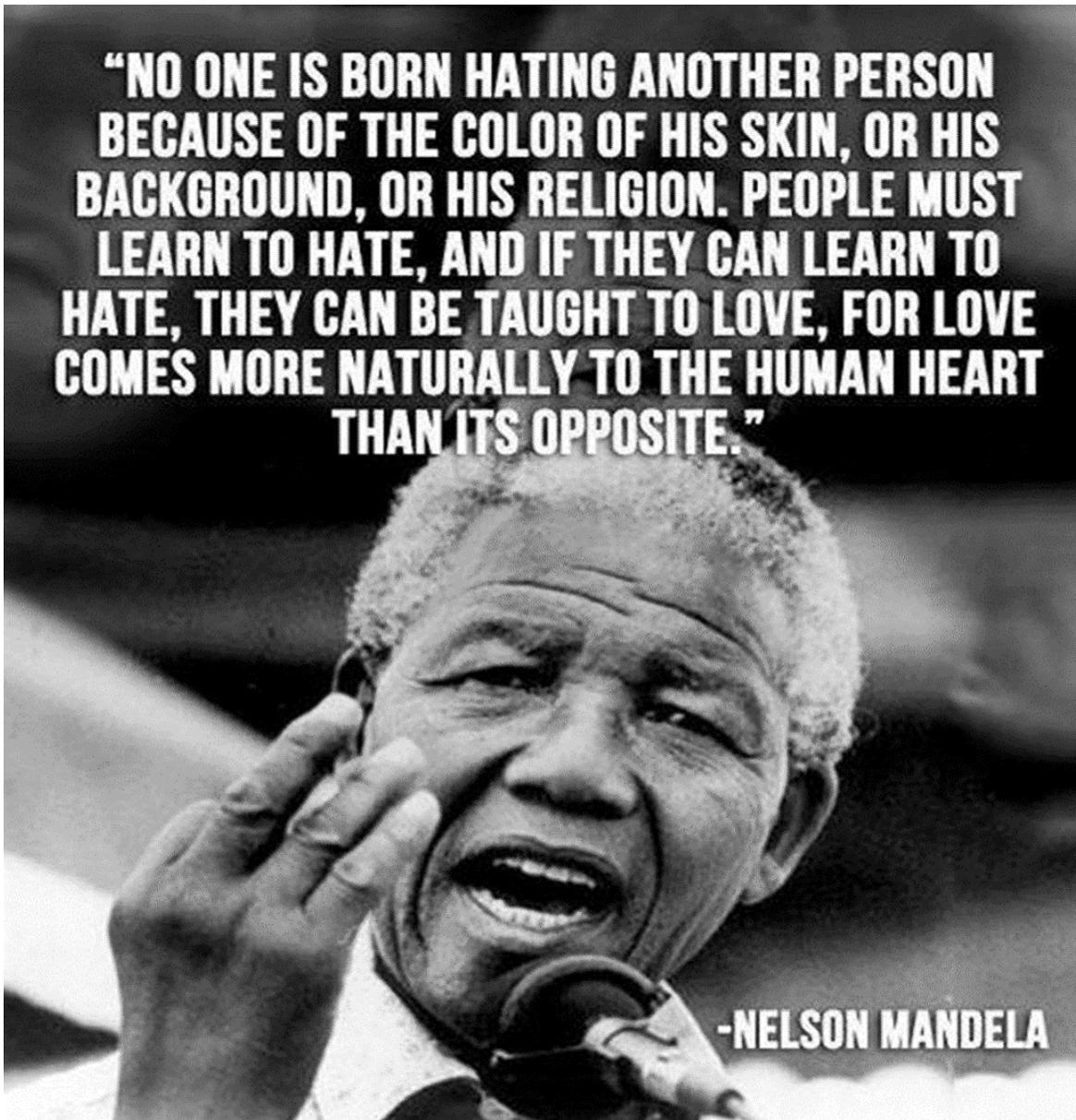
On December 25<sup>th</sup> 2018, FAU began to offer global programming in seven focus areas:

- (1) developing intergenerational community wealth;
- (2) business development that erases the digital divide and builds wealth for economically disadvantaged people;
- (3) next-generation civic infrastructure with governance at the neighborhood level;
- (4) comprehensive Internet of Everything based education;
- (5) healthcare system solutions that effectively serve the entire population;
- (6) combating racism through economic development; and,
- (7) human rights development using the UN's Universal Periodic Review process.

Over its existence (2012-2019) FAU has recruited allies (including Native American and African tribal groups), built an affiliate structure with national country bureaus, state assemblies, and local chapters, and lined up resources. FAU and its allies are signatories to some \$90B worth of bank-based Community Benefit Agreements.

FAU as a civil society organization operates under relevant international human rights instruments, in particular the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, will be used to address problems such as the past history of institutionalized racism in the USA through the #2019BlackFolksPlan. We do so bearing in mind that the United States of America, a founding member of the United Nations (UN) and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, practiced from its formation, in its constitution of 1788, human slavery.

Within a 9-month period that started December 25th 2018 FAU will propose by May 25<sup>th</sup> 2019 a solution to the results of the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of that human slavery that was legal from 1788 to 1865 (77 years). In 1868 the freed slaves, African nationals and those born in the USA and other persons in the USA were given citizenship through the 14th Amendment to the aforementioned US Constitution. Now we rejoin our African Brothers and Sisters in creating solutions which leverage our \$1.2T GDP in the USA using a cyber currency platform.



**THE FAU AFRICAN AMERICAN  
AFRICAN DIASPORA SOLUTION  
#2019BlackFolksPlan**

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**A CAPITALIST BASED SOLUTION**

**Economic Injustice Solved**

**Peace in the Hood Jobs in the Hood Empowerment**

**Human rights questions answered and solutions implemented**

**ALL DONE WITH A DIGITAL CURRENCY – The African Dollar**

# The CSW63 Friends of the African Union Women's Manual



## The African Dollar

### Gold Backed Digital Currency using African Gold

**A HISTORIC OPPORTUNITY FOR  
AFRICAN AMERICANS TO ALIGN  
AFRICAN NATIONS WITH THE USA  
FROM A HEADQUARTERS IN OHIO**

The African Dollar will be built on a system that is intended to be a very broad programming platform where a FAU Chamber of Commerce member acting as a developer can build games, financial applications, gambling apps, insurance products, social networks, and pretty much everything we already use today.

However, as a currency platform it will be gold backed and is to be run off a decentralized system with a shared ledger system based on a fork of Blockchain technology with embedded MDi/GLINC solutions that make the system what we will call ULTRA SECURE.

The FAU Global African American Stimulus Plan will use the African Dollar System so as to provide African Dollar ULTRA SECURE Payment Solutions at a million locations by 2020. We would start in 20 states with the \$62.6 in established Bank Community Benefit Agreements.

Sent to the 24th Session of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent

Hershel Daniels <hershel.daniels@fauchamber.org>

to: registry@ohchr.org,

africandescent@ohchr.org

date: Feb 28, 2019, 5:59 PM (EST)

subject: WGEPAD

mailed-by: fauchamber.org

Friends of the African Union sent on February 28<sup>th</sup> 2019 a 39-page document was sent on time as per the request of the Working Group of Experts of People of African Descent

Listed on below is the document with links enabled, they were not in the 39-page document as sent but they are in the first 3 pages with lines number 1-91. Not included was the note "In part we chose Hamilton County based on the 2017 establishment of the Commission on Women and Girls".

Friends of the African Union (FAU), which is an [Ohio non-reporting unincorporated association](#) (2012), and the [Cincinnati Empowerment Corporation](#) (1999) which does business as FAU Global Operations Center (2019) and its public beneficiary company [FAU EDcorp, Inc.](#) (2016) and Friends of the African Union smartWISE Economic Development, Inc. (2018) is proposing solutions to problems experienced by the African Diaspora in the USA during the [International Decade for People of African Descent](#) through the creation of the African Diaspora Directorate.

# The CSW63 Friends of the African Union Women's Manual

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The African Diaspora Directorate (ADD) is to be a new unit of FAU designed to serve as a catalyst to facilitate the involvement of African Diasporan peoples around the world in the affairs of the [Africa Union](#). ADD is proposed to have four divisions (1) the Secretariat of the African Diaspora's Economic, Social and Cultural Council (2) the Civil Society Division (3) Diaspora Division and the (4) Operations Division. The African Diaspora's Economic, Social and Cultural Council, which is composed of civil society organizations (CSOs) and non-state organs is to be established in the USA by August 25<sup>th</sup> 2019.

The creation of the ADD Operations Division coincides with a [Big Data Revolution](#) that has the capacity to both uplift and injure people of African descent, both individually and systemically. This division will work, in 2019, with The Working Group of Experts of the People of African Descent to examine aspects of these issues, facilitate public debate, and promote engagement by varied stakeholders with a focus on Hamilton County Ohio in the United States.

**We will use an in-depth study of Hamilton County Ohio to create a framework to study the human rights situation of people of African descent in the United States of America.**

We address the question in the [United Nations Concept Note 24th Session of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent](#) 25-29 March 2019 in its Request for data-guidance note, "What data, analysis and studies exist on the composition of the population; the human rights situation; and on measures to address racial disparities and provide redress and remedy for racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, Afrophobia and related intolerance and historical injustices constituting crimes against humanity." using these sources"

1. [US Census Bureau Profile America Facts for Features](#): CB19-FF.01 FEB. 26, 2019
2. The UN HRC's 2015 Universal Periodic Review (#UNUPR) of the USA as part of the Second Cycle with a date of consideration: Monday 11 May 2015 - 9.00 a.m. - 12.30 p.m. and [our Friends of the African Union New Future Foundation solution response](#) uUN Doc JS51\_UPR22\_USA\_E\_Main
3. Report of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent - visit to United States of America, 19-29 January 2016 ([A/HRC/33/61/Add.2](#))
4. Report of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights - Mission to the United States of America ([A/HRC/38/33/Add.1](#))
5. Report of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention - Mission to the United States of America ([A/HRC/36/37/Add.2](#))

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6. Report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children - Mission to the United States of America ([A/HRC/35/37/Add.2](#))
7. Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association - Mission to the United States of America ([A/HRC/35/28/Add.2](#))
8. [Congressional Black Caucus](#) Report (2017) [We Have A Lot To Lose: Solutions To Advance Black Families In The 21st Century](#)
9. [An Overview of Black or African American Population Statistics](#) Greg Pewett Training Specialist, Education and Training Branch Customer Liaison and Marketing Services Office U.S. Census Bureau November 2016
10. [The State of Black America](#)®, the National Urban League's seminal annual publication now in its 41st edition (2017)
11. [The State of Black Cincinnati 2015: A TALE OF TWO CITIES](#) by the Urban League of Greater Southwestern Ohio
12. [Black Dollars Matter: The Sales Impact of Black Consumers](#), Nielsen Homescan, Total U.S., for the 52 weeks ending Dec. 30, 2017.
13. [Plan Cincinnati](#) (2012) a City Planning Guide
14. [Cincinnati Empowerment Zone Plan](#) Application (1999)

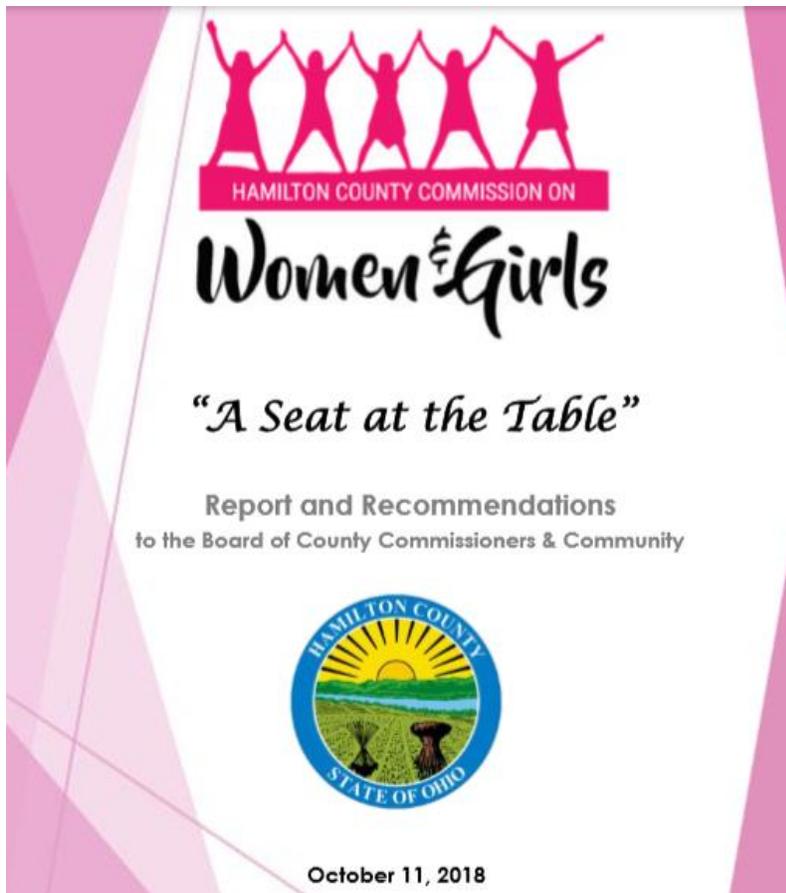
We acknowledge that our cumulative gross product is over [\\$1.2 Trillion Dollars](#) but also accept that African Americans continue to lag behind their white counterparts.

When it comes to equal access to [employment](#), [housing](#), [education](#), and other areas like the fact that of the USA's [2.6M African American owned businesses](#) less that 122k employ more than 1-person African American have gaps because of historic racism that can be quantified.

In part we chose Hamilton County based on the 2017 establishment of the Commission on Women and Girls whose mandate includes the ability to “make recommendations to the Board of County Commissioners and local government jurisdictions to eliminate any distinction, exclusion, or restriction made on the basis of sex, which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of marital status, on the basis of equality between men and women, of human rights or fundamental freedom in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil, or any other field.”

We plan to tie the Commission into CSW64 through our actions which include creating an expanded chapter of the UN Association of Greater Cincinnati with a Women's Caucus.

# The CSW63 Friends of the African Union Women’s Manual



FAU plan based on the Hamilton County Commission on Women and Girls Report and Recommendations of October 11, 2018 to the Board of County Commissioners & Community entitled “A Seat at the Table” is to tie it to our analysis and studies exist on the human rights situation of the over 100,000 women of African Descent in the county and on measures to address racial disparities to them and provide means of redress and remedy for the racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, Afrophobia and related intolerance and historical injustices that may constitute crimes against humanity, under United Nations standards and in line with the 2015 United Nations Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Review of the USA.

At the time of the reports issuance in 2018 this is its composition.



From the Executive Summary. We find ourselves at a moment in time for women in society. All around us, in the news, on social media, and even in the streets, women are making their voices heard, but real & sustained change only comes when women have a seat at the table.

## The CSW63 Friends of the African Union Women's Manual

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“It is exciting to install this impressive group to the Commission on Women and Girls,” says Commission President Denise Driehaus, who proposed the creation of a Women and Girls Commission early last year. “They will build on the initiatives of the first Commission and add their perspective and enthusiasm to the work.”

According to Denise Driehaus (Twitter @DeniseDriehaus) Jan 17 At tonight's meeting, the @HamiltonCntyOH BOCC (Hamilton County Board of County Commissioners) is appointing 20 new members of the Commission on Women and Girls

The Hamilton County Commission on Women and Girls is unique among similar initiatives in other cities because a third of its members are students under the age of 18. Newly installed Commissioner Stephanie Summerow Dumas joined Commission President Denise Driehaus yesterday in welcoming incoming appointees. “Whenever we have an opportunity to empower women or girls, we need to take it,” she said. “This commission is a vehicle to make that happen.

The new Hamilton County Commission on Women and Girls of 2019



African Americans now have a seat at the table for the first time with the election of

# Stephanie Summerow Dumas Hamilton County Commissioner

“My parents always told me that I can do anything that I put my mind to if I work hard.

I imagine that's why I became a licensed social worker, mayor, village manager, author, president/ceo and mental-health administrator.” “.....In first grade I knew that my mission was to advocate for other people. The teacher asked the entire class what would they like to have for Christmas. Everyone answered something for themselves. I was the only one to answer that I wanted something for all the children in the world. Needless to say I won the prize and I've been advocating for others ever since. I saw the political arena as another way to advocate.”



Commsioner Dumas and FAU  
Board Members Hershel Daniels  
Junior and Robert Lee Harris

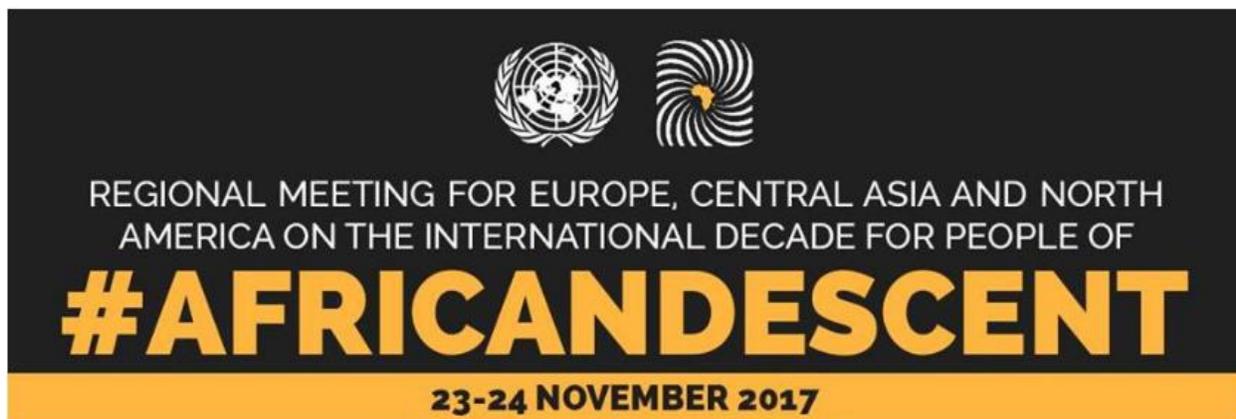


The United Nations General Assembly proclaimed ([resolution 68/237](#)) , 23 December 2013, as the International Decade for People of African Descent citing the need to strengthen national, regional and international cooperation in relation to the full enjoyment of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights by people of African descent, and their full and equal participation in all aspects of society, starting on 1 January 2015 and ending on 31 December 2024.

**As proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly, the theme for the International Decade is “People of African descent: recognition, justice and development.”** The main UN objectives of the International Decade are as follows:

- Promote respect, protection and fulfilment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by people of African Descent, as recognized in the [Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#);
- Promote a greater knowledge of and respect for the diverse heritage, culture and contribution of people of African descent to the development of societies;
- Adopt and strengthen national, regional and international legal frameworks according to the [Durban Declaration and Programme of Action](#) and the [International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination](#) and to ensure their full and effective implementation.
- Requests States and encourages relevant human rights bodies, organs and mechanisms of the United Nations, specialized agencies, funds and programmes, international, regional, subregional and **non-governmental organizations, including organizations of people of African descent, national human rights institutions and other stakeholders to develop and implement specific action-oriented activities in their areas of competence**

The implementation of the programme of activities of FAU for the International Decade is meant to be an integral part of the full and effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and in compliance with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination as a principal instruments for the elimination of racism, racial discrimination, and related intolerance.



In 2019 FAU USA Bureau will coordinate a meeting, for the African Diaspora in the United States of America, like this meeting held in November 2017 in Geneva Switzerland as an opportunity to engage with people of African descent on appropriate and effective measures to halt and reverse the lasting consequences of slavery, the slave trade and the transatlantic slave trade in captured African people and, to this end, ensure the participation of and consultation with non-governmental organizations, other stakeholders and civil society at large with the participation of experts from UN bodies, civil society organizations and academia, in the framework of the implementation on the International Decade for People of African Descent.

**We do this as part of the strongest GDP African Diasporic Community, \$1.2T USD.**

In their outcome document they made these statements that we agree with:

....reaffirmed the principles of equality and non-discrimination in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and encouraged respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of any kind such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

..... underlined the importance of the full implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and its universal ratification as a central and effective instrument to address racial discrimination affecting people of African descent.

..... recognized that, despite the progress achieved, racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance persist in all regions of the world and continue to impact significantly people of African descent, which leads in many cases to an multiple and intersecting forms of inequality and discrimination, including in the fields of education, employment, housing, health, justice and political participation.

## The CSW63 Friends of the African Union Women’s Manual

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.....expressed their concern at the material progression of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including their contemporary forms and manifestations, such as the use of the new information and communications technologies, including the Internet, to disseminate ideas of racial superiority. They also reiterated their condemnation of the persistence and resurgence of neo-Nazism, neo-Fascism and violent nationalist ideologies based on racial or national prejudice and they restated that these phenomena can never be justified in any instance or in any circumstances.

..... recognize the value and diversity of the cultural heritage of people of African descent and to ensure their full integration into social, economic and political life with a view to facilitating their full participation at all levels in the decision-making process;

..... to ensure that people of African descent have full access to effective protection and remedies through the competent national tribunals and other State institutions against any acts of racial discrimination, and the right to seek from such tribunals just and adequate reparation or satisfaction for any damage suffered as a result of such discrimination;

..... to combat effectively prejudices and harmful and wrongful stereotypes which may lead to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and, in this regard, to implement educational, cultural and awareness-raising programs aiming at promoting a greater knowledge of and respect for the diverse heritage, culture and contribution of people of African descent to the development of societies while stressing the importance that textbooks and other educational materials reflect historical facts accurately as they relate to past tragedies and atrocities, in particular slavery, the slave trade, the transatlantic slave trade and colonialism.”

..... continued engagement to dialogue in an open, constructive and transparent manner with all relevant stakeholders, particularly with States from Africa and other regional groups, with regard to the implementation of the programme of activities of the International Decade for People of African Descent, including on the establishment of a Forum to serve as a consultation mechanism”



## The CSW63 Friends of the African Union Women's Manual

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On December 25th, 2018, FAU implemented a 9-month process that will finish on August 25th, 2019 of defining its seven global programming offerings: (1) developing intergenerational community wealth; (2) business development that erases the digital divide and builds wealth for economically disadvantaged people; (3) next-generation civic infrastructure with governance at the neighborhood level; (4) comprehensive Internet of Everything based education; (5) healthcare system solutions that effectively serve the entire population; (6) combating racism through economic development; and (7) human rights development using the UN's Universal Periodic Review process.

Friends of the African Union believes that we are in the era of the fourth industrial revolution—a revolution in intelligence. Massive increases in computing power and data management; the growing use of robotics; and the developments in artificial intelligence and machine learning all characterize this revolution. Our aim with our solution is to bring that revolution to African Americans through regional public-private partnerships (P3) and using federal government law and government incentives.

It will be a solution that will be a stimulus to the American Economy that -

(1) is judicious & addresses solutions to lead poisoning in 7M African American dwellings;

(2) answers under the control of our Federal Executive Branch to the statements in the interagency response set forth by the US State Department to the United Nations Universal Periodic Review of the USA in 2015 that said "Civil Rights, Ethnic, & Racial Discrimination" is the number one human rights problem in the USA;

(3) draws on already established federal government authority, expanded community benefit agreements, market infrastructure, industry standards and public-private partnership law at the federal, state and local level;

(4) helps other American citizens through indirect associations by the creation of supportive ancillary jobs & business opportunities thereby supporting the advancement of the American people as a whole, and;

(5) is just adequate enough to implement real changes that reverse long-standing conditions caused by systemic de jure and de facto racial and economic discrimination against Americans of African heritage, as documented in depth elsewhere, that provides a means from 2019 to 2169 to address these issues with the creation of a 150-year debt purchasing program (The Daniels IDIQ4) in a community reinvestment act based public-private partnerships to do so."

## The CSW63 Friends of the African Union Women's Manual

### The 2019 Timeline of the Friends of the African Union's #2019BlackFolksPlan

December 2018	Started the 9-month birth cycle of the 400th year anniversary of Africans in USA (Dec-Aug)	Conducted the 7th FAU Kwanzaa Accords Review as part of 150-year celebration of being USA Citizens
January 2019	FAU proposed an update to the African Dollar ICO at \$30B	Celebrated the life of Dr. MLK with P3 Partnership in Ft Coffee Ok
February 2019	CIDO gave a report on our status as a people of the African Diaspora	FAU proposed the African Diaspora Directorate (ADD) to the UN HRC
March 2019	Create a global plan framework for African women and girls	Announce the upgrade to the #BlackFolksPlan
April 2019	First Meeting of the ADD	Detail the #2019BlackFolksPlan
May 2019	Create a #2019BlackFolksPlan cyber currency called the African Dollar	
June 2019	Establish our office at AU HQ and in the 5 regions of the AU along with the 20 regional office of the ADD	Create a national movement around the African Dollar as our trade currency during Juneteenth 2019
July 2019	Wrapup year of celebration as 150 years as Americans	
August 2019	Celebrate 400 years of Africans in the USA with the African Dollar ICO	
September 2019	Create congressional discussions around #2019BlackFolksPlan	
October 2019	Have the ADD launch Africa Week around the world centered at the UN	
November 2019	Have the ADD launch the first Africa 2063 Industrialization Collaboration	
December 2019	Conduct the Kwanzaa Accords Review & conduct the ADD Plebiscite for the African Diaspora to chose 20 coalitions delegates to ECOSOCC	
January 2020	Have prepared a update for the 2013 New Future Foundation Goree Island plan as part of the #2019BlackFolksPlan using the African Dollar	
February 2020	The ADD is to prepare a update to the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent on the status of the African Diaspora	

# The CSW63 Friends of the African Union Women's Manual

The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a unique process which involves a periodic review of the human rights records of all 193 UN Member States. The UPR is a significant innovation of the Human Rights Council which is based on equal treatment for all countries. It provides an opportunity for all States to declare what actions they have taken to improve the human rights situations in their countries and to overcome challenges to the enjoyment of human rights. The UPR also includes a sharing of best human rights practices around the globe. Currently, no other mechanism of this kind exists. FAU created a business process solutions for our answer in 2014.

**UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW**

**The UPR process**

**A. Preparation of information towards review**  
Includes:  
• State information, including through broad national consultations (national reports)  
• Compilation of United Nations information (prepared by OHCHR)  
• Summary of Stakeholders' submission (prepared by OHCHR).

**B. Working Group on the UPR**  
• Meets in Geneva for three two-week sessions each year; examines 14 States/session (42 States/year)  
• Interactive dialogues held with State under review  
• Adopts a report containing recommendations, conclusions and voluntary pledges  
• Reviewed State indicates at this stage or later (at the latest during the next relevant regular session of the Council) which recommendations it does/does not support.

**C. Human Rights Council regular session**  
• Council considers each outcome document for one hour  
• Reviewed States, Council Member and Observer States and other stakeholders given opportunity to express views before adoption of outcome documents  
• Outcome documents adopted by the Council.

**D. Implementation of outcomes**  
• Responsibility of the State concerned, which is encouraged to conduct broad consultations with all relevant stakeholders  
• Voluntary Fund for financial and technical Assistance to be strengthened and operationalized  
• National or regional United Nations representations to assist States upon their request  
• Financial and technical assistance should support national needs and priorities.

**Four and a half year cycle**

## Our first use of the United Nations Universal Periodic Review in 2014 as a joint venture

**The original United Nations Submission**

**NEW FUTURE FOUNDATION INC.**

is a non-governmental organization with UN ECOSOC status that was established in 1969 by Queen Mother Dr. Blakely as a multi-ethnic, multi-cultural not-for-profit organization. Specially serving cultural, ethnic, individual, community and neighborhood leadership, especially among young people. New Future Foundation, Inc. conducts exchange students programs from Africa, provides housing for students, ongoing public information, and education to solve problems of racism, poverty and ignorance.

A Community Fellow (1981-82) at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), an Education Policy Fellow (1982-83) of the International Education Leadership (IEL), a Fulbright Scholar in Tanzania and Nigeria (1984-85), Queen Mother Dr. Blakely received two Master of Education Degrees, from Harvard University (1986) and Teachers College, Columbia University (1983) and a Doctorate of Education Degree from Teachers College (1990). She graduated from the Franciscan University of Mary College in 1965 with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Religious Studies.

Dr Delois Blakely  
212-368-3728  
September 14th, 2014  
New Future Foundation  
477 W142 st Ste. 2  
New York, NY 10014  
Website: [www.NewFutureFoundation.org](http://www.NewFutureFoundation.org)  
Email: [info@NewFutureFoundation.org](mailto:info@NewFutureFoundation.org)

Friends of the African Union (FAU) is an economic, social, humanitarian, charitable, educational and law media consultancy body founded to work for the benefit of the African Union and the African diaspora in their host countries.

View the Friends of the African Union (FAU) and members of our Friends of the African Union Chamber of Commerce such as: McCraw Daniels LLC and Infinity Building Economics & Black Political Action Committees through our proposed public-private partnership. The United States of Africa, Africa and the African Union Chamber of Commerce Foundation, Inc. shall be funded out of the fund request (S. Trillion Dollars) partnership herein. The funding shall come as a Quadrantier Status Public-Private Partnership Agreement by March 2015.

Contact Person, Herbert Daniels Junior  
September 15th, 2014

Chairman, Friends of the African Union and Friends of the African Union Chamber of Commerce  
Phone: 01-513-917-7016  
201 East 5th Street, Suite 1000 rly MDL, Cincinnati, Ohio, 45202, USA  
Website: <http://foaunion.com>  
Email: [foaunion@gmail.com](mailto:foaunion@gmail.com)

Page Number 1 Of 10 New Future Foundation, Inc. and Friends of the African Union

## Universal Periodic Review of the United States

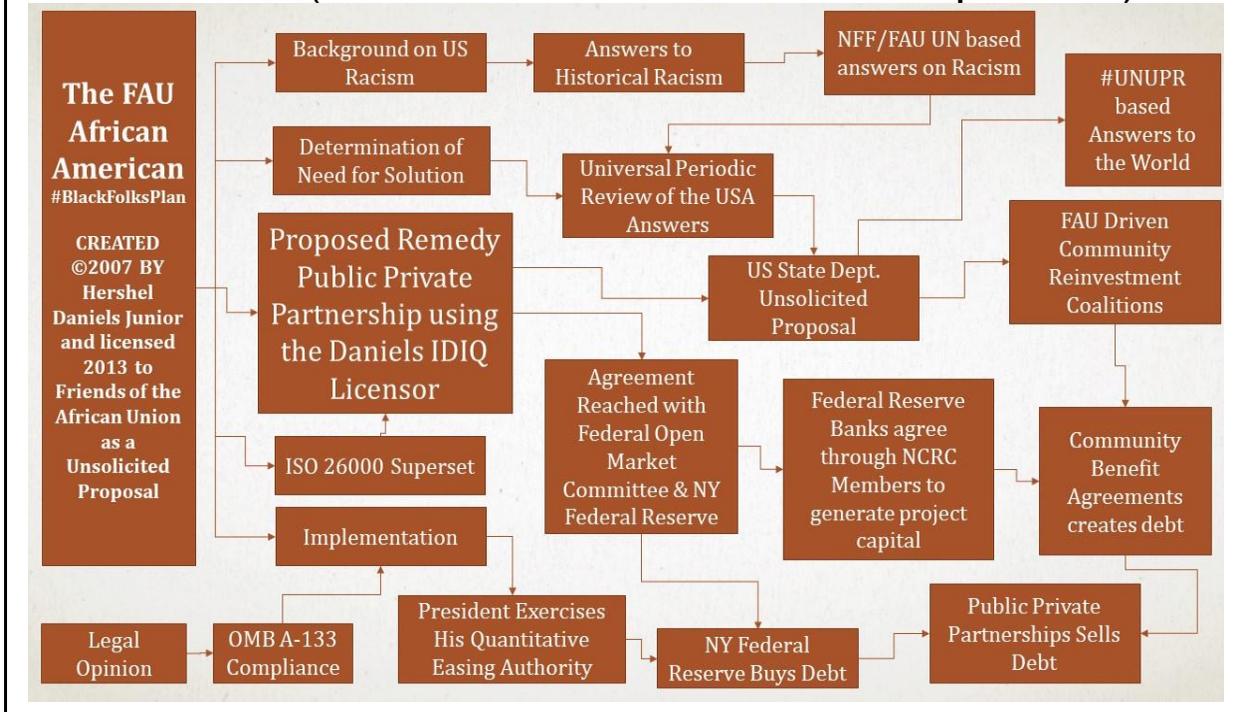
FAU concentrated on civil rights, ethnic, and racial discrimination against the 40m Americans who are descendants of American slavery

Universal Periodic Review of the United States in 2015 where our 2014 Civil society joint venture submission was based on United Nations protocols used by the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and responsive of the 10 areas of human rights focus as put forth by the US State Department. These are (1) civil rights, ethnic, and racial discrimination; (2) criminal justice issues; (3) indigenous issues; (4) national security; (5) immigration; (6) labor and trafficking; (7) economic, social and cultural rights and measures; (8) the environment; (9) domestic implementation of human rights, and; (10) treaties and international human rights mechanisms.

FAU was established by American citizens, some are veterans and all were born of historic American slavery of Africans. It is a global economy of over 28 million human beings in 2014. Modern slavery has a history dating back to the 13th century.



The business solution we designed used funding from the \$16T USD in debt purchasing authority of the President of the United States through the Federal Reserve (in 2019 we have modified the process)



### The Component Parts of the Friends of the African Union’s #BlackFolksPlan

Housing Program	Health Care
Social Solutions for Ills from Racism	Transportation
Economic Investment in Education	Environmental including lead removal
Erase the Digital Divide	Infrastructure
African Americans in Business	Logistics, a Black Amazon plus

In 2016 we added a #IndigenousPeoplesPlan

We did not have a detailed infrastructure plan but proposed a trillion dollar framework around the USA sewer and highway needs

# The CSW63 Friends of the African Union Women's Manual



## Friends of the African Union December 10th 2017 International Human Rights Day Declaration Update #1

Sixty-nine years ago today, in the aftermath of World War II, the United Nations (UN) General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights so that governments who are signatures to it will recognize and elevate the inherent dignity and equal and inalienable rights of all persons on this planet, and that these 30 rights can be the foundation of freedom, justice, and peace in the world. Friends of the African Union believes that the world is safer when every person can live up to his or her full potential, and every nation is free from tyranny.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights can be a beacon of hope for those who are caught in or displaced by internal unrest, or who are fighting against repressive governments and or being exploited for the profit of others. Friends of the African Union main human rights tools is the Universal Periodic Review and the creation of community benefit agreements with financial technology that address the affected class of people.

The UN Human Rights Council (HRC) Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a unique process which involves a review of the human rights records of all UN Member States. The UPR is a State-driven process, under the auspices of the HRC, which provides the opportunity for each State to declare what actions they have taken to improve the human rights situations in their countries and to fulfill their human rights obligations. As one of the main features of the Council, the UPR is designed to ensure equal treatment for every country when their human rights situations are assessed. It allows civil society to participate, so that viewpoint of the voice of the people are elevated to address human rights problems on the global stage.

Standing up for human rights and democracy is a Friends of the African Union policy priority that represents the best modern traditions of our country. We say this bearing in mind that the United States of America (USA), a founding member of the UN, signature to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and a member of the current UN Human Rights Council, practiced from its formation, in its constitution of 1788, human slavery. It was legal in the USA from 1788 to 1865. In 1868 the freed slaves and other persons in the USA were given citizenship through the 14th Amendment to the aforementioned US Constitution. Then the USA's federal government practiced institutionalized racism from 1868 to 1965 on Americans of African Descent. We will never forget that America became a world power through slavery, but through the UPR we can address past wrongs done to the descendants of American Slavery so as to Make America Great Again - this time benefiting African Americans.

To do that FAU will address the US Government's response to the interagency task force convened by the US State Department to the UN Universal Periodic Review of the USA in 2015 (#UNUPR), It was , based on United Nations protocols used by the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in the UPR process, were the USA did create 10 areas of human rights focus. These included (1) civil rights, ethnic, and racial discrimination, as the number 1 human rights problem in the USA; (2) criminal justice issues; (3) indigenous issues; (4) national security; (5)immigration; (6) labor and trafficking; (7) economic, social and cultural rights and measures; (8) the environment; (9) domestic implementation of human rights, and; (10) treaties and international human rights mechanisms. We do so by creating community benefit agreements through the creation of a public private partnerships that can address problems in human rights identified by the UPR process.

In commemoration of International Human Rights Day, we renew our commitment to our core democratic values in our republic and to advocating for the human rights, freedom, and dignity of all people, worldwide, using the UPR process. In the USA, in 2018, we will do this as an unsolicited proposal for the US Government to provide a solution to the number one human rights problem in the USA - "Civil Rights, Ethnic, & Racial Discrimination" that is focused on the economic inequality that has affected the decedent people of American Slavery.

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We will demonstrate such a program starting in Cincinnati Ohio then other Ohio cities including Columbus, Canton, Cleveland, Lincoln Heights and Dayton along with New York City, Washington DC, and Los Angeles Ca.. We will use as our model the work we have done in Cincinnati including being a participant in the Center for Constitutional Rights 2004 report on the Cincinnati's Boycott, the Cincinnati Empowerment Zone, Plan Cincinnati, The Child Poverty Collaborative, The Black Agenda for Cincinnati, the Greater Cincinnati Community Reinvestment Coalition as well as the refresh of the Cincinnati Collaborative Agreement. This will all be part of a comprehensive plan of action in creating a regional community benefit agreement that addresses the needs of the region based on the Universal periodic Review of the USA and the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations as applied to the region. We will do this with a new, in 2018, greater Cincinnati UN Association chapter.

**Friends of the African Union**  
**Community Development Group**  
 a global community development company

**WILL IN 2017 USE BANK BASED COMMUNITY BENEFIT AGREEMENTS TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT THROUGH JOB CREATION THAT BEGETS PEACE IN THE HOOD THROUGH JOBS IN THE HOOD**

We do that based on our past work in the Cincinnati Child Poverty Collaborative using FAU Community Reinvestment Coalitions



**SMALL BUSINESS**

We believe that by creating, mentoring and or sustaining small businesses that we will create

*written, where the employer now the work is to be performed*

**Employment Opportunities**

*employment is a contract between*

The proposed Public Private Partnership services and profits from its community benefit agreement will focus on the needs of Hamilton county's disabled, economically disadvantaged and those in poor health.

**The FAU Partnership for People of African Descent Erasing the Digital Divide**  
 a DBA of FAU EDcorp, African Unity Solutions, and C.A.S.H. Community Development is looking out for partners to create a public private partnership that can address problems in human rights identified by the UNUPR process in Hamilton County through a joint venture with the proposed Queen City Private Public Partnership Co. and its allies

**WE DEMONSTRATE THIS PROGRAM IN HAMILTON COUNTY FOR THE NATION & BY 2019 TO BE IN 300 REGIONS**

**Public Agency Partners**  
 FAU Cincinnati Section 3 QCP3 Team

**NGO QCP3 Partners**  
 Veterans QCP3 Groups Partners  
 African Unity Solutions

**FAU & FAU Chamber of Commerce and allied Chamber Members**

1,000 new business in Hamilton County by 2018

Use as a model to create 20,000 SOHO Hamilton County QCP3 business partners by 2019

Queen City Public Private Partnership Co. = QCP3

The P3 will create a special purpose vehicle to be implemented in the context of the terms of the established \$30B 5 Year bank based community benefit agreement that we will use in Cincinnati.

**FIFTH THIRD BANK**  
 Fifth Third Bank made on November 18th 2016 with NCRC and allies like FAU & FAU Chamber a \$30 billion Community Benefit Agreement (CBA) commitment for the years 2016 through 2020. The commitment in lending, investments and services is focused on serving low- and moderate-income communities and individuals, and was designed to help Fifth Third Bank fulfill its Purpose to improve lives and be a force for positive change within its geographic footprint.

The above picture is of the November 18th public signing of the NCRC lead \$30B Community Benefits Agreement which includes the following:

- Fund \$11 billion in mortgage lending to LMI individuals and communities.
- Fund \$10 billion in small business lending in all markets and communities to businesses with gross annual revenue below \$1 million.
- Fund \$9 billion in Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) community development loans and investments. This includes support for affordable housing, revolving loan funds, Community Development Corporations, Community Development Financial Institutions, community pre-development resources, housing rehab loan pools, and community land trusts and land banks.
- Fund \$93 million in philanthropy Work to ensure adequate access to bank branches in LMI communities and communities of color including opening at least 10 new branches.

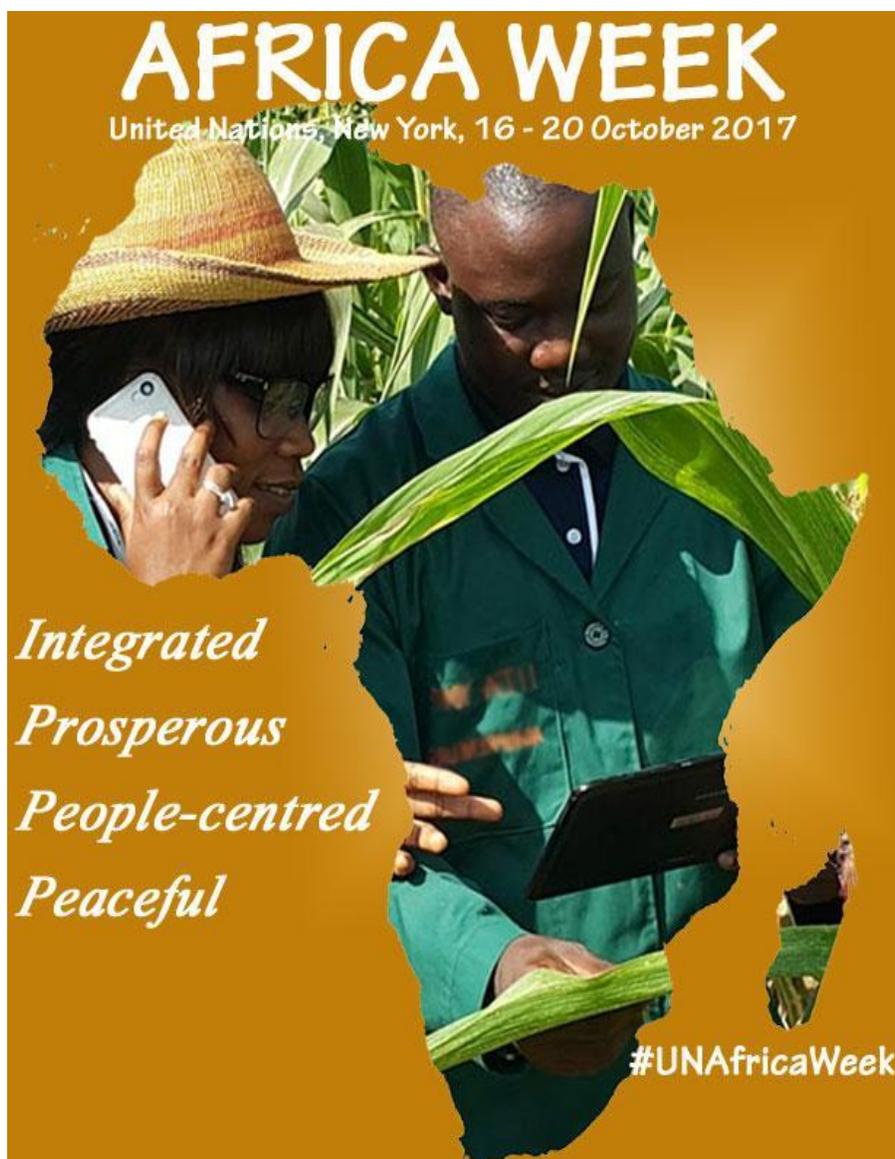
The FAU Chamber of Commerce is a NCRC member who has planned a multi year multi billion dollar program in response to the 5th Third Bank CBA including a Public Private Partnership (P3) which includes buying the metropolitan sewer district so as to create decades of jobs in the city - Peace In The Hood, jobs In The Hood the #BlackFolksPlan.

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Even though we at FAU accept the intentions of the Congress with H.R.1242 - 400 Years of African-American History Commission Act and the Trump Administration signing of it into Public Law No: 115-102 (01/08/2018) in which a Commemoration of the government of the United States of America will be held August 25th 2019. the term ``commemoration" means, in this law, the commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the arrival of Africans in the English colonies, at Point Comfort, Virginia, in 1619.

**Our ground zero operational center for this commemoration is Cincinnati Ohio. We start work on March 25<sup>th</sup> 2019.**

**.Friends of the African Union (FAU), an Ohio Non Reporting Unincorporated Association, that includes FAU EDcorp, Inc. (a NY Public Benefit Company) report on the African Week 2017 held at the United Nations, United Nations Africa Week 2017 sponsored by the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA) who supports the work of African civil society organizations.**



# The CSW63 Friends of the African Union Women's Manual

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## **Preamble**

Our African Civil Society history includes the transatlantic slave trade

The transatlantic slave trade was the largest forced migration in history, and undeniably one of the most inhumane. The extensive exodus of Africans spread to many areas of the world over a 400-year period and was unprecedented in the annals of recorded human history.

As a direct result of the transatlantic slave trade, the greatest movement of Africans was to the Americas — with 96 per cent of the captives from the African coasts arriving on cramped slave ships at ports in South America and the Caribbean Islands.

From 1501 to 1830, four Africans crossed the Atlantic for every one European, making the demographics of the Americas in that era more of an extension of the African diaspora than a European one. The legacy of this migration is still evident today, with large populations of people of African descent living throughout the Americas.

Commemorating the memory of the victims

In commemoration of the memory of the victims, the General Assembly, in its resolution 62/122 of 17 December 2007, declared 25 March the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade, to be observed annually.

The resolution also called for the establishment of an outreach programme to mobilize educational institutions, civil society and other organizations to inculcate in future generations the “causes, consequences and lessons of the transatlantic slave trade, and to communicate the dangers of racism and prejudice.

We, Friends of the African Union and aligned Civil Society Organizations are now in that period of the International Decade for People of African Descent through 2024 with action led by African Civil Society based on the proposed Africa Week 2017 wrap up Agreement, see Agreement with African Civil Society and peoples, based on supporting an Integrated, Prosperous, People-Centered and Peaceful Africa.

## **Proposed Agreement with African Civil Society and African Peoples**

NOW during the United Nations Africa Week 2017 sponsored by the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA) who supports the work of civil society organizations, like Friends of the African Union (FAU) and New Future Foundation (NFF), through the publication of a number of reports highlighting their contributions to addressing issues

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on peace, security and development in Africa and maintains a NGO database of African civil society organizations aimed at promoting their accessibility to the UN;

FURTHERMORE, the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa partners with civil society organizations to organize thematic high-level events such as African Week 2017 whose theme for 2017 is: "Supporting an Integrated, Prosperous, People-centred, Peaceful Africa: Towards the Implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

RECOGNIZING the role of civil society in Africa will continue to grow, as they are expected to be significantly involved in monitoring progress in achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals agenda at global level, as well as African Union's Agenda 2063 and its first Ten-year Implementation Plan running from 2014 to 2023 at continental, regional and national levels, among others;

RECALLING the objectives and principles enshrined in the Constitutive Act of the African Union and FAU's participation in the 2013 review at the African Union's Mission HQ to the United Nations;

ADDITIONALLY RECALLING the Protocol on Amendments to the Constitutive Act of the African Union adopted by the First Extra-Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in January 2003, and in particular Article 3(q) which invites the African Diaspora to participate as an important component in the building of the African Union;

RECOGNIZING the need to build sustainable partnerships between the African continent and the African Diaspora through sustainable dialogue and effective collaboration with governments and peoples of different regions of the World in which the Diaspora populations are located;

HONORED to witness New Future Foundation was recognized by the Chairman of Africa Week 2017 on Oct 16th 2017 as representing at this historic event as the African Civil Society representative. New Future Foundation led a delegation that included FAU, FAU EDcorp, FAU USA, Cincinnati Empowerment Corporation/FAU Global Operations Center, Congress of Black Native Americans, Infinity Building Economics/Black Political Action Committee, the FAU Mighty Forefront, Black Methodist for Church Renewal Chapter of Keys of the Kingdom, a United Methodist Church, and CASH Community Development to this meeting. The delegation was led by Queen Mother Dr. Delois Blakely who carries the legacy of Queen Mother Audley Moore representing African Descendents of the Trans Atlantic Ocean of the Middle Passage and is an Ashanti Queen Mother. Queen Mother Moore was a leader and life member of the Universal

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Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League founded in 1914 by Marcus Mosiah Garvey. She lived to be almost 100 years old and fought for reparations at the United Nations as the founder of the Committee for Reparations for Descendants of U.S. Slaves. Queen Mother Dr. Delois Blakely was a Community Fellow {1981-82} at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology {MIT}, an Education Policy Fellow {1982-83} of the International Education Leadership {IEL}, a Fulbright Scholar in Tanzania and Nigeria {1984-85}, Queen Mother Dr. Blakely received two Master of Education Degrees, from Harvard University {1982} and Teachers College, Columbia University {1983} and a Doctorate of Education Degree from Teachers College {1990}. She graduated from the Franciscan Handmaids of Mary College in 1965 with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Religious Studies. She has published scholarly and popular books and articles on self-reliance, education, recreation, and culture.

COGNIZANT of the fact that culture and identity inform all facets of development;

ACKNOWLEDGING the need to celebrate and preserve the shared heritage between Africa and peoples of African descent in the Diaspora;

BEARING IN MIND that the African Diaspora represents a historical and evolving experience which calls for an approach that is sensitive to the specificities of the different regions;

AFFIRMING the need to promote South-South Cooperation as a framework for enhancing mutual development as well as Pan-African Solidarity;

REAFFIRMING the importance of women and youth as important pillars of our society that should be mainstreamed in all Diaspora discourses and actions;

LAUDING the efforts undertaken thus far to support Africa and African Diaspora process including organizational efforts, measures and strategies pursued by the African Union;

FURTHER RECALLING relevant African Union Decisions including Decision EX.CL/Dec. 5 (III) on the Development of the Diaspora Initiative adopted by the Third Ordinary Session of the Executive Council in Maputo, Mozambique, in July 2003, Decision EX.CL/Dec. 221 (VII) on the Africa-Diaspora Process adopted by the Eighth Ordinary Session of the Executive Council in January 2006 and Decision EX.CL/Dec. 406 (XII) on the First African Union Diaspora Ministerial Conference adopted by the Twelfth Ordinary Session of the Executive Council in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in January 2008 on the modalities for Diaspora participation in the organs and activities of the Union and Decision Ass/AU/Dec.205(XI) adopted by the Eleventh Ordinary Session

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of the Assembly of the Union in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, in July 2008 on the Africa Diaspora Summit, Decision, Ass/AU/Dec 354 (XVI) of the Sixteen Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the Union in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in January 2011 on the Roadmap for the Diaspora Summit, including the convening of a Technical Experts meeting in Pretoria, South Africa in February 2011 and Decision Ass/AU/Dec 367 (XVII) of the Seventeenth Ordinary Session of Assembly of the Union on the convening of a second Ministerial Conference on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly in New York in September 2011 as well as Decision Assembly/AU/Dec. 393(XVIII) endorsing the outcome and conclusions of the Second Ministerial Conference held in New York in September 2011.

ACKNOWLEDGE of the importance to the African Diaspora of the establishment of The Economic, Social and Cultural Council (ECOSOCC) under the provision of Articles 5 and 22 of the Constitutive Act;

ACKNOWLEDGING ECOSOCC Statutes, adopted by the AU Assembly in July 2004, define it as an advisory organ composed of different social and professional groups of AU Member States (Assembly/AU/Dec.48 (III)). The first ECOSOCC General Assembly was formally launched on 9 September 2008 in Dar es Salaam, UR of Tanzania.

RECALLING in 2014 the Friends of the African Union joined with the New Future Foundation on Sept. 15th 2014 to submit a solution to institutionalized federal racism in the United States of America as part of the United Nations Human Rights Commission Universal Periodic Review of the United States of America. Our submission was based on United Nations protocols used by the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and based on the 10 areas of human rights focus as put forth by the US State Dept.. These included (1) civil rights, ethnic, and racial discrimination; (2) criminal justice issues; (3) indigenous issues; 4) national security; (5)immigration; (6) labor and trafficking; (7) economic, social and cultural rights and measures; (8) the environment; (9) domestic implementation of human rights, and; (10) treaties and international human rights mechanisms. Our solution uses Quantitative Easing as its main tool. Quantitative easing (QE) is an unconventional monetary policy used by a central bank, in the case of FAU USA the US Federal Reserve System, to stimulate an economy when standard monetary policy has become ineffective. A central bank implements quantitative easing by buying specified amounts of financial assets from commercial banks and other private institutions, thus raising the prices of those financial assets and lowering their yield, while simultaneously increasing the monetary base.

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ACKNOWLEDGING that the Universal Periodic Review “has great potential to promote and protect human rights in the darkest corners of the world.” – Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary-General. The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a unique process which involves a review of the human rights records of all UN Member States. The UPR is a State-driven process, under the auspices of the Human Rights Council, which provides the opportunity for each State to declare what actions they have taken to improve the human rights situations in their countries and to fulfill their human rights obligations. As one of the main features of the Council, the UPR is designed to ensure equal treatment for every country when their human rights situations are assessed.

KNOWLEDGABLE of the Structure of the United Nations, the African Union, the African Development Bank, The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the World Bank and the government of the United States as well as public and private sector finance do hereby commit to do this work so as to encourage the Diaspora to organize our self in a global network and to establish appropriate mechanisms that will enable our increasing participation in the affairs of the African Union as observers and eventually, in the future, as a sixth region of the continent that would contribute substantially to the implementation of policies and programmes.

Acknowledge the responsibility of the African Diaspora to fund and host rotational AU Diaspora Conference in Africa and in the Diaspora to review the implementation of this Programme of Action to hold the 9th Pan African Congress in the USA and shall have the following Committees and provide support for the development of action plans by the African Diaspora:

## (1) Peace and Security;

1. Peace and Security Council
2. The African Standby Force
3. African Peace and Security Architecture
4. Creation of an international chapter of the National Association for Black Veterans called the African Universal Legion

## (2) Political Affairs;

1. Study of the Constitutive Act of the African Union
2. The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights

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3. African Peer Review Mechanism
4. African Civil Society Organizations Stakeholders Engagement
5. African Slavery
6. The Federalist Movement in Africa
7. The United Nations and Africa
8. The United Nations Commission for Africa
9. The United States of America and Africa based on current and former treaties such as the Berlin Conference of 1884–85 which was a meeting between European nations and the United States of America to create rules on how to peacefully divide Africa among them for colonization and to stop slavery.
10. The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and Africa
11. Africa–South America (ASA) Summit
12. The Africa–Arab Partnership
13. Morocco and Africa
14. The Africa–European Union (EU) Partnership
15. China–Africa Cooperation Forum (FOCAC)
16. India and Africa
17. Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD)
18. Turkey and Africa
19. The Korea–Africa Forum
20. The Africa–Australia partnership
21. African Diaspora Matters in the USA based on the Congressional Black Caucus May 2017 Plan of action revisited to create \$3T partnership between the USA, the African Union, the African Development Bank, African Civil Society and allies.

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## (3) Infrastructure and Energy;

1. Energy, nonrenewable
2. Energy, Solar
3. Sustainable Transport Policy in Africa
4. Single Air Transport Market
5. Infrastructure
6. Tourism

## (4) Social Affairs and Health;

1. Health
2. Children
3. Drug control
4. Population
5. Migration
6. Labor and Employment
7. Family
8. Aging
9. The physically challenged
10. Sports
11. Youth and Protection
12. Social Integration

## (5) Human Resources, Science, and Technology;

1. Education

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2. Literacy
3. Information technology
4. Communication
5. The Internet ie DOT Africa
6. Human resources
7. Technology

## (6) Trade and Industry;

1. Trade
2. Industry
3. Handcrafts
4. Customs and immigration matters

## (7) Rural Economy and Agriculture;

1. Briefing on the African Union Commission Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture
2. Discussion on genetically modified organisms and the food chain
3. Briefing on the Malabo Declaration on African agricultural transformation
4. Briefing on the implementation of The Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture's flagship programme the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)
5. Discussion on African Agricultural Development and Food Security
6. Proposal discussion to the Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC)
7. Briefing on the Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR)
8. Briefing on the Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre (PANVAC)

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9. Briefing on the Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC)
10. Briefing on the Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development (SAFGRAD)
11. Briefing on the 22nd session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 22) to the United Nations Framework Convention Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol (UNFCCC) and planning session for COP 23
12. Reports on Accra hosts 7th Africa Day for Food and Nutrition Security (ADFNS)
13. Planning session for the 8th Africa Day for Food and Nutrition Security (ADFNS) based on this year's celebration themed "*Investing in Food Systems for Improved Child Nutrition: Key to Africa's Renaissance*"
14. African Agricultural Logistics Infrastructure
15. African Environment and Climate Change Facts
16. Planning session for the 1st Conference for the Promotion of Africa-Americas Trade and Investments for Accelerated Agricultural Development and Enhancing Food Security
17. National Black Council Of Elders Agricultural Plan
18. National Black Council Of Elders Trust to Awake the African Sleeping Giant
19. FAU African Water, Land and Natural Resource Management Plan of Action
20. Create a NFF driven program for Historic Black Colleges and Universities to be the leader in the creation of a student internship program in farming and agriculture in the 55 Nations of the African Union. This program will also have additional membership and collaboration levels.

### (8) Economic Affairs;

1. Briefing on The United States Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs with a focus on Tim Scott, South Carolina (the only Republican African American Senator and along with Democrat Cory Booker of New Jersey, Scott is one of two African Americans serving in the United States Senate.) and Sherrod Brown, Ohio, Ranking Member, Elizabeth Warren, Massachusetts and Chuck Schumer, New York

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2. Briefing on The United States House Committee on Financial Services with a focus on Maxine Waters, California, Ranking Member and fellow Congressional Black Caucus members Joyce Beatty, Ohio; Al Green, Texas; David Scott, Georgia; Gregory W. Meeks, New York; Terri Sewell, Alabama; Gwen Moore, Wisconsin; Emanuel Cleaver, Missouri, and Keith Ellison, Minnesota.
3. Briefing on the Bank for International Settlements
4. Discussion on Federal Reserve Bank (FRB) Federal Open Market Committee meeting Jan 31 to Feb 1st
5. What is Quantitative Easing and Monetary Policy with a Audits of the US Federal Reserve and GAO Audit of FRB Quantitative Easing in 2010
6. Discussion on Japanese Quantitative Easing Authority 2016/7 purchases of over \$700B USD by Bank of Japan
7. Briefing on the International Monetary Fund (IMF)
8. Briefing on the World Bank Group (WBG) based on the 16th Annual International Conference on Policy Challenges for the Financial Sector central theme of this year's conference was "Finance in Flux: The Technological Transformation of the Financial Sector".
9. Briefing on the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
10. Briefing on the G20
11. Briefing on the African Central Bank which is to be the sole issuer of the African Single Currency by 2028 and its member central banks who are members of the Association of African Central Banks
12. Briefing on the African Monetary Fund whose adoption took place at the end of the 23rd summit of African Heads of States and Governments the 28th of June 2014 and whose main objective is to provide financial assistance to member states of the African Union faced with balance of payments problems. It is also created to advance the monetary integration in Africa in the coming decades like in the case of the Schengen countries and the Euro (€).

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13. Briefing on the African Investment Bank whose mandate was envisioned to aid in fostering economic growth and accelerating economic integration in Africa in line with the AU's Strategic Plan
  14. Briefing on the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)
  15. Discussion on a 2017 update to the African Civil Society Declaration on NEPAD based on a new regional economic community in the USA
  16. Discussion on a 2017 Proposal to the Alliance for Financial Inclusion based on the Maya Declaration
  17. Briefing on Cyber Currencies and Blockchain Technology
  18. Briefing on the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)
  19. Briefing on African Stock Exchanges and proposal to the African Securities Exchanges Association(ASEA) which is the premier Association of 25 (Black Wall Street) securities exchanges in Africa (out of 29 in existence plus the new Stock eXchange we are creating).
  20. Briefing on the FAU African Dollar
- (9) Women and Gender;
1. Discussion of Strategic Agreement with New Future Foundation and the work of African American women in the United Nations
  2. Discussion of Women and Equality
  3. Discussion on FAU's participation in the sixtieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women that took place at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 14 to 24 March 2016 with New Future Foundation and preparation for the sixty-first session of the Commission on the Status of Women will take place at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 13 to 24 March 2017 the Priority theme: Women's economic empowerment in the changing world of work
  4. African Woman's Organizations
  5. African American Woman's Organizations

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6. Women in Business
7. Women's Education
8. Women and the Family
9. Women in Politics
10. Planning at the Million Women March in 2017 for the 56th Anniversary of the Pan African Women's Organization on July 31st 2018.

## (10) Cross-Cutting Programmes

1. Briefing on HIV/AIDS and the people of Africa
2. Briefing on African People With Disabilities
3. Briefing on the action plan with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) with King Joseph
4. Briefing on the Southern African Development Community (SADC) with Zimbabwe
5. Briefing on the East African Community (EAC) with Kenya
6. Briefing on the Arab Maghreb Union (UMA)
7. Briefing on the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)
8. Briefing on the Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD)
9. Briefing on the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)
10. Briefing on the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)
11. Briefing on the The Fifth Annual High Level Dialogue on Democracy, Human Rights and Governance in Africa: Trends, Challenges and Prospects, Arusha, the United Republic of Tanzania that will be held November 23, 2016 to November 26, 2016
12. Briefing on the 10th Session of the Committee of Directors General of National Statistics Office (CoDGs) and 5th session of the Statistical Commission for Africa

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(STATCOM-AFRICA) held at Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, 28 November – 2 December 2016

13. International cooperation and coordination with other AU institutions and organs not mentioned
14. International cooperation and coordination with other United Nations institutions and organs not mentioned as a Regional Economic Community in the USA
15. Strategic Planning & Partnerships for the Proposed 9th Pan African Congress Planning Session for a new Regional Economic Community in North America- The United States of America, Government of Canada, United Mexican States and Government of Bermuda
16. Creating the framework for the UN Sustainable development goals applied to the USA through community benefit agreements using the Daniels IDIQ.
17. Adding support, by the actions of members of the Sixth Region, to the 50 year plan of the African Union called Africa 2063.
18. Create in North America an annual meeting during Kwanzaa that reviews The UN International Decade for People of African Descent and proposes a next year plan of action based on this document.
19. Create in the United States of America a unsolicited proposal based on statements in the interagency response set forth by the US State Department to the United Nations Universal Periodic Review of the USA in 2015 (#UNUPR) that said "Civil Rights, Ethnic, & Racial Discrimination" is the number one human rights problem in the USA and uses the 2019 #UNUPR of the USA as a basis to present to the working group of The UN International Decade for People of African Descent a solution for the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of African slavery in the United States of America (USA and or America) between 1787 & 1865 and progenitors to the 13 American colonies between 1619 & 1787 & its effects subsequently de jure & de facto of racial & economic discrimination on the descendant Americans of America's African slavery. It will address the damage incurred by past & current federal government racism against freed African Slaves in the USA from 1865 to 1867 & African Americans from 1867 to 2017. It will be a stimulus to the American Economy that  
  
(1) is judicious & addresses solutions to lead poisoning in 7M USA dwellings;

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(2) answers under the control of our Federal Executive Branch to the statements in the interagency response set forth by the US State Department to the United Nations Universal Periodic Review of the USA in 2015 that said "Civil Rights, Ethnic, & Racial Discrimination" is the number one human rights problem in the USA;

(3) draws on already established Executive authority & market infrastructure;

(4) helps the other Americans through indirect associations by creation of supportive ancillary jobs & entrepreneurial opportunities thereby supporting the advancement of the American people as a whole, and;

(5) is just adequate enough to implement real changes that reverse long-standing conditions caused by systemic de jure and de facto racial and economic discrimination, as documented in depth elsewhere, that provides a means from 2017 to 2117 to address these issues with the creation of a 100-year \$5T Quantitative Easing based debt purchasing program (The Daniels IDIQ) and a capital trust to do so.

20. Commitment to the African Union African Diaspora Health Initiative as a priority project that has two phases. Phase I – the current program. Phase II – Version 2.0 of the African Union African Diaspora Health Initiative which is based on creating a billion dollar financial technology company that specializes in health with the people of the African Diaspora in the USA and allies.

So we sign as African Civil Society Organizations and or their representatives

### **2017 Friends of the African Union et. al.**

**On 28 March 2019** FAU will join civil society gathering to discuss role of memorials in educating about the history of Transatlantic Slave Trade and contributions of people of African descent. We do as the United Nations Department of Global Communications will host and moderate a briefing for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the public, entitled "The role of memorials in preserving history", on 28 March 2019, from 11:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. in the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Chamber. Organized by the Remember Slavery Programme in partnership with the NGO Relations, Advocacy & Special Events Section, the event will bring together architects, curators and experts of African and Caribbean heritage to discuss how best to preserve, promote and manage sites of memory. Speakers will include representatives of three slavery memorials and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), as well as a youth representative

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In August 1619, 20 enslaved Africans were brought to Old Point Comfort in the English colony of Virginia. The 400 Years of African-American History Commission Act, a United States of America federal government law, was signed into law by President Trump January 8, 2018. It established a volunteer commission to coordinate the 400th anniversary of the arrival of the first Africans in the English colonies. We will propose a plan of action to institutionalize this history. We, FAU/NFF, do this work as part of a solution to the results of the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of African slavery in the USA and in the progenitor lands that made up the United States of America, including Old Point Comfort.

When we addressed the in questions the United Nations Concept Note 24th Session of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent 25-29 March 2019 in its Request for data based on "What data, analysis and studies exist on the composition of the population; the human rights situation; and on measures to address racial disparities and provide redress and remedy for racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, Afrophobia and related intolerance and historical injustices constituting crimes against humanity." We chose to review the USA and focus on Hamilton County, Ohio.

We recalled our action in 2014 were Friends of the African Union joined with the New Future Foundation to submit a solution to institutionalized federal racism against African Americans in the United States of America as part of the United Nations Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Review of the United States of America. Our submission was based on United Nations protocols used by the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and based on the 10 areas of human rights focus as put forth by the US State Department. These included (1) civil rights, ethnic, and racial discrimination; (2) criminal justice issues; (3) indigenous issues; (4) national security; (5) immigration; (6) labor and trafficking; (7) economic, social and cultural rights and measures; (8) the environment; (9) domestic implementation of human rights, and; (10) treaties and international human rights mechanisms, which included the State Departments 2012 Treaties in Force which included the General Act of the Berlin Conference (Known as the Treaty of Berlin of 1885.) In our solution we used a interpretation that gives us rights due to our American citizenship to many factors including diplomatic maneuvers as a solution to colonial exploration, and recognition of Africa's abundance of valuable resources such as gold, timber, rubber, land, markets, and to end African slavery.

This interpretation allowed us to include a update to the New Future Foundation's Goree Island Plan that I had heard of when I meet Queen Mother Dr. Delois Blakely in 2013 at the African Union Mission to the United Nations at the Consultation with the Africa Diaspora on the African Union Agenda 2063. At that meeting I had brought forth a plan for the African Diaspora in the USA based on the \$16T USD in Quantitative Easing authority he had been given by Congress to meet the economic crisis in the USA. In 2014 the theme of our joint venture FAU/NFF Universal Periodic Review program was based on "**Money for main street, not just wall street. A capital solution to 400 years of injustice.**".



On at noon on 25 March on the 2019 International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade will be observed at United Nations Headquarters in New York Queen Mother Blakely will give new force to her prayer for the children of Africa in the USA to return to Africa via Goree Island. The island of Gorée lies off the coast of Senegal, opposite Dakar. From the 15th to the 19th century, it was the largest slave-trading centre on the African coast



### Actions on International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade March 25th 2019 the theme: "Remember Slavery: The Power of the Arts for Justice"

**UN Concept Note:** Since the time of the Transatlantic Slave Trade, the arts have been used to confront slavery, empower enslaved communities and honor those who made freedom possible. They have also been vital tools in commemorating past struggles, highlighting ongoing injustices and celebrating the achievements of people of African descent. The 2019 theme therefore draws attention to the many examples of artistic expression – including memorials, music, dance and architecture – that have helped us to remember the history and consequences of the Transatlantic Slave Trade.

The International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade will be observed at United Nations Headquarters in New York on the afternoon of 25 March 2019. Highlights will include a commemorative meeting of the General Assembly in the General Assembly Hall at 3:00 p.m. The meeting will feature remarks by the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and Member States. The keynote speaker will be artist Christopher Cozier from Trinidad and Tobago.

**On March 25<sup>th</sup> Queen Mother Dr. Blakely will commemorate the annual International Day of Remembrance of Victims of Slavery and Transatlantic Slave Trade at the UN's Ark of Return**

Our own Queen Mother Dr. Delois Blakely at the opening of the Ark of Return and inaugural International Day of Remembrance of Victims of Slavery and Transatlantic Slave Trade at the UN HQ in NYC carrying the legacy for the people African Descent in the United States of America; the USA is Commemorating 400 years of African history this year (1619-2019).

