

Title of UN 2020 Universal Periodic Review of the USA by the Friends of the African Union, Caddo Assets Services Help Community Development and the National Congress of Black American Indians

1 The Indigenous people Plan of 2019

Friends of the African Union Background

- 2 Friends of the African Union (FAU), which is an Ohio non-reporting unincorporated association (2012), has combined operations with the Cincinnati Empowerment Corporation, Inc. (1999) which together will do business as FAU Global Operations Center (2018) and with FAU's affiliated public beneficiary company for the People of African Descent in the African Diaspora FAU EDCorp, Inc. (2016) who accepts the definition by the African Union in 2005 as "The African Diaspora consists of peoples of African origin living outside the continent, irrespective of their citizenship and nationality and who are willing to contribute to the development of the continent and building of the African Union.", Friends of the African Union smartWISE (2018), and FAU PBFS (2019) are together proposing creating a domestic next-generation innovation team for sustainable change in human rights in the United States of America based on our work in the United Nations and the African Union (AU).

Furthermore, in the AU definition, the diaspora as having the following characteristics: (1) Bloodline and/ or heritage: The Diaspora should consist of people living outside the continent whose ancestral roots or heritage are in Africa; (2) Migration: The Diaspora should be composed of people of African heritage, who migrated from or are living outside the continent. In this context, three trends of migration were identified- pre-slave trade, slave trade, and post-slave trade or modern migration; and, (3) the principle of inclusiveness.

The definition must embrace both ancient and modern Diaspora; and The commitment to the African cause: The Diaspora should be people who are willing to be part of the continent (or the African family) We will work through:

(1) The Economic, Social and Cultural Council (AU/ECOSOCC) is an advisory body of the AU designed to give civil society organizations a voice within the AU institutions and decision-making processes. ECOSOCC is composed of civil society organisations (CSOs) from a wide range of sectors including labour, business and professional groups, service providers and policy think tanks, both from within Africa and the African diaspora. AU/ECOSOCC derives its authority from the Constitutive Act of the AU with the Highest decision-making body of AU/ECOSOCC has been sworn in December 2019 as the Third General Assembly. It is our intention to work through it with all in the African Diaspora.

(2) The Citizens & Diaspora Directorate (CIDO) is the department responsible for leading the AU's engagement with the Diaspora through the AU Mission Offices and civil society through the work of the AU/ ECOSOCC. It derives its authority from the African Union Commission who like AU/ECOSOCC derives its authority from the Constitutive Act of the AU.

Black Indians are Native American people — defined as Native American due being born into Native American Nations as a result of them being slaves in the Native American Nations and or escaping European American Slavery and living in Native American Nations. Records of contacts between Africans and Native Americans date to April 1502, when the first enslaved African arrived in Hispaniola. Some Africans escaped inland from the colony of Santo Domingo; those who survived and joined with the natives became the first circle of Black Indians. In the lands which later became part of the United States of America, the first recorded example of an African slave escaping from European colonists and being absorbed by Native Americans dates to 1526. They are still considered part of the 1.6B global African family, but many have trouble being accepted in the Native American Nations, our partner Caddo Assets Services Help Community Development does not have that problem

Caddo Assets Services Help Community Development Background

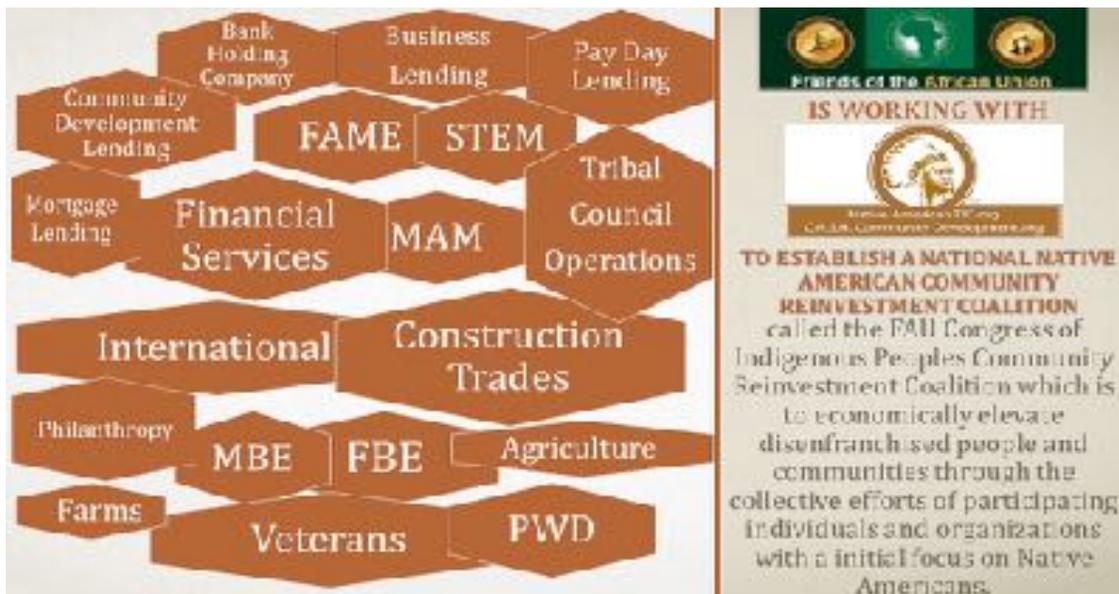
3 Caddo Assets Services Help Community Development (C.A.S.H. CD) is a Native American owned and managed 501 C3 non-profit. We understand, and can appreciate, the plight that has affected Native Americans in Indian Country and the struggles that our people have. We will help. Wise Debt Relief was created and designed to address the financial needs of Natives throughout the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii. For many generations in Indian Country, Native Americans have been pushed to assimilate. The rewards for assimilation were grants of land, subsidies, rights, resources, etc. The unfortunate fact is that Assimilation rewarded those behaviors which were fundamentally submissive and compliant.

Submission and compliance are not traits that lead to the development of a thriving sovereign nation. Determination and fortitude have been “taught out” of many Indian Nations.

To regain their resolve and strength of purpose, Native American thinking needs to undergo a paradigm shift into a “we can” model. In today’s society, an Indian Nation that learns to save is an Indian Nation that takes control of its destiny. Our program provides the Financial Literacy Tools that gives the Nations the ability to learn to Save. Our platform can be applied to assist the under banked across the United States; with an emphasis on Native American Indians, Hawaiians, Alaskans, other Indigenous people, and Nations/Tribes. We provide support seminars, workshops, conferences and symposiums that fit the needs and goals of native owned businesses, Tribes/Nations, and ANCs.

Financial Literacy is a skill that can be learned; we are the teachers.

Working with Friends of the African Union in 2014 Caddo Assets Services Help Community Development developed a plan of action to create a Friends of the African Union Congress of Indigenous People and under it a FAU Congress of Indigenous People Community Reinvestment Coalition –



National Congress of Black American Indians

- 4 At the first gathering of the newly created National Congress of Black American Indians in July 2014, organizers and attendees came to unite and celebrate individuals of both African and Native American ancestry — a subject often fraught with complicated questions of race, identity and citizenship.

The event was planned in part by Jay Winter Night Wolf (Jay Gola Waya Sunoyi) and several others in the community as a celebration of black Indian history and the existence of black Indians in contemporary society.

This gathering was the first of its kind, wrote Adrien Heckstall on Facebook. Black Indians have been the subject of books, documentaries, and an exhibit launched by the Smithsonian Institution in 2009, but this is the first effort to bring the people together.

Black Indians have shaped American culture, wrote Heckstall. “Noted descendants of African people and the 2000+ native tribes and nations include Crispus Attucks (the first man killed in the American Revolution who was of mixed Native American and African heritage), Frederick Douglass, Charlie Parker, Jesse Jackson, Jimi Hendrix, A Phillip Randolph, Muddy Waters, Jack DeShonette and James Brown.”

Morgan James Peters, a professor of black studies who shares Mashpee Wampanoag and Barbados ancestry, was at the gathering. “The gathering was a wonderful event. We had a little over 400 people in attendance,” Peters said, who was also one of the musicians at the event—he’s in the group the Groovalattos. “The combination of speakers, musicians, poets and singers of traditional Native and West African music, as well as the soul-funk house band created a spiritually enriching and inspiring event. The spirit of the delegates and guests was equally positive. The flow of conversations during lunch and in the parking lot after the event also indicated the enthusiasm sparked by the day.”

Morgan James Peters wears dreadlocks and directs the African and African-American studies program at the University of Massachusetts Dartmouth. The single name he prefers to use, Mwalim, is similar to the Swahili word for teacher. But Mwalim traces his ancestry not only to Africa, via Barbados, but also to North America — the first Native American tribe that encountered the Pilgrims in the 1600s. He says he embraces both parts of his racial-ethnic identity.

“My primary identity is I’m a Black Wampanoag,” Mwalim says. “It’s having a foot in both communities, being part of the Wampanoag community, being part of the Black community and recognizing that they’re not mutually exclusive.”

“Really it was just about bringing folks together,” he said. “Black Indians are rarely acknowledged beyond being a concept, but to have a first of its kind gathering really brought about expressions of joy from those attended as wells those who have sent us messages via e-mail, social media and text of how they wish they could attend and are so pleased that such an event and such a group exists.”

They became our strategic partner in 2016 after our work in the UN in 2015 around the International Business Forum Third International Conference on Financing for Development.

Friends of the African Union United Nations work includes at the International Business Forum Third International Conference on Financing for Development

- 5 Friends of the African Union as a Civil Society Organizational Partner sponsored a representative at the International Business Forum Third International Conference on Financing for Development, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 14 July 2015 The International Business Forum was organized by the FfD Business Steering Group led by the International Chamber of Commerce in collaboration with the International Finance Corporation, UN Foundation, UN Global Compact, and the World Economic Forum; hosted by the Government of Ethiopia; and sponsored by the Government of Switzerland. This was the first time that we presented the #IndigenousPeoplesPlan



At the forum our representative observed a business centered narrative on financing issues, highlighting the impact of risks such as climate change, inequalities and disruptive technologies on achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as part of development of an Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

At the forum she was at the event when global banking giant Citi speak through their then Vice Chairman, Corporate and Investment Banking, Jay Collins say, "The most significant business paradigm shift of our time is the realization that we must do well and do good at the same time; the simultaneous pursuit of both financial and social returns is imperative if the world is going to address the plight of the poor and the challenges of the environment. Citi's \$100 billion commitment to our Environmental Investment Initiative is a great example of this new paradigm." He advises governments on privatizations, funding solutions, risk mitigation, electronic banking services and digital solutions along with sovereign transactions in over 50 countries. He has held senior positions for Citi in Latin America, Asia and EMEA. He speaks publicly on such topics as Financial Markets, Cyber Security, Technology and Innovation, Infrastructure, Sustainable Development, and Public Policy.

At the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues Fifteenth Session our session was called - Indigenous peoples: conflict, peace and resolution

- 6 Friends of the African Union held a Joint Civil Society Submission and Public Release of Joint Venture work at the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues Fifteenth Session. This was held at UN Headquarters under the Special Theme: “Indigenous peoples: conflict, peace and resolution”. The session on May 20th, 2016 entitled “Native Americans and African Americans” and was co-sponsored by Caddo Assets Services Help Community Development and Congress of Black Native Americans in the United Nations HQ NYC in Conference Room 8. It was hosted by New Future Foundation.

New Future Foundation is a non-governmental organization with UN ECOSOC status that was established in 1969 by Queen Mother Dr. Blakely as a multiethnic, multi-cultural not-for-profit organization. Successfully using cultural pride, individual initiative, and neighborhood leadership, especially among young people. New Future Foundation, Inc conducts global exchange students’ programs with a focus on Africa, provides housing for students, ongoing public information, and education to solve problems of racism, poverty and ignorance. New Future Foundation was founded with Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm as Honorary Chairwoman. 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} sponsored by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology along with Harvard and Columbia University. Queen Mother (Ashanti) Dr. Blakely received two Masters of Education Degrees, one from Harvard University {1982} and the other from 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 and was allowed to study the United Nations starting in 1968. From 1969 she studied under Dr. Angie Elizabeth Brooks who was the second woman {1970} President of the UN General Assembly. Later, as a Fulbright Scholar she studied the governance system of Mwalimu Julius Nyerere and Nigeria.



The Indigenous People Plan as presented to the US Government in 2016, an update to that presented in 2015.

- 7 On this day, November 24th 2016, a solution Indigenous Peoples (Native Americans) Issues that is based on the statement below has been placed on the White House Petition site. Its title will read FAU and C.A.S.H. Asset Development with the Congress of Black Native Americans Trillion \$ Solution for Indigenous People and to be called in social media the #FAUindigenouspeopleplan, it reads:

A solution based on the Presidents answers to the United Nations Universal Periodic Review of the United States of America in 2015 which said "Civil Rights, Ethnic, and Racial Discrimination" is the number 1 USA human rights problem & "Indigenous Issues" was number 3. Will the President enter a \$1 Trillion Dollar Debt Assets public private partnership solution called the Daniels IDIQ2 which addresses the damage incurred by past and current federal government racism against Indigenous Peoples? It is based on the authority that the President has, by himself, where he can use current Quantitative Easing & other authority as a final & lasting solution for the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of federal government actions against Indigenous Peoples.

The \$1T is proposed to be spent like this –

In Billions Use of Funds General 2017-2117

\$30	My Brother's Keeper An Native American Alliance
\$20	Tribal Council Operations Fund
\$10	Tribal Councils Historic Preservation Office Funding
\$20	Erase the Digital Divide for Native Americans
\$200	Native American Housing Program
\$100	Native American Mining Program
\$100	Native American Agriculture, Farm and Ranch Program
\$50	Native American Health Facilities and Information Program
\$60	Native American Health Care Program
\$30	Native American Health Professionals Development Program
\$10	Native American First Responders Program
\$30	Native American Primary Schools
\$20	Native American Colleges
\$40	Native American Teachers
\$40	Native American STEM FUND
\$90	Native American Infrastructure Fund
\$60	Native American Business Fund
\$10	Native American Women Fund
\$30	Native American Indigenous Peoples Fund
\$50	Native American International Business Fund

Further Action

- 8 We did so still believing that Obama Administration executive action on a \$1T USD Quantitative Easing debt purchasing program called the #IndigionourPeoplesPlan that used The Daniels IDIQ (under license) would be a solution for the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of the USA breaking formal treaties with Native Americans from its founding years in 1789.
- 9 It was an easy answer as to how to improve the over-400-year relationship between Indigenous peoples and the United States.

Now in 2019 what we plan.

- 1 In part, because Indian Country is so diverse. There are more than 5.2 million American
- 0 Indian and Alaska Native people who live in America and 573 federally recognized Indian nations across the country, each with distinctive histories of colonization since European contact. Then there are state-recognized nations, unrecognized nations, and Indigenous communities living in the diaspora, too.

Add to that the estimated million people of African and European descent who can claim membership by the new federal rules.

Under our plan of action the treaties that the US government signed with numerous Indigenous nations from 1778 to 1871, over 370, plus state treaties would be rolled into one public private partnership, over the next 4 years, under the Indigenous Peoples Plan of 2019