

“Leaving no one behind, people of African descent and the Sustainable Development Goals”, Palais des Nations, Room XXI, Geneva, 3-7 April 2017.

Consultation with Civil Society on 5 April 2017, 15:00 to 18:00 hrs at the Palais Wilson, First floor conference room, 52 rue des Pâquis, Geneva, Switzerland.

1. Key human rights concerns of people of African descent in the UK today and how you work to address them

- a) Right to fair treatment by referring to Africans as Africans rather than by a colour. Asians in the UK, regardless of where they are born are referred to as Asian, but Africans are referred to by a colour. We campaign and lobby about the appropriate use of language.
- b) Equal access to justice, housing and employment. We work to improve situation through advocacy and training.
- c) The UK’s decision to leave the European Union could be followed by a repeal or the ‘moderation’ of the Human Rights Act 1998 as the Government tries to have ‘a bonfire of rights’. The Human Rights Act 1998, **“ sets out the fundamental rights and freedoms that everyone in the UK is entitled to.**

In practice, the Act has three main effects:

- 1. It incorporates the rights set out in the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) into domestic British law. This means that if your human rights have been breached, you can take your case to a British court rather than having to seek justice from the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg, France.**
- 2. It requires all public bodies (like courts, police, local authorities, hospitals and publicly funded schools) and other bodies carrying out public functions to respect and protect your human rights.**
- 3. In practice it means that Parliament will nearly always seek to ensure that new laws are compatible with the rights set out in the European Convention on Human Rights (although ultimately Parliament is sovereign and can pass laws which are incompatible). The courts will also where possible interpret laws in a way which is compatible with Convention rights.”¹**

A repeal of the Human Rights 1998 and the Equality Act 2010 will have a negative impact on People of African Descent. Moreover, the progress made since the first Race Relations Act was enacted in 1965 has steadily been eroded. **“The Equality Act became law in October, 2010. It replaced previous legislation (such as the Race Relations Act 1976 and the Disability Discrimination Act 1995) and ensures consistency in what employers and employees need to do to make their workplaces a fair environment and comply with the law”².** Equality Impact Assessments were expected to be published from both the public and the private sector so that evidence of equality practice was made self-evident. However, access to law has become increasingly challenging for people of African descent because of restrictions on legal aid.

¹ Human Rights Act 1998 <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/human-rights/human-rights-act>

² ACAS <http://www.acas.org.uk>

IDPAD Coalition UK is working to ensure that the current Equality Act and the Human Rights Act are not repealed or that if the Acts are repealed, any replacement Act incorporates current Race Equality Legislation and Case Law. In January 2017, IDPAD Coalition UK sent a submission to the Labour Party's Race Consultation, a mechanism for making certain that Labour Party Policy takes account of our concerns. IDPAD Coalition UK lobbies the current Government and campaigns for fair access to justice with other organisations.

d) Our recent Consultation with UK Civil society led to an encouraging response from a wide variety of organisations working in the UK and beyond. Submissions received were as follows:

RECOGNITION	7
JUSTICE	14
DEVELOPMENT	17

Our Board assessed the submissions against agreed criteria and the top 15 scores were as follows:

RECOGNITION	4
JUSTICE	7
DEVELOPMENT	5

The Board Assessment highlights that in the UK, the issues of Justice are still an outstanding issue which requires attention.

The International Submission we received from South Africa raises concerns about Justice affecting Global Africa through the activities of companies listed on the UK Stock Exchange or with historic UK links. This suggests an area of collaboration between IDPAD Coalition UK and South African Civil Society and NGOs, sharing of Best Practice and meaningful activism which unfortunately, we do not have the resources to develop.

IDPAD Coalition UK member, Ade Olaiya participated in our Interactive Conference on 25th March 2017. He cited³: **"... social, economic and cultural rights as particular cause for concern. For example, Article 25, UDHR 1948 states 'everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing, medical care and necessary social services' "**.

Importantly, poor access to maternal and mental health was highlighted at the IDPAD Coalition UK Conference: **"African women in the UK have the highest rates of stillborn children"**. IDPAD Coalition UK Board Member, Professor Gus John suggested that the Coalition should ensure that information is shared online or otherwise to raise awareness of disproportionate deaths and poor maternal health of African women, in particular communities, resulting from their inadequate treatment by particular health service trusts across the UK. African communities have to be mobilised around these issues. From the perspective of representatives of civil society **"strong actions and community roles specific to people of African descent have disappeared"**

In the climate created by Austerity in the UK, the lack of resources for activity in the community is a great concern. Organisations are struggling to survive, making it difficult for them to engage effectively in strategic objectives such as IDPAD because they are obliged to limit their activity to bread and butter issues which impact immediately on communities.

³ Ade Olaiya Submission to WGEPAD

IDPAD Coalition UK member, Ade Olaiya noted violations of the right to education (Article 26, UDHR 1948) occur in UK primary and secondary education. The standard school curriculum therefore favours children from a white mainly middle class background” (CODE: 2017). This perspective is also echoed in the narratives of African youth elsewhere in the UK which include **“the educational curriculum is designed to tell you what to think, not how to think”** (Harrow BHM: 2016). Article 27, UDHR 1948 states **“everyone has the right to share in their community's cultural life: “**. The UK Government has not adopted or implemented a Strategic Plan of Action. This is in spite of recommendations made by the CERD for it do so, (CERD: 2016). Although official marking of the Decade by the UK government remains elusive, IDPAD has been advocated to representatives of both Houses of Parliament, as well as in the media. Activists, academics and members of civil society have now formed IDPAD Coalition UK, which held its first conference on 25th March 2017. In response to questions about marking the Decade, the UK Government has stated that it has **“no specific plans”** to mark the Decade. Any assistance the WGEPAD can give IDPAD Coalition UK in lobbying and pressuring the UK Government to meaningfully mark the Decade would be welcome.

2. How the WGEPAD can improve and enhance its engagement with civil society for greater impact on the ground

The WGEPAD can improve and enhance its engagement with civil society by deepening its understanding of civil society and the barriers faced by NGOs and Activists. Sourcing and making available funding to civil society organisations and making more regular country visits to monitor racial discrimination would help the WGEPAD make a greater impact on the ground.

The WGEPAD can put in place mechanisms which foster the sharing of ideas that work, encouraging Best Practice in developing an effective response to the opportunities created by the Decade and supporting meaningful responses across regions.

IDPAD Coalition UK has identified the following actions in response to IDPAD’s thematic objectives⁴:

“Recognition

- ***Formal acknowledgment of African as the terminology for ethnically ‘black’ people of African heritage.***
- ***Usage of language such as Afriphobia to address anti-African racism.***
- ***Correction and Reversal of the revisionist history that distorts the true role of Africa and its people in world civilisation, and addressing the negative depiction and stereotyping of Africans and African History.***
- ***Respecting the right of Africans to tell their story***

Justice

- ***Meaningfully addressing racism, especially in Education, the Police, Prisons, and Health Service, particularly maternal and mental health***
- ***Supporting the Reparations movement and demanding an end to the Maangamizi and Ecocide***

⁴ IDPAD Coalition UK Mission statement January 2017

Development

- *We acknowledge that Development must be based on Justice and that Justice needs to be established wherever it is absent. We therefore seek to bring our community organisations together in order to further Recognise the practical problems and solutions that will further enable Justice to determine the goals of Development pursued by our communities in the UK.*
- *Encouraging Africans to engage with the democratic process so that they are able to influence positive change which reflects the interests of Africans and to become agents of positive change by active participation and engagement in their own interests”.*

IDPAD Coalition UK Member, Ade Olaiya comments: **“WGEPAD should therefore enhance engagement with UK civil society through networking”**. IDPAD Coalition UK agrees that it is important to strategically address Afriphobia. Empowerment is critical and the WGEPAD can collaborate with IDPAD Coalition UK. African youth state: **“the educational curriculum is designed to tell you what to think, not how to think: injustice affects youth through economic exploitation by prison industry: impact is important for the next generation to recognise they have been put in by oppression – it is better to recognise this as a child than as an adult.”** (Harrow BHM 2016).

The WGEPAD should support IDPAD Coalition UK in taking forward Community Concerns and Solutions around collective economic development of the African community. Moreover the narratives of African youth shared in Conference included: **“we must acknowledge we live in poor housing and projects and policies are needed to change this. Despite discrimination in service provision of housing being illegal since the enactment of the Race Relations Act 1976; a recent BBC report highlighted widespread discrimination in housing provision still excludes Africans in the UK. In 2010 two fifths of UK low income households were BME.”** African youth understand **“where we have failed in the UK is the implementation of (anti-discrimination) policies”** (Harrow BHM: 2016).

3. Human rights concerns that the WGEPAD should focus on in the next three years

The WGEPAD should

- a) Implement the recommendations made under the Durban Agreement 2001 about People of African Descent.
- b) Focus on challenging Afriphobia, which is a major concern. Enough reports have been written and compiled, and decisive action and implementation is now needed. At the IDPAD Coalition Meeting of 3rd December 2016, **“It was agreed although the Coalition would focus on taking research recommendations forward, there is a need and possibility to create revisionist research or create new research/ scholarly knowledge by people of African Heritage.”**
- c) Work towards building a movement led by African communities and an African perspective.
- d) Work with African community providers of African history and fund books that correct history. For example when talking about enslavement, the resistance in Africa, the Sons of Africa, African freedom fighters and the Haiti revolution must be highlighted so that Africans are not presented as amorphous victims, but as agents of their own freedom. The current distortion of history highlights historical European bias in education that paints a false narrative, hides the truth as either a deliberate or unwitting act which belittles Africans and gives little credit for their achievement in the face of unimaginable oppression. Financial resources should be made available to disseminate research and implement recommendations.



- e) Fund programmes such as appropriate adults training that enable Africans to effectively support young people in police custody, and African History courses developed and delivered by Africans.
- f) Also to take cognisance and offer the alternative spelling Afriphobia as opposed to Afrophobia.
- g) Enable International cooperation across Global Africa, by providing resources for practical interaction and sharing of Best Practice. Professor Gus John, one of the 85 professors of African heritage in the UK, highlighted the importance of the relationship between our work here in the UK, and as part of a Global Africa. The Ichirouganaim Council for the Advancement of Rastafari (ICAR - Barbados), and the Caribbean Rastafari Organisation (CRO) has an interest in participating with all relevant bodies towards achieving our goals common with IDPAD coalition UK. Ichirouganaim Council for the Advancement of Rastafari (ICAR - Barbados) is registered as an NGO with the UN since the 2001 World Conference Against Racism (WCAR). ICAR participated in the Conference held in Durban, South Africa.

This submission is a collaborative effort of the following persons and organisations

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The A-Connexion's Global Village

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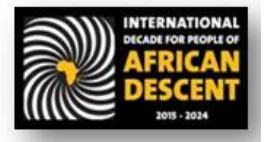
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Professor Gus John,
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Appendix 1 – Response to Call for Proposals

Recognition

LANGUAGE AND IDENTITY

CfP1

- a) To encourage IDPAD constituency to recognise that they are African or to identify themselves as African – (not African Descendant or Black)
- b) To ensure that term Afriphobia is used to describe African-specific racism

AFRICAN COMMUNITY SUPPORT RECOGNITION CAMPAIGN

CfP2

Individuals of African Heritage who can demonstrate that they have been voluntarily supporting the community should be in receipt of some sort of award that recognises their work and sacrifice. The awarding body should be international and made up of individuals of African Heritage who have had recognition for work they have done.

THE CONCEPT OF GLOBAL AFRICA

CfP3

Facilitate recognition of Global Africa by enabling a common response to tragedies such as deaths in the Mediterranean and Xenophobic attacks in South Africa

AFRICAN RESISTANCE

CfP4

Bring together stories of the African Struggle in the UK and encourage greater knowledge of the agency of Africans in their liberation.

ACTIVIST LIAISON INITIATIVE (AL-I)

CfP5

This proposal falls under all three themes. It will harness international experience and lessons from successful forms of activism and resistance throughout time and space to practically inform the liberatory efforts of Africans in Britain today.

EDUCATION AND THE CHILD OF AFRICAN DESCENT.

CfP6

First we of African Descent have 2 histories. Our own life history, African people have been here since Roman Times, before the Transatlantic Trafficking of Africans, but do we know it. Who is in control of that narrative, is it told from our point of view? Who knows what is in British museums, do we seek it out? When the stories are told do we support them, Black History Month, how many African families support the local events or organise their own. Acknowledge the BBC series Black British, ask for it to be replayed.

THE REFUGEE CRISIS – IS THERE A CHOICE?

CfP7

Migration as a result of the economic challenges caused by the current unjust economic system is not generally recognised as a legitimate reason to migrate. Africa Probe would like a discussion on the dangerous migration undertaken by Africans using the documentary ‘No Choice?’ to explore what other options are possible.

JUSTICE

MATERNAL HEALTH

CfP8

“to improve the mortality outcomes for mothers and babies of African descent and our Midwives who continue to suffer from poorest outcomes in employment, training and regulation.”

BREXIT

CfP9

“Following on from the Lammy Review into the treatment of BAME individuals in the criminal justice system, the Casey Review into the efficacy of UK integration policies and the parliamentary Brexit debate, I would like to lead an IDPAD working group that monitors and reviews the impact on the UK's Peoples of African Descent of the potential post Brexit repeal of both 1998 Human Rights Act and the 2010 Equality Act.”

RACE EQUALITY CAMPAIGN

CfP10

IDPAD should work with African organisations to call on the UK government to develop an equality improvement framework programme so there are clear, positive impacts on reducing instances of racial discrimination. This includes resourcing a black forum accountable to the community that oversees the programme.

TO IMPROVE MENTAL HEALTH UK AFRIKANS

CfP11

Establishment of a Afrikan Descent led Working Group to campaign for a meaningful study into the causative factors leading to the high incidence of mental illness affecting Afrikan people, drawing on the work of psychologists such as Dr Ni'am Akbar; Dr Frances Cress Welsing; Dr Joy De'Grue Leary. This should enable service providers across the UK to take more serious action to eliminate the areas of concern being raised by a variety of organisations in relation to mental illness and help create effective polices for real change for Black People.

JUSTICE 4 THE OVAL 4 & OTHERS

CfP12

To highlight historic and current miscarriages of justice affecting Africans and campaign to have convictions overturned. The campaign should highlight racism in the judicial system & seek to raise the profile of the lack of justice for Winston Trew and the other Oval 4 and Kinsley Ezeugo.

PROPOSAL TO ADDRESS IMPUNITY IN THE RACIAL PROFILING AGAINST MEN OF AFRICAN DESCENT IN THE UK

CfP13

Home Office data (2015) indicates that males of African descent are 3 times more likely to be tasered than their white counterparts. The victims are often unarmed and the situation is worsened by the failure to prosecute Police Offices using racial profiling. This proposal calls for the creation of independent complaint mechanisms managed by the African community.

AFRICAN JUSTICE GUILD

CfP14

This proposal falls under all three themes. It will coordinate a sustainable stream of experts focused on advancing solutions to problems facing Africans. We will identify African experts, partnering them with intermediates and apprentices to establish a multigenerational guild of professional activists.



CREATION OF AN AFRICAN PRISON LIAISON OFFICER (APLO)

CfP15

An African Prison Liaison Officer (APLO): An APLO will visit UK Prisons to assist Africans detained. APLO's may write letters on their behalf, visit families to convey messages or assist in providing information for educational courses, for example.

Aim: An APLO will serve as an intermediary between Africans imprisoned and their families &/or agency.

AFRIKAN UNION and the SIXTH REGION.

CfP16

Justice for Afrikans born out of the continent and those forced to live in the 6th Region due to economical and other reasons can only be truly served by the right to return (RtR). Working Group would ascertain the level of RtR, link up with global Afrikan NGOs and make proposal on achieving political participations within the AU

ADDRESSING INJUSTICE IN IMMIGRATION

CfP17

The immigration or 'migrant' crisis as it is described in the media is in large part a 'reparations crisis'. We need to 'recognise' this crisis for what it is so that we can use our offices to help alleviate these terrible levels of suffering and death; these so called 'economic migrants', from the continent of Africa, are fleeing socio economic crises that cannot be separated from the history of colonialism and the ongoing economic policies that constitute neocolonialism; the new colonialism (see for example the 2016 'War on Want' report of the same name) has to be recognised as being at the core of the 'crisis'. The terrible treatment of foreign nationals seeking asylum and UK citizenship; long drawn out application procedures (in some cases lasting 10 years) with no right to work or claim social security, incarceration and deportation of migrants all require urgent attention. I am familiar with a charity, 'Hibiscus' who work with women in these circumstances, similar bodies dealing with men should be contacted and brought together under our UN Decade banner to address this 'Reparations crisis'.

REPARATIONS NOW, REPARATIONS HOW.

CfP18

This proposal brings together organisations and groups and individuals interested in pursuing Reparations to develop ideas for concretely articulating not just the case for but the options for what it could look like and strategies for how that can be achieved through combinations of grass roots action and policy solutions.

REPARATIONS

CfP19

This is the overarching theme and brings together, Recognition (we need to recognise that which needs repair) Justice (all Justice is reparatory Justice, to do Justice is to repair 'injustice') and Development (to develop is to repair our future by thoughtful action and praxis in the present). Here in the U.K. the great work already underway by campaigners means that we need to reach out to these organisations so that we can add our support. Brother Glenroy Watson and other community activists will have invaluable contributions to make.

The African; African Caribbean, African American and African European Churches, Mosques, Synagogues and spiritual / religious community organisations will also be able to play a key role in developing campaigns to demand an end to the odious debts that continue to hold our nations and people in economic bondage. This must be seen as the immediate first step on the long path to reparatory Justice. In this regard we need to speak to these organisations urgently in order to bring out the deep theological roots of this most ancient call for Justice. Here the work of the Rastafari community is central and Coalition brothers and sisters will be able to offer guidance.

Project: Building the Reparations Movement

CfP20

Pan-African Reparations Coalition in Europe (PARCOE) calls for a groundswell understanding of:

1. Professor Chinweizu's notion of Reparation.
2. Volunteer help and support for African Emancipation Day Reparations March 1st August 2017.
 - (i) Educators
 - (ii) Professional Security Volunteers as a Community Service
 - (iii) To call for political support from all sides
 - (iv) To work with other UK Partnerships who can support and 'follow' this movement.

Aim: To educate African communities to build the Global/UK Reparation Movement

AN APPROPRIATE ADULT (AA):

CfP21

An AA is responsible for protecting the rights and welfare of a child or 'vulnerable' adult who is detained/interviewed by the police. The role was created under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE) 1984

Project: The creation of an African Appropriate Adult Service (AAA)

Aim: To provide specialised, relevant training that supports Africans detained at Police Stations.

DEVELOPMENT

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT

CfP22

" the outcome sought by 2024 is community empowerment for African diaspora groups in the European Union, linking IDPAD to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development."

STRENGTHENING AFRICAN FAMILIES CAMPAIGN

CfP23

Many Africans face difficulties. The government should put money into a Strengthening African Families Campaign. This should be staffed by people of African Heritage who firstly, do research into successful African families and families under pressure and secondly a publicity and outreach campaign that supports families that need support.

THE GREEN GOAL OF ECOTOPIA

CfP24

"I propose a working group on the impact of climate change on the continent of Africa and the complicity of the United Kingdom in the skewed nature of culpability for this. this will also talk about UK policy towards the inevitability of climate refugees."

FFUUFU – Finding Freedom, Unity and Understanding by Feeding OURselves

CfP25

This proposal falls under the Development theme with a focus on sustainable self-sufficiency through education, health, economics and community building. It involves building the capability of Africans to feed ourselves well, through local farming initiatives. The aim is to develop a local model that can be replicated.



KWANZAA LIVE!

CfP26

This proposal uses the principles of Kwanzaa to underpin freedom efforts of Africans in Britain. The African Heritage Network of Luton (www.ahnluton.org) uses Kwanzaa to instil values to empower our youth, families and community via creating events and environments to develop pride in our history, build for today and forge a legacy for the future.

ARTS FOR LIFE

CfP27

This is a proposal to include African Arts in the educational curriculum of schools in Britain. [To be further developed]

PROMOTING OUR CULTURE

CfP28

Here, under this proposal, we need to embrace the idea of an African cultural / spiritual renewal akin to the great Harlem renaissance. We need to host and promote events that develop the great and untapped creative energies of our community. African culture in all its forms - with a special emphasis on the UK based African cultural creative energy - needs to be celebrated and promoted (recognised and developed) above and beyond the overly commodified superficial styles that meet the requirements of the contemporary pop culture industry. Here again we have great people to work with. Controlling our own Cultural output and understanding the industry is something that Brother Kwaku has been doing with BBM for a long time.

INFLUENCING EDUCATION FOR POSITIVE CHANGE

CfP29

Establish links with practitioners of education, teacher educators and parents to see what can be changed to ensure that this generation and the next take part in all sectors of the educational decision making process.

EVIDENCE OF THE PAST: THE CULTURAL AND INTELLECTUAL LEGACY OF THE SONGHAII EMPIRE

CfP30

The preservation and translation of the Songhai manuscripts is of great importance to Africans and especially to Africans in the diaspora since most are of West African descent.

AFRIPOLLINATE: AFRIPOLITAN UNIVERSITY (AAU)

CfP31

AAU is the UK-based lead in the programme to curate chaotic institutional resources focused on historic and contemporary cultures originating in pre-colonial Africa. AAU will be realised as a dynamic online learning platform and nomadic tri-annual festival over the course of the UN Decade for PAD.

DECOLONISING THE TERTIARY LEVEL SYLLABUS

CfP32

Working with leading campaigners worldwide we must ensure that African people (PAD have access to free and quality education at this university level and at all other levels).. Decolonising the education system is a matter of recognising the need to repair our collective community understanding so that we can create a 'Just' form of 'Development'; a programme based on a vastly more accurate and authoritative understanding of Africa. Repairing the damage done by racist ideology is fundamental; language use and different forms of terminology have to be evaluated in this context so that outdated terms and ideas can be discarded. Our understanding of Africa, our recognition of African intellectual achievement is the basis for Justice and development.



ADDRESSING ISSUES IN THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SYLLABUS

CfP33

The PM recently claimed that 'enough' African history was on the syllabus; furthermore, the rates of exclusion that continually reproduce racist outcomes along with the ongoing 'securitisation' of the school system have to be resisted so that all children have access to decent education in a safe and decent environment. Here the work of Professor Gus John is seminal and the CEN (Community Empowerment Network) will be an essential point of contact.

CREDIT UNIONS & THE AFRICAN CHURCH

CfP34

Taking my cue from the 2014 Government Consultation on Credit Unions where the paper suggests that the government is keen to see more Churches form credit unions, I would like to propose a working group that examines the strategic importance of our churches to our communities' economic regeneration. I would like to explore the pivotal role our churches could play in helping to lead our communities' economic development around health, education and employment in addition to their leadership in our communities' spiritual development.

REVITALISING CAMPAIGNS TO STRENGTHEN THE AFRICAN POUND

CfP35

Many campaigns to strengthen the African Economy exist, to provide a platform for a practical expression of this worthy concept: a regular payment of £5 or £10 a month to be used to purchase homes for rent to the Community, an answer to the Housing Crisis and an income stream.

BLACK ECONOMIC SOLUTIONS - LETS GET TOGETHER LIMITED

CfP36

This proposal aims to build a legacy of wealth for Africans by pooling resources to purchase property. Funds will be managed and invested by a registered company and used to build long-term wealth and/or provide spaces for Africans to freely celebrate our heritage. This is under the Development theme.

DEVELOPING ALTERNATIVE FINANCE MODELS

CfP37

In order to be able to establish and maintain our independence we will need to develop a degree of 'economic freedom'. Alternative finance models will need to be evaluated so that we can create and maintain this independence in our communities as well as our coalition. Here then I suggest composing a letter describing our requirements and inviting representatives from different financial institutions to make representations to us so that we arrive at an organisation that we are happy to use and (crucially) to recommend. These considerations would also require Board level deliberations and should be determined democratically in the event that more than one institution would be appropriate. Sister June has experience dealing with banks and will be able to create a list of potential candidates for us to write to.

CHALLENGING TRADE EMBARGOS

CfP38

Currently, North African countries are prevented from trading directly with South African countries because of UK embargos. IDPAD should liaise with African businesses to build awareness and a movement to fight this.

Project: To challenge UK/African Trade Embargos

Aim: For Africans to trade with Africans without Western or other restrictions.



International Submission

THE UNITED NATIONS – International Decade for People of Afrikan Descent

Kindly accept, as our submission, an extremely shortened version of our 15 year encounter with The South African Judiciary under government led by the African National Congress.

In the telling of our 15 year ordeal, we allege that there has never been a cessation of human rights violations, against Black people under the ANC.

Given an opportunity before the United Nations, we will texture our allegations against, among other atrocities, LONMINS MASSACRE at Marikana.

Most significantly, we would want to bring world attention to what hope CONSTITUTIONALISM AND THE RULE OF LAW means to the Black oppressed.

"No law (conduct) may permit arbitrary deprivation of property. Intellectual property rights, where they exist are entitled to full legal protection" Harmse JA

property rights, where they exist are entitled to full legal protection" Harmse JA

The United General Assembly resolution 60/147 is the bedrock of our fuller submission.

In anticipation.

Yours Sincerely
Mike Stainbank

Founder: The Apartheid Museum

Founder: The Es'kia Institute

Professor Es'kia Mphahlele (1919 – 2008)

“Society finds it easy to draw the line between piety and moral good on the one side and, on the other, political and economic life.

Western man has deliberately separated the two areas and wishes to keep his God in the skies, out of his political world where dog eats dog.”

Appendix 2 – The Board’s Top 15 Priorities

Priority List	Proposal Number	UN Theme	Proposal Title
1	CfP20	Justice	Building the Reparations Movement
2	CfP8	Justice	Maternal Health
3	CfP19	Justice	Reparations
4	CfP16	Justice	Afrikan Union and the 6th Region
5	CfP18	Justice	Reparation NOW, Reparations How
6	CfP21	Justice	An Appropriate Adult
7	CfP11 & CfP15	Justice	To Improve Mental Health of UK Afrikans Creation of an African Prison Liaison Officer
8	CfP24	Development	The Green Goal of Ecotopia
9	CfP33	Development	Addressing Issues in the Primary and Secondary Syllabus
10	CfP1 & CfP4	Recognition	Language & Identity African Resistance
11	CfP25	Development	FFUUFUO – Finding Freedom, Unity and Understanding by Feeding OURselves
12	CfP34 & CfP35	Development	Credit Unions & the African Church Revitalising Campaigns to Strengthen the African Pound
13	CfP12 & CfP13	Justice	Justice for the Oval 4 & Others To Address Impunity in the Racial Profiling Against Men Of African Descent in the UK
14	CfP5 & CfP32	Recognition Development	Activist Liaison Initiative Decolonising the Tertiary Level Syllabus
15	CfP6	Recognition	Education & the Child of African Descent

