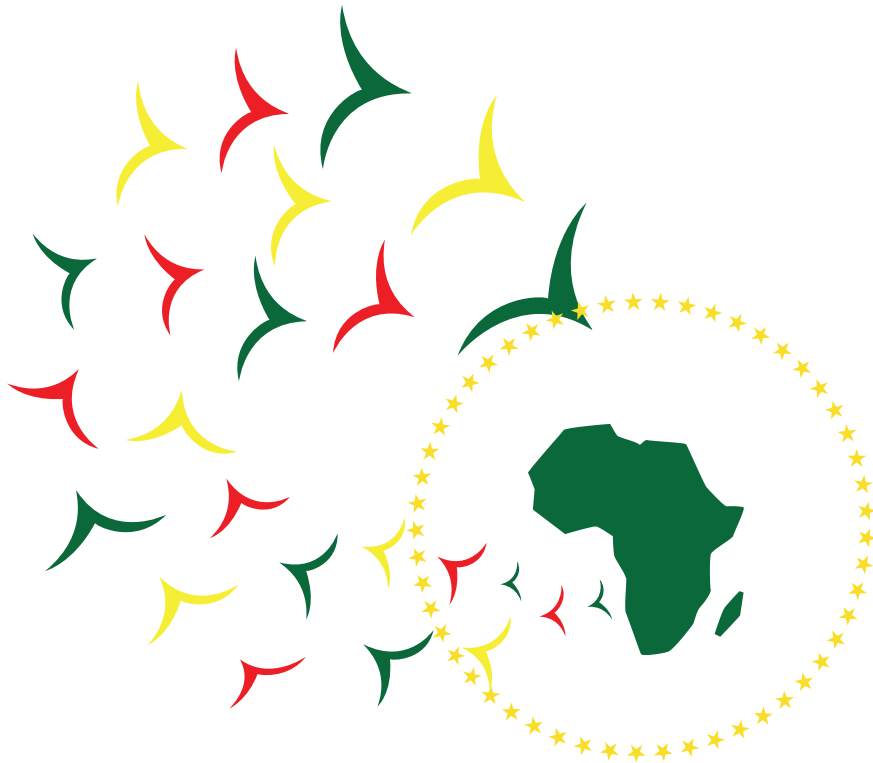


# State of the African Diaspora



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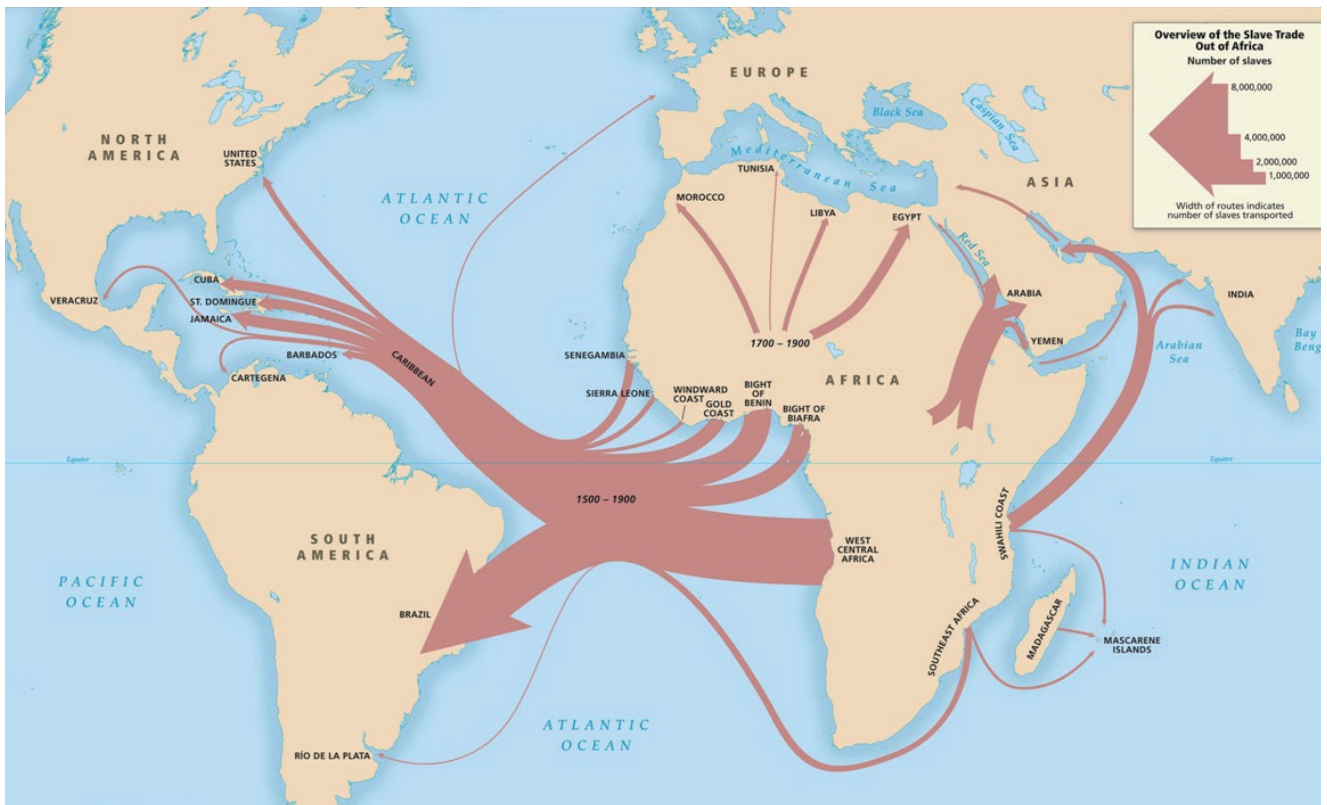
## TO STRENGTHEN AFRICA THROUGH ITS DIASPORA AND THE DIASPORA THROUGH AFRICA.

With almost 350 million people, the African Diaspora is the "THIRD COUNTRY" in the world after China and India, but greater than The United States of America (323 million), Indonesia (258 million) and Brazil (205 million). Previously, it was unstructured, and only had a potential power.

This is why the decision has been made to mobilize the energies of the Diaspora to officially launch the State of the African Diaspora: our Goal is to **strengthen Africa through the Diaspora, and the Diaspora through Africa.**

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# Presentation of the African Diaspora



The African Diaspora is derived from two main waves of migration:

- The first one is related to the deportation of Africans in the context of the slave trade, whether it is the Eastern Trade (from the 7th to the beginning of the 20th century), or the Western Trade (from the 15th to the 19th century). The descendants of these populations are still living today in countries like Yemen or Iraq, or The United States of America and Brazil, for example.
- The second wave is an economic migration that pushed the African population to Europe, since the twentieth century, especially after 1945. These are African descendants in France or the UK, but also in many other countries of the world.

# Presentation of the African Diaspora



Today, the power of the Diaspora is:

- **Demographic:** It brings together almost 350 million inhabitants, making it potentially the third «country» of the world, after China and India, but greater than The United States of America (323 million), Indonesia (258 million) and Brazil (205 million).
- **Political:** The Diaspora includes people like former US President Barack Obama, Michaëlle Jean, the Secretary General of the Francophonie, Christiane Taubira, the former Minister of justice in France, and many others who have powerful positions, but these figures are disconnected from each other and have few direct connections to Africa.
- **Economic:** The Diaspora sends to the Africa continent more money every year than is received in International aid, but these gifts to family or these 0% interest loans are dispersed and un-coordinated and have a limited impact in terms of development.
- **Cultural:** The African Diaspora has imposed itself, whether in the field of music (gospel, dancehall, tango, jazz, blues, rock, disco, calypso, zouk, reggae, kompa, etc.), dance, literature, visual arts, cinema, etc., not to mention its successes in sports, like Pele, Mohammed Ali, Tiger Woods, Usain Bolt, Lewis Hamilton, Michael Jordan, The Williams sisters, etc.

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# From the Diaspora to the Sixth Region



Within the African Union, there are 6 regions: North Africa, West Africa, Central Africa, East Africa, Southern Africa, plus one last region, the "Sixth Region" , which constitutes the African Diaspora.

The political, economic and cultural importance of this Diaspora is increasingly recognized. It contributes greatly to the development of Africa and this is why the African Union has symbolically included the Diaspora in its organisation.

This "Sixth Region" exists in the constitution of the African Union.

In 2003, at the end of the AU Summit, the Heads of State declared (14 (XVIII) add. :  
*"The African Union (...) decides to recognize the African Diaspora as an effective entity contributing to economic and social development of the continent."*

For many years this "Sixth Region" of the AU existed only on paper. Uncoordinated, it remained a virtual reality. It was therefore necessary to give substance to this institution, and move from a *de facto* diaspora to a *de jure* diaspora.

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## From the Diaspora to the Sixth Region



In 2014, Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz, President-in-Office of the African Union gave a mandate to Louis-Georges Tin, chairperson of the CRAN, to set up the African Diaspora, to "give substance" to the Sixth Region:

*"You wished to attract our attention about your project that aims to give substance to the 6th region of the African Union(...).*

*The interview I had with you and the information that we collected about your activities gave me the assurance of the major role the CRAN can play to contribute to the implementation of the programs of development of our Continent."*

Since then, with an international team, Louis-Georges Tin has formed a Government, and launched development projects in all areas with the support of several African Authorities, such as His Majesty Tchiffi Zie, the leader of the Forum of Traditional Kings and Leaders of Africa, who supports the State of the African Diaspora.

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# GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF THE AFRICAN DIASPORA



**Prime Minister:  
Louis-Georges Tin,  
former president of CRAN**

# GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF THE AFRICAN DIASPORA

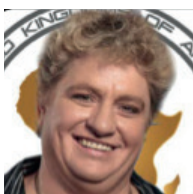
## Economics and Technologies



**Minister of Economy:**  
Joanes Louis, Lawyer



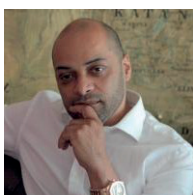
**Minister of the Digital Economy:**  
Madeleine Taylor, CEO of *ScandinAfrica*



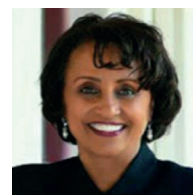
**Minister of Social Economy:**  
Gertruida Maria Engelbrecht,  
co-founder of *United Kingdoms of Africa*



**Minister of Finance:**  
Jonathan A.R. Boyenn'e,  
Investor and Philanthropist



**Minister of Budget:**  
Edouard Moukendy,  
CEO of *Healthy Food*



**Minister of Trade and Entrepreneurship:**  
Almaz Negash, Founder and Executive Director  
of *African Diaspora Network*



**Minister of tourism :** Melida A. Harris Barrow,  
*Universal Peace Ambassador for Panama*, CEO of *Harris  
Business Enterprise, SA*, and of *Panama World Trade  
& Investment Foundation*



**Minister of Science and Industry:**  
Cheick Modibo Diarra, Former Project Manager  
at *NASA*, former Prime Minister of Mali,  
Director of *Microsoft Africa*



**Minister of Information and Communication  
Technologies:** Mayur Patel, Strategic Development  
Manager - *Econet Wireless International*

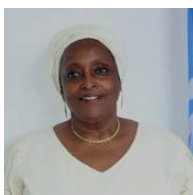


**Ministry of Biotechnology:** Nishan Degnarain,  
Special Adviser on Oceans  
at the *World Economic Forum*



# GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF THE AFRICAN DIASPORA

## Diplomacy and Security



**Minister of Foreign Affairs: Marie-Evelyne Petrus-Barry, Member of the *United Nations Group of Experts on People of African Descent***



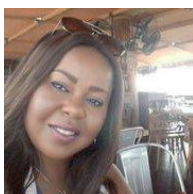
**Minister for Relations with the Kings and Traditional leaders in Africa: Best Kemigisa, Queen Mother of the Toro Kingdom**



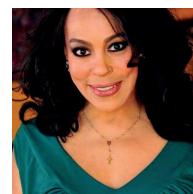
**Minister of Defence: Felix Maradiaga, former Secretary General of the Ministry of the Defence of Nicaragua**



**Minister of Home Affairs and Relations with the Diaspora: David Foka, Director of the *House of Africa* in Luxembourg**



**Minister for International Cooperation: Nadine Diatta, Director of *NCI*, Strategy and Communication Agency**



**Minister of Justice: Mylene Pereira Ramos, Judge**

# GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF THE AFRICAN DIASPORA

## Social and Cultural Issues



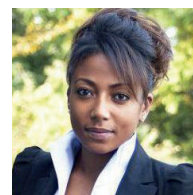
**Minister of Education: Samuel Jack, President  
of the *African Students Association in India***



**Minister for Heritage: Ana Vicky Castillo, President  
of the *Afrolatinos Historical Society***



**Ministry of Culture: Wyclef Jean,  
Artist and Philanthropist**



**Minister of Gender Issues: Vanessa Moungar,  
Director of Gender Issues  
at the *African Development Bank***



**Minister of Youth: Wadia Aït Hamza,  
*Global Shapers Community Leader*  
at the *World Economic Forum***



**Minister of the Environment: Jeannine Ferreira,  
founder of *Earth's Call Foundation***

# STATE OF THE AFRICAN DIASPORA



## Initial Projects

Mandated by the African Union and the Forum of Kings and Traditional Leaders of Africa to set up the African Diaspora, Louis-Georges Tin has formed a Government. The goal is to strengthen Africa through the Diaspora, and strengthen the Diaspora through Africa. The initial projects are:

### Summary

1. Heritage: the Restitution of Colonial Treasures
2. Defence: International Brigades of the African Diaspora
3. Territory: Land Policy
4. Finance: The African Diaspora Bank
5. Employment: International Agency for Internships
6. Food: The Food Bank of the Diaspora
7. Agriculture: Investment Funds for «Country Products»
8. Education: The Digital University for Africa
9. New Technologies: Silicon Valley in Africa
10. Biotechnology: The Pan-African Genetic Bank
11. Space: The Pan-African Satellite
12. Citizenship: Identity Cards and Passports
13. Racism: the International Observatory on Afrophobia
14. Memory: The Digital Slave Route
15. Sports: Pan-African Games



## Heritage: Restitution of Colonial Treasures



More than 90% of Africa's cultural treasures are housed outside Africa. Looted during the colonization, they are today in the British Museum of London, the Quai Branly Museum in Paris, the Tervuren Museum in Brussels etc. Campaigning for the return of colonial treasures, **Louis-Georges Tin, Prime Minister of the State of the African Diaspora**, has recently achieved a historic victory: The President of the French Republic, Emmanuel Macron, officially said he wants "a return of African heritage to Africa". We must now push other European countries to do the same, and work with African countries to ensure the conservation of these treasures. We should recover our heritage: reparations are coming.

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## Defence: International Brigades of the African Diaspora



We have all seen these images: many migrants arriving in Libya are captured and enslaved. It is an unbearable reality. With **Félix Maradiaga**, former Secretary General of the Ministry of Defence of Nicaragua, and now **Minister of Defence of the State of the African Diaspora** together with **Evelyne Petrus-Barry**, **Minister of Foreign Affairs**, we are working on the creation of the International Brigades of the African Diaspora. Bringing together soldiers from around the world, in connection with the UN and the African Union, its mission will be to identify the traffickers, arrest and hand them to the Libyan authorities for trial. Part of the mission is to free the slaves and assist them to find a prosperous life together with aiding migrants who risk drowning in both the Mediterranean and between Comoros and Mayotte.

—

## Territory: the Land Policy.



The Africans deported during the slave trade not only lost their freedom but also their lands. As a Leader of the Forum of Kings and Traditional Leaders of Africa, **His Majesty Tchiffi Zie** has committed to **make land available for the Afro-descendants from his Kingdom**. His Majesty also invited the other leaders of Africa to do the same, as a compensation, to propose a real land policy for the benefit of the Sixth Region. Some African states, such as Benin, Cameroon and Ethiopia, have already adopted similar measures for Afro-descendants and the lands thus reserved could be managed by the State of the African Diaspora. Under these conditions, the Sixth Region could have an "archipelago" of territories all over Africa, and thus be connected with all other regions of the continent.

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## Finances: The Bank of the African Diaspora



According to the African Development Bank, the afro-descendants last year sent more than \$ 65 billion to the continent. These amounts represent 29% of Liberia's GDP, 20% for The Gambia, 17.5% for Lesotho and 13.5% for Senegal. This aid (which is made up of donations) is 2.5 times larger than any official Development Aid. However as this money is routed to families, this welcome help is scattered and does not allow real development. We must go from a sprinkling logic to a logic of leverage. **The African Diaspora Bank** will remedy this. It will structure remittances from the diaspora to Africa, while offering diaspora members who are highly discriminated in terms of access to credit, concrete solutions for their future plans.

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## Employment: International Agency for Internships



Created to be a stepping stone for employment, internships have gradually become a barrier to employment for students who don't have the right faces or the right network: no internship, no diploma; no diploma, no job. Social rise is broken, inequalities are reinforced, and social cohesion is threatened. At the same time, many companies are struggling to recruit young people, whom they could employ in their services and only recruit from existing networks. Under these conditions, they cannot recruit the best talent, which represents a shortfall for themselves. This is why we decided to launch **The International Agency for Internships**, a website that will bring together the supply and demand of internships across the continent.

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## Food: The Food Bank of the Diaspora



Is it the return of the big famines in Africa? These plagues, which for years have decreased, now seem to be returning, driven by various factors including global warming. Temperatures are rising, the desert is advancing, harvests are decreasing, and famine is progressing. The African diaspora can't remain indifferent to this problem: having worked for the establishment of a food bank in the United Kingdom, **Kene Umeasiegbu, Advisor in charge of Agriculture and Food of the State of the African Diaspora**, is now working to establish at international level, the **Food Bank of the African Diaspora** to intervene in case of humanitarian crisis.

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## Agriculture: Investment Fund for "Country Products".



For those living in the Diaspora, it can be difficult to buy the "country products" they like, be it fruit (soursop, baobab fruit, etc.), vegetables (cassava, sweet potatoes), particular kinds of flour (millet flour, corn flour), meats (agoutis, turtles), spices (chilli pepper, nététou), drinks (palm wine, bissap), hair products (afro combs, nappy products), body care products (shea butter, coconut oil), etc. Very often, Chinese traders are the only ones who sell these products. Established in Luxembourg by David Foka, the **Investment Fund for "Country Products"** aims to bring together investors in the 28 European countries, in connection with the African Development Bank, to finance small African farmers, and to ensure an outlet in Europe for the products they grow.

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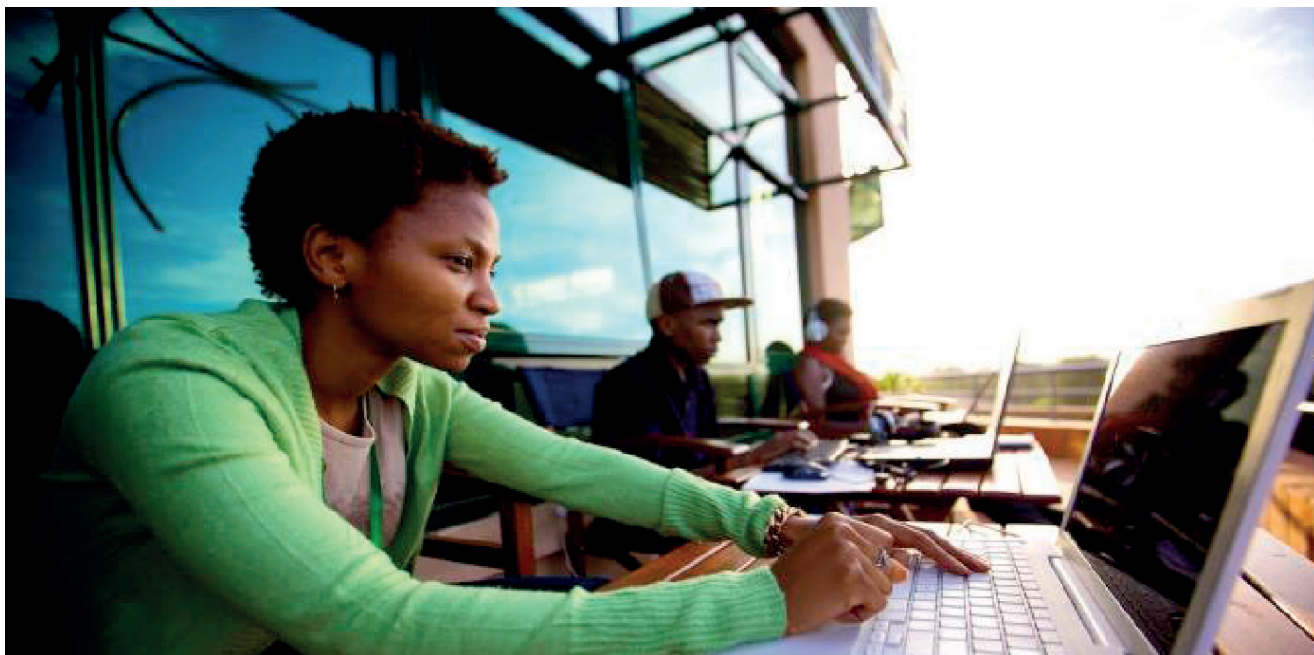
## Education: The Digital University for Africa



It's no longer necessary to demonstrate it: economic development requires the development of knowledge. However, in Africa, the necessary training is not always available and when students want to go abroad, often they cannot due to lack of money and visa restrictions. If they do leave, it promotes brain drain. Hence, the idea of the Digital University for Africa (DUA) led by **Mayur Patel, Minister of Information and Communication Technologies**. Operating on the basis of distance education, with cameras, videos and computer screens, the DUA aims to create digital connections to enable students in Africa to benefit without having to relocate.

—

## New Technologies: Silicon Valley in Africa



Development requires new technologies to enhance the economy, create employment, wealth and new opportunities. We must create a favorable environment, an ad hoc space where investors, businesses and digital geniuses can meet. This is why **Bariq Rifki**, adviser to the Prime Minister, in charge of new technologies, is working on the establishment of a *Silicon Valley* in Africa. It is the **City of Digital**, that will be located in Djibouti. The project will soon be presented to President Guelleh. Following which, can then be validated, developed and implemented.

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## Biotechnology: The Pan-African Genetic Bank



The African biodiversity is disappearing. In many places, this genetic heritage is bought by multinationals, eager to patent the living. However, this biodiversity is a source of considerable wealth. It's these molecules, the pharmaceutical treatments, the more resistant plants, the biotechnologies that will make the 4th Industrial Revolution. Provided that Africa still has control of its natural heritage. That's why, under the leadership of Nishan Degnarain, Minister of the Sixth Region, we intend to set up a **Pan-African Genetic Bank**. It will safeguard the natural heritage, sequence the genome of species, organize cooperation between scientists from the diaspora and those of the continent, to fight against bio piracy, and ensure the sustainable exploitation of biotechnology in Africa by Africans, for the benefit of Africans.

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## Space: The Pan-African Satellite



Africa spends billions of dollars every year using foreign satellites. It's now a matter of acquiring African satellites to ensure total independence in this field, which concerns telecommunications, research, agriculture, education, the environment, and so on. In 2016, the African Union moved in this direction by adopting a text entitled «African Space Policy and Strategy», and by promoting the development of space programs, their financial support and scientific collaboration, some countries have already started launching their own satellites. **With the support of astrophysicist Cheick Modibo Diarra, who has led several NASA programs, we intend to create a launch pad in Africa and a satellite to be launched from Africa.** This satellite will be called Nout 1, named after the Goddess of Heaven, in Egyptian mythology.

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## Citizenship: Identity Cards and Passports



To be a citizen of the State of the African Diaspora an identity card should be issued. In addition, many members of the Diaspora aspire to return to Africa. But some, especially those whose ancestors were deported and enslaved, have no connection with any particular country: their homeland is Africa. In the words of Marcus Garvey, «repatriation is repair.» To foreigners who want to go to Africa, you can apply for a visa; but the son and daughters of the continent who were deported are not strangers. This is why, **in addition to the identity card, we have also created the pan-African passport**, which now exists, is biometric, and meets all international security standards. It must be still be recognized by the African Union and discussions will begin soon.

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## Racism: the International Observatory of Afrophobia.



"People of African descent are among the most affected by racism. Too often, they face denial of basic rights such as access to quality health services and education" (Ban Ki-moon Secretary-General of the United Nations). This observation is absolutely correct. That's why we are launching the **International Observatory of Afrophobia**. It will be based on data collected in various countries of the Diaspora. Each year, a report will be published, which will offer recommendations. The report will be released to the press, political leaders, economic and social. This data will allow a more effective fight against racism in general and against the Afrophobia in particular.

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## Memory: Digital Slave Route



Created by UNESCO, the Slave Route lists the main places of memory related to the transatlantic slave trade. But it's a road that nobody really follows. Nobody actually goes to Angola, then Congo, Ghana, Portugal, France, the United Kingdom, the United States, Jamaica, Surinam, Brazil, etc. That's why, with the support of UNESCO, **Ana Vicky Castillo of the Ministry in charge of heritage**, works to create the Digital Slave Route. Google has already created the Google Arts Project, which allows online visits to major museums in the West. Similarly, the Digital Slave Route will allow all those who wish, without having to move from home, to visit the places of memory related to this painful story, which is at the origin of the first African diaspora.

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## Sports: Pan-African Games



The Greeks invented the Olympic Games. The Anglophones have the Commonwealth Games. Recently, la Francophonie games have been launched. Today, the State of the African Diaspora intends to create the Pan-African Games, a project led by **Grégory Alcan**, advisor to the **Prime Minister in charge of sports**, and world champion gymnastics. Whether they come from the African continent or from the diaspora, participants will be able to compete in disciplines where they excel, from African wrestling to capoeira, through basketball, football, beach volleyball or street dance battles. The implementation of these Games has been entrusted to **Richard Attias & Associates**, which has created numerous prestigious events around the world, such as the New York Economic Forum, the New York Forum Africa, the Doha Goals Forum, the Forum Francophonie, etc.

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