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- 2 The Cincinnati Empowerment Zone doing business as Friends of The African Union Global Solutions Center
- 3 (hereinafter "FAU") is an American based economic, social, humanitarian, charitable, educational and new media
- 4 civil-society ruling body founded to work for the benefit of the people of the African Union (hereinafter "AU") and
- 5 the African diaspora in their host countries, such as Nigeria.

- 6 Together, FAU and West Pride of Nigeria, are submitting this document, with the Nigeria Civil Society organization,
- 7 who together have prepared this document as an extension of that answer based on the over adult Nigerian
- 8 citizens who are external migrants and living in the USA illegally. Furthermore, they are part of the people in the
- 9 USA of Nigerian heritage who have experienced this aforementioned "Civil Rights, Ethnic, and Racial
- 10 Discrimination" in the USA. Endorsements are enclosed.

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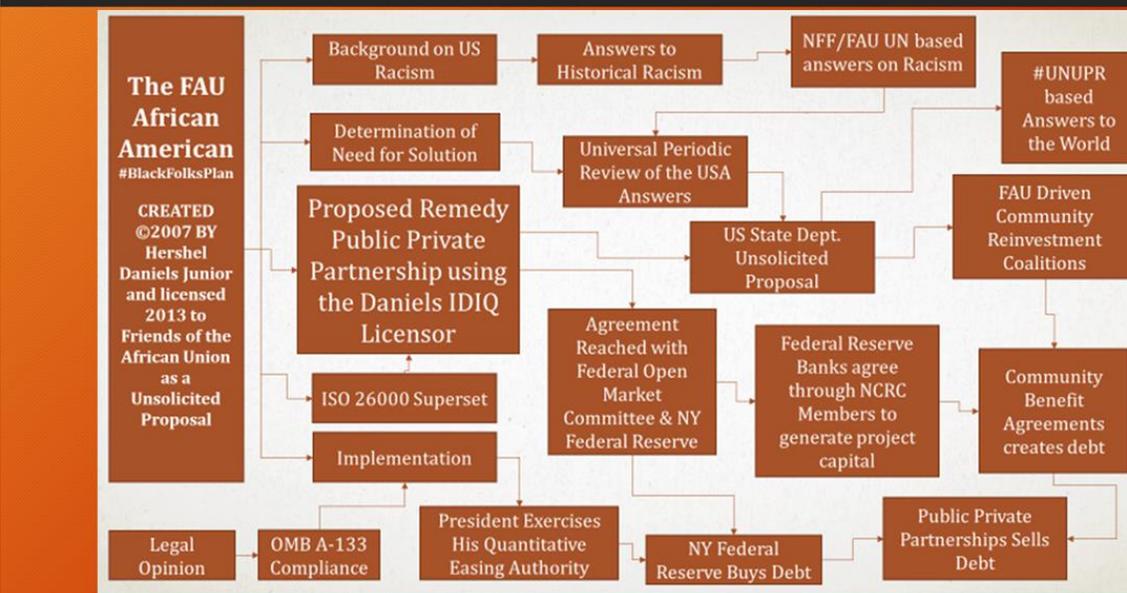
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13 In 2014 FAU entered into a United Nations Civil Society joint venture with New Future Foundation, Inc.
 14 (hereinafter "NFF"), a civil society organization in Consultative Status with ECOSOC, that was established in 1969
 15 by Queen Mother Dr. Blakely as a multi-ethnic, multi-cultural not-for-profit organization, that prepared UN
 16 document JS51_UPR22_USA_E_Main as an answer to the 2015 Universal Periodic Review of the United States of
 17 America (hereinafter "USA").

18 In 2016 FAU realized that Financial technology, or FinTech, is changing how money changes hands. From offering
 19 solutions that may eventually create a global currency to establishing efficient payment relationships, FinTech is
 20 an industry that shows exciting prospects in 2016 and beyond. In looking at what FinTech companies have done
 21 in the last few years, we can see a possible forecast of future changes this innovative industry may have in store
 22 for businesses and consumers.

23 FAU as an economic and new media civil-society ruling body founded to work for the benefit of the people of the
 24 African Union and the African diaspora in their host countries realized that FinTech could be used to solve solutions
 25 to human Rights problems. As stated we started with a proposal to the USA –

FAU Solution proposed for 2015 #UNUPR of the United States as the #BlackFolksPlan



26

27 Furthermore, in that plan FAU recognized that the African Union (AU), to date, is the only international
 28 governmental organization which has the structural and functional capacity to unite, and service the needs and
 29 aspirations of the more than 1.5 billion African people, globally (47m in the USA) and over a 5 million Nigerian
 30 living outside of Nigeria with over 10M internal Nigerian migrants.

31 Friends of the African Union Chamber of Commerce (FAU Chamber) a National Community Reinvestment Coalition
32 (NCRC) member is one the only signers to the historic \$30B 5 year (2016-2020) Community Benefit Agreement
33 with Fifth Third Bank. FAU Chamber, like FAU, is organized around the action in 2005, when the AU defined the
34 African Diaspora as "... peoples of African descent and heritage living outside the continent, irrespective of their
35 citizenship, and who remain committed to contribute to the development of the continent and the building of the
36 African Union." This experience gave us the experience we did not have in 2014 to create a FinTech company to
37 serve the nations in providing solutions to human rights through the Universal Periodic Review.

38 In that Second Cycle United Nations Universal Periodic Review of the United States of America in 2015 the
39 President of the United States through his State Department inter agency task force said, "Civil Rights, Ethnic, and
40 Racial Discrimination" is the number one human rights problem in the United States of America. This was number
41 one but the others included (2) criminal justice issues; (3) indigenous issues; (4) national security; (5) immigration;
42 (6) labor and trafficking; (7) economic, social and cultural rights and measures; (8) the environment; (9) domestic
43 implementation of human rights, and; (10) treaties and international human rights mechanisms. In this we
44 propose a solution to the US Government as an unsolicited proposal, as the guidelines are published in Federal
45 Acquisition Regulation, Subpart 15.6.- Unsolicited Proposals, to the State Department the FOMC US Government
46 contract manager, which is a written application for a new or innovative idea submitted to an agency on the
47 initiative of the offeror for the purpose of obtaining a contract with the government, and is not in response to a
48 request for proposals. We will at the same time propose a like agreement with the federal Nigerian government.

49 We are proposing to the U.S. Federal Government a public private partnership with the federal government that
50 to the American Economy, for all American citizens, but focuses of those citizens of Nigeria heritage and non-
51 citizens residents from Nigeria who live in the USA illegally, that has the following components:

52 (1) is judicious and provides support for a new Nigerian Migrant Plan that specifically calls for policies that
53 incorporate migration into the country's poverty reduction strategy that reduces migration to the United States
54 of America through a public private partnership between civil society and the government of Nigeria;

55 (2) answers under the control of our U.S. Federal Government Executive Branch the statements set forth in the
56 interagency response set forth by the US State Department to the United Nations Universal Periodic Review of
57 the United States of America in 2015 that said Civil Rights, Ethnic, and Racial Discrimination is the number one
58 human rights problem in the United States of America and that immigration is the fifth human rights problem;

59 (3) draws on already established U.S. Government Executive authority and market infrastructure;

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

62 (5) is just adequate enough to implement real changes that reverse long-standing conditions caused by systemic
63 de jure and de facto racial discrimination against citizens and migrants of Nigerian Heritage by the US Government
64 since July 28th 1868 (passage date of the 14th amendment to the US Constitution).

65 To do this we will create "human rights community benefit anchors". Anchors is a term typically applied to
66 universities and hospitals, but municipal governments, community foundations, corporations, sports teams, and
67 arts and cultural organizations can also behave as urban economic anchors -in our case they are human rights
68 community benefit anchors aligned with a new Nigerian Migrant Plan that includes human rights advocates and
69 grassroots citizen participation through secure digital voting solutions.

70 In this process the human rights community benefit anchors will play significant roles in their local economies
71 based on the new Nigerian Migrant Plan Private Public Partnership due to purchasing power, real estate,

72 employment, and a long-term interest in seeing Nigerian communities thrive, to reduce Nigerian Migration, by
73 the US Government. The new Nigerian Migrant Plan Private Public Partnership will draw on past Universal Periodic
74 Review documentation in Nigeria, past National Development Plan history, bi-lateral relationships with the USA,
75 institutional mission as set out in this document, and investments that root them in their local communities. The
76 name of this Anchor organization in formation is FAU smart WISE Nigeria and it is to be a Public Private Partnership
77 that is a superset of ISO 26000 (corporate social responsibility).

78 Background on Community Benefit Agreements

79 A Community Benefits Agreement ("CBA") in the United States is a contract signed by community groups and a
80 real estate developer that requires the developer to provide specific amenities and/or mitigations to the local
81 community or neighborhood. In exchange, the community groups agree to publicly support the project, or at least
82 not oppose it. Often, negotiating a CBA relies heavily upon the formation of a multi-issue, broad based community
83 coalition including community, environmental, faith-based and labor organizations. At the heart of the
84 community benefits strategy are community organizing and coalition building. Organizing and maintaining a
85 coalition, facilitating compromise and crafting a shared agenda is essential to creating a successful CBA.

86 The CBA strategy has its origins in California, where the Los Angeles Alliance for a New Economy (LAANE) created
87 what is considered the first CBA in 1997. Known as the Hollywood and Highland CBA, the agreement concerned
88 the development of a major hotel and retail complex in Hollywood. LAANE also played a key role in a coalition
89 that created the Staples Center CBA in 2001, which is associated with the development of the Los Angeles Sports
90 and Entertainment District. In addition, LAANE participated in a coalition that reached a major agreement in 2004
91 concerning the revitalization of the Los Angeles International Airport.^{1/} (For more on the Staples Center CBA, see
92 the sidebar below.) Other organizations that have been leaders in the CBA movement are Good Jobs First, The
93 Partnership for Working Families, Center on Policy Initiatives, East Bay Alliance for a Sustainable Economy and
94 Working Partnerships USA.

95 Until the advent of traditional CBAs, the primary parties engaged in negotiations about development projects
96 have been the developer, relevant local economic development agencies, and public officials. Public agencies are
97 involved because of the significant role government subsidies play in the development process. Developers often
98 receive subsidies—in the form of tax incentives or abatements, infrastructure development, or land
99 procurement—because public officials are eager to encourage growth within their jurisdictions, especially in areas
100 that are perceived as declining.

101 2016 to present Community Benefit Agreements

102 The new CBA strategy is led by the National Community Reinvestment Coalition. Since 2016, banks have pledged
103 more than \$80 billion in lending and philanthropy through community benefits agreements negotiated with NCRC
104 and its members like my organization. NCRC also serve as watchdogs, analyzing essential data to identify
105 misbehaving financial institutions in our members' communities. FAU's founders have been a member of NCRC
106 since 2000, and now through the Cincinnati Empowerment Corporation which does business as FAU Chamber of
107 Commerce is a renewed member of NCRC.

108 Here are a few of NCRC recent accomplishments since 2016:

109 NCRC and Iberia announce \$6.7 billion agreement

110 NCRC and Santander announce \$11 billion agreement

111 NCRC and First Financial Corp., a regional bank headquartered in Cincinnati, Ohio, has committed \$1.75 billion to
112 a Community Development Plan

113 NCRC and KeyBank Announce Landmark \$16.5 Billion Community Benefits Agreement

114 Huntington Bank and National Community Reinvestment Coalition Announce \$16.1 Billion Community
115 Development Plan

116 Fifth Third Bank and National Community Reinvestment Coalition Announce \$30 Billion Community Development
117 Plan in which FAU Chamber of Commerce is a direct signer.

118 In the USA NCRC uses the Community Reinvestment Act as it's tool in these CBA's. The CRA is a law that requires
119 banks to serve the credit needs of communities where they take deposits, including low- and moderate-income
120 communities. The law was passed in 1977 to reverse redlining patterns, and promotes neighborhood
121 revitalization. CRA makes wealth building more accessible by creating access to responsible home ownership
122 opportunities, basic banking services, and capital for small businesses. The CRA also calls on banks to support
123 affordable housing, small business development, social services and neighborhood stabilization in low- and
124 moderate-income communities. Since its inception, advocates such as NCRC, have used the CRA to secure trillions
125 of reinvestment dollars for underserved communities.

126 National Community Reinvestment Coalition (NCRC) members like FAU stand on the front line in the fight for a
127 just economy in which all communities can prosper – including citizen and non-citizens residents of Nigerian
128 Heritage in the USA and Nigerian Communities through the proposed public private partnership. Of all the tools
129 at our disposal, the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) is primary American tool. We recognize that the CRA is a
130 transformational piece of legislation. The CRA establishes a framework for partnerships between community
131 groups and banks, a partnership whereby banks not only profit from the communities they reside in but also
132 maintain an obligation to serve and reinvest in those same communities.

133 International Organization for Standardization Guidance on Social Responsibility

134 ISO 26000 Guidance on Social Responsibility was launched from the International Organization for Standardization
135 (ISO) and released on 1 November 2010. Is an International Standard providing guidelines for social responsibility
136 (SR) named ISO 26000 or simply ISO SR. ISO 26000 provides guidance on how businesses and organizations can
137 operate in a socially responsible way. This means acting in an ethical and transparent way that contributes to the
138 health and welfare of society.

139 Its goal is to contribute to global sustainable development based on a solution to institutionalized corporate
140 responsibility, by encouraging business and other organizations to practice social responsibility to improve their
141 impacts on their workers, their natural environments and their communities.

142 Being the largest ISO project to date, the development of ISO 26000 resulted in an important guidance standard
143 that has been widely used. ISO 26000:2010 provides guidance rather than requirements, so it cannot be certified
144 to unlike some other well-known ISO standards. Instead, it helps clarify what social responsibility is, helps
145 businesses and organizations translate principles into effective actions and shares best practices relating to social
146 responsibility, globally. It is aimed at all types of organizations regardless of their activity, size or location.

147 More and more companies and organizations integrate sustainability and social responsibility into their
148 management systems. It provides structure and systematics to their sustainability efforts. There are however no
149 clear guidelines on how this can be done in the best way.

150 We are following an initiative from the government of Sweden via the Swedish Standards Institute, the work
151 started in 2017 with an ISO International Workshop Agreement (IWA) with guidance on how an organization can
152 include social responsibility in their management systems.

153 The following 21 countries and 2 liaison organizations participated in the first workshop of IWA 26 in Stockholm,
154 Sweden, 2017-03-09--10: Argentina, Austria, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France,
155 Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Korea, Nigeria, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, UN Global Impact
156 and INLAC.

157 The IWA aims to:

158 a) enable businesses and organizations to benefit from using ISO 26000 guidance on social responsibility in their
159 existing management systems;

160 b) promote ISO 26000 among management system standards users and promote the use of management
161 systems to users of ISO 26000.

162 FAU smart WISE Nigeria Corporate Social Responsibility Community Benefit Agreement will work through a series
163 of workshops to create for public private partnership requirements in our FAU smart WISE Nigeria Corporate Social
164 Responsibility Community Benefit Agreements based on the IWA work.

165 FAU smart WISE Nigeria Corporate Social Responsibility Community Benefit Agreements are built on the FAU
166 smart WISE Community Social Responsibility Community Benefit Agreement model. This integrates widespread
167 use of management systems through standards such as ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 31000, and ISO 50001 with
168 technology standards such as ISO 27000 and technologies such as blockchain based currency and voting.

169 Among the standards we will be using is one in development by the not-for-profit organization, Institute of
170 Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) which is the world's largest technical professional organization
171 dedicated to advancing technology for the benefit of humanity. It has approved the development A Guide for the
172 Technology and Process Framework for Planning a Smart City. This guide will provide a framework that outlines
173 technologies and the processes for planning the evolution of a smart city. Smart Cities and related solutions
174 require technology standards and a cohesive process planning framework for the use of the internet of things to
175 ensure interoperable, agile, and scalable solutions that are able to be implemented and maintained in a
176 sustainable manner. This framework provides a methodology for municipalities and technology integrators to use
177 as a tool to plan for innovative and technology solutions for smart cities.

178 The FAU smart WISE Nigeria Corporate Social Responsibility Community Benefit Agreements will provide a
179 framework in the proposed public private partnership that outlines technologies and the processes for planning
180 the evolution of a smart community for the people of Nigeria that addresses the human rights concerns of the
181 Nigerians living in the USA as part of the over 5 million living outside of Nigeria and those, at least 10 Million,
182 internally displaced in Nigeria because of the religious wars, tribal violence, criminal violence and poverty. The
183 FAU smart WISE Nigeria Corporate Social Responsibility Community Benefit Agreements framework will provides
184 a methodology for governments, community leaders and technology integrators to use as a tool to plan for
185 beneficial innovative and technology solutions that use public private partnership and community benefit
186 agreements with investors in solutions that meet the built in ISO 26000 superset.

187 The FAU smart WISE Nigeria Corporate Social Responsibility Community Benefit Agreements require technology
188 standards and a cohesive process planning framework for the use of the internet of things to ensure interoperable,
189 agile, and scalable solutions that are able to be implemented and maintained in a sustainable manner.

190 While there is no formal definition, most experts agree that an international migrant is someone who changes his
191 or her country of residence, with a distinction made between short-term or temporary migration and permanent
192 migration. We note the eighth summit meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development, held in
193 Istanbul, Turkey, in October 2015, which emphasized, inter alia, the importance of protecting the human rights of
194 all migrants, irrespective of their migration status, by all countries in the migratory cycle, and welcoming the
195 convening of the ninth summit meeting, that was held in Dhaka, in December 2016. We reference that 9th summit
196 meeting the Report of the UN Secretary-General titled, "In safety and dignity: addressing large movements of
197 refugees and migrants". We take note of report by UN Secretary General's Special Representative on Migration,
198 Peter Sutherland, who served in this role for more than 11 years. The report includes a forward-looking agenda
199 for action and offers 16 recommendations for improving the management of migration through international
200 cooperation. Which is addressed in the proposed FAU smart WISE Nigeria Corporate Social Responsibility
201 Community Benefit Agreement Public Private Partnership unsolicited proposal to the US Government.

202 The FAU smart WISE Nigeria Corporate Social Responsibility Community Benefit Agreement Public Private
203 Partnership is meant to focus on the current Nigerian Citizens in the USA and increase future migration based on
204 Merit. In light of this mission the FAU smart WISE Nigeria Corporate Social Responsibility Community Benefit
205 Agreements that use a modified NCRC Global Fair Banking framework and smart Cities major goals –

206 Erasing the Digital Divide with an initial focus on creating a secure voting system for planning solutions for
207 government at the local level as well as a base Internet of Everything (IoT) to be applied while architecting smart
208 city applications based on the human rights needs as identified by secure local level voting within the context of
209 funding from the FAU smart WISE Nigeria Corporate Social Responsibility Community Benefit Agreement.

210 Nigeria faces numerous challenges to ensuring the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation to all its
211 people, many of whom live in peripheral urban areas and highly dispersed rural communities throughout the
212 country. This includes, water systems that have no lead in them with the targeted major company partner. Federal
213 budgets for essential services have been significantly reduced, reportedly by over 37 per cent from 2016 to 2017
214 for the water and sanitation sector. Such cuts will have a potentially dramatic effect on the progressive realization
215 of the human rights to water and sanitation in the short, medium and longer term. That negative impact could be
216 aggravated by the institutional situation of the sector, which in turn drives people to migrate to the USA.

217 Sustainable secure communities with smart Housing Development including that for low income HH. Each house
218 being made smartly sustainable.

219 Creating Sewer Systems that contain bio level 4 capacity to process potable water for growing food, generating
220 power and processing lead from soil and other materials. Clean energy development that includes waste disposal
221 units that when they burn items it is in a bio safe level 4 containment facility. Creation on infrastructure to process
222 natural gas as well as oil in return for cleaning up the environment from which they are produced from.

223 Creating a great Secure Schools program open to every member of society through the IoT.

224 Resale of products and services used to build the above infrastructure that uses a cyber currency tied to the FAU
225 smart WISE Nigeria Corporate Social Responsibility Community Benefit Agreement Public Private Partnership in a
226 secure global social media environment.

227 Using the above secure global social media environment to provide a health care system support infrastructure.

228 Creating a fair and open workforce program that is inclusive of Nigeria's Indigenous People and Migrant
229 population to build the above infrastructure.

230 **Reference Documents**

- 231 1. FAU NFF UN document JS51_UPR22_USA_E_Main
- 232 2. Fifth Third 2016 Corporate Social Responsibility
- 233 3. ISO 26000 Basic training material
- 234 4. NCRC Annual Report
- 235 5. Swedish Standards Institute ISO International Workshop Agreement (IWA) DRAFT 4
- 236 6. NCRC Global Fair Banking Report
- 237 7. NCRC The Community Reinvestment Act: Vital for Neighborhoods, the Country, and the Economy
- 238 8. Report by UN Secretary General's Special Representative on Migration, Peter Sutherland UN Doc A/71/728
- 239 9. NCRC CRA Manual 101

240 Document Endorsed by

241 FAU EDCorp, Inc

242 FAU USA Bureau

243 FAU Mighty Forefront

244 Black Methodist for Church Renewal Chapter of Keys of the Kingdom, a United Methodist Church

245 Lord and Blessing Services Group, Inc.

246 The Caddo Assets-Services Help (C.A.S.H.) Community Development Organization, our indigenous peoples forum

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Our Main Purpose is to provide such support & services to reservation & non-reservation American Indian people, nations, and surrounding communities when ever possible. We will strive to eradicate the need for outside financial support as our nations and people become self-reliant while cohesively working with all nations and people truly becoming one nation as the Creator intended. Ask How You Can Help!

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