



Advocacy Network for Africa (AdNA)

Recommendations for US Africa Policy for the Biden-Harris Administration

PREAMBLE

The Advocacy Network for Africa (AdNA) recognizes and welcomes the historic election of Joseph R. Biden Jr as the 46th President of the United States of America and Kamala Harris, first female and first African American woman as the 49th Vice President. This moment presents incredible opportunities to “Build Back Better” the intrinsic relationship between the United States and Africa and improve on the lives of people of African descent.

Our recommendations focus on six core areas which we believe form the bedrock of the relationship namely Democracy and Human Rights in Africa, Inclusive Economic Development, Sustainable and Equitable Healthcare, Climate Justice, Migration & Immigration and Security. Animated by the renewed spirit of Pan Africanism growing within the continent and the Diaspora, our work draws inspiration from the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the African Union’s *The Africa We Want 2063 Strategic Plan* among others.

KEY ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

A. U.S. Leadership in support of Democracy and Human Rights in Africa

Publicly and consistently reiterate that promoting human rights and democratic governance are foreign policy priorities and will guide decision making on all US foreign assistance. The USG should review its bilateral relationships with African countries and use adherence and commitment to democratic rule, including the importance of inclusive governance in countries with various ethnicities, as criteria for assistance to those countries.

The United States Government should:

1. Forcefully speak out against torture carried out by African security forces, and in compliance with the Leahy law, suspend security assistance to countries that fail to

conduct credible investigations into alleged human rights violations or hold persons responsible accountable.

2. Increase transparency and adherence to human rights criteria for all US arms sales and military transfers to Africa.
3. Increase the international affairs budget to 2016 levels and start with a focus on providing robust support for a) humanitarian needs, b) civil society and c) capacity building for programs that strengthen the rule of law.
4. Reclaim leadership in global disaster response and assistance. This includes balancing the demands of responding directly to COVID-19 while also supporting and expanding provision of essential GBV (Gender Based Violence) services: prevention and protection, clinical response, and legal and psycho-social support for survivors
5. Issue an executive order to establish a clear directive in response to the Violence Against Women and Girls Shadow Pandemic diagnosed by the UN that empowers USAID, the CDC, Department of State, Department of Defense, USDFC and other agencies to integrate prevention and response to GBV in their COVID-19 efforts.
6. Recommit to promoting democratic governance by conducting a study on the current situation of democracy in the continent and provide an in-depth study on the challenges , faced; such a study should be carried out in partnership with African individuals and organizations who are working on the ground.
7. Work with African Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and US-based NGOs to underscore the importance of good governance, publicly opposing the spread or escalation of violence particularly before, during and immediately after elections in Africa.
8. Mandate the Department of State and USAID to collaborate with African and U.S. civil society to design and implement a violence prevention mechanism that includes human rights commissions and ombudspersons.
9. Facilitate dialogue on democracy, rule of law, and human rights among young people by enhancing those dimensions in existing U.S. government programs such as The Mandela Washington Fellows, Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI), and other exchange programs that particularly benefit African youth from emerging and underrepresented groups.
10. Add indicators of challenges related to democracy in its annual report on Country Practices on Human Rights in addition to indicators of progress. Top performing countries should be recognized and rewarded as is currently done for women who emerge as champions of peace and security.
11. Lift the sanctions against International Criminal Court Chief Prosecutor Fatou Bensouda and the Head of the Jurisdiction Complementarity and Cooperation Division, Phakiso Mochochoko and instruct all US government agencies to cooperate with and support the efforts of the ICC when and where possible.
12. Support freedom of expression and access to information; oppose blanket internet blackouts; helping train African governments and CSOs on mitigating hate speech and speech that leads to violence.
13. Reinvigorate USAID programs to mentor and support both African governments and civil society organizations in civic education and democratic leadership.
14. The United States should uphold international human rights and humanitarian principles while also respecting national sovereignty.

B. Inclusive Economic Development

We urge the Biden-Harris administration to prioritize human-centered, inclusive development and global well-being in U.S. Africa policy.

Support Africa's Agenda for Global Development

1. Align U.S. policy with the African Union's Agenda 2063 as well as the Global Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) for peace and prosperity in Africa and beyond.
2. Reject bilateral or bi-national trade agreements advanced by the Trump Administration and encourage the new Administration to fully support the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA)
3. Redirect funds from the more than \$1 trillion dollar DOD budget (including resources from the 800 U.S. bases abroad) into a 'Marshall Plan' for development in Africa that begins to provide reparations for the centuries of colonialism, slavery, and other forms of exploitation that have been inflicted on the continent.
4. Ensure that any reauthorization of the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) - African Women's Entrepreneurship Program (AWEP) recommits to core goals of eliminating extreme poverty, creating good jobs, promoting women's and youth economic empowerment, curbing inequality. Commit to negotiating AGOA and all other trade agreements in direct consultation with African workers, trade unions, men, women, and all people whose lives, health, and environment will be impacted by these agreements.

End Austerity through Support for Essential Services

1. Amid the COVID-19 pandemic, the climate catastrophe, and heightened inequality among and between countries, USG should put an end to austerity programs and embrace more social-services-oriented economies.
2. Strengthen the building blocks of healthy societies by assisting African governments to prioritize providing universal access to 1) public health infrastructure, 2) public schools, 3) clean water, 4) renewable energy and 5) sustainable agriculture.
3. Utilize the U.S. leverage with international financial institutions to remove constraints on public sector spending, create opportunities for African governments to manage the multitude of global crises and secure the interests of their people.

Build Inclusive and Green Economies

1. Create mutually beneficial trade and investment opportunities through a Global Green New Deal where fossil fuel driven export-led economies are replaced by clean energy and other manufacturing jobs, allowing African women, youth, workers, and their communities to thrive.
2. Through the response to the COVID-19 crisis, strengthen African economies with policies that build production manufacturing capacities, sustainably add value to Africa's resources, and promote more just and equitable investment in sectors outside the traditional oil, gas, and mining enterprises.
3. End wholesale privatization of essential services and encourage support for responsible investment in Africa's industrialization and non-traditional sector.

End the Debt Treadmill

1. Extend the G20 Common Framework on debt relief to all African countries, including middle-income countries, and compel involvement of private sector creditors
2. Promote the establishment of a global bankruptcy framework for speedy and orderly resolution of future debt crises.
3. Limit the leverage of holdout creditors in sovereign debt restructuring through reforms in New York laws that govern international debt instruments. An executive order could achieve the same outcomes – as was done with the 2002 restructuring of Iraq’s debt.
4. Agree on new allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), recognizing that an allocation of \$3 trillion, would immediately deliver about \$150 billion to African countries.

Bolster African Initiatives on Tax, Capital Controls and Curbing Illicit Financial Flows (IFF)

The developing world loses an estimated trillion dollars a year to illicit financial flows (IFFs) which introduce a fundamental barrier to equitable economic development, decent work, and shared prosperity. Hence, we urge the USG to:

- Accelerate agreements to track, measure, and curb illicit financial flows (IFFs) from crime, corruption, and tax evasion or avoidance.

To this end, the USG should specifically:

1. Work in partnership with African governments, international financial institutions, and the UN with its relevant agencies, to create policies and programs that curb IFFs and increase resources available for development purposes in Africa.
2. Promote transparency initiatives in collaboration with the European Union and the OECD, to include beneficial ownership public registries, which advance efforts to identify criminals, kleptocrats, and shell companies used to launder money.
3. Support enforcement of the Dodd-Frank Act’s Section 1504 regulations and international efforts to strengthen African taxation rights, equalize tax rates, close incentives that shift wealth to tax havens, and discourage investor demands for tax exemptions.
4. Build a comprehensive approach to harmonize U.S. approaches to IFFs. Develop an inter-agency working group that includes all relevant actors and who regularly consult with concerned civil society representatives.
5. Work with Congress to build upon the foundation established by the Corporate Transparency Act (currently included in the 2020 National Defense Authorization Act) and establish country-by-country corporate tax reporting and make public the beneficial ownership registry.
6. Support African efforts to develop the policies, systems and infrastructure required to end resource theft originated through commercial tax evasion, trade mis-invoicing, abusive transfer pricing, smuggling, bribery and government corruption.
7. Convene in 2022 an U.S. Africa/Africa Summit with African Trade, Labor, and Finance Ministries, and civil society representatives, to develop joint strategies to curb illicit financial flows and capture domestic resources for equitable, sustainable development.
8. Use foreign assistance resources, help organizations and government agencies recover stolen assets and promote policies and programs to further the critical work performed by

transparency activists, human rights defenders, whistle-blowers, and investigative journalists.

9. Partner with African governments and civil society to demand transparency, honesty, and accountability from the many foreign and domestic corporations in their African investments and tax payments to both the U.S. and African governments.

Support Efforts of African Governments, Civil Society and Social Movements to Plan, Operate and Regulate their Economies

1. Promote adoption of public-private partnership standards and regulations that safeguard transparency, accountability, governance, fair allocation of risks and rewards, as well as social, ecological, and labor standards.
 - a. Reinstate Publish What You Pay and other measures that bring accountability and transparency to the extractive sector. Encourage the World Bank, IMF and other IFIs to respect the right of African governments to manage their economies with mutual regard to their citizens on the ground.

C. Support Sustainable and Equitable Healthcare across Africa

While COVID-19 has not turned out to be a death sentence for the continent like anticipated thanks in part to the incredible role played by Africa CDC, community-based programs, effective contract tracing, and knowledge of infectious disease many aspects of healthcare in Africa continue to face systemic neglect, inadequate funding and an extreme shortage of skilled healthcare workers. Hence it is vital for creative investments in critical health infrastructure. We urge the Biden Administration to:

1. Rejoin the World Health Organization (WHO), reinstate funding and find ways to protect the WHO and similar institutions from the political chopping block with changing administrations.
2. Provide financial and technical support to COVAX to ensure equitable, just, safe and efficient distribution of COVID-19 and non-COVID-19 vaccines to African countries.
3. Require companies that receive U.S. funding to pool intellectual property and provide technology transfer so that production can also occur on the African continent.
4. Authorize the issuance of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) at the International Monetary Fund, providing African governments cash to respond to COVID-19 and the related economic crisis.
5. Launch a presidential-level, whole-of-government global pandemics initiative, thus supporting countries in Africa and elsewhere to fight today's pandemics, i.e., COVID-19, HIV, and TB while preparing for the pandemics of the future, including those driven by climate change.
6. Recreate the bi-partisan success of programs like PEPFAR and the Global Fund to build capacity.
7. Support African governments to build adequate, well-equipped, and modern health facilities in partnership with other US private sector initiatives
8. Invest in training and programs to retain healthcare workers, epidemiologists, and specialists.

9. Establish exchange programs between healthcare workers in the US and African countries. This mutuality has many benefits including to prevent Africa's medical "brain drain." Special regard should be paid to involving the African Diaspora in developing and implementing any initiatives.
10. Support African governments to invest in sexual and reproductive health services to reduce maternal and child mortality and prevent gender-based violence.
11. Recommit to supporting African countries in achieving an AIDS-free generation.
12. Increase funding to the Global Fund, PEPFAR, and create or fund similar initiatives for COVID-19 that will address similar pandemic conditions.
13. Support regional structures and regional organizations such as the Africa CDC and individual countries' health research institutes.
14. Support African governments in generating innovative health research
15. Provide funding to build infrastructure for local production of health machines and tools such as disease testing kits, PPEs, ventilators, dialysis machines, and MRI and scan machines.
16. Support regional health bodies such as Africa CDC and WHO Africa region, and research labs to build epidemiology and research capacity across the continent.
17. Include a health component to the Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI) program and link visiting YALI participants to universities that focus on global health.
18. Fund the production of local vaccines and medication.
19. Invest in programs that address climate change and examine its impact on the health of Africans and recommend solutions.
20. Support African governments' ability to provide health care and hazard pay to healthcare workers, especially those at the frontlines against COVID-19 and other communicable diseases.
21. Support African governments to build on the experience of previous pandemics such as AIDS, Cholera, and Ebola. The role of community health workers in these pandemics made a huge difference. The USG can help increase community health workers' number and capacity to help respond to COVID-19 and future pandemics.
22. Balance the demands of responding directly to COVID-19 while also supporting and expanding provision of essential GBV (gender based violence) services such as prevention and protection, clinical response, and legal and psycho-social support for survivors by issuing an executive order to establish a clear directive in response to the Violence Against Women and Girls Shadow Pandemic diagnosed by the UN, that empowers USAID, the CDC, Department of State, Department of Defense, USDFC and other foreign facing agencies to integrate prevention and response to GBV in their COVID-19 efforts

D. Climate Justice

According to the United Nations, less than a decade remains to reverse the climate crisis with its disproportionate impact on Africa and her diaspora. In Africa, there are immediate dangers causing more frequent "extreme weather conditions" of droughts and flooding, ice is melting at the Poles and on Mount Kilimanjaro, the waters of Lake Chad are disappearing and drought cycles in East Africa are becoming more unpredictable.

Africa is particularly vulnerable to climate change, according to the International [Panel](#) on Climate Change. Factors such as dependence on rain-fed agriculture and the impact of warming on the spread of disease reinforce multiple preexisting stresses. Yet global warming comes primarily from greenhouse gas emissions outside Africa. Much of Africa's share of causal factors, comes from extracting natural resources to be exported.

Therefore, we welcome the indications that the Biden Administration plans to return to the Paris Agreement; however, the Paris Agreement needs to go further in order to address urgent issues in Africa and her diaspora. The following recommendations come with the recognition that the U.S. has responsibility, as one of the largest emitters of greenhouse gases in the world, to lead, dramatically mitigate emissions and assist Africans in their efforts to adapt. Therefore, we urge the Biden-Harris administration to seize the opportunity to place climate justice at the center of U.S. Africa policy through the following measures:

1. Ensure U.S. development finance agencies, including USAID and the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation, end financing of fossil fuel extraction in Africa, leading to a complete phase-out of oil, gas, and coal financing through bilateral assistance, trade promotion and export finance.
2. Invest in what amounts to a ‘*green new deal*’ for Africa’ by supporting job creation with the goal of building a zero-carbon economy.
3. Ensure that both U.S. trade and investment policy support Africa’s shift to a renewable energy future where clean energy is available and affordable for all. This investment policy support should incentivize companies to create technologies that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
4. Support and invest in Africa’s smallholder farmers, with special regard for women, and the local food producers who create resilient and livable communities in the midst of crises. Investments in climate resilience programs help farmers to adapt and protect food security.
5. Ensure a transparent assessment of the so-called “Green Revolution” for Africa. Fossil-fuel-infused-fertilizer-dependent-genetically-modified agriculture must be replaced by ecologically sound locally sourced food production.
6. Use the run up to the Conference Of Parties (COP) – 26 in 2021, to commit to global warming targets below 1.5 C. Anything short of this will continue to “cook a continent”, pushing Africa further to the brink of climate catastrophe.
7. Support Africa’s COVID-19 recovery plans that push radical reductions in carbon. The multiple crises of climate, inequity, and COVID-19 demand a recovery that prioritizes women, marginalized communities, and young people.
8. Accommodate climate migrants given that climate change has escalated the pressure on people to seek refuge while also working with African governments and the United Nations to meet the needs of climate induced displaced peoples and their communities.
9. Plan climate resiliency into global nutrition and food security programs for Africa.
10. Support food systems strategies that mitigate the emissions of both food production and consumption.

11. Robustly fund international disaster response programs and domestic emergency assistance programs in Africa to equip the continent to respond effectively to climate events.
12. Respect and support self-determination and full autonomy efforts of African Indigenous communities to make decisions over their lands to retain or build resilience against climate change, loss in biodiversity, preservation of their cultures, and (when necessary) relocation.
13. Support and enhance US international agencies' capacity to monitor both corporate and governmental compliance with environment protection agreements and international treaties; pursue appropriate judicial/legal remedies for noncompliance.

E. Refugees, Migration, Asylum and Immigration

According to the UN Refugee Agency, in 2020 there are over 74,000,000 million refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced people (IDPs) in the world; more than 30 million (40 percent) are in Africa alone. The Trump Administration has dramatically reduced the U.S. budget to protect and assist displaced people and has cut refugee resettlement in the United States to 15,000 persons, the lowest number since 1980. In reality, other practices have resulted in even fewer people being admitted.

Trump Administration policies have created a humanitarian disaster at the southern US border with the detention of thousands of migrants under inhumane conditions and caused over 350,000 affirmative asylum seekers with pending applications to be waiting for years for an asylum interview. An untold number have been subject to refoulement. While the US southern border crisis has affected mostly Central Americans, since 2019 there has been a surge of Africans seeking asylum appearing at the southern border. They include Cameroonians fleeing civil war, Eritreans escaping indefinite involuntary military servitude, and migrants from Somalia, Sudan, Mauritania, Angola, Nigeria, and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

An *affirmative asylum backlog* has reached a crisis status, affecting many categories of applicants -- for example, many torture survivors from Africa have entered the U.S. with visas, having suffered severe physical and psychological torture in their countries of origin, have waited already four, five or even six years to be interviewed by the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).

Against this backdrop, we recommend that the USG should:

Refugees and Migration

1. Provide robust funding to the International Affairs Budget, and the State Departments' Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM), which protects and assists refugees, asylum seekers and IDPs in Africa and other parts of the world. Funding should be set at 2016 levels at a minimum.
2. Increase the target for refugee resettlement in the United States to 125,000 for Fiscal Year 2022 and, help U.S.-based refugee resettlement agencies rebuild the capacity that was dismantled during the Trump Administration.

3. Work with governments and civil society organizations to support human rights, democratic institutions, and economic development in Africa, to address the drivers of displacement such as armed conflict, climate change and repressive governments though supporting human rights, democratic institutions, and economic development.
4. End or reduce U.S. security assistance for repressive governments that commit gross human rights abuses such as imprisoning people who exercise their right to freedom of expression and association; persecuting ethnic, religious, and racial minorities; and carrying out extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances and torture.

Asylum

5. Refocus ICE (Immigration and Customs Enforcement)'s enforcement on migrants with serious criminal records rather than those who have lived in the United States for many years, paid their taxes and followed the law.
6. Seek humane alternatives to detention for the thousands of migrants who apply for asylum. Detainees can be released with electronic monitoring (ankle bracelets) and assigned to caseworkers or be released to community organizations which can take responsibility for making sure they attend scheduled court hearings.
7. Increase the number of asylum officers at U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services assigned particularly to interview exclusively **affirmative asylum applicants** to address the backlog, including thousands of African torture survivors.
8. Return USCIS to a system of scheduling interviews with affirmative asylum applicants, a process in which people who applied four or five years earlier are interviewed before those who applied in the last few months, which is the process currently in place.

Immigration

9. Enact a 100-day moratorium on deportations
10. Reverse Trump-era executive orders on immigration, including the orders often referred to as the "Muslin Ban"
11. Reinstate 'Temporary Protected Status' for immigrants fleeing countries in distress.
12. Reinstate Deferred Assistance for Childhood Arrivals (DACA).
13. Close private and for-profit immigration detention centers.
14. End the public charge rule that denies green cards to immigrants using or likely to use public assistance.
15. Allow immigrants, asylum seekers and mixed-status families to receive direct COVID-19 Relief, testing, and treatment.
16. Release all immigrants and asylum seekers detained solely because of their immigration status, amid COVID-19 concerns.

17. Reinstate family reunification allowing members of divided or separated families to immigrate.
18. Ensure that immigration detention is used only in limited and exceptional circumstances meeting human rights standards, and not as the default. Robustly expand use of community-based alternatives to detention, including the family case management program, and issue guidance clarifying that custody alternatives meet the definition of “custody” under the mandatory detention statute.

F. Advancing Human Security

U.S. security policy must embody that truth that Black Lives including all African peoples, matter. For four centuries and counting, the U.S. has benefited from people of Africa and African descent, who have made great contributions to building America’s economy, infrastructure, and democratic institutions, and whose natural resources and labor have provided key resources for U.S. industries. Consequently, all who reside in the U.S. owe the African American and African peoples a huge debt. A down payment on that debt must include an American foreign policy that treats Africa with equality, respect, and promotes mutually beneficial partnerships – including advancement of the African Union *Plan 2063 – The Africa We Want*; it must also include sufficient financial and technical resources to reflect these principles.

The critical and actionable needs in a revised U.S. Africa Security Policy are to work toward Shared Responsibility:

1. Adopting an Approach of Shared Security, reforming U.S. engagement on the continent. U.S. security relations with Africa should be focused on transnational cooperation in addition to protecting the U.S. homeland.
2. Reforming U.S. engagement with Africa so that it combines a focus on diplomacy, negotiation, and generous economic assistance to ameliorate chronic poverty, hunger, poor health, lack of employment and lack of education exacerbated by climate change – all of which contribute to social turbulence and terrorism.
3. Supporting African efforts to access capital by ending illicit capital outflows and empowering African governments to collect taxes as is their right and obligation.
4. **Encouraging and Assisting African Countries to Engage All Local and National Government Agencies in Building Societies that Prioritize Human Security.**
 - a. Shared security in Africa depends on democratic governance, safeguarding the public's health, managing the economy competently (especially tackling poverty, ensuring that food and water abound, healthcare, more good jobs, honest and effective policing, delivering essential services, protecting the environment), and good education.
5. **Countering Terrorism in Africa -**

- a. U.S. strategies must more systematically respond to the root causes of terrorism by addressing environments that are associated with the propagation of terrorism, including chronic poverty, poor health, hunger, climate change, lack of hope or opportunity among youth and poor policing. (see above) The U.S. evaluation must lead to a new and more effective response to terrorism in Africa that does not begin with an automatic commitment to kinetic warfare and does not erode human rights or undermine democracy. The review and reform of U.S. counter-terrorism strategies in Africa must be planned and enacted cooperatively with the AU, African governments, and civil society.
 - b. Re-imagine and transform both the U.S counter-terrorism strategy in Africa as well as the role being played by the U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM). Scrutinize all aspects of mandate, operations, effectiveness and performance, with all options on the table for possible restructuring, realignment or disbanding constituent parts of the strategy. This must include considering the disbandment of AFRICOM. This re-imagining should also include close alignment of strategy with human right protections and accountability for impact of hostilities on civilians, such as casualties caused by or projected by the use of airstrikes by drones and manned aircraft conducting such strikes.
 - c. Ensure a full complement of U.S. diplomatic, civilian-imagine and transform both the U.S counter-terrorism strategy in Africa as well as the role being played by the U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM). This re-imagining must include ending the use of airstrikes by drones and manned aircraft and accountability for civilian casualties caused by such strikes, strengthening accountability for African security forces and the possible disbanding of AFRICOM. This should also include ensuring a full complement of U.S. diplomatic, civilian personnel in U.S. embassies, consulates, and legations to engage with civilian governmental partners, without substituting military and intelligence personnel.
 - d. Ensure a full complement of U.S. diplomatic, civilian personnel in U.S. embassies, consulates, and legations are empowered and equipped to engage with civilian governmental partners, without substituting military and intelligence personnel.
 - e. Strengthen accountability for African security forces.
- 6. Policy Independence from Colonial Approaches – Former Colonial, Neo-Colonial and Aspiring Colonial Powers –**
- a. Ensure that policies and initiatives of the U.S. are independent of the interests and policies of neo-colonial countries or aspiring colonial powers such as China, Russia and the United Arab Emirates or of former colonial powers, such as Britain and France, which led the U.S. into destructive aggressive air strikes in Libya, from which the country has not recovered (has become a disseminator of arms in the Sahel) and which hinder U.S. effort to support human rights and conflict resolution in Cameroon.
 - b. Provide US Security assistance in the appropriate form directly to Africa, not subordinated to or through former colonial powers.
- 7. U.S. Arms Sales and Military Training in Africa –**

- a. Increase transparency and adherence to human rights criteria as a condition for US arms sales and military training in Africa, with a robust compliance enforced by both the U.S. Departments of State and Defense consistent with existing human rights criteria outlined in US law such as in the *Leahy Laws*.
 - b. End U.S. security and financial assistance for repressive governments that commit gross human rights abuses, such as imprisoning journalists and people who exercise their rights to freedom of expression and association, or persecuting ethnic, religious, racial minorities, or sexual identities; and/or carry out extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances and torture.
 - c. Restrict the use of national security waivers to only critical needs and allies.
- 8. Support for African Union and UN-led law Enforcement/Policing Standards and Practices with Regard to Public Safety**
- a. These new initiatives should include programs to transform African policing so that it is transparent, accountable and responsive to the safety needs of local communities and not a source of corruption and extortion. This requires attention to police salaries and extensive training and assistance implemented by the African Union and the UN with U.S. financial support. African police also require international support that addresses the burgeoning gangs, crime, drug abuse and transshipment that destabilizes African communities.
 - b. Re-sign and re-commit U.S. support for robust, effective implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty to help address the tragic human and financial cost of irresponsible arms sales and transfers into Africa.
- 9. Support the AU and UN to End Conflicts –**
- a. Assist the African Union and United Nations in ending such conflicts as those in Libya, Ethiopia, Sudan, South Sudan, the Central African Republic, and Cameroon.
 - b. Help establish and provide U.S. financial resources for an effective *African Standby Force* of the *African Union* with full financial support for UN Peacekeeping forces.
 - c. Reverse the Trump administrations recognition of Morocco's sovereignty over the Western Sahara in compliance with UN resolutions 2229 of 1966, which called for a [referendum](#) on [self-determination](#) for the people of the Western Sahara, and UN Resolution 3292 of 1974 (on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples), committed itself to ensuring that the people of the Western Sahara would decide their future status,.
- 10. Re-engage with and Revitalize the United Nations in its Broad Services in Africa**
- a. Partner with the United Nations in inclusively reforging a multilateral foreign policy consensus about support for Africa. This requires the U.S. to pay its backlog of UN dues in full and on-time for UN-Peacekeeping, the UN Secretariat, and the full list of UN agencies including (but not limited to) the WHO for global health needs, UNICEF to help countries care for and immunize children and help them become productive global citizens, UNHCR to deal with global crisis of

displaced persons, of which one-third originate from Africa, UN-Women, UNEP, and the FAO and UNDP to assist in feeding the impoverished especially in the face of the global climate emergency. All of this programming is essential to achieving the UN 2020 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- b. Call for the reform of the U.N. to eliminate the domination of the UN by the Security Council, powered now only by the wealthiest nations and former colonial powers. Reforms should increase representation of African and other nations of the Global South, to ensure shared governance of the world's security in the UN for all peoples.

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