



STATE OF THE
**AFRICAN
DIASPORA**

NEWSLETTER

STATE OF THE AFRICAN DIASPORA

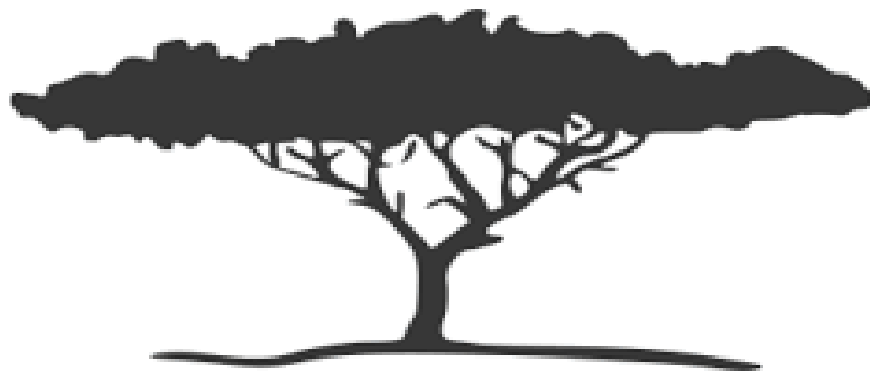
NEWSLETTER, N° 12: OUR PARLIAMENT, OUR DEMOCRACY



Melvin Brown, President of the SOAD Parliament



*Avraham Ben Levi Yisra'El
Nominated « MP of the Year 2021 »*



LAW S . AFRICA



Table of Contents

-Editorial.....	p.01
-Interview with Melvin Brown, President of the Parliament.....	p.02
-Melvin Brown's programs of action outside of the Parliament.....	p.03
-The Parliament and its Bylaws.....	p.05
-The First Law voted in Parliament : Nationality and Citizenship.....	p.06
-The Second Law : Restitution, or Rather, Reconquest.....	p.08
-The Third Law : Spirituality, Religions and Citizenship.....	p.09
-« Legislation », the New Rubric on our Website.....	p.10
-Cooperation with the AU Parliament.....	p.11
-Building Capacities of the MPs.....	p.12
-And the MP of the Year is Mr. Avraham Ben Levi Yisra'El.....	p.13

Editorial

On July 1st, 2018, during the Summit of the African Union, Dr Louis-Georges Tin launched the State of the African Diaspora (SOAD). Since then, after the Constitution was promulgated, his mission has been to create the institutions of SOAD, such as the Government, the Royal Chamber, the Chamber of Mediation, the University, the State Department, the 4 Caucuses (political, spiritual leaders, journalists, lawyers), etc.

This issue of our newsletter is about one institution in particular : the Parliament, which is the heart of our Democracy. The Parliament represents the Pan-African family. 100 seats are available for each of our 6 regions : South America, Central America and Caribbean, North America, Europe, Africa, and Asia. The Members of the Parliament actually come from more than 80 countries, and their term runs until June 2023, a time when, after the General Elections, the Parliament will be renewed.

On October 30th, 2021, Melvin Brown, who was already the Vice President, was elected as the new President of the Parliament; also, the Bylaws of the Parliament were drafted, amended and then adopted. And now, as we are at the beginning of 2022, the Parliament can start to work fully on its first mission, that is to vote on laws. For the first time, in January, three laws were brought in, discussed in the commissions, and adopted in the Plenary Session. The first one was the « Bill aiming at creating the Code on Nationality and Citizenship of the State of the African Diaspora », setting the example for all the other legislations of SOAD in the future.

Interview with Melvin Brown, President of the SOAD Parliament



-Melvin Brown, you are the President of the Parliament. Could you introduce yourself, and tell us more about your background ?

-My name is Melvin Brown, I am an Attorney in Law, I have 27 years experience in community development work, specifically, master and strategic planning and project development. Over the years, I have put together several conceptual master plans including the masterplan for the social and economic sustainable development of people of African descent in Panama. From October 31, I was selected to be the new President of Parliament of SOAD. In Panama, I am the Director of a community service program and SOAD Global Food Bank Program ; in 64 weeks, we have attended to 11.009 persons.

-What is the structure of the Parliament ?

-Apart from the President, there are 6 regional Vice-presidents : Africa, Europe, Asia-Pacific, North America, South America, Central America and Caribbean. We have the following Departments : Legal, Budget Management, Security, Capacity Building, Culture, Sustainable Development and Project Management.

The Parliament functions with Commissions and Plenary sessions. Draft Laws may come from SOAD Government or Parliament. Then they are sent to the Parliament

Commissions ; then the final debate and vote occur during the Plenary Session of the Parliament

-What are missions of the Parliament ?

-The Parliament means to represent the people, as is the case in any democracy. The Members of the Parliament also vote for their leaders and for the Prime Minister. They vote on laws and they vote for the budget.

-How can the Parliament represent the citizens ? Will they vote for their MPs ?

-Yes. We will have our next general elections in June 2023. The citizens will vote for the MPs, and the MPs will vote for the President of the Parliament, and for the next Prime Minister.

-What were the first laws voted by the Parliament ?

-The first law discussed in Parliament aimed at creating the Code of Nationality and Citizenship of SOAD. As we are about to issue our ID, it was fitting to start there, especially as the citizens are the basis of any State. The second law to be discussed was the law about « Restitution, or Rather Reconquest ». It was also important to discuss this topic, given our great achievements in this area, and also because legacy is what you have when you start, or even before you start. But in our case, a good part of this legacy has been stolen. So our law sets the norms for our reconquest, the reconquest of what we had and what we are. The third law is about « Spirituality, Religions and Citizenship ». It explains the way how people coming from so many different cultural backgrounds can interact in a framework of respect and inclusion.

-Is the Parliament the only legislative body in SOAD, or is there another chamber, like a Senate or a House of Lords ?

-No. SOAD has only one legislative body : the Parliament. However, SOAD has another Chamber, the Royal Chamber, led by Queen Aidji and Chief Charumbira, who is also the President of the Parliament of the African

Union. The mission of this Chamber is not to vote on laws, but to work with the Government on programs. For example, the Kings, Queens and Traditional Leaders are essential to our campaigns on restitution (as they were the natural owners of many artifacts), or for our smart cities (as a matter of fact, in many African countries, the land belongs to the Kingdoms and traditional communities). So, our Royal Chamber is very different from the Parliament, but is also very important.

-In Africa and in the rest of the world, democracy is often undermined. The fact that the Diaspora has built its own democratic model, a completely innovative and original model, a democracy within the framework of a State without borders, all this constitutes, I believe, a very strong message sent out to the international community... Am I wrong ?

-You are 100 % correct. As far as democracy is concerned, it is true that there are problems in Africa, as there are everywhere in the world. But this does not prevent us from being innovative and leading the way for the future. I can tell you, in confidence, that we are certainly the first digital State, but not the only one. Other groups, other diasporas, inspired by our model, are now working to do the same. This is a great source of pride for us.

Melvin Brown's programs of action outside of the Parliament



Emergency Response System

Beyond his action withing the Parliament, Melvin Brown is also working on different programs of action, like the Emergency Response System (ERS).



Africa and the diaspora are exposed to many risks: cyclones in the Caribbean and Central America, volcanic eruptions, as seen recently in St. Vincent, earthquakes like the one that occurred in Haiti in 2010, and again in 2021, droughts, so numerous in the Sahel, not to mention all those other disasters that are not natural, but are produced by man, such as global warming, which amplifies cyclones, droughts and famines, wars that kill and push people on the roads to exile, xenophobic laws that keep refugees in camps without any rights, etc.

For all this, it is necessary to set up humanitarian response systems. Melvin Brown has worked in this field for a long time, and he is working on setting up a similar system in our context. The system he is working on will have 4 components : ERS Centers, Capacity Building, Industrial Equipment Manufacturing and Logistical support. The objective is to support and assist our constituency in times of crisis or emergency.

Food Security- Food Programs



Melvin is also working on a Food security program. In the communities that need help, he and his team are providing assistance, as part of community outreach. In Panama, Dominican Republic, Jamaica and Ecuador several initiatives are in place.

**** Panama***

In Panama, they have completed 63 weeks of activities - 11,009 persons received assistance and responded to the program outreach. Food, computers, Pampers for persons with disabilities, community capacity building for sustainable development projects. There are three community coordinators and eight volunteers



****Dominican Republic***

Auclair Gourdet who is the President of the MPs of Dominican Republic in SOAD, is in charge of the Program in Dominican Republic

***Jamaica**

The team is working with Naomi Morris from Step Faith Pantry to support the program in Jamaica

***Ecuador**

MP Luisa Ortiz Bustos has several womens' network in different communities: San Lorenzo, Guayaquil and Esmeraldas. Food production and medicinal products is an essential component of the work in the community.



The Parliament and its Bylaws



On October 30th, 2021, the Bylaws were adopted during a plenary session of the Parliament of SOAD. They had been prepared in advance by a team of Leaders of the Government and the Parliament, and the text was then voted by the whole Parliament.

The Bylaws explain the missions of the Parliament, which are the following :

- Representation of the people.
- Election of the Leaders of the Parliament.
- Election of the Prime Minister.
- Vote-on laws.
- Vote-on budget.
- Implementation of programs of action.

The Bylaws explain the scope of the laws that can be voted by the MPs, the geographical and the hierarchical structure of the Parliament : the President, the Vice Presidents, the Presidents of National Delegations and the other MPs. The text also stipulates how the Secretariat operates, with the sessions and the calender.

The commissions of the Parliament, which are defined in the Constitution, Articles 22 and 23, are also developed in the Bylaws. They will cover areas such as :

- Economic Affairs,
- Industry, Infrastructure and New Technologies,
- Agriculture and Fisheries,
- Social Affairs,
- Justice and Human Rights,
- Culture and Heritage.



The Bylaws also deal with elections, legalities and governance, relationships between Parliament and Government, but also between the Parliament and the Court of Justice. Another important area of action for the Parliament is, of course, budget and finances.

The First Law voted in Parliament : Nationality and Citizenship



As SOAD is about to issue its Identity Card, it was necessary to discuss before, and then adopt the Code of Nationality and Citizenship of the State of the African Diaspora, and for symbolic and strategic reasons, this topic had to be the first one to be voted on in the Parliament, as the citizens are the people for the benefit of which we are all working. The content of the law will be presented elsewhere, on our website, but it is important to explain here why this Code is so crucial to us.

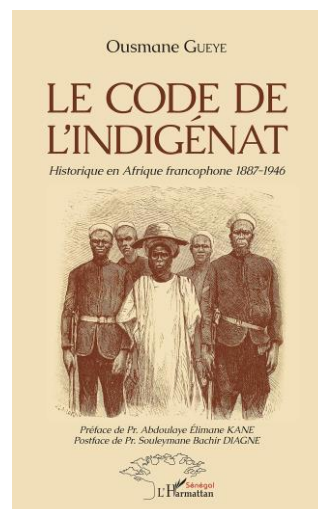
During the plenary session that happened on January 22nd, 2022, the Parliament had to define who can be a national and a citizen of SOAD, and then, in June 2023, by the process of the General Elections, the citizens in their turn will be able to define who will be a Member of Parliament for the next five years, and these MPs will then vote and define who will be the next Prime Minister, who will then form the new Government with all the Ministers, which is the regular process in a democracy like ours.

Nationality and citizenship are a very sensitive topic everywhere, but even more for the Pan-African communities. In the past, Africans all lived in Africa. Their identity and affiliation were not a major problem, as they were linked to their peoples, kingdoms and traditions. But slavery and colonization opened a cycle of considerable violence and

rupture. In this respect, questions of nationality and citizenship were totally disrupted.

The Africans deported to the slave colonies and dispersed here and there, according to the interests of the "merchants", obviously lost all legal and political affiliation with their territories of origin. For the most part, they lost their names, their identity and often, after several generations, even the memory of the people to whom they belonged. However, they did not acquire an alternative citizenship, since they were slaves, and perceived as "movable property", as stated for example in the "Code Noir", promulgated in France. No longer considered human beings, Africans could even less claim any citizenship.

And when, after long and bitter battles, the slaves finally obtained their liberation, they often found themselves in States where they were still dominated by the former slaveholders, as in Brazil, which could eventually grant them nationality, but much less citizenship, insofar as their civil rights, including the right to vote, were regularly contested or impeded, as is still the case in the United States. In these countries, black voters have very little representation in parliaments, let alone in governments. In other words, Afro-descendants came out of slavery, but generally remained in a state of racial domination, not allowing them to fully enjoy their new citizenship.





As for the Africans of the continent, who were massively colonized from the 19th Century onwards, they also experienced a clear civic decline. In Algeria, for example, and then in the other French colonies, which were once free, the inhabitants were forced to become individuals with French nationality, which they had never asked for, and with a diminished citizenship, facilitating all possible violence: Indeed, they became "natives," governed by the "Code de l'indigénat," which instituted state racism and white supremacy, a system that took the form of apartheid in South Africa: Blacks certainly had South African nationality, but they had a citizenship that was practically emptied of any real content.

Another example: under Belgian colonization, the indigenous people were subjected to forced labor and became a workforce without any rights. The Belgian government of today admits that about 10 million Congolese died as a result of colonial violence during the time of King Leopold, not to mention the countless rapes, dismembered hands and other acts of torture. And when Africans fought to regain sovereignty over their own territories, they were harshly repressed, like the Mau Mau of Kenya, more than 100,000 of whom were killed in the 1950s by British armies, and more than 300,000 locked up in camps, not to mention the Hereros and Namas, genocided by the Germans in the early 20th century while trying to defend their land, their rights, their freedoms, their citizenship.

Today, Africans from the continent who try to reach Europe or America find themselves as migrants, often without papers, without rights and without citizenship. They are sometimes locked up in camps, in areas of absolute lawlessness, such as those of Ceuta and Melilla, off the coast of Spain, or that of Mória on the island of Lesbos, in Greece or Lampedusa in Libya. In these conditions, some Africans even become completely without nationality, that is to say stateless. And if, by chance, they finally manage to obtain identity papers, and sometimes even the nationality and citizenship of the "host" countries, if one can speak of « host » in this case, they usually find that they remain second-class citizens, being discriminated against in all sectors of activity, in employment, housing, access to education, health, culture, etc., as all national and international reports have shown for over 50 years.



Under these conditions, given this particularly heavy heritage, given the fact that the citizenship of Africans on the continent and in the Diaspora has been for centuries so oppressed, crushed and denied, given the fact that it remains today, precarious, and constantly challenged, it is clear that this Bill on nationality and citizenship is of particular importance, especially since we are here in the framework of the State of the African Diaspora.

Indeed, it is a new nationality and citizenship that is being invented here, linked to a State without borders, which in fact revolutionizes the old categories of national and international law, inherited from the 19th century. The common idea that a state is a nation and a territory is challenged by the very fact that the African Union recognized in 2003 that the Diaspora is the 6th Region of Africa. This means that one can define a region without a territory, and consequently, that one can do the same for a State, in this case the State of the African Diaspora, which is effectively a State without borders.

Therefore, like any State, the State of the African Diaspora must define the nationality and citizenship of its members, their rights and duties, the conditions of access, as well as the practical modalities related to the identity card. This is the Code of Nationality and Citizenship of the State of the African Diaspora. But as we can see, given the history of African citizenship, which has only been briefly sketched above, the reflection that unfolds here goes beyond the legal or political. It necessarily has a spiritual dimension, insofar as it constitutes a tribute to our Ancestors, to render justice to their stolen lives, to their lost citizenship, and in this sense, this bill constitutes a manifest form of reparation, or at the very least, of self-reparation.

The Second Law : Restitution, or Rather Reconquest



Prime Minister Tin between the President and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Benin,

After the "Bill aiming at creating the Code on Nationality and Citizenship of the State of the African Diaspora", another law was adopted during the Plenary Session : the "Bill aiming at creating the Code of the State of the African Diaspora on Restitution, or Rather Reconquest".

SOAD has already done a lot on this topic, as indicated in our recent Newsletters, n°10 and n°11, and in our press releases, which mention our achievements in that area, in the European Parliament, in France, in Belgium, in Benin, in Congo, in the Kingdoms of Africa, etc.

However, it was still necessary to create a Code, approved of by the Parliament, as a way to define primarily the words we are talking about. These words are very important : for example, to speak of « reconquest » instead of « restitution » means a lot, as already explained in the previous newsletter ; also words such as return, reparation, reappropriation, and even more, sovereignty needed to be defined - that is the purpose of the first section of the Bill.

The second part is about the actual process of « Reconquest ». It explains the duties of the Government of SOAD, the duties of the Ambassadors, MPs and citizens of SOAD, but also the

duties of the entities illegally detaining African artifacts or human remains. The law mentions the potential partners in that process, and also the strategies towards victory, such as legal actions, lobbying, media campaigns and education, as there is no reparation without preparation.

The last part of the law is called « Conservation and Promotion ». It deals with the notion of return, and how it can be implemented. It also explains why and how, after the process of reconquest, a process of reappropriation needs to be established, through different ceremonies and actions for valorisation. At the end of the day, the bill explains why the return of the artifacts cannot be organised without also working on the return of the Diaspora. It would be very strange, to the least, to say yes to the artifacts when they return, but to say no to your family, when they also want to return home, especially when they are the very people who are actually bringing back these artifacts, which often is the case.

This « Code on Restitution, or Rather Reconquest » needed to be among the first bills introduced in the Parliament. The reason behind is because legacy is normally the beginning ; more than that, legacy is usually what you have even before your begin. When children come to the world, they start with the legacy left to them by their parents, grand parents and ancestors. But in Africa and in the Diaspora, a significant part of our legacy has been stolen or destroyed. Even the bodies, the heads and the bones of many of our great heroes were removed from Africa and are still detained in European museums or universities, which are in fact, dignified mass graves.

That is why, to move forward on our journey in the right way, we need to make sure that our dead have been buried properly, that our artifacts are at home, and that our sovereignty is fully established. As a matter of fact, the campaign for reconquest is a matter of sovereignty. And there is no progress where there is no sovereignty. If you want to build a house, but you allow anybody to come and steal anything they like, without even trying to take it back, well, there is no point in building a house.



That is why this crucial issue of « restitution, or rather reconquest » needed to be one of the first topics to be discussed in the Plenary session of the Parliament.

THE RECONQUEST

The Third Law : Spirituality, Religions and Citizenship



In the Pan-African communities, spirituality plays a crucial role. It represents the link with nature, with the world and with the Ancestors. This spirituality is expressed in different shapes, doctrines, rites, traditions and denominations, all of them forming the diversity of religions in the world.

The State of the African Diaspora recognises the huge role that religions have played, and still play in our communities. For example, the Vodun Ceremony that happened in Bois Caïman, 1791, was the trigger that launched the Haitian Revolution. In 1825, the Muslim slaves in the State of Bahia, Brazil, decided to launch a very important revolt on the day of Ramadan, hoping to receive the support of Allah. In 1831, Nat Turner, a Baptist minister working in North Carolina, found in his faith the resources to lead one of the most important slave revolts in the United States. These examples among many others, show the importance that religions have had on our history of liberation.

However, religions can also be used as an instrument of alienation and domination. In 1455, Pope Nicolas V published a bill, *Romanus Pontifex*, that legalised colonisation and slavery ; and many merchants also tried to use Islam to reinforce their criminal activities in the context of the eastern slave trade. Moreover, sometimes, conflicts happen among communities connected to different religious traditions. For example, Rastafari people in Jamaica as well as Vodooist people in Haïti, have often been stigmatised, demonized, and persecuted because of their belief. Therefore the State of the African Diaspora has decided to pass legislation on spirituality and religions for the benefit



of its own citizens.

As stated in the first section of the Bill, « the State of the African Diaspora is neutral, when it comes to religion. It respects the people who believe, and those who do not believe, but does not support any particular religion. » Also, the Bill makes it very clear that SOAD « rejects all forms of discrimination based on religious motivations, and all forms of discrimination against any particular religion ». However, naturally, SOAD « is ready to cooperate with religious institutions, especially when it is to defend peace and human rights ».

The second section of the Bill envisages different applications of these principles in areas such as legislation, public prayers during the meetings, or religious messages in the social medias of SOAD.

The bill was discussed in a spirit of goodwill, with several spiritual leaders of SOAD, as it would have been impossible to discuss the law without the very people it is talking about. Also, the Spiritual Caucus of Pan-African Leaders, that was created in 2021, is confirmed in its role and mission.

« Legislation », the New Rubric on our Website



The texts organising the State of the African Diaspora are public, and have to be accessible to the public. That is why a new rubric was created on our website, www.thestateofafricandiaspora.com. Its name is « Legislation ».

The first sub-rubric is about the Constitution. This text was promulgated in 2018, during the Summit of the African Union. It explains the different Institutions of SOAD, such as the Government, the Parliament, the Court of Justice etc., and the way how they interact. The text of the Constitution is given to all the new Leaders of SOAD (the new Ministers, Ambassadors or MPs), but now, is accessible to everybody.

The second sub-rubric is about the Laws. When a law is voted by the Parliament of SOAD, the text has to be published on the website, for everybody to have access to it. It is a matter of democracy and transparency. But in this sub-rubric is included another section about the laws « inspired or requested by SOAD ». As a matter of fact, many laws in France, in Belgium, in Benin, in the European Parliament, were adopted in the framework of the diplomatic strategy of SOAD. That is why they are also mentioned on our website.

The third sub-rubric is devoted to our « Decrees ». It deals with the decrees issued by the Government of SOAD, for example our electoral code, the decree creating the Royal Chamber, the establishment of the Chamber of Mediation, the University of SOAD ; but it also deals with the decrees inspired or requested by

SOAD, as the ones issued by the Governments of Benin, Congo, Mauritania, etc.

The Prime Minister declared : « Our Legislation needs to be transparent, and available to whoever may need it. If someone wants to become a citizen of SOAD, he or she needs to know the Code of nationality and citizenship. If someone wants to be elected and become a MP of SOAD, he or she needs to have access to the electoral code. If someone wants to understand how the State functions, it is important to have the Constitution available. It is a matter of good governance », Dr Tin concluded.



Cooperation with the AU Parliament



One of the missions of any Parliament, though it is not the most familiar to the general public, is to cooperate with other Parliaments in the world. Of course, the State of the African Diaspora is a sovereign entity, that creates its own legislation through its own Parliament ; however, it is not forbidden to discuss and collaborate with other sovereign Parliaments.

For SOAD, one cooperation in particular is mostly relevant : it is the relationship with the Pan-African Parliament of the African Union, the siege of which is located in South Africa. Chief Fortune Charumbira, who is the president of this body of the AU, accepted on July 1st, 2021 to be also the Co-Chair of the Royal Chamber of SOAD, along with Queen Aidji, our Minister of Historical Legacy.

In that position, he has supported the campaign launched by our Ambassador, Julius Garvey, in order to have a bust of his father, Marcus Garvey, installed in the AU headquarters in Ethiopia, and in the AU Parliament in South Africa. Also, Chief Charumbira has accepted to become one of the sponsors of the SOAD University (USOAD), that was launched in October 2021. He has endorsed our call for Restitution ; he has accepted to have one of the stages of the Pan-African Bicycle Tour, that will be organised in August 2022, to go through his Kingdom, in Zimbabwe ; and last, but not least, he has also accepted to work with SOAD in the framework of the Royal Chamber of Mediation, which was created on January 1st, 2022. This is quite numerous, and it is a great honour for the State of the African Diaspora.

However, the process of collaboration could go even



further, as it could be not only with the President, but with the whole Parliament of the AU. Whenever the Members of the Parliament of the African Union want to discuss a draft law, they might invite the representatives of SOAD to express their voice on this legislation. As a matter of fact, it might be relevant, before voting any law, to see how the Africans out of Africa may be involved, how they could possibly contribute, and perhaps how they could enrich the text before it is actually adopted.

Of course, the Pan-African Parliament would remain sovereign, and would decide whether the institution would like to include these proposals, but at least, it would give an opportunity for more collaboration between the AU and the Diaspora. And of course, reversely, the same could be done so that some representatives of the AU Parliament might share their point of view on the laws to be discussed in SOAD before they are finally voted.

While respecting everyone's sovereignty, this mechanism would reinforce the institutional cooperation between Africa and the Diaspora. SOAD is now working to see how this mechanism could be implemented.



Building Capacities of the MPs, By Oluwayemi Odubote



In many countries in the world, the Members of the Parliament receive a special training. As a matter of fact, their mission cannot be taken for granted : they need to know more about the art of legislation, politics, public finances, project management, communication, and many other skills that are necessary to fulfill their mission.

In the State of the African Diaspora, there is already such a program for the Ambassadors, and it is delivered by the State Department. But so far, SOAD did not have anything similar for the Members of the Parliament. That is why the President of the institution, Melvin Brown, discussed the topic with the Prime Minister, and then, they recruited Oluwayemi Odubote, who is one of the Ambassadors of SOAD, who has received the task to create the capacity building program for the MPs.

The SOAD Capacity building program focuses on three main aspects – 1) Skills, 2) Processes and 3) Resources which are needed as an individual and as an organization to perform optimally in an ever-changing society to keep aligning with its mission, which is to reinforce Africa through the Diaspora, and the Diaspora through Africa.



For MPs to effectively carry out their roles and responsibilities, they need to have the necessary soft skills, like problem solving, critical thinking, communication skills and abilities of this nature.

MPs will be trained frequently on the necessary skills needed to carry out their functions in the area of collaboration within and outside of SOAD, centered on achieving the mission and vision of the organization. As explained in the Bylaws of the Parliament, the objectives of the MPs are :

- Representation of the people
- Election of the leaders of the Parliament
- Election of the Prime Minister
- Vote on laws
- Vote on budget
- Implementation of programs of action.

Also, they need to understand the processes of SOAD in relation to the Bylaws and the workings of the Parliament. This area is crucial in the activation of MPs ; if the Bylaws are not understood, planning and performance will be greatly impacted negatively. That is why, it is very crucial that the legalities of the MPs are adhered to and followed strictly.

At the individual level, capacity building refers to the process of changing attitudes and behaviours-impacting knowledge and developing skills while maximizing the benefits of participation, knowledge exchange and ownership.

At the institutional level, it focuses on the overall organizational performance and functioning capabilities, as well as the ability of an organization to adapt to change.

At the systemic level it emphasizes the overall policy framework in which individuals and organizations operate and interact with the external environment

At SOAD, we have successfully established a capacity building unit to not just train the MPs but also coach and look for effective ways to support them at an individual level, with the intention of creating synergy holistically. The sessions will be carried out in the different languages used in SOAD.

And the MP of the Year is Mr. Avraham Ben Levi Yisra'El.



On January 10th, the Ambassador of the Year 2021 was designated: David Suale, Ambassador to Sierra Leone. A few days later, the Government of the State of the African Diaspora also announced the name of the MP of the Year 2021, and it is Mr. Avraham Ben Levi Yisra'El.

Appointed as a MP in March 2019, Mr. Avraham Ben Levi Yisra'El is also the Minister of International Affairs and Minister of Trade of the United Nation of Israel. He has also served as the international ambassador of the Yisraelite Hebrew Nation throughout the world and served in the Secretariat of ECO-6.

In addition, Mr. Ben Levi Yisra'El works in the field of cyber security, crypto-currencies and blockchain. It is in this context that he was asked to work on the implementation of the application for SOAD. This work was implemented with Luxcore, an IT company that signed a cooperation agreement with SOAD.

This application will integrate many services such as digital ID card, digital passport, digital wallet, access to the crypto-currency exchange, etc. It was really Mr. Ben Levi Yisra'El who, with the support of the Vice Prime Minister, Keturah Amoako, was the key person for this

action program, on behalf of SOAD.

The Prime Minister made the following statement:

"Mr. Ben Levi Yisra'El is not only the MP of the Year 2021, but also the first 'MP of the year', as this distinction is awarded for the first time. He and VPM Keturah Amoako (Kandake Houindokon) have done a very high level work, especially strategic, since thanks to them we will soon have our effective identity as citizens. Mr. Ben Levi Yisra'El has therefore well deserved this award."

Mr. Ben Levi Yisra'El responded, "I am honored by this unexpected title of SOAD MP of the Year. I have always wanted to serve the ALMIGHTY CREATOR by following the inspiration and guidance of the Ancestors. I will always put my energy, heart and intelligence to serve my people in the Diaspora around the world. I stand with Prime Minister Tin, Queen Keturah Amoako, VPM Hugh Johnson, my fellow MPs, Ambassadors and all members of SOAD. May the ALMIGHTY keep us all in perfect peace. Shalom."