



Report of African Year (2019)

**« FOR A REFORM OF
THE SECURITY
COUNCIL »**

« *The change is now!*

***Take action for
multiculturalism ».***

INTERNATIONAL

The United Nations is an international organization founded in 1945 to avoid future world wars, to ensure **PEACE BETWEEN PEOPLES**. However, when a coercive resolution has to be taken in the process of resolving a world conflict one of the permanent members uses its right of veto and the UN thus turns out to be ineffective in its original role. Maintaining peace and international security through "*swift and effective action*" is essentially the mission conferred by Article 24 of the UN Charter on its Security Council.

GOALS

- **A structure formed by non-governmental organizations must have a permanent seat** in the Security Council to defend civil interests.
- The reform of the UN Security Council for respect the new world order through **a more legitimate REPRESENTATIVE of EACH STATE**. Africa must have a permanent seat on the Security Council and the right to veto must disappear.
- On these two topics, **a three-year campaign is planned to inform the world the public** and influence the international decision-making process.

The President of COJEP international, Mr. Ali GEDIKOGLU rightly demands « the reformation of the UN Security Council so as to correspond and respect the new world order through a more legitimate REPRESENTATIVITY of EACH STATE and by REMOVAL OF VETO POWER ». This seems to be the only way to give this body its legitimacy and its effectiveness in resolving world conflicts.

More than ever, today, civil society must observe the question of the reform of the United Nations, make known the stakes, launch public information campaigns and press for the governments to find solutions. The age of privileges is over.

We are going to work in Europe at the level of international institutions to change the historical injustice of the under-representation of Africa in the Security Council, the only continent that does not have a permanent seat. The second will be actions on the African continent with the collaboration of African institutions and NGOs.

First Conference :

3

Place: The Commission for Social Development in New York

Date: 15 February 2019

Subject: **Africa's economic potential for reforming the UN Security Council, why should Africa have a permanent seat ?**

PARTNERS Organization:





LARAYEDH Ali, the first Prime minister of the Tunisian government :

"Many states have been calling for years of profound reform of the UN Security Council. Its composition is considered undemocratic, unbalanced, less representative and no longer going with the evolution of the international scene since 1945. Africa has hosted almost half of the peacekeeping operations decided by the UN SC (32 out of 71) and 84% of the staff assigned to these missions (more than 93000 people out of 110000)".



Patrick Mbeko, journalist and specialist on African issues :



"In all regions of the world, voices are rising to demand a reform of this institution to improve global governance. Africa, which had only three member states at the creation of the UN, now registers 54 of the 193. With a staff of one quarter of the UN General Assembly, the continent considers itself poorly represented with three non-permanent seats. Having a permanent membership in CS means having a significant influence on global governance. It is to have the propensity to assert an opinion that can be contradictory, and to guarantee its respect beyond all the stakes".





"Countries with the right to veto⁵ must be called upon to use it in favor of the general interest of humanity and not for their own interests and to extend their hegemony to other regions of the world. The United Nations must be reminded of its responsibility to maintain order and security in the world".

DO NASCIMENTO Jose, representative of the pan-African political league UMOJA :

The African continent has exceptional economic potential. This potential appears in relation to its mineral resources but also in terms of its energy sources. This simultaneous concentration of energy sources and minerals gives the African continent an industrial vocation which unfortunately is not exploited. It should also be noted that the attractiveness of Africa in terms of minerals makes this continent the theater par excellence of the 21st century armed conflicts.



These are in fact less in the form of border aggression than in that of a competition for the control of a territory rich in minerals. From this point of view, **the African continent is destined to be part of the group of international political actors who hold the power of decision to engage in coercive international action of a military or non-military nature under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.** However, this power of decision is now monopolized by a small group of states whose interests are not always in favor of a coercive intervention to protect African civilians victims of conflicts related to the race for access to raw materials.

That is why, this monopoly must be abolished and this power must be extended to the States that represent the populations victim of the 21 st century armed conflicts. Africa must therefore have access to the decision-making power of the Security Council, not as a semi-permanent member but as a permanent member. **It remains to define the most effective modalities of his representation as a permanent member of the Security Council. Representation by a State or representation by a regional organization.** In this case, the African Union. We opt for representation by a regional organization as this solution would enable Latin America, the Middle East and South-East Asia to also gain permanent membership through their regional organization: Asean, Arab League and Organization of American States.

Second Conference :

Place: HUMAN Rights Council at the Palais des Nations in Geneva

6

Date: July 2, 2019

Subject: **The pact of Marrakech, the African migration problem.**

PARTNERS Organization:



cojep



Speaker: Henda Diogene SENNY, President of the Pan African League - UMOJA :

We can not talk about the Marrakesh Pact without understanding the situation of the countries of departure. Because we tell the truth, the oppositions raised in the West against the Pact of Marrakech are well directed mainly to migration flows from black Africa. **Increasingly uninhibited: intellectuals, politicians, political activists, even in the ranks of the Yellow Vests in France, this class supposed to represent the let-offs of globalization, a whole series of untruths on the Pact of Marrakech were expressed .**

For example :mass organization of the replacement of workers in Europe, selling off the sovereignty of European states to the UN, • censorship of anti-immigration media, etc.

The question here is how and why do we come to oppose a text, which is not binding on the signatory states, knowing, moreover, that the largest migratory flows are intra-African, and that in the end more a third of the states reject it? **The answer to this question can be explained by the fact that Western political oligarchies and multinational hegemonic capital have managed to dissociate Western workers from the precarious conditions of their colleagues from Asia, America and Africa.** Market rationality is so operative and so effective, such as the geopolitics of the fortress of the interwar period, that it convinced the European worker that it was thanks to his own efforts that he succeeded in overcoming hunger, to live in a free and prosperous society, to protect one's civil rights, to develop a military industry to defend oneself. Thus the European worker has become the involuntary or convinced accomplice of the commercial functionality of capital against the dominated of Africa and other continents. But as the multinational hegemonic capital has no morality, no border while continuing to pump Africa (slavery, forced labor under colonization, breaks public services following the injunctions of the IMF and the BM, odious debts, etc.), at the same time it deindustrialises the West for low production costs in Asia and Eastern Europe. The alienation of the Western worker is so advanced that he fails to grasp the source of his misfortune. And the scapegoat is all found: the immigrant that should be criminalized, to stay away from the European paradise. An ideal ideology of rejection and extremism is summoned to lubricate all this. Thus, Europe and America are won by the impressive wave of what some specialists call a "people's community". **The issues raised by the Marrakesh Pact also challenge us on the impartiality of the framework in which these debates take place, that is to say the UN system. As we have shown, the countries of departure are also victims of international predation unpunished by the United Nations system.**

How could it be otherwise, when the executive body of the United Nations, the Security Council, responsible for sanctioning States and for doing international security is made up of states that were colonial empires and which are often involved, through economic and military interests, in failed states, where do the candidates for emigration leave? **Is it still shocking and absurd to give so much power to 5 countries, with veto power, in the largest international institution, which has at least 190 states?**

Speaker: Mr Bechir Nefzi, Director of ODES, the Observatory of Diplomacy and Strategic Studies :

First of all, the pact of Marrakech is content to state principles without legally obliging the states to implement them, later, I consider that this pact has no concrete value, on the contrary, it has put even more fuzziness and ambiguity on two distinct topics: migrants (normally managed by IOM) and refugees (normally managed by UNHCR).

The challenge for the countries of destination is to find scenarios for not respecting Article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which proclaims the right to leave one's country. The United Nations has failed to ensure a fair and just deal between the countries of origin and the countries of destination. Populist parties and far-right parties seem to be developing more and more, with the instrumentalisation of migrants to serve their policy of emptiness. Hence the total failure of the Marrakech pact. This pact was the result of a whole process that began with the initiative of former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan in 2003, who set up the global mission on international migration.

Finally, there was a question of the UN Security Council, which played a major role in the rise of injustice in the world and especially with regard to the veto right which is only an instrument serving the 5 permanent members.

INTERNATIONAL

Third Conference :

9

Place: HUMAN Rights Council at the Palais des Nations in Geneva

Date: September 24, 2019

Subject: **Human rights violations in Africa.**

PARTNERS Organization:



The Council for Youth, Equality and Peace to organize a conference on the theme of respect for human rights in Africa with its partners ORIW and the pan-African league UMOJA on 24 September 2019 at the United Nations Palace in Geneva.

The moderator, Dudu KELES, coordinator of international relations at the UN for the COJEP to present his NGO by expressing their project of claiming reform of the UN Security Council. **The African continent being the only one contains not having the right to veto, permanent chair in the UN Security Council. "The right to veto must disappear," she said, "so that the UN finally arrives in time in the places of conflict and that it ceases to be an instrument at the service of a sophisticated postcolonialism in Africa and in the world "**

UMOJA member Hawa Tall continued the speech with a presentation on the situation of human rights in Mauritania, **"Today many Mauritanian blacks are stateless in their own country because of racist and discriminatory provision of civil status paper"** she said, herself being in this case. In addition, **"the situation of women probably the most calamitous because a raped woman can be accused of zina, which can result in a death sentence, prison, or stoning"** she added.

Finally, it is Mr. Henda Senny Diogène, who spoke, the president of the pan-African league UMOJA. **"We also demand that we cease arrests and intimidations of new figures of African activists, who challenge the control of foreign powers over African resources, we think particularly of Guy Marius SAGNA in Senegal and his companions, regularly arrested and embassed"** he said.

INTERNATIONAL



Place: The World Refugee Forum will be held on 17 and 18 December 2019 at the Palais des Nations in Geneva.

Subject: **MIGRATORY CRISIS: the contrast between the solution and its implementation -**

Proposal for a Spotlight session.

PARTNERS Organization:



INTERNATIONAL DIALOGUE AND DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE



L'Association Francophone
pour les droits de l'homme

INTERNATIONAL

1. **Exclusion of civil society and individuals in the solution of the migration crisis.**
2. The violence with which squats are dismantled in Europe and failure of European governments **to respond to demands through open letters, demonstrations, and other means of civil society in their own country regarding the migration crisis.**
3. **Turkish authorities take charge of the migration crisis.**
4. African immigration, particularly Cameroon, in a context of destabilization of African states.
5. **Topics: desired intakes.**
6. **Legitimizing the actions of NGOs in international waters.**
7. **Decriminalization of aid to migrants in illegal situations in Europe.**
8. **Put in place a real action plan with all partners** present to make civil society accountable for its role in solving the migratory crisis.

SPEAKERS :

1. Moderator: **Celil Yilmaz**, Secretary General of the Council for Multicultural Youth, ECOSOC system member.
2. **Ali Gedikoglu**, President of the Council for Multicultural Youth, ECOSOC system member.
3. **Ifakat Yuna**, President of Organization Racisme Islamophobia Watch.
4. **Auguste Essama**, Secretary General of the International Association for Justice, Equality, Inclusion and Peace, ECOSOC system member.
5. **Bechir Nefzi**, Director of ODES, the Observatory of Diplomacy and Strategic Studies, advised by former Tunisian President Moncef Marzouki.
6. **Diogenes Henda Senny**, President of the pan-African league UMOJA.
7. **Joel Hakizimana**, Permanent Secretary of CIRID, Independent Center for Research and Initiatives for Dialogue, ECOSOC system member.
8. **Evelyn Prophète**, Permanent Representative to the United Nations, the Organization for Communication in Africa and Promotion of International Economic Cooperation, ECOSOC system member.
9. **Nushaba Mammadova**, Director of International Dialogue and Development Alliance.



Umoja Ni Nguvu - L'Union Fait la Force.

Pan-African Political League UMOJA

UMOJA is a supranational and multifunctional association, founded in May 2010. The UMOJA was founded by a group of Congolese pan-African who, after fifty years of independence, made a major observation that nothing was done by the state for development in Congo. The situation in Congo is bankrupt: drinking water in areas with waterways and groundwater scarcity, untimely power outage, general injustice, endemic unemployment, resignation of power, lack of health system... **UMOJA expands the pan-African ideal, through conferences, manifestations, press releases ... The aim is to bring panafricanists together to ensure the unity of the African continent.** For the rehabilitation of African cultures, UMOJA is fighting imperialism, for the realization of the United States of Africa.



Chairman: Henda Diogène SENNY, professor of management in France, owner of a management school in Congo, author.



Secretary General: Amzat Boukari-Yabara, Pan-Africanism expert, Doctor of African Center for Advanced Studies in Social Sciences (EHESS).

PURPOSES :

1. To work for the emergence and development of the pan-African political movement in Africa and in the diaspora.
2. To unite Pan-Africans, to carry out projects beyond the schools of thought, together for the unity, independence, dignity and progress of the African continent.
3. To introduce the Pan-African ideal in Africa and in the diaspora.
4. Working on the restoration of historical consciousness of black individuals.
5. Establish pan-African funding for funding objectives.



INTERNATIONAL

KEY POINT



© Can Stock Photo

Hugues Sanon, attending the Cojep conference in New York, volunteered to become Cojep's representative in New York. Mr Sanon was elected representative of Cojep in New York following the talks. Hugues Sanon is Hatien, and ambassador for peace for Haiti in New York. He is an associative activist participating in numerous events or other organized in New York on behalf of Cojep International. With this, Hugues Sanon expanded the Cojep network in New York. In fact, he knows about ten senators and parliamentarians in Congress, with whom Cojep will organize events at the Congress in New York in the future.





Cojep International

18 rue chemin de fer - 67 200 Strasbourg France

mail: cojep.relations.int@gmail.com

Phone number : +33 9 52 72 70 70

Web site: cojep.com