



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

September 30, 2024

Case No. FL-2023-00037

Reed Rubinstein
America First Legal
611 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE #231
Washington, DC 20003

Dear Mr. Rubinstein:

As we noted in our letter dated August 29, 2024, we are processing your request for material under the Freedom of Information Act ("FOIA"), 5 U.S.C. § 552. The Department of State ("Department") has identified 15 additional responsive records subject to the FOIA. Upon review, we have determined all 15 records may be released in part.

An enclosure explains the FOIA exemptions and other grounds for withholding material. Where we have made redactions, the applicable FOIA exemptions are marked on each record. Where applicable, the Department has considered the foreseeable harm standard when reviewing these records and applying FOIA exemptions. All non-exempt material that is reasonably segregable from the exempt material has been released and is enclosed.

We will keep you informed as your case progresses. If you have any questions, your attorney may contact Assistant United States Attorney Jeremy Simon, at Jeremy.simon@usdoj.gov. Please refer to the case number, FL-2023-00037, and the civil action number, 23-cv-00419, in all correspondence about this case.

Sincerely,

Avery Bullard

Avery Bullard
Chief, Litigation and Appeals Branch
Office of Information Programs and Services

Enclosures: As stated.

Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. § 552) and Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a)

FOIA Exemptions

- (b)(1) Information specifically authorized by an executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy. Executive Order 13526 includes the following classification categories:
- 1.4(a) Military plans, systems, or operations
 - 1.4(b) Foreign government information
 - 1.4(c) Intelligence activities, sources or methods, or cryptology
 - 1.4(d) Foreign relations or foreign activities of the US, including confidential sources
 - 1.4(e) Scientific, technological, or economic matters relating to national security, including defense against transnational terrorism
 - 1.4(f) U.S. Government programs for safeguarding nuclear materials or facilities
 - 1.4(g) Vulnerabilities or capabilities of systems, installations, infrastructures, projects, plans, or protection services relating to US national security, including defense against transnational terrorism
 - 1.4(h) Weapons of mass destruction
- (b)(2) Related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency
- (b)(3) Specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than 5 USC 552), for example:
- | | |
|----------------|---|
| ARMSEXP | Arms Export Control Act, 50a USC 2411(c) |
| CIA PERS/ORG | Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949, 50 USC 403(g) |
| EXPORT CONTROL | Export Administration Act of 1979, 50 USC App. Sec. 2411(c) |
| FS ACT | Foreign Service Act of 1980, 22 USC 4004 |
| INA | Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 USC 1202(f), Sec. 222(f) |
| IRAN | Iran Claims Settlement Act, Public Law 99-99, Sec. 505 |
- (b)(4) Trade secrets and confidential commercial or financial information
- (b)(5) Interagency or intra-agency communications forming part of the deliberative process, attorney-client privilege, or attorney work product
- (b)(6) Personal privacy information
- (b)(7) Law enforcement information whose disclosure would:
- (A) interfere with enforcement proceedings
 - (B) deprive a person of a fair trial
 - (C) constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy
 - (D) disclose confidential sources
 - (E) disclose investigation techniques
 - (F) endanger life or physical safety of an individual
- (b)(8) Prepared by or for a government agency regulating or supervising financial institutions
- (b)(9) Geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells

Other Grounds for Withholding

- NR Material not responsive to a FOIA request excised with the agreement of the requester

From:	"Lombardo, Allison K" (b)(6)@state.gov>
To:	Barks-Ruggles, Erica J (b)(6)@state.gov>
Subject:	RE: Your softball question
Date:	Wed, 8 Sep 2021 14:43:21 +0000

Great (b)(5)

From: Barks-Ruggles, Erica J (b)(6)@state.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, September 8, 2021 10:43 AM
To: Lombardo, Allison K (b)(6)@state.gov>
Subject: RE: Your softball question

(b)(5)

From: Lombardo, Allison K (b)(6)@state.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, September 8, 2021 10:39 AM
To: Barks-Ruggles, Erica J (b)(6)@state.gov>
Subject: Your softball question

(b)(5)

From June:

This Administration is deeply dedicated to addressing racial injustice and inequities at home and abroad. On the global stage, the United States is leading by example.

Last month, the UN's High Commissioner for Human Rights released a report on racism and police brutality against Africans and people of African descent at the hands of law enforcement around the world, which includes examination of such cases in the United States. As the President has repeatedly made clear, great nations such as ours do not hide from our shortcomings; they acknowledge them openly and strive to improve with transparency. In so doing, we not only work to set the standard for national responses to these challenges, we also strengthen our democracy, and give new hope and motivation to human rights defenders across the globe.

It is in this context that the United States intends to issue a formal, standing invitation to all UN experts who report and advise on thematic human rights issues. As a first step, we

have reached out to offer an official visit by the UN Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism and the UN Special Rapporteur on minority issues. I also welcome the UN Human Rights Council's adoption today in Geneva of a resolution to address systemic racism against Africans and people of African descent in the context of law enforcement. I look forward to engaging with the new mechanism to advance racial justice and equity.

Responsible nations must not shrink from scrutiny of their human rights record; rather, they should acknowledge it with the intent to improve. I urge all UN member states to join the United States in this effort, and confront the scourge of racism, racial discrimination, and xenophobia. Because when all people – regardless of their race or ethnicity – are free to live up to their full potential, our collective security is strengthened.

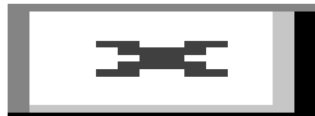
Allison Lombardo | Deputy Assistant Secretary (she/her)

Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs

Bureau of International Organizations

Department of State | Washington, DC

(b)(6)



Sender:	"Lombardo, Allison K" (b)(6)@state.gov>
Recipient:	Barks-Ruggles, Erica J (b)(6)@state.gov>

From:	"Chen, Vanessa L. EOP/WHO" (b)(6)
To:	(b)(6)@state.gov>; Leary, Kimberlyn R. EOP/WHO (b)(6) Boyd, Tona M. EOP/WHO (b)(6)
CC:	Hill, Steven R. EOP/NSC (b)(6) Bernstein, Jesse M. EOP/NSC (b)(6) Lombardo, Allison K (b)(6)@state.gov>
Subject:	RE: Virtual introduction to US expert on UN law enforcement body
Date:	Thu, 20 Jan 2022 15:18:53 +0000

I'll send a Zoom link now—and please feel free to forward to Dr. Keesee. Thank you!

From: (b)(6)@state.gov>
Sent: Thursday, January 20, 2022 10:17 AM
To: Chen, Vanessa L. EOP/WHO (b)(6); Leary, Kimberlyn R. EOP/WHO (b)(6)
Boyd, Tona M. EOP/WHO (b)(6)
Cc: Hill, Steven R. EOP/NSC (b)(6); Bernstein, Jesse M. EOP/NSC (b)(6)
Lombardo, Allison K (b)(6)@state.gov>
Subject: RE: Virtual introduction to US expert on UN law enforcement body

Hi Vanessa,

Dr. Keesee confirmed that **January 28 at 3pm EST** works for her. I'm happy to send a calendar invite. The State Department uses Microsoft Teams, which I know you all cannot access. Could you kindly send me a WH Zoom link for us to use and I can include it in the meeting invite?

Many thanks,

(b)(6)

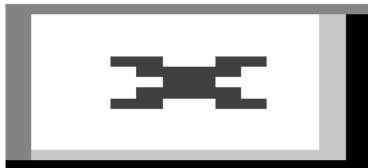
(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Bureau of International Organization Affairs (IO)

U.S. Department of State

(b)(6)



~~SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED~~

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Wednesday, January 19, 2022 9:34 PM
To: Chen, Vanessa L. EOP/WHO (b)(6) Leary, Kimberlyn R. EOP/WHO (b)(6) Boyd, Tona M. EOP/WHO (b)(6)
Cc: Hill, Steven R. EOP/NSC (b)(6) Bernstein, Jesse (b)(6) Lombardo, Allison K (b)(6) @state.gov>
Subject: RE: Virtual introduction to US expert on UN law enforcement body

Thanks so much, Vanessa. Please forgive my delayed response. In hopes of minimizing email traffic, I was waiting to hear back from Dr. Keesee's staff regarding her availability at the listed times on January 28. I have yet to receive a confirmation, but will revert back as soon as I hear back (hopefully NLT tomorrow COB). Appreciate your patience and willingness to meet with her.

All best,

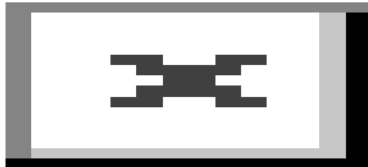
(b)(6)

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Bureau of International Organization Affairs (IO)
U.S. Department of State

(b)(6)



~~SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED~~

From: Chen, Vanessa L. EOP/WHO (b)(6)
Sent: Tuesday, January 18, 2022 10:37 PM
To: (b)(6) @state.gov>; Leary, Kimberlyn R. EOP/WHO (b)(6) Boyd, Tona M. EOP/WHO (b)(6)
Cc: Hill, Steven R. EOP/NSC (b)(6) Bernstein, Jesse (b)(6) Lombardo, Allison K (b)(6) @state.gov>
Subject: RE: Virtual introduction to US expert on UN law enforcement body

Hi (b)(6)

Thanks very much for your time this morning. As we discussed, my WH colleagues and I would be delighted to meet with Dr. Keesee for 30 minutes to discuss the Administration's position on policing reform generally on Friday, January 28th at 12:45, 3, or 4:30. For the purposes of this first meeting, which will serve as a primer, it will be WH, State, and Dr. Keesee only.

Please let us know which time on that day would work best for you, Allison, and Dr. Keesee.

Many thanks again for your time and engagement on this. We look forward to our meeting.

All my best,
Vanessa

Vanessa L. Chen
Special Assistant to the President for Criminal Justice and Guns Policy
Domestic Policy Council | The White House

(b)(6)

From: (b)(6)@state.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, January 12, 2022 11:45 AM
To: Chen, Vanessa L. EOP/WHO (b)(6) Leary, Kimberlyn R. EOP/WHO
(b)(6) Boyd, Tona M. EOP/WHO (b)(6)
Cc: Hill, Steven R. EOP/NSC (b)(6) Bernstein, Jesse M. EOP/NSC
(b)(6) Lombardo, Allison K (b)(6)@state.gov>
Subject: RE: Virtual introduction to US expert on UN law enforcement body

Thanks so much, Vanessa. Looking forward to hearing back from you on whether January 22 at 2pm could work for your side for a 1-hour virtual conversation. If not, kindly send alternate dates/times that would work.

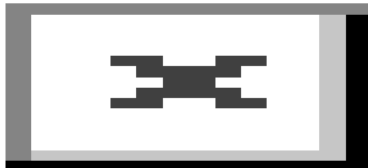
All best,

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Bureau of International Organization Affairs (IO)
U.S. Department of State

(b)(6)



~~SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED~~

From: Chen, Vanessa L. EOP/WHO (b)(6)
Sent: Monday, January 10, 2022 5:40 PM
To: (b)(6) @state.gov>; Leary, Kimberlyn R. EOP/WHO
(b)(6) Boyd, Tona M. EOP/WHO (b)(6)
Cc: Hill, Steven R. EOP/NSC (b)(6) Bernstein, Jesse
(b)(6) Lombardo, Allison K (b)(6) @state.gov>
Subject: RE: Virtual introduction to US expert on UN law enforcement body

(b)(5)

From: (b)(6) @state.gov>
Sent: Monday, January 10, 2022 4:05 PM
To: Leary, Kimberlyn R. EOP/WHO (b)(6) Chen, Vanessa L. EOP/WHO
(b)(6)
Cc: Hill, Steven R. EOP/NSC (b)(6) Bernstein, Jesse M. EOP/NSC
(b)(6) Lombardo, Allison K (b)(6) @state.gov>
Subject: RE: Virtual introduction to US expert on UN law enforcement body

Hi all,

Dr. Keesee proposed **Friday, January 21 at 2pm EST** for this virtual conversation. That date/time seems to work for Allison and I, could you kindly confirm whether that works for you?

Jesse, welcome your guidance on who from INL we should invite.

Kim/Vanessa, welcome your guidance on who from DOJ and/or DHS we should invite.

Many thanks,

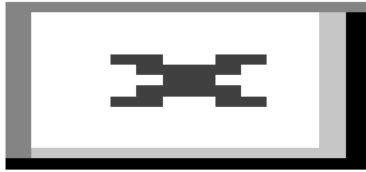
(b)(6)

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Bureau of International Organization Affairs (IO)
U.S. Department of State

(b)(6)



~~SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED~~

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Friday, January 7, 2022 5:36 PM
To: Leary, Kimberlyn R. EOP/WHO (b)(6) Chen, Vanessa L. EOP/WHO (b)(6)
Cc: Hill, Steven R. EOP/NSC (b)(6) Bernstein, Jesse (b)(6) Lombardo, Allison K (b)(6) @state.gov>
Subject: RE: Virtual introduction to US expert on UN law enforcement body

Thanks so much for getting back to us, Kim. Vanessa, it's lovely to be connected. I'm thrilled that you both will be able to join this important conversation to represent the DPC.

I've reached out to Dr. Keesie for her availability the week of January 17 and will revert back to this group when I have some options. In the meantime, please do let me know if there are specific days/times that week (besides MLK Day of course) that we should avoid.

Have a lovely weekend!

Best,

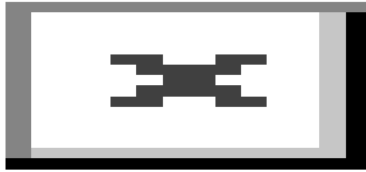
(b)(6)

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Bureau of International Organization Affairs (IO)
U.S. Department of State

(b)(6)



~~SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED~~

From: Leary, Kimberlyn R. EOP/WHO (b)(6)
Sent: Friday, January 7, 2022 4:20 PM
To: Chen, Vanessa L. EOP/WHO (b)(6)
(b)(6)@state.gov>
Cc: Hill, Steven R. EOP/NSC (b)(6) Bernstein, Jesse
(b)(6) Lombardo, Allison K (b)(6)@state.gov>
Subject: RE: Virtual introduction to US expert on UN law enforcement body

Thanks so much, Vanessa!

We look forward to this meeting.

From: Chen, Vanessa L. EOP/WHO
Sent: Friday, January 7, 2022 4:15 PM
To: Leary, Kimberlyn R. EOP/WHO (b)(6)@state.gov
Cc: Hill, Steven R. EOP/NSC (b)(6) Bernstein, Jesse M. EOP/NSC
(b)(6)@state.gov
Subject: RE: Virtual introduction to US expert on UN law enforcement body

Hi everyone,

I'm the Special Assistant to the President on Criminal Justice and Guns policy and will be happy and prepared to speak about our work on criminal justice and policing reform.

Vanessa L. Chen
Special Assistant to the President for Criminal Justice and Guns Policy
Domestic Policy Council | The White House

(b)(6)

From: Leary, Kimberlyn R. EOP/WHO

Sent: Friday, January 7, 2022 4:10 PM

To: (b)(6)@state.gov

Cc: Hill, Steven R. EOP/NSC (b)(6) Bernstein, Jesse M. EOP/NSC

(b)(6) LombardoAK@state.gov; Chen, Vanessa L. EOP/WHO

(b)(6)

Subject: RE: Virtual introduction to US expert on UN law enforcement body

Dear (b)(6)

(b)(6); (b)(5)

Sincerely, (b)(6)

From: (b)(6)@state.gov>

Sent: Wednesday, January 5, 2022 2:20 PM

To: Hill, Steven R. EOP/NSC (b)(6) Bernstein, Jesse M. EOP/NSC

(b)(6) Leary, Kimberlyn R. EOP/WHO (b)(6)

Cc: Lombardo, Allison K (b)(6)@state.gov>

Subject: Virtual introduction to US expert on UN law enforcement body

Steve, Jesse, Kim –

I just had a very positive call with Dr. Tracie Keese, one of the three newly appointed independent experts to the new UN mechanism tasked to examine systemic racism in law enforcement globally established by Human Rights Council resolution 47/21 (attached).

(b)(5)

State can take the lead on setting up the call,

(b)(5); (b)(6)

Looking forward to your thoughts. Happy to hop on a quick call to address any questions.

Many thanks,

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Bureau of International Organization Affairs (IO)

U.S. Department of State

(b)(6)

SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED

Sender:	"Chen, Vanessa L. EOP/WHO" (b)(6)
Recipient:	(b)(6)@state.gov>; Leary, Kimberlyn R. EOP/WHO (b)(6) Boyd, Tona M. EOP/WHO (b)(6) Hill, Steven R. EOP/NSC (b)(6) Bernstein, Jesse M. EOP/NSC (b)(6) Lombardo, Allison K (b)(6)@state.gov>

From:	(b)(6)@state.gov>
To:	(b)(6)@state.gov>
Subject:	Re: Virtual Discussion on Racial Justice on the Margins of the 46th Session of the Human Rights Council: March 17, 05:00PST/08:00EST/14:00CET
Date:	Tue, 9 Mar 2021 13:42:58 +0000

Perfect! Thanks so much!

Sent from [Workspace ONE Boxer](#)

On March 9, 2021 at 2:55:47 AM EST, (b)(6)@state.gov> wrote:

Hi (b)(6)

No problem, we've updated it to the following:

Gay McDougall, Senior Fellow and Distinguished Scholar-in-Residence, Fordham University School of Law and former Vice Chair and 2021 candidate for the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

Get Outlook for iOS

From: (b)(6)@state.gov>

Sent: Monday, March 8, 2021 11:31:48 PM

To: (b)(6)@state.gov>

Subject: RE: Virtual Discussion on Racial Justice on the Margins of the 46th Session of the Human Rights Council: March 17, 05:00PST/08:00EST/14:00CET

Hey (b)(6)

Thanks again for the call today. I thought it was really productive and I'm really looking forward to the event. I was wondering if it was possible to make an edit to the flyer that I somehow overlooked last week? Could we change Prof. McDougall's title from "former Vice Chair" to "candidate for 2021 CERD" or something along those lines to highlight her candidacy? Very sorry for not catching this earlier! Hopefully it's a quick and easy fix. Please let me know.

Thanks so much!

Sent from [Workspace ONE Boxer](#)

On March 5, 2021 at 10:36:51 AM EST, (b)(6)@state.gov> wrote:

Hi (b)(6)

Thanks very much for following up on this. We are in complete agreement and I'm very glad

(b)(5)

Please find attached a mock-up of the invitation from the Graduate Institute for your review. This will be modified by their graphic designer but I wanted to get your approval on the text given your role. Please let me know if you have any thoughts or concerns. I'll begin working on your remarks early next week and look forward to our collaboration to set the right tone for the event.

(b)(6)

From: (b)(6)@state.gov>

Sent: Friday, March 5, 2021 3:21 PM

To: (b)(6)@state.gov>

Cc: (b)(6)@state.gov> (b)(6)

(b)(6)@state.gov>; Yon, Hugo Y (b)(6)@state.gov>; Rhee, Jane

(b)(6)@state.gov>

Subject: RE: Virtual Discussion on Racial Justice on the Margins of the 46th Session of the Human Rights Council: March 17, 05:00PST/08:00EST/14:00CET

(b)(5)

All best,

(b)(6)

From: (b)(6)

Sent: Thursday, March 4, 2021 1:47 PM

To: (b)(6)@state.gov>

Cc: (b)(6)@state.gov>; (b)(6)

(b)(6)@state.gov>; Yon, Hugo Y (b)(6)@state.gov>

Subject: RE: Virtual Discussion on Racial Justice on the Margins of the 46th Session of the Human Rights Council: March 17, 05:00PST/08:00EST/14:00CET

Hi (b)(6)

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

Hugo, (b)(6) please do shout if you feel differently.

All best,

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Bureau of International Organizations
U.S. Department of State

(b)(6)@state.gov



From: (b)(6)@state.gov>

Sent: Thursday, March 4, 2021 9:39 AM

To: (b)(6)@state.gov>

Cc: (b)(6)@state.gov>

Subject: RE: Virtual Discussion on Racial Justice on the Margins of the 46th Session of the Human Rights Council: March 17, 05:00PST/08:00EST/14:00CET

Hi (b)(6)

Per our discussion, here are a few links that cover the issue I mentioned. It appears the photo

(b)(5)

Thanks

https://www.huffpost.com/entry/black-activists-nicolas-maduro-harlem_n_560a836fe4boaf3706ddc573

<https://en.panampost.com/panam-staff/2020/06/23/the-links-between-black-lives-matter-and-nicolas-maduro-revealed/>

<https://www.volnation.com/forum/threads/marxist-black-lives-matter.317609/>

From: (b)(6)@state.gov>

Sent: Thursday, March 4, 2021 2:43 PM

To: (b)(6)@state.gov>

Subject: RE: Virtual Discussion on Racial Justice on the Margins of the 46th Session of the Human Rights Council: March 17, 05:00PST/08:00EST/14:00CET

Hey (b)(6) that time next Wednesday works for me. Glad we were able to find a time that works for everyone!

I am free for the next 15 minutes. Can you call me on (b)(6) Otherwise, I'm on calls until 12pm EST.

Sent from Workspace ONE Boxer

On March 4, 2021 at 6:48:00 AM EST, (b)(6)@state.gov> wrote:

Hi (b)(6)

Is there any chance you have a few minutes early your morning for a quick call? Also, I have found a 30 minute window that I believe works for the moderators and panelists for a pre-brief next week and I'm hoping it is available for you as well. Could you please check and block if so?

Thanks

Wednesday, March 10th: 08:30 PT/11:30 EST/17:30 CET.

From: (b)(6)@state.gov>

Sent: Thursday, March 4, 2021 1:04 AM

To: (b)(6)@state.gov>

Cc: (b)(6)@state.gov>; (b)(6)

(b)(6)@state.gov>

Subject: Re: Virtual Discussion on Racial Justice on the Margins of the 46th Session of the Human Rights Council: March 17, 05:00PST/08:00EST/14:00CET

Minus Prof. McDougall, (b)(5)

Sent from Workspace ONE Boxer

On March 3, 2021 at 6:45:07 PM EST, Gay McDougall (b)(6) wrote:

Dear All,

Greetings to those I have not met yet. On March 9th and 10th, I have relatively free mornings. I can schedule a meeting up until noon on either of those days.

I am not familiar with the WebEx platform. Will I need to download the program prior to our meeting?

By the way, I'm wondering if it might be interesting to add to the conversation an additional voice. Please consider the new President of the ACLU, Deborah Archer. She potentially will now bring a large new constituency into the circle of human rights and racial justice.

Best wishes

Gay

Gay J. McDougall

Senior Fellow and Distinguished Scholar-in-Residence

Leitner Center for International Law and Justice/Center for Race, Law and Justice

Fordham University School of Law

Former Vice Chair, UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

Former UN Special Rapporteur on Minorities

From: (b)(6)@state.gov>

Sent: Wednesday, March 3, 2021 3:50 PM

To: Gay McDougall (b)(6)

Cc: (b)(6)@state.gov>; (b)(6)

(b)(6)@state.gov>; (b)(6)@state.gov>

Subject: Virtual Discussion on Racial Justice on the Margins of the 46th Session of the Human Rights Council: March 17, 05:00PST/08:00EST/14:00CET

Dear Professor McDougall, Ms. Tometi, and Mr. Ward-

On behalf of the United States Mission to the United Nations in Geneva, I want to very sincerely thank each of you for agreeing to take part in our upcoming conversation on the margins of the 46th session of the Human Rights Council. During the week of 15-19 March, racial and social justice will feature prominently in the Council's agenda. Importantly, High Commissioner Bachelet is expected to give an update on systemic racism and police brutality, mandated by the Council following the June 2020 Urgent Debate in response to the death of George Floyd. Separately, the same week, the Council will formally adopt the Universal Periodic Review report on the United States which focuses heavily on systemic racism. We are proud to support this event which will provide a public venue for you to share your expertise and personal observations about where we are as a nation on these critical issues.

The title of the event as it has been conceived is ***Towards a More Perfect Union: Addressing Systemic Racism and Promoting Justice at Home as a Foreign Policy Imperative***. Given the recent announcement that the United States has reengaged with the Human Rights Council and will be seeking membership in an upcoming election, we believe it's imperative that we confront our own history and structural inequities honestly and with humility in order to effectively advance human rights on behalf of other marginalized populations throughout the world. From a foreign policy perspective, only once we can have these conversations and move into concrete legislative, judicial, and social action, we can more credibly engage the global human rights community on these and other important issues.

We are working now with our partner for this event, the Graduate Institute, Geneva, on the technical and logistical details and we will be coordinating closely with you and your teams as the program develops. In short, this will be a virtual public event held on the WebEx platform and it will be both recorded and livestreamed for further distribution on social or other platforms. We would expect a large contingent of journalists, diplomatic missions, non-governmental and civil society organizations to join.

In preparation for the panel, we would like to propose a virtual meeting between our team, the co-moderators, and the panelists to go through the format, run of show, and address any outstanding questions or concerns you might have. We would notionally like to have this discussion Wednesday or Thursday of next week, March 10th or 11th, at a time that works for everyone given the desperate time zones involved. For reference, Geneva is nine hours ahead of Los Angeles, six in front of New York. If I could ask you or your staff to please provide a few available time slots for your mornings on those days, we will work on this end to coordinate a 30 minute discussion with the co-moderators.

Thank you once again for your participation and we very much look forward to the discussion.

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Permanent Mission of the United States to the United Nations
Geneva, Switzerland

Office: (b)(6)

(b)(6)

<Invitation_US Mission_17.03.2021-2.docx>

Sender: (b)(6)@state.gov>

Recipient: (b)(6)@state.gov>

From:	(b)(6)@state.gov>
To:	(b)(6)@state.gov>
Subject:	RE: UN Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism
Date:	Thu, 15 Jul 2021 15:05:41 +0000

Sounds good and thank you for the heads up!

~~SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED~~

From: (b)(6)@state.gov>
Sent: Thursday, July 15, 2021 11:03 AM
To: (b)(6)@state.gov>
Subject: RE: UN Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism

Thanks. I'm checking on what arrival instructions the RM would need for getting to the residence, day of POC, etc., and will pass on.

The special rapporteur stuff is run out of IO as it's HRC related.

~~SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED~~

From: (b)(6)@state.gov>
Sent: Thursday, July 15, 2021 10:58 AM
To: (b)(6)@state.gov>
Subject: RE: UN Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism

(b)(5); (b)(6)

~~SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED~~

From: (b)(6)@state.gov>
Sent: Thursday, July 15, 2021 10:42 AM
To: (b)(6)@state.gov>
Subject: RE: UN Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism

Ok thanks. I think this is an IO led process, but I'll check with the team in W.

(b)(5)

(b)(

~~SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED~~

From: (b)(6)@state.gov>
Sent: Thursday, July 15, 2021 10:32 AM
To: (b)(6)@state.gov>
Subject: RE: UN Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism

(b)(5)

~~SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED~~

From: (b)(6)@state.gov>
Sent: Thursday, July 15, 2021 9:09 AM
To: (b)(6)@state.gov>
Subject: RE: UN Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism

S made a statement yesterday <https://www.state.gov/u-s-leadership-on-human-rights-and-ending-systemic-racism/>

(b)(5)

~~SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED~~

From: (b)(6)@state.gov>
Sent: Thursday, July 15, 2021 8:54 AM
To: (b)(6)@state.gov>
Subject: FW: UN Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism

Hi (b)(6)

Notwithstanding the tweet that was made, I have not received any further info on when the Special Rapporteur may be visiting.

(b)(5)

(b)(6)

~~SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED~~

From: Ravishankar, Sid <Sid.Ravishankar@mail.house.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, July 14, 2021 3:52 PM
To: (b)(6)@state.gov>; (b)(6)@state.gov>
Cc: Quinones, Jacqueline (b)(6)@state.gov>; Keck, Zachary <Zachary.Keck@mail.house.gov>
Subject: UN Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism

(b)(6)

Do y'all have more information on when the UN Special Rapporteur will be visiting the United States and where they're likely to visit?

<https://twitter.com/SecBlinken/status/1415122665321508869>

Thanks!

Sid

Sid Ravishankar

Staff Director

House Foreign Affairs Committee

Subcommittee on International Development, International Organizations, and Global Corporate Social Impact

Subcommittee Chairman Joaquin Castro (TX-20)

U.S. House of Representatives

O&I Subcommittee: (202) 226-6434

Castro Office: (202) 225-3236

Cell: (b)(6)

Sender: (b)(6)@state.gov>

Recipient: (b)(6)@state.gov>

From: "Smith-Wilson, Shelby V" (b)(6)@state.gov>
To: (b)(6)@state.gov>
Subject: RE: SPOX CLEARANCE REQUEST - S Statement
Date: Tue, 13 Jul 2021 20:19:33 +0000

(b)(5)

Thanks – he's been in meetings all day and I didn't have an opportunity to show it to him. I thought we

From: (b)(6)@state.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, July 13, 2021 12:12 PM
To: Smith-Wilson, Shelby V (b)(6)@state.gov>
Subject: Fwd: SPOX CLEARANCE REQUEST - S Statement

(b)(5)

Begin forwarded message:

From: (b)(6)@state.gov>
Date: July 13, 2021 at 12:05:06 PM EDT
To: (b)(6)@state.gov>
Cc: (b)(6)@state.gov>, (b)(6)@state.gov>
Subject: RE: SPOX CLEARANCE REQUEST - S Statement

(b)(5)

From: (b)(6)@state.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, July 13, 2021 12:04 PM
To: (b)(6)@state.gov>
Cc: (b)(6)@state.gov>; (b)(6)@state.gov>
Subject: Re: SPOX CLEARANCE REQUEST - S Statement

(b)(5)

On Jul 13, 2021, at 11:56 AM, (b)(6)@state.gov wrote:

(b)(5)

From: (b)(6)@state.gov

Sent: Tuesday, July 13, 2021 11:48 AM

To: (b)(6)@state.gov; (b)(6)@state.gov; (b)(6)

(b)(6)@state.gov

Subject: RE: SPOX CLEARANCE REQUEST - S Statement

(b)(5)

From: (b)(6)@state.gov

Sent: Tuesday, July 13, 2021 10:47 AM

To: (b)(6)@state.gov; (b)(6)@state.gov; (b)(6)

(b)(6)@state.gov

Subject: FW: SPOX CLEARANCE REQUEST - S Statement

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

(b)(5)



From: (b)(6)@state.gov>

Sent: Tuesday, July 13, 2021 9:59 AM

To: SPOX2 <SPOX2@state.gov>

Cc: IO-Press-DL <IO-Press-DL@state.gov>

Subject: SPOX CLEARANCE REQUEST - S Statement

Good morning SPOX,

Attached and pasted below is a draft S Statement for your review.

We are hoping to release this today after the UN Human Rights Council's adoption of a resolution to address systemic racism against Africans and people of African descent in the context of law enforcement.

Thank you!

(b)(6)

(b)(5)

###

(b)(5)



(b)(6)

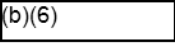


Public Affairs Officer

Bureau of International Organization Affairs

U.S. Department of State

Cell: (b)(6)




<image001.png>

Sender: (b)(6)@state.gov>



Recipient: (b)(6)@state.gov>



From:	(b)(6)@state.gov>
To:	Gay McDougall (b)(6)
Subject:	RE: Invitation to Speak at United Nations Human Rights Council Event on Racial Justice March 17 8am EST
Date:	Mon, 1 Mar 2021 21:05:38 +0000

Thanks so much, Professor McDougall! I am pleased to share that I just got confirmations from Opal and Eric so we are all set! (b)(6) will be in touch with additional information about the event. We are thrilled to have such an esteemed group of experts joining us for this critical discussion.

All best,

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Bureau of International Organizations
U.S. Department of State

(b)(6)@state.gov



From: Gay McDougall (b)(6)
Sent: Monday, March 1, 2021 3:54 PM
To: (b)(6)@state.gov>
Subject: Re: Invitation to Speak at United Nations Human Rights Council Event on Racial Justice March 17 8am EST

I am trying to reach Opal. I don't know Eric Waard.

From: (b)(6)@state.gov>
Sent: Sunday, February 28, 2021 8:22 PM
To: Gay McDougall (b)(6)
Cc: (b)(6)@state.gov>; (b)(6)@state.gov>; (b)(6)
(b)(6)@state.gov>; (b)(6)@state.gov>; (b)(6)
(USUN New York) (b)(6)@state.gov>; (b)(6)@state.gov>
Subject: Re: Invitation to Speak at United Nations Human Rights Council Event on Racial Justice March 17 8am EST

Dear Professor McDougall,

Thank you so much for your candid response. We completely respect your independence and that's exactly why we would love for you to participate! Indeed, we anticipate this will be a difficult

conversation for many to hear but without an honest reckoning of our country's moral failings, we will never be able to move past them.

We are so grateful that you've accepted the invitation. (b)(6) (copied here) will be in touch with additional details. In the meantime, we are still awaiting responses from Eric Ward and Opal Tometi. If you happen to know them and are comfortable letting them know you've accepted the invitation, we would be very grateful for that compelling nudge!

Many thanks again. We are thrilled to have your voice as a part of this critical and long overdue conversation.

All my best,

(b)(6)

Sent from Workspace ONE Boxer

On February 28, 2021 at 1:56:12 PM EST, Gay McDougall (b)(6) wrote:

Dear (b)(6)

In short, Yes, I am available for this event. But I want to emphasize that I will only speak as an independent member of the academy and civil society. I am well known in Geneva in general and most recently known for my central role in moving the George Floyd matter to be considered by the HRC. It is also well known that I was/still am extremely disappointed in the outcome and particularly the manner in which my government responded.

I will have to make these points in any remarks I make on March 17th. That being the case, perhaps you would like to rethink extending this invitation to me. If you want to reconsider, it's all right with me.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Best wishes,

Gay

Gay J. McDougall

Senior Fellow and Distinguished Scholar-in-Residence

Leitner Center for International Law and Justice/Center for Race, Law and Justice
Fordham University School of Law

Former Vice Chair, UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

Former UN Special Rapporteur on Minorities

From: (b)(6)@state.gov>

Sent: Friday, February 26, 2021 12:44 PM

To: Gay McDougall (b)(6)

Cc: (b)(6)@state.gov; (b)(6)@state.gov; (b)(6)
(b)(6)@state.gov; (b)(6)@state.gov; (b)(6)
(USUN New York) (b)(6)@state.gov; (b)(6)@state.gov

Subject: Invitation to Speak at United Nations Human Rights Council Event on Racial Justice March 17 8am EST

Dear Professor McDougall,

I hope you are well. Thanks again for your time earlier this week. I think I can speak for the entire team when I say that we are thrilled and honored to be working on your CERD campaign!

I wanted to let you know about an important event that the U.S. Mission in Geneva is hosting as part of the 46th Session of the United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC). As I shared during our call this week, the United States has made the commitment to re-engage the Council after leaving in 2018 under the last administration. One of the most important elements of our renewed commitment to human rights is social and racial justice through both the domestic and international lens.

As we emerge from a difficult period, we have a unique opportunity, as we fully reengage the multilateral community, to speak candidly and openly about our past and how our ability to acknowledge our own challenges at home is critical for us to regain the trust and support of our international partners on this and other important issues. Without an honest accounting of our moral failings and the systemic injustice present in our own country, we cannot credibly stand for others who need our support. To that end, we are hoping to bring together some of the most thoughtful American voices on this issue for a critical, dynamic discussion on racial justice that we hope will be simultaneously introspective and forward looking as we seek a path forward on the world stage.

Together with the Graduate Institute of Geneva, our Mission to the United Nations is hosting a **virtual event titled *Towards a More Perfect Union: Addressing Systemic Racism and Promoting Justice at Home as a Foreign Policy Imperative***. The event will garner significant political and media attention given that this is the first formal public engagement of the United States at the Human Rights Council.

I write to you asking if you would be willing to be a featured panelist in this discussion. It is an opportunity to talk about the past, both distant and recent, and to reflect on how we, as a country, can move humbly forward to lead again on human rights while acknowledging our own failings and the devastating consequences of systemic racism. It would also be a valuable addition to your CERD candidacy campaign as an early public event. The other panelists we have invited to participate are [Eric Ward](#) and [Opal Tometi](#). The event will be moderated by two academics from the Graduate Institute of Geneva (bios below).

I've included some of the details below for your consideration and we are happy to answer any questions you might have. **Given the structured schedule of the Human Rights Council, this "side event" is scheduled for March 17th at 14:00 Geneva/08:00 EST to accommodate the formal proceedings of that day.** The main point of contact for this event in Geneva is (b)(6)

(b)(6)@state.gov), copied here, and he is in direct contact with the Graduate Institute as this event comes together.

Please let us know of your availability and interest as soon as possible and we can work on details soon. We know you are incredibly busy, especially during March, so we greatly appreciate your kind consideration of this request.

With thanks and warmest regards,

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Bureau of International Organizations
U.S. Department of State

(b)(6)@state.gov



High-Level HRC Side Event on Racial Justice

Virtual Event in Partnership with the Graduate Institute, Geneva

March 17, 2021, 08:00 EST/14:00 Geneva

Towards a More Perfect Union:

Addressing Systemic Racism and Promoting Justice at Home as a Foreign Policy Imperative

Background and Rationale: Racial justice is a critical aspect of a U.S. foreign policy that promotes human rights for all individuals. Respect for human rights is central to the American identity, and these rights are inherent to every person across the globe, regardless of race, religion, national origin, ethnicity, gender, gender identity or sexual orientation, or disability. Addressing systemic racism and promoting justice is a central plank of the Biden Administration's policies. The translation of this policy to the international arena is deliberately introspective: we cannot be credible advocates for democracy and human rights abroad if we are not demonstrating our commitment to them at home.

Highlighting our unambiguous position on this issue during the upcoming 46th session of the HRC, the first since we announced our re-engagement, will be a strong signal to the international community of our seriousness about genuine engagement on difficult human rights challenges, including those which occur in our own society. The staging of a high-level side event focused on racial justice, both at home and abroad, sends an unequivocal message that America is ready to be introspective and address its own issues, even as it holds accountable the worst human rights offenders around the world.

During the week of 15-19 March, 2021, the topic of systemic racism will come to the fore of the HRC. High Commissioner Bachelet is expected to give an Item 9 oral update on systemic racism and police brutality, mandated by the HRC following the June 2020 Urgent Debate in response to the death of George Floyd. Separately, the same week, the HRC will formally adopt the Universal Periodic Review report on the United States. The moment seems opportune for our public engagement on this issue.

Location/Venue: Virtual Event hosted by the United States Mission to the United Nations and other International Organizations and the Graduate Institute, Geneva.

Partner: The Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies is an institution of research and higher education dedicated to the study of world affairs, with a particular emphasis on the cross-cutting fields of international relations, human rights, and development issues.

The Graduate Institute has been a trusted partner of the United States Mission in Geneva for many years. The Institute will be able to deliver a powerful, thoughtful program and its reputation within the region will lend credibility and gravitas to the event.

Working Draft of Program/Format:

Scenario: The Graduate Institute will have two of their most senior researchers (bios below) co-moderate the +/-one-hour event with the moderators delivering a 6-8 minute overview of the racial and social justice challenges that exist not only in the United States, but throughout the world from an international perspective. The moderators would frame the conversation as an opportunity to take a critical look at the history of racism, the recent social justice movements in the United States, and their impact on the future of U.S. engagement on racial justice in the multilateral space. The moderators would offer each panelist 5-7 minutes to present their thoughts and ask follow-up questions of the presenters or other panelists. If possible, panelists and the moderator should link the necessity of racial and social justice at home to meaningful participation in multilateral fora and the Human Rights Council in particular. Following each panelist's intervention, the moderator would open up the session to Q and A from the virtual audience. At the conclusion of the event, the moderators would summarize the discussion and thank participants.

Graduate Institute Co-Moderators:

Mohammad-Mahmoud Ould Mohamedou is Professor of International History and Chair of the International History Department at the Graduate Institute, Geneva. He is Visiting Professor at Sciences Po Paris. He is the author, notably of a trilogy on the post-11 September era; *Contre-Croisade – Le 11 Septembre et le Retournement du Monde* (2004), *Understanding Al Qaeda – Changing War and Global Politics* (2011) and *A Theory of ISIS – Political Violence and the Transformation of the Global Order* (2018). Professor Mohamedou holds a PhD in Political Science from the City University of New York. He was Scholar-in-Residence at the Harvard University Centre for Middle Eastern Studies in Cambridge, Massachusetts before becoming a Research Associate at the Ralph Bunche Institute on the United Nations in New York. He was Director of Research at the Geneva-based International Council on Human Rights Policy, prior to returning to Harvard where he was Associate Director of the Programme on Humanitarian Policy and Conflict Research. He subsequently served as Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mauritania before returning to Geneva at the Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP) where he was Deputy Director and Academic Dean. His research focuses on political violence and transnational terrorism, the transformation of warfare, state-building, transitions to democracy and

racism. Widely published, Professor Mohamedou is regularly quoted in the world's media for his expertise and is fluent in English, French, Spanish and Arabic. He is the recipient of the 2020-2021 International Studies Association (ISA) Global South Distinguished Award.

<https://www.graduateinstitute.ch/academic-departments/faculty/mohamed-mahmoud-mohamedou>

Dr. Davide Rodogno of the Graduate Institute, Geneva, was a Research Fellow at the London School of Economics (2002-2004), Foreign Associate Researcher at the Institut d'Histoire du Temps Présent in Paris (2004-2005), Academic Fellow - Research Council United Kingdom Academic Fellow - at the School of History, University of St Andrews (2005-2010), and SNSF – Research Professor (2008-2011). Associate professor (2011-2014) and full professor since 2014 at the Graduate Institute, he served as head of the International History Department (2014-2017). His doctoral thesis was published in Italian in 2003 and in English as *Fascism's European Empire* (Cambridge University Press, 2006). Rodogno was grantee of the Rockefeller Archives Centre in 2011; he was grantee of the SNSF 'Sinergia' programme on a project entitled Patterns of Transnational Regulations. He researches the history of humanitarianism, international organizations, philanthropic foundations, and international public health since the nineteenth century. In 2011 Rodogno published *Against Massacre: Humanitarian Interventions in the Ottoman Empire (1815-1914)*, the *Birth of a Concept and International Practice* (Princeton University Press). During the summer of 2012 the Kofi Annan Foundation mandated Rodogno to write a confidential report documenting the experience of the United Nations and League of Arab States Joint Special Envoy for Syria. More recently, Rodogno co-edited and authored a volume on the history of Humanitarian Photography, a volume on Transnational Networks of Experts in the Long Nineteenth century, and another on the League of Nations' social work. He currently works on monograph entitled: *Night on Earth – Humanitarian Organizations' Relief and Rehabilitation Programmes on Behalf of Civilian Populations (1918-1939)*. From 2017 to 2021 Rodogno was grantee of an FNS project on Minority Protection in Belgium, Italy and Spain; and since 2018 of another FNS grant on the Rockefeller Foundation fellows as heralds of globalization (1910s-1970s). Since 2019, the History of International Organizations Network Internet (a platform Rodogno co-funded) regularly inform on activities related to the Centenary of International Organizations in Geneva. Rodogno started a collaboration with the Museum of the Red Cross and co-funded a podcast start-up that collaborates with the Festival et Forum International des Droits Humains (FIFDH). Since October 2020 he is the Head of the Interdisciplinary Programs of the Graduate Institute.

<https://www.graduateinstitute.ch/academic-departments/faculty/davide-rodogno>

Sender:	(b)(6)	@state.gov>
Recipient:	Gay McDougall	(b)(6)

From:	(b)(6)@state.gov>
To:	(b)(6)@state.gov>; (b)(6)@state.gov>; (b)(6)@state.gov>
Subject:	RE: FLASH CLR BY OOB TMRO: Response to Letter from Rep Boebert on Invite to SRs on racism and minority issues
Date:	Thu, 29 Jul 2021 21:11:06 +0000

Oh, it's a doozy. Attached here.

(b)(6)
(b)(6) U.S. Mission to the United Nations (Washington office)
USUN/W, U.S. Department of State (b)(6)
Office: (202)(b)(6)

From: (b)(6)@state.gov>
Sent: Thursday, July 29, 2021 5:09 PM
To: (b)(6)@state.gov>; (b)(6)@state.gov>; (b)(6)
(b)(6)@state.gov>
Subject: RE: FLASH CLR BY OOB TMRO: Response to Letter from Rep Boebert on Invite to SRs on racism and minority issues

Would love to see the letter we are responding to. Looks good though.

From: (b)(6)@state.gov>
Sent: Thursday, July 29, 2021 4:42 PM
To: (b)(6)@state.gov>; (b)(6)@state.gov>; (b)(6)
(b)(6)@state.gov>
Subject: RE: FLASH CLR BY OOB TMRO: Response to Letter from Rep Boebert on Invite to SRs on racism and minority issues

Sorry now actually + (b)(6)

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Thursday, July 29, 2021 4:42 PM
To: (b)(6)@state.gov>; (b)(6)@state.gov>
Subject: RE: FLASH CLR BY OOB TMRO: Response to Letter from Rep Boebert on Invite to SRs on racism and minority issues

Thanks (b)(6) please find a few suggestions in the attached, which are mostly aimed at simplifying and clarifying. (b)(5); (b)(6)

From: (b)(6)@state.gov>
Sent: Thursday, July 29, 2021 4:31 PM

To: (b)(6)@state.gov; (b)(6)@state.gov>

Subject: FW: FLASH CLR BY OOB TMRO: Response to Letter from Rep Boebert on Invite to SRs on racism and minority issues

Importance: High

(b)(6)

FYI – welcome your review on this.

(b)(6)

(b)(6) U.S. Mission to the United Nations (Washington office)

USUN/W, U.S. Department of State (b)(6)

Office: (202) (b)(6)

From: (b)(6)@state.gov>

Sent: Thursday, July 29, 2021 4:27 PM

To: (b)(6)@state.gov; (b)(6) (b)(6)@state.gov; (b)(6)

(b)(6) (b)(6)@state.gov; (b)(6)

(b)(6)@state.gov; (b)(6)@state.gov; (b)(6)

(b)(6)@state.gov; (b)(6)@state.gov; (b)(6)@state.gov;

(b)(6)@state.gov>

Subject: FLASH CLR BY OOB TMRO: Response to Letter from Rep Boebert on Invite to SRs on racism and minority issues

Importance: High

Colleagues – attached for your flash clearance **by OOB tomorrow** is a response to a letter we received from Representative Boebert and others about the invitations to the Special Rapporteurs on racism and minority issues that we extended for possible official visits this fall. S announced these invitations in remarks on July 13. My apologies for the short fuse, we have been asked to get this to our FO by tomorrow.

Thanks,

(b)(6)

(b)(6) **Foreign Affairs Officer**

Stability and Social Inclusion Unit

Office of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs

Bureau of International Organization Affairs

O (b)(6)

C: (b)(6)

Sender: (b)(6)@state.gov>

Recipient: (b)(6)@state.gov>;
(b)(6)@state.gov>;
(b)(6)@state.gov>

From:	(b)(6)@state.gov>
To:	(b)(6)@state.gov>; (b)(6)@state.gov>; (b)(6)@state.gov>
Subject:	RE: FLASH CLR BY OOB TMRO: Response to Letter from Rep Boebert on Invite to SRs on racism and minority issues
Date:	Thu, 29 Jul 2021 21:11:04 +0000

Man, (b)(6) See a couple edits on top of (b)(6) for consideration. (b)(6) the original letter is attached. What I really want to say is that we can walk and chew gum at the same time...

From: (b)(6)@state.gov>

Sent: Thursday, July 29, 2021 5:09 PM

To: (b)(6)@state.gov>; (b)(6)@state.gov>; (b)(6)@state.gov>

Subject: RE: FLASH CLR BY OOB TMRO: Response to Letter from Rep Boebert on Invite to SRs on racism and minority issues

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To: (b)(6)@state.gov>; (b)(6)@state.gov>; (b)(6)@state.gov>

Subject: RE: FLASH CLR BY OOB TMRO: Response to Letter from Rep Boebert on Invite to SRs on racism and minority issues

Sorry now actually + (b)(6)

From: (b)(6)

Sent: Thursday, July 29, 2021 4:42 PM

To: (b)(6)@state.gov>; (b)(6)@state.gov>

Subject: RE: FLASH CLR BY OOB TMRO: Response to Letter from Rep Boebert on Invite to SRs on racism and minority issues

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From: (b)(6)@state.gov>

Sent: Thursday, July 29, 2021 4:31 PM

To: (b)(6)@state.gov>; (b)(6)@state.gov>

Subject: FW: FLASH CLR BY OOB TMRO: Response to Letter from Rep Boebert on Invite to SRs on racism and minority issues

Importance: High

(b)(6)

FYI – welcome your review on this.

(b)(6)

(b)(6) U.S. Mission to the United Nations (Washington office)

USUN/W, U.S. Department of State (b)(6)

Office: (202) (b)(6)

From: (b)(6) @state.gov>

Sent: Thursday, July 29, 2021 4:27 PM

To: (b)(6) @state.gov>; (b)(6) (b)(6) @state.gov>; Chatterjee, Sohini (USUN New York) (b)(6) @state.gov>; (b)(6)

(b)(6) @state.gov>; (b)(6) @state.gov>; (b)(6)

(b)(6) @state.gov>; (b)(6) @state.gov>; (b)(6) @state.gov>;

(b)(6) @state.gov>

Subject: FLASH CLR BY OOB TMRO: Response to Letter from Rep Boebert on Invite to SRs on racism and minority issues

Importance: High

Colleagues – attached for your flash clearance **by OOB tomorrow** is a response to a letter we received from Representative Boebert and others about the invitations to the Special Rapporteurs on racism and minority issues that we extended for possible official visits this fall. S announced these invitations in remarks on July 13. My apologies for the short fuse, we have been asked to get this to our FO by tomorrow.

Thanks,

(b)(6)

(b)(6) **Foreign Affairs Officer**

Stability and Social Inclusion Unit

Office of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs

Bureau of International Organization Affairs

O: (b)(6)

C:

Sender: (b)(6) @state.gov>

Recipient: (b)(6) @state.gov>;
(b)(6) @state.gov>;
(b)(6) @state.gov>

From:	"Lombardo, Allison K" (b)(6)@state.gov>
To:	(b)(6)@state.gov>
Subject:	Points for the 2pm call
Date:	Sat, 19 Jun 2021 13:21:47 +0000

Hi there,

(b)(6) No need to respond today.

(b)(5)

Allison

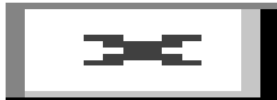
From: (b)(6)@state.gov>
Sent: Friday, June 18, 2021 8:15 PM
To: Lombardo, Allison K (b)(6)@state.gov>
Cc: (b)(6)@state.gov>
Subject: FW: Invitation to Discuss Potential HRC Resolution on Systemic Racism - Monday, June 21 at 2pm

Hey Allison,

Does this meet the need?

(b)(6)

(b)(6)
Office of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs
Bureau of International Organization Affairs
(b)(6)



From: (b)(6)@state.gov>
Sent: Friday, June 18, 2021 7:35 PM
To: (b)(6)@state.gov>; (b)(6)@state.gov>

Cc: (b)(6)@state.gov>

Subject: FW: Invitation to Discuss Potential HRC Resolution on Systemic Racism - Monday, June 21 at 2pm

(b)(6) – Please see attached the BCL for Monday’s meeting.

(b)(6)

From: (b)(6)@state.gov>

Sent: Friday, June 18, 2021 9:26 AM

To: (b)(6)@state.gov>; (b)(6)@state.gov>

Cc: (b)(6)@state.gov>

Subject: FW: Invitation to Discuss Potential HRC Resolution on Systemic Racism - Monday, June 21 at 2pm

Team,

See request below. (b)(5) We need to have this done today.

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Office of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs
Bureau of International Organization Affairs

(b)(6)



From: Lombardo, Allison K <(b)(6)@state.gov>

Sent: Friday, June 18, 2021 9:19 AM

To: (b)(6)@state.gov>

Subject: FW: Invitation to Discuss Potential HRC Resolution on Systemic Racism - Monday, June 21 at 2pm

(b)(6); (b)(5)

From: (b)(6)@state.gov>

Sent: Thursday, June 17, 2021 5:21 PM

To: kevin.whelan@amnesty.org; gay@gaymcdougall.net; amara@diasporarising.org; jdakwar@aclu.org;

zeitlin@civilrights.org; fisherj@hrw.org; s.hosseiny@ishr.ch

Subject: Invitation to Discuss Potential HRC Resolution on Systemic Racism - Monday, June 21 at 2pm

Colleagues-

On behalf of IO Deputy Assistant Secretary Allison Lombardo and Senior Advisor Desirée Cormier Smith, we would like to invite you to a small roundtable discussion regarding a draft resolution the United States hopes to run in partnership with the African Group in Geneva during the upcoming session of the Human Rights Council. We hope you will join us on **Monday, June 21 at 2:00pm ET**. A WebEx invitation will follow shortly.

(b)(5)

Kind regards,

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Foreign Affairs Officer

Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor

Office of Multilateral Global Affairs

(DRL/MLGA)

(b)(6)

Sender:	"Lombardo, Allison K" (b)(6)@state.gov>
Recipient:	(b)(6)@state.gov>

~~SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED~~

**(SBU) BCL for DAS Allison Lombardo's and SA Desiree Cormier
Smith's Civil Society Discussion on Systemic Racism Resolution
Monday, June 21, 2021, 2:00pm - 3:00pm**

(b)(5)



~~SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED~~

Withheld pursuant to exemption

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-5-

(b)(5)

Tab:

Clean Pre-Zero Draft – Systemic Racism Resolution

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-6-

Approved: IO – DAS Allison Lombardo

Drafted: IO/HRH (b)(6)

Cleared: IO/FO: (b)(6) ()

IO/HRH: (b)(6)

IO/HRH:

IO/HRH (b)(6)

DRL/MLGA (b)(6)

USUN/NY/ECOSOC: (b)(6)

USUN/Geneva: (b)(6)

L/HRR: (b)(6)

SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED

From:	(b)(6)@state.gov>
To:	(b)(6)@state.gov>
Subject:	HRH Racial Justice Materials
Date:	Tue, 1 Feb 2022 22:18:43 +0000

Hi (b)(6)

As discussed..... Let me know if you have any questions about any of the attached.

Attached are:

--Press Guidance

--BCL for an A/S Roundtable with NGOs and related Tabs, plus a readout;

--The Racial Justice Strategy drafted by (b)(6) in 2021 and related Tabs (it does look like there was a calendar of events)

Let me know if you have any questions or are curious for any additional documents, until we can get you access to the public drive.

Best,

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Office of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs

Bureau of International Organization

Telework Phone: (b)(6)



~~SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED~~

Sender:	(b)(6)@state.gov>
Recipient:	(b)(6)@state.gov>

**TAB 1 - (SBU) BCL for SBO Erica Barks-Ruggles' Racial Justice in
Foreign Policy Roundtable
Friday, April 30, 2021, 1:00pm- 2:00pm**

(SBU) LAST INTERACTION: Felice Gaer, Director of the Jacob Blaustein Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights, participated in the Jewish American roundtable you led on April 21. Different representatives from Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch have briefed USUN Geneva CDA Ben Moeling and A/DAS Khash Ghashghai on Human Rights Council priorities.

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KEY OBJECTIVES

(b)(5)

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-9-

Approved: IO – Erica Barks-Ruggles []

Drafted: IO/HRH (b)(6) (mobile, teleworking)

Cleared: IO/FO: (b)(6)
IO/FO: (b)(6)
IO/HRH (b)(6) ()
IO/HRH (b)(6) (ok)
DRL/MLGA (b)(6) (ok)
USUN/NY/ECOSOC: (b)(6) (ok)
USUN/Geneva (b)(6) (ok)
USUN/W: (b)(6) (NR)
L/HRR: (b)(6) (ok)
DOJ: (b)(6) (ok)
NSC: (b)(6) (info)

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Tab 2 – RSVP List of Names and Organizations
Racial Justice in Foreign Policy Roundtable
May 21, 2021

Name	Organization
Adotei Akwei	Amnesty International, Deputy Director for Advocacy and Government Relations
Justin Hansford	Charles Hamilton Houston Institute for Race & Justice at Harvard Law School, Professor of Law and Director*
Salih Booker	Center for International Policy, President & CEO
Nicole Austin Hillery	Human Rights Watch, Executive Director, US Program*
Sarah Holewinski	Human Rights Watch, Washington Director
Kehinde Togun	Humanity United, Senior Director
Carlos Quesada	International Institute on Race, Equality and Human Rights, Executive Director
Tess McEvoy	International Service for Human Rights (ISHR), New York Co-Director and Legal Counsel *
Felice Gaer	Jacob Blaustein Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights, Director
Tobita Chow	Justice Is Global at People's Action Institute, Director
Nkechi Taifa	Justice Roundtable, Convener/Director*
Gay McDougall	Leitner Center on International Law and Justice of Fordham University Law School, Distinguished Scholar-in-Residence, U.S. candidate to the CERD
Derrick Johnson	NAACP, CEO*
Gregg Orton	National Council for Asian Pacific Americans, National Director
Fatima Gross Graves	National Women's Law Center
Noah Gottschalk	Oxfam America, Global Policy Lead
Manjusha P. Kulkarni	Stop Hate AAPI

(* Signatories August 2020 letter to HC Bachelet regarding resolution on police violence:

<https://www.civicus.org/index.php/media-resources/news/united-nations/geneva/4541-letter-to-the-high-commissioner-for-human-rights-on-the-implementation-of-the-resolution-on-police-violence-and-structural-racism>)

August 3, 2020

H.E. Michelle Bachelet
United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
Palais Wilson
52 rue des Pâquis
CH-1201 Geneva, Switzerland

(via email: mbachelet@ohchr.org)

Dear High Commissioner,

The undersigned families of victims of police violence and civil society organizations write with regard to the Human Rights Council resolution (A/HRC/43/L.50) *on the promotion and protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of Africans and of people of African descent against excessive use of force and other human rights violations by law enforcement officers*.

As you know, the resolution has mandated your office, with the assistance of relevant Special Mandate Holders, “to prepare a report on systemic racism, violations of international human rights law against Africans and people of African descent by law enforcement agencies, especially those incidents that resulted in the death of George Floyd and other Africans and of people of African descent, to contribute to accountability and redress for victims.” The resolution has also requested that your office “examine government responses to antiracism peaceful process peaceful protests, including the alleged use of excessive force against protesters, bystanders and journalists.” In addition, the resolution also requested that the High Commissioner “include updates on police brutality against Africans and people of African descent in all her oral updates to the Council.”

While we were disappointed that the Council adopted a watered-down resolution due to enormous diplomatic pressure from the United States and other allied countries, we consider the outcome of the *urgent debate* a crucial first step towards full accountability for systemic police violence against Black people in the United States and more generally against people of African descent around the world. We wish to make the following recommendations and suggestions to ensure effective implementation of the resolution and a transparent, inclusive process for producing the report with maximum meaningful participation and engagement from directly impacted communities and other relevant stakeholders.

First, we strongly believe that the High Commissioner’s report should center the lived experiences of people of African descent and be informed primarily by individuals and communities directly impacted by structural racism and police violence. This requires inclusive outreach to communities of color and the creation of meaningful, safe, and accessible opportunities for consultation. It must also involve modalities to provide testimonies, evidence, and other relevant information and materials to encourage unhindered reporting from those fearing retaliation.

Second, for the report to fulfill the mandate of the Council's resolution and respect the memory of George Floyd and other victims of police violence, it must examine and highlight individual cases of extrajudicial killings of people of African descent and entrenched impunity for police violence rooted in structural racism. The resolution specifically mentions the killing of George Floyd, whose horrific murder by a Minneapolis police officer (and the complicity of other officers) shocked the world and sparked unprecedented protests calling for police accountability and racial justice. The reference to the killing of "other Africans and of people of African descent" suggests that Floyd's killing should not be the only case examined and highlighted in the report.

Third, we encourage you to thoroughly examine the history of racist policing in the United States and other countries in order to make recommendations for a concrete path forward regarding the Council's role to ensure effective accountability and follow-up. The report should outline steps and measures that must be taken to dismantle structural racism and bring the country's criminal legal system in line with international human rights norms. The report should build and expand upon, rather than replicate, previous research and reports published by regional and international human rights bodies, including UN treaty bodies and relevant Special Mandate Holders. Extensive research has already been completed by the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance on racism, the UN Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, the UN Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, and the UN Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Fourth, we are fully aware of the extraordinary financial challenges and limited resources at your disposal, as well as the overwhelming responsibilities of your Office, especially in response to the ongoing global health and economic crises imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic. However, we believe the implementation of this Council resolution resulting from an historic *urgent debate* should be of high priority. Sufficient resources must be allocated to ensure that the report comprehensively and thoroughly examines structural racism and police violence. We cannot exaggerate the unfathomable importance of this issue for millions of people and its implications on the full enjoyment of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms for people of African descent, Indigenous Peoples, and racial and ethnic minorities. In the United States alone, there are over a thousand people killed by law enforcement every year, below are just some of the signatures of the many family members, whose loved ones were killed by police that you will never hear of in the mainstream media. They have long been denied justice and accountability and treated as second class citizens; the opportunity to begin rectifying this wrong rests in your hands.

Fifth, the examination of racist police violence and government responses to antiracism protests, including the alleged use of excessive force against protesters, bystanders and journalists, must not be limited to desk research and/or a call for written submissions through notes verbales. Rather, it must be based on regional hearings and consultations, potentially facilitated by OHCHR's regional and field offices, that will provide adequate and meaningful opportunities for a wide range of voices and experiences to be presented. Holding public hearings will increase the transparency and legitimacy of the process and outcome. It will also create opportunities to educate

the public on racial justice and the importance of the Black Lives Matter movement at this historic juncture. It is possible to conduct more comprehensive outreach and consultations using virtual hearings and meetings, especially when travel and country visits are limited due to COVID-19 or financial constraints.

We stand ready to support you and your dedicated staff as you begin to implement the Council's resolution. Please accept our sincerest gratitude and appreciation for the enormous work you do each day as the world's collective human rights conscience.

Sincerely,

The Families of the Victims of Police Brutality, by year that they lost their loved one:

2020

Tamika Palmer, daughter **Breonna Taylor** killed by Louisville, KY Metro Police Department
Philonise Floyd & Quincy Mason, brother & father **George Floyd** killed by Minneapolis, MN Police

Addie Kitchen, son **Steven DeMarco Taylor** killed by San Leandro, CA Police

Amy Fizer, daughter **Hannah Renee Fizer** killed by Pettis County, MO Police

Jeannie Williams, son **John Henry Ross II** killed by Harrisonburg City Police, Rockingham County VA Sheriffs, and VA State Police

2019

Desiree Lauren, son **Sterling Humbert** killed by Carrollton, TX Police

Irma Woodard-Duncklee, son **Michael Lee Duncklee** killed by Tucson, AZ Police

Lisa Finch, daughter **Adelina Finch** killed by Wichita, KS Police

Tammie Atchison Featherstone, nephew **Jimmy Atchison** killed by Atlanta, GA Police

Toni Biegert, son **Joseph R. Biegert** killed by Green Bay, WI Police

Trena & Quiana Miller, son **TreShun Miller** killed by Arlington, TX Police

2018

Azucena Albrethsen, son **Jacob E. Albrethsen** killed by Orem Police

Barbara Okamoto, grandson **Christopher A. Okamoto** killed by Bakersfield, CA Police

Catherine Young, son **D'Quan Young** killed by Washington DC Police

Iris E. Salazar, daughter **Leslie Salazar** killed by Austin, TX Police

Lisa Vargas, son **Anthony Daniel Vargas** killed by Los Angeles County, CA Sheriff's Deputies

Sabrina Passalaqua Courtrol, son **Tommy Henley** killed by Westminster, CO Police

Tiffany Simpson, son **Logan Simpson** killed by Bixby, OK Police

2017

Aaron Heather Nordin, brother **Jason Fanning** killed by St. Joseph Police

Angelique Negroni-Kearse, husband **Andrew Kearse** killed by Schenectady Police

Annice Evans, son **Angel Ramos** killed by Vallejo, CA Police

Candance Gipp, brother **G. Ryan Gipp Jr.** killed by Standing Rock Police Department

Constance Joann McGuire, **Tavaris Khalil McGuire** killed by Kokomo Police

Cynthia Brown, nephew **Kareen Ali Nadir Jones** killed by Columbus, OH Police
Denise Fanning, son **Jason Fanning** killed by St. Joseph, MO Police
Donna Chisesi, son **Jonathan David Victor** killed by Baldwin County, AL Sheriff's Office
Gina Torres, son **Isaiah Hammett** killed by St. Louis City SWAT/ St. Louis, MO Police
James & Kelly Ghaisar, son **Bijan Ghaisar** killed by Park Police in Northern Virginia
Kathy Scott-Lykes, son **Jarvis Lykes** killed by Georgia State Troopers
Katrina Johnson, cousin **Charleena Lyles** killed by Seattle, WA Police
Kimberly Handy-Jones, son **Cordale Q. Handy**, killed by St. Paul, MN Police
Krystal Wagner, son **Shane Allen Jensen** killed by Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Lisa Finch, son **Andrew Finch** killed by Wichita, KS Police
Marion Jones-Tamba, son **Tyler J. Lee** killed by Dekalb County Police
Natasha Manning, son **Arties Manning III** killed by New Orleans, LA Police
Pochya Mifflin, son **Cedric Jamal Mifflin** killed by Phenix City, AL Police
Rosie Chavez, nephew **Jacob Dominguez** killed by San Jose Police
Shae Powell, son **James Daniel Jill** killed by Arapahoe County Sheriff Department
Tiffany Tabares, son **Dillan Tabares** killed by Huntington Beach, CA Police
Valerie Rivera, son **Eric Rivera** killed by Los Angeles, CA Police Department
Vanessa Moore, son **Hayden Stutz** killed by Canton, OH Police

2016

Adrienne Hood, son **Henry Green** killed by Columbus, OH Police
Alice Corley, son **Lionel Vincent Gibson Jr.** killed by Long Beach, CA Police
Arlene Molinaro, son **Joseph Molinaro** killed by Carbondale, PA Police
Ayanna Johnson, son **Darius Wimberly** killed by Bent Harbor, MI Police
Cruz Weick, son **Sergio Daniel Weick** killed by Vista, CA Sheriff's Department
Dalphine Jabril Robinson, son **Jabril B. Robinson** killed by Clayton County, GA Police
Emily Gonzales, son **Jordan Love** killed by Corpus Christi, TX Police
Felicia Thomas, son **Nicholas Thomas** killed by Smyrna, GA Police
Heather Boland, cousin **Bodhi Phelps** killed by Gresham, OR Police
Irene Kalonji, son **Christopher Kalonji** killed by Clackamas, OR Sheriffs & Officers
Kim Thomas, son **Earl Shaleek Pickney** killed by Harrisburg, PA Police
Kristina Murphy, husband **Christopher Murphy** killed by Woodland, CA Highway Patrol
Lorenza Olivares, son **Elias Portillo** killed by Dallas, TX Police
Monteria Robinson, son **Jamarion Robinson** killed by Atlanta, GA Police
Pattie Gonzalez, husband **Fermin Vincent Valenzuela** killed by Anaheim, CA Police
Sandy Sanchez, son **Anthony Nunez** killed by San Jose, CA Police
Vicki Timpa, son **Tony Timpa** killed by Dallas, TX Police

2015

Annemarie Grant, brother **Thomas Purdy** killed by Washoe County Sheriffs & Reno Police
Beverly Smith, son **Alonzo Smith**, killed by Special Police Officers in Washington, D.C.
Diane Winter, nephew **Deven Guildford** killed by Eaton County, MI Sheriff Department
Dominic Archibald, son **Nathaniel Pickett II** killed by San Bernardino County, CA Sheriff
Dorothy Osteen, son **Bertrand Davis** killed by Dallas, TX Police
Greg & Tammy Dyksma, son **Nicholas Dyksma** killed by Harris County, GA Deputy
Holly Galbraith Hester, son **Delaney Hester** beaten by Keller, TX Police

Holly Quigley-Papke, son **Patrick Wetter** killed by Stockton, CA Police
Jindia Blount, brother **Juan May** killed by Arlington, TX Police
Judy Alderman Edens, son **Jason Alderman** killed by Bakersfield Police
Kimberly Davis, son **Kimoni Davis** killed by Hanging Rock, OH Police
LaToya Howell, son **Justus Howell** killed by Zion, IL Police
Lynn Eagle Feather, son **Paul Castaway** killed by Denver, CO Police Department
Pamela Fields, cousin **Derrick Hunt** killed by Long Beach, CA Police
Sarah Fitch, son **Samuel Toshiro Smith** killed by Seattle, WA Police
Sharon Irwin, grandson **Tony Terrell Robinson**, killed by Madison, WI Police
Sheila Banks, godson **Corey Jones** killed by Palm Beach Gardens, FL Police Officer
Stephanie Babb, brother **Captain Brian Avon Babb** killed by Eugene, OR Police
Tania Hudson, son **Deaunte Bell** killed by Columbus, OH Police
Tina Taylor, son **Christian Taylor** killed by Arlington, TX Police

2014

Cheryl Jones, son **Marquise Jones** killed by San Antonio, TX Police
Deanna Joseph, son **Andrew Joseph III** killed by Hillsborough County Sheriff Tampa, FL
Denise Rankin, son **DaRon Gaylor Jr.** killed by Flint, MI Police
Dorothy Holmes, son **Ronald Johnson III** killed by Chicago, IL Police
Gina Thayne, nephew **Dillon Taylor** killed by Salt Lake City Police
Janet Baker, son **Jordan Baker** killed by Houston, TX Police
Kathi Roberts Gaynier, son **Andrew Gaynier** killed by Dallas, TX Police
Laurie Valdez, partner **Antonio Guzman Lopez** killed by San Jose State, CA Police
Lisa Mays-Parramore, son **Kelvin Mays** killed by Garland, TX Police
Mary Wilsey, son **Keith Vidal** killed by Southport, NC Sheriff Department
Michael Brown Sr. & Lezley McSpadden, son **Michael Brown Jr.** killed by Ferguson, MO Police
Pamela Brooks, son **Amir Brooks** killed by Prince George's County Police
Pamela Fields, nephew **Donte Parker** killed by San Bernardino County Sheriff
Shirley & Sean Harrison, son & brother **Jason Harrison** killed by Dallas, TX Police Department
Syreeta Myers, son **VonDerrit Myers Jr.** killed by St. Louis, MO Police
Tressa Sherrod, son **John H. Crawford III** killed by Beavercreek, OH Police
Vanessa White, son **Victor White III** killed by Iberia Parish, LA Sheriff Department
Vickie McNeill Williams, son **Tinoris Williams** killed by Palm Beach County, FL Sheriff Department

2013

Collette Flanagan, son **Clinton Allen** killed by Dallas Police
Jenette Munoz, brother **Salvador Munoz** killed by Dallas, TX Police
Kristine Rose, son **Jessie Rose** killed by Utica, NY Police
Mary Wills, son **Taylor Thompson** killed by Escambia County, FL Sheriff
Milca Perez & Gerardo Pineda Sr., son **Gerardo Pineda Jr.** killed by Dallas, TX Police
Montye A. Benjamin, son **Jayvis L. Benjamin** killed by Avondale Estate Police, Decatur, GA
Murlene Spinks, son **Anthony Skeaton** killed in Placer County Jail
Pamela Fields, son **Donte Jordan** killed by Long Beach, CA Police
Royce Eckley, son **Marcus Anthony Merritt Sr.** killed by Louisiana State Police

Susana Lopez, son **DeAngelo Lopez** killed by Compton, CA Sheriff Department
Tawanda Jones, brother **Tyrone West** killed by Baltimore, MD Police
Toni Taylor, son **Cary Ball Jr.** killed by St. Louis, MO Police
Tyann Lavonne Salgado, son **Derek Brown** killed by Tennessee State Troopers
Val Greenoak, son **Jesse Hamilton** killed by Santa Rosa Police Department
Valarie Carey, sister **Miriam Carey** killed by U.S. Secret Service & Capital Police in Washington D.C.
Virginia Bradford, son **Fred Bradford** killed by Dallas, TX Police

2012

Amalia Villafane-Gregory, son **Sebastian Gregory** shot by Miami, FL Police
Ashley Harper, brother **James Harper** killed by Dallas, TX Police
Cynthia Mitchell, son **Mario Romero** killed by Vallejo, CA Police
Genevieve A. Huizar, son **Manuel Diaz** killed by Anaheim, CA Police
Jeralynn Brown-Blueford, son **Alan Blueford** killed by Oakland, CA Police
Krissy Johnson, father **Inzer Allen Johnson** killed by Rainbow City, AL Police
Lydia and Richard Adams, son **Seth Issac Adams** killed by Palm Beach, FL Sheriff Department
Martinez Sutton, sister **Rekia Boyd** killed by off-duty Chicago, IL Detective
Yolanda McNair, daughter **Adaisha Miller** killed by off-duty Detroit, MI Police

2011

Anita Harris, grandson **Dawntrae Ta'Shawn Williams** killed by Gwinnett City, GA Police
Anita Willis, grandson **Kerry Baxter** killed by Oakland, CA Police
Bridzette Lane, son **Raphael Briscoe** killed by Washington DC Police
Jean Thaxton, son **Michael Lee Nida II** killed by Downey, CA Police

2010

Alicia Alvarez, son **Johnathan Cuevas** killed by Los Angeles, CA Sheriff Lynwood Station
Dionne Smith, son **James Rivera Jr.** killed by Stockton, CA Police

2009-2000

Theresa Smith, son **Caesar Cruz** killed by Anaheim, CA Police, 2009
Wanda Johnson, son **Oscar Grant** killed by BART Police in Oakland, CA, 2009
Darlene Cain, son **Dale Graham** killed by Baltimore, MD Police, 2008
Lola Jones, son **Derrick Jones** killed by Dallas, TX Police, 2008
Alicia Kirkman, son **Angelo Miller** killed by Cleveland, OH Police, 2007
Antoinette Washington, son **Brandon Washington** killed by Dallas, TX Police, 2007
Corie Angle Cline, brother **Joe Whitehouse** killed by Anaheim, CA Police, 2007
Sandra Lane, nephew **Bobby Walker** killed by Dallas, TX Police, 2007
Theresa James, partner **Jay Martin Murphy Sr.** killed by Albuquerque, NM Police, 2007
Verbena Hawkins, son **Trinton Hawkins** killed by Dallas, TX Police, 2007
Greta Willis, son **Kevin L. Cooper** killed by Baltimore City police, 2006
Kat Espinosa, son **Asa Benjamin Sullivan** killed by San Francisco, CA Police, 2006
Patricia Scott, son **Raemawn Scott** killed by Powder Spring, GA Police, 2003
Deborah Forge, son **Keenen L. Forge** killed by Dallas, TX Police, 2002

1999-1990

Marion Gray-Hopkins, son **Gary Hopkins Jr.** killed by Prince George County, MD Police, 1999
 Vicki & Sara Mokuria, father **Tesfaie Mokuria** killed by Dallas, TX Police, 1992

Civil Society Organizations, in alphabetical order:

350.org	Al-Awda, the Palestine Right to Return Coalition	Asociación Proyecto Caribe
A Healing Paradigm		Assiwar
Access Now	Alianza Nacional de Campesinas	Association des étudiant(e)s afro-descendant(e)s de l'Université de Lausanne
Action Canada for Sexual Health and Rights	ALQST for Human Rights	Association of World Citizens
Adalah Justice Project	American Civil Liberties Union	AsylumConnect
Advocating Opportunity	Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain	Australian Centre for International Justice
Africa Solidarity Centre Ireland	Amie Lopez Law, Inc.	Autistic Minority International
Africa World Now Project	Amnesty International	Autistic Women & Nonbinary Network
African American Center for Global Politics and Human Rights	Andrew Goodman Foundation	AwokeNet
African Voices Forum Ltd	Arizona Justice Alliance	Best Practices Policy Project (BPPP)
Africans Rising	Art and Resistance Through Education (ARTE)	Bilitis Foundation
AfriCaribbean ArtsConnections	Articulación Latinoamericana para el Decenio Afrodescendiente (ALDA)	Black AIDS Institute
Aging People in Prison Human Rights Campaign	Asian Legal Resource Centre (ALRC)	Black Lives Matter Alliance, Broward
Agricultural Justice Project	Asociación de la Comunidad Migrante Dominico Haitiana (ACMDH)	Black Lives Matter, Memphis
Agrupación XANGÔ Por la Inclusión y la Justicia Social		The Black Sex Worker Collective
Alaska Community Action on Toxics	Asociación Pro Derechos Humanos de España (APDHE)	Black Workers for Justice
		Blactivism

Boston University International Human Rights Clinic	The Center for Rural Enterprise and Environmental Justice	Columbia Law School Human Rights Institute
Business & Human Rights Resource Centre	Center for Social and Constitutional Studies	Community Access, Inc.
Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (CIHRS)	Center for the Human Rights of Users and Survivors of Psychiatry (CHRUSP)	Community Justice Project
California Families United 4 Justice	Center for Victims of Torture	Conectas Direitos Humanos
Call to Action, Colorado	Centre for Human Rights Law, SOAS, University of London	Conferencia Nacional de Organizaciones Afrocolombianas (CNOA)
Campaign for Youth Justice	Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales	Continental Network of Indigenous Women of the Americas (ECMIA)
Canadian Civil Liberties Association (CCLA)	Charles Hamilton Houston Institute for Race & Justice at Harvard Law School	Contra Nocendi International
Canadian Lawyers for International Human Rights	CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation	Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience
Caribbean Amerindian Development Organization (CADO)	Coalición de Derechos Humanos	Cornell Gender Justice Clinic
Casa San Jose	Coalition for an Ethical Psychology	Creative Educators International Network, Inc.
Center for Civil Liberties	Coalition for Restorative Justice	Cultural Survival
Center for Constitutional Rights (CCR)	Coalition of Labor Union Women, San Francisco Chapter	Deepti Bhuban
Center for Ideas, Equity & Transformative Change	Coalition Togolaise des Défenseurs des Droits Humains (CTDDH)	Defending Rights & Dissent
Center for International Human Rights, Northwestern Pritzker School of Law	Colectivo Justicia Racial (JusticiaR)	Drug Policy Alliance
Center for Justice and Accountability	Collectif Afro-Swiss	Earth Action, Inc.
Center for Reproductive Rights		Egyptian Front for Human Rights (EFHR)
		Empathy Surplus Project Foundation
		The Episcopal Church
		Equal Rights Advocates
		Equality Now

Equipo Decenio Afrodescendiente, España	Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression (GIN- SSOGIE)	Human Concern, Inc (HUCON)
European Network of People of African Descent (ENPAD)	Global Justice Center	Human Rights Advocates
European Network of Women of African Descent (ENWAD)	Global Justice Clinic, NYU School of Law	Human Rights and Gender Justice Clinic, CUNY School of Law
Eyes Right Veteran's Foundation	Global Rights Advocacy	Human Rights Bahamas
F'INE Pasifika Aotearoa	The Global Union & its Permanent Mission to the Global Safety of Nations and their People	Human Rights Campaign
Facilitate Global		Human Rights Center at Chapel Hill & Carrboro
Families of All Murder Victims (FOAM)	Government Information Watch	Human Rights Center, UC Berkeley School of Law
Families United 4 Justice Network (FU4JNetwork)	Grata Fund	Human Rights Cities Alliance Steering Committee
First Peoples Worldwide	Gulf Centre for Human Rights	Human Rights Concern, Eritrea (HRCE)
Four Freedoms Forum	Guyana Reparations Committee	Human Rights Defenders Network, Sierra Leone
Fourteenth Amendment Group	Haitian Bridge Alliance	
The Franklin Law Group, P.C.	Harm Reduction International	Human Rights Educators, USA (HREUSA)
Freedom Network USA	Hawai'i Institute for Human Rights	Human Rights Project at the Urban Justice Center
Fundación Código Humano	HBCU Collective	
Fundación Vida Grupo Ecológico Verde	HEAL Trafficking	Human Rights Watch (HRW)
The GAP Gyrلز and Gyz	Help & Shelter	Humanists International
Geneva for Human Rights - Global Training (GHR)	Higher Ground Change Strategies	Humanitaire Plus
Global Center for Environmental Legal Studies, Elisabeth Haub School of Law at Pace University	Holy Spirit Missionary Sisters, USA-JPIC	I Am Clean Energy, LLC
Global Interfaith Network for People of All Sexes, Sexual	Horn Afrik News Agency for Human Rights (HANAHR)	Independent Commission for Human Rights in Africa (CIDH)
		Indigenous Climate Action

Indigenous Environmental Network	International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic & Other Minorities (IFPRERLOM)	International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (ISMUN)
Indonesian Institute for Independent Judiciary (LeIP)		Iowa Unitarian Universalist Witness/Advocacy Network
Innocent Law, LLC	International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM)	Irish Council for Civil Liberties
Institut des Médias pour la Démocratie et les Droits de l'Homme (IM2DH)	International Human Rights Clinic, Duke University School of Law	J. Franklyn Bourne Bar Association
Institute for Human Rights and Development in Africa	International Human Rights Clinic, Harvard Law School	Jericho Movement, Oakland Chapter
Interfaith Action for Human Rights	International Human Rights Clinic, University of Chicago Law School	Jewish Voice for Peace Pittsburgh
International Action Network for Gender Equity & Law		JLT Dance Ensemble
International Association of Democratic Lawyers	International Indian Treaty Council	Joe Beasley Foundation
International Association of People's Lawyers (IAPL)	International Lawyers (INTLawyers)	Jousoryemen Foundation
International Center for Advocates Against Discrimination (ICAAD)	International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR)	Justice Revival
International Centre for Ethnic Studies	International Organization for Indigenous Resource Development	Justice Roundtable
International Commission of Jurists (ICJ)	International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD)	Karapatan Alliance
International Decade for People of African Descent (IDPAD), Summit Committee		Kent State Truth Tribunal
International Decade for People of African Descent (IDPAD), Team Spain	International Service for Human Rights (ISHR)	Kohn, Kohn & Colapinto, LLP
International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH)	International Women's Rights Action Watch Asia Pacific (IWRAW AP)	Labiosa Center for the Arts
		LatinoJustice PRLDEF
		Law and Policy Forum for Social Justice
		Law Office of Eshigo P Okasili, LLC

Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada	Milwaukee County Human Rights Commission	National Council of Churches USA
League of Women Voters of the United States	MindFreedom International	National Council on Independent living
Legal Aid at Work	Minority Rights Group International	National Health Care for the Homeless Council
Legal Resources Centre	Mommieactivist	National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty
LEPA Initiative	Montgomery County Civil Rights Coalition	National Lawyers Guild
Lesbian and Gay Federation in Germany (LSVD)	Moscow Helsinki group	National Lawyers Guild, Central Arizona
Ligue des droits de l'Homme (LDH)	Most Influential People of African Descent (MIPAD)	National Lawyers Guild, International Committee
l'Organisation pour les Droits des Personnes d'Ascendance Africaine	Mothers Against Police Brutality (MAPB)	National Network for Immigrant & Refugee Rights
Mainers for Accountable Leadership	Mothers of Chicago Police Torture Victims	National Partnership for Women & Families
Making Education a Priority (MEaP)	Movement Law Lab	National Union of Healthcare Workers
Malcolm X Center	MPact Global Action for Gay Men's Health and Rights	National Working Positive Coalition
Mamas Activating Movements for Abolition and Solidarity (MAMAS)	Muhammad Ali Institute for Peace and Justice, University of Louisville	Native Roots Network
Mano Amiga de la Costa Chica	Museum of Contemporary African Diasporan Art (MoCADA)	Nay'dini'aa Na'
Matthew Shepard Foundation	Namibia Diverse Women's Association (NDWA)	NC Environmental Justice Network
Medical Whistleblower Advocacy Network	National Action Network	Negrocentricxs
Meiklejohn Civil Liberties Institute	National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)	New Afrikan People's Organization/Malcolm X Grassroots Movement
MidSouth Africa Link, Inc.	National Birth Equity Collaborative	New Community, The
Migrant Labourers Forum		New Future Foundation Inc.

Nia Foundation, The	Planned Parenthood Federation of America	San Francisco Zen Center
No to Women's Oppression		San Jose State University
Occupy Bergen County, New Jersey	Portugal the Man Foundation (PTM Foundation)	Human Rights Institute
Odhikar	Positive Women's Network, USA (PWN-USA)	Santa Clara Law, International Human Rights Clinic
Office for the Defense of Rights and Intersectionality (ODRI)	Project Blueprint	Schaghticoke First Nations
Office of HBCU Development & International Cooperation	Promise Institute for Human Rights	Seattle/King County Coalition on Homelessness
Ontario Council of Agencies Serving Immigrants (OCASI)	Promoting Empowerment Through Awareness for Lesbian and Bisexual Women (PETAL)	Seeding Sovereignty
Open Society Foundations (OSF)	Psychologists for Social Responsibility (PsySR)	Sex Workers Project at the Urban Justice Center
Opening Act	Public Justice Center	Sexual Rights Initiative
OutRight Action International	Rapid Shift	Shasta County Arts Council
Pan-African Council	Red Comunitaria de Respuesta al COVID-19 en Puerto Rico	Sikh Coalition, The
Parity	Relationship Building Associates	Sillage Association
Partners for Dignity and Rights	Reseau Nigerien des Defenseurs des Droits Humains	SISTA Fire
Partnership for Justice	Restorative Justice for Oakland Youth	Sisters Health & Wellness Collective
Pax Christi USA, Illinois	Rights and Democracy Institute (RDI)	Social Justice Guild of The First Existentialist Congregation of Atlanta
Peer Legislative Advocates, Washington State	Rise Up America	Solidarity Sisters Network of Liberia (SoSNoL)
Pioneer Filipino Transgender Men Movement	Samidoun Palestinian Prisoner Solidarity Network	Sons and Daughters of Africa (SADA), The
Pittsburgh Human Rights City Alliance	Samuel DeWitt Proctor Conference	South Austin Coalition
Planet Ally		Southern Anti-Racism Network
		Southwest Native Cultures

Spirit of the Sun at Four Winds American Indian Council in Denver	Ubuntu Institute for Community Development	University Network for Human Rights
Sunny Slaughter Consulting, LLC	UN Women Caucus for Women and Girls of African Descent	University of Makeni
Surviving Race: The Intersection of Injustice, Disability and Human Rights	UNESCO Inclusive Policy Lab, People of African Descent E-Team	Urgent Action Fund for Women's Human Rights
Sustainable Development Enterprises	Unitarian Universalist Service Committee (UUSC)	US Human Rights Cities Alliance
Swaziland Migrant Mineworkers Association (SWAMMIWA)	United Belize Advocacy Movement	US Human Rights Network (USHRN)
Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression (SCM)	United Church of Canada, The	Veterans for Peace
Talking Drum Incorporated	United Confederation of Taíno People	Veterans for Peace, Chapter 69
Te Rau Ora	United Nations Association (UNA-USA), Bronx Chapter	Veterans for Peace, Phil Berrigan Memorial Chapter
Terra de Direitos	United Nations Association (UNA-USA), Brooklyn Chapter	Vigilance for Democracy and the Civic State
The Advocates for Human Rights	United Nations Association (UNA-USA), Northern New Jersey Chapter	War Resisters League
The Human Trafficking Legal Center, The	United Nations Association of the USA	Washington College of Law, Center for Human Rights & Humanitarian Law
The Jordan Davis Foundation, The	United Nations Permanent Forum for Indigenous Peoples/Sana Global	Waves Ahead
The Lesbian and Gay Association of Liberia (LEGAL), The	United States People Living with HIV Caucus	We All Rise
Trans, Gender Diverse & Intersex Activism in Action (GATE)	Universal Human Rights Defenders Coalition	Welfare Warriors
TransLatin@ Coalition, The		Well Project, The
Tunisian Human Rights League		Westside Justice Center
		William Nicholas Gomes, human rights activist and freelance journalist
		Witness at the Border
		Women and Girls of African Descent Caucus Americas and

the Caribbean (NGOCSW/NYC)	Work Group Minnesota for Human Rights	World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT)
Women Lead Network	Workers Center of Central New York	Yemen Organization for Defending Rights & Democratic Freedoms
Women's Points Bulletin (WAPB)	World Against Racism Network (WARN)	Yemeni Institute for Strategic Affairs
Women's March Global	World Federalist Movement/Institute for Global Policy	Yukayeke Guacata
Womxn From the Mountain		
Woodhull Freedom Foundation (WFF)		

BRIEFING ROOM

Fact Sheet: U.S. Efforts to Combat Systemic Racism

MARCH 21, 2021 • STATEMENTS AND RELEASES

“The prevalence, and pervasiveness, of racial discrimination might make the situation look hopeless, but we remain hopeful. Let us expose the racism and racial discrimination endemic to every society, around the globe. Let us press forward, to root out that discrimination and remove the rot from our foundations. And on this day dedicated to ending racial discrimination, let us leave our children a less hateful, more hopeful world.”

— U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Linda Thomas-Greenfield

Combating systemic racism requires aggressive action to address structures, policies, and practices that contribute to the wealth gap, to health disparities, and to inequalities in educational access, outcomes, and beyond. Today, on the occasion of the United Nations’ (UN) International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the United States reiterates its determination to address these challenges at home and abroad, and to make clear to the world that nations with genuine devotion to human rights and equality do not conceal their own failings – they confront them honestly, transparently, and with a determination to make things right.

Here is what the administration is doing to address systemic racism:

Advancing Racial Equity in the Federal Government: On Day 1 of this administration, the President issued Executive Order (EO) 13985 which established that the Federal Government should pursue a comprehensive approach to advancing equity for all and creating opportunities for the improvement of communities that have been historically underserved.

Condemning and Combating Racism, Xenophobia, and Intolerance Against the Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) Community: On January 26, President Biden issued a Memorandum Condemning and Combating Racism, Xenophobia, and Intolerance against Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in the United States. The memorandum orders executive departments and agencies to take all appropriate steps to ensure that official actions, documents, and statements, including those that pertain to the COVID-19 pandemic, do not

exhibit or contribute to racism, xenophobia, and intolerance against Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders.

Assessing Domestic Violent Extremism: President Biden directed the U.S. government interagency to study the threat of domestic violent extremism in the United States. Earlier this week, the Office of the Director of National Intelligence released the unclassified executive summary of the comprehensive assessment acknowledging that domestic violent extremist motivations include biases against minority populations.

Creating a Chief Diversity and Inclusion Officer (CDIO) at the State Department:

Secretary of State Blinken created the position of a Chief Diversity and Inclusion Officer (CDIO) at the State Department, in recognition of the crucial role diversity, equity, and inclusion can and should play in U.S. foreign policy. Reporting directly to the Secretary, the CDIO will align and advance Diversity and Inclusion policies across the department, bring transparency to these initiatives, and hold senior leadership accountable on progress.

Incorporating Racial Justice into U.S. Foreign Policy Goals: Addressing systemic racism and strengthening democracy in the United States is a critical part of President Biden's foreign policy vision. The Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees describing initiatives that address racial and ethnic discrimination abroad, to include a list of Department efforts that explicitly focus on addressing racial and ethnic prejudice and discriminations, funding for civil society grants and Embassy programs and initiatives, exchange and leadership programs, and related efforts. This includes State Department programming through the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

Supporting Historically Marginalized Populations Around the World: Globally, the United States supports organizations to empower racial and ethnic minority communities, and uphold the dignity of people who are systematically denied their human rights and fundamental freedoms. Programs support locally-led efforts to combat all types of racial and ethnic hatred and violence and facilitate access to justice for victims of racism. Initiatives are intersectional and support individuals who face discrimination on account of gender identity and expression, sexual orientation, disability, race or ethnicity, religion, and national origin.

Calling for Action at the UN Human Rights Council: At the UN Human Rights Council, more than 140 nations joined the United States in a statement outlining the continuing scourge of racism and racial discrimination, xenophobia, and other forms of intolerance. This historic cross-regional statement is a call to action for all nations to:

- acknowledge and address the legacy and persistence of systemic racism

- review and revise long-standing practices and policies to ensure all individuals are treated equally
- embed fairness and inclusivity in decision-making processes
- redress inequities in policies that serve as barriers to equal opportunity
- eliminate barriers to political participation

Nominating a U.S. Representative to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial

Discrimination: The United States nominated Professor Gay McDougall to serve on the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, a body of 18 independent experts that monitors implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination by its State parties. Her nomination underscores the value that the Biden administration places on the Committee's work.

###

Geneva, 21 April 2021

"This is a momentous verdict. It is also a testament to the courage and perseverance of George Floyd's family and many others in calling for justice. As the jury recognised, the evidence in this case was crystal clear. Any other result would have been a travesty of justice.

But for countless other victims of African descent and their families, in the United States and throughout the world, the fight for justice goes on. The battle to get cases of excessive force or killings by police before the courts, let alone win them, is far from over.

Impunity for crimes and human rights violations by law enforcement officers must end, and we need to see robust measures to prevent further arbitrary killings. As we have painfully witnessed in recent days and weeks, reforms to policing departments across the US continue to be insufficient to stop people of African descent from being killed. It is time to move on from talk of reform to truly rethinking policing as currently practised in the US and elsewhere.

This case has also helped reveal, perhaps more clearly than ever before, how much remains to be done to reverse the tide of systemic racism that permeates the lives of people of African descent. We need to move to whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches that dismantle systemic racism.

I recognize that in the US important steps are being put in place with that end in mind. These efforts must accelerate and expand, and must not be diluted when the public focus moves elsewhere.

Now is also the time to critically examine the context in which George Floyd's killing took place by revisiting the past, and examining its toxic traces in today's society. The redesign of our future can only be through the full and equal participation of people of African descent, and in ways which transform their interactions with law enforcement, and, more broadly, in all aspects of their lives.

The entrenched legacy of discriminatory policies and systems, including the legacies of enslavement and transatlantic trade and the impact of colonialism, must be decisively uprooted in order to achieve racial justice and equality. If they are not, the verdict in this case will just be a passing moment when the stars aligned for justice, rather than a true turning point."

ENDS

The High Commissioner will present a report in June 2021, pursuant to UN Human Rights Council resolution 43/1, that will include an agenda for transformative change to dismantle systemic racism and police brutality against Africans and people of African descent, and to advance accountability and redress for victims. Resolution 43/1 was adopted by the Human Rights Council in June 2020 following the killing of George Floyd.

For more information and media requests, please contact:

Rupert Colville + 41 22 917 9767 / rcolville@ohchr.org or
Ravina Shamdasani - + 41 22 917 9169 / rshamdasani@ohchr.org or
Liz Throssell + 41 22 917 9296 / ethrossell@ohchr.org or
Marta Hurtado - + 41 22 917 9466 / mhurtado@ohchr.org

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Instagram @unitednationshumanrights


Withheld pursuant to exemption

(b)(5)

(b)(5)



From:	(b)(6)@state.gov>
To:	(b)(6)@state.gov>
Subject:	Fw: Papers We are Tracking for July 30, 2021
Date:	Mon, 2 Aug 2021 12:45:44 +0000

(b)(6)
Bureau for International Organization Affairs
(b)(6)@State.gov | (b)(6)


From: IOStaffAssistants <IOStaffAssistants@state.gov>
Sent: Friday, July 30, 2021 8:50 AM
To: IO-Officers-DL <IO-Officers-DL@state.gov>
Cc: IOStaffAssistants <IOStaffAssistants@state.gov>
Subject: Papers We are Tracking for July 30, 2021

Bureau for International Organization Affairs Papers We Are Tracking

All papers must be submitted in Onepaper by 10:00 a.m., 48 hours in advance of the meeting/Line due date. All must-go papers must be declared as soon as possible. Please declare papers by emailing Staff Assistants and creating a package in Onepaper.

Submitting Packages to Onepaper

- The Front Office is now requesting a BLUF (Bottom Line Up Front) in the notes section for every package/tasker submission. Please use the format below as a mandatory guide in the Notes section of each submission.

- **IO Front Office Hard Deadline:** When does the 7th floor/Bureau/Post want this product submitted? When do you have to get it back in order to deliver it to them? We need concrete dates and times for this, especially for any must-go's. "We request IO/FO clearance NLT 4PM in order to meet NEA's deadline"
- **Explanation on why an item as a Must-Go:** If the Front Office does not get an explanation why the tasker is urgent we will be calling, sending emails or bouncing back, thus causing a delay. Please provide an explanation why this product is urgent with as much detail as possible.
- **Type of product including drafter info:** "These are draft press elements, which

(b)(5)

- **Who has and hasn't cleared and why:** "This received all relevant lateral and

(b)(5)

- **What to focus on:** "The draft press elements should not be too

(b)(5)

- The end product in Onepaper should look something like this:

(b)(5)

OVERDUE PAPERS: Please submit ASAP.

Action Office(s)	Package Title	Due to FO	Drafter(s)
PKO	(b)(5)		
MPR			
PPC			
SCT			
SCT			

	(b)(5)
MPR	
PKO, MPR	
UNP	
STA	

PAPERS DUE TODAY BY 10:00 A.M. (unless noted otherwise):

Action Office(s)	Package Title	Due to FO	Drafter(s)
MPR	(b)(5)		
MPR			

PAPERS IN FRONT OFFICE CLEARANCE

Action Office(s)	Package Title
MPR	(b)(5)
MSP	

SCT	(b)(5)
MSP	
MPR	
HRH	
HRH	
IO	
PKO	
UNP	
MPR	
STA	
UNP	
EX	
IO	
EDA	

LOOK AHEAD TO NEXT WEEK

Action Office(s)	Package Title	Due to FO	Drafter(s)
HRH	Congressional Response H: Multi-signer letter from Rep. Boebert regarding invitation to the UN Special Rapporteurs to study "systemic racism" in the U.S. H20210728-008	8/2/2021 10:00	(b)(6)

Resources and Links

- The [‘IO and 7th Floor Drafting Guidance’ document](#) can be used for general information and guidance.
- You can find Appointment Requests Forms in the [IO/FO Sharepoint Homepage](#)

- All lateral clearances should be obtained before the FO deadline, including D, S/P and P.

Front Office Processes

- All Principals will clear in OnePaper, which is IO's system of record for FO clearances and approvals. All FO clearances must be recorded in OnePaper, not on email.
- Always start with InfoLink to ensure you have the most current template. Papers that do not adhere to InfoLink templates will be bounced.
- Please submit your DAR entries by email to the Staff Assistants before 5:00 p.m. each day. Late DARs may be sent the following day. If you know you will have a DAR but it is not ready by the deadline, please inform the Staff Assistants.

Packages for the Line

- Do not contact the Line directly. Work with the Staff Assistants for any requests.

Releasing Cables

- The Staff Assistants release cables on behalf of the IO Bureau. If another bureau will be releasing the cable, please indicate in OnePaper when submitting.
- Cables released by IO require a cable shell submitted to IOcableShells, and the cable text including the action, info, tags, and clearances submitted in OnePaper for clearance. To send a cable shell for release, prepare your cable with the relevant information, including tags and clearers, then check the Releaser box and select IOcableShells in the GAL pop-up window (IOcableshells@state.gov).

Troubleshooting

- If you're trying to replace a file, make sure you delete the old one first, or give the new file a different name – exact duplicates are not permitted by Onepaper. If it still isn't submitting, give the Staff Assistants a call.
- If you are unsure why a package was returned to you, please check the comments/notes in OnePaper before contacting the Staff Assistants. Drafters can also see the final versions of all files in the Archive dashboard of OnePaper, including comments from clearers.

~~SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED~~

~~SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED~~

Sender:	(b)(6)@state.gov>
Recipient:	(b)(6)@state.gov>

From:	(b)(6)@state.gov>
To:	(b)(6)@state.gov>
Subject:	FW: LA Intern Project? - Comparative Research on Racism Mandates and Other Thematics
Date:	Mon, 21 Jun 2021 08:57:16 +0000

(b)(6)

I hope you enjoyed the long weekend! I had to work during the holiday on Friday, but (b)(6)

(b)(6)

(b)(6) so we have decided to have the people in the chair take notes for this week and you don't need to worry about that. However, I do have another assignment for you, described below. Please let me know if you have questions. Thanks for your help!

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

U.S. Mission to the United Nations

(b)(6)

11 Route de Pregny
1292, Chambesy



From: (b)(6)@state.gov>

Sent: Monday, June 21, 2021 8:08 AM

To: (b)(6)@state.gov>

Cc: (b)(6)@state.gov>; (b)(6)

(b)(6)@state.gov>

Subject: RE: LA Intern Project? - Comparative Research on Racism Mandates and Other Thematics

Great to hear! Thanks a lot, (b)(6)

(b)(5)

Thanks!

(b)(6)

From: (b)(6)@state.gov>

Sent: Monday, June 21, 2021 7:59 AM

To: (b)(6)@state.gov>

Cc: (b)(6)@state.gov>; (b)(6)

(b)(6)@state.gov>

Subject: RE: LA Intern Project? - Comparative Research on Racism Mandates and Other Thematics

(b)(6)

I think this would be a good project for (b)(6) and will reach out to her. What do you think I should give her as a deadline?

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

U.S. Mission to the United Nations

(b)(6)

11 Route de Pregny

1292, Chambesy



From: (b)(6)@state.gov>

Sent: Sunday, June 20, 2021 11:27 AM

To: (b)(6)@state.gov>

Cc: (b)(6)@state.gov>; (b)(6)

(b)(6)@state.gov>

Subject: LA Intern Project? - Comparative Research on Racism Mandates and Other Thematics

Hi (b)(6)

Hope you're relaxing this weekend. I wanted to check with you to see if the LA intern, (b)(6)

(b)(6); (b)(5)

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

Let me know what you think.

Thanks,

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Human Rights Officer

U.S. Mission to the United Nations, Geneva

(b)(6)



Sender: (b)(6)@state.gov>

Recipient: (b)(6)@state.gov>

Theme:	RACISM/XENOPHOBIA		
Body	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Ad Hoc Committee on Complementary Standards	Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism
Established:	1965, US ratified in 1994 - Made reservations on hate speech (Articles 4 and 7)	2007, Human Rights Council (HRC) Resolution 6/21	1993, Commission on Human Rights (CHR – predecessor to HRC) Resolution 1993/20
Reports to:	UNGA	HRC	HRC
Meet:	Three, 3-week sessions per year - April 19-May 7, 2021 - August 4-26, 2021 - November 15-December 3, 2021	Annual, 10-day session - Next session TBD (normally in May/June)	Submits annual report on activities to HRC
Composition:	18 elected experts - Election of 9 experts on June 24, 2021 in NYC	Committee led by Chairperson - Rapporteur: H.E Ambassador Taonga Mushayyanhu (Zimbabwe)	Special Rapporteur: Ms. E. Tendayi Achiume (Zambia)
Mandate:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminate racial discrimination (<i>color, descent, ethnic excluding citizenship</i>) in all forms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> especially hate speech Obligation to provide effective protection and remedies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elaborate on complementary standards Fill existing gaps Provide new normative standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examines incidents, situations, policies, laws of racial discrimination (<i>African, Asian, Arab, migrants, refugees, minorities, indigenous peoples</i>)
Recent Activities:	- States submit reports on progress every 2 years - Issued <u>General Recommendations</u> no.36 on preventing and combating racial profiling - Adopted on November 24, 2020	- 9 th and 10 th sessions focused on the protection of migrants against racist, discriminatory, and xenophobic practices	- Undertakes fact-finding country visits - Transmits urgent appeals and communications to states on alleged violations
Overlap:			
Comments on US:			

(b)(5)

	(b)(5)
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Theme:		
MINORITIES		
Body	Special Rapporteur on Minority Issues	Forum on Minority Issues
Established:	2005, CHR resolution 2005/79	2007, HRC resolution 6/15
Reports to:	HRC and UNGA	HRC
Meets:	Submits annual report to HRC and UNGA	Holds annual, 2-day forum Next session TBD (normally in November)
Composition:	SR on Minority Issues, Dr. Fernand de Varennes, Doyen (Canada) August 2017 - present	Forum involves experts, member states
Mandate:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To promote the implementation of the <i>Declaration on the Rights of Persons belonging to Ethnic, Religious, and Linguistic Minorities</i>, through consultations with governments - Undertakes country visits at invitation of Governments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To identify best practices and challenges for implementation of the Durban Declaration - Platform for promoting dialogue and contributions and expertise to the work of the SR on Minority issues
Recent Activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Held a series of virtual regional forums in October/November 2020 focused on "Hate Speech, Social Media and Minorities" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The 13th session of the Forum on Minority Issues is convened virtually on November 19-20 2020 on the theme "Hate Speech, Social Media and Minorities". -
Overlap:	(b)(5)	
Comments on US:		

INTERNATIONAL DECADE FOR PEOPLE OF AFRICAN DESCENT	
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Body	International Decade for People of African Descent (2015 -2024)	Permanent Forum on PAD (the modalities are currently being negotiated**)
Established:	UNGA Resolution 68/237	2019, UNGA resolution A/RES/69/16 Established as part of the Decade for PAD
Reports to:	UNGA – yearly report on Program of Activities	HRC or UNGA*
Meets:	Decade shall run 2015 to 2024	Annual session, 3-10 days*
Composition:	Implements a Program of Activities	12-25 Expert Forum*
Mandate:	Promote respect protection and fulfillment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms PAD	Serve as a consultation mechanism, function as a subsidiary and advisory body to discuss issues concerning quality of life of PAD
Overlap:	(b)(5)	

Theme:	DURBAN DECLARATION Adopted by UNGA resolution 68/237 following the 2001 World Conference against Racism, Discrimination, Xenophobia, etc.		
Body	Group of Eminent Experts on Implementation of Durban	Working Group of Experts on PAD	Intergovernmental Working Group on Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration
Established:	2002, UNGA Resolution 56/266	2002, Special Procedure by CHR, Resolution 2002/68	2002, CHR Resolution 2002/68
Reports to:	UNGA	HRC	HRC
Meets:	Holds periodic sessions	Holds two annual sessions Next session: March 22-26, 2021	Annual session Next session TBD (normally in October)
Composition:	Five independent, eminent experts, one from each region -Western European & other countries seat is vacant	Five experts -Includes Dominique Day of the US	Open-ended working group with participation from member states, NGOs, experts (including from CERD and WGEPAD)
Mandate:	-Follow implementation of Durban Declaration -Makes recommendations to members	-Study the problems of racial discrimination faced by PAD living in diaspora -Propose measures, recommendations, etc. -Conduct country visits (US visit Jan 2016)	-Makes recommendations regarding the effective implementation of the Durban declaration

Recent Activities:	<p>-Due to Covid-19 pandemic, the seventh session, initially planned for May 2020 was rescheduled December 14 to 18, 2020. Need to</p> <div>(b)(5)</div>	<p>- The WGEPAD public 27th session, entitled "The Urgency of Now: Systemic Racism and the Lessons of 2020" was held virtually November 30 to December 3</p>	<p>- The Working Group held its 18th session from October 12-23 2020, in Geneva.</p>
Overlap:	<div>(b)(5)</div>		
Comments on US:			

From:	(b)(6)@state.gov>
To:	IO-Peacekeeping DL <IO-PeacekeepingDL@state.gov>
Subject:	FW: IO Grab and Go - Daily Activity Report for December 17, 2021
Date:	Fri, 17 Dec 2021 22:05:25 +0000

Flagging a ginormous DAR today – skimming it is a good way to have bureau situational awareness

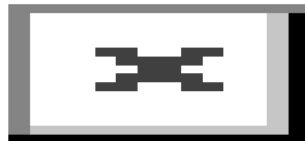
(b)(6)

Office of Peacekeeping Operations
Bureau of International Organization Affairs

Office: (b)(6)

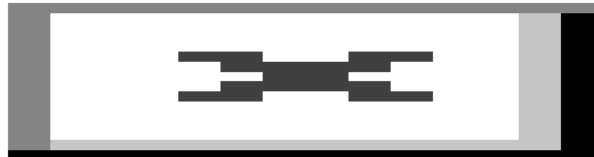
Mobile: (b)(6)

(b)(6)



~~SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED~~

From: IOStaffAssistants <IOStaffAssistants@state.gov>
Sent: Friday, December 17, 2021 4:57 PM
To: IO DAR-DL <IODAR-DL@state.gov>
Cc: IOStaffAssistants <IOStaffAssistants@state.gov>
Subject: IO Grab and Go - Daily Activity Report for December 17, 2021



Multilateral Strategy and Personnel (MSP)

(SBU) USAID Senior Advisor on the PRC Encourages Closer IO-USAID Engagement: On December 14, DAS Jane Rhee and (b)(6)

(b)(6); (b)(5)

Economic and Development Affairs (EDA)

(SBU) WHO Sustainable Financing Working Group (SFWG) Concludes Meetings and Mandate: No Consensus Reached on Increase in Assessed Contributions: The WHO SFWG met December 13-15, with Mission Geneva, IO/EDA, IO/MPR, HHS, and USAID comprising the U.S. delegation. (b)(5)

(b)(5)

(b)(6)

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(U) IFAD Executive Board Recommends In-Person Secret Ballot Voting: At its meeting earlier this week, the Executive Board (EB) of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) considered voting modalities for a potential election at a special session of the Governing Council (GC) in July 2022 that would be necessary if current President Gilbert Houngbo is elected Director General of International Labour Organization in March 2022. The GC will consider the EB's recommendation for in-person voting as well as the Secretariat's study of options for in-person voting at the GC's meeting in February 2022. IFAD's founding document allows for electronic voting, and the GC previously decided that online electronic voting may be used for secret ballots. However, EB members could not reach consensus to use it for the potential election of a new President next year. (b)(5)

(b)(6); (b)(5)

(SBU) Undersecretary Fernandez and Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) Discuss Partnering on Shared Goals: PAHO Director Dr. Carissa Etienne, Deputy

(b)(6); (b)(5)

(SBU) United States to Co-Chair Working Group on Asia-Pacific Digital Connectivity: On December 15 in Bangkok, the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) Asia-Pacific Information Superhighway (AP-IS) Steering Committee unanimously

accepted the United States' self-nomination to serve a three-year term as co-chair of the new AP-IS "Connectivity for All" Working Group, which will promote digital connectivity in Asia and the Pacific. (b)(6)

(b)(6); (b)(5)

Public Affairs and Outreach (PAO)

(U) White House Announces Intent to Nominate Robert Wood, IO Bureau's Last Senate-Confirmed Nominee: On December 15th, President Biden announced his intent to nominate Robert Wood as Alternate Representative of the United States of America for Special Political Affairs in the United Nations, with the rank of Ambassador (b)(6)

(b)(6)

(U) Congressional Briefings on Gaza Commission of Inquiry and Fifth Committee: On December 10 and December 15, IO DAS Lombardo, (b)(6)

(b)(6)

(b)(6); (b)(5)

Human Right and Humanitarian Affairs (HRH)

(SBU) U.S.-EU UN Human Rights Council Consultations Commence as United States Readies to Take Seat: On December 17, IO DAS Lombardo and DRL DAS McDonald led consultations with the European External Action Service (EEAS) human rights and multilateral affairs division in advance of taking our seat on the Council on January 1, 2022. (Note: HRC 49 begins with a High-Level Segment February 28, 2022, which will likely be virtual given the ongoing COVID-19 surge through Europe. End Note.) U.S. principals underscored the United States is

(b)(5)

(b)(6)

@state.gov)

(SBU) Saudi Arabia Withdraws Move to Call a Vote on U.S. Elections Resolution: IO,

(b)(6); (b)(5)

(U) U.S. Nominee Justin Hansford Wins Election to UN's Permanent Forum on People of African Descent (PFPAD): On December 16, U.S. nominee and Howard University law professor, Justin Hansford, won election to the UN's newly created PFPAD for the 2022-2024 term. Hansford secured second place, with 138 ballots cast in his favor. The General Assembly elected four other candidates from: Kenya (149), Saint Lucia (128), Egypt (123), and Costa Rica

(113). Three candidates failed to win election to the Forum: Togo (111), Russia (79), and Ecuador (43). To complete the ten-member independent expert body, based on General Assembly Resolution 75/314, the President of the UN Human Rights Council (HRC) will appoint five additional expert members early next year nominated by civil society organizations. (b)(6)@state.gov)

(SBU) HRC President Appoints Members of Investigative Mechanism to Review Law Enforcement Abuses:

The three members, all experts in their fields, include longtime South African constitutional court judge Yvonne Mokgoro, who will preside over the panel; American police veteran Tracie Keese, who previously served as NYPD Deputy Commissioner for training; and Argentine professor Juan Mendez, who teaches at American University and has long-standing experience with human rights civil society and is former Special Rapporteur on Torture (2010-16). All have been appointed to three-year terms. The mechanism, one of two established by [HRC resolution 47/8](#), will focus on aggressive and often unaccountable policing practices and their disproportionate impact on people of African descent. The second mechanism requires OHCHR to enhance its monitoring and reporting of systemic racism. (Note: While the panel of experts' *writ* is global, we expect it to focus much of its attention on police practices in the United States. End Note)

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(U) IRC Releases 2022 Emergency Watchlist: On December 14, the International Rescue Committee (IRC) released its 2022 Emergency Watchlist of countries at greatest risk of experiencing significant deterioration in their humanitarian situations over the year ahead. The top 10 countries in rank order of risk are Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Yemen, Nigeria, South Sudan, DRC, Myanmar, Somalia, Syria, and Sudan. Most of the 20 Watchlist countries have experienced ongoing conflict over the last decade. The 20 countries are home to 10 percent of the global population but account for nearly 90 percent of those in need of humanitarian assistance. To overcome the Security Council's paralysis in addressing conflicts driving humanitarian crises, the IRC recommends a French proposal of suspending the Council's veto in cases of mass atrocities. The IRC also recommends building international humanitarian law into global military partnerships, establishing an Organization for the Protection of Humanitarian Access to better address actors that weaponize humanitarian aid with impunity, and a "New Deal for those Forcibly Displaced" by resettling 400,000 refugees in 2022. IO/HRH will request IRC to provide an informal presentation on its findings to State colleagues. (b)(6)

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(U) OHCHR Holds Intersessional Briefing on Afghanistan: On December 14, Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights Nada Al-Nashif briefed the HRC on the human rights situation in Afghanistan. Her briefing outlined grave concerns, particularly for individuals in marginalized situations, such as women, children, and ethnic and religious minorities. Al-Nashif discussed rising civilian casualties, extra-judicial killings, violence against and removal of women from public spaces, and attacks on civil society and journalists as some of the most alarming developments since August 2021. She called on the *de-facto* Afghan authorities and the international community to support the UN human rights presence on the ground. She also stated that UNAMA continues to keep its staff in place to provide credible and impartial information, and engages directly with the *de-facto* authorities to advocate on critical

issues. Following Al-Nashif's brief, the Permanent Representative of Afghanistan delivered an even more dire assessment of the human rights situation in Afghanistan since the Taliban takeover, highlighting the arbitrary arrests and torture of journalists and human rights defenders and systematic targeting of ethnic and religious minorities. He concluded his reply by calling on the international community to do more now and ensure accountability. Although the invitation to delegations conveyed HRC member and observer states would be able to deliver interventions following the briefing, a concerted effort on the part of the OIC and likeminded group (LMG) prevented further dialogue. (b)(6)@state.gov)

(U) Panel Urges Bolder Liquidity Steps for Aid in Afghanistan: On December 17, a panel for a CSIS-hosted discussion on "A Humanitarian Emergency: The Collapse of Afghanistan's Banking System" warned the humanitarian crisis will significantly worsen and the financial system will collapse without bolder intervention. They lauded the USG for issuing some general licenses to facilitate aid, supporting initial steps to facilitate liquidity, and efforts to negotiate a carveout in the 1988 sanctions regime at the Security Council. However, they urged the USG to rapidly issue broader OFAC licenses related to education, electricity/heating, and livelihood programming. They also criticized donors for unrealistically pursuing too much of a "zero risk tolerance" approach related to potential leakages of aid to the Taliban. InterAction warned that 1.1 million children now face acute malnutrition, and 131,000 children may die in 2022 from "very preventable" conditions if donors continue to resist greater burden-sharing of aid-related risks. Panelists asserted that donors continue to place the bulk of the aid risks related to diversion, money-laundering, and terrorism on the shoulders of almost-bankrupt local aid organizations, and this impedes direly needed aid, largely due to the lack of legal protections for local actors. Panelists noted that the UN's new mechanism to bring cash into the country is only available to select (mainly UN) organizations, excluding many front-line local humanitarian actors essential to relief efforts, and even some international organizations. (b)(6)

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(SBU) UN Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) for Venezuela

Virtual Visit: On December 16, (b)(6)

(b)(6); (b)(5)

(U) U.S. Nominates Duke University Professor Larry Helfer to the UN Human Rights

Committee: On December 17, USUN officially submitted the nomination of Prof. Larry Helfer

of the Duke University Law School to serve a four year term on the UN Human Rights Committee, the treaty body that oversees the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). The 173 states parties to the ICCPR will conduct the election for nine seats in June, 2022 in New York. Prof. Helfer has significant experience in international human rights law and is the first openly LGBTQI+ nominee for a treaty body from the United States. In 2012, Prof. Helfer spoke at the first UN Human Rights Council interactive dialogue on LGBTQI+ issues, and is well known in the international human rights community. (b)(6)

(b)(6)

(U) HRC Special Session Adopts Resolution On Ethiopia, Creating an International Commission of Human Rights Experts: During a Special Session of the UN Human Rights Council (HRC) on Friday, December 17 that the United States co-sponsored, a resolution was approved establishing an International Commission of Human Rights Experts on Ethiopia. The EU-led resolution, which incorporated the majority of USG-requested edits, passed with a vote count of 21Y-15N-11A. Six of the eleven abstentions were African countries (Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Senegal, Sudan, & Togo). During opening statements, South Africa expressed deep concern with the situation without criticizing the EU or HRC action. Others, including Namibia and Nigeria, criticized the lack of complementarity with Ethiopian efforts and spoke out against the resolution. Ethiopia's PR called the resolution politically motivated and meritless, denying that there had been deliberate blockage of humanitarian assistance or withholding of food. Latin American countries, including incoming HRC member Paraguay delivered statements in support of the resolution. (b)(6)@state.gov

(U) Third Committee Resolutions Adopted in the UNGA Plenary: During the evening of December 16, the UNGA Plenary adopted Third Committee (3C) resolutions, including contentious country-specific texts. For Crimea, the vote results were 65Y, 25N, and 85A, representing an increase in one "yes" vote over 3C results, and an increase of 5 "no" votes. Antigua and Barbuda, Guyana, and Vanuatu all shifted their vote from abstentions to "yes" votes. For Iran, the vote results were 78Y, 31N, and 69A, representing a decrease by one "yes" vote, and increase of one "no" vote. Barbados shifted from "absent" to "yes", and Vanuatu shifted from "abstain" to "yes." (b)(6)@state.gov

Specialized and Technical Agencies (STA)

(SBU) UNCAC Conference of States Parties Concludes: In the December 17 closing plenary session of the Ninth Conference of the States Parties (COSP) to the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, the Palestinian delegation raised for the first time its objection to the accreditation of the delegation from Israel. Several other countries—including Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Libya, UAE, Egypt, and others—joined in objecting; Iran spoke from the floor to emphasize it does not recognize the "Israeli regime." Israel did not speak. (b)(5)

(b)(5)

The objections have no practical effect on Israel's accreditation, and it had already participated in the full conference. The COSP adopted eight resolutions, including the Sharm el-Sheikh declaration on strengthening international cooperation

in the prevention of and fight against corruption during times of emergencies and crisis response and recovery. Other resolutions addressed topics including law enforcement cooperation, prevention of corruption, and regional implementation of the UNCAC. Turkey's objections to eight NGOs effectively blocked them from participating in the session, but the COSP agreed to work on developing a long-term solution to addressing issues and concerns regarding NGO participation in future conferences. Egypt holds the Presidency of the COSP until the 10th COSP in 2023, which the United States will host. (b)(6)@state.gov)

UN Political Affairs (UNP)

(SBU) UNOCA SRSG Bilat in Washington: On December 17, the UN Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA) Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) Francois Fall (Guinea) visited the Department and met with IO DAS McFarland and AF DAS Holman. During the meeting, (b)(5)

(b)(6); (b)(5)

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

(SBU) UNMISS SRSG Visits DC, Discusses 2023 South Sudan Elections: Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) and Head of UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) Nicholas Haysom (South Africa) discussed the situation in South Sudan and UNMISS with AF, IO, USAID, the U.S. Institute of Peace, and other relevant interlocutors on December 16-17. (b)(6); (b)(5)

(b)(6); (b)(5)

(SBU) Congressional Staffers Focus on MONUSCO and AMISOM Mandate Renewals, Ethiopian Peacekeepers, and Wagner in Africa: During IO/PKO's December 16 monthly "Round the World" briefing, Senate Foreign Relations Committee (SFRC) and House Foreign Affairs Committee (HFAC) staffers were particularly interested in the mandate renewal of the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO) including ensuring that the UNSC appropriately addressed benchmarks and the mission's transition strategy in the mandate. Staffers also conveyed interest in how the UNSC would meet the multiple challenges

posed to renewing and ultimately fulfilling the mandate of the AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). Staffers welcomed an update on the deployment of **Ethiopian peacekeepers** and plans to replace them over time with peacekeepers from other member states. Staffers conveyed concern about the deployment of Russian mercenaries (Wagner) in the Central African Republic and stressed the importance of considering the potential implications a similar deployment in Mali would have on the work of the UN's Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (**MINUSMA**). (b)(6) (b)(6)@state.gov)

SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED

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From:	"Lombardo, Allison K" (b)(6)@state.gov>
To:	McDonald, Kara C (b)(6)@state.gov>; (b)(6)@state.gov>
Subject:	FW: HRW recommendations on *everything*
Date:	Thu, 11 Feb 2021 21:11:36 +0000

Hi there – Imagine you all got this too, but wanted to pass on!

From: Sarah Holewinski (b)(6)@hrw.org>
Sent: Thursday, February 11, 2021 12:49 PM
To: Lombardo, Allison K (b)(6)@state.gov>
Subject: HRW recommendations on *everything*

Allison,

A great lot of information here. These are the two sets of recommendations we're sharing with the Biden administration and which are not public.

1. Thematic recommendations like rejoining the world, women's issues, climate, etc.
2. Regional recommendations which cover all the countries we work on with recs for US policy.

May I ask you to share with your bureau?

Thank you!

(b)

Sarah Holewinski
Washington Director
(b)(6)
Washington, DC



Sender:	"Lombardo, Allison K" (b)(6)@state.gov>
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HUMAN

RIGHTS

WATCH





Recommendations on Foreign Policy for the Biden Administration

Human Rights Watch

January 20, 2021

In his 2019 foreign policy speech, presidential candidate Joe Biden said that his administration would “revitalize our national commitment to advancing human rights and democracy around the world.”

That commitment to human rights is long overdue. The United States has the power, influence, and resources to create positive change for human rights beyond its borders. The global defense of human rights is stronger when the United States joins with others to promote and protect them. Yet the United States has been inconsistent in defending human rights abroad and has committed its own serious abuses in its foreign policies and engagement. The US government has often invoked human rights selectively or to achieve a short-term diplomatic goal but has supported governments with deeply abusive records that have caused incredible human suffering and yet made no effort to press for meaningful improvements.

Human Rights Watch urges the administration to commit in word and deed to a foreign policy that consistently prioritizes human rights for their own sake, not solely as a means to another end. For more than 40 years, Human Rights Watch has pressed successive US administrations to further the protection and promotion of human rights, as we do in capitals around the world. We have seen the benefits—to lives and to US credibility—when human rights are considered in foreign policy decisions. We urge you to adopt new policy processes and programs that ensure human rights considerations are *always* at the table.

Every issue in the foreign policy portfolio would be better served if human rights were a standard consideration. No arms sale, transfer, or aid package should be approved without deliberating the human rights ramifications. US engagement at the United Nations should always incorporate a human rights perspective that is a shared value set among many nations. The work of allied coalitions on everything from climate change to surveillance to fully autonomous weapons to countering terrorism would benefit from explicit human rights considerations and, as appropriate, conditions. Just as economic and security interests are default considerations in interagency meetings, so should be human rights.

As the United States grapples with systemic racism and other human rights violations domestically, it is particularly important for the president to ensure that US foreign policy helps to eliminate and does not contribute to discrimination around the world, and strengthens equality in law and practice.

We also believe buy-in from the American people is essential to ensure human rights will not be discarded again in future administrations. That's why from the outset of his tenure, we urge President Biden to publicly and explicitly explain why his foreign policy will be guided by human rights. His predecessor spoke directly to the public in ways that created suspicion around global engagement and the US role in defending human rights. President Biden should also speak directly to the people. But he should make the case for why global engagement and a strong defense of human rights is in the American people's interests. President Biden should, for example, explain why arms sales to human rights abusers or abuses in the name of countering terrorism leave people in the United States less safe; why women's rights are human rights; and why the United States should care about others' struggles for freedom and dignity.

President Biden should use early public addresses to make the case for human rights to the American public. He should also task his new cabinet to communicate with the American people about what they are doing on human rights and why.

We are including here recommendations which, if implemented, will place the United States on the right path toward a new foreign policy guided by human rights.

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1. Global Engagement

Take a seat at the international table to push reforms

The Biden administration should recommit to multilateralism but calibrate its presence.

Under President Trump, the United States relinquished its seat on the United Nations Human Rights Council, ended all participation in the council, and departed from other international collaborative efforts. In the vacuum created we have seen other nations take over as global rights standard bearers. The Biden administration should take stock of these efforts and seek to complement and enhance them. The United States should carefully consider whether US primacy is important on a particular issue or whether it is better to support from behind, letting others take the helm.

Human Rights Watch urges the Biden administration to:

- **Restore funding for multilateral humanitarian and development efforts.** The UN and a number of its agencies are currently in a financial crisis, largely due to the failure of the United States to pay its contributions. The administration should pay its contributions and resume funding for lifesaving UN agencies like the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), World Health Organization, and UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA).
- **Halt withdrawal from the World Health Organization (WHO)** and join allies in supporting global health initiatives. The Biden administration should specifically disavow the Geneva Consensus, an initiative under the Trump administration with an explicit anti-rights agenda. As the world grapples with the Covid-19 pandemic, the president should ensure that US-funded research is shared with other nations and develop a strategy to fund and support the creation of additional vaccine manufacturing capacity especially in low- and middle-income countries.
- **Make the case to the Senate to ratify core international human rights treaties** including the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

- **Prepare to join or ratify** the Landmines Ban Treaty and Cluster Munition Convention, and engage in global dialogue about banning fully autonomous weapons. Rescind the Trump administration letter to the United Nations withdrawing from US responsibilities as a signatory to the Arms Trade Treaty.
- **Publicly reject the State Department's Commission on Unalienable Rights'** **narrow** interpretation of internationally recognized and accepted human rights and government obligations. Disband the Commission and disavow its report. Conduct a full review of federal policies to remove a hierarchical, selective approach to human rights. Publicly affirm US commitment to human rights treaties, and support for treaty-bodies and human rights mechanisms.
- **Strive for consistency in international rights bodies.** Condemn human rights abuses where and when they occur. When criticizing China, Iran, and Venezuela on human rights grounds, the administration should also be raising concerns with Saudi Arabia, Hungary, United Arab Emirates, and Israel, among many others. Abuses need not be equivalent to be considered important enough for diplomatic engagement and, when appropriate, condemnation.
- **Rebuild alliances** that will help further human rights-related goals. That means building alliances not only with Western states but with rights-promoting countries in the Global South.
- **Appoint a Special Envoy for International Disability Rights** and ensure adequate staffing, funding, and authority to promote inclusion and accessibility in international diplomacy, at US embassies and consulates worldwide, and within the State Department, in addition to foreign assistance.
- **Resume full participation in the UN Human Rights Council.**
- **Join the Global Compact on Refugees and the Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.** Demonstrate international cooperation and solidarity involving migrants, asylum seekers, and refugees by committing to international responsibility-sharing that seeks people-centered, rights respecting treatment and solutions that promote the safety and human dignity of all categories of migrants.
- **Urgently address climate change through global cooperation.** The administration should not only rejoin the Paris Agreement but should support the UN secretary-general's efforts to push UN member states to drastically reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

- **Support the International Criminal Court.** Immediately rescind the executive order authorizing sanctions aimed at undermining the ICC's mandate and formulate a constructive approach to the ICC's exercise of jurisdiction in a manner that respects the global rule of law and is consistent with the Rome Statute. Actively and publicly support international accountability mechanisms within the UN system when the ICC is not an option. *(See recommendations below under "Justice: Support Justice for Victims of Serious Crimes.")*
- **Fully cooperate with the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights,** including in relation to the pending report on systemic racism and police violence against persons of African descent in countries around the world, including the United States.
- **Fully cooperate with UN Special Procedures,** including requests for access and facilitating country visits.
- **Establish a coordination mechanism across the US government to consider the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) (and treaty body and special procedures) recommendations** and develop a plan for implementation to include engagement with state, local, and tribal authorities. Important recommendations address systemic racism, police violence, sexual and reproductive health and rights, and a broad range of other rights issues. Ensure US consideration of the UPR is done in collaboration with those most impacted by alleged violations, and grassroots human rights advocates and civil society organizations.

2. Alliances

Support rights-respecting governments, not rights abusers

President Biden should be explicit that the US will support rights-promoting governments and will not reward those that violate human rights. US relationships with foreign governments have the potential to deter human rights abuses. Strong public and private diplomatic messaging when abuses occur can push states to stop the abuses, hold those responsible accountable while securing justice for victims, and adopt necessary reforms to end systemic abuses.

As Covid-19 continues to test governments and their capacity to respond, President Biden should publicly criticize government power-grabs through emergency measures under the guise of responding to the pandemic. He should make clear that respecting rights is wholly consistent with—and essential to—effective public health and safety measures.

Human Rights Watch urges the Biden administration to:

- **Reaffirm as US policy that promoting human rights is in the national security interest of the United States.** Restate to all cabinet members and relevant department and bureau heads the “whole of government” concept of advancing US policy, including the promotion of human rights.
- **Issue public statements condemning rights abuses** and calling for respect for human rights, accountability for rights violations, and support for human rights defenders. These public statements do more than send a message to the government in question, they send a powerful message to civil society and human rights defenders that the US stands with them and will fight for their rights.
- **Reserve “red carpet” treatment for human rights allies.** US influence with foreign nations can be as simple as an invitation to the White House; a photo with the US president may be as significant for some leaders as other US support. Meetings with world leaders should address human rights concerns publicly as well as privately, with careful consideration given to the message sent by high-level meetings, including their place, timing, and attendance list. All senior official travel should include meetings with a broad spectrum of civil society.
- **Oppose abusive governments hosting multilateral events** such as the G20 that would improperly enhance their international standing. If multilateral institutions

support high-level roles for human rights abusers, the US should publicly oppose their appointment. Avoid events hosted by rights abusers and if it is necessary to attend such events ensure that US participation is accompanied by public support for human rights defenders and condemnation of government abuses.

- **Reference human rights concerns both publicly and privately** in bilateral and multilateral meetings with foreign leaders. When speaking with foreign leaders, human rights concerns, including issues like political prisoners and repressive policies, should always be included, and should be noted in public readouts of such meetings.
- **Review US use of entry bans, denaturalizations and deportations, and financial sanctions to ensure they are consistent with US policy to promote human rights.** Although sanctions for human rights abuses have been an important part of US policy, they have been applied inconsistently and politically. The human rights sanctions regime is discretionary, which has allowed it to be applied politically against perceived enemies of the US and not against its allies. This has weakened the force of such sanctions.
- **Work with Congress to reauthorize the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act** before its expiration in December 2022, and ensure it includes the more expansive criteria of Executive Order 13818. The administration should also provide for mandatory sanctions under appropriate circumstances, both through an early executive order, and by supporting language in a reauthorized act. We encourage the administration to adopt [Human Rights First's extensive recommendations](#) on this issue.
- **Sanctions for human rights abusers should be coordinated, when possible,** with other countries with similar human rights sanctions regimes. These measures are more effective when issued jointly as they have wider reach and send a more powerful message of widespread condemnation of abuse. When appropriate, announce sanctions jointly with allies.
- **Send a clear message to US diplomatic corps that human rights are central to their work.** Chiefs of mission should receive training in international human rights law and international humanitarian law. They should receive regular briefings on the human rights situation in their host countries, including from a broad range of local civil society groups, particularly those representing marginalized populations. Foreign service officers should be offered incentives to take human rights postings.
- **Reaffirm Chief of Mission authority to ensure ambassadors coordinate with other departments' country policies and activities and ensure they contribute**

to efforts to promote human rights. All federal agencies, including the Departments of Defense (both civilian and uniformed components), Commerce, Labor, Treasury, the US Trade Representative, Justice (including law enforcement agencies such as the Drug Enforcement Administration), Homeland Security, and the intelligence community, should direct officials and staff, whether posted or visiting, to coordinate, collaborate, or assist the Department of State in human rights areas, including by raising cases or issues of concern, articulating human rights benchmarks to interlocutors, or undertaking other efforts as directed by the chief of mission to promote human rights. This initiative should extend to covert personnel.

- **Include human rights issues as a standard consideration for the President's Daily Brief.**
- **Mandate that a human rights analysis be required in the planning and execution** of US foreign assistance initiatives, country plans at State and the US Agency for International Development (USAID), and strategies at the State Department and other federal departments for security, economic, technological, and trade relationships. In addition, issue an Executive Order to expand the mandates around gender analysis and integration for USAID in the WEEE Act to all foreign assistance, diplomacy, and trade agencies/departments
- **Include human rights as a standing component for US participation in peace negotiations, peacekeeping missions, and treaty talks.** Those deliberations should further US commitments under UN Security Council resolution 1325 and subsequent resolutions on women, peace and security, and the US Women, Peace and Security Act of 2017.
- **The State Department Policy Planning staff should have a senior officer who handles human rights** as one of their main portfolios.

3. Poverty and Inequality

Fight against global poverty and inequality to protect rights

Respect for human rights is closely intertwined with addressing poverty and extreme inequality. People experiencing poverty are often more vulnerable to having their rights violated and abuses can further entrench barriers to people meeting their basic needs. US engagement with governments around the world can help end abusive policies that contribute to poverty, and advocate respect for human rights that can help achieve the building blocks for a dignified life—such as affordable health care, quality education, adequate housing, a living wage, social protection and safe drinking water, as well as the rights to unionize, peacefully protest, and participate in political decision-making.

Human Rights Watch urges the Biden administration to:

- **Work with Congress toward a human rights due diligence requirement for companies operating in the United States.** Companies operating domestically and overseas should have to meet the same standards to ensure human rights ramifications are factored into business decisions. We recommend an interagency working group of experts tasked to set the standards.
 - Due diligence should include climate change risks, extend to companies' domestic and global value chains, and be commensurate with a company's size, sector, operational context, ownership, structure, and the severity of their adverse human rights risks and impacts. It should include an assessment of human rights risks across value chains, development of measures to prevent or mitigate harm and to remedy harm when it does occur, and administrative penalties, and civil and criminal remedies for non-compliance. The results of due diligence should be made publicly available. The European Union is considering such standards, and France has due diligence laws already on the books.
- **Continue support to development funding institutions and advocate for alternatives to austerity measures.** Ensure development banks receiving US support implement policies and practices that lead to respect for human rights and inclusive development outcomes. This should include using US influence to set human rights standards for development projects; transparency and anti-corruption measures; robust consultation with affected communities and

application of free, prior, and informed consent in projects affecting Indigenous peoples; and accountability and access to remedy for anyone harmed. Policy and technical development support should emphasize funding for social protection programs, not austerity measures.

- **Build upon and expand the focus of existing Women's Economic Empowerment foreign policy** initiatives by issuing interagency guidance that emphasizes an inclusive approach to women's economic empowerment and equality, including with a focus on gender-based violence, unpaid-care work, education at all levels, health, and access to technology in addition to the legal barriers faced by women. Ensure that activities reach the most marginalized and vulnerable populations, including women living in extreme poverty. This would require expanding access to capital to include access to bank accounts and other financial tools, guaranteeing access to justice systems, and broadening workforce development activities. Establish systems of accountability that include regularly reporting to the public on outcome indicators and an advisory council that includes organizations from low- and middle- income countries.
- **Include a response to poverty in the response to the Covid-19 pandemic.** The Covid-19 pandemic has increased poverty, precarious financial circumstances, and inequality around the world, especially for women and other marginalized groups, threatening their human rights to food, health care, housing, education, and an adequate standard of living. The World Bank estimates that Covid-19 will plunge up to 150 million more people into extreme poverty by 2021. The Biden administration should:
 - **Support other countries in their economic recovery**, and refrain from establishing debt service obligations that come at the expense of social investment, including investment in services crucial to fighting poverty and the realization of human rights.
 - **Extend support to resource-strapped countries**, for social protection programs and to prevent austerity measures. Development initiatives and projects should prioritize the people most affected and include direct consultations with those affected by the financing to ensure their human rights are protected.
- **Ensure imports are produced through good labor practices.** Goods and services produced abroad and sold in the US should be produced by workers who are treated fairly and paid a living wage. US imports should be made conditional to compliance with labor standards. Companies that operate in the US should also

ensure that their value chains, both global and domestic, are not contributing to human or workers' rights abuses. Companies should be held accountable and facilitate access to remedy when people are harmed by their actions.

- **Address the disproportionate impact climate change has** on populations living in poverty and the worsening economic inequality within and between countries because of the global climate crisis. The administration should address climate change mitigation and adaptation by:
 - **Imposing strict regulations on greenhouse gas emissions** produced by overseas subsidiaries of US companies, facilitate overseas subsidiaries' transition to renewable energy, protect livelihoods and promote living wages in the transition process.
 - **Including strict conditions for compliance with the borrowing country's climate commitments in USAID or other US government loan agreements**, and committing funds to mitigate the impacts of a country's greenhouse gas emissions reductions policies—such as carbon pricing—on low-income populations.
 - **In trade and investment agreements and other loan programs**, refraining from imposing the privatization of water and other services essential to human rights or increases in user fees that would render the service unaffordable to people with low incomes.
 - **Leading international efforts to redistribute funds across states to respond to inequalities in resilience capacity and structural injustices** and changing US policies and institutional structures that have perpetuated environmental harm in low-income or developing countries.

4. Covid-19

Equitable Global Access to Covid-19 Vaccines

In the first year of the global Covid-19 pandemic, US response was driven by vaccine nationalism and an “America First” attitude, undermining global cooperative approaches and leaving the United States susceptible to accusations of indifference to global need. President Biden has an opportunity to reset and promote universal and equitable access for Covid-19 vaccines.

Human Rights Watch urges the Biden administration to:

- **Increase the global supply of vaccines available by:**
 - **Rolling back the US government’s opposition to the TRIPS waiver proposal** at the World Trade Organization and instead support the proposal; publicly support the maximum use of all TRIPS flexibilities by countries to allow for scaled-up manufacturing capacity for medical products around the world. If adopted, the waiver would remain in place until all people have access to vaccination.
 - **Shifting away from using the Special 301 Report on Intellectual Property Rights** as a pressure tactic to dissuade the use of TRIPS Flexibilities, and stop listing on the US government’s “Priority Watch List” those governments that exercise TRIPS flexibilities to protect public health.
 - **Endorsing and participating in the WHO Covid-19 Technology Access Pool (C-TAP)** and encourage companies funded by the US government to participate in C-TAP and provide global, open, and non-exclusive licenses to their technologies.
 - **Requiring recipients of US government funds to transfer technology and share IP, data, and other know-how** through global, open, and non-exclusive licenses with qualified manufacturers to enable mass manufacturing of successful vaccine candidates. Funding conditions should also ensure vaccines are priced transparently and to prioritize affordability and minimize any debts for low- and middle-income countries rather than profits for vaccine-developers. Where contracts have already been

negotiated, examine the scope of march in rights provided to the government under the Bayh-Dole Act.

- **Developing an affirmative strategy to fund and support the creation of additional vaccine manufacturing capacity** especially in low- and middle-income countries, including through the use of compulsory licensing in cases where the IP originator is unwilling to treat vaccine science as a global public good.
- **Increase accessibility and affordability of existing vaccine supplies by:**
 - **Rescinding Donald Trump’s December 2020 “America First” executive order** and pledging not to sign bilateral deals with vaccine developers to prebook future vaccine doses in ways that undermine equitable global allocation according to public health need.
 - **Joining the global vaccine procurement system**, the COVAX Facility, and donating funds to finance vaccines for lower and middle- income countries through the COVAX Advance Market Commitments. Call on Gavi and CEPI, the administrators of the COVAX facility, to publish all agreements with vaccine developers and manufacturers. Urge Gavi and CEPI to attach conditions to their funding related to technology transfers; global, open and non-exclusive licensing; and transparent and affordable pricing that minimizes debt for low- and middle-income countries, verifiable by independent third-party audits that are made public.
- **Increase transparency around vaccine development by:**
 - **Committing to transparency around Covid-19 vaccine funding** by creating a public database of all contracts for funding related to Covid-19 vaccine research, development, manufacturing, or distribution.
 - **Making contracts with vaccine manufacturers**, signed through the Operation Warp Speed process and those signed to secure prebooked doses of the Covid-19 vaccine, public for the purpose of transparency.
 - **Introducing strong oversight—regulatory and contractual—over all funding**, both direct and indirect, for Covid-19 vaccine research, development, and manufacturing to ensure that the use of such funding is aligned with human rights obligations to maximize vaccine availability and affordability, and to share the benefits of the scientific research it funds.

5. Arms, Technology, and Materiel

Create high human rights standards for the sale or transfer of arms, technology, and materiel

Foreign governments acquire US arms, technology, and materiel directly through purchase with their own funds, with funds provided by the United States itself through congressionally appropriated Foreign Military Financing, or through the Excess Defense Article program. They may also get these items through resale or illicitly because of poor controls on end use.

Human Rights Watch has documented the use of US-made weapons to commit war crimes and other violations of the laws of armed conflict. Some nations use US-made weapons in domestic law enforcement or counterinsurgency activities in ways that violate international human rights law. With US weapons sales comes the stamp of US credibility and support, particularly when sales continue in the face of documented abuse.

Human Rights Watch urges the Biden administration to:

- **Commit to setting more stringent human rights standards** for the sale and transfer of US defense articles and services and crime control equipment. Develop those standards in consultation with local, national, and global civil society and commit to transparency throughout the process. Ensure the human rights behavior of potential partner governments is monitored.
- **Place a moratorium on all arms sales and transfers, including pending arms sales and transfers**, pending a human rights review. The review should examine policies and procedures to ensure compliance with existing law that prohibits the export of defense articles and services to countries that have engaged in a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights or violations of end-use agreements, unless exceptional circumstances exist and the Congress has been notified.
- **Impose a unilateral embargo on countries with a clear track record of widespread and systematic abuse**, and work towards multilateral embargoes. Human Rights Watch has called for an arms embargo on Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, among other countries, due to the widespread systemic

nature of their abusive conduct and their failure to hold those responsible to account.

- **Revise the Conventional Arms Transfer Policy** to prohibit the transfer of defense articles and services and crime control equipment where it is *likely and foreseeable* that they will be used in gross violations of human rights or in violation of the laws of armed conflict. The new policy should require the intelligence community to provide human rights data on countries identified by the State Department as having committed gross violations of human rights for three or more years.
- **Revise Relevant Presidential Directives** to 1) apply Leahy Laws to the sale of defense articles, services, and crime control equipment; 2) clarify that the use of defense articles and services in deliberate, indiscriminate, or disproportionate attacks on civilians violates the end-use agreements required by the Arms Export Control Act (AECA); 3) require the Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) to certify in any arms sale notification to the Congress, pursuant to the AECA, that the recipient does not have a consistent record of credible reports of human rights abuses or violations of the laws of armed conflict; and 4) classify the 500 series of the Commerce Control List as “crime control equipment,” as defined by the Foreign Assistance Act.
- **Make clear to Congress that your administration will support and applaud** legislative efforts to strengthen and expand the application of the Leahy Laws, including extending it to the intelligence community and law enforcement. US personnel and US-trained security forces should be empowered by US Embassy leadership to report violations of human rights. Assistance should be rigorously monitored and evaluated to ensure it is not contributing to human rights violations or civilian harm. When there is credible evidence of human rights violations or civilian harm, the United States should suspend assistance until the problem is meaningfully addressed.
- **Work with Congress to strengthen oversight on arms sales**, including special operations programs, and increase transparency around export licenses—including details around human rights, civilian harm, and corruption risks in notifications to Congress—and work with Congress to reform the Arms Export Control Act to bolster human rights considerations.

- **Commit to an equal application of human rights considerations** when considering arms sales and transfers. Violations of international human rights or humanitarian law, or credible allegations of violations, should not be overlooked for allies, and Congress-determined human rights conditions should not be waived.
- **Develop human rights-focused end-use monitoring standards** that dictate that US arms, technology, and materiel may not be used to violate international human rights or humanitarian law. Create a process by which US representatives regularly seek and receive updates as to how US-origin arms are used. Task US officials to monitor for and act upon credible allegations, including from nongovernmental organizations, of misuse of US-origin arms.
- **Revise the Export Administration Regulations (EAR)** and International Trafficking in Arms Regulations to classify semi-automatic assault rifles and de-encryption software as defense articles. The EAR should also be revised to require end-use monitoring of commercial munition articles and services (i.e., former US Munitions List items) and the suspension of transfers if there are credible reports that such articles or services have been used in violation of end-use agreements.
- **Reform export policies on dual-use technologies**, especially those governing the transfer of sensitive surveillance technologies. Monitoring mechanisms should be mandated to include human rights considerations.
- **Revise US defense contracts** to specify recipient military or law enforcement unit in detail in all contracts, thus better enabling the application of adequate human rights vetting under the Leahy Laws.
- **Cease the transfer of excess military equipment** to US law enforcement, including through the [1033 Program](#), and commit not to send officers with international or domestic records of abuse or unlawful acts to serve in UN or other multilateral operations or US military or law enforcement operations abroad.
- **Re-establish the Department of State as the lead agency** on all security sector assistance by requesting proportionate funding from Congress to carry out that mandate.
- **Rescind the Trump administration letter to the United Nations stating that the United States will not fulfill its signatory role in the Arms Trade Treaty.**

6. Climate

Participate in Global Efforts to Address Climate Crisis

The climate crisis is taking a growing toll on the lives and livelihoods of people around the globe, with the greatest impacts felt by marginalized populations that have fewer resources to adapt. Governments have a human rights obligation to address climate change by taking measures that include drastically reducing greenhouse gas emissions, protecting critical ecosystems that absorb and store carbon, and helping vulnerable populations adapt to extreme weather events and other foreseeable climate impacts that threaten their enjoyment of their rights.

Under the Trump administration, the US withdrew from the Paris climate agreement and abandoned international efforts to limit global warming. Biden has pledged to re-enter the Paris Agreement and to take urgent steps to reduce greenhouse emissions and rally other governments to do the same.

Human Rights Watch urges the Biden administration to:

- **Fulfill the commitments of the Paris Agreement.** Adopt or seek to enact ambitious measures to dramatically and rapidly reduce greenhouse gas emissions through a just transition toward cleaner energy, including by ending subsidies for coal and other fossil fuels and by providing economic support to communities and groups whose right to an adequate standard of living might be adversely affected.
 - Upon re-entry into the Paris Agreement, submit an ambitious intended Nationally Determined Contribution required under the Paris Agreement consistent with its goal of holding the global average temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.
- **Fulfill its commitment to rally other governments to take urgent action to cut emissions and protect carbon sinks.** Recent Human Rights Watch research in Brazil and Canada found:
 - **Brazil:** Human Rights Watch has documented how the policies of President Jair Bolsonaro have encouraged increased illegal deforestation in the Amazon, the world's largest rainforest and a critical carbon sink, by undermining environmental law enforcement and failing to address impunity for violence against forest defenders and for environmental

crimes. The Biden administration should **support efforts to protect the Amazon rainforest by rallying international pressure on the Bolsonaro administration** to protect and support Brazilian forest defenders and end impunity for violence and other crimes linked to the destruction of the Amazon rainforest. It should also rally international support for effective forest conservation in the Amazon through multilateral cooperation with Brazil's federal and local governments, civil society, Indigenous peoples, and appropriate private sector actors.

- **Canada:** Human Rights Watch has documented the failure of the administration of Prime Minister Justin Trudeau to make progress in reducing Canada's greenhouse emissions in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement. Canada has also not adequately supported First Nations to adapt to a rapidly changing environment that is endangering their food security, health, and cultural identity. The Biden administration should **pursue policies that would encourage Canada to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions and protect First Nations**. These policies could include Biden's campaign commitments to impose carbon adjustment fees on goods from countries that are failing to meet their climate obligations, including on imports of Canadian oil and gas.
- **Regulate the conduct of private actors, including by holding them accountable for harm they generate and contribute to, both domestically and extraterritorially.** Impose strict regulations on direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions of US companies and their overseas subsidiaries, including financial institutions, in line with the 1.5°C goal of the Paris Agreement. Facilitate these companies' and their overseas subsidiaries' transition to renewable energy, while protecting livelihoods and promoting living wages, in a just transition process.
- **Adopt a due diligence requirement on forest risk commodities.** US companies and financial institutions operating domestically and overseas should be required to take steps to eliminate deforestation and forest degradation associated to forest risk commodities in their global value chains, as well as reduce their direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions from land use, land use change, and forestry in line with the most ambitious goal of the Paris Agreement on climate change. In addition, companies should be required to conduct human rights due diligence to ensure that the forest risk commodities that they source, finance, or trade in are

not linked to human rights abuses, including abuses that threaten Indigenous peoples' livelihoods and customary rights over their traditional lands.

- **Support and protect environmental human rights defenders abroad.** Affirm the important work of environmental human rights defenders through diplomatic engagements and public statements. Ensure their access to the various US funds, programs, protection measures, and awards open to rights defenders.

7. Corruption

Fight Corruption to Protect Human Rights

Corruption deprives the public of money to invest in human rights like health and education and can determine who does and does not have access to these rights; dangerously undermines essential government functions; and often spreads in ways that threaten judicial independence, freedom of expression, and other rights. Left to fester, it can destabilize economies and trigger political backlash with far-reaching consequences.

The United States has a bipartisan history of fighting against corruption abroad, even while its own legal and financial system has some glaring gaps. Under the Trump administration, these gaps were exploited, badly eroding US credibility. The Biden administration should begin to restore US credibility by addressing gaps in domestic laws and should address corruption around the world through a human rights lens. As a Senator, Biden was a supporter of the UN International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala, a useful model of international cooperation to fight corruption (closed down during the Trump administration).

Human Right Watch urges the Biden administration to:

- **Support accountability for corruption at home and abroad.** The Trump administration's [reversal of US support](#) for independent corruption accountability bodies abroad, such as in Guatemala, has harmed anti-corruption efforts that Biden previously championed. The Biden administration should renew and broaden US support for such bodies, and model accountability for corruption in the US.
- **Promote natural resources transparency,** including by renewing US membership in the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative and ensuring a strong publish-what-you-pay implementing rule for Section 1504 of Dodd Frank.
- **Support a robust approach to good governance at the International Monetary Fund and World Bank** where the US holds a 16.5 percent vote share on each board.
- **Include commitments against corruption in the Global Democracy Summit.**
- **Support the Open Government Partnership** which promotes transparency, accountability, and independence of democratic institutions. Encourage US states

and cities to create sub-national action plans, and work with other nations to do the same.

- **Review US use of entry bans and financial sanctions** to ensure they are consistent with US policy to promote human rights. US sanctions have been applied inconsistently, and because they are discretionary, have been applied politically against perceived enemies of the US and not allies. This has weakened the force of sanctions as a human rights tool. When possible, sanctions for human rights abusers should be coordinated and announced with other countries with similar human rights sanctions regimes. These measures are more effective when issued jointly and send a powerful message of widespread condemnation of abuse. The administration should consider if there are circumstances in which sanctions should become mandatory, such as in the case of conviction by a credible court for certain crimes that constitute violations of international human rights law.

8. Migration

Protect the rights of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees

The Biden policy platform includes commitments to keep parents and children together if detained at the border, end the so-called Migrant Protection Protocols, reinstate the DACA program, reinstate asylum protections for survivors of domestic violence and sexual violence whose home governments cannot or will not protect them, and increase the annual global refugee admissions cap to 125,000. These reforms are an important beginning towards restoring human rights in US refugee, asylum, and immigration policy.

Other countries are influenced by the US approach to migrant and refugee rights. For example, US financial assistance and resettlement, combined with other inducements and pressures, have persuaded frontline countries to keep their borders open to refugees fleeing war and persecution and helped to persuade other donor and resettlement countries to begin or expand their commitments. If the US leads with a rights-based approach to migration, and provides generous humanitarian assistance and refugee resettlement—as well as diplomatic influence—other countries are more likely to adopt similar approaches. The challenge of resettling refugees is a global one which requires a global solution, including measures by countries with resources such as the United States to commit to their fair share of refugee admissions.

While there are myriad aspects of US immigration and asylum policy that affect the protection and enjoyment of human rights for all persons living in the United States, **Human Rights Watch urges the Biden administration as part of its foreign policy to:**

- Set refugee admissions levels to help meet international resettlement needs and provide needed solidarity to countries hosting millions of refugees.
- Join the UN Global Compacts on Refugees and for Safe, Regular and Orderly Migration and work to advance rights-based solutions to refugee protection and global human mobility.
- End political pressure, US funding, or foreign operations focused on migration that have the purpose or effect of infringing on the right to leave one's own country, the right to seek asylum from persecution in other countries, or in any other way violates fundamental human rights.

- **Address the systemic problems causing people to flee their countries**, including through foreign assistance initiatives designed to enhance due process, accountability, and equitable economic development; tackle corruption, violence, discrimination, and environmental degradation; innovate to find alternatives to the drug war; and strengthen the rule of law.

9. Sex and Gender

Promote and Protect Gender Equality, Sexual and Reproductive Rights, and Sexual and Gender Diversity

The Biden administration should make clear—through policy and public statements—that women’s rights, sexual and reproductive rights, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) people’s rights are human rights, and that governments have an obligation to respect all people’s human rights. It should promote the protection of these rights and advance gender equality around the world in addition to supporting domestic initiatives to protect these rights.

President Biden has a clear track record supporting efforts to end violence against women, including by writing and championing the Violence Against Women Act and, as vice president, establishing the first White House Advisor on Violence Against Women during the Obama administration. The Biden administration should work to ensure that it is the policy of the United States to end gender-based violence in all its forms globally and at home.

Human Rights Watch urges the Biden administration to:

- **Nominate and appoint officials who commit to promoting and protecting gender equality, LGBTI people’s rights, and sexual and reproductive rights**, and ensure they understand clearly what these rights entail. Vocal advocates on behalf of gender equality and sexual and gender diversity should be represented throughout the administration, including within the US Mission to the UN, USAID, and in relevant bureaus at the State Department including the Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor and Global Women’s Issues offices. These officials should regularly meet with civil society to gain from its expertise and advice on the rights situation of women and girls and LGBTI people around the world.
- **Rescind the Protecting Life in Global Health Assistance Policy** (also known as the Mexico City Policy or “global gag rule”) issued on January 23, 2017, and expressly declare that federal assistance is permitted under the law to fund access to comprehensive reproductive healthcare, including abortion care to the maximum extent allowed. Work with Congress to pass legislation to permanently repeal the

global gag rule and harmful appropriations mandates like the Helms amendment that unjustly limit access to reproductive healthcare globally, particularly for women and girls.

- **Publicly reject the State Department's Commission on Unalienable Rights'** interpretation of internationally recognized and accepted human rights. Disband the Commission and disavow its report. Conduct a full review of federal policies to remove a hierarchical, selective approach to human rights from US federal policy. Publicly affirm the US commitment to human rights treaties, and support for treaty-bodies and human rights mechanisms.
- **Promote gender equality, LGBTI equality, and sexual and reproductive rights in multilateral settings.** Productively engage in negotiations around outcome documents, resolutions or other multilateral statements, and commitments to ensure consistency with human rights obligations related to these issues. Commit to active, high-level participation in the LGBTI Core Group at the UN. Restore funding to the UN Population Fund (UNFPA).
- **Reaffirm full support for sexual and reproductive health and rights** in future Women, Peace and Security resolutions in the UN Security Council to neutralize the negative impact of the [Trump administration's veto threat](#) last year.
- **Revoke the gender policy released by USAID in January 2021**, revert to the 2012 policy, and immediately begin consultations with civil society organizations for a redraft. Consultations with civil society should address the many significant concerns raised in the comment period and should result in a new policy that removes reference to unalienable rights and includes reference to gender identity, sexual orientation and sex characteristics, among other identities, that intersect to affect the achievement of gender equality.
- **Revise State Department guidance on the annual country reports on human rights practices** to restore inclusion of data related to reproductive rights, including on maternal mortality. Signal support to Congress for the reintroduction and passage of the Reproductive Rights are Human Rights Act.
- **Promote a survivor-centered approach to responding to and ending gender-based violence globally.** Gender-based violence is a barrier to advancing gender equality and ending gender-based violence is a human rights imperative. The administration should adopt a whole-of-government approach to address gender-based violence that is rooted in a survivor-centered approach. This includes creating an interagency taskforce. The administration should require all agencies to conduct and integrate an intersectional gender analysis and address gender-

based violence in all US government programs and policies, including Covid-19 response and economic recovery plans.

- **Promote the rights of children at risk of being married early or already married.** Create an interagency working group to increase coordination and collaboration of efforts to address child, early, and forced marriage.
- **Reaffirm US commitments to promote LGBTI people's rights globally** by ensuring the passage of the Greater Leadership Overseas for the Benefit of Equality (GLOBE) Act of 2019, which would build a framework into US diplomacy to protect LGBTI human rights worldwide.
- **Support the passage of the LOVE Act**, which would offer an apology to US diplomats affected by the "Lavender scare." That event resulted in the purge of at least 1,000 Department of State employees in the 1950s and 60s.

10. Human Rights Defenders

Support and protect human rights defenders

US support of human rights defenders and others detained, harassed, or attacked for peacefully exercising their fundamental rights has been critical to curtailing abuses and promoting positive reform around the world. Recent US alliances with abusive governments and silence on human rights issues have diminished the ability of the United States to help those seeking freedom and justice abroad. The Biden administration will need to earn back its authority to help human rights defenders speak out without fear of reprisal; to form nongovernmental organizations; to assemble peacefully; and to seek, obtain, and receive information.

Human Rights Watch urges the Biden administration to:

- **Publicly state that the United States will stand with human rights defenders.** The Secretary of State and Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor should do this publicly and consistently throughout their terms.
- **Speak out when allies or adversaries take actions that contravene universal rights,** regardless how sensitive the relationship. Identify and conduct diplomacy to counter foreign governments' restrictions on civic space including abuses cloaked as countering terrorism, maintaining public order, or responses to national emergencies; clampdowns on free speech in traditional and social media; and security force brutality.
- **Seek the release of political prisoners and information on the forcibly disappeared, and call for accountability for any mistreatment.** One of the most important things the US government can do is call for the release of unjustly detained or imprisoned human rights defenders. Doing so publicly helps shore up domestic support and may help keep them alive. Doing so privately makes clear to other governments that the US will prioritize the protection of human rights defenders in all its engagements.
- **Create State and USAID country strategies that link US support to ethnic, religious and other groups** under threat with other overarching human rights challenges in their countries so it is clear that the United States is not concerned solely with the rights of some groups and not others.