Lynn Tramonte: [00:12](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/LP4uDh-Cj81Jm8yi6b5-XZjEy8t0QDIZCsysSfmlYrJNm0KSrgQZ-3LAv9eKJ-9iS4XDfXRfkmnaara3m5HzycM8Wbs?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=12.33) Thanks for joining. We'll get started when everybody's on. One second,

Video Playing: [00:32](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/6FzBQPx3Th_QH_nah4BozxdgFub437lz58ETIk_PP783lf2LT7neqL1BmFtj_qOXC0vWqD5Ouhd7vJBGmqtOKB7Gp00?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=32.61) <Affirmative>.

Lynn Tramonte: [00:37](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/0UKQDuox-pVU-wnuiJ3KI6xy35y55TqNv7TdtBgHogOIQx_E6ZqiesTJEuJahjZzzuRABoGMDsu7dvQBxMeo6vwswgo?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=37.9) Okay, great. Looks like we've got a good group on. My name is Lynn Tramonte. I'm with the Ohio Immigrant Alliance, and I'm here with some very brave leaders from Mauritania and other countries who are speaking out, probably for one of the first times in English, about the ongoing apartheid in Mauritania, as well as the spate of violence most recently that has terrorized families and left many people dead and tortured. So this whole press conference, I will put a content warning up for the whole thing. We will try to be as careful as we can. And we, you know, certainly it's very disturbing all the images and videos that are circulating. But I just wanna make sure people know this is gonna be a pretty upsetting conversation if you so if you don't want to be on, you know, you can get off now.

[01:34](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/FFO2fn2NovOfprPM56pjwbOGkjy034xBd-Zr9NM-M3LL20L-ShPVSRAYQojW6rCGI9-W6imci9PE0sBK02hDKbcz04k?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=94.17) And we're also gonna start actually, just by showing a video. And I wanted to give a content warning. The video doesn't have blood in it. It's very graphic and, and just in terms of what it's doing. And the thing I wanna tell you too is that these videos circulate constantly among the Mauritanian diaspora. You know, people who fled genocide, who fled land grabbing, who fled slavery are seeing images of their country and people in their ethnic groups and people that look like them and their family members beaten, bloody, murdered. It's constant. And so this is circulating the social media, but it hasn't been shared with the English speaking world. And it's not right that people who've already been through this trauma have to be the only ones to see this. You know, others of us who are in positions to do something need to be the ones that are paying attention. So, with that, you have a content warning of one minute we're about to show a video. If you want to not see it, you are welcome to walk away from the screen and come back in one minute. Okay? And Carolyn's gonna cue that up for us.

Abdoulaye Sow: [03:26](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/jKZK9qZ6GAUJ3gUpjsU1jppdl5dGAA7A_ChIuNPXM61VqK1X6WlX0azc5f1wVwfcIdwEHbZvrZRxEcMtV9j4m732Rqc?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=206.29) Hi, everyone. Sorry for

Lynn Tramonte: [03:33](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/92ggjH5abFNnR3NCCSxKmyzzFFAjbrhFsctO_YNtKnDZAioYJVwuiV_go-WxhCKjMvVzPpWQcqAfP2nvjoTlyLkhc-g?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=213.13) Thank you, Carolyn. Thanks a lot. So there, I think the sound got a little bit messed up, and I'll send you the link later. But what you just saw there was the Mauritainian Police throwing a grenade into somebody's home, and then later you, if you hear the right sound, you'll hear the people screaming. And then you see them giving themselves, you know, slapping their hands, giving a high five or whatever. That's just one example. And there's the people in that home did nothing wrong. They didn't deserve that treatment. This is the callousness and the impunity that the Mauritanian government is, has been able to act on and know in plain sight. So we're gonna hear from some very brave leaders today from the Mauritanian leadership and the Mauritanian Network for Human Rights in the United States, as well as some important national groups that are supporting this effort. And the effort is to end the apartheid in Mauritania, stop the violence, allow Black people to live peacefully in their country in Mauritania, and then for the US and Europe to have safe migration pathways, full asylum access and temporary protected status as an immediate short-term need for Mauritanians in the United States. So I think Abdoulaye is gonna be the first one to speak, if you're ready. Abdoulaye?

Abdoulaye Sow: [05:02](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/nM5pgi4ACPzf5qZT5CxDUSytcnG-d-fgoE9o1LsMbbUl14IsLFxDScSLcnzI_2TZy6AomNePUFclNgwOK_bjGi5wN7k?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=302.91) Yes. Hi everyone. Thank you, Lynn, for, for the invite. Can you hear me

Lynn Tramonte: [05:11](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/AXxgeAoMQg9tbpsARrvlk3feUcxFy-7IybAyZu6PKF9g81ERC5t6aG6Ef0GUvp9pJK5VY3v89n43wfBc0yiAdt3pPiE?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=311.14) Perfectly.

Abdoulaye Sow: [05:13](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/fRIA1rd4uLL2OiQBXIqym4jDwzDAwdEyHsa7a9n3d_farSX85or5umvB9l8bGm48i67KGf5UjcLOZxKujRcEtv9a19c?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=313.3) Okay as you said what we saw in the video was just beyond what we can all imagine, you know a police officer sending, I mean, throwing this kind of stuff in a house where it can hit anyone, you know, maybe there are babies there, maybe there are elderly people. So it is just an example of, of what we have been saying for years. The Mauritanian government is an apartheid regime that has no respect for human rights whatsoever. And this is not new. It has been going on for decades. Three or four years ago in Cincinnati, we celebrated what we call the 30th anniversary of the Mauritanian Genocide. So we have done this to raise awareness, to inform the general public of what's going on in Mauritania and also to prevent these atrocities from happening again in the future.

[06:34](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/pE8jcQXHZf0OXu8JVazrOkMw1n6vHdQFWg-PC9KgGz2d2Z7jjhtO11MnLffAPdzzyCM7u6IvmGt5jdZ1V4Rv0nBniG4?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=394.64) But what is happening right now in Mauritania, especially in this last week, is just telling us that they're not backing down. And what we have experienced in the past, the deportation, the mass killing can happen again. And this video is a clear example of, of of that the <inaudible> regime will always find an argument on occasion, an opportunity to push out the Black population. And recently we heard them saying that, okay, these are strangers [foreigners]. They don't belong here. And we know that many of these kids cannot get their proper documentation. They stateless, they cannot have IDs. Some of them cannot go to school. So they here on the street protesting the killing of this young man. I mean, two now. But they're also using this to, to show the frustration they, they go through every day is it, it is in every level.

[07:54](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/xshT43oqYoVQh3LLjJbk_TDOL9alMfl0Wi4VLEuC6OJnUP9orUpzbmggQ1YUDMsnxDwNHabPngZTXsfRlSRKfRCt-fY?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=474.41) Not only the documentation, but frustration comes from also you know, not being able to have any opportunities in this countries. So we're calling on the United States, we're calling on the United Nations, the African Union. We cannot allow this kind of stuff to, to happen these days. You know, we, we have to address the real issues in <inaudible>. We have to I mean, it's have it's time for them to, to have serious talk to the Mauritanian government, to, to stop this and to acknowledge that the Black people are part of Mauritanian history. You know, they, they just have to assume it, you know and, and, and do what they have to do, which is respect their basic human right. And also I wanted to take this opportunity to to address American officials government especially the, the need for protection for Black men.

[09:06](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/_g6lOKv0TFsmkcVihleUxrRqhic5g1ZZY6MkWAT70PuqcefcZJM2gWCJDFPg6I5L8Rh9xkKcwAXKPuNhbclHEUvOUlk?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=546.21) You know, we cannot send back people to government that have no respect for human dignity. You cannot do that cannot do that. If we are fighting authorities, dictators around the world mo should not be ignored. And this is a clear example that what's happening in Mauritania is an appetite regime. And we have to do everything we can to, to put an end to it. I'm going to stop now. I'm sorry for being late. I'm trying to use a, a few minutes that I have here. So again, I, I thank you lean for organizing this, you and everybody else who who, who are taking their time to to, to, to, to bring us all together. And I hopefully the message can go out there. But what I'm seeing right now make me worried. It make me sad. And hopefully you know, something can come out of this meeting and and, and, and, and hopefully we, we, we'll be able to, to, to end you know, this kind of stuff. [inaudible]. Thank you.

Lynn Tramonte: [10:27](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/xGLhPINQ8M5gynbO87HoYj0A4vWN8qDE5AUPiRYLABpAhEpCzvHdvq-ZP5hx8_cv1wZLFxqsgv4cqoKumqvneImuEas?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=627.42) Thank you, Abdoulaye. I mean, you're the, you're the one who's so brave and speaking up about this and you've never failed to do so. So thank you. Before we turn to Amadou, I wanted to mention just a little bit of context about what's, why this is happening now. There were legislative elections in Mauritainia. There was pre-ordained decisions about who would win. The person supposedly elected to run the National Assembly was one of the perpetrators of the genocide. And people are angry. There are people who have missing husbands and fathers, and that's never been acknowledged. And the genocide is actually denied by many people, even though there's a place missing at the dinner table. After that, the government arrested Biram dah Abeid, who is a very well-known anti-slavery activist. There were protests, and then the killings began. And I think with that, I'll turn it over to Amadou Dia, also with the Mauritanian Network of Human Rights in US, to talk to us a little bit about what happened with Oumar Diop and Mohamed Lemine and what's going on now

Amadou Dia: [11:44](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/h5kBhQ19IkWhCoIb7AjWimfwDUrJaQ7ARGj0_2DZlKb2JHJCmwnqYueXM-Yt-Ea3Jcbat5lNTbM-rPq0bHG3Sq3h-_s?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=704.76) Yes. Thank you. Thank you guys. Thank you Abdoulaye for speaking about this, and we all working together and to get the message out. Thank you Lynn for, and the other group for organizing this, and, you know, giving you time for this Mauritanian cause we fighting for. So in the end of May, we have seen Oumar Diop. He was literally tortured and end up being dead inside a police place. And the reason why we all know by now the reason why they was trying to get his money, take his money away from him, and he refused, and his brother come to rescue him, and then end up giving them at least just to, to get away and gave $25 25 we call it 25,000, but it's like I think it's about, I would say about 80, $80, something like that.

[12:59](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/UM0UPueNhDAugUfjeckL55ZuIPZKUhw0o0mt4f3njxWkxnvjJ_77meH499lvyGr6g0pYm7orCyOM6egF3aBK7Mq0Wq0?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=779.95) Just so he can go. And then they left. And then after that, the following day, I guess he was, he went to the hospital just to check on his wife, or he took his wife there from what we heard from his brothers. So while he was coming back, I guess his car broke down and he was working on fixing his car whatever he was doing. And then the police, police were there, and I guess they recognize him, say, Hey, maybe this is the guy who had the money yesterday. So, because he refused to give us the money, they told him, you have to come with us, because the head of police there told told us to go get you to find you. They need you at the police station. And I guess he, I don't know what happened in that.

[13:50](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/5w4wAUqcxVmq6B861DkIK4MgncvIUkRSQ-oOmMYlh0IUU4o14AN4MZ6q7IfxzPX36PCWPPUcPnuGyuwr5Qo5bkP5hYc?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=830.89) And, but he end up going with them, and they just took him with, and then he, he walked there with his feet, and he got, he got out dead, you know, end up in the morgue of the hospital. And so it, it's very, it's very alarming situation happening in Mauritania. Not long ago. We have, we had Suvi. He was literally killed. So basically the police in Mauritania, they, they have their own tribunal. Like, you know, they can literally you know, do whatever they want inside that those cells or inside that police station, you know they can make their own judgment and then decide, you know what to do with that person. So that's what happened to Oumar. That's why there was a lot of, you know, riots and people, you know, protesting of this injustice. And then the following day, we end up with Mohamed Lemine shot dead by a police officer while he was protesting and all that, you know, it's hard to believe one day speaking the reason why these people got killed, either they telling you that, okay there was some altercation between those guys, and it's a gang, you know, he's part of those gangs.

[15:15](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/FHTlF-ga6ibCsBpqRclumk5Q4w9mbAizCHa7HZBK36ToYrT4NFSdtTgQpzt8tQlkyKVhhe1ed1pz88lGyzfyurW-89s?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=915.38) And then somehow they was fighting, and then we took him, that's what they said about Oumar. And then we took him, he was beating, you know which is a lie. And then Mohamed Lemine end up being shot dead, you know? And then they said he was trying to come to the police station, trying to, you know just grab something and harm them. And then they shot him dead. And all that was just a lie. It was not true. So this is what's really happening. So with the the the autopsy for Oumar, we don't even know [to this day] the reason why he's dead, because they send it to Senegal, I guess in Dakar, Dakar said they don't have enough samples to be able to, to run the autopsy. And then they send it to Morocco, and then Morocco say the same thing, said the same thing, which is in Tunisia.

[16:17](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/I5y090lyRHFRSKlmkRDi_Kb4qg0H5GIcPI6sUUNA7JC_NLNB--_VfTPs3Fva18jZAPflGu_OAL3mxWCBHNDfkJLx_PE?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=977.9) And we don't know what's going on out there. And, but the Senegal and Morocco said, we don't have enough, you know like the sample we have, it's not enough for us to run the autopsy, you know? And all this is just games they playing, because it's a Maur Italian doctor who took those samples from Oumar. And the last time I checked, he was still in that morgue. He's still there. He's not even buried yet. So I'm not sure after like after, before we, we start this meeting if he's buried or not. But I know Mohamed Lemine the government said they're not doing any autopsy. They told the family, Hey, you don't have a choice either. You took him, you bury him, or we will, we will come in and get him and bury him. They said, no, we want justice.

[17:04](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/2daGd3v9ERAdU3MWqQnX-I5wfE3xJTivsN4i5XdhNGJ0S4IjqZEe9ku1XYDhzzdPTgM7xazOVgColGCnhp5Z36c7Yag?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=1024.13) We want know how he got killed. They said, no, don't worry about that. We'll take care of that. And then they refuse. Guess what? They come in, the government comes in, step in, and then took that, took Mohamed Lemine, and then, and buried him without even his family consent, you know? So, and this is very sad for the families going through this. I'm not talking, I'm not even talking about the, now they put in some, some activist in trial starting from yesterday. They just, they were they going in the houses, grabbing kids, you know, 13, 14 year olds grabbing them and putting 'em in, in jails, taking him somewhere. Families looking around, Hey, what is my son? What is my daughter? Everybody just going crazy. And then they cut off the internet. So there's no communication.

[17:54](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/3B-HgUrvDnYZL0UA-9R04A4XgTYmLNzMdH7xtEKGVoNlTwn3yA64ls2wOmMUHJdwqvMj_g-75a4DhaiVgOo-a1t1efc?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=1074.12) We don't even know what's going on in Mauritania right now. You know? It's, it's very, it's very alarming. And, and, and one of the reason why so many people are living Mauritania today, it's because of the government of Mauritania has been trying to extinguish, you know, its Black citizens for decades, you know, from the genocide of the late eighties and the nineties to racial discrimination, slavery, land grabbing, denying citizenship, you know, erasing their language languages from official businesses and many other matter that affect people daily life, you know? And, and now the choices is most of these young Black kids are traveling, you know, making these dangerous journeys. It's like death of, you know, some of these people. So Mauritanians had to decide between staying at home, especially those Black, staying at home, and suffer persecution, you know, and make difficult decisions.

[19:00](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/Utr62qOEKrIEwbGZmEszPe_pCKg9Z33phWeTbWSnPs8MyeX8kuNEZAvkhljQ2ZFv1Hqcb8OIqtHIrT975-_e31mWZdc?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=1140.3) So they have these two choices to make, you know, so the difficult decision for them is to flee, you know, but risking their life in the process, which is going through Mexico, you know, it's you get inpro, provide, you know, whatever you have, you know, they will take it from you. Mauritanians had to decide between staying and then they left so, and are mistreated and robbed by Mexican authorities, you know, when traveling through Mexico to reach the US, you know? And as of right now, we are stepping as you all know, we are stepping up to welcome and house people as the Mauritanian community. But they need access to legal resources in order to apply for asylum. You know, we are pleading with the US government to provide TPS for Mauritainia, because, you know, like Abdoulaye said, they will risk persecution if they are deported, you know, so in Mauritanian Network for Human Rights which, the movement, the organization we represent here today is, you know, is actually seeking racial justice for Black Mauritanians who have suffered from it, including, but not limited to death in the nineties.

[20:11](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/Pz9kW46ZPSn9tOWEBFmMEMLoLCnlNOIC1mPoqSjyod1ov-cdaqfQB-aQfZ84EiBYFpREN4C1TjV7xL_LBZJX-AFRkhg?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=1211.82) You know, deportation, slavery, violation of human rights at every level. So in this is this is one of the, you know, topics. I want to just talk about it.

Lynn Tramonte: [20:24](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/fbf3ByXt_5onvH9QLVfmV2W2j-Zbtn4T7ngPLaTzwL3oi4e0AmmJdJo54HLryva_02s6kFVo6Fkx9r1NhK7XwFVunRw?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=1224.6) Well, thank you Amadou so much. You've been an amazing leader, and I learned a lot from you. I wanna add a couple things to what you said. One is that we have some video of Mohamed Lemine after he was shot being carried to somewhere, and then his body laid out. And that will be in the backgrounder. We don't want to show this but the leaders, the diaspora leadership said, we have to, it's not something we want to anybody to have to see, but it's going on. And the, we have this, this is the evidence we have to prove that the Mauritanian government is lying. What they did was, since those videos came out, they shut down the internet, like Amadou said the cellular internet to try to stop the videos from leaking out. They did that after the 2019 presidential elections. They did it earlier this year. They do it all the time to try to reduce their exposure of, of what they're doing to people. But the international community cannot let that happen. And the last thing I wanna mention is that Oumar Diop was about to seek asylum in the United States, and he got killed. You know, what more proof is there that this country is, is going after its own citizens and with impunity. So with that, we're gonna hear from Aita. Wellington at cusp. Go ahead. Aita.

Aita Wellington: [21:54](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/G3peVdrLC696rLGwWHcxf3VRWFmimsGYhgWOQ9bjEHJtlkKz2xZTZEKxUsHvibD6VovtamkPo-XCVoegD3hQRSE0KOI?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=1314.19) Good afternoon everybody. Thank you for being present today in solidarity with our Mauritanian brothers and sisters. I am with the Communities United for Status and Protection, cusp, and I co-lead the Mauritania Working Group for the TPS campaign. I'm here today to lift up TPS, Temporary protected status. I know that many people usually only look to different more permanent statuses because there's more reward there. However, we also have an option for different action, temporary protected status, which is what we've been seeking for Mauritania for several years. There's been some engagement from elected officials in different parts of the country from members of Congress, from the administration, human rights groups that have also written about what's happening in Mauritania in support of this TPS campaign. Since those things started, things have ramped up.

[22:53](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/4WP6cMhnUbV5MOExnPJl1sVR8MUQAle_3H45YQov0yD56tMKqv1V9yeK7imcn44f7muOzbLc53v7T0wZUyrnNVcihDY?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=1373.23) I mean, this past week, it's, they have escalated exponentially. It's making it more and more dangerous for Black Mauritanians to be safely in their countries. If they were to be deported to Mauritania, they will be in grave danger. Their lives will be at risk just because the government is unwilling and unable to protect them and is actually taking action against their own citizens. So we are asking you to reach out to your elected officials and to the administration just to let them know that you are in support of not only asylum applications being quickly processed, because yes, they do meet some of the requirements that can give them the credible fear interview and then put them on the asylum application track. However, a lot of these interviews are not happening until late next year. For example, there are people who've been waiting for years and years and having that temporary protected status would give them a sense of at least safety, that where I am right now, I am not at risk.

[23:54](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/Um7-lq6LdGl6xjnOL8zwlTTja8Ox4OQs63gnSEkSgnFlmkPGBKH8u3KDyXBEftvMA0cqZwcLVhtcyGeOSC7USrRbf8o?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=1434.74) Our families are at risk. Those that I'm with in the United States. And that's what we are calling on the government to happen, to accomplish. We know it's possible. We've seen it happen when there was time to take quick action. We've seen it with the Ukraine, we've seen it with Afghanistan, we've seen it with multiple countries over the years. And we wonder how we can I don't even know, change the narrative, but how we can keep saying, Hey, there are Black people in Mauritania and in the US right now who are hurting, who are being enslaved, who are being persecuted, attacked by their own government and who need help. You know, at we're on the eve of Juneteenth and we are thinking, okay, we're celebrating the end of slavery in the United States, but a country that's just across the Atlantic from us is still suffering through that.

[24:43](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/YgaP-5jGKWjynQjJoR4h1EJxu2smPsjwwoSltkFwJo1HXxGB7UqFBnDdqNBFhhV4yn6EFerLC2aTs44ryyPX_jezGgQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=1483.73) I am a Senegalese citizen but I have a lot of family members in Mauritania, so I know what's been happening. I have a lot of loved ones who are Mauritanian and are here. So that's why I am involved in this campaign. And I'm asking you all, cuz I'm seeing that we have about 42 people right now attending. You are all plugged into various networks. You all have certain spheres of power and influence. You have use some of that to lift up temporary protected status for Mauritania, wherever you are. And you're hearing somebody say, Hey, how about, you know, helping Mauritania obtain this TPS that they so so badly need. And also a quick and faster passing of the asylum application is really needed as we speak. So, I, those are the things that I wanted to lift up. You don't, they're not mutually exclusive.

[25:29](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/diz_N7ohBmC0qb36LwQoI5NXQZ9XgZ50C5mm-Vwcm7CCbNdGnExYu1ldvmz-yMzA-SZqp7geVWLs84A784TEuh-1rhs?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=1529.85) I wanna, I wanna make a point there. This is a bridge because applying for TPS doesn't preclude you from applying for asylum and vice versa. You can apply for both concurrently, or you apply for one and the other. Just that the country conditions that people are going that are being lived in Mauritania right now are similar to other countries that have been given asylum and TPS in the past. So we're asking the US government to treat the Black Mauritanian citizens who are at risk for death from their government to offer them the same protection they have been given to various populations and communities in the past. And that's just what I'm here for. If you have any question about TPS for Mauritania, we have a working group. We meet biweekly. So every, every other week we meet on Zoom, Wednesdays.

[26:17](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/Idrjlxg-Ik6JD3nHq6ek5DooIEDanQZktYSqj0w9vzgprPM1pbr9ZXbs8mlTWlRPPzTZX3R6PiNtQ5-zccQPlyNu2sE?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=1577.75) So the next meeting is actually tomorrow. You can, you can you know, write a letter. You can, you know, reach out to humanitarian activist organization and ask them to also support TPS for Mauritania. You can share our social media toolkits that we usually share on TPS Tuesdays and when we have big events happening. And you can reach out to any of us from the working group. And we are more than willing to speak to your organization, to talk to you directly to explain what TPS is, why it matters. On this call right now, I have [inaudible] I have Lynn, Abdoulaye, Amadou and myself and Carolyn, we all are resources. Just feel free to ask us any question about TPS and how you can in get involved, cuz we are here to make sure that the message is heard and widely understood. Okay,

Lynn Tramonte: [27:09](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/6NX0Gbtxj4Fx1wa-xObOy44pfWe5WOVNxsaC98qGM_HtdGpkQ_oBn0TRZQ1bhF86HU2EjLHvtayLY8VoR-WHYlveKvA?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=1629.57) Thank you Aita that was really passionate and very well said. And last but not least, we're going to hear from Haddy Gassama. She's with the UndocuBlack Network, which has been one of the partner organizations for the Mauritanian Network for years now. So thank you Haddy for being here.

Haddy Gassama: [27:27](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/iVzc7WEpFhexwBuxuuPOm-S_-MaXOc8GDzo_xsHHhQYSQHOXZjpCjZlwQV39A5tsc4tU_vKixIddGaVVGj77HSL_zok?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=1647.81) Thanks so much, Lynn. First, I want to just pause for a second to ground us and, you know, some of the things that we discussed just have, even if it's just five seconds, I do that because I mean, in spite of the number of years I've been working on Mauritania in particular, or even past experience representing survivors of torture, some of who have come from Mauritainia, I don't want to normalize any of the things that we've seen today. Not the videos, not the accounts that our community leaders and activists have spoken about. I don't want to take for granted and jump right into our, like, policy asks or anything of that nature. The fact of the matter is, you know, like that this is what we're bearing witness to today is an egregious example of human suffering at the hands of other human beings on the basis of their race or ethnicity.

[28:47](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/8JWoJR6Slr_3YPI5YTf527NJ5YKVkJHOmw492JefVBnc8MtiEuA-_hk2VxF8JppEG1_GlIjRYy3tsIjgAa_QcdOtUGw?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=1727.31) Right? And it is not normal. It is not okay. And the good thing is that it does not have to continue. All of us in this room, and all of the folks in our network have the power to stop this or protect people from not having to experience this. Whether that looks like strategizing with our working group that Aita talked about and pushing for forms of affirmative relief like asylum or temporary relief like temporary protected status, or those of you on this call who are representatives of the media writing about this and shedding more light to it. One of the key things that our activists and community leaders have named is that there is a direct agenda by the Mauritanian government to hide this information. They've gone as far as to shut down internet so these horrific videos and images don't get disseminated.

[29:54](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/n5Z6yEGW5iEdyt1zkoYiwSPuQ-bpFnOiD2kaE2gNPmOkub9z6QY2USy1EwyFCavzK-5400AoSYvQz-YAoaTOaReyYoY?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=1794.37) You can write about it to shed light that this is in fact going on. I wanna be clear that the examples that were named here, whether it's like police brutality, literal murder, land grabbing, you know, erasure of languages, these are all very key components of ethnic cleansing. And that is what is happening in Mauritania today. Like if you look at the legal standard under international law for what ethnic cleansing is and looks like and how it starts, the examples that the folks on this call today have given correlate specifically with that definition. And one of the things that we say in the states or in any kind of human rights, immigration rights movement, when atrocities happen and things happen, it's this like constant notion of never again. Right? This is our opportunity for that, never again. And for Mauritania, quite frankly, <laugh>, it's been going on for far too long.

[31:03](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/wmg_3NVOzUnp3EzfaSzchttnou9SNwMabJLb8a_jPmXhc2t69iyhC2fAxih0G3mxa-M_GJulWXiKz-4wQ9KS4wzktSk?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=1863.61) And these latest development, you know, just kind of again underscore that this government is relentless in its pursuit to Arabize its population. And they will do that by any means necessary. Whether it's grabbing the land of people, whether it's erasing their languages, whether it's literally killing them in to the extent of throwing a grenade into somebody's home, knowing that people, including children and elderly and other vulnerable populations could be killed. Or just blatantly murdering people in broad daylight and refusing them even the sacred right of burial or autopsy just to even know the exact cause of death. These things are not, you know, isolated incidents. And I think everyone on this call has done a really good job of explaining that this is a very deliberate and systemic thing that the Mauritanian government has been doing for quite some time.

[32:07](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/Wq-7rpWXPPXDycRaqB1tBLhC5reNcvOiIdyTs2JavMlWI28EgXTSnCMPcKZgMo8bD6beF364oCfsl9uJsqwhPhVvnDc?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=1927.81) So I guess my question to you all on this call is, what is it that you're going to do about it? And there are various different avenues. We've already listed out some of our demands from the US government, which is protect Mauritanians who are in the United States by ensuring that they're not deported to these harmful conditions. Quite frankly, stop your imperialist agendas by cooperating with the Mauritanian government so you can have access to military bases for proxy wars and your so-called anti-terrorism efforts that you're doing. But I think specifically to folks here who are part of the media, this is an underwritten about ,under highlighted, quite sometimes willfully ignored issue that is going on. There is no reason that in 2023, there's a country where other human beings can literally own other human beings, and there's not a huge media uproar about it. So I implore those of you who are part of the media on this call today to, at the very least, just write about the fact that this is happening. There are policy experts who talk to the administration and members of Congress on a daily basis. By all means highlight our asks. But I think what's important here is just to really shed light that this is happening and that it can be stopped. And I'll stop there and kick it over to Lynn. Thanks.

Lynn Tramonte: [33:47](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/Ba-7MvAWn7TQbGXtnUJKTn84PkHPFd5CHhE3yxvSX-WdyV2JWk1LjgKAXs-Ngaqo6oEHhEFb3TvbQFzjxuztooYetXQ?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=2027.24) Wow. Thank you, Haddy. That was really powerful. We're gonna move now into questions and answers. We are inviting reporters to ask questions. If you are an ally, human rights leader, or congressional or administrative office you can ask your questions on email. We realize you probably don't want them on the record. So you can email admin@ohioimmigrant.org and we will route your question to the right person. But for members of the media, either put your question in the q and a function or raise your hand, and please tell us your full name and outlet when you speak. Thank you. I'll pause for questions to queue.

[34:33](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/HwKqootaDUw7aPXWSX6SZYSiQ4_gt1izppntzMROgtGSNFNXJE5-iPoP2x5iJFo-6uVIt-VnOySlTSBdOO_p_ouJMyU?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=2073.17) Okay, see, we have one in the chat already. "Is There a change petition that we can sign or create to spread the word?" Well, I can let you know that we are doing a joint statement regarding these issues. And so we will make sure that we also have a version that individuals can sign on, but there will be an organizational sign on letter and if you're from an organization and you wanna make sure you get that you can also email the address that's in the chat. We've got two hands raised. Let's unmute Rafael Bernal.

Rafael Bernal, ...: [35:22](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/b3kpFBdPfoPmtSpdnDSX38QDMy4wWYrdmnYJcDhw_kI3b1IwGT25FTJelzu8SA8GGGtEmn2dw8wq_hk6zgRbZrOh0Y4?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=2122.28) Hello. Thank you for for having this. Back when two Ohio legislators, a bipartisan group called on the Biden administration to to pay attention to this issue. And we published a story on it at the Hill. The Mauritanian government pushed back rather aggressively. They talked about how in the early eighties, you know, slavery was made illegal and then criminalized later on, was it five years ago or something like that. But they basically said the practice is over. Is it, what is behind that, that that idea that it's, that it's sort of confined to like very rural spaces and hardly ever happens. Is this just a talking point?

Lynn Tramonte: [36:20](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/KhX1j8qHE3D__8hE3AHVOHYAPl-h44QxpGfwV2-W_MuxhRxiN7uWhXFZFapqjC4HxGZ83VYX50B1rH2q7VckTn5tEzA?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=2180.97) Let's see, Amadou, would you guys like to take that? Are you still on? OK if not.

Abdoulaye Sow: [36:28](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/jJSUKqbSpZ7oYiMUolMGDHI1jx9CGlbv0tYey2U1gqK8Lm60AOvxX-sGqHIwLr2W5lpnld9IdE-9bA3nYFey5YpjcUk?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=2188.75) Okay. I can give my my perspective about it. And thank you by the way, for, for covering this. I read the article from the Hill it was great. As far as slavery in Mauritania what I'm asking you the reporter if you can just travel, just travel. If you can go to Mauritania and see and see how people live you'll see that a country where Black people are the ones who are doing the hardest jobs. And when you drive around, you'll see the, the light-skinned people which are the Arabs, are the one who are living in nice area, driving good cars. And you if you have a chance to enter the administration buildings, you'll see that they occupy all executive positions.

[37:32](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/Ot86fzr81UmfD2Zc-xs_04wWXV18YuXjWUWMw--GkdbwWP03kzV9viB-j5EIXHZWObesIQDvU5HsakycqicmTlhoPT8?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=2252.52) And the Black people are the one who are doing security. The one who are cleaning around and doing all kind of you know low level jobs. Now, it's not slavery when you look at it, it can be just a lack of opportunity given to a specific group of people. But in Mauritania you know like, I'm not sure how familiar you are in Arabic culture, you know, because this is not only in Mauritania, but Black people you know, when you go to visit Arabic countries, they are mainly considered slaves. You know, you go to some people I mean some countries, you know, the way to name a Black person is "abt" really means slave. Like, if you see a Black person and don't know their name, you say, Hi abt and that means this, these slaves.

[38:39](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/L4enUDiDFKWBou8ZmXrb8yQ6viYKOjrgYy9dRP1-UlwYJikX6fK6dwgDcV24LhZlzFLbKzDf7DPGZyU1Bbc6cbqvRgA?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=2319.67) So it's, it's hard for them to acknowledge that they have the same status as a Black person. You know, it is hard for many of them to to consider a Black person as being a full citizen like them. So I think the government has a lot to work to do on that side. Criminalizing slavery is just for external consumption. It's just for you know, okay, let's put a statement there. Let's put a law there. But that law is, will never be applied because when you look at it, okay, now they criminalize it, but have they ever prosecuted someone maybe since 2007 to now maybe, you know, what, 16 years ago? If you count it, maybe a couple of people have, have faced justice for, for enslaving people. And we know it's not true. It's just because this law is there and it will never be enforced. It will never be enforced. You know, if there are some very flagrant cases that they see, maybe they grab that person, put him in jail a couple of months, you know, and then freedom. That's how it is. You know, they're not really serious about it. So that's, that's all I have to say.

Haddy Gassama: [40:12](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/J1etmEGoQ_DduDT6jgiGrnXCc5wlVviMXIeeHivde6UZxkvX4HZcxHRNEkUtj5U4ZjPMzXHloR0RGiAOmdeheVkezgk?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=2412.85) I'll just quickly jump in cuz I think Aita made a good point of mentioning that we're on the eve of Juneteenth. Even when you look at the United States own history of slavery and the duration of time between when the Emancipation Proclamation was signed versus the duration of time that all Black folks who were enslaved understood that they were now free. And that local mechanisms in place made it so that they could actually truly live freely. That was several years. So we're talking about a country that just very, very recently in its history, quote unquote abolished or outlawed or I guess criminalized slavery. I also want to make the distinction, I I think Abdoulaye, thank you for, you know, highlighting examples of just what sounds like racial disparities in terms of quality of life and opportunities for work. But outside of, yes, Black folks having quote unquote menial labor that's oftentimes working for, you know, a more well to do person that's still in its own way, employment.

[41:28](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/LRRFPv4guCm2fhjlTYMA50NR7vxVWv9H47DpE5zBuHJ0JNQ52twjYQOHLAAKsWJ3NCs14ILBMBHVHYZRMdC_gsvFJKo?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=2488.54) That is not what we are talking about here. I don't want you to miss the point that are still human beings who are owned by other human beings in Mauritania. It's not that we're using slavery lightly to like, describe this idea of you have you know, low-paying job or something like that. I mean, I have anecdotal stories of trying to work with refugee populations where I've literally been asked, you know, like "if we were to be resettled or whatever, like, can my slave come," so I really want to highlight and underscore that when the Mauritanian government says the practice of a human being owning another human being does not exist, it it's just untrue. I think Abdoulaye makes a good point of saying, even the passage of that law stating that, you know, slavery is criminalized, was like a PR stunt.

[42:32](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/2UQHJ_l98iFvcvGjs2bKYr2h7nnoVJZYGHLMhdsdA-kH9LEbc5DD0UzVdSQORNdfBrVnTchgbZCggiVgyubA0d7m3ws?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=2552.54) While yes, there are people in the city who have, you know, low paying jobs or whatever, that's, you know, that that's racial disparities. We have that even here in the US but I don't want it to get lost that when we're saying slavery, that's what we're talking about when we're saying slavery. We literally mean slavery like another human being has ownership of another human being. And it's like a long standing history of this practice that goes even before this particular Mauritanian government was in power, like we're talking, you know, centuries old practices that are still ongoing. So, I, I just really want to make that clear.

Lynn Tramonte: [43:14](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/GFNV-LzZMoTZN4EQDuwK5N9L88jED0r8aEHNp2km_pMZWu0J7zWBVMZ1HqOVfgu2Esm98oIjRIrPL7NNici9hY1CeK4?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=2594.54) That's really great to clarify that. And I wanted to add that the slavery situation is in the rural parts of the country. So that part is true, but the gaslighting part is that there's that's not a problem. Right now, Ohio Immigrant Alliance is working with three brothers who were raised as slaves in a village. Their father wanted them to go to school. They were not allowed to go to school. They're extremely intelligent. They said that in the village where they live, there are children who don't even know where their parents are because the children belong to the Moors, not to their families. I think, you know, it may seem like we just don't wanna believe it, but when you have somebody sitting there and they're right in front of you, that's all the proof you need. Sorry. let's see if we have any other questions. Let's see. Go ahead and raise your hand if you want to ask a question to come off mute.

[44:53](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/fnLnXkiCuRYcLfiHGUQqKHD7iWD9beY3aX8UsHct6Y3Qg4QXU_PntvhpYKoX_dDZvxan2xunANUtOP7SkCZ8e7RoglU?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=2693.22) And we're gonna go next to Elliot. I think that you're already unmuted. Elliot Spagat, please.

Elliot Spagat, ...: [44:58](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/xkjO3gduidbShGg4Lb9owabCSriaWzry_9CcGTCGfsC1GA1QxLjXeEk6OcwvSZaBhZbK1FJFkf8povQSkR6tY_3kTT4?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=2698.86) Hi, good morning. And I apologize if, if this was already addressed, I had to step out for about four or five minutes for a plumbing emergency. So could you address or did you address, and again, if, if you did just ignore me how Mauritanians are arriving in the United States through Mexico. I know I, I did hear some discussion of, of the route through Mexico, but how you know, what routes are they taking? Are they you know, flying somewhere, going through the Darien gap? I happen to live in San Diego and I know that there, I have heard some numbers from the border patrol that are quite high of Mauritainians coming through San Diego and the desert in California, in Yuma, Arizona. Could you talk about like how the mechanics of how that, how it works, are they paying smugglers, how much how, how does that work? And also, I know this is maybe a little bit off topic, but the numbers are also quite high for, for Senegalese. Do you, are you, are you following that as well and do it, what is, can you address why that's happening?

Lynn Tramonte: [46:06](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/H4PQXqf0CYQ1J005d1ULUY9brfIWf6jxkcwdE4v90VavkQV5gmt1iqmWemRwZxGXlzmi5rn-gIbTEWFBx57ILEXd4oo?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=2766.3) Okay. That was a lot of different questions. So let me see if I can recap. He basically just asked about the route of how Mauritanians are getting to the United States, and if you could, the Senegalese,

[46:20](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/bApnJ6A0fRJHoQRYPuqWcDO8MytChvs7OowCrqWJWsuxRtQ3d8ePcTkvPQodryGHY7mLKVFMbuHufl70uGcDahztT60?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=2780.61) I don't know that we would give many details because it's very dangerous.

Elliot Spagat, ...: [46:28](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/qnFfDT2F4NTD6G-bw7-pc6ae_5xG2tlI1iSSMvo1LHLQk4r-Og-cccRXtwkj0SLtGi6fdmfCsleAbllh7NQPUiIq57E?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=2788.17) Okay.

Lynn Tramonte: [46:28](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/jDVaugxuyh5bnN4OJk1H5nRD75CR1Q6M8qjLRWfGNB9sREu63_zbX4eLgbAP7dKH-qH_hcS5E4KA_ACcKXMtQ-oHDYU?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=2788.86) We don't wanna put more people at danger in danger. But if anybody does, anybody would like to speak to this, or maybe we can take it offline.

Haddy Gassama: [46:38](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/Djbq1MclbwM6yteTrLimZAR3gp98yntfamtd9tPYHNauwR2gLg9uXgwvh1mti-tbNqqDz58A64GMfU3SiOMKGgNBEjM?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=2798.34) I mean, happy to just give the general information, which is how all other migrants are getting to the southern border from South America, like you said, through the Darien Gap. Okay.

[46:53](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/vFYfzzFYPotzBoU-gg7BwEqTcbpXYha7-MLM-l9KKZGFN349JzV7zVm_OERlccnGKtZ4oVierzdRPzkk8Hq2JNSFte4?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=2813.43) Through to the border. I don't know so much about paying smugglers or the nature of that, but yeah, Senegalese, Haitians, central Americans, okay. Venezuelans, it's all kind of the same unit. I think what we can highlight, or at least from our point of view from UndocuBlack, is the disparity in experience and treatment of those folks as they make that journey up. Whether it's Mauritanian, Senegalese, Haitians we've seen that they've had heightened levels of discrimination each sort of way. Higher risk for extortion, instances of sexual violence, particularly towards women who are making those journeys. We don't have much detail on, I, I think what you're asking about, like who they're paying or if they're paying. Yeah,

Elliot Spagat, ...: [47:55](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/Ch_hYPYMgUglmXf9pJUFkcsG1yMV4KqPLG7Wp82MbcfT13z6OnGI8dih7C51Tuipghil90mZsIgtRSbQUAOEtLne5l8?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=2875.24) No, but they're going, you mentioned they're going through the Darien gap.

Haddy Gassama: [47:59](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/wwIc9NgPkXVg7hyHV9MURqBRguaVoAL_PidMqraxnwea2LYHarqneKmOFBiKn1zjExHQPnL_S3Wvc7x1vmZAIvigf-0?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=2879.14) It is, yeah, it is that, that same route. And again, just wanting to underscore for anyone to, to take such an arduous and dangerous journey, they must be fleeing from something a lot more horrific.

Elliot Spagat, ...: [48:12](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/-9U9rdcN_bsdqXbO3XJ6SFZLEyQWTd-OeI1TsbaZRzaFH7axro75iAwBkOtds_rieKYIu0rkY0mgLUWGZjx0VLAM9S0?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=2892.75) Okay. Thank you.

Lynn Tramonte: [48:16](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/lXqaF3UwdfWGv0cc8pd7Ne0MJWL7Ts1vpwQAjWqaXrT0m6N91i3n0Gg-fMMf-TbPSkj9fjz_EpUViXZcYzAqP0a1ro4?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=2896) Yeah, just this past week, another man died on his journey. He was in an airplane and had a heart attack, but at least a total of nine men have died along the journey. And they've also been trapped in different parts of Mexico as I think Amadou mentioned by the Mexican authorities and beaten up and tased. That's what people are going through. So why don't we have a safe pathway for them? You know, why don't we have a way for people to apply to get free and to get protection. None of the processing centers that the administration announced are in Africa, so people are still gonna have to make some dangerous journey and risk their lives just to keep their lives.

[49:25](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/pvwtIoDowGkKoZLsHU_z3ontB2QTKIOr0xwyPk8-fdjG9aGd6W5BfwikZbp1zQkN5Abm_paUrDyq5r0LdJLVmRdG7mU?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=2965.87) Okay. All right. Well I'll turn it back to Amadou to just give us some parting thoughts if you're still there. Amadou, what do you want people to do with the information they just learned?

Amadou Dia: [49:56](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/yiyxNEDIVPxVbHECpwjKi1Ohn9RCOpfF2cuMpwLxghMbvq3IKwLZ1PYIa811m2pyKGapNPL7QFmRY7K_f7g5KtF3iKg?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=2996.29) Thank you everyone in this call and we just would like to make sure this or these messages or all these information get to the world and everybody should know about what's going on as right now in Mauritania. I'm not sure why, I'm having a hard time seeing some of these horrific videos [not] circulating in the media especially with the the bigger media. Cuz I know something happens somewhere in the world, you will see, you know, instantly. But for some reason, I don't know what's going on with the outlet media or they pick and choosing or like Haddy Gassama said, she mentioned about, you know, sometime the US only focus on their interest mostly, you know or if they want to do something, they want to deal with a country, they just want to keep it quiet or just keep it not to say nothing, you know, cuz they don't want to jeopardize the relationship with that country.

[51:14](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/EobxwmWUnCZPsNlrc2at_9JTLw8Ze3pkpVzk33vO5dmag1V-B63GULwKOU3pvUVFgs5bNMkhIwM-ZLgT09xcvN8oF7A?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=3074.72) But this is about human rights. We really need that to be spread. We are fighting for the human rights for, you know, for everyone every human being in the world, you know, especially, we are working very hard especially to get that, you know known, especially in Mauritania. It's happening right now in 2023. And we just want justice, you know, we just want a justice and we just want a peace and justice, you know, and be part of the daily life of the country. You know, in Mauritania, we are not leaving the country [because we want to]. We're not, we, we left because we don't have any choices, you know, but any minute, any chance we get, we'll go back. We can resettle, you know, and there's nothing better, better than your country, and that's all we asking for, you know, it's world, open their eyes and see what's going on. And then it's a system, you know, we are not saying every, every Hassanie there, every Arab is a bad person. We are saying that it's a system, you know, we all know that, you know, the system is the government and the government doing, you know, even though some people don't agree with it, you know, but they are doing whatever they want to do and it's just harming other folks.

Lynn Tramonte: [52:46](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/UiqegIcr7fJ3XporLyrd9RvzGHaksGUIApLElO9zPeTCaSyzCdvjEpzOrhn9BBxOe20hznmmrM1aiEiu_u5UqmijWjc?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=3166.88) Thank you Amadou. Thanks everybody for listening in spread the word. Please, if you want the recording, reach out and appreciate you spending some time with us today. Bye.

Amadou Dia: [52:57](https://www.rev.com/transcript-editor/shared/6G9ePxvHF-pjRjIPtPf7XLCuTYBWKEsndPn6s-HTo3_jxLXE0F_B0D8LwREk7Gic_qZ9UbzspZxT4OZNKJe2W8f48Hk?loadFrom=DocumentDeeplink&ts=3177.89) Thank you.