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 - Online moderation will be done by Tom (<u>tomas.dejong@epha.org</u>)
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 - Insensitive remarks mean instant removal from the event
- EPHA Socials:
 - LinkedIn: European Public Health Alliance
 - X: @EPHA_EU
- Hashtags:
 - #HealthEquity
 - #DisQo

Introduction and opening statements

26 June 2024 | 9:30-17:00 CEST | UN House & Online





Elena Kountouri Tapiero

Office of the United
Nations High
Commissioner for Human
Rights, Acting Regional
Representative for Europe



Isabel de la Mata

European Commission, DG SANTE, Principal Advisor for Health and Crisis management



Rabin S. Baldewsingh

Dutch National Coordinator against Discrimination and Racism



Milka Sokolović

European Public Health Alliance, Director General



Jacqueline Bowman-Busato

Adipositas Pact, Co-Founder, Engagement and Projects Lead

EU Anti-racism Action Plan and Health

26 June 2024 | 9:30-17:00 CEST | UN House & Online





Vanessa Kabuta

European Commission, DG JUST, Unit D2 Non-discrimination, Policy Coordinator



Anti-Racist EU. United in Diversity





EU ANTI-RACISM ACTION PLAN 2020-2025

"The right to health of People of African Descent"

EPHA/OHCHR joint event

26 June 2024

Vanessa KABUTA, DG JUST







The 1st EU anti racism action plan

- adopted in September 2020
- a key initiative

For this presentation,

- Highlighting of some of the major accomplishments
- Focus on certain actions (by Anti-Racism team)







The EU anti racism action plan

- Recognition of different forms of racism, incl. anti-black racism
- Recognition of structural racism
- Intersectional approach to be taken
- Equality to be mainstreamed into all EU policy areas (EU Pillar of Social Rights, EU4Health programme, etc.)
- better use of all the existing tools and measures





- Racial Equality Directive (since 2000)
- Non-discrimination in access to healthcare services = Basic principle of health law and of medical ethics
 However, there is a need to strengthen the EU equality legal framework
- Publication of EC study (Nov. 2022)
- To fill this gap, adoption in May 2024 of the **Directive on** standards for equality bodies (2024/1499)
- Useful role of Equality Bodies for victims of discrimination

Member States

Legislation needs to be backed up by policy measures: to tackle inequalities in health on grounds of ethnicity

- ➤ EU level actions encompassing initiatives in cooperation with MSs
- Maximisation by MSs of the possibilities offered by EU funding programmes under the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) and Next Generation EU.
- In the 2021-2027 programming period, <u>EU funds</u> promote, *i.a.*, equal access to **health- and social care** for all, in particular for disadvantaged groups.





Joint work with MSs for making a racism-free EU a reality:

- Adoption of NAPARs by the end of 2022
- 2021: creation of Subgroup of Member States experts
- Common Guiding Principles
- Monitoring checklist + reporting tool
- Compendium of good or promising practices of Member States.
- 2024: Stand-alone action plan for several Member States









To address health disparities among racial and ethnic minority groups

Collect and use data to build evidence that informs decision-making and action on key social determinants of health

Aware of the practical challenges in the national contexts









To assist Member States in making informed policy choices:

- 2021: the Subgroup of Member States experts on equality data
- Guidance note on the collection and use of equality data based on racial or ethnic origin.
- Guidelines belonging to the tools used by the NAPARs Subgroup.



Civil society Organisations

- strengthened participation of civil society organisations
- reaching out to and engaging more with civil society actors on the ground. Healthcare professionals? Transcultural skills?
- 2021: Permanent Anti-Racism Civil Society Forum as consultation mechanism.

 Nevertheless, challenges for civic participation









EC reporting regularly on the implementation of the EU ARAP 2020-2025 and of its national implementation.

- 2023: targeted stakeholder consultation, incl. EPHA's response.
- There is a need for further progress: safe and inclusive spaces for all.

The report will provide **guidance to Member States**To be published hopefully before the end of 2024.







EU action in the field of public health needs to respect the competences of Member States

=> individuals may enjoy an unequal level of protection depending on their geographical location.

EC major steps in its approach to anti-racism (acknowledgement of structural racism)

Role of the IDPAD to tackle racial inequalities for Black people

#EUat EU and mational leveluality





EC **major steps** in its approach to anti-racism (acknowledgement of **structural racism)**

 Role of the IDPAD to tackle racial inequalities for Black people at EU and national level

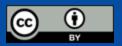
EC is determined to help create a true Union of Equality





THANK YOU!

Contact: just-no-racism@ec.europa.eu



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Office of the Dutch National Coordinator against Discrimination and Racism

26 June 2024 | 9:30-17:00 CEST | UN House & Online





Rabin S. Baldewsingh

Dutch National Coordinator against

Discrimination and Racism

National Coordinator against Discrimination and Racism (NCDR)

Wednesday 26th of June 2024

Stakeholder Network Conference The Right to Health of People of African Descent





Content

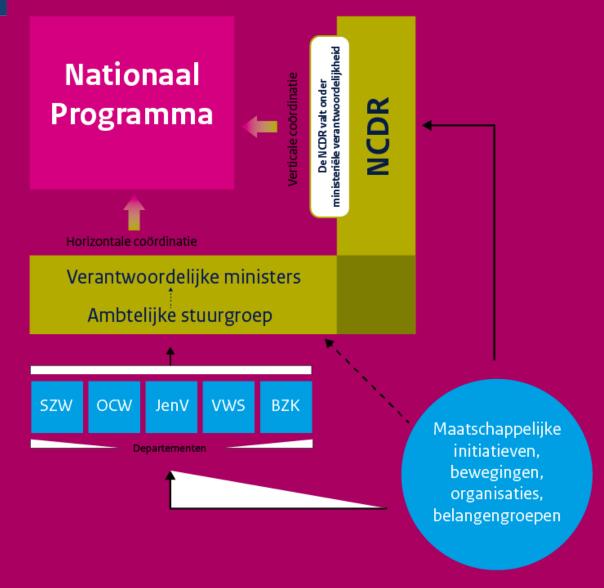
- Role and task of the NCDR
- Some examples
- Main challenges
- Health discrimination and racism discussion
- Solutions and structural change

'If you leave stones on the road, your children will trip over them' (- Surinamese saying)



Role and task NCDR

- Originated from a call from society
 - BLM movement in NL
 - Dutch childcare benefit scandal
- Main tasks: an annual National Program and an annual National Congress
- □ 3 roles: Connector, driving force, watchdog
- I take that as:
- Connecting government, politics and society
- And 'getting out there': through town hall sessions, expert meetings, conferences and an annual National Congress
- In reality: pushing back against the pushback





Some examples I

 The Dutch Association of Banks profiles on ethnicity: the NCDR has requested and received attention from the banks and from the Ministry of Finance / the Cabinet for the discriminatory effects of the Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing Act (Wwft)

https://radar.avrotros.nl/artikel/vanavond-in-radar-onveilige-reddingsvesten-en-discriminatie-bij-witwascontroles-banken-60604





Some examples II

 Apologies of the Dutch Government and the Dutch King Willem-Alexander for the Dutch history of slavery

"the times have changed. Den keti koti, fu tru! ... the chains have truly been broken,"

<u>Dutch king apologises for country's historical involvement in slavery | Netherlands | The Guardian</u>





Some examples III

- Pleas for the equalization of social arrangements (pension, etc.) between the European NL and the Caribbean NL,
- For the realization of (the right to) the socalled transition leave for employees
- for the development and application of accessibility standards in the construction of new homes
- letter to the minister with a plea to include unilateral government action in the equal treatment legislation (Awgb),
- attention to compliance with the implementation of the so-called rainbow ballot box agreement by the cabinet
- Internship discrimination (MBO internship pact)



Main challenges

- Everyday discrimination and racism
- Institutional racism
- Polarisation or: political racism



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Everyday racism

Everyday racism occurs in the form of belittling, creating social or spatial distance, social or physical aggression, victim blaming.

Examples:

- Violence based on gender, gender identity, sexual orientation or gender expression
- Misogyny, also in politics
- Discrimination against LGBTIQ+ people
- Anti-Semitic chants in football.
- More anti-Asian racism
- And above all: discrimination on the basis of origin.





Institutional racism

Institutional racism is a social phenomenon in which processes, policies and (written and unwritten) rules of institutions have a discriminatory effect. Structurally ingrained and often not immediately recognizable. We can clearly see the distressing effects.

Examples:

- Legislation, regulations and policy (Wwft, Partial Ban on Facial Covering Clothing Act)
- Reports on institutional racism Min Foreign Affairs & municipalities
- Discrimination in the workplace
- Gender inequality in the Netherlands is large
- Inaccessible buildings and online world
- In (health) care





Polarisation or: political racism

- Unwanted polarisation is very visible
- Hate expressions have ample scope

Examples:

- Verbal and physical violence against the LGBTQ+ community has increased
- Xenophobic ideas and racism in public debate, see also migration debate
- Institutionalized distrust





Health-discussion I: the (ab)use of outdated and unscientific distinctions

- Myth of 'higher pain threshold among migrants' remains a problem in healthcare
- Patients are at risk because health care still takes 'race' into account
- Minister is concerned about 'race' in healthcare, but does not interfere with adjustments
- <u>Discrimination and racism are still a problem within youth care, especially for youth with a migration background</u>
- Knowledge center takes tenth of site offline: information about migrants is incorrect
- Doubly disadvantaged report on intersection of gender & disability in the Netherlands



Health-discussion II: the lack of inclusion in knowledge



- Waiting years for a diagnosis, because autism is something for white people, right? 'Autism is color blind'
- Doubly disadvantaged report on intersection of gender & disability in the Netherlands
- Men and women experience physical complaints differently
- Minister Dijkstra: 'Women are sent away by doctors with their pain complaints'

r tegen Discriminatie en Racisme





Health-discussion III: discrimination in the workforce, and consequences for a non-representative workforce

- Inequality of opportunity in selection procedures limits diversity in higher education: An intersectional study of Dutch selective higher education programs (rug.nl)
- <u>Diversity in the pathway from medical student to specialist in the Netherlands: a retrospective cohort study ScienceDirect</u>
- <u>'Female surgeons do better work than male colleagues'</u>
- If only they thought I was the nurse
- Selection for medical studies is being overhauled to increase diversity
- <u>Students with a migration background are often underestimated also Elnaz: 'Started at pre-vocational secondary education, now a doctor'</u>

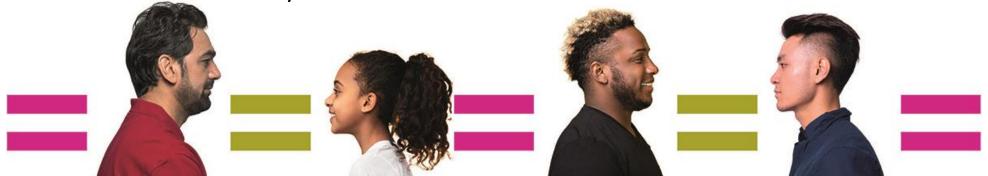


Combatting discrimination and racism in health care of people of African descent

- 1. We need to combat discrimination and racism within systems and in biases of health professionals.
- 2. And we need to push for more diverse and inclusive knowledge.
- 3. At the same time there is an urgent need for more representative intersectional diversity in health care professionals.

HOW:

- National Program 2023: Health care policies, protocols and underlying research need to be inclusive and effective: intersectional, specific and narrowly defined and evidence-based
- We need to get rid of unscientific and biomedical irrelevant standards
- Public Sector Equality Duty (example from Ireland and the UK): a big stick for health care institutions such as hospitals to achieve more diversity in the workforce







Q & A



26 June 2024 | 9:30-17:00 CEST | UN House & Online





Jacqueline Bowman-Busato

Adipositas Pact, Co-Founder, Engagement and Projects Lead









Racism, discrimination and mental health

(and trauma)

26 June 2024 | 9:30-17:00 CEST | UN House & Online





Rozina Spinnoy

BIDS Belgium, Founder and

Director



Marlize Andre
The Marissa Foundation, CoFounder and Director



Stéphanie Mbanzendore Burundian Women for Peace, President



Liz Kelly
Irish Maternity Support
Network, Director

The Right to Health and access to health insurance: a Dutch case study

26 June 2024 | 9:30-17:00 CEST | UN House & Online





Marciano Daans
De Hofnar Present
BV, Director



Yvel Blokland

De Hofnar Present BV, Policy Advisor Safety and Transcultural Intervention

The right to health and acces to health insurance

An institutional view on two Dutch Case Studies

Mandate

My mandate to speak to you here arises from a shared destiny on this issue

&

My expertise as a public administration scientist on institutional tasks

Abstract

The Hofnar has offered customized support and assistance to both victims and their employers (the board of governors) of the Tax Office and the National Police.

Organizations, including company doctors, have no knowledge of exclusion, discrimination and racism and therefore do not know how this affects the health of employees. The result is that organizations remain reluctant to act.

A proper healthy policy for Europeans from African descent is what we need to further optimize their contribution to society.

Overview

01 Introduction 05 Recommendation

02 Contemporary Problems 06 Conclusion

03 Follow-Through 07 Spoken referents problems

04 Complementary 08 Reference list perspectives

Introduction

Too much effort is needed to convince policymakers that there is a lack of recognition, knowledge and experience about the health of Europeans of African descent.

To put it straight: There is no other way to describe the global impact of George Floyd's murder (Daans, Cityhall Councill Rotterdam, 2021



Introduction

"They can deal with pain much better than other Europeans"

"Our contemporary medical knowledge carries within itself a postcolonial paradox"

European civil servants of African descent

Dutch national institutions as CBS and SCP Presented by drs. Marciano Daans



Contemporary Problems

The Dutch National Tax Office Scandal 2004 - 2019 Documentary called "De Blauwe Familie" or the blue family - 2022

The Hofnar has offered customized support and assistance to both victims and their employers (the board of governors) of the Tax Office and the National Police.

03

Follow-Through Problems

Dutch Health System

Organizations, including company doctors, have no knowledge of exclusion, discrimination and racism and therefore do not know how this affects the health of employees.

The result is that organizations remain reluctant to act.

Asks for more diversity

To this day, existing institutions such as trade unions, works councils and even the internal ombudsperson cannot provide any significance in recognizing and arranging the necessary care for public servants.

All this is what we as the Hofnar Present take care of.

Complementary philosophies

European perspectives

Every context – for example of the institution, the region or the target group - requires a different approach, or plurality"

Prof. dr. Paul Frissen

African perspectives

"African Humanism promotes human rights such as good care for everyone regardless of gender, nationality, skin color, without losing sight of critical thinking".

Prof. dr. S. Bosede-Oluwelu

Recommendation

Research into the longterm effects of racism and discrimination on the health of survivors

Research and specific recognition of PTSS and other trauma related illnesses as a direct consequence of prolonged racism

The inclusion of transcultural care in the basic scheme



Conclusion

We can stop this irrelevant paradox, only if there is a recognition for the missing knowledge and expertise by policy makers



Let's start recognizing building with each other,

Thank you for your attention!

Presented by drs. Marciano Daans www.dehofnarpresent.nl

Some spoken referents

01

Mr. Yvel Blokland, Associate Advisor Safety & Transcultural between 2016 current

04

More than 300 victims (14 - 30 yrs old) Dutch Tax Scandal between 2014 - current

02

Mr. L. Huyzer, Vice Chairman and Governor National Police, between 20222 and current

05

More than 100 victims and ((managerial) employees Dutch National Police

03

Mrs. M. Neervoort, Manager Youth Trauma Dutch Tax Scandal

06

Communityleaders, scientists, midfielorganizations, lots of governors etc...

Reference list

01

Prof. dr. S. Bosede-Oluwelu – Socrates and Orummila (2017). Ten Have Publishers

04

Prof dr. P. Frissen – De zorg vraagt om pluriformiteit (2021) Medisch Specialisten 02

Prof. dr. J. Bussemaker – Zorg als sociale kwestie (2019). Leiden University of Medical Center

05

Dr. A. Helberg-Proctor, A., M'charek, A., Meester, E. (2019). 'Ras' speelt ten onrechte rol in klinische besluitvorming. Medisch Contact

03

Dr. F. Fanon – Black skin, White Masks (2007). Grove Press / Atlantic Monthly Press

06

And others like:

Fairclough, N., Discourse and social change (1992), Polity Press







Clinical Diagnosis: racial bias in healthcare

26 June 2024 | 9:30-17:00 CEST | UN House & Online





Wouter Arrazola de Oñate

Belgian Lung and Tuberculosis Association, Public Health Director



Layal Liverpool

Science Journalist, Author of "Systemic: How Racism Is Making Us Ill"



Tanja Gangarova

DeZIM-Institute Berlin, National Discrimination and Racism Monitor, Researcher



Alana Helberg-Proctor

University of Amsterdam,
Faculty of Social and
Behavioural Sciences,
Associate Professor

Interactive session with the audience

epria



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Coordinator



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