

The right to health of people of African descent

27 June 2024 | 9:30-17:00 CEST

UN House & Online

Welcome

#HealthEquity #DisQo



Introduction

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

epria



UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER



Jacqueline Bowman-Busato

Adipositas Pact, Co-Founder,
Engagement and Projects Lead

Housekeeping

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

epha



UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

- Event is **recorded** and **pictures** will be taken
- When you hear a **bell**, it is time to get seated
- There a sound system in the room if you want to take the floor
 - Online moderation will be done by Tom (tomas.dejong@epha.org)
- This is a safe space, in case of concerns reach out to Lisa Becker (in the room, or via lisa.becker@epha.org)
 - Insensitive remarks mean instant removal from the event
- EPHA Socials:
 - LinkedIn: European Public Health Alliance
 - X: @EPHA_EU
- Hashtags:
 - **#HealthEquity**
 - **#DisQo**

OHCHR Indicators Frameworks

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

epria



UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER



Mila Paspalanova

OHCHR, Anti-racial discrimination
advisor

Human Rights Indicators

Tools for Measuring and Implementing Human Rights

Mila Paspalanova



UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

9 core human rights treaties

- Normatively binding
- Established a committee of experts to monitor implementation of the treaty provisions by its States parties.
- Apply without distinction of race, ethnicity, religion, sex, national origin to all people

1. **ICERD** International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (21 Dec 1965)
2. **ICCPR** International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (16 Dec 1966)
3. **ICESCR** International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (16 Dec 1966)
4. **CEDAW** Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (18 Dec 1979)
5. **CAT** Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (10 Dec 1984)
6. **CRC** Convention on the Rights of the Child (20 Nov 1989)
7. **ICMW** International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (18 Dec 1990)
8. **CPED** International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (20 Dec 2006)
9. **CRPD** Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (12 Dec 2006)

Check ratification status here:

<https://indicators.ohchr.org/>

International Recommendations: emitted by the treaty bodies after examining country reports under treaties.

Consult here: Universal Human Rights Index

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/resources/databases>

International recommendations to EU member states

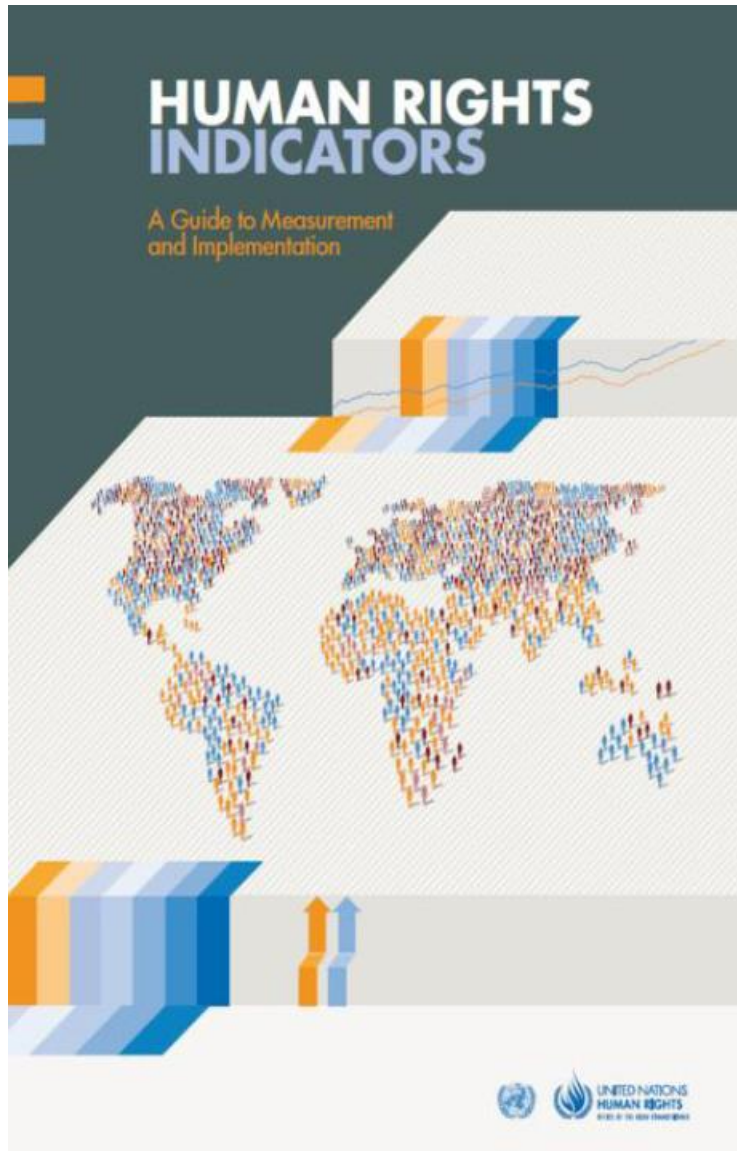
On RACISM:

CERD: 2478

All Treaty Bodies: 3879

All TB, SP and UPR: 8685

On DATA: 1580 from all TB, SP, UPR



“

The human rights journey from standard-setting to effective implementation depends, in large measure, on the availability of appropriate tools for policy formulation and evaluation. Indicators, both quantitative and qualitative, are one such essential tool.

Navy Pillay
High Commissioner For Human Rights

Human rights indicators help...

- concretize human rights standards into measurement and policy tools
- strengthen transparency and accountability
- implement and follow-up on recommendations from human rights mechanisms

Context & Background

OHCHR methodology for human rights indicators:

- endorsed and recommended by national, regional and international human rights mechanisms
- applied by a growing number of countries and organisations from different regions and on different human rights issues

Context & Background

OHCHR methodology for human rights indicators: HRI/MC/2008/3

- Published in 2008

“Report on Indicators for Promoting and Monitoring the Implementation of Human Rights”

Context & Background

- 2005: group of experts (academia, international bodies, CSOs, treaty bodies, mandate holders) examines proposals on the concept, methodology and definition of illustrative indicators.

- Review by: WHO, UN HABITAT, UNESCO, UNODC, FAO, ILO, Statistical Division of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, World Bank, UN Statistical Division,

Validation of the framework

National workshops:

OPDH, legislative bodies, executive power, policy makers, agencies responsible for TB reporting, statistical bodies, UNCT, CSOs.

> 13 events in >10 countries

What is it ? What it does?

OHCHR methodology for human rights indicators provides:

- a structured approach to the development and use of indicators to measure and implement human rights at international, national or local level
- a framework for moving from statistics to indicators for human rights

What is it ? What it does?

Strengthen the capacity of the State to:

- Monitor its level of compliance with international HR standards
- Report to TB
- Establish HR accountability and transparency measures

HR Indicator

Specific information on the state of an event, activity or an outcome that can be related to human rights norms and standards; that address and reflect human rights concerns and principles; and that are used to assess and monitor promotion and protection of human rights.



UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

Criteria for the selection of indicators

Relevance and effectiveness in addressing the objective(s) for which the indicators are to be used.

Valid and reliable.

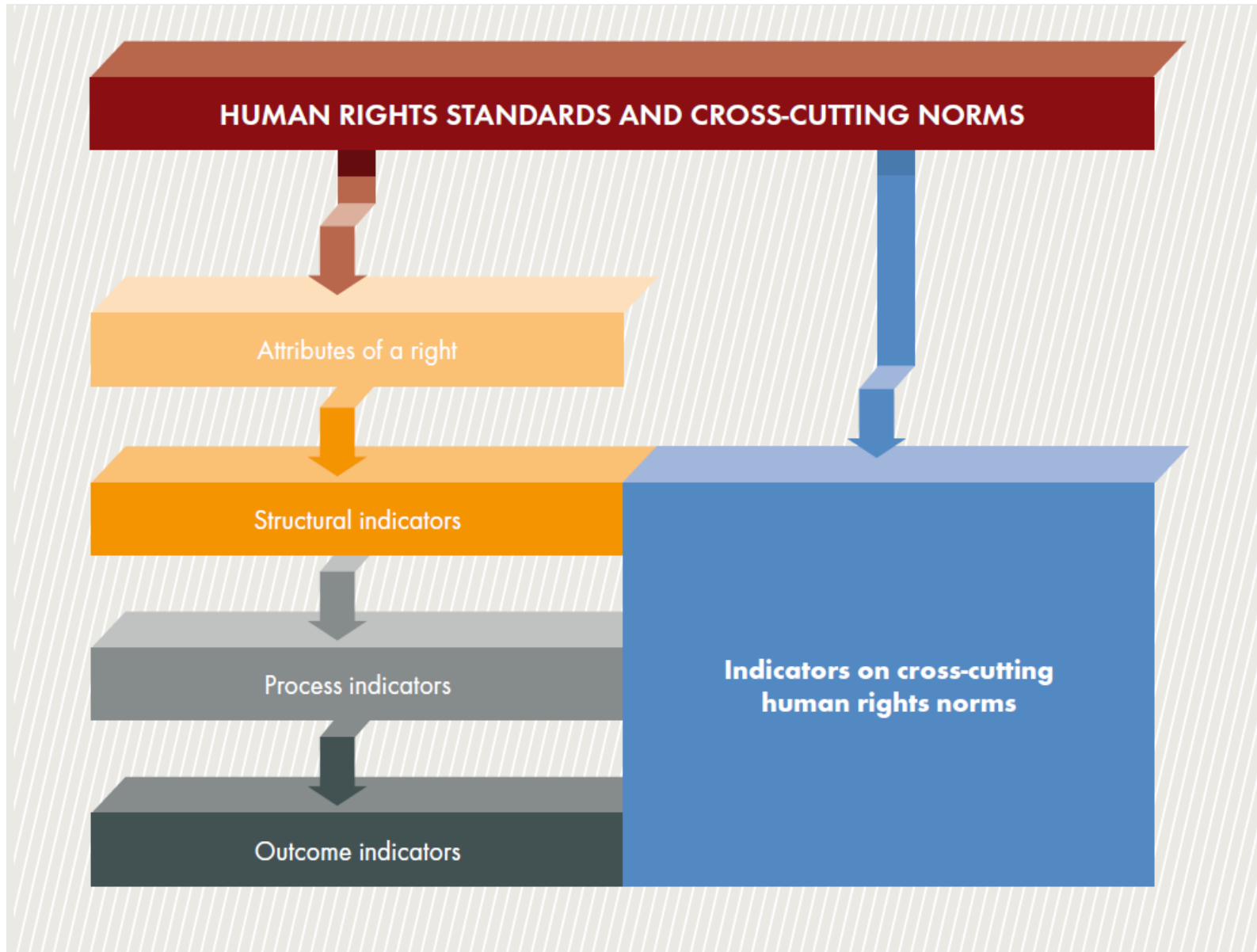
Simple, timely and few in number; based on objective information.

Suitable for temporal and spatial comparison and following relevant international statistical standards;

Amenable to disaggregation in terms of sex, age, and other vulnerable or marginalized population segments.

Respect for the right to privacy, data protection and confidentiality issues, and may, therefore, require appropriate legal and institutional standards.

From HR standards to indicators



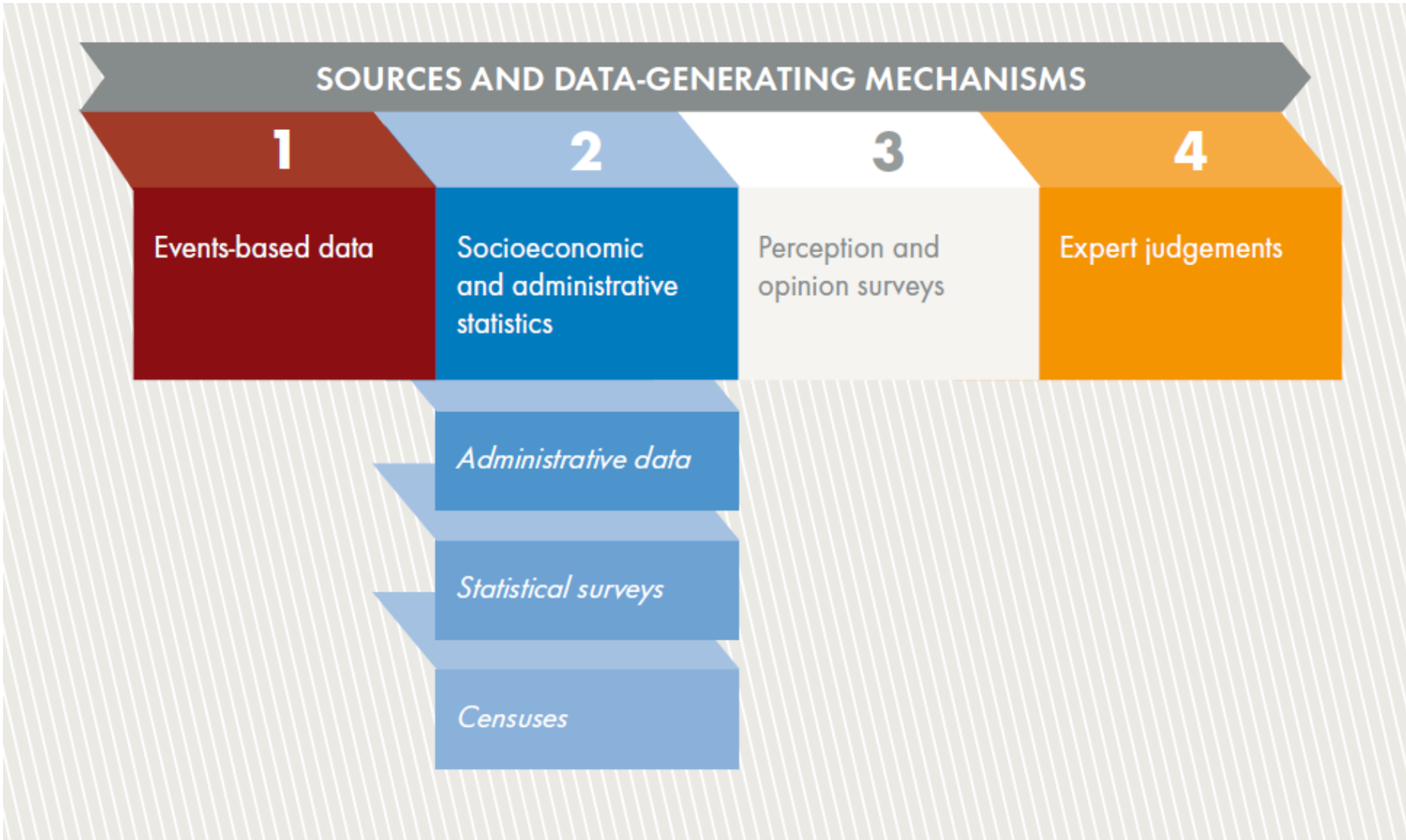
OHCHR conceptual framework

Attributes of human rights:

- Exhaustive reading of the standard
- Reflect essence of normative content of the right to be measured
- Mutually exclusive

Illustrative indicators on the right to health (OHCHR)

	Sexual and reproductive	Child mortality and health care	Natural and occupational environment	Prevention, treatment and control of diseases	Accessibility to facilities and essential medicines
Structural	• International treaties relevant to the right to highest attainable standard of physical and mental health ratified				
	• Time frame and coverage of national policy or strategy on...			• Date of entry into force and coverage of national policy on mental health	
Process	• Proportion of received complaints on the right to health investigated and adjudicated by the national human rights institutions, human rights ombudsperson or other mechanisms and the proportion of these responded effectively by duty-bearer(s)				
	• Antenatal care coverage (number of visits)	• Proportion of children immunized against vaccine preventable diseases	• N of cases of deterioration of water sources brought to justice	• Proportion of mental health facilities inspected during reporting period	• Proportion of people covered by health insurance
Outcome	• Proportion of live births with low birthweight	• Infant under five mortality rate	• Prevalence of deaths, injuries and disabilities caused by unsafe natural and occupational environment	• Death rate associated with (and prevalence of) communicable and non-communicable diseases • Suicide rates • Proportion of persons abusing harmful substances	



RIGHTS criteria for indicator selection

In selecting human rights indicators, the RIGHTS criteria, which take into account the desired statistical and methodological properties in an indicator as well as the principles and human rights concerns, could be useful.

R

Relevant and **R**eliable

I

Independent in its data-collection methods from the subjects monitored

G

Global and universally meaningful but also amenable to contextualization and disaggregation by prohibited grounds of discrimination

H

Human rights standards-centric; anchored in the normative framework of rights

T

Transparent in its methods, **T**imely and **T**ime-bound

S

Simple and **S**pecific

Operationalization at country level

Where?

- human rights reporting and follow-up on recommendations from human rights mechanisms
- national human rights action plan
- development policy / programme (human rights mainstreaming)

Who?

- government, NHRIs, CSOs,....



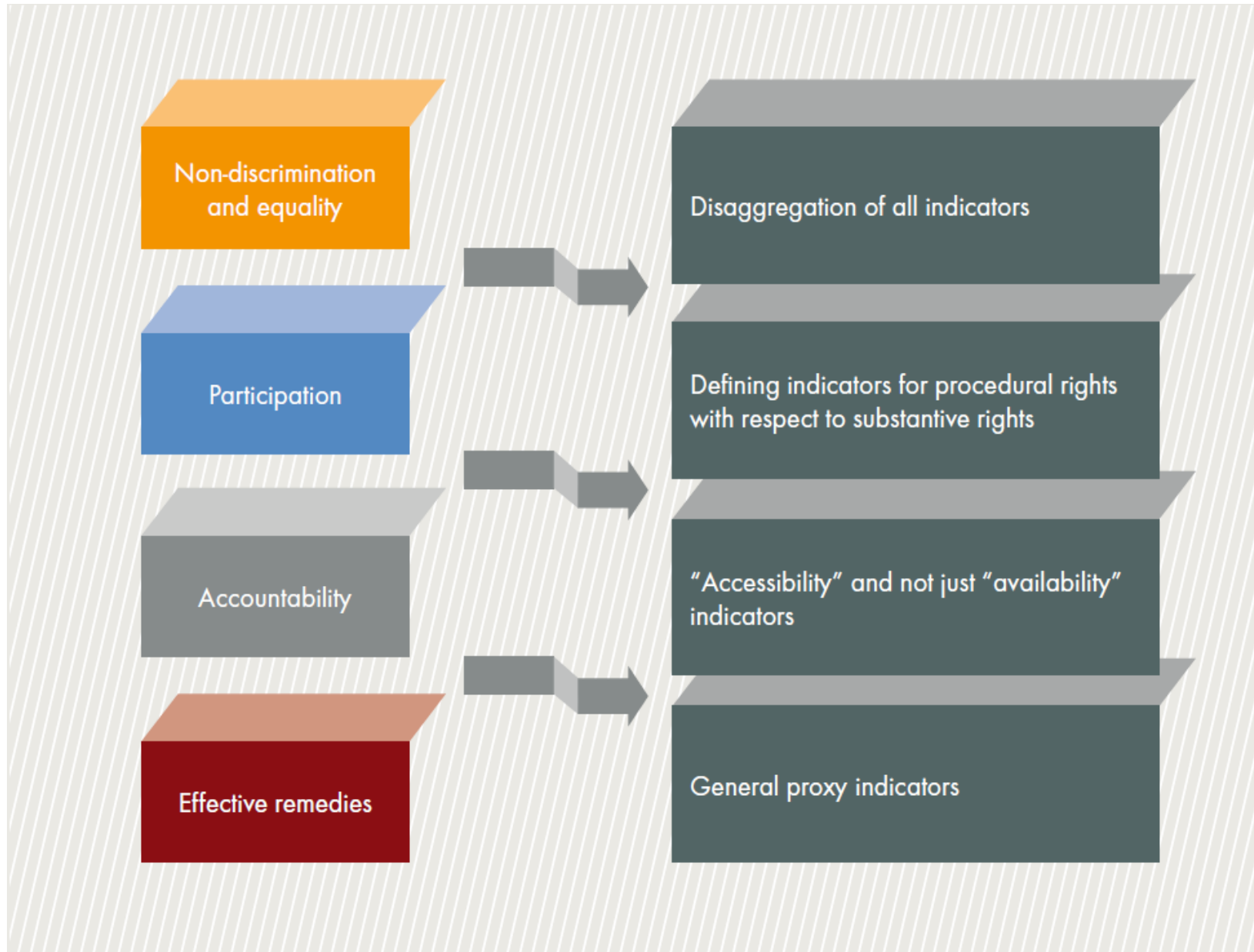
UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

OHCHR conceptual framework

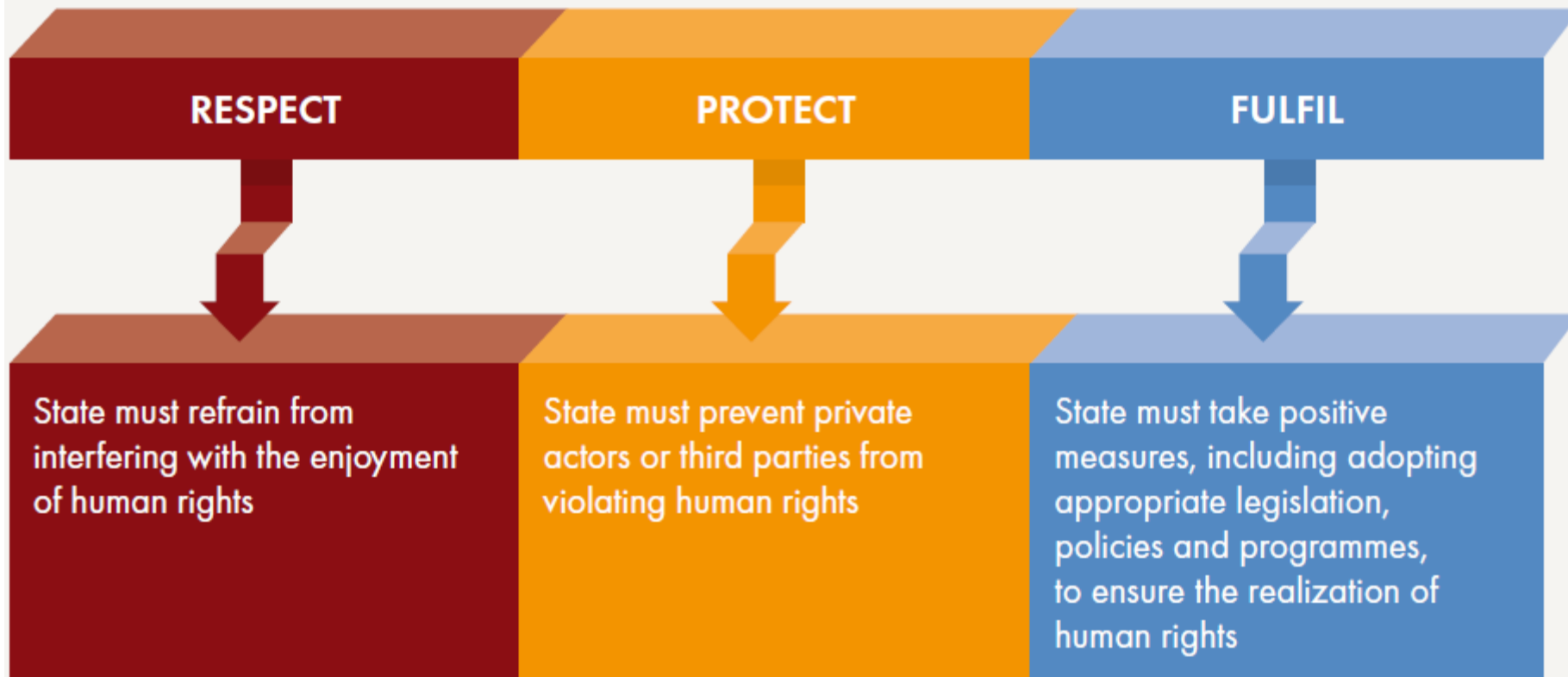
Configuration of indicators to assess steps taken by States Parties in addressing:

- acceptance, intent and commitment to HR obligations (*structural* indicators)
- efforts to transform commitments to desired results (*process* indicators)
- results of efforts in furthering human rights (*outcome* indicators)

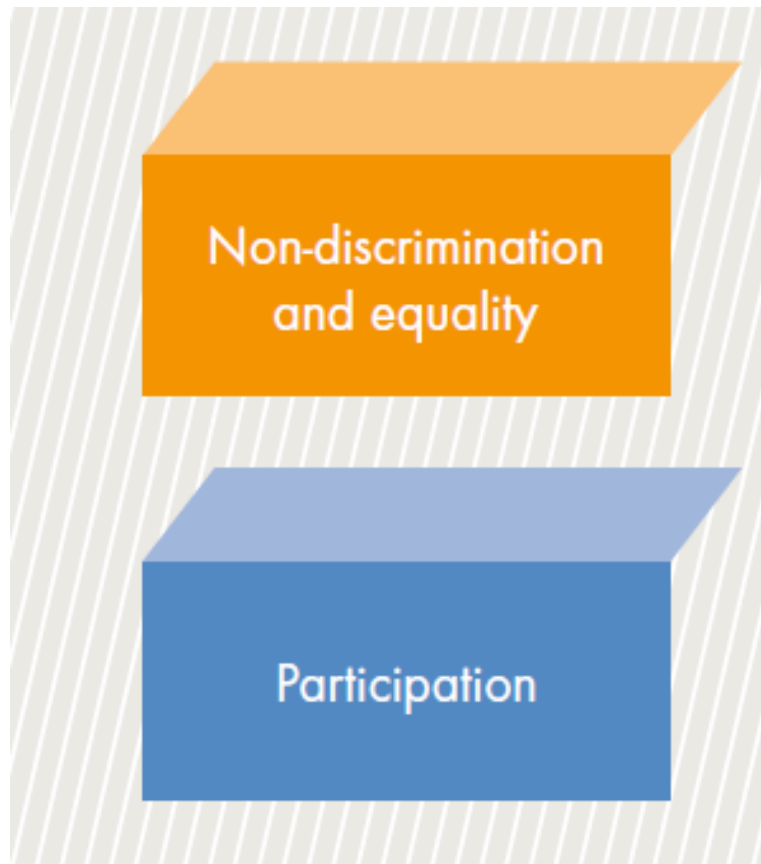
Indicators on cross-cutting human rights norms



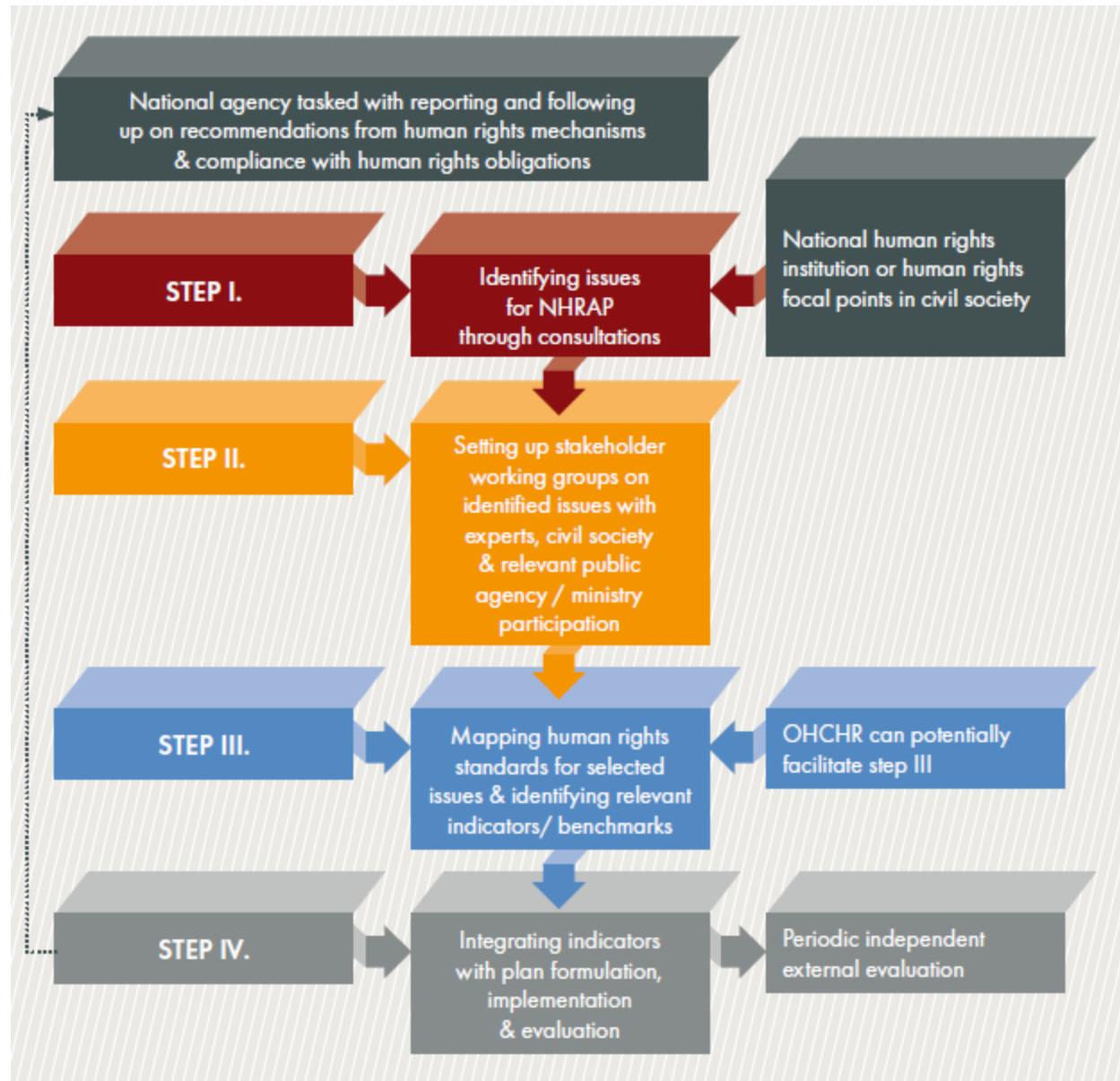
Box 2 Scope of State human rights obligations



Cross cutting human rights norms



Indicators framework and National Human Rights Action Plan



Setting up human rights monitoring systems - A reality check

ASPECT	BEST PRACTICE	INADEQUATE RESPONSE
Political commitment	Senior political sponsorship or democratic regime, well-defined human rights responsibilities	Reluctant or undemocratic regime, human rights insensitive, dispersed responsibilities
Ministries and administrative organizations	Clear mandate and comprehensive coverage of issues, aware of human rights obligations, well organized to collect and disseminate data	Overlapping or diffused mandates, human rights insensitive or ignorant, weak capacity or irregular data collection and dissemination
National human rights institution (NHRI)	Independent, organized, receives adequate funding, accessible, well-developed human rights plan, and capacity for monitoring and analysis	Weak, ill-resourced or non-existent; inaccessible and irregular human rights plans
Institutions for context-specific vulnerable groups	Effective institutions, capacity to monitor rights, equal opportunities and well-being of vulnerable groups	Weak, ill-resourced or non-existent; inaccessible with diffused mandate and poor credibility
National statistical agency	Independent, mechanism for statistical review and dissemination, willing and equipped to collect and handle human rights information from multiple sources	Pliable, ill-resourced or sceptical of human rights concerns, erratic collection or dissemination of data
Indicators and monitoring methodology	Identified contextually relevant indicators, sound data collection methods, regular analysis / reporting	Inappropriate / imported indicators, weak data collection methods and analysis, inaccessible records
Reporting and follow-up on recommendations from United Nations human rights mechanisms	Well-appointed secretariat and consultation process, timely reporting and follow-up procedures	Ad hoc arrangements, piecemeal or non-existent consultation process, irregular or non-reporting
Stakeholder engagement and civil society organizations	Well-resourced, independent, visible civil society organizations, aware of United Nations instrumentation and practice	Weak, limited civil society, irregular or sporadic adversarial reports, ill-informed of United Nations practice
Media freedom and motivation	Independent, vigorous and sensitive media, human rights literate	Controlled or passive and pliable media, limited reach and credibility
Right to information	Enacted and uniformly enforced	Not enacted or poorly enforced

Source: With inputs from Mark Orkin, expert at OHCHR consultations and former Director General, Statistics South Africa.

Setting up human rights monitoring systems

- 1. Identification of monitoring stakeholders*
- 2. Facilitation of country owned monitoring mechanisms*
- 3. Identification of major vulnerable groups*
- 4. Focus on non-discrimination and accessibility*
- 5. Capacity building for data collection and disaggregation*
- 6. Reporting periodicity, publication, public access to information and follow-up*

FRA Being black in Europe

1. Non generalizable: 12 countries
2. Studies limited HR issues:
Harassment, violence, physical violence, police stops, discrimination awareness, education, health employment, housing, social inclusion (poverty)
3. No intersectionality
4. Perception survey; feeling discriminated
5. Difficult to interpret the findings in some cases:

FRA Being black in Europe

Risk of experiencing racist harassment decreases with age

Does it decrease or people are less prone to perceive and report it. Internalized racism. Normalized violence

Reasons for non reporting:

Contradict the findings: e.g. incident was minor

Dealt by myself: address the risks

FRA Being black in Europe

Self perceived health: 81% very good, 2% higher than general population.

Explore contradictions:

1/5 has a long standing illness; and 1/5 has long standing limitations in their usual activities.

Unmet need for medical examination: in some countries it is 50% higher than the general population

The right to health of people of African descent

27 June 2024 | 9:30-17:00 CEST

UN House & Online

Coffee Break
11:15-11:30 CEST

#HealthEquity #DisQo



Towards quantitative equality data collection: Dutch G4 dashboard on discrimination

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

epr^{ia}



UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER



Jerrol Marten

Discriminatie.nl Regio
Amsterdam, Director



Jurriaan Souer

Shinto Labs, Chief Products



Paul Fockens

Maurin Consulting, CEO



Towards quantitative equality data collection: Dutch G4 dashboard on discrimination



Discriminatie.nl

June 27th 2024

Let's first introduce ourselves



Jerrol Marten

Discriminatie.nl Regio
Amsterdam, Director



Jurriaan Souer

Shinto Labs

Content of this presentation

- Why we started this project
- Goal
- Approach
- Stakeholders
- Brief demonstration
- First results
- Path forward

Context

- Every municipality in the Netherlands is *legally obliged* to set up an accessible, independent facility where citizens can go to with complaints or make a report about discrimination
- These facilities are known as ‘Anti Discriminatie Voorzieningen’ (ADV)
- One of its main tasks is to provide independent advice and support people who have experienced some sort of discrimination and in settling that complaint
- These anti-discrimination agencies also register complaints and *report on them*, so that the government knows what is happening locally in the field of discrimination.

Why this project?

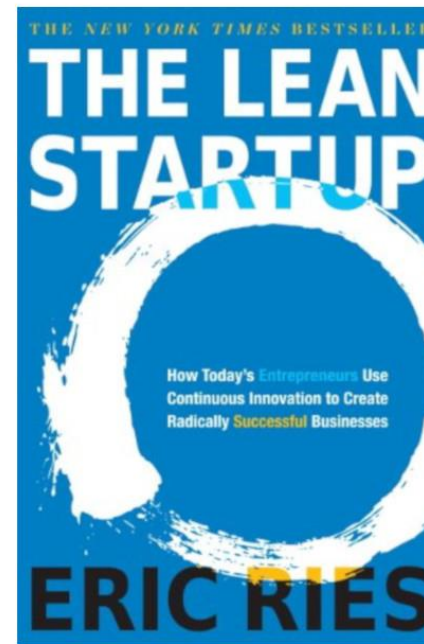
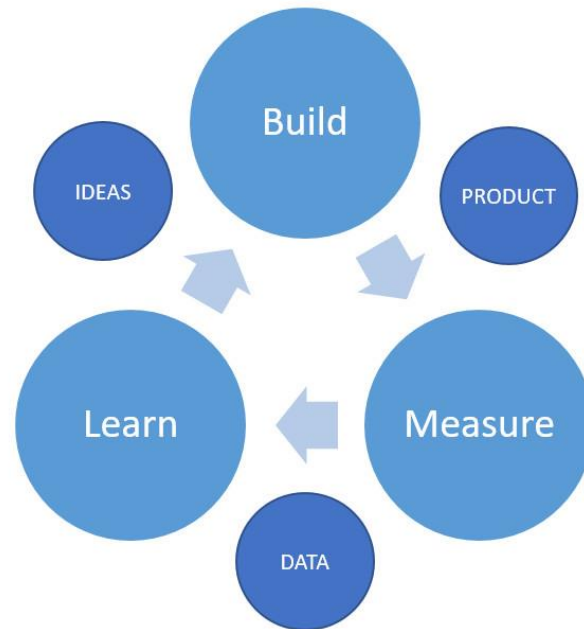
- These ADVs have been working mostly independent
- Fragmented image
 - Fragmented data among the ADV's
 - Fragmented data within a single ADV
 - Partners: Police, Prosecution, The Netherlands Institute for Human Rights
- Very difficult to analyze
- Reporting takes a lot of time
- One big report per year (in PDF)

Goal

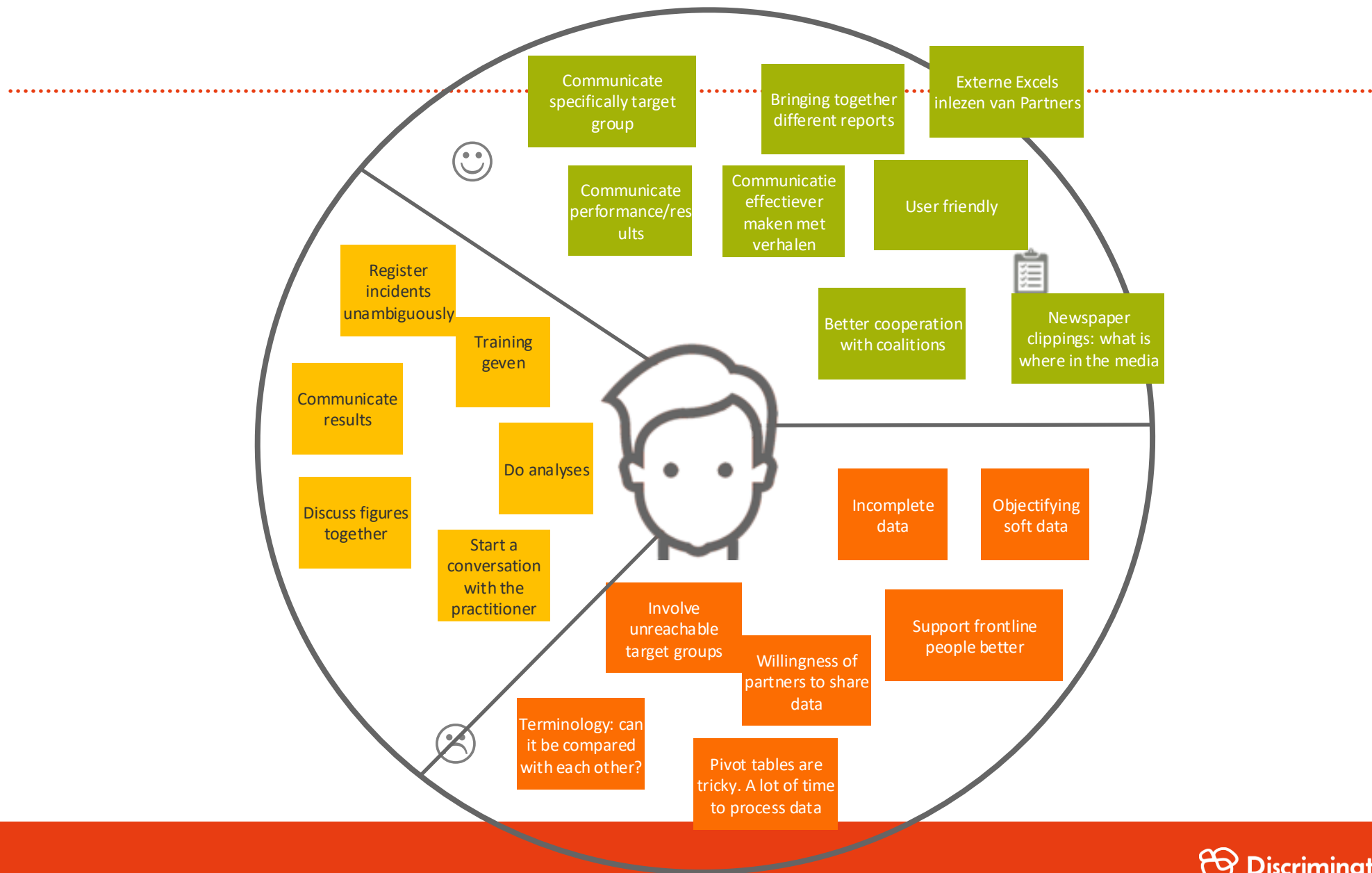
**A clear insight into all discrimination incidents
and analyse & report on this, in 'near-real-time'**

- Clear reporting: gain insight into the nature and extent of all ADVs within the Netherlands.
- Consequences:
 - How identify the incidents and
 - Involve partners in the process

How: Value-driven development



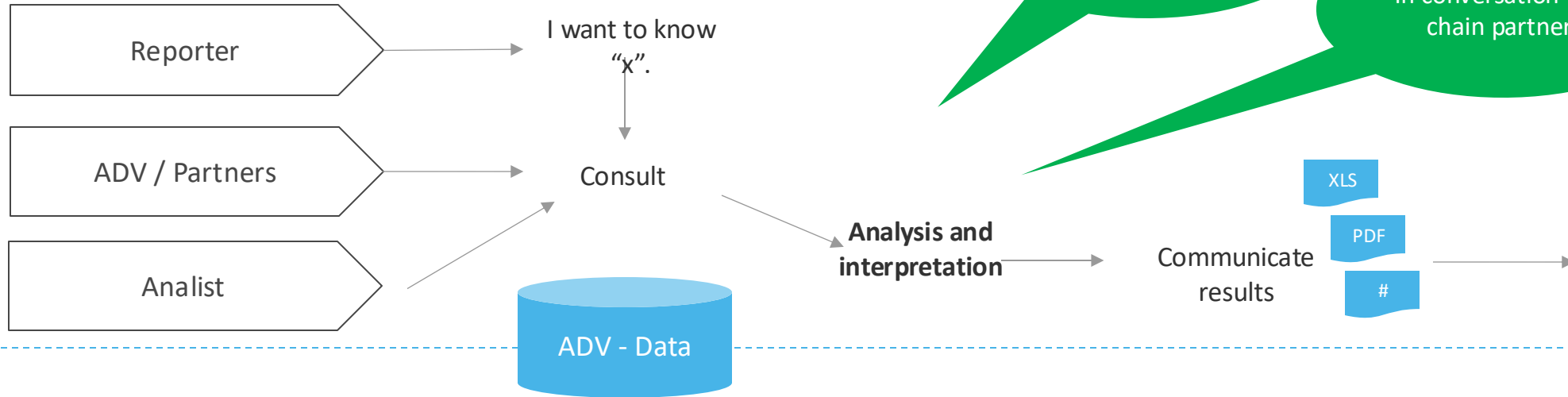
What is the problem?



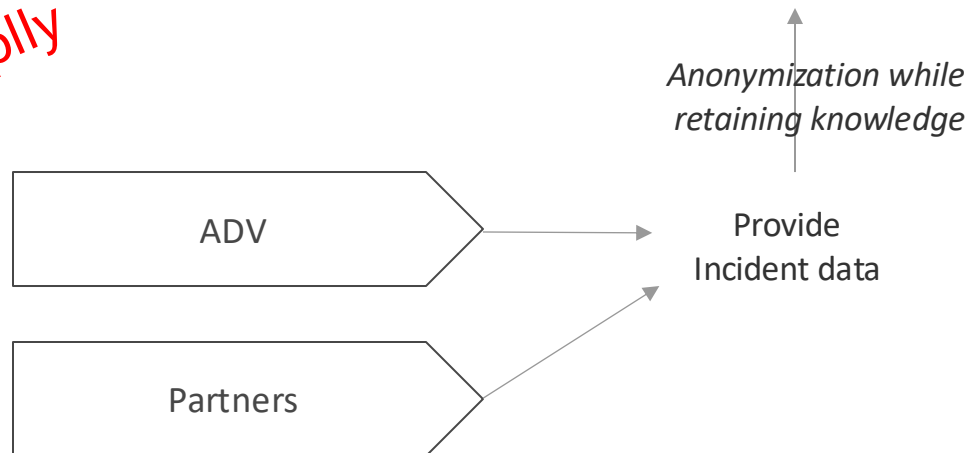


Sprint Map: ADV Analyses Tool

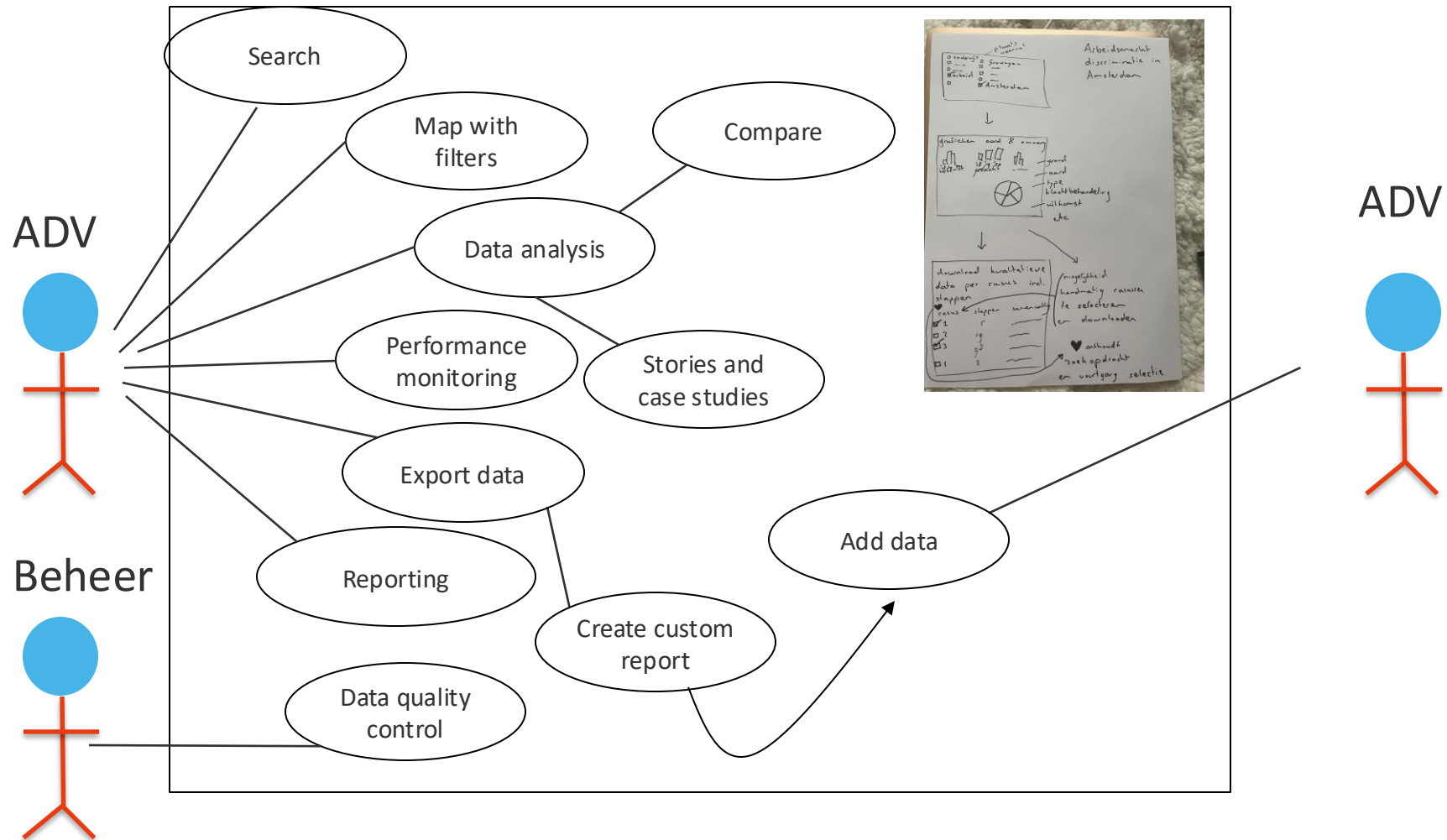
Consult



Supply



Which functions should it support, for whom



Demonstration

(with screenshots...)

Home screen

ADV Tool

Monitor ADV

Home

Overall statistics

Discrimination numbers

Partners

Incident map

Compare

Knowledge bank

Search & Analyse

Welcome!

In this application you can get insights regarding the registrations about discrimination, originating from different partners. For each of these partners there is a dashboard tailored towards their data. This dashboard can be found as submenu-items below the menu-item "Partners".



Wordcloud

[More info](#)

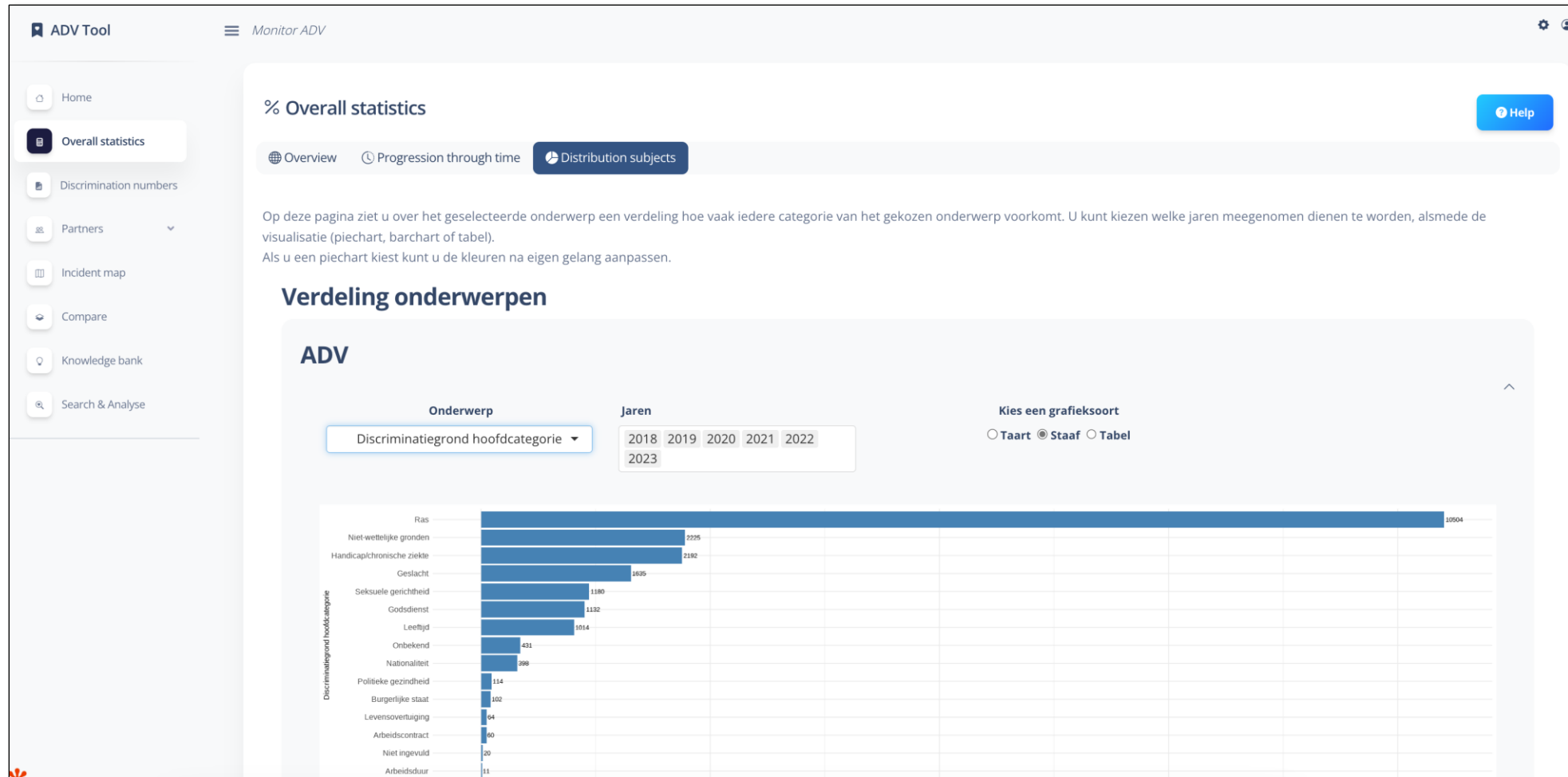
In the news

Racisme Discriminatie

Artikel	Datum
Discriminatie.nl gaat aangifte doen tegen Johan Derksen na uitspraken over Habtamu de Hoop - De Gelderlander	2024-04-12T05:00:00Z
Meldpunt discriminatie.nl doet aangifte tegen Johan Derksen - RTL.nl	2024-04-11T13:49:00Z
Aangifte tegen Johan Derksen vanwege racistische uitspraak - NOS	2024-04-11T05:00:00Z

 **Discriminatie.nl**  Shintō Labs

Grounds for discrimination



Dashboard for partners



Map view

The screenshot displays the 'Monitor ADV' interface. The main map area shows a map of Utrecht with a pop-up for 'Utrecht' indicating 367947 inhabitants and 1905 reports/registrations. The right sidebar contains filters for 'ADV' and 'Politie', with specific filters for 'Gemeente' (Utrecht), 'Datum melding' (01-01-2018 to 31-12-2023), and 'Datum voorval' (01-01-1983 to 03-02-2024). The left sidebar shows an overview for Utrecht with a bar chart of discrimination grounds and a line chart of total reports over time.

Overview Utrecht

Discriminatiegrond hoofdcategorie Aard (Hoofdcategorie)

INFO Het betreft hier de meldingen die in de gekozen gemeenten zijn voorgevallen!

Selecteer uw tijdsperiode

2018-01-01 to 2024-06-21

Discriminatiegrond hoofdcategorie	Aantal Meldingen
Ras	437
Handicap/chronische ziekte	182
Seksuele gerichtheid	145
Geslacht	136
Niet-wettelijke gronden	132
Godsdienst	94
Leeftijd	64
Nationaliteit	33
Onbekend	19
Burgerlijke staat	11
Arbeidscontract	9
Levensovertuiging	8
Politieke gezindheid	7
Arbeidsduur	7

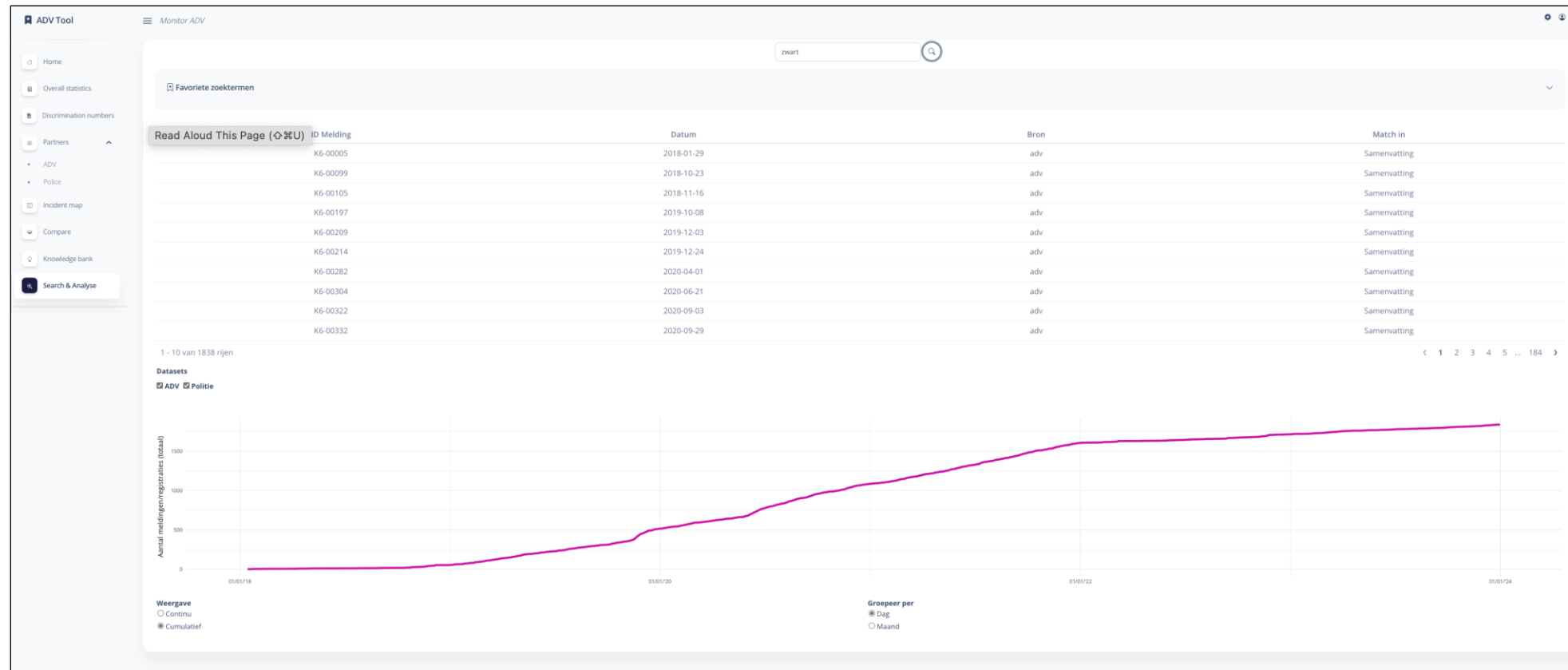
tal meldingen (totaal)

500 1000 1500

Aantal Meldingen

200 400 600

Search & Analyze: the stories behind the numbers



How does this analysis tool help?

- Determining unequal treatment (nature and extent) and more analysis and reporting options
- Comparing groups
- Compiling statistics and providing insight into what is going on.
- Gain insight into patterns
- Create reports (including the Multi Agency Report)

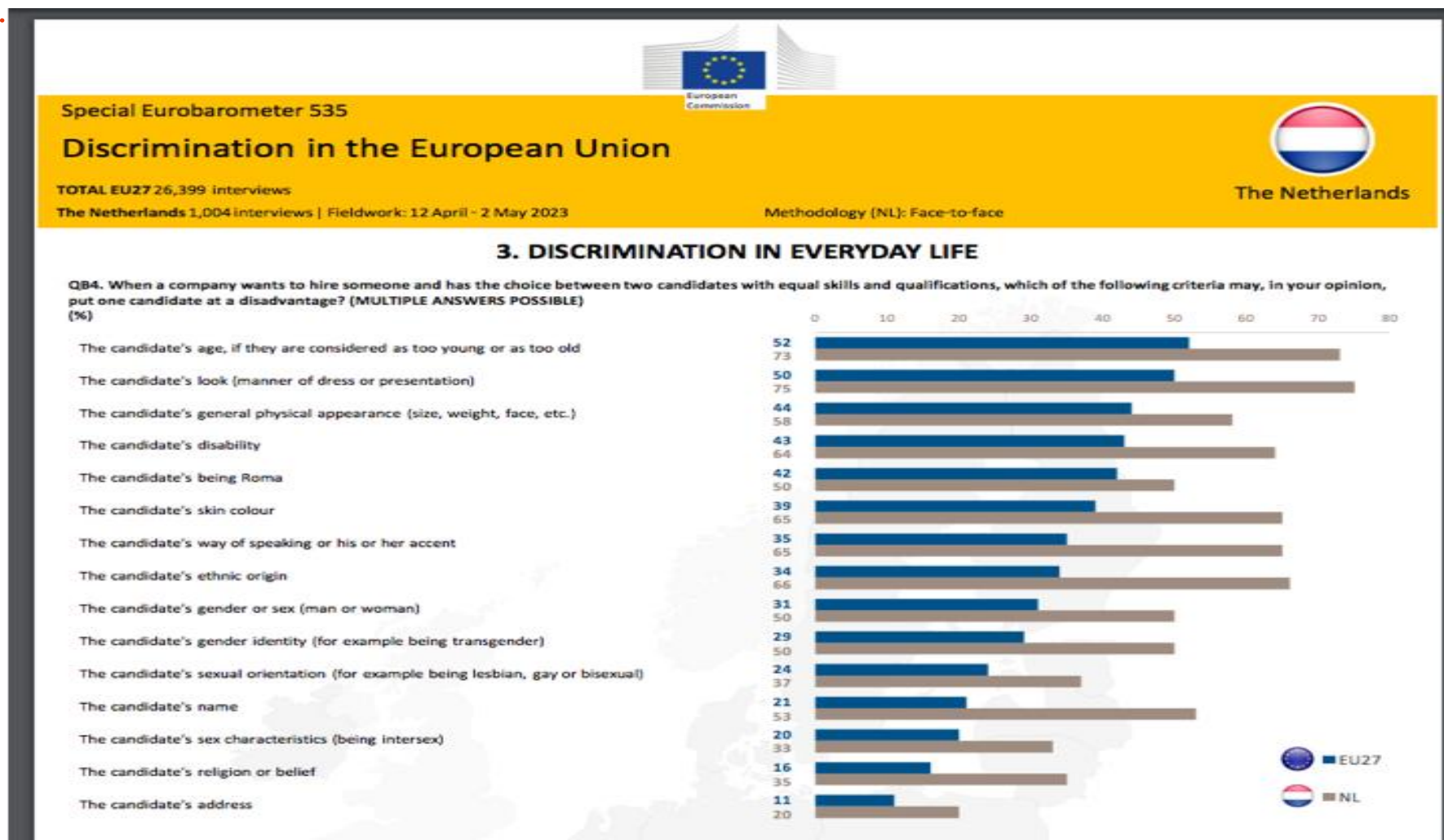
Path forward

- Phase 1 is finished:
 - About to go into full production with G4
 - Adding partners
 - Police (automated data)
 - Prosecution
 - The Netherlands Institute for Human Rights
- Phase 2: Scaling up nation wide in the Netherlands
- Phase 3: Linking incidents with all partners without sharing sensitive data
- Phase 4: Possible integration with existing EU Data and Programs

Available EU Data and programs

- Eurobarometer Survey Series (European Commission)
 - Special Eurobarometer SP535 : Discrimination in the European Union (data sets available from 27 countries in December 2023)
 - Key finding: **“Widespread discrimination in EU member states”**
- From the EU Coordinator: NAPAR
 - National Action Plan and Reporting Tool
 - Supporting the Development, Implementation and Monitoring of National Action Plans Against Racism
- EU Anti-racism Action Plan 2020-2025
 - *We need to talk about racism. And we need to act. It is always possible to change direction if there is a will to do so. I am glad to live in a society that condemns racism. But we should not stop there. The motto of our European Union is: ‘United in diversity’. Our task it to live up to these words, and to fulfil their meaning (Ursula von der Leyen)*

Example: Discrimination in everyday life (NL)



Example: Conclusion after analysis..

- Name-based discrimination appears to be a significantly larger concern in the Netherlands compared to the EU average. This 32 percentage point difference (21% EU27 vs 53% NL) is striking and warrants attention.
- The overall higher percentages across most categories in the Netherlands suggest a heightened awareness or concern about various forms of hiring discrimination compared to the EU average.

Required steps forward 2024 - 2026

- Get funding to build a European data template combining “Zicht op Discriminatie” and “NAPAR” for EU wide use
- Harmonize existing Eurobarometer SP535 data with “Zicht op Discriminatie” data for an integrated view.
- Use the existing EU “Strategy for Data” to create a “Discrimination Data Space” which will allow for secure data exchange between member states on Discrimination
- Build a near real-time EU dashboard “View on Discrimination”



Thank you for your attention



German Afrozensus: a German case study

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

epria



UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER



Muna Aikins

Afrozensus - EOTO, Each One Teach One e.V.

Max Planck Institute for Human Development, Predoctoral Fellow





NEUIGKEITEN



AFROLUTION FESTIVAL



EOTO BLACK YOUTH



KOMPAD



**COMMUNITY - IN DIE ZUKUNFT
GEDACHT**



LITERATUR



EACH ONE
TEACH ONE e.V.





**"Blackness is a cypher, where the conversation is
intergenerational, international and interdependent."**

Minna Salami (2020, p. 92)

German Colonialism and Nazi eugenics:

- German colonizers committed the first genocide of the 20th (1904 - 1908)
 - killed many thousand Herero and Nama in today's Namibia
(Olusoga & Erichsen, 2010; Zimmerer & Zelle, 2008)
- Nazi policies of “racial hygiene” systematic murder of millions of people during the Holocaust (Mohsen, 2020).



Continuities of racialization, race-evasive discourse and science

- Race-evasive approaches displace racism temporarily, socially and geographically (Bojadžijev et al., 2017).
- Replacement of the term "**Rasse**" in the German constitution
- Proxies to study racism: migration background, foreigners, culture etc.



49%

of the German population still believe in the existence of "**human races**"
biologicistic categorizations and cultural hierarchies

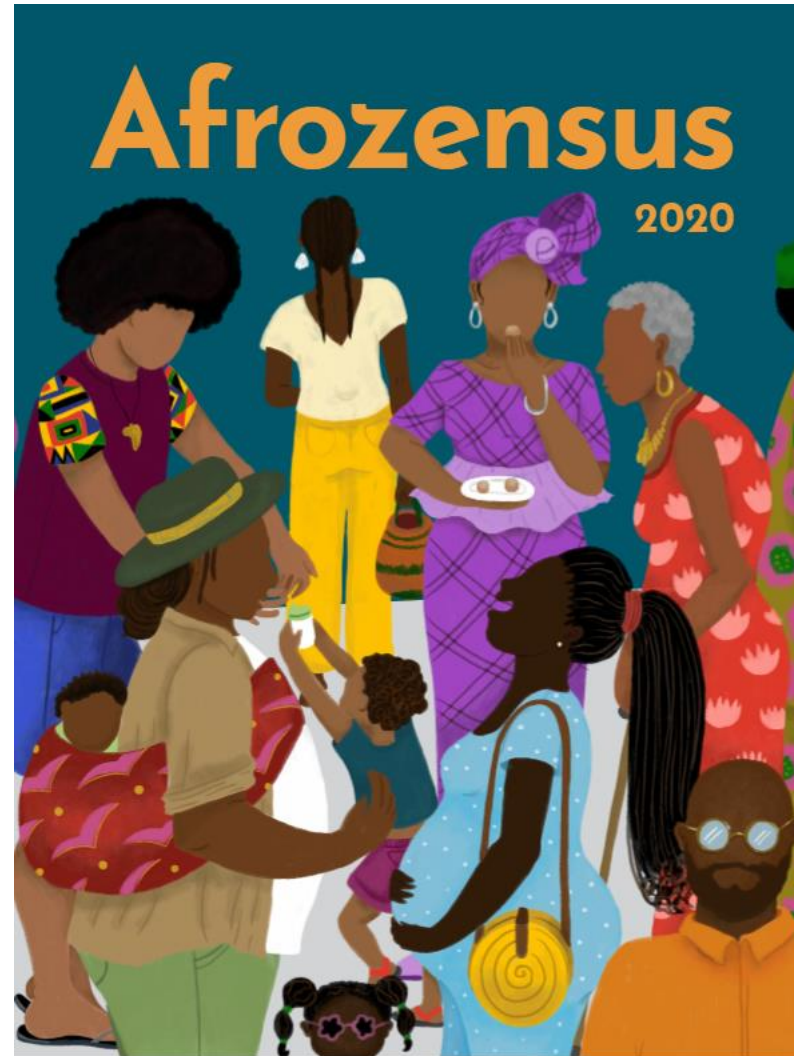
(DeZIM, 2022)

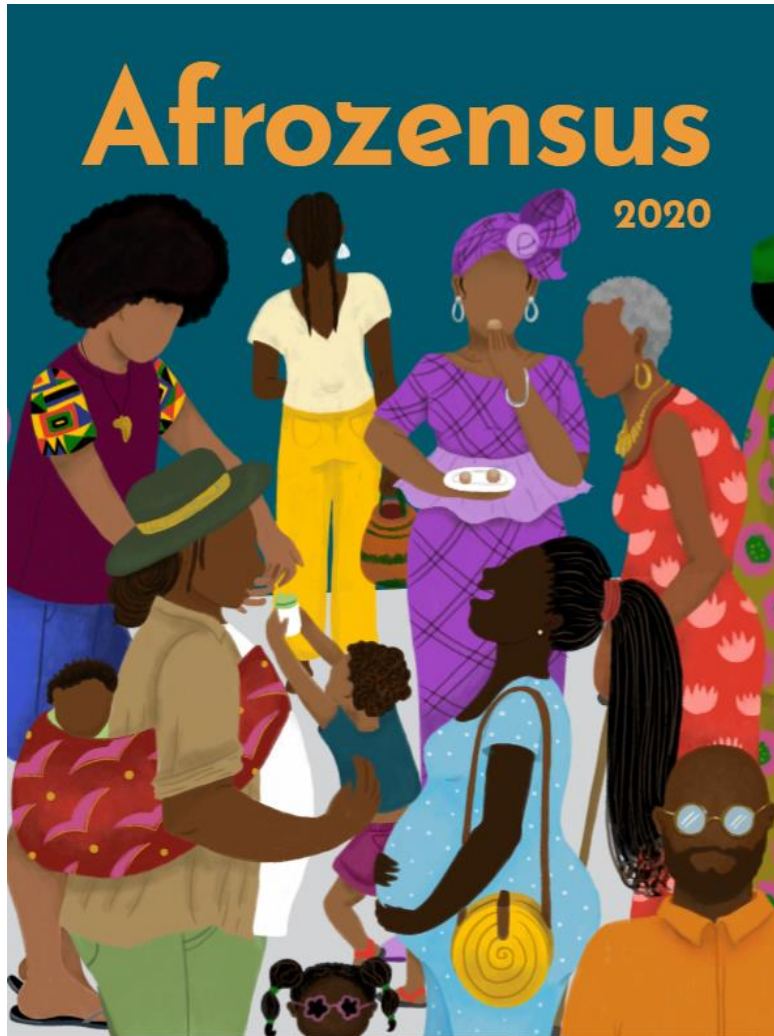


Race is not real – but it is real in its consequences!



EACH ONE
TEACH ONE e.V.





Communities-led Research – Afrozensus

Perspectives, Engagement and Experiences of Anti-Black Racism of Black, African and Afrodiasporic people in Germany

Filling the (quantitative) gap:

Communities-led Research Project driven by Black communities activism, social movements and scholar activism.

- Do-no harm policy to approach communities
- Communities data ownership and monitoring

Afrozensus - Approaches

- **Methodological approach:** Numbers do not explain mechanisms:
 - quantitative (online questionnaire) and
 - qualitative research (focus groups and expert interviews)
- **Theoretical approach:** critical, emancipatory, based on Black and African, feminist and decolonial approaches

Afrozensus - Online Survey

- Survey period: July to September 2020
- “Hidden & hard to reach”: hard to reach for whom?
- Snowball sampling by self-identification
- Cooperation and Outreach with 15 Black organizations
- well-known Black individuals and other organizations (e.g. anti-discrimination agencies)

- 6.419 Participants (before data cleaning)
- 5,793 Total participants



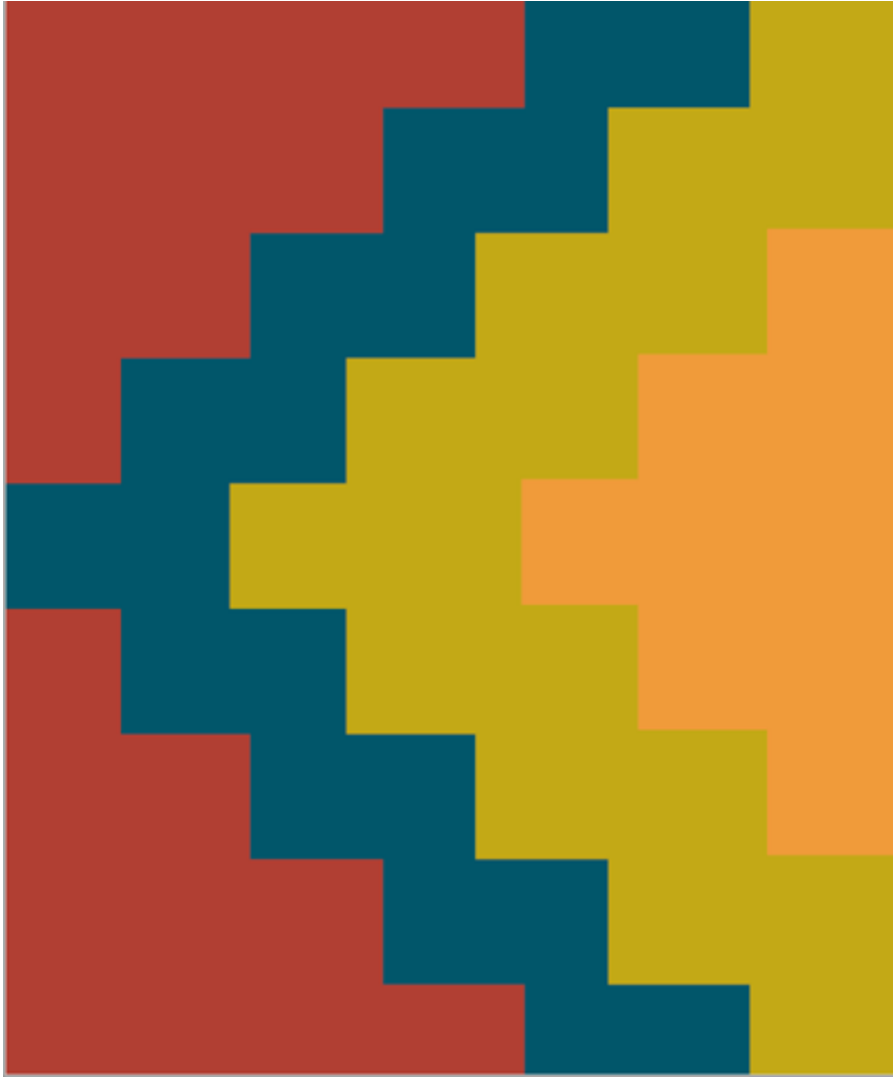
Core principles for collecting anti-discrimination and equality data

1. **Self-identification**
2. Voluntary participation
3. Clarity about the purpose of data collection
4. Anonymity of respondents
5. Participation of representatives of marginalized groups in the process of data collection, analysis and dissemination
6. Intersectional analysis multiple identities, grounds for discrimination
7. **Principle of non-harm (data must not be misused)**



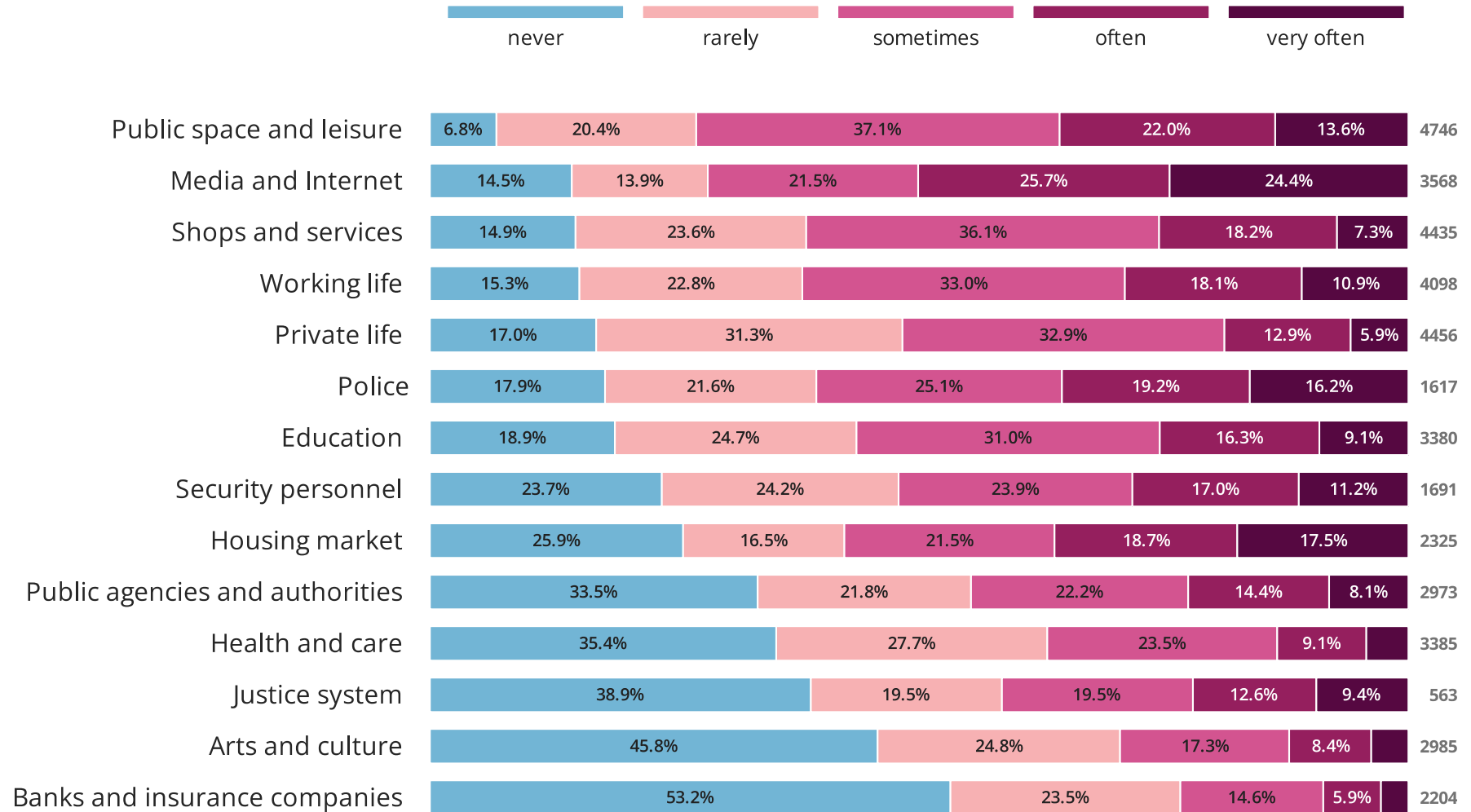
Two central premises of the Afrozensus:

1. Black communities are inherently diverse and simultaneously have shared experiences.
2. Anti-Black racism is characterized by very specific racist attributions and patterns experienced by Black, African and Afro-diasporic people in Germany and globally.



Diversity Dimensions

- Gender identity(ies)
- Sexual orientation/identities
- age
- Place of residence (urban/rural; east/west)
- Disability and/or impairment
- Religious affiliation in relation to anti-Muslim racism
- Nationality
- Refugee experience
- Migration background
- education
- income
- Marital status in relation to single parents
- Number of African/afro-diasporic parents





97,3%

experienced Anti-Black Racism



Anti-Black Racism – Patterns and Dynamics

- Processes of othering
- (Hyper-) sexualisation
- Criminalisation
- Qualifications and skills not being recognised or questioned
- De-individualisation and homogenisation
- Denial of ABR experience





Dual exclusion mechanism:

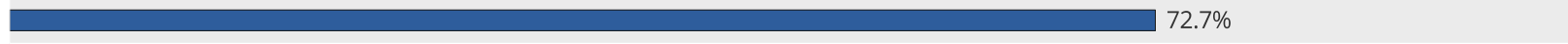
- Discrimination in the utilisation of care as well as through non-utilisation, i.e. anticipated discrimination due to avoiding care structures.
- Racist aggression or violence in the provision of care exacerbates structural deficits.



Skin colour



Racist reasons/"ethnic origin"



Name



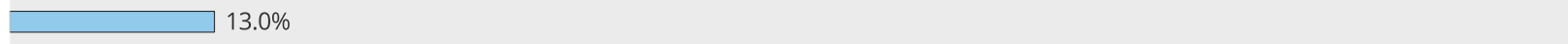
Gender



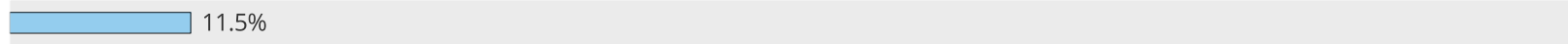
Hair/beard

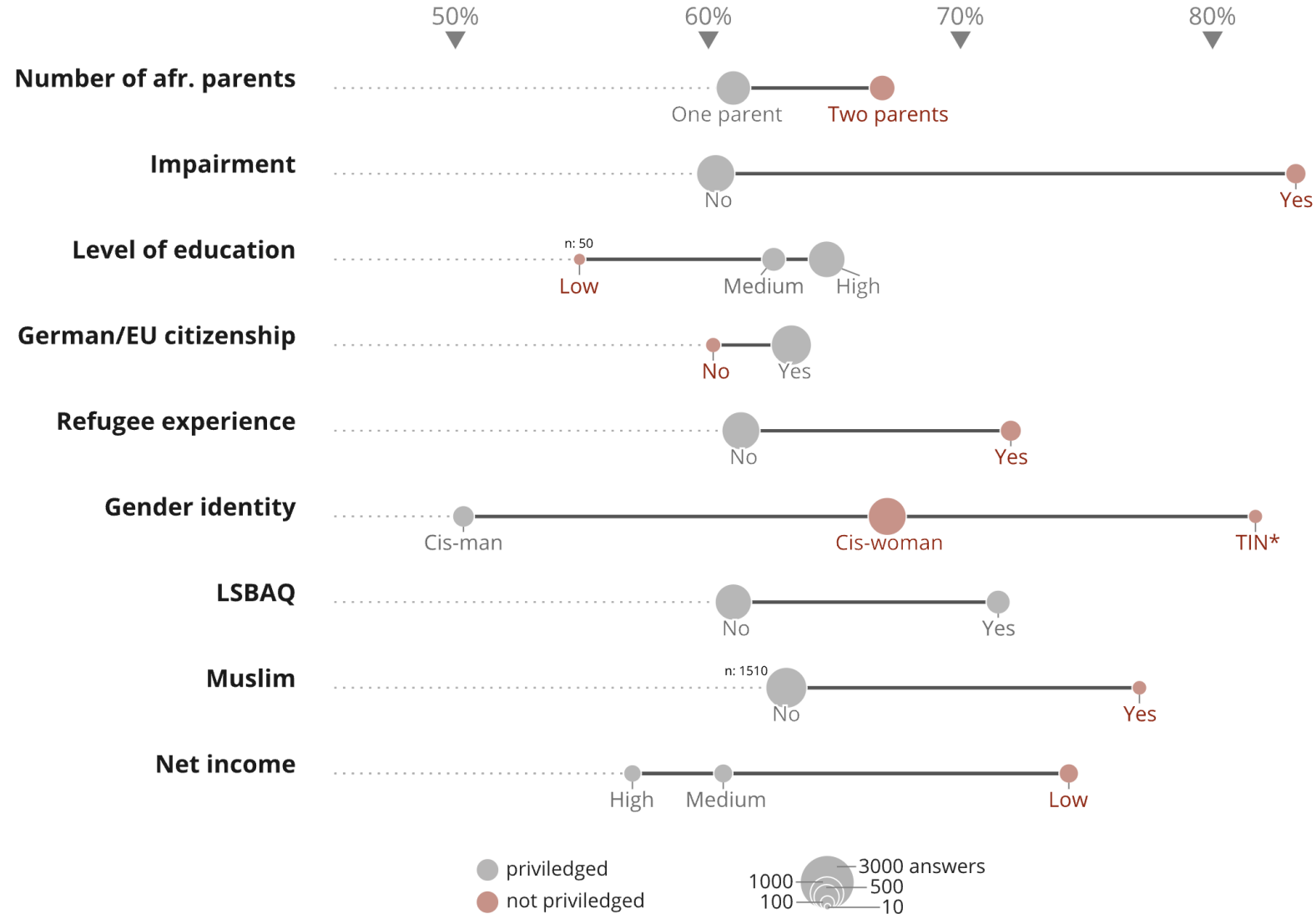


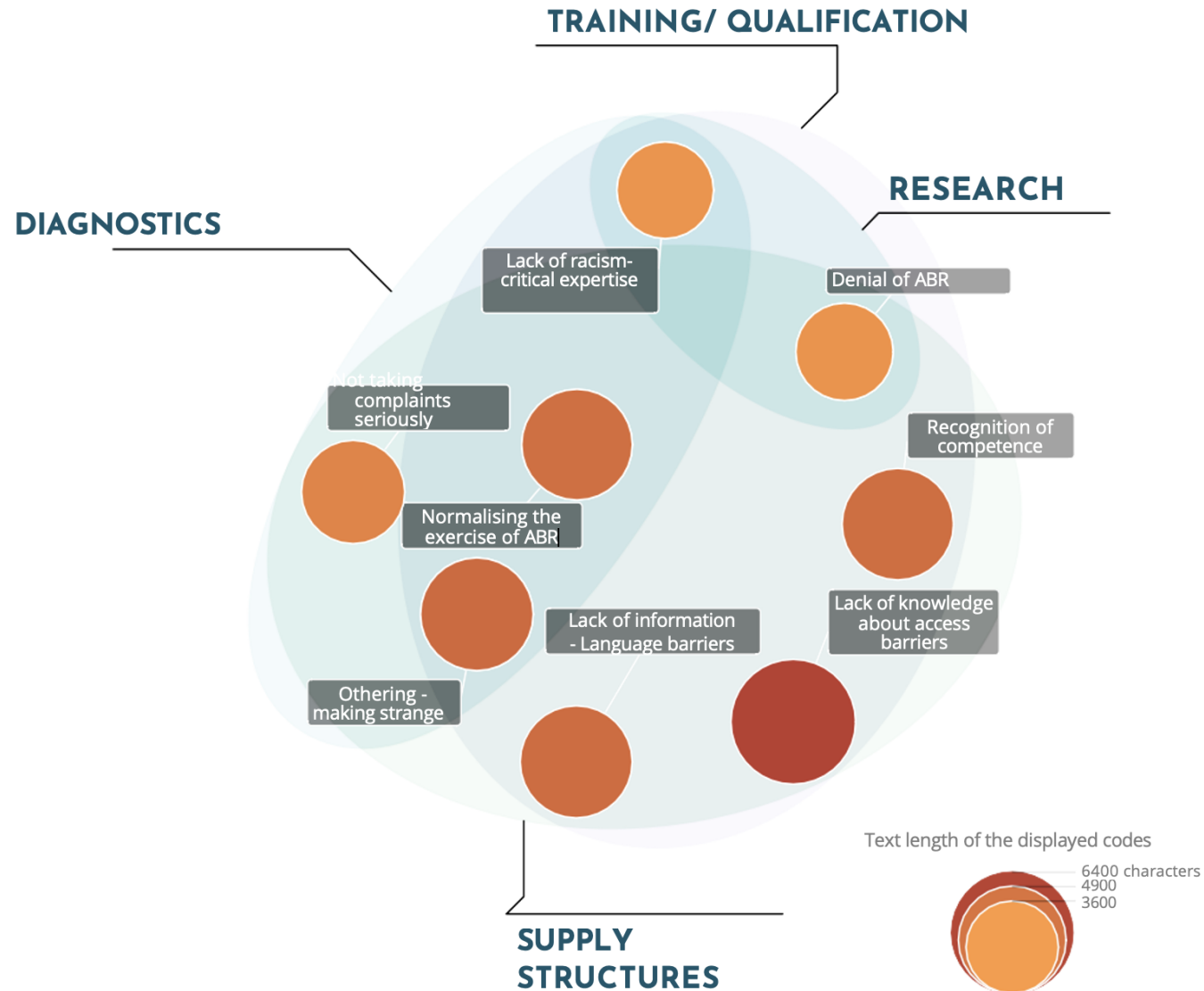
Language

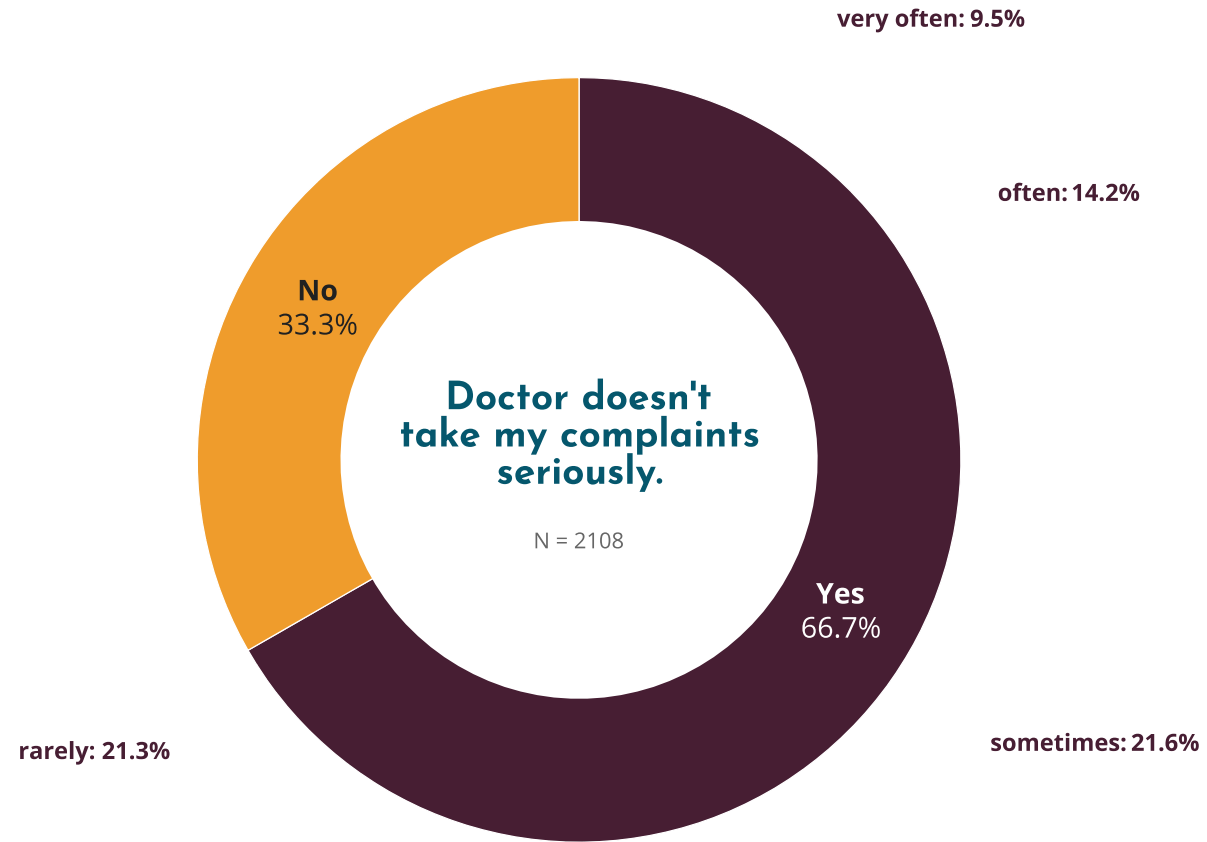


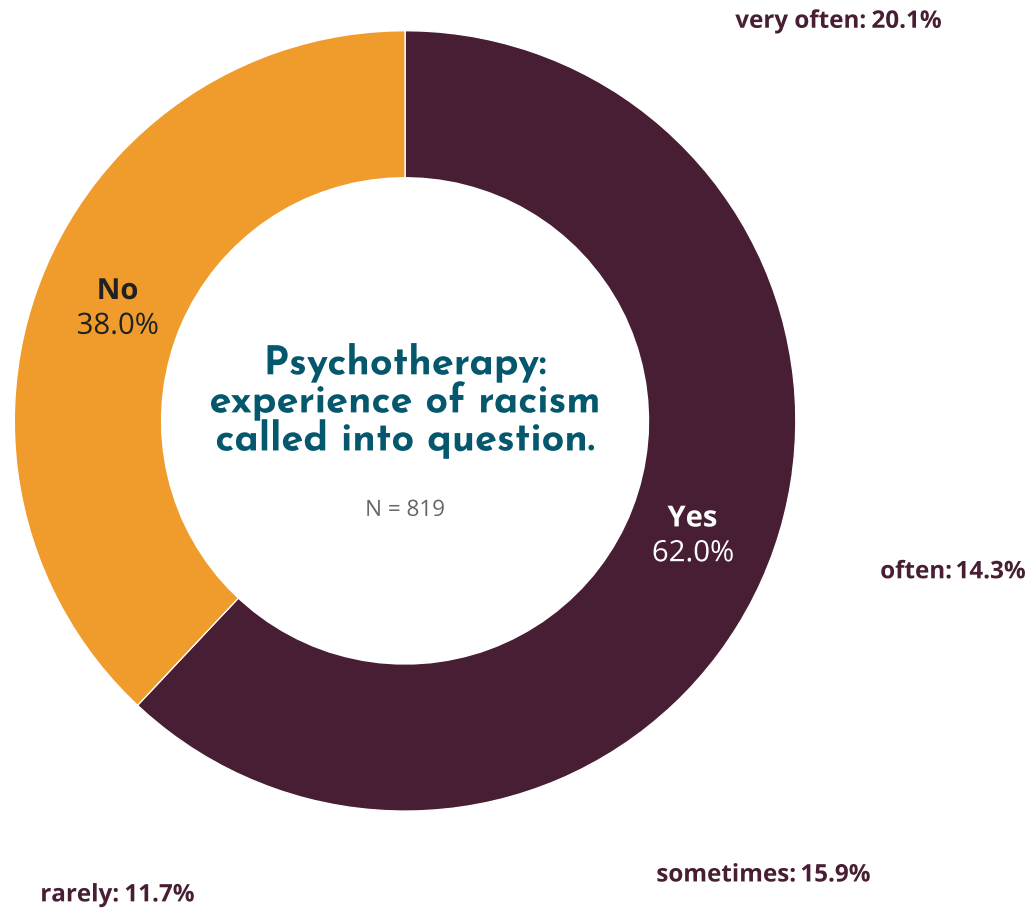
Social status/social background













98%

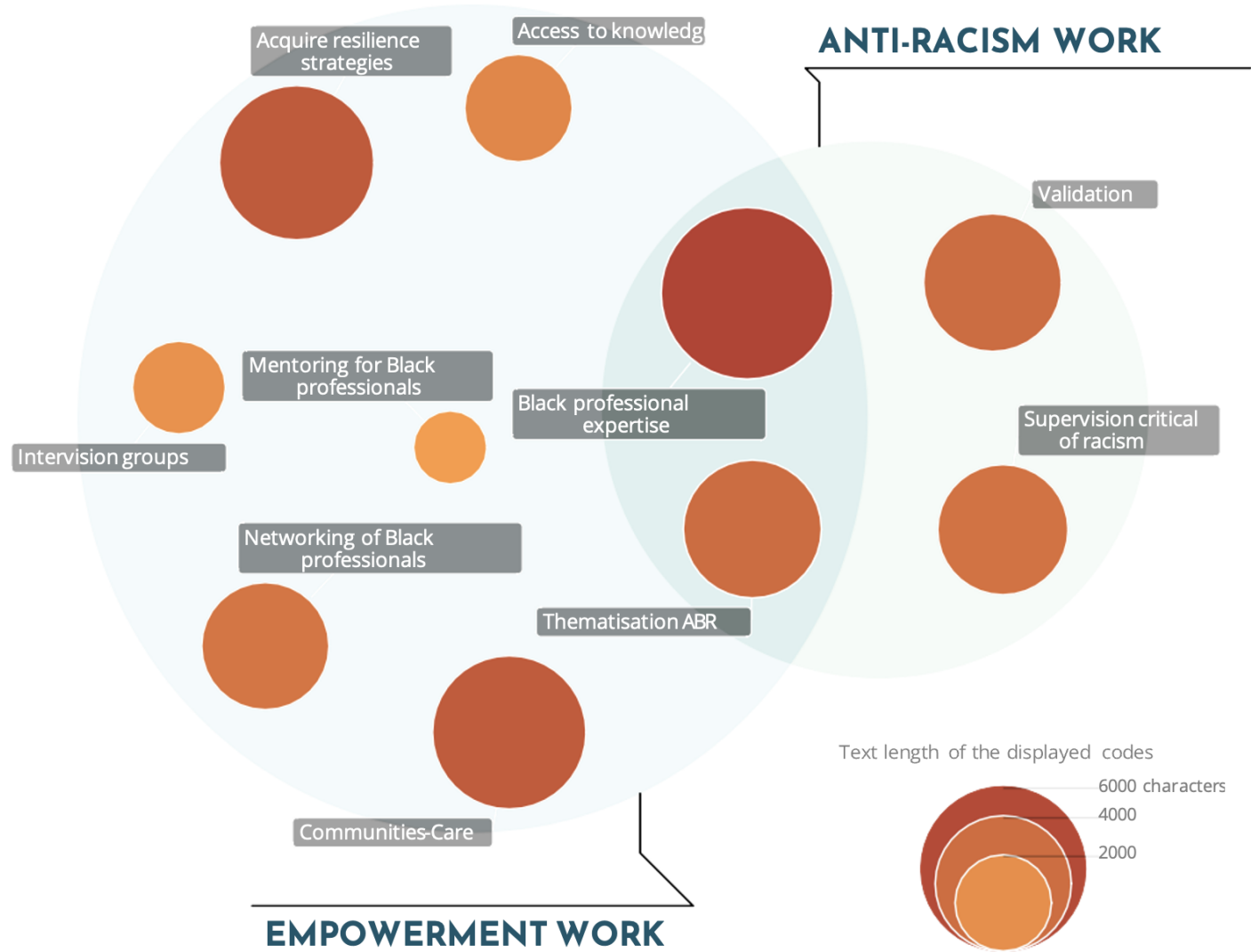
n = 4339 assume that discrimination occurs in the area of "health and care"

14.7% state that they have avoided the health care system in the past two years for fear of discrimination.



Consequences

- Discontinuation and delay of treatment or therapy
- Avoidance
- Mental stress / burden
- Additional costs





Recommendations for action for politics and administration

- Address racism in its structures and institutions, develop expertise that is critical of racism and understand racism as a significant factor impacting the health of Black people.
- Psychotherapeutic care: special needs / therapists with racism-critical skills and competencies
- Systematically promote access to medical training specifically for black people
- Evaluation of current treatment concepts and training programs



Recommendations for action for Black, African and Afro-diasporic communities

- Sharing knowledge: too few self-organized spaces in which Black, African and Afro-diasporic communities and self-organizations can share information about navigating the health care system.
- Complaints mechanisms: Black individuals and associations have so far made too little use of official complaints mechanisms
 - demands and needs to the medical associations and psychotherapeutic institutions.



Research on Racism and Health in Germany

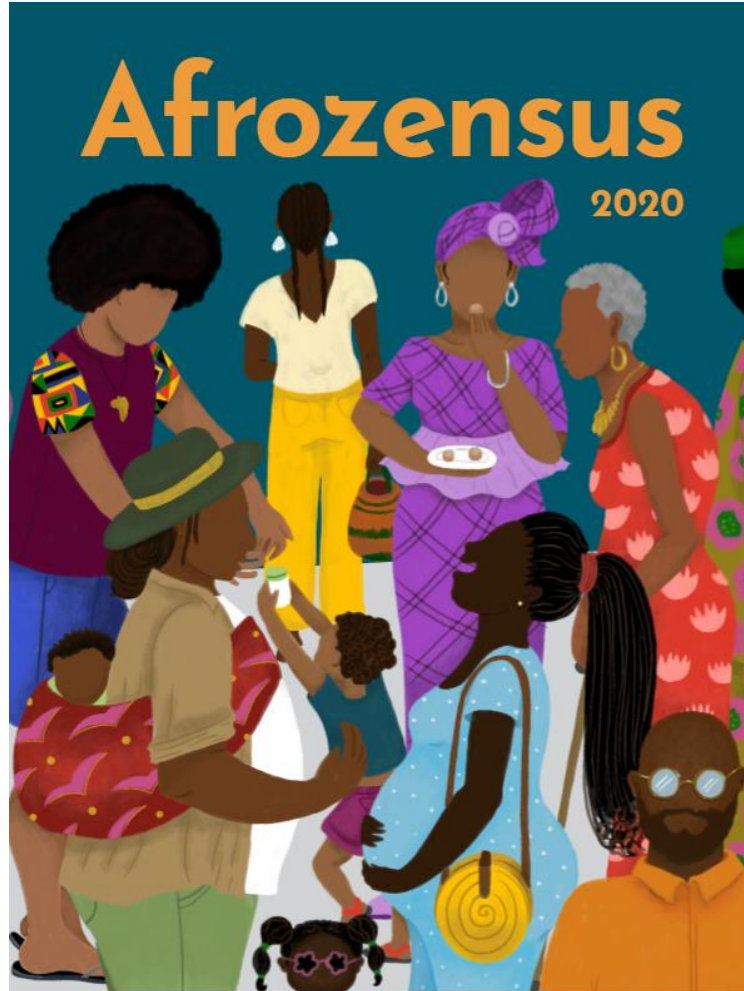
- Study racial disparities: German health care system and effects of racism on health.
- Race-evasive approaches are dominant
- History of medical research is based on violence - historical events have had a lasting impact on marginalized communities
- German Science lacks both lack of differentiated concepts and data
- Examining race and the processes of racialization and its effects on health



"Black empowerment, enlightenment, networking, education, new terminologies that can give a name to what is experienced and thus make it real and also tangible for others."

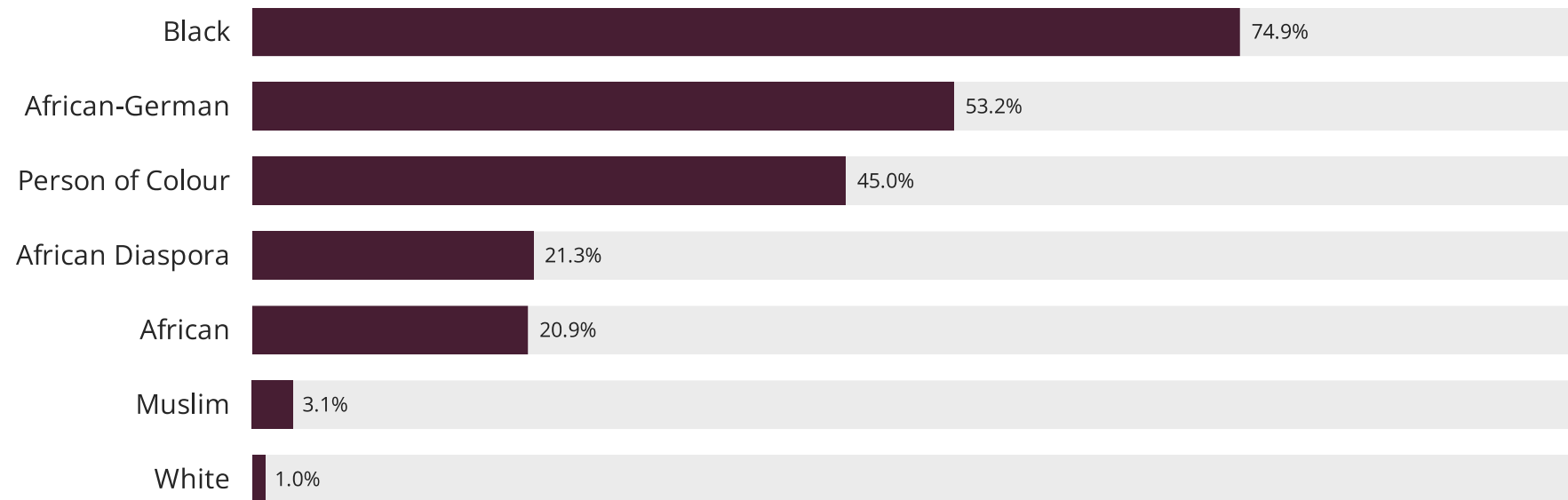
"Indeed, there is knowledge. Indeed, there is experience."

"[This knowledge] however, is not being recognised to matter."





Self-positioning





"Anti-Black Racism (ABR) is a specific form of racism and has been a tradition in Europe and Germany since the time of enslavement. ABR is a specific degradation, dehumanisation and racist discrimination of Black people of African descent. Regardless of the reality of discrimination/hierarchisation according to 'skin tone' (colourism), ABR cannot be reduced to discrimination based on 'skin colour', as specific dynamics exist in anti-Black discrimination, and these are experienced by people of different 'skin tones'."



The right to health of people of African descent

Lunch Break
13:00-14:00 CEST

#HealthEquity #DisQo





The right to health of people of African descent

WELCOME BACK!

Post-break energiser & warm up session by Brigid Transon

Equality data: policy implications and translation

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

epri



UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER



Angelo Camufingo

Each One Teach One (EOTO)
e.V., Project Lead



Tanja Florath

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



Daris José Lewis Recio

Equinet, Legal & Policy Officer

The right to health of people of African descent

26 June 2024 | 9:30-17:00 CEST

UN House & Online

Coffee Break
15:00-15:15 CEST

#HealthEquity #DisQo



Civil society consultation on post-2025 EU anti-racism agenda & national-level implementation

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

epria



UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER



Frazer Goodwin

Senior Communications &
Advocacy Manager, European
Public Health Alliance



Tanja Florath

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



Mila Paspalanova

OHCHR, Anti-racial
discrimination advisor

Concluding remarks

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

epria



UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER



Jacqueline Bowman-Busato

Adipositas Pact, Co-Founder,
Engagement and Projects Lead



The right to health of people of African descent

THANK YOU FOR
ATTENDING!

#HealthEquity #DisQo

