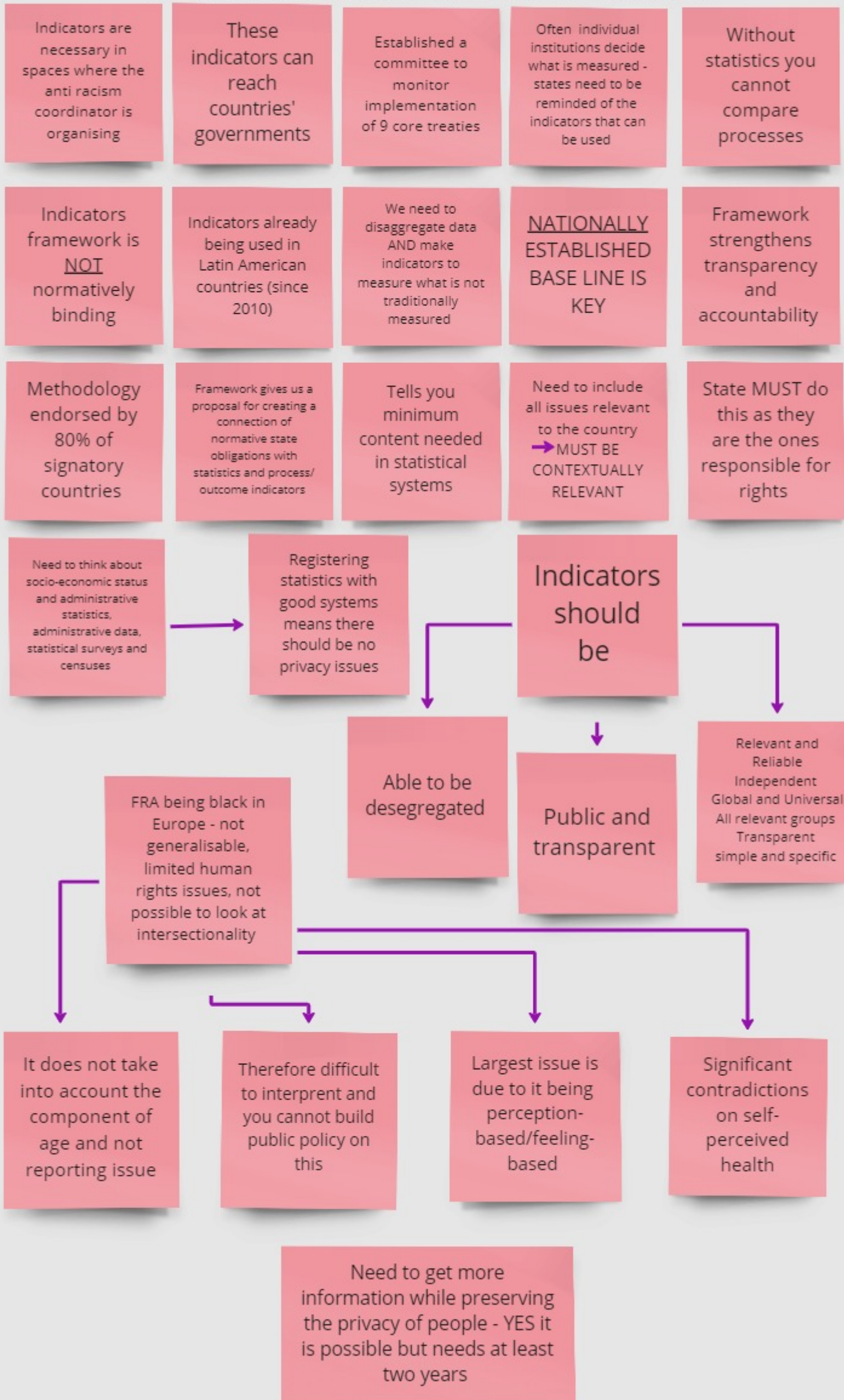


OHCHR Indicators Framework



G4 Dashboard (Netherlands)

Basis: Using modern technology to disrupt human trafficking

Figures come out from government at the end of the year and cannot be compared

Anti Discrimination register based on feelings - Police register hard facts

Problem - police and prosecution do not share data. Some municipalities did not want to share data with each other

Goal: clear insight on all discrimination incidents - analysing and reporting on 'near-real-time' basis (more than once a year)

What to do with data?

Searching
Analysing
Comparising

Make a map

Interactive reporting

The map can show type of discrimination, helping set direction for future work

Can look at outliers or compare within region

Incorporates qualitative data in addition because stories matter

Don't want to focus just on numbers (only 3% report). The tool is to help people report and gain insights into patterns for new measures or interventions

Next steps

Scaling to a nation-wide level

Linking incidents to partners (who is reporting, who is following up, what are the repercussions)

Expand to EU

Personal information is removed from the narrative

Would like to expand to be able to analyse across the EU

Need to TALK about and ACT on racism

Must LINK data sources that already exist within the EU

By doing this you can have a more cooperative analysis to find trends

Can show how different forms of discrimination intersect

Fosters collaboration for best practices and unified strategies

Menti Comment

Living lab to test, pilot and implement innovative health solutions, with a diverse population group. The refugee camp on Lesbos would be an ideal location for this.

Overall

Having a gap is a finding

EU Health Policy Platform (EU HPP)

Need to go to the source!

German Afrozensus

It is key to understand a country's history when discussing racism - for Germany that means German colonialism and the Holocaust

Migration background as a bad concept for measuring race

Foreigner is also a bad concept for measuring race

By deliberately avoiding discussing race we ignore a problem (49% of German population believe in "human races")

While race is NOT real - IT IS real in its consequences

Language is important when thinking about concepts to measure and combat racism

Community-led research to give safe space with no harm policy

Numbers on their own do not explain mechanisms (mixed methods)

Afrozensus, through the community, focuses on Education and Health

Project proved that "hard to reach" and "hidden" communities are not that hard to reach - snowballing effect

Data privacy is a key consideration in Germany

Black lives matter movement created a situation with a much larger sample size than expected

Community and collective effort are KEY

NON HARM PRINCIPLE

Anti-black racism is a specific form of racism

Results

Experience stereotypes

Denial

sexualisation

Criminalisation

Issues with a healthcare system where you go and experience racism → you might not go out of fear

98% of people assume racism in the health care system with 14.7% avoiding system due to fear

No structures to support black doctors and they must do empowerment work themselves

Need to make more use of complaint mechanisms

Further Recommendations

Justice administration as data source

Penitentiary system perspective

Vital to have mandatory self identification (for example in registration in primary care)

Input from the Audience

Hate Speech



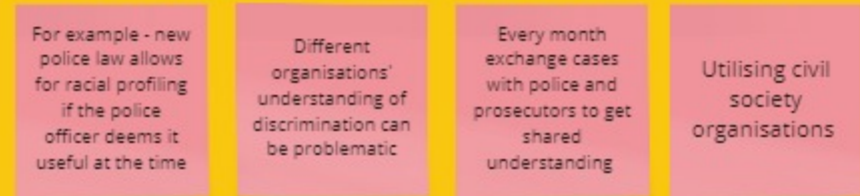
Outcomes for tracking G4



When we look at groups will we also look at professions perpetuating the discrimination?



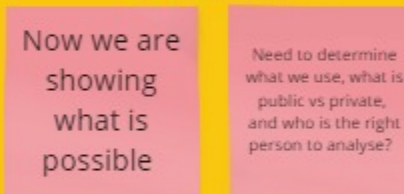
Develop guidelines and Pan European Standards



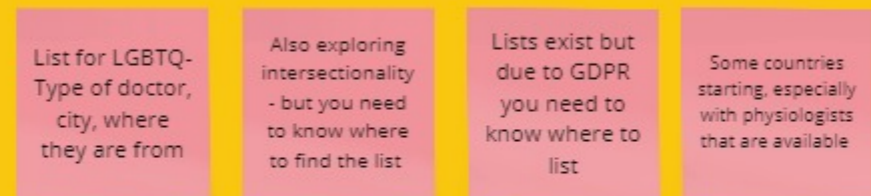
How do you address indicators in developing countries for women and children and rural areas?



We have evidence that links police with racism what could be the collective harm of the data collection?



List of Medical Professionals of African Descent



Communication with community groups and scientific community members

Mental stress of finding care and being triggered in care

Equality Data: Policy Implications and Translation

What can be done to fund and support national networks

Need time to get solutions

TIME RESOURCES MOMENTUM

Momentum is important

There are concrete examples of research and equality data going into policy action

Challenges and opportunities for Data

- We do not even know members of African descent who live in Europe
- Need a baseline before you can look further
- Currently in Germany no baseline or statistics, therefore missing data
- Data protection used as an excuse for not gathering data
- Currently track citizenship, age and gender
- Without legal obligations the discussion remains in the same place

Lack of data is the first thing that comes out when you look at race and discrimination in Europe

Communities, national statistics, governments need collaboration and time to collect data

Resources

- <https://doi.org/10.1093/pubmed/fdaa202>
- <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41591-022-01842-y>
- <https://scm.com/abstract-3729703>
- <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3779706>
- <https://www.gla.ac.uk/schools/healthwellbeing/research/m/ncsocioandpublichealthsciencesunit/programmes/inequalities/global-health-research/#staff>
- [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanpub/article/PIIS2215-0366\(23\)00338-3/abstract](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanpub/article/PIIS2215-0366(23)00338-3/abstract)

Community research needs to connect to national statistics to do research for all

Talking and convincing people of the existence of racism and its effects is important

Most studies on racism come from the US and UK, the EU has significantly less

Different action plans on migration integration and racism

Anti-Discrimination action plans are political instruments NOT legal obligations

If more countries start having the conversation then they can start discussions and challenging each other

Who is responsible and what should we do?

Policy makers need to know who to reach

Challenges

- Reporting relies on proxies that member states have to collect the data
- Language barriers
- Lack of political will

How do we ensure that those putting together the framework are aware of EU level checklists/ bridge communication gap? How can people with lived experiences contribute to the conversation?

- Ministries need to work together, for example justice and internal affairs
- Unified way of working
- Governments need to be aware of racism and discrimination as important issues

Is it possible for people to log in and document experiences. Maybe not hard statistics but for stories? Not to collect individual data but themes with types of abuse

- In Mexico self reporting is an option

Collecting data to achieve Equity

- Bring together: policy makers, scientists, community
- Normalising participatory health research in EU
- Knowledge into action (CBPR)
- Keeping some things within the community → IE the data stays within the community → the community must approve before the publication is sent out

Terminology and measurement must interweave - constantly changing terms reduces the ability to compare

Collaboration is one of the most important factors

Civil Society Consultation on Post - 2025 EU Anti-racism Agenda and National-Level Implementation

Recommendations from the Netherlands

- Prepared list of recommendations based on current context of extreme right
- Based on data base of 18 organisations with 40 years of stories
- Internalised racism is impacting an entire generation

- Use of digital tools in the fight against exclusion
 - Tools used for hate speech can be used for equality
 - Develop administrative registers
 - Ensure inclusion of tools for all (old/vulnerable)
- Explicitly addressing intersectionality, women, obstetric violence
- Structural involvement of civil society in policy design
- Funds for research into effects of discrimination on mental health, social mobility and participation in EU
- Creation of inclusion certification standards and proceedings

Stories do something to the discussion. They add to understanding.

Train the Trainer

Equity must be brought into the health policy making space.

Equity goes beyond education of healthcare workers

Social Determinants of Health

Impact of racism on health as focus for attention

Housing as a key determinant

Extrapolation beyond

- With data collection we need to reach beyond into courts/justice administration system
- Penitentiary system
- Motherhood
- Mainstream Academia
- Representing youth and children
- Violence against women (obstetric violence)
- Medical status, elitism, losing touch to reality
- Data on racism impact beyond SES
- Vulnerabilities beyond money
- Sustainability volunteering above and beyond is required
- Sustaining energy and time, resources

Housing and Asylum

Not a question of cost but of political will

It must move beyond scientists collecting data to the legislative level

Substance that can move to more DGs. Mainstreaming vs specific targets.

With gender this didn't really work therefore maybe not the best option

Harmonising Protected Grounds of Discrimination, currently significantly different across EU Countries (12 vs. 5)

As a recommendation this needs to be more specific

What is needed from Civil Society/ National institutions?

Keep it on the agenda by making it politically decisive

Momentum (current results from Black Lives Matter)

How to keep the momentum alive?

- Decision makers have responsibility to keep stages open
- There is a lot of pressure on civil society
- Wider audience accompanied by allies
- Find champions

People leaving NGOs due to funding/ recognition

Civic spaces need more opportunities for connection with the community

Need to identify people you can work with in a sustainable way

Human rights based approach to policy

How can we include younger generations focusing on interests?

Identifying influencers that are making an impact with the younger generation

Summary

Day 1

What are policy implications?

What kind of right is health?

What is the scope of anti discrimination in health?

Health and discrimination being in different silos

Inclusion of people of lived experiences

Lack of infrastructure

Day 2

Definitions matter when you are making comparisons

Need a methodological framework

Which stakeholders are missing?

What incentives are needed?

Need benchmarks across the EU in order to compare

Health workforce - who is there? - intersectionality - access to data

People are behind the statistics

Post Its from the Room

If you make policy with the most vulnerable person in mind than you tackle most of the obstacles faced

Focus on children, people with disabilities and homeless

Do you know "SCD"?
Sickle Cell Disease...
1. Where to find data on SCD?
2. Top 10 countries infected/ affected?
3. Top 10 of best care or health care?
Thanks Dido (IMI-PAD)

Use gender inclusive and sensitive language

Comparison of countries like Canada ... and with former migrations (Italians in Europe)

The need for more/better data cannot be an excuse not to take action NOW

Data in justice administration and penitentiary system

I would love to see a (Belgium) national strategy for the collection of equality data!

Jarrod And Group
How is safeguarding for the victims of discrimination built into the programme?