

**To the Inter Governmental Working Group (IGWG)**

**Via: OHCHR-PAD CSOs**

**Tiye International<sup>1</sup> submissions to be taken into consideration  
by the IGWG during their upcoming session on the  
development of the Declaration.**

**This with the aim of the promotion and full respect of the  
human rights of people of African descent, requested by  
General Assembly resolution 76/226.**

**August 22, 2022**

**Dr. Barryl A. Biekman**

**On behalf of the Chair: Rita Nalooop &**

**Secretary General: Drs Hellen Felter**

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Tiye International, on behalf of the African European Women's Movement 'Sophiedela' and the National Platform of the Dutch Slavery past, wish to bring the following submissions to be taken into consideration by the IGWG during their upcoming session. This with the aim of the promotion and full respect of the human rights of people of African descent, requested by General Assembly resolution 76/226. The topics are:

1. On the Durban Declaration and Program of Action
2. The International UN Decade on People of African descent
3. The introduction of the term Afrophobia

### **1. Durban Declaration and Program of Action**

Starting point:

We believe that there should be no misunderstanding about the starting point, status and mission of the Declaration. In this context, we speak for civil society, our constituencies, who are still dealing with persistent forms of multiple racism towards their African humanity and who share the residual effects and abhorrent impact of current and historical trauma by institutionalized racist systems, economic marginalization, and a planned underdevelopment. We consider the DDPA (Durban Declaration and Programme of action 2001) as the strongest universal document of the United Nations' programs to realize the rights of all victims of racism, racial discrimination, and reparatory Justice. It is therefore important that **clear references** with regards to the implementation of the DDPA and to all affiliated resolutions such as the outcomes of the Durban Review in 2009; The High Level Meeting of the UN General Assembly in 2011 to commemorate the tenth years anniversary of the adoption of the DDPA; The UN International Decade for People of African Descent (2015 to 2024) and the Programme of Activities as well the outcomes of the High Level Panel on the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the adoption of the DDPA; The UN Sustainable Development Goals Agenda 2030 **are made in the Declaration**.

These documents contain all the ingredients to defeat the horror of racism and exclusion at any level and area. They contained all the ingredients that should accompany the success of compliance with the Declaration.

We are of the opinion too that the Declaration reflects that we no longer tolerates some countries boycotting actions at every important opportunity and with the aim to demonize the DDPA and to frustrate UN meetings.

## **2. International UN Decade for people of African Descent 2015-2024**

We had hoped that the International Decade for People of African Descent would have been actively promoted by the United Nations and its Program of Activities - as adopted by consensus by the UN General Assembly in November of 2014. However, we are appalled that the adopted Program of Activities have not yet been published near eight years later by the majority of Nation States, not have translated into other languages for broader access. We are of the opinion that the Declaration must call in strong and effective language to do so. We are further of the opinion that the discussion must be include ideas regarding the realization of a **second International UN Decade for people of African Descent 2025-2034**.

## **3. The introduction of the term Afrophobia**

Afrophobia: forms of multiple racism against people of African descent  
Over time, various terms have been used to describe the specific forms of racism against people of African descent. Anti-black racism replaced the term "negrophobia" which was introduced by the U.S. in 1830 and used in campaigns against slavery and for racial equality. Negrophobia as a term was introduced before the term 'anti-Semitism'. It was then accepted by the UN. The term 'negrophobia' was included in the mandate of the UN Special Rapporteur, who investigated forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and associated incidents. During the 50th session of the Human Rights Council in 1994, the use of the term negrophobia was rejected, also because of the n-word that was judged unacceptable and outdated to refer to people of African descent. In this regard, the replacement of 'negrophobia' by the term 'Afrophobia' was recommended. This was because the term Anti Black Racism was no longer sufficient. It was and still is used for all kinds of migrant groups while Afrophobia mainly refers to pseudo-scientific racist approaches that result from the reprehensible enslavement of African people.

Recognizing and combating Afrophobia will contribute to the full implementation of the important UN programmes against racism, was the conclusion.

The UN International Decade for People of African Descent (2015-2024) represents an important achievement to be delivered by UN member states in the process of implementing the UN Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (DDPA). Above all, it is designed to effectively combat all forms of multiple racism, institutional discrimination, xenophobia, related intolerance and apartheid towards people of African descent. Afrophobia (formerly referred to as negrophobia and anti-black racism

respectively) is the term that refers to all these specific forms of multiple racism. The agreement on the use of the term Afrophobia is laid down in the Human Rights Council (HRC) Resolution 21/33 of September 28, 2012. The HRC: 'It deplored the special form of discrimination faced by people of African descent.' The fight against Afrophobia can only be done by the grace of the political will. The Declaration is een uitstekend beleidsinstrument om de introductie van deze term te versnellen.