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Human Rights - (Geneva Centre) - As a new deadly tidal wave of violence, hate speech and alienation around the world, it is time for the international community to speak out against racism, racial discrimination and intolerance and address the root causes of these scourges through the implementation of the Durban Declaration and the Programme of Action (DDDA). This was a key theme of the Extraordinary Assembly on the rise of global racism, which took place on 9 May at the United Nations Office in the Assembly, co-hosted by the Geneva Centre for Human Rights Advancement and Global Dialogue, the World Network Against Racism and the Global Coalition for the International Decade for People of African Descent. Today we are gathered to reach out to support, to revive public awareness and to warn against the alarming growth of extremist ideologies. They take openly aggressive forms, particularly through Islamophobia, Afrophobia, anti-Arabism, Christianophobia and anti-Semitism. Innocent people in all parts of the world continue to suffer daily from this scourge, which can be described as social cancer, said Ambassador Idris Jazairi, Executive Director of the Geneva Centre and moderator of the conference. The Executive Director of the Geneva Centre stated that cultural prejudices that encouraged intolerance and encouraged religious discrimination constituted a denial of the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms. It was an anti-nomium culture of peace, tolerance and, above all, empathy in the spirit of human brotherhood, he stressed to the audience: Although the DDPA was adopted 18 years ago, it still remains fully valid to this day. It calls for a consolidated strategy to restore rights and dignity for all. In the face of recent trends in New York, Sri Lanka and California, we are faced with the challenge of combating this scourge. It is empathy, not ethnicity, that creates the community and lays the foundation for a sustainable and inclusive society. Ambassador Jazairi also warned against complex forms of racism, such as uniforms against women wearing headscarves in Europe, which discriminated against both Muslims and women whose freedom of choice against their own bodies was challenged. He called on policy makers to apply the Outcome Declaration Movement for Greater Spiritual Convergence Around the World in Support of Equal Rights of Citizens adopted on 25 June 2018 by the World Conference on Religions and Equal Rights of Citizenship, which received personal approval from UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres. He also drew attention to a historic event organized by the Government of the United Arab Emirates on 4 February 2019, attended by the Pope and the great Imam of Al-Azhar His High-Representation Ahmed al-Tayyib, Ahmed al-Tayyib, famous document on the Human Brotherhood for World Peace and Live Together. No country can claim to be free of racism, racism remains a global problem. In his speech the Ambassador and Permanent Observer of the African Union to the UN in Geneva his country Ajay Kumar Bramdeo warned that the resurgence of global racism is taking increasingly violent and aggressive formstenness of intolerance and xenophobia are growing, both in intensity and scale . We must all recognize that no country can claim to be free of racism, that racism is a global problem, and that tackling should be a universal effort, Ambassador Bramdeo said. Ambassador Bramdeo stressed the importance of increased international cooperation to combat all forms and manifestations of racism and called on all States to ensure the effective implementation of the DDPA. He called on the forthcoming meeting of the Group of Independent Eminent Experts to come to the clear conclusion that DDPA remains one of the most important documents in the global fight against racism, racial discrimination and related intolerance. His Majesty Desir-Hunon Hoon II, Chairman of the NGO Committee on the Elimination of Racism, Afrophobia and Colourism, stressed that the rise of Afrophobia and discrimination against people of African descent was increasing worldwide. DDPA, she said, formulates methodology to address these social illusions. Therefore, decision-makers should ensure the effective implementation of the DDPA and develop anti-racist policies to combat these disasters, said the queen Honon Hoena II of Benin in a video message. Mr. Ian Lonn, Secretary-General of the World Anti-Racism Network and Secretary-General of the United Nations International Youth and Student Movement (IMUN), thanked the general public for their interest in this critical issue. He stressed the fact that this conference is being held at the UN, which was born after the anti-fascist reaction of the Second World War. This is very symbolic, as the DDPA now needs further support and action by UN Member States to implement at the national level, as well as within the bodies of the Organization of the Organization, such as the Human Rights Council, ECOSOC and the General Assembly. He also stressed the need to raise awareness in the global campaign against racism. Mr. Remy Pagani, Executive Councillor of the City of Geneva, said that combating all forms and manifestations of racism and exclusion was a long-term problem that needed to be addressed decisively. He recalled how dangerous it would be to be solely inward looking and rejecting the Other. He noted that the yen has a special responsibility in this regard, as historically it is on the centuries has been a haven for victims of persecution elsewhere in Europe and today is a city that humanitarian capital of the world. He concluded by saying that the commitment of all those present to promote justice, equality and peace was important and invaluable. Dr. Barril Beekman, President of the National Forum for Civil Society of People of African Descent in the Netherlands, stated that the socio-economic neglect and marginalization of people of African descent in the Netherlands, which were partly influenced by historical and contemporary events, should be challenged as far as possible. She stated that the advancement of people of African descent could only be achieved by changing negative attitudes at all levels and by collectively focusing on the inclusiveness of the many points of view present in Dutch multicultural society. The UN Human Rights Mechanisms should take the lead in combating racism, the Chairman of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, Dr. Ahmed Reid, referred to the thematic report of the working groups of the UN General Assembly on stereotypes. He added that it was a cruel paradox that racism, racial discrimination, Afrophobia, xenophobia, nativism and related intolerance continued to prevail throughout the world in the year of the 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. He stressed the need to combat stereotypes of people of African descent by criminalizing blacks and profiling blacks who promoted racial violence. Finally, he proposed to combat racism through a culture of meetings and dialogue and real empowerment of all villages. Ms. Edna Roland, Chair of the Independent Eminent Expert Group on the Durban Declaration and the Programme of Action, shared with the audience the four main issues she was leading. First, it is racist hate speech and their use or abuse of politicians in order to try to influence public opinion and, consequently, the outcome of elections. The second issue was to consider and analyse and understand racism as a result of history, in particular colonialism. Thirdly, she noted that the Sustainable Development Goals did not mention the ethics and racism issues that hindered development. It therefore suggested that national Governments should include this in their national SDP implementation plans for the implementation of the DDPA. Finally, she stressed the need for a multi-year outreach programme for the implementation of the DDPA, including the mobilization of NGOs and the search for new ideas to combat xenophobia, racism and related intolerance. Religious communities can strengthen the international community to end racism, the Rev. Dr. Jin Yang Kim, coordinator of the Pilgrim Team for Justice and Peace of the World Council of Churches (WCC), said in a statement that religious communities must play an active role in combating the rise of global racism. Rev. Yang Kim Kim that the WCC was actively engaged in issues of racism and racial discrimination in cooperation with churches around the world and travelled to Asian countries. These visits by a group of pilgrims will be informed of the status of the relevant UN recommendations on racial discrimination prior to visiting countries. Such recommendations were issued by the Human Rights Council (OHCHR) as part of the Universal Periodic Review Mechanism (UPR), the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the UN Special Rapporteur on racism in relation to a country to be visited, said the Rev. Yang Kim. In a video message from the representative of the United Nations Methodist Church and chairman of the NGO Conference on Consultative Relations with the United Nations (CONGO), Mr. Levy Bautista warned against the aggressive display of hatred, racism and bigotry played out in various societies. He called on decision-makers and civil society representatives to work together to eliminate and eradicate racism in all its forms and manifestations. Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance all work exclusively and collectively to reduce our common humanity. They thrive at the intersections of race, caste, colour, age, gender, sexual orientation, class, uninhabited, ethnicity, nationality, language and disability, Mr. Bautista said, echoing the keynote remarks of the Ecumenical Statement made by the Nobel Assembly and Archbishop Desmond Tutu during the 2001 World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, And Intolerance. There was general agreement that the world was witnessing a political tidal wave of racism that was of general concern. The rise of populist and nationalist parties in Europe and in American America is using the hatred of other political parties to win votes in national elections. It was accepted that racism was not confined to certain regions, but was an evil on a global scale. It therefore called not for grandiose and more holy relations than neighbourly relations, but for joining forces from the north and south, east and west in order to counter such trends and roll them back. In addition, the conference regretted the absence of any reference to the DDPA in the UN Agenda 2030 SDGs and felt that national implementation plans should include such a link. Finally, the meeting focused on a multi-year programme to raise awareness and address racism at the primary school level. durban declaration and programme of action pdf. durban declaration and programme of action signatories. durban declaration and programme of action summary. durban declaration and programme of action wikipedia

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