

"Equality is a human right, not a Privilege"

**UBUNTU CONNECTED FRONT
(UCF)**

**Election program 2021-2025:
"Manifesto for NL Transformation"**

January 2021

[Ubuntu Connected Front – For a humane Netherlands!](#)

In memory and in honor of our spiritual and courageous ancestors who fought for our freedom without fear against oppression, whereas we now accept and continue with responsibility the moral duty of the struggle they are waged as their legacy, so that nothing will prevent Africans or people of African descent from regaining their full sovereignty and restoring their dignity!

That we may be an example of that ancestral spirituality in our actions, by continuing to fight for truth and justice for all with conviction and devotion, with unity without uniformity, with brotherhood and sisterhood.

Let **Ubuntu** and the principles of **Ma'at** during this battle be our guides!

Content

PREFACE	8
READING GUIDE	12
CHAPTER 1: BASIC PRINCIPLE & CORE VALUES	14
1.1. Basic principle	
1.2. Core values	
CHAPTER 2: VISION, MISSION AND STRATEGY	17
2.1. Vision	
2.2. Mission	
2.3. Strategy	
2.3.1. De Transformation Agenda	
2.3.2. The Concept of Transformation	
2.3.3. Reparatory Justice	
2.3.4. Restoring and Compensating	
2.3.5. The Transformation Program	
CHAPTER 3: GENERAL THEMES	24
THEME 1: THE DEMOCRATIC RULE OF LAW	28
THE PROGRAM POINTS	29
3.1.1. Children's law	
3.1.1.1. Hallmark Racism-free School	
3.1.1.2. Dictionary racist language	
3.1.1.3. Exam test 'Knowledge about Racial and Ethnic profiling'	
3.1.2. Cultural historical traditions	
3.1.3. The right to gather and to demonstrate	
3.1.3.1. Revaluation of 'Activism'	
3.1.4. The right to self-determination	
3.1.5. Referenda	
3.1.6. Covid-19 vaccinations	
3.1.7. Pedophilia	
3.1.8. Abortion	

3.1.9. Rape

3.1.10. Prostitution policy

3.1.11. The right to independent science

3.1.12 Right of freedom of expression

3.1.12.1 The right to freedom of expression

3.1.12.2. Enlargement Article 1 of the Constitution

3.1.13 The Right to Food, Housing, Clean (drinking) water, Energy

3.1.13.1 Housing & Housing policy

3.1.13.2 Water and energy supply

3.1.13.3 Food banks

3.1.13.4 Food Waste and Destruction

THEME 2: ECONOMY 39

THE PROGRAM POINTS 41

3.2.1. Strengthening the Home Economy

THEME 3: WORK AND INCOME 43

THE PROGRAM POINTS 44

3.3.1 Social Producing Social,

Consume and Invest

3.3.1.1 Multinationals

3.3.1.2 Employer Tax

3.3.1.3. Government purchasing policy

3.3.1.4 Pension funds

3.3.1.5 AOW hole

3.3.1.6. Rural developments

3.3.2 Income

3.3.2.1 Job evaluation systems

3.3.2.2 Introduction of Basic Income

3.3.2.1. Job evaluation systems

3.3.2.2. Introduction basic income

3.3.2.3. Debt relief

THEME 4: ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE 44

THE PROGRAM POINTS 45

Manifesto

3.4.1. Ecological Footprint (EVA)

3.4.2. Intensive Livestock Farming

3.4.3. Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises

3.4.4. Promoting small-scale /local products

THEME 5: EDUCATION 47

THE PROGRAM POINTS 48

3.5.1. Introducing life wisdom and life skills learning lines

3.5.2. Curricula from a multiple perspective

3.5.3. Weekend schools

3.5.4. The loan system

3.5.5. De primary school advice

3.5.6. Intercultural Education

3.5.7. Multiple choice languages

3.5.8. Ubuntu Connected Museum

THEME 6: SAFETY 52

THE PROGRAM PRINCIPLES 52

THEME 7: REFUGEES AND MIGRATION POLICY 53

THE PROGRAM PRINCIPLES 53

THEME 8: EUROPE 54

THE PROGRAM PRINCIPLES 54

THEME 9: INTERNATIONAL TRADE 54

AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

CHAPTER 4: CARIBBEAN NETHERLANDS 56

Background

4.1. The relations between the Netherlands and the Caribbean

4.2. The BES Islands

4.3. Legal status: Public body

4.4. Evaluation research

4.5. Takeover of the Government of St. Eustatius

4.6. 2020 - Ten years after the constitutional redesign

4.7. International human rights conventions

Manifesto

4.8. The social and economic situation

THE PROGRAM POINTS 61

4.8.1. Human rights and children's rights

4.8.2. Social security

4.8.3. Problems and youth unemployment

4.8.4. The education system

CHAPTER 5: THE BLACK AGENDA 64

UN Decade Action Plan

5.1. PILLAR RECOGNITION 69

THE PROGRAM POINTS 69

5.1.1. Visibility of people of African descent

5.1.2. Representation of people of African descent

5.1.3. Slavery is crime against humanity

5.1.4. Ethnicity and Nationality in Article 1 of the Constitution

5.1.5. Recognizing & Applying the term Afrophobia

5.1.6. National 1 July Commemoration

5.1.7. Intersectional Discrimination

5.1.8. National Forum Civil Society people of African descent

5.2. PILLAR JUSTICE 78

THE PROGRAM POINTS 79

5.2.1. Anti-Racism month.

5.2.2. National Council Reparatory Justice

5.2.3. Name change

5.2.4. Research into the effects of the Maangamizie

5.2.5. Measures to improve mental health care

5.2.6. Research on common medical diseases in people of African descent origin in the Kingdom

5.3. PILLAR DEVELOPMENT 87

THE PROGRAM POINTS 88

5.3.1. Un Decade National Action Plan

5.3.2. National Institute for African Diaspora Issues

5.3.3. Human rights and cultural education

Foreword

Transformation to a fairer Netherlands

The year 2020 will not be quickly erased from our collective memory for various reasons.

I compare it to an international flight from Schiphol to an airport in north or south America where the plane over the Atlantic Ocean is in a violent turbulence. A seemingly normal flight suddenly turns into an uncertain frightening journey where you have nothing left but to follow the captain's instructions in the hope that the final destination of the flight will be reached without any problems.

The political and social climate in the world was extremely turbulent. The year began with the wildfires in Australia, the global Covid-19 pandemic and the murder of American George Floyd, which, in part because of the "Black Lives Matter" movement, caused the largest wave of protests against discriminatory police violence worldwide since the American civil rights era of the 1950s and 1960s.

The Netherlands, like America, has a long tradition of oppression of citizens of African descent and this tradition is maintained to this day partly by mainly political reluctance among policy makers in our country. Recognition of the phenomenon of institutional racism seems to be gaining ground in politics. After the surcharge affair at the tax authorities where there was large-scale and systematic institutional racism, you would think that all political parties would come to understand. But nothing could be further from the truth, the virus called racism, unfortunately, appears to be too deep-rooted in the structures of our institutions and institutions.

However, the Covid-19 pandemic painfully exposed the weaknesses of our society and made widely visible what many have long known. It was therefore not surprising that the highest rates of pandemic casualties were so far in the most marginalized communities in the Netherlands, including citizens of African descent and Africans in the diaspora.

That the impact of something as random as a pandemic, however catastrophic, can be so related to one's racial identity is not only very problematic – but also an affirmation of the failure of our current political and economic policy structures. Racial economic inequality is partly the result of centuries of history that has favored the white male elite with financial advantages in order to acquire wealth for themselves, including the intergenerational benefits that accompany them for their children. Public policy provided them with the necessary privileges to reap enormous benefits in all sectors of our society (in finance, health, labor market, education and politics) that were passed down from generation to generation. These benefits continue to this day, and have become more widespread among the white population over the centuries in the struggle for equal rights.

In contrast to white privilege, during the period of Transatlantic slavery and then by 'Jim Crow-like' legislation and modern 'Black Codes' black citizens were obstructed or excluded from generation by generation to develop on an equal footing with white citizens, which over the centuries has contributed to the current racial wealth gap.

Pandemic or no pandemic: the immoral devaluation of black citizens is ingrained in our political economic structures, and an effective approach to change this leaves far too long in coming due to lack of political will. The pandemic and the death of George Floyd have put this racial inequality under a magnifying glass, making it clear to even the greatest deniers that the Dutch political and economic system is completely failing on this issue.

Recent global developments have made many white Dutch people who were previously inclined to dismiss systemic racism as a myth, the racial wealth gap as a product of black cultural pathology, and the discriminatory police action as a matter of a few bad apples, realize that reality is another. They too have now realized that the racial wealth gap and racial profiling are not the result of 'black behavior' but with (institutional) racism and discrimination on the one hand and white privilege on the other.

The political and social climate is still turbulent. A third COVID-19 wave is a fact, the polarization prevails and there is an incredible grumpiness. Sin. Because we have the solution entirely in our own hands by, for example, respecting the measures of social distance. The same goes for fighting the other virus called racism. We have also had this vaccine for decades, because we are also the vaccine in this case. A fair society with equal opportunities is possible for everyone regardless of color, gender, social class, ethnicity, nationality, age, religion, disability, sexual orientation. But this is only realizable with political will and the willingness of white Netherlands to say goodbye to their privileges in order to create a more equal distribution of freedom (I am because We are). Are we as a society finally ready to redefine our economic good by embracing the principles of morality, justice and sustainability? However, the latest developments give me hope that we can take the next step forward.

The UCF Transformation Program recognizes that racial political, social, and economic inequality is deep-rooted in all the ranks of our society and that changes in the margins (symptom control) will not quickly reduce this. To end decades and generations of (institutional) racism and structural discrimination, we need a transformation, i.e. a bold fundamental structured overhaul of our laws and economy. This review

rejects the racist and baseless rhetoric that ignorance and personal responsibility of black people is the cause of racial inequality.

The UCF Transformation program contains no election rhetoric or nice talk about what we can all achieve in the coming cabinet period. Our program is the beginning of something new, a revolution to rewrite the Netherlands system. We deliver the hard-hitting message that is about necessary change, about dealing with neo-colonialism and racial inequality. Racial inequality is not suddenly "in" or "cool" but a bitter necessity for UCF because of recent developments and the "Black Lives Matter" movement. It is shameful that, despite the many international human rights treaties ratified by the Netherlands in the 20th century, a new national political party is needed to ensure compliance with universal fundamental human rights (racial, social and economic equality).

The nationwide coordinated approach to the pandemic shows what can be achieved with political will in a short time: The Prime Minister, who, as a captain, urges calm, instructions and safely takes his passengers to their destination during a flight with severe turbulence. The mass turnout at the "Black Lives Matter" protest marches and the determination of the latest generation of activists also make me hopeful that the time for change is finally here.

The turbulence we face is a clear signal to UCF that it is high time for structural change. In the end, we have arrived at the crossroads and face the choice: we begin to scrap and restore everything that underlies racial social and economic inequality, or we continue the familiar course of political reluctance that has protected white privilege for decades and perpetuates racial inequality for all non-white people. Our mission is clearly focused on the former. In the spirit and tradition of our spiritual and courageous ancestors, the UCF Manifesto for NL Transformation is a bold but inevitable revolutionary first step to achieve a new society that will not only be more beautiful and valuable to the Netherlands but to the whole world through **truth, restoration and transformation!** A won battle against one form of injustice or exclusion is ultimately a win for all.

The Netherlands has a racist past and a racist present, but together we can ensure that we have a common future. Chanting anti-Racism slogans during a "Black Lives Matter" protest march against police brutality is step one. The next step is to show on March 17, 2021 that "Black Votes Matter Too". UCF cannot achieve sustainable system changes alone. For this we need the voice of everyone, because we can

only do this together. And with your voice, We're going to do it together! It's high time! The time is now!

If Not Us than Who? If Not Now than When?

UBUNTU, I am because We are!

Mr. Regillio Vaarnold

Party chairman

READING GUIDE

The Concept "Manifesto for NL Transformation" consists of five Chapters.

Chapter 1: describes the UCF Fundamentals and the Core Values.

Chapter 2: provides insight into the vision, mission and strategy of the party.

In Chapters 3, 4 and 5, we will provide insight into the themes and program points that we will focus on in the period 2021-2025.

Chapter 3: deals with general political themes.

Chapter 4: concerns specific themes relating to the Caribbean Netherlands. We give insight into the experienced pain points by the islanders who have the absolute attention of UCF. In Chapter 5: the Focus on the so-called 'Black Agenda' and the priority areas, themes and program points that we will address will be discussed.

CHAPTER 1: FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE & CORE VALUES

- 1.1. Basic principle
- 1.2. Core values

1.1. Basic principle

UCF has chosen UBUNTUISME as a fundamental principle for the business of politics. A philosophical movement in which the 'We' perspective - others - is essential to be a complete human being. Others are therefore not a threat or limitation, but rather an enrichment for personal growth and the increase in the possibilities to perform successfully.

The student needs the teacher, the student the teacher in connection with competency development but also the fellow students for the building of social relations. The intern a company to practice the learned in practice. The sick, the carer. Children need parents but also the grandparents and the uncles and aunts to fully experience the principle of 'belonging somewhere'. The extended family, where in normal circumstances at the micro level, processes of 'good governance' take place and can be taught. The greengrocer needs buyers to maintain his business and to keep the chain running. The households, environmental cleaners and enforcers for a clean living and living environment. The political parties the electorate to acquire and exercise political influence. They also need members, volunteers and donors to keep the organization running and in connection with continuity.

The natural state of people is that they are focused on recognition by others in order to become a complete human being. Inherent in UBUNTUISM 'I am because We Are' is man as a central being in the context of the earth, nature, ecosystems: animals and plants, and climate. That is an important reason to take good care of these important life bloods. Ubuntu is a concept that has found its way into our country as an effective management tool.

1.2. Core values

The principle of **Ubuntu** is based on living and living in a society where everyone counts. Research has now shown that there is no equality and equal opportunities for all in the Netherlands. In addition, there are many invisible barriers (barriers/obstacles) that are formed by 'behavioral prejudices'. There is white privilege, systemic and organizational prejudice, which means that individuals, more often because of their skin color and ethnicity, are not eligible for top positions within companies and public services. There is still talk of a 'glass ceiling'. Not only in terms of gender but also because of ethnic considerations.

And don't let anyone say it's not true. In 2017, it was concluded that 40% of the 16 electoral programs analyzed contained proposals that are directly contrary to the rule of law. This is because they infringe on legal certainty, fundamental human rights or access to an independent court.

With the introduction of Ubuntuism in the Netherlands, as a new political movement, UCF wants to build a sustainable society where all citizens can enjoy the fundamental rights of human rights. Like humanism, Ubuntuism is a movement that focuses on the power of man, based on respect for every human being,

and of equal opportunities for development for all, based on freedom, responsibility and dignity. At its core, Ubuntuism is about a pragmatic approach to new paths towards a future society, which offers opportunities to successfully use talents and ambitions to achieve sustainable (prosperity) development and progress for all citizens in the Netherlands. This without unauthorized distinctions between gender, age, disability, ethnic or religious background, nationality, sexual orientation and social class. This is essentially what UCF stands for.

Core values are: humanity, equality, compassion, tolerance, solidarity and citizenship (the individual) in the interest of the community (the collective).

With **Connected** we emphasize our connection to the universe and the (circular) synergy of the connection with the specific histories of all citizen communities in the Netherlands. Histories such as the clock that tells us where we have come from and where we have been, where we are now and where we still need to go. This as a starting point for achieving a society where everyone counts and at the same time there is an eye for the specific issues. Because it is the way to 'pull up' communities that are still in an unequal and unequal position.

Core values are: recognition, justice, development, respect and unifying leadership.

With **Front** we emphasize the intrinsic motivation, the will and the courage to participate, to participate and to decide to come out of the marginalized position. No more dependent and wait-and-see attitude, but show initiative.

The starting points are: the universal fundamental human rights, the principle of equality enshrined in the Dutch Constitution and the International Treaties ratified by the Netherlands, and the right to self-determination.

CHAPTER 2: VISION, MISSION AND STRATEGY

2. 1.Vision 2.2.Mission 2.3.Strategy 2.3.1.De Transformation Agenda 2.3.2.The Transformation Concept 2.3.3.Reparatory Justice 2.3.4.Recover and Compensate

2.3.5.The Transformation Program

2.1. Vision

After four centuries of unequal and unequal treatment and unjust treatments, including on the grounds of (skin) color and origin, citizens who define themselves as 'black' and especially of African Caribbean origin have had enough of the occasional reforms (symptom control) on the margins. This in a country that praises itself as a pioneer in the field of human rights. A country that 'houses' the legal capital of the world with the Peace Palace as an important symbol.

Despite several well-intentioned sometimes successful initiatives against racial economic and social inequality, after decades it is no longer justifiable to require disadvantaged communities to remain 'patient' for even longer. The Dutch consensus model has proven not to deliver the desired result in all situations. Sometimes it is a question of political will to show decisiveness and encourage positive action. Especially where communities cannot bring about change on their own because they are simply not in positions of power and/or have no political and financial influence. In order to create a 'fairer, more beautiful and more valuable society' that all Dutch people deserve, it is high time for a bold and structured fundamental overhaul of the way we govern and shape and shape our institutions.

The issues of equality of opportunity in the Netherlands exposed by the Covid-19 pandemic and the protests caused by the death of George Floyd are too deep-rooted in our society to reform it with a symptom-based approach. After decades, we can conclude that there is progress, but this is only on the margins. We have had the vaccine against the virus of racism since time immemorial, as well as a sustainable solution to the problem called racism. But any initiative is pointless if a structured comprehensive and rigorous overhaul of the Netherlands of the administrative and organizational Netherlands is not undertaken, with each new initiative serving as part of the whole. Ad hoc solutions or a system reset alone is no longer enough to achieve sustainable change, prosperity and progress. For far too long, individual initiatives (bottom-up) have been trying to find solutions to the racism virus: the scourge and torment for specific civilian communities in our country.

It has proved to be a pointless approach, just as the large-scale National approach to coronavirus would be pointless if only a few people adhered to social distancing measures or that only a limited group of people would soon be vaccinated, even though we understand the resistance and distrust of vaccination.

UCF assumes that every person is unique and has something to offer, but practice shows that not everyone counts and whether has access to the decision-making structures. Inherent in Ubuntuism is to restore this injustice and, where necessary, to give an extra boost. 'I am because We are' therefore also

involves taking someone out of a disadvantaged position and giving extra attention and commitment in situations where necessary, for example through positive actions.

The Covid-19 pandemic and protest marches in the United States of America have also shown in the Netherlands where the shoe is rubbing. Inequality and the lack of equal opportunities due to failing policies and lack of political will.

The lack of political will cannot be separated from the system of institutionalized racism and white privilege. UCF believes that systematic racism and the existing inequalities in opportunity, especially for citizens of African descent in our society, will not quickly disappear without a fundamental transformation of all systems and institutions. Systems and institutions, which, through direct and indirect barriers (exclusion mechanisms), hinder equal opportunities. This uncomfortable and shameful conclusion led to the creation of UCF as a national political party and the main reason for participating in the elections in 2021. WITH its Transformation Manifesto, UCF aims to make a relevant contribution to creating a fairer society with equal rights and opportunities for all.

2.2.Mission

"I Am Because We Are" is the all-encompassing slogan as the basis for UCF's mindset to fulfill and accomplish its political mission. Achieving a harmonious society that benefits all civic communities and makes the Netherlands more humane and fairer.

Compliance with the International and European Human Rights Conventions (ratified by the Netherlands) is the basis of political business for UCF. The starting point is optimal compliance with the Dutch Constitution and the UN International Treaties ratified by the Netherlands.

As:

The European Convention on Human Rights

The International Convention on Social, Economic and Cultural Rights.

The Climate Treaty.

The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD). This treaty defends fundamental rights which can be seen as equality rights.

The International UN Children's Rights Convention.

The UN Women's Convention.

The UN Convention governing the rights of seniors.

2.3.Strategy

2.3.1.De Transformation Agenda

The Conceptual framework is considered more closely.

The introduction of a Transformation Agenda is necessary because the current systems and instruments have so far proved insufficient to eliminate the current backward positions for ethnic minorities and descendants of the enslaved. In UCF's vision, our Transformation program is about processes in which marginalization gives way to hope and faith, institutional reinforcement, capacity development and capacity building, identity building, economic and financial influence, fair distribution of scarce resources which will ultimately lead to society building and value creation for all Dutch people. The (skin) color and/or origin and social class hindering people from developing on the social ladder leads to a sub proletariat with greater adverse effects on society as a whole.

2.3.2.The Concept of Transformation

In this context, 'Transformation' can be understood as a term, a concept, but also as a concept. Transformation as a term means transformation, re-creation, reconstruction, conversion, conversion or reform as part of this electoral program. It is used here in the context of a transformational movement that wants to "change something radical with the aim of improving it." By choosing this Transformation term, UCF gives meaning to the contextual framework of its Election Program and the Long-Term Political Agenda (it includes the views and the spearheads). For some, the term Transformation may sound radical, for UCF the term serves as the Compass to ensure that there are no misunderstandings about political identity, the course of change and the unique core competencies UCF wishes to project. UCF wants it to be clear to the Netherlands, the electorate in particular, why it should vote for UCF on 17 March 2021.

With the introduction of the Transformation concept, we show that so much more is needed to achieve equality of opportunity than just to mention it at election time. In addition, through the use of the Transformation concept in the UCF Election Program, we emphasize the many actions needed to reform systems that hinder full participation and functioning in Dutch society. And here too, we do not allow any room for any misunderstanding. This is virtually all systems in our country, so a reset or re-boost will no longer have a significant effect.

With our Transformation program we indicate that the Netherlands as a system has to go back to the drawing board because it is in dire need of a new design. Building a new future together is not just a campaign slogan for UCF, but a bitter reality.

2.3.3.Reparatory Justice

Reparatory Justice is one of the most misunderstood concepts especially if it comes from descendants of the enslaved from the period of Dutch Slavery. This is because the association with financial compensation for crimes against humanity in the past is a major obstacle to normal conversations and political will. And what are we talking about? Just forms of redress to compensate for crimes against humanity through the use of reprehensible slavery systems and colonial oppression.

Precisely because the Netherlands has not yet come to terms with the reprehensible history of slavery and colonialization, we cannot continue to pretend that our nose is bleeding. And we cannot continue to burden our future generations with an unprocessed past. Reparatory Justice is necessary for the process of 'healing' and 'reconciliation' and that is achieved by wanting to face the 'past'.

UCF's policy is aimed at stimulating and realizing a social climate, where talking about Reparatory Justice is no longer taboo.

"No Reparation without education" as a condition for increasing support and then appointing a standing-up Committee on Reparatory Justice in the next House of Representatives. A committee that builds on the various resolutions on Reparatory Justice of the European Parliament and the United Nations and consults on all issues relating to the Dutch slavery and colonial dossier and works to effectively implement human rights treaties and instruments.

The added value of UCF in the forthcoming political House of Representatives must be sought above all in the core competences of the party and its politicians on the Reparatory Justice issue. This is not arrogance but a factual observation based on how the political parties have manifested themselves over the last ten years.

2.3.4.Restoring and Compensating

Reparatory Justice is also about self-restoration, self-efficacy and self-reliance. It's about decolonizing the mindset. It concerns mental, psychological, cultural, organizational, social, institutional, technological, economic, political, educational repair activities. Transition activities of every type that we need as a society, as citizens, to ensure sustainable prosperity, well-being and prosperity for all. UCF assumes that the financial costs associated with this self-reparations agenda are not only borne by the communities at stake. For example, people who are not comfortable because of the (Western) family name due to

slavery, should be able to change their name at no cost. UCF is going for a legal measure that regulates this privilege on the basis of historical motives.

With the Transformation Agenda, UCF is on the one hand honest with itself and on the other hand to the electorate that is for a society where all the histories of all citizens are recognized. The reconstruction of history education from a multiple perspective is also an example of this.

2.3.5.The Transformation Program

The content of the Programs constitutes the Compass for the business of politics by UCF and indicates the direction of the Themes for the purpose of achieving the UCF political ideals over a predetermined period. Not too much but enough not to compromise on credibility, reliability and realism. UCF is committed to transition programs that deal with (racial) social, economic inequality and is for (op)preciation of talents and for proportional participation of men and women in their diversity in political and other decision-making bodies. We are in favor of equal opportunities and the rights of all, and we approach this from the perspective of intersectionality, i.e. we pay particular attention to multiple discrimination, such as the triple discrimination (gender, ethnicity, color) of black and migrant women. In addition, we support programs that reflect the value of the intergenerational perspective and emphasize the importance of the 'younger generation' in the perspective of the future.

We describe the themes we will focus on in three separate Chapters in the period 2021-2025. Chapter 3 deals with general political themes, Chapter 4 deals with specific themes relating to the Caribbean Netherlands and Chapter 5 themes of the 'Black Agenda'. The three Chapters are dealt with separately but are inextricably linked.

CHAPTER 3: GENERAL THEMES

THEME 1: THE DEMOCRATIC RULE OF LAW

THE PROGRAM POINTS

3.1.1.Children's Law

3.1.1.1.Hallmark Racism-free School

3.1.1.2.Dictionary racist language

3.1.1.3.Exam test 'Knowledge about Racial and Ethnic profiling'

- 3.1.2.Culture historical traditions
- 3.1.3.The right to meet and to demonstrate
 - 3.1.3.1.Reapvaluation of 'Activism'
- 3.1.4.The right to self-determination
- 3.1.5.Referenda
- 3.1.6. Covid-19 vaccinations
- 3.1.7.Paedophilia
- 3.1.8.Abortion
- 3.1.9.Rape
- 3.1.10.Prostitution policy
- 3.1.11.The right to independent science
- 3.1.12.Right of free speech
 - 3.1.12.1.The right to free speech
 - 3.1.12.2.Extension of Article 1 of the Constitution
- 3.1.13.The Right to Food, Housing, Clean (Drinking) Water, Energy
 - 3.1.13.1.Housing & Housing Policy
 - 3.1.13.2.Water and Energy Supply
 - 3.1.13.3.Food banks
 - 3.1.13.4.Food waste and destruction

THEME 2: ECONOMY

THE PROGRAM POINTS

- 3.2.1.Strengthening the Home Economy

THEME 3: WORK AND INCOME

THE PROGRAM POINTS

- 3.1.Social Social Production, Consuming and Investing
 - 3.1.1.Multinationals
 - 3.1.2.Employer tax
 - 3.1.3.The purchasing policy of the overhead
 - 3.1.4.Pension funds
 - 3.1.5.AOW hole
 - 3.1.6.Rural developments

3.2.Income

3.2.1.Job evaluation systems

3.2.2.Introduction basic income

3.2.3.Debt relief

THEME 4: ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE

THE PROGRAM POINTS

4.1.Ecological Footprint (EVA).

4.2.Intensive Livestock farming

4.3.Small and medium-sized enterprises

4.4.Promoting small-scale /localproducts

THEME 5: EDUCATION

THE PROGRAM POINTS

5.1.Introducing life wisdom and life skills learning guidelines

5.2.Curricula from a multiple perspective

5.3.Weekend Schools

5.4.The loan system

5.5.De primary school advice

5.6.Intercultural Education

5.7. Multiple choice languages

5.8. Ubuntu Connected Museum

THEME 6: SAFETY

THE PROGRAM'S STARTING POINTS

THEME 7: REFUGEES AND MIGRATION POLICY

THE PROGRAM PRINCIPLES **THEME 8: EUROPE**

THE PROGRAM'S STARTING POINTS

**THEME 9: INTERNATIONAL TRADE
AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

THE PROGRAM POINTS

Introduction

An important principle of Ubuntuism is Leadership in the service of the People or of all civilian communities. It means taking into account the specific issues of the different civilian communities in political choices and, where necessary, leading to positive actions, measures, policies and instruments to promote equal opportunities in order to achieve the principle of absolute equality.

With the introduction of Ubuntuism as a new political movement in the Netherlands, UCF makes clear what the party stands for, what the political motives are based on and where the priorities lie: working towards a society where all civic communities are respected in their essence and they can experience the enjoyment of all fundamental human rights and freedoms. A society that offers opportunities to successfully use talents and ambitions to achieve sustainable development in the Netherlands. A society where every person counts regardless of gender, age, disability, ethnicity, nationality, creed, social class and sexual orientation. That also means not getting out of the way of reality. The Netherlands is changing in terms of population composition and ethnicity. The pure white Dutch ethnicity is changing partly as a result of mix relationships and marriages. So we all face a major challenge, which has implications for the design of society so that everyone feels involved. UCF wants a society that is inviting to all children who currently have to live between two cultures because one parent is an indigenous Dutch or Dutch person and the other parent, besides Dutch culture, also carries a different culture. Because that's Ubuntuism: "I Am Because We Are."

Inherent in Ubuntu is the use of fundamental human rights to give an extra push where necessary, in order to remove someone from a disadvantaged position.

UCF assumes that every person is unique and has something special to offer.

Self-determination, the malleability of society, talent development, equal rights and opportunities, (no exclusion mechanisms), poverty alleviation and debt relief, a progressive transition anticipating education, independent media and information provision for well-informed citizens and conscious consumers, international trade focused on sustainable energy and food security, consciously steering production chains towards a concrete implementation of sustainability through a circular chain approach, promoting independent entrepreneurship , investing in employment and setting up society where not only the market, but also the people and the environment count towards the sustainable development goals. UCF's focus is on:

THEME 1: THE DEMOCRATIC RULE OF LAW

A Democratic Rule of Law is committed to protecting all citizens and will therefore always govern in consultation with and in the service of the entire population. Public instruments for democratic and participatory decision-making and the right to information through independent media are needed. This so that everyone's voice is guaranteed. A Democratic Rule of Law is a State in which political administrators know that all citizens feel that they exist: young and old, white and black, man and woman, with and/or without restriction, regardless of origin, identity and background. An important starting point for UCF is compliance with all treaties ratified by the Netherlands. UCF believes that the UN Sustainable Development Goals (2015-2030) provide a good basis to remind the Netherlands that these are 17 goals that deserve equal attention because they are inextricably linked. UCF is primarily inspired by Goal 17: "Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, access to justice for all, effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels", because it clearly indicates the essence of UCF: equal monks, equal caps, no room for keeping double standards. This means that the principle of equality should not be overlooked when applying laws and regulations. We recall that in 2017, the Dutch Bar Association found that 40% of the electoral programs contained proposals that directly violate the Rule of Law, because they infringe on legal certainty, basic human rights or access to an independent court.

UCF can't possibly realize everything in such a short time. It is utopian to think that we can complete the UCF Transformation Agenda in four years' time, but we want to get the process going.

THE PROGRAM POINTS**3.1.1.Children's law.**

The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) is one of the most important human rights treaties of the United Nations. The Treaty defends fundamental rights which can be seen as equality rights. By ratifying the Dutch Parliament, the Dutch State has committed itself to complying with the Treaty. This also creates obligations on the part of local authorities. UCF considers that combating all forms of racism, institutional discrimination and exclusion, xenophobia and related bigots is an important responsibility of political leaders. These include the duty to protect especially school-age youth as laid down in Article 2 of the UN Convention on Children's Rights, and the ECRI Policy Recommendation No 10, from education with (stereotypical) racial elements and an unsafe environment.

Greater involvement in this area of school boards, parent committees, youth workers is essential. In short, governments must do their best to ensure that children can benefit from their rights.

UCF notes that there is a catch-up to be made in the field of education. After more than fourteen/fifteen years of important recommendations from the European Commission Against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI), we have not heard from the Summit of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, nor at the Dutch Children's Council.

The European Commission writes in its aforementioned general policy recommendation(s) no. 10: (15 December 2006 & 21 March 2007) that there is no place for racist stereotypes in education, and that in education children should be taught in the critical viewing of material used in schools. It literally says : "Ensure that school education plays a key role in the fight against racism and racial discrimination in society:

By removing from textbooks any racist material or material that encourages stereotypes, intolerance or prejudice against any minority group;

By promoting critical thinking among pupils and equipping them with the necessary skills to become aware of and react to stereotypes or intolerant elements in contained material they use." The Netherlands reports to the UN Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review Working Group in 2017 that "all primary and secondary schools in the Netherlands have a legal obligation to ensure social security. Each school, together with all those involved in the school (pupils, teachers, participation council and parents) must draw up its own social safety policy and apply it rigorously in the day-to-day work of the school. The impact of the policy should be monitored so that the measures are based on the actual situation at the school and on any changes that take place. The law requires that every school must designate someone to coordinate bullying policies and serve as a point of contact."

Despite the above measures, UCF notes that, after 14/15 years, there has been no political will to direct targeted measures, policies and instruments to explicitly protect all schoolchildren from confrontations with racial profiles and racial language. UCF is betting on:

3.1.1.1. Hallmark Racism-free School

The label aims to certify pedagogical regimes that have passed the anti-racism test. An independent Review Commission is part of the certification process. By introducing such a test, you prevent the development of school materials that consciously or unconsciously encourage stereotypes, intolerance or prejudice against a minority group. UCF is for a **Review** Committee that awards the Hall marks.

3.1.1.2. Dictionary racist language

The Book includes and describes terms, concepts and indications that represent racial language. It is used as a site to reduce the use of the words that have been described as offensive, offensive and inflammatory. This as the first step in ensuring a safe environment within the pedagogical regimes.

3.1.1.3. Exam test 'Knowledge about Racial and Ethnic profiling'

In order to reduce racial language by pedagogical regimes, UCF is in favor of introducing a mandatory exam test that demonstrates knowledge and understanding about objectionable language use and ethnic profiling. Teachers will immediately understand why they can't refer to students with 'black guy' or 'pug' and use the 'n-word'. The school is the institution where 'good governance' is practiced.

3.1.2. Cultural historical traditions

UCF wants to move towards a Netherlands where all citizens can enjoy fundamental human rights and sees a ban on Cultural historical traditions that contain racist elements as a good way of suppressing these practices.

3.1.3. The right to meet and to demonstrate

The right to meet and to demonstrate are fundamental human rights. They didn't just come about. People are social beings. Coming together at important moments, sharing joy and pain, information and experiences is an essential necessity of life. Depriving people of the opportunity to meet also deprives people of the possibility of exchanging demonstrations and thus the opportunity to make a strong commitment together for a shared endeavor. The imposition of restrictions not only deprives the individual families and friends of important moments, it deprives society as a whole of the opportunity to organize and develop; crucial conditions of quality of life.

UCF is betting on:

3.1.3.1. Reappraisal of 'Activism'.

Organizing demonstrations and demonstrations that expose the violation of fundamental human rights and freedoms goes to the heart of the democratic rule of law. Activism is therefore an essential means of participation for the purpose of raising (extra-parliamentary) issues and should be fully recognized and respected as a means for citizens in a democracy.

3.1.4. The right to self-determination

In a democracy, everyone has the right to self-determination; this implies the unconditional right to untouchability of hair/his body. No one (including the government) is allowed to make decisions about our bodies or the bodies of our persons without permission, which may not be able to stand up for themselves.

The Covid-19 pandemic shows how, based on political considerations, government measures have a huge impact on all aspects of (human) life, and on all public and private sectors in society. It is becoming increasingly clear how important it is as a human being to have the freedom to make well-balanced, free choices with their right mind.

The enforcement of (unfree) choices on the basis of imposed measures – and the granting and taking of privileges on the basis of the well/failure to follow an agenda imposed by third parties – is considered dictatorial by UCF and should be considered undemocratic. UCF is betting on:

3.1.5. Referenda

In a democracy, the real power lies with the people, but then the people who are actively involved in thinking along and discussing the backgrounds, measures and consequences of all kinds of measures to be implemented, for example in times of crisis. Through a consultation (referendums), citizens can be enabled to make far-reaching choices from a multi-faceted perspective through well-founded information and research.

3.1.6. Covid-19 vaccinations

Due to the urgency, the rapid development of different vaccines against coronavirus infection is fully understandable. The urgency cannot under any circumstances be seen as a justification for thereby avoiding any form of liability in the event of negative side effects resulting from the administration of a vaccine developed against Covid-19. Pharmaceutical producers of vaccinations and governments should be held liable for personal physical and psychological harm as a result of vaccination.

UCF will under no circumstances cooperate in vaccination programs, the effects of which have not been investigated and/or the results of the study have not been publicly disclosed.

UCF argues that authorities responsible for vaccination decisions should be the first to get vaccinated.

UCF demands full transparency in the composition and content of the vaccines offered.

UCF also advocates openness about the results of studies on the impact of vaccines on the DNA system and thus the impact on our offspring.

3.1.7.Paedophilia

UCF is against normalizing pedophilia. In the event of conflicting human rights, as in this particular case, the right to protect the child should take precedence over the right of association. The right of association for structures that promote paedophilia and or their promotion to their mission and purpose cannot prevail over the fundamental rights to protect the child. UCF opposes the creation of the Party for Charity, Freedom and Diversity, and also distances itself from abusing the word diversity in this context.

3.1.8.Abortion

The right to self-determination obviously applies to the woman who makes the choices about her own body. The woman decides whether or not she wishes to become pregnant. Unwanted pregnancies belong in health care and therefore have no place in the criminal justice system.

Although UCF shares the vision of the right to protection of the unborn child, UCF assumes that situations may arise that justify abortion. UCF considers that there is currently no need to be concerned about what is regulated by the law. However, there is some concern about the uncontrollable situations, usually motivated by shame. The declining trend of teenage pregnancies is a good development in this one.

3.1.9.Rape

(Mass) rapes are phenomena that are mainly used as a tactic of war during wars and armed conflicts. They are practices that have been considered permissible for three centuries during the reprehensible history of slavery and colonialism.

Rapes are also daily reality. In this context, UCF also refers to domestic violence, violence against women and gender-based violence in the Netherlands and in this context to the Istanbul Human Rights Convention.

Thanks to the global Women's Movement, it has been achieved after decades that the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1325 on 31 October 2000, encouraging Member States to recognize these phenomena and to enshrine them in legislation and regulations as crimes against humanity. In addition, in order to strengthen the implementation of Resolution 1325, several Resolutions have been adopted focusing on various aspects of Resolution 1325. UCF takes the view that 'sex is the norm in all circumstances on the basis of equality and mutual consent and that all victims of rape are protected by law'.

3.1.10. Prostitution policy

UCF advocates improving the position of sex workers and the de-stigmatization of sex work, but is critical of the creation of a new law for national prostitution policy. According to several studies, this policy is not aimed at the safety of sex workers.

It is important for UCF that trafficking and abuses in the sex industry are prevented or reduced, but the UCF does not expect the intended goals to be achieved with the introduction of the Sex Work Regulation Act. In fact, studies show that with this bill, abuses will increase and the position of sex workers will seriously deteriorate.

UCF, following the research and request of the Sex Work Collective, sees that:

The proposed Sex Work Regulation Act is being repealed. A (national) licensing requirement for sex workers is permanently waived.

The criminalization of unlicensed sex workers, their clients and working relationships will be permanently stopped.

UCF wants a law based on:

Equal human and labor rights for sex workers and equal access to business services.

To respect the control and autonomy of sex workers, to strengthen the (legal) position of sex workers and to involve them in the evaluation, implementation and design of (new) legislation and policy proposals.

3.1.11. The right to independent science

UCF also has a position on independent research and that is with regard to the right of the Dutch citizen to know by which parties scientific institutes and research centres (and/or parts thereof) and/or specific studies) are financed. Scientific publications financed by public funds should always be made available to the public. In the dissemination and publications of research results financed with funds from the private sector, the client must always be mentioned.

3.1.12. Right of free speech

UCF believes that peoples around the world have fought for the various rights and freedoms, including the right to free speech. UCF does not think it is possible for politicians to pretend that they have the primacy of this human right on this issue. Especially when it is taken into account that it has been the European colonizer who have put the fundamental rights of the colonised at a limit.

"Freedom of expression applies to every citizen, including politicians. However, it is limited by Articles 137c and Article 137d of the Penal Code, which prohibit intentional insult to or incitement to hatred, discrimination or violence against a group of persons because of their race, religion or belief, gender, sexual orientation or disability," it states

Netherlands in 2017 to the "UN Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review."

UCF stresses that 'race' is not a characteristic to replace the grounds of 'ethnicity and nationality'. It doesn't cover the load. UCF's observation is that there are double standards in practices of hate speech, insult and hurt on the grounds of religion.

UCF is for:

3.1.12.1.Reorientation to the right

UCF is in favor of a reorientation in the field of the right to free speech. Especially where politicians, under the guise of 'priority law', claim that they can and can say everything with impunity. What we are also seeing is an unprecedented growth of statements that spread hatred against traditions and spiritual expressions of Dutch subcultures. More often, the statements are such that because of the dominant norms, traditions and values one does not realize that inherent in statements hate is preached and the people are raised.

3.1.12.2.Extension of Article 1 of the Constitution

UCF is in favor of the extension of Article 1 of the Constitution on the grounds of 'ethnicity and nationality'.

3.1.13.The Right to Nutrition, Housing, Clean (Drinking) Water, Energy

Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that every human being has the right to a standard of living high enough for the health and well-being of man, the family to which man belongs, including housing.

The Netherlands has committed to the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals approved by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015. These were established in Rio/Brazil in 2012 following the evaluation of the Millennium Development Goals. Years before that, a process of worldwide consultations of all conceivable groups (governmental and non-governmental institutions, universities and scientific institutions, local governments, business, the international women's movement, the global Civil

Society, activist movements from various sectors of policy and care) has followed. The goals are based on a coherent integrated sectoral

Approach. The objectives take into account the fundamental rights and freedoms of all people and focus on the implementation by all Member States, political and administrative office holders of public authorities (local and regional) and related implementing institutions. 17 targets have been set: Target 2 is about "Ending hunger, ensuring food security, improving nutrition and sustainable agriculture"; Objective 6, "Clean and sustainably managed water and plumbing for all"; Goal 7, "Access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy for all" and Doel 12 on "Sustainable consumption and production patterns". What does UCF want?

3.1.13.1.Housing & Housing Policy

More equal opportunities in housing: Alignment with the demand and needs of the population is crucial to keep it livable and prevent negative side effects of inappropriate and unaffordable housing, such as indebtedness, homelessness, crime, depression, suicide and overall insecurity.

This means that more social rented housing, affordable housing and housing tailored to large families (so-called multi-generational dwellings) should be in a safe environment.

The national government must ensure that the 4-year zoning plans of the municipalities ensure that renovations of neighbourhoods and the construction of new social housing correspond to the purchasing power and capacity of the housing seekers within the district and surrounding area, so that annual quotas are achieved.

A National Audit Authority to identify and fine bad practices in the field of **gentrification** , **such as expelling less-than-purchasing people.**

UCF is in favor of prioritizing housing, prioritizing local residents and involving them in neighborhood planning and allocation committees.

UCF supports the investments made in the field of sustainable building over the last period of government and wants to continue in the next term of government, by making these funding more accessible.

UCF wants more attention to be paid to the possibility for students, start-ups, young people, the homeless to commit themselves to sustainable construction projects (eco-villages, earth ships, tiny houses).

UCF wants to counter the extinction policy of the municipalities with regard to the inhabitants of the caravan. In 2018, the European Court's ruling confirmed that these proceedings run counter to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Enforcement and action on compliance with the municipal caravan and pitches policy must be complied with.

There must be sufficient accessible facilities in the neighborhood's for arts, cultural and religious expressions, recreation and sport. Where necessary, creative solutions will be put into joint use such as in school buildings that are made available for weekend schools, and anti-squatting buildings that are used as (temporary) living quarters for (young) homeless people.

3.1.13.2. Water and Energy Supply

UCF wants a provision that would exempt households who have to make ends meet on a minimum income from paying for these basic human rights. UCF also wants a ban on shutting down water and energy to private households.

3.1.13.3. Food banks

UCF believes that a rich country like the Netherlands should be ashamed of itself with the ever-growing number of food banks. UCF aims for a Netherlands that will be a country of zero hunger by 2030. Instead of the food banks, UCF wants an extra financial contribution to all Dutch (families) who have to make ends meet on a minimum wage or less. UCF is thinking of an identifiable voucher system so that the vouchers are not redeemable. The vouchers can only be used in supermarkets that have a 'Green' Label. UCF is well aware that there are people who live in illegality and/or who live in a wandering life.

3.13.4. Food waste and destruction

UCF agrees that the production and sale of food must meet legal (EU) standards, including to protect consumers. UCF wants to reduce the destruction of food due to overproduction by a legal ban. This is especially true for restaurants that visibly tippe away food in garbage bags, sometimes under the eye of the consumer. This while there are families who are starving to death. UCF is adamantly opposed to farmers being forced to destroy food, especially in times of crisis. This while there are families who are starving to death. There should be a scheme to minimise food surpluses. Where there are surplus food, they should be distributed as efficiently as possible to people who need it.

THEME 2: ECONOMY

Considerations

The COVID-19 pandemic shows that there are no borders and that all citizens in the Netherlands are connected, in fact, all humanity. Nature is a globalized ecological system that connects all life on Earth and is connected to the universe of which man is also a part. We can't give a better proof that Ubuntu is alive. The Earth is one planet - not a globe divided into countries. In the knowledge that Countries are made by people; sometimes as a result of power struggles: wars and conflicts; sometimes as a result of greed, oppression and violation of human rights through the use of reprehensible systems such as human trafficking, slavery and colonization or political deals. Think of the colonial occupation and the partition of Africa in 1848 in Berlin.

Economically, borders are created primarily to control the inhabitants, usually for the benefit of a minority in power, while virtually the rest of the economy is globalized, including supply chains, transnational financial markets and digital communications without borders, information flows and e-commerce. However, we do not have a global economic model. Only multinationals act globally - by playing a smart game with national economies to obtain the most favourable tax situation, which is not beneficial to humanity as a whole. Our country is not in a vacuum and is part of the game.

To address today's global challenges, including climate change, health and the economic crisis, we need a global economic system that enables countries to work together in solidarity to promote the well-being, prosperity and human rights of everyone in the world. The future global economic model must strike a balance between three dimensions of wealth: natural wealth, human wealth and economic wealth. Cries as radically different and the like are not credible if solutions are sought within the context of the current 'capitalist' system.

The COVID-19 crisis may or may not have temporarily broken the standard of economic patterns. Because our economy is now in reset mode, there is no better time for a breakthrough in economic thinking.

Despite the many negative consequences (mortality, illnesses and bereavement), the COVID-19 (partial or non-total) lockdown has also given some insight into the Dutch outdated economic system. For example, the lockdown has revealed new prospects for economic approaches that are better for people and the environment, such as more opportunities for homework, less transport, basic income as social security for self-employed people and small businesses.

The economic lockdown has led to the disappearance of air and river pollution in a few weeks and the restoration of nature in many parts of the world, including in the Netherlands.

The COVID-19 lockdown had a greater impact on the environment during the lockdown than all climate conferences and emissions trading in recent years combined.

In addition, the lockdown has also demonstrated the importance of the home economy. The overall education system, a large part of the overstretched healthcare sector, and large parts of the business activities (administration, meetings, designs, advice, etc.) of all sectors fell back on the home economy. Thanks to the adaptability and resilience of the home economy, the system continued to run at a different frequency. As the home economy expanded in no time, companies pulverized in the officially registered economy in a matter of weeks. This proves that we are also able to take action against climate change in a short period of time and to create the conditions by which nature can recover from the devastating impact of our economic system. The new reality created by COVID-19 is an opportunity to build a new, sustainable, inclusive economy based on new principles and values, including environmental rights, human rights, gender equality and the right to receive and care.

The basis of our neoliberal economic market model was laid in Western Europe between the 17th and 19th centuries, a period of early industrialization and the building of nation states. It was an economy dominated by a patriarchal elite that was globalized by colonization and transatlantic slave trade and slavery. Universal human rights were not discussed at the time.

The new nation states amassed economic wealth by conquering colonies, and enslaving the population to extract the natural resources from these territories and to move them to the 'homeland'. This form of predatory economy did not value the well-being of people and nature. Only economic exchange value counted, and the "invisible hand" of the market mechanism would balance everything. Initially, it was about amassing gold and silver for the nation state; nowadays it is about the growth of the Gross National Product, but in essence it remains a model focused on the growth of monetary values at the expense of people and the environment.

These subconscious economic thinking patterns are still hidden in the paradigms of our current neo-liberal economic model, which is harmful to humanity and the planet when used as the basis for economic policy.

The esoteric econometric models that economists use to advise the government apparently consist of value-free and neutral formulas on production, consumption, investment, prices, interest rates, economic growth, etc. But the age-old paradigms, assumptions and thought patterns behind these mathematical equations are not called into question. Subconsciously, they are repeated through our economic policies,

which continue to perpetuate the predatory nature of our natural environment and inequality in the world, so that we have reached the point of climate change and global crisis of existence.

It takes courage to revitalize the world economy in a sustainable and human-based way, without restoring polluting industries and sectors and without transferring debt to future generations. New paradigms, principles, assumptions, values and goals need to be defined for the Transformation and transition from the present to a new economic model, a global sustainable model, based on human rights and in which each country plays its specific role. What does UCF want?

THE PROGRAM POINTS

3.2.1. Strengthening the Home Economy.

The Home Economy is the foundation of our economy and has the following functions:

3.2.1.1. Reproduction of labor:

After work, employees/employees go home to unwind, to eat, drink, relax, and sleep, and build up new energy so they can go back to work fit the next day. All the work that is put into organizing the daily reproduction is called reproductive labor. It's essentially unpaid labor. UCF wants this unpaid work to be made visible and included in the Macroeconomic Explorations as a contribution to economic development, specifying the proportion of men and women in this work.

3.2.1.2. Future workforce:

Home is the place where future generations are born, nurtured, raised, and prepared for life as independent adults. A large part of this work is unpaid care work, which is done by women for two-thirds. UCF wants more public investment in the social infrastructure to support parents in raising and raising their children, including free and quality childcare, access to sport and cultural activities for all children, building up pension rights for parents who perform unpaid care work.

3.2.1.3. Unit of consumption:

This is the function assigned to the household in the economic model used for the government's macroeconomic policy. This model completely ignores the unpaid work referred to in points 1 and 2. UCF wants the government to pay more attention to promoting sustainable and ethical consumption. Economic models should calculate and make visible environmental and social costs (e.g. child labor). The

government should increase VAT on consumer goods with high environmental and social costs, and reduce VAT on sustainable and ethically produced consumer goods.

3.2.1.4. Production unit:

In the period leading up to the industrial revolution all labor was home-based, weaving fabrics, making shoes, producing cheese and butter, etc. Mass production has created a separation between the living and the workplace in the industrialised sectors. In other sectors, there are still residential units, such as family farms in agriculture, and home shops. In much less industrialized countries, the volume of home production of goods and services for sales is much more extensive, such as sales of homemade cookies and home ice creams, caterers, hairdressers, nail salons, etc. With the development of the digital economy, the homework of administrative professions, journalism, help desks, research, advice, etc. has also increased. With the lockdown, this productive function of the home economy has been given a huge boost and the productive function of the home economy has expanded enormously.

UCF wants the home economy to be included as the basis for the new economic model, and for the home economy to be supported by measures such as tax relief for the use of home spaces for the production of goods and services, support for ergonomic interior design of the home economy, creation of multi-generation homes, connection of the home economy to the circular economy, promotion of decentralized renewable energy systems, and urban development with diversity perspectives ,

THEME 3: WORK AND INCOME

Goal 1 of the Sustainable Development Goals is about: "Ending all forms of poverty, all over the world", involves more than just combating extreme poverty. For example, it has been stipulated that all countries must work for better social security systems. This implies an accessible labor market that has passed the test of ethnicity and gender perspective. An important starting point is that people do not get into poverty because of unemployment, illness, old age or disability. Citizens who do so should be able to rely on social systems that support them in their primary necessities of life. Objective 8 is about "Stable, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all". It is stressed that having a job does not automatically mean that you can escape poverty. This theorem applies to the situation in many countries and also in the Netherlands. No country can therefore claim to be free of poverty. This means that everyone who can work should have the opportunity to work, under good working conditions. UCF recognizes that current labor market conditions, employment and political

choices are also based on an outdated 'colonialist' economic model. This is a situation that will not be realized in one day. So we have to move on. Continue with the program points where we will have to focus for the time-being. What does UCF want?

THE PROGRAM POINTS

3.3.1.Social Social Production, Consumption and Investment

UCF agrees with the idea that a conscious consumer will choose those products that benefit society, general health and the environment.

Informed citizens with freedom of choice, who know what they want to produce and consume, but also what they **do not** want to produce and consume are therefore an important key in the economy.

Society is changing rapidly; globalisation, information and the measures taken in relation to the Covid-19 crisis over the past year have a direct impact not only on healthcare, but, of course, on the economy. A flourishing economy consists not only of purchasing power for the citizen, but also consists of the awareness of malleability, by leaving ownership and freedom of choice to the people. Informed society chooses a conscious lifestyle and includes balanced choices; healthy food and a healthy environment. Conscious living is knowing what you want to produce and consume, but also knowing what you **don't** want to produce and consume.

The production and purchase of local products, artisanal products, non-industrial transformed and/or natural products stimulates the local economy, creative entrepreneurship brings the sense of malleability in society and will combat income inequality. There will be investments in programs to support both permanent and entrepreneurship for people on benefits and young unemployed people looking to develop their talents outside mainstream education. Education and the labor market are thus closer together with short-term programs linked to jobs. UCF is for more attention to customization related to the needs of young people and marginalized groups.

3.3.1.1.Multinationals

It cannot be the case that individual citizens are penalised for subjecting them to all kinds of restrictions while at the same time giving multinationals a free pass to generate unlimited revenue. Tax evasion and avoidance of multinationals must be addressed by introducing a standard share package for social purposes within each company or setting the profit sharing for all shareholders.

3.3.1.2. Employer tax

Small businesses (SMEs) should be relieved of the employer tax, so that the advantages outweigh the disadvantages of offering people a permanent contract.

3.3.1.3. Government procurement policy

The government's purchasing policy should be aimed at supporting sustainable, innovative products in which start-up entrepreneurs are (co-) stakeholder. The government's procurement policy should also aim to increase the opportunities of SMEs run by women or by people representing a visible or ethnic minority, such as black or migrant entrepreneurs.

3.3.1.4. Pension funds.

The investments of pension funds should be made public so that people can make conscious choices for a pension fund. There needs to be more democratic control over pension funds on behalf of all those who contribute to pension funds and receive those pension benefits.

3.3.1.5. AOW hole

Since its inception in 2017, UCF has joined the out-of-parliament fight for the fight against the AOW hole for former Surinamese Compatriots. UCF welcomes the support among the various political groups in the House of Representatives general. And especially on the motion that passed that made in-depth investigation possible. UCF will continue to monitor the process closely.

3.3.1.6. Rural developments

Promoting and supporting rural development especially for non-agricultural economic activities . UCF advocates diversification of agricultural activities, by expanding its organic farming arsenal, and agricultural production for regional supply of surrounding villages and towns. UCF also stands for the preservation and expansion of socio-economic and cultural infrastructure in villages, and expansion of non-agricultural economic activities, including care farms, teleworking, and sustainable tourism.

3.3.2. Income

3.3.2.1. Job evaluation systems

UCF is for job evaluation and salary systems that provide a fair outcome for workers in all professions. Systems that take into account aggravating circumstances and reward workers in all situations with what

they earn. We call for fair and equal pay for men and women in the same work and equal circumstances. In the light of the (new) aggravating conditions and higher risks due to the Covid-19 pandemic, UCF is responsible for upgrading the salary scales of the nursing and nursing professions and the professions in primary, secondary and special education.

3.2.2. Introduction of basic income.

More and more people are excluded from the social safety net of employee insurance because they work in different settings than the formally registered employee/star, while still performing socially useful and social work, such as self-employed workers, on-call workers, flex workers, temporary workers, home workers, unpaid care workers, carers, volunteers in the district or in sport. They do not have a social safety net and can go to social services or the food bank in case of a high need. An increasing number of people don't want to come to social services because you're approached there with too much distrust. For all these people who are excluded from the social security system, UCF sees the solution in basic income.

3.2.3. Debt relief

The debt industry is flourishing while the debtor has been creating for years. UCF advocates the direct reduction of profit margins charged by debt collection agencies. Margins should be maximized by using fixed maximum fixed profit rates. The lead times for entering into debt and or restructuring schemes should be significantly reduced, thereby promoting faster handling of debt cases.

THEME 4: ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE

Goal 13 of the Sustainable Development Goals is to take action to combat climate change and its impact. Under Theme 2: Income, we have described a number of positive effects that the approach to the Covid-19 pandemic has already brought to the environment. UCF is generally not dissatisfied with the Dutch efforts to comply with the actions and measures enshrined in the Paris climate agreement. After all, we are all part of nature and therefore have a duty to take good care of it or to act in the spirit of Ubuntu: we must make peace with the earth and respect the universal rights of the earth. In order to prevent further demise of the earth, basic principles for conservation must be translated into concrete practices. The principle of producing no more than the earth can reproduce translates back into the circular economy. The circular economy uses raw materials that do not unnecessarily pollute the earth with chemicals, which are bio-based, therefore degradable and do not consume much water in production and processing.

The search is carried out worldwide for those raw materials that could be an alternative to, for example, the regular industries that require an unnecessary amount of water or oils to make their products. These include making synthetic manufactured products, for example non-degradable substances (such as pee tapping), which unnecessarily pollute the oceans and the country due to the lack of not sufficiently sustainable alternatives.

The UCF wants to ensure that the new trend towards a circular economy does not become a hollowed-out term, just like sustainability without concrete measurable goals and testing tools.

Furthermore, civilization is limited to the extent to which it deals with vulnerable groups in society, including living beings who cannot stand up for themselves like the animals in intensive livestock farming. In recent years, there has been a growing awareness of the bad conditions in the livestock industry. These not only cause a lot of animal distress but also have a major impact on the health of consumers who unwittingly buy meat from the livestock industry. What does UCF want?

THE PROGRAM POINTS

3.4.1. Ecological Footprint (EVA)

UCF advocates the notification on labels of the (EVA) on all products in order to make it clear to the consumer what the Ecological Price of the product is. Products with high EFTA should be subject to a higher VAT than products with low EFTA.

3.4.2. Intensive Livestock Farming

UCF advocates providing information (especially on the livestock industry) for sustainable and conscious consumption and production patterns. UCF wants to reverse the harmful practices of intensive livestock farming by eventually phasing out this sector and closing them up, or transforming them into organic livestock farming, while striving for the welfare of the animals, by giving them more space and letting them out, not mistreating them and not filling up with antibiotics.

3.4.3. Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises

UCF is for structurally and financially supporting SMEs' initiatives to work with bio-based products, and sustainable production methods in both the Netherlands and Dutch companies elsewhere in the world. UCF supports initiatives such as social trade organization (STRO) and UNITED ECONOMY that support

SMEs with circular money and build a parallel economy with environmentally conscious entrepreneurs/sters, focused on sustainable production and trading.

3.4.4.Promoting small-scale /local products

The structural replacement of polluting products by alternative by promoting small-scale/local products/without chemical additives.

THEME 5: EDUCATION

UCF attaches great importance to Goal 4 of the Sustainable Development Goals; attention to the quality of education. For example, pupils and students should be able to gain knowledge and skills on sustainable development, sustainable lifestyles, human rights and equality between men and women. In addition, schools must promote a culture of peace, non-violence, diversity and global citizenship. UCF believes that it is necessary not only in developing countries but also in western countries to provide competent teachers for the transfer of knowledge in the areas covered by Doel 4. That is why attention should also be paid to educating teachers so that they are able to transfer knowledge and insights to pupils and students in the various areas of care. UCF agrees with the premise that good education anticipates social trends and developments by preparing students and students for the challenges of the near future. In a society with rapid changes, many information (currents) and enormous challenges in the transitions to a more sustainable society, education will have to be innovative in terms of content, teaching methods and resources to continue to inspire, motivate and prepare young people to become valuable participants in society. Where value is not expressed unilaterally in money (wages, salaries, profits), but also in the validation of a variety of contributions to society; both scientific and intuitive information, regular and (in)formal participation, cognitive and emotional intelligence, cultural and artistic knowledge and skills, mental and physical strength and determination, regular knowledge, experience and empathy.

By introducing young people early (on time) of applicable information about personal rights, mental and physical health (nutrition and diet), finances (responsible for dealing with money, paying bills, investing, etc.) rights (being held, freedom of expression, human rights, protection) can prevent a lot of suffering and damage.

Globalization and international information flows are shrinking the world. Young people will have to be prepared for a future based on a universal philosophy and curriculum. Cultural education, taking into account this knowledge and life skills, will enrich lives, thereby benefiting society. UCF wants to ensure

that innovative education aimed at broader cultural development and life skills becomes part of the curriculum (the core objectives and the atterms).

In addition, there must be room to organize the different conceptions of life also special education and/or home education. Quality, private education should not become a privilege for the few who can afford it. But a basic right, through government, - (co)financing of private education on different bases. This will also reduce the pressure on the mainstream education system, and the unnecessary increase in children ending up in mainstream special schools.

THE PROGRAM POINTS

3.5.1.Introducing life wisdom and life skills learning lines

UCF wants more attention to be paid to life wisdom, life skills and social involvement within education, with a curriculum, learning resources; methods and techniques that match the perception and needs of the students and students.

3.5.2.Curricula from a multiple perspective

Learning to look at and analyze from a multiple perspective also makes for an important skill. The education system can contribute to this by introducing the multiple perspective in the curriculum. This with the involvement of experts with more than Dutch culture.

3.5.3.Weekend schools

Attention to individuality and diversity can also be developed by recognizing, encouraging and subsidizing weekend schools. This tool can be used to catch up with the identified disadvantages/disadvantages within mainstream education. There is a huge need for civilian communities of African descent to develop and offer education from African cultural knowledge and ideas to the growing group that is calling for this, just like Jewish schools, Islamic schools, Hindu schools, schools for children of Asian origin, but also Free schools, Dalton schools, Montessori schools, African cultural knowledge and ideas. Knowledge about one's own cultural, ethnic and linguistic backgrounds is the basis of (self)appreciation and self-development.

3.5.4.The loan system.

UCF is in favor of the abolition of the loan system. The student loan system needs to go back. There must also be (unconditional) cancellation of existing debts arising from the loan system. The loan system should be replaced by a simple basic income system.

3.5.5. De primary school counseling.

The primary school advice in relation to the follow-up advice should be carefully examined. Given the impact that the opinion has on the child's future prospects, it is necessary to be sure that the opinion is free from discrimination (see also point 1.1. child law in program point Monitoring the Democratic Rule of Law). It should become an opinion again and no longer binding, the motivation of the child (possibly supported by affordable tests taken by independent third parties) must be taken into account and after it has been shown that the advice was wrong afterwards it must be returned to this in order to learn from this and to mitigate possible emotional harm in children. All primary school counselling teachers should take gender and diversity training so that they discover unconscious patterns of discrimination within themselves, and learn how to deal with them, so that each child is left in her or her value, and receive honest and unbiased school advice.

3.5.6. Intercultural Education

Educational activities should be aimed at ending negative imagery, the basis of Afrophobia, towards civilian communities of African descent.

Intercultural education, dialogue and awareness measures are means that can help to counter the delusions of people of African descent that perpetuate Afrophobia and the constant invisibility of these civilian communities at all levels of society.

UCF believes that significant steps have been taken in the field of intercultural education.

Unfortunately, not yet effective enough with regard to these civilian communities.

Incentives that can contribute to positive imagery, for example, the production of educational resources for after-school/extra-curricular education with recognizable cultural characteristics by entrepreneurs from the community of African descendants are urgently needed. But also expertise-promoting programs in educational and training programs of government officials; law enforcement and police officers, lawyers, judges, prison staff, defence forces, teachers and curriculum

3.5.7. Multiple choice languages

UCF will also work to introduce Papiamentu, Sranan Tongo, Surname and (Ki)Swahili as multiple choice languages in the context of contact languages education. The thoughts are based on the development of learning lines from the grassroots to higher education.

3.5.8. Ubuntu Connected Museum

UCF will work to realize a general educational facility that has at least the UBUNTU Philosophy as a starting point. In any case, a facility that makes it possible to study (historical) information from different frameworks than the Eurocentric perspective. In this context, thoughts are given to the realization of an International Ubuntu Connected Museum which, because of the (visual) aspects, should stimulate awareness about what racism is and does with people. The end goal is to effectively tackle all forms of multiple racism.

THEME 6: SAFETY

THE PROGRAM'S STARTING POINTS

3.6.1. UCF is a society where all citizens feel safe. Safe in their homes, their city and country. UCF wants to put the family back in the center, not just the family, but the larger family that provides a sense of security and security.

3.6.2. UCF wants to broadly support the police, fire and defense. They are the basis for national security. UCF recognizes their special position and would like to use it to promote support for example to citizens with more than Dutch culture in order to actively participate in these professions and thus also to prevent the further ageing of the uniform professions.

But also to encourage the proportional representation of 'black' people in the police force. However, UCF is not blind to the social problems that also arise in the police system, such as abuse of authority and ethnic profiling.

THEME 7: REFUGEES AND MIGRATION POLICY**THE PROGRAM'S STARTING POINTS**

UCF supports the proposed plans for Dutch investments to improve economic and legal conditions in countries of origin (to improve opportunities at home). In addition to poverty reduction, the Dutch role in peacekeeping missions based on refugee prevention should be taken by any action involving civilian casualties. UCF also supports the proposed structural investments and cooperation for regional reception in the (neighboring) countries where many refugees come from. Active participation between refugees in camps and the international organizations IOM and UNHCR in setting up this aid helps refugees to keep some grip on life. In the asylum procedure, the government must respect the promise of taking in 750 vulnerable refugees. Importance for taking in economic refugees. Note also the International Convention on the Status of Refugees, Geneva, 28-07-1951.

UCF is in favor of a new General Pardon for Children in the Field of Life, with less stringent requirements for the return criterion.

THEME 8: EUROPE

THE PROGRAM'S STARTING POINTS

Since the creation of the European Coal and Steel Community in 1951 until the 1992 Maastricht Treaty, the Netherlands has been a committed country for greater political and economic cooperation. To the point where Europe has gained so much influence over our national politics that much of the important decision-making takes place outside the Dutch people. The introduction of the euro is a good example of this. UCF recognizes the importance of the European Union in the field of various issues of care (human rights, common internal market with free movement of goods, services, capital and labor). UCF advocates for more direct influence of the population, for example, through referendums.

European legislation is determined by the joint Member States. We believe that, first and foremost, citizens should be made more transparent about the benefits of European cooperation in their daily lives.

THEME 9: INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Solidarity and self-reliance go hand in hand. Global problems such as water problems, climate change, erosion, inequality, poverty and refugee flows must be seen in a multiple and comprehensive perspective, so that a plan of action is also integral and multi-pronged; from the knowledge that everything is connected to each other (Ubuntu). With the transition to a circular economy, liberalization no longer has to be at odds with overexploitation of man and the environment. The Netherlands as a knowledge-based country can strive to further develop economic development models in which trade considerations are in consultation with sustainability and fairness.

What does UCF want?

3.9.1. UCF advocates international trade based on sustainability and corporate social responsibility.

UCF advocates the mainstreaming of gender and diversity in all international cooperation programs and projects. This means that the promotion of the human rights of men and women in all their diversity should be included by default in the policies, priorities, objectives, and targets of programs and projects

for international cooperation. UCF advocates increasing the size of unconditional cash transfers (UCT) to men, women and children living in extreme poverty, and/or for emergency relief programs.

UCF believes that if things go well in the country of origin, in most cases its diaspora community in the Netherlands will also be doing well. But even then, if things go well, it may be that expertise in certain areas: energy, water, health care, climate, environment, infrastructure, housing and urban planning and in conflicts across the country of origin is sorely needed. That is why countries have developed a diaspora policy.

UCF is also committed to involving diaspora civic communities more in the activities of the Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS, formerly ACP). The new Partnership Agreement that will follow the current Cotonou Treaty has not been communicated by the Dutch authorities to the Diaspora from the countries concerned. It's got to be different.

What does UCF want?

3.9.2. UCF calls for a Civil Society (Diaspora) OACPS Consultation. In this context, we point to the conceptual framework of the African Diaspora, which encompasses all civilian communities with African roots. Also from Suriname and the Caribbean. The African Union (AU) enshrined the Diaspora in the AU Constitution in 2003.

CHAPTER 4: CARIBBEAN NETHERLANDS

Background

4.1. De relations between the Netherlands and the Caribbean

4.2. De BES Islands

4.3. Legal status: Public body

4.4. Evaluation research

4.5. Takeover of the Government of St. Eustatius

4.6. 2021 - Ten years after the constitutional redesign

4.7. International human rights conventions

4.8. De social and economic situation

THE PROGRAM POINTS

4.8.1. Human rights and children's rights

4.8.2.Social security

4.8.3.Problems and youth unemployment

4.8.4.The education system

Background

4.1. De relations between the Netherlands and the Caribbean

After centuries of colonial possession, Suriname and the Netherlands Antilles became part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in 1954. The Netherlands Antilles consisted of the six islands Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao, St. Maarten, St. Eustatius and Saba. Relations between the countries of the Kingdom were laid down in the Statute for the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Suriname gained its constitutional independence on 25 November 1975. In 1986 Aruba left the Netherlands Antilles and was granted a 'separate status' within the Kingdom. On October 10, 2010, the country of the Netherlands Antilles disintegrated. The two larger islands of Curaçao and St. Maarten became an independent country within the Kingdom, such as Aruba. The three smaller islands of Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba were directly under Dutch rule. Years of talks and a referendum on each island preceded this new situation.

The enormous socio-economic impact of Covid-19 has made the relationship between the countries Aruba, Curaçao and St. Maarten with the Netherlands even more complicated than usual. The signing of the Statute in 1954 has certainly not improved political, socio-economic and cultural differences within the Kingdom. A colonial document was drawn up and presented stating that the participants are equal partners within the Dutch Kingdom. Equally, the whole construction could be seen as the continuation of a plantation mentality and a dependency relationship. This relationship was maintained on the basis that the political directors on the islands were composed directly or indirectly to execute orders from Dutch directors.

This was the case in the 17th century, when the islands were conquered by the Dutch West India Company on the Spanish and this is the case today, now that they are supposedly a sovereign state. The big difference is that we have moved from slavery to the modern form of servants and lackeys of the Dutch state.

These countries are entirely dependent on tourism on the one hand and subsidies and soft loans from the Dutch government on the other. In Dutch there is the saying "Who pays, who decides". This is the fundamental premise of political and other forms of relations within the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

The three countries performed reasonably well in the areas of economic development, education and health, especially in Aruba before Covid-19 imposed itself on the citizens within these countries. There has been a huge drop in revenue from tourism and spin-off industries as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. This development has put countries and their public administrations in an impossible position. They are trapped and their independence has been reduced to what the Dutch state is willing to offer them. Without their own

financial capacity, supported by economic growth, countries can only talk and relate to the Dutch government as no more conscripts. The citizens of the islands see this reality with all eyes.

4.2. De BES Islands

The three smaller islands of Bonaire, Saba and St. Eustatius, often informally called BES, came directly under Dutch rule from 10 October 2010 and are formally referred to as the Caribbean Netherlands. St. Eustatius was the only island that decided in the referendum to remain part of the Netherlands Antilles. But because the country of the Netherlands Antilles was dissolved, St. Eustatius was forced to become part of the BES Islands.

The BES islands are therefore part of the Netherlands, but do not have the same rights and obligations as the municipalities in the Netherlands. The islands do not belong to a province and fall directly under the control of various ministries. On the islands operate a board of directors and an island council per island. The island council is elected every four years. The central governing body, the Netherlands National Service, is based in Bonaire and carries out national tasks on the three islands. The National Representative is the head of the Dutch National Service for the Caribbean.

4.3. Legal status: Public body

Legally, the islands are called 'public bodies', so the name 'special municipality' is not formally correct. The municipal law therefore does not apply in the Caribbean Netherlands. Since 2010, many new laws have been introduced, the so-called BES laws. For example, there is the Bonaire Public Bodies Act, St. Eustatius and Saba (WoIBES) and the Finance Act Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba (FinBES). In 2010, a new tax law was introduced, raising the retirement age from 60 to 65 and introducing the euthanasia law, same-sex marriage and abortion legislation. This was perceived as highly controversial by the islanders.

The central guiding principle of legislation for the BES islands is the concept of 'a level of provision acceptable to the European Netherlands' taking into account the specific circumstances, such as the small population size of the islands, the insularity, the great distance with the Netherlands, the small area and undesirable administrative and socio-economic effects. In fact, this has already created a legal disparity for the islands, which in practice is very detrimental to the inhabitants of the islands.

In 2016, the College of Human Rights called for a "humanly acceptable level of provision" in its opinion "Towards a humanly acceptable level of provision for Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba." The College of Human Rights concluded in its report that the provisions in the areas of social security, work and income, children's

rights, security and criminal law still leave much to be desired in the Caribbean Netherlands and that concrete agreements are needed to improve them using human law standards.

4.4. Evaluation research

In 2015, five years after the state remodeling, a Commission led by Liesbeth Spies launched an investigation into how the new laws and the new way of governing worked out in practice. A study was also carried out which examined the impact on the population. The final report was published in October 2015 under the title "Report Evaluation Caribbean Netherlands. [Five years of covenants: Bonaire, Sint Eustatius, Saba and the European Netherlands](#)". The results of the study were sad.

There were positive developments in the field of health care, but in many other areas life for the people of the islands had become worse rather than better. Many said they felt like third-class citizens within the Kingdom. The Dutch government often argued that the level of provision on the islands had to be appropriate to the different geographical and demographic situation and scale. In practice, this often meant a lower level of provision.

Another sticking point is the lack of political representation of the islands in the First and Second Chambers of the State General. This makes it difficult to bring about change unless the political will of a single Member of parliament who is willing to look into the situation.

4.5. Takeover of the Government of St. Eustatius

In 2018, the ratios reached a low point. On 6 February, Secretary of State Knops of the Interior and Kingdom Relations announced that it would "take over the island administration of St. Eustatius due to lawlessness and financial mismanagement". Also, according to a special Commission which had investigated the situation, there was (perceived) discrimination, intimidation, threats and insults, arbitrariness and lust for power.

A Government Commissioner was appointed to govern the island until the island is able to do so itself. This situation continues. It is worth mentioning here that the elections held on 21 October 2020 for the island council (with limited democratic rights) resulted in a considerable defeat /setback for the Dutch government. The Progressive Labor Party (PLP) (whose list pusher was blamed for lust for power and lawlessness) won the elections of the Dutch-minded 'Democratic Party'.

4.6.2020 - Ten years after the constitutional redesign

Ten years after the constitutional redesign, journalist René Zwart and emeritus professor Joop van den Berg published the book 'Kingdom on Eggs'. This, too, shows a sad picture of those involved looking back on the past ten years with disappointment and bitterness. Liesbeth Spies notes that virtually nothing happened with her

2015 report. The situation in the Caribbean municipalities is just as dire. About the Dutch performance she is clear: 'too little, too late.'

4.7. International human rights conventions

In 2018, a report was published by the Advisory Council on International Affairs which warned of a division in the Kingdom in the field of human rights. Many human rights treaties have been implemented in the European Netherlands but not in the Caribbean Netherlands.

The international human rights conventions of the United Nations (UN) and the Council of Europe do not always apply to the Caribbean Netherlands. In many treaties, the Netherlands has made the reservation that they apply only to the European part of the Kingdom. The International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (IVBPR), the International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (IVESCR) and the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) have largely been declared applicable to the Caribbean Netherlands. EU law also does not apply one-on-one to the Caribbean islands.

The three islands have retained their status as 'Countries and Territories Overseas' (OCTs).

4.8. De social and economic situation

The issues of employment and social security are extensive and therefore demand the attention of the Empire and the public bodies. The islands are responsible for the island labor market policy. A large proportion of workers earn around the minimum wage. It's hard to make ends meet; the group of working poor seems to be getting bigger and bigger. Labor markets are small and complex. The connection between supply and demand is often not good. Well-educated 'country children' often do not return to their island after studying in the European Netherlands or the United States of America. The Government issues many employment permits to foreign workers, including for positions at the lower end of the labor market.

THE PROGRAM POINTS

The areas UCF is going to make a strong commitment to are:

4.8.1. Human rights and children's rights

The special status of the BES Islands as a public body and the basic premise of 'a level of provision acceptable to the European Netherlands' should not lead to unjustified differences for the population of the Caribbean Netherlands. Due to the largely lack of interest groups ('watchdogs') for citizens on the ground and the

unknowingness of the problem in the European Dutch social and social field, the policy of the Dutch government is controlled and challenged to a much lesser extent than in the European Netherlands.

Social security, work and income, children's rights, security and criminal justice provisions still leave much to be desired in the Caribbean Netherlands. Concrete agreements are needed to improve these.

The Dutch government, together with the island authorities, is responsible for the observance of children's rights, yet many children on the BES Islands live in unsafe and unhealthy conditions. In the field of children's rights, unicef has done a lot of research in recent years. UNICEF advises local authorities, local organization and ministries on, among other things, child protection, data collection and participation. In 2019, a follow-up study [on the child rights situation in the Caribbean islands was published](#).

International human rights treaties in force in the European Netherlands must also be implemented in the Caribbean Netherlands.

4.8.2.Social security

The transition to the Caribbean Netherlands in the field of social security is characterised by a policy-poor transposition of the existing Dutch-Antillean legislation.

In 2008, it was agreed with the islands that a level of provision acceptable within the Netherlands was the starting point, taking into account the conditions on the ground and the level of benefits for the transition.

As with the other priority facilities, it was agreed that standards should be drawn up for this purpose. It was not until May 2019, after repeated insistence by the House of Representatives, that the Secretary of State for Social Affairs and Employment announced that a benchmark for a social minimum had been set.

UCF wants effective relief of the problem of poverty. This requires an integrated approach, both in the Caribbean Netherlands and in the European Netherlands, with all relevant ministries. At the same time, the Empire and the islands also face challenges in improving the functioning of the labor market and increasing the chances of local workers in employment.

Vulnerable groups at high risk of living in poverty are:

- 1) The elderly with general old age insurance only;
- 2) Disabled people;
- 3) Single women with children

The introduction of the dollar has led to strong price increases and a decrease in purchasing power for the population of St. Eustatius, Saba and Bonaire. Workers who are important for economic growth in sectors such as retail, construction and tourism face little or no indexed wages.

The Working Poor group has grown.

Trade union forces in the overseas territories are fragmented and have to face up to the Dutch government's dominance in the region, which is a totally unequal relationship. The trade unions of the BES Islands are relatively small have neither the means nor the expertise to negotiate on an equal footing. This makes it even more complex for the unions because they are overwhelmed by changes, new legislation and unseeded agreements/promises by the Netherlands.

4.8.3. Problems and youth unemployment

UCF wants attention and an integrated approach to youth unemployment and the problem of lack of housing among young people. Youth unemployment is high, so they have little or no prospect of the future. In many cases, this situation leads to derailments of young people coming into contact with the justice system. The emphasis is placed by the Justice Department on punishment rather than finding solutions in the first place to the above causes. As a result, the future for many young people has already been damaged before they have had any reasonable chance of building their future.

The increase in European Dutch people who settle on the BES islands and often hold key positions there is driving local inhabitants of the BES islands out of the labor market. Many young people who return to their native island after studying in the European Netherlands or abroad are disadvantaged as a result.

4.8.4. The education system

There are also many problems within the education system around inequality. The children from better financial family systems and who are better able to learn will have a greater chance of going abroad to continue their education. There is little or no help or structure for the children from poor family systems and who are less able to learn, they usually have no chance to go abroad to continue their education, while their curiosity and creativity to discover will be neglected.

UCF wants a total transformation of the education system that reflects the geographical and cultural setting and social (African) identity. From a Eurocentric dominant approach to a multiple perspective.

CHAPTER 5: THE BLACK AGENDA

UN Decade Action Plan

5.1. PILLAR RECOGNITION

THE PROGRAM POINTS

- 5.1.1. Visibility of people of African descent
- 5.1.2. Representation of people of African descent
- 5.1.3. Slavery is crime against humanity
- 5.1.4. Ethnicity and Nationality in Article 1 of the Constitution
- 5.1.5. Recognizing & Applying the term Afro phobia
- 5.1.6. National 1 July Commemoration
- 5.1.7. Intersectional Discrimination
- 5.1.8. National Forum Civil Society of African descent

5.2. PILLAR JUSTICE

THE PROGRAM POINTS

- 5.2.1. Anti-Racism month.
- 5.2.2. National Council Reparatory Justice
- 5.2.3. Name change
- 5.2.4. Research on the effects of lunar gaming
- 5.2.5. Measures to improve mental health care
- 5.2.6. Research on common medical diseases in people of African descent in the Kingdom

5.3. PILLAR DEVELOPMENT

THE PROGRAM POINTS

- 5.3.1. Un Decade National Action Plan
- 5.3.2. National Institute for African Diaspora Issues
- 5.3.3. Human rights and cultural education

I can't forget

**I don't want to forget
I am a descendant of Africans who
survived the Moongamizi
I am a descendant of African Freedom Fighters who
have fought against Colonial rule
I am a descendant who will never give up the
fight for freedom of Africans
I am because We are
Because We are
Therefore
AM I**

Background

UCF assumes that every person is unique and has something to offer, but practice shows that not everyone gets equal opportunities to participate fully. The inequality of opportunity certainly also applies to the position of citizens of African descent. WITH its Transformation Manifesto, UCF aims to contribute to the creation of a fairer society with equal opportunities for all.

"Recognition, Justice and Development" are the three pillars that UCF has chosen as a guide in the development of this section of the UCF Transformation Manifesto and what we call the 'Black Agenda'.

The pillars are derived from the mission of the International UN Decade for People of African Descent 2015-2024. During the deliberations in the various UN bodies and in the United Nations General Assembly, Member States agreed whether they were descendants of the victims of the transatlantic slave trade or African migrants, studies have found that they are the poorest and most marginalized groups. Studies and findings by international and national authorities show that people of African descent still have limited access to high-quality education, health care, housing and social security. In many cases, their situation remains largely invisible and there is insufficient recognition and respect for their efforts and contributions to the global economy, culture and civilization.

All too often, they are discriminated against in their access to justice and face alarmingly high police violence, along with racial profiling.

Moreover, their political participation is often low, both in voting and in taking political positions. In addition, people of African descent may suffer from multiple forms of multiple racism and other related grounds, such as age, gender, language, religion, political or other opinion, social origin, property, disability, birth or other status.

The promotion and protection of the human rights of people of African descent has been a priority for the United Nations.

Various strategies have been applied over a series of years to gain political attention and encourage political will. Letters have been written, invitations have been sent, petitions have been offered to both the Dutch Cabinet; Parliament; individual political groups & relevant House of Representatives Committees; demonstrations have been organized, face-to-face confrontations have taken place, a manifesto has been presented to the Cabinet Reformer in 2016 to establish National Action Plans as well with regard to other UN treaties and/or resolutions. We are talking mainly about the established political parties that have not been concerned. How could it be otherwise? After all, the best messenger is man himself. Because equality for UCF is a human right and not a (white) privilege, UCF has drawn up this 'Black Agenda' to pay special attention to the disadvantaged position of citizens of African descent with the aim of removing them from their marginalized position.

See here an important reason for a conscious choice for UCF.

Please note: UCF is aware that because of its colonial past, there are people who prefer to identify as 'black' (in political terms). UCF also realizes that there are several civic communities that also identify as 'black' because they believe that the political term "white" does not apply to them. 'White' is generally used to replace the word 'white'.

UN Decade Action Plan

In the UN Decade Action Plan, we find a number of characteristics about the problems experienced by people of African descent, worldwide, to a greater or lesser extent, in a region or in a country. Issues that require specific measures, tools, strategies, methods and techniques to successfully implement the approach.

This list was created after worldwide studies and consultations also from the Netherlands. A selection of the list:

- 1) racism and structural and institutional discrimination rooted in the reprehensible systems of slave trade, slavery and colonialism;
- 2) inequality, including access to the labor market,
(institutional) exclusion and stigmatization, crime and violence;
- 3) barriers to access to highly skilled jobs with legal positional guarantees;
- 4) forced to work in the informal circuits, often in dangerous conditions;
- 5) under-representation in political and institutional decision-making processes;
- 6) barriers to access to high-quality education resulting in the intergenerational transfer of poverty;
- 7) disproportionate representation in prison populations;
- 8) limited social recognition and appreciation of ethnic and cultural diversity;
- 9) intolerance and incomprehension of the religions and spiritual expressions of African descent;
- 10) racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance on grounds of race, color, origin or national or ethnic origin in addition to other forms of discrimination on grounds of age, sex, language, religion, political or other views, social origin, property, birth or other status;
- 11) for women and girls, there are additional intersectional forms of racism and discrimination and vulnerability to sexual violence. Forms of multiple discrimination are manifested in situations of limited access to good education and employment and in security measures;
- 12) high rates of maternal and infant mortality, partly due to limited access to health care in different circumstances;
- 13) the relationship between race, social and economic status and citizenship means that migrants, refugees and asylum seekers of African descent are often in particularly vulnerable situations;

- 14) limited access to health, education, housing and social security applies mainly to migrants of African descent;
- 15) public and political debates on immigration policy and their consequences often result in measures that reinforce rather than combat institutional discrimination. In the sense that immigrants are used as scapegoats for economic and social problems. It is the case that in the context of the discussions, they are portrayed as criminals and considered a security threat, resulting in distrust, fear and resentment among other citizens;
- 16) institutional discrimination in systems of justice and police often affect people of African descent. It is concluded that young people of African descent are more likely to be victims of police violence. The numbers are alarming. Racial profiling is widely used and used as a selective and discretionary mechanism for arrests, incarceration and investigations;
- 17) the discrimination faced by people of African descent is hampered by progress, prosperity and development, partly as a result of the failure to respect civil and political rights, as well as economic, social and cultural rights;
- 18) the lack of proper analyzes and statistical data to show the extent of racism and discrimination against people of African descent also has implications for the implementation of appropriate measures to combat Afrophobia;
- 19) there is limited recognition also in teaching curricula of the history of people of African descent and the heritage they have produced;
- 20) stereotypes about people of African descent in the media often reinforce the delusions and perpetuate the deep-seated discriminatory attitudes that are there.

5.1. PILLAR RECOGNITION

The first pillar is about recognizing that the ancestors of citizens of African descent have been victims of the reprehensible slavery system and that these communities are still suffering today from the negative consequences of that system.

These are therefore issues that require specific measures, tools, strategies, methods and techniques to successfully implement the approach.

THE PROGRAM POINTS

5.1.1. Visibility of people of African descent

Recognition of people of African descent as a separate group is essential for increasing their visibility to protect their (human) rights and to know when they are being violated. Insight contributes to awareness about the historical patterns that consciously or unconsciously still lead to marginalization and exclusion of this target group. Insight also contributes to knowledge about the extent to which Afrophobia, including intersectional discrimination and symbolic violence, occurs. In improving visibility, it is essential that they are anchored as a specific target group in all sectors of (government) policy. Data collection is a good tool that makes it possible to map, analyze and assess the situation of people of African descent. On the basis of the results obtained and the conclusions, it can be assessed whether measures to protect their rights are effective and/or driven to effective coherent (policy) measures.

The political objective is that citizens of African descent and who define themselves as 'black' experience the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, as recognized in

the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, as well as other relevant international and regional human rights conventions and instruments. UCF is also for In this regard.

In this context, UCF also targets other marginalized civilian communities in the same position as the 'black' citizens in the Netherlands.

In its 2015 Conclusion observations, cerd (Commission that monitors compliance with the Treaty) says it is concerned about the increase in discrimination, including racial profiling and stigmatization, faced by people of African descent in the Netherlands. The Commission is also concerned about the structural invisibility of this discrimination, as evidenced by the fact that people of African descent are not identified as a civil society being discriminated against. In various reports, this community is categorized under the concept of 'by the way'.

The Commission expresses its concerns about

- a) the disproportionate rates of poverty and unemployment faced by people of African descent;
- b) the limited number of persons of African descent in public office; And

(c) insufficient awareness within Dutch society about Dutch slavery and the colonial past. In order to increase visibility, anchoring in all sectors of (government) policy is important so that national reports on racism and discrimination no longer rank them 'disrespectfully' under the heading 'and moreover'. Data collection is a good tool that makes it possible to identify, analyze and assess the situation of these specific civilian communities. On the basis of the results obtained and the conclusions, it can be assessed whether the measures to protect their rights are effective and/or should be driven to more effective coherent (policy) measures. Anchoring people of African descent as a specific target group in legislative measures, government policies and instruments related to evaluation and monitoring and reporting obligation.

5.1.2. Representation of people of African descent

Incentives are desirable on the part of the media and all other sectors of our society in terms of programs that pay positive attention to people of African descent. This is to promote a more positive and objective image as an alternative to the stereotypes that are very destructive. In the field of imaging, there are several challenges. People of African descent generally suffer from a wave of negative imagery constructed with stereotyping, misconception and marginalization. The call for proportional representation of citizens of color in the media as a means of combating these phenomena is growing louder.

5.1.3. Slavery is crime against humanity

The Dutch State recognizes that the Maangamizi (transatlantic slave trade, slavery, colonization and contemporary effects) committed from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century by European powers against the African people, is a crime against humanity. That this should be considered in a retro perspective to always be so and that as a result of this crime the African people (among other things) have been deported to the Americas.

5.1.4. Ethnicity and Nationality in Article 1 of the Constitution

Civil Society organization in the Netherlands have been advocating for more than eleven years for the extension of Article 1 of the Constitution to the grounds of Ethnicity and Nationality. This is recommended to the Netherlands by the UN Commission on monitoring compliance with the UN

Convention on the fight against all forms of racism and discrimination (CERD).

Our Kingdom of the Netherlands has ratified the CERD Treaty, which also means compliance with it. The Convention defines "racial discrimination" as:

"ay distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, color, descent, or national or ethnic origin which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life."

"Racial discrimination" is an act. The concept of race does not replace and cannot be equated with the 'concept of ethnicity and nationality'. In this context, UCF shall follow Article 21 of the Charter on Fundamental Rights of the European Union:

"1. Any discrimination based on any ground such as sex, race, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation shall be prohibited."

"2. Within the scope of application of the Treaty establishing the European Community and of the Treaty on European Union, and without prejudice to the special provisions of those Treaties, any discrimination on grounds of nationality shall be prohibited."

One of the main recommendations following the conclusion observations (2015) on the observance of the CERD Treaty by the Kingdom of the Netherlands is that, in accordance with Article 1 of the Treaty: 1) the Netherlands incorporates the grounds of color and ethnic origin in Article 1 of the Constitution; 2) that the Constitution should cover all relevant jurisdictions 2) the concept of racial motivation is introduced in criminal law as an aggravating circumstance in the adoption of penalties for criminal offences. In 2020 this will happen with regard to 'sexual orientation'. We think this is a good thing, but we take it as being an issue that the Netherlands attaches greater importance to than the fight against racism on the basis of ethnicity.

In 2016, under the Ethnic Profiling section, the Dutch State reports to CERD: "The police are expected to respond proactively at an early stage to prevent and discourage crime. In doing so, it is important to be careful at all times. Preventing ethnic profiling is crucial to the legitimacy and public confidence in the police. The measures taken to prevent ethnic profiling are aimed at education and training, promoting good relations, diversity in the labor force and efforts to improve the complaints procedure. Within these

four pillars, good progress has been and is being made". No action, therefore, on the extension of the Constitution.

UCF cannot think of a legitimate reason why politics in the Netherlands remains stubborn to enshrine the present grounds in the Dutch Constitution.

In this context, we draw attention to the Resolutions of the European Parliament (2019/2020) on the Fundamental Rights of People of African descent.

In its report (for the year 2019), the National Ombudsman also refers to practices on ethnic profiling in all layers of government.

5.1.5. Recognizing & Applying the term Afrophobia

Racism, discrimination and social and social exclusion of persons from African backgrounds and those who define themselves as 'black' have a centuries-old tradition of negative associations, marginalization and oppression, including as a result of the transatlantic slave trade, slavery and colonialism. The consequences of this are manifested within different sectors of society and relevant political, socio-economic and social links and also have effects on self-image.

In its EU High Level Group Report (2018) entitled: 'Afrophobia, Acknowledging and understanding the challenges to ensure effective responses', this Summit recalls that the term "Afrophobia" has already been mentioned in official statements by, among others, the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the UN Working Group of Experts on People of African descent (WGPAD). In the report, the Summit further uses the term "Afrophobia" in the light of the considerations that Afrophobia is a term to describe the specific characteristics of racism towards people of African descent and that depending on the context and the target group or collective group concerned, the term can also generally be understood as the manifestation of racism towards individuals, groups and communities that define themselves as 'black'.

In its 2019 report to the UN, in which the UN Special Rapporteur on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, Tendayi Achiume, provides insight into developments in racism in the Netherlands, the term Afrophobia has also been used as an orientation and review framework.

Several United Nations (UN) reports and resolutions, most recently in the UN Intergovernmental Working Group (IGWG, 2020, p.19(e) report, used the term Afrophobia to characterize racism and discrimination on

the basis of African descent. It reads: "Consider the efforts against "Afrophobia" and all forms of discrimination against people of African descent as part of national plans against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance".

The finding of the UN Working Group of Experts on African People of African Descent (WGPAD) is that the term Afrophobia is a workable conceptual framework for underpinning interventions needed to combat and prevent racism and discrimination on the basis of African descent, confirms that the starting point has gradually become clear: a semantic discussion about the right term to identify forms of multiple racism and discrimination on the basis of African descent is outdated and does not enjoy more of a top priority. Using the term within the government and political domain in the Netherlands will ensure that citizens of African descent and who define themselves as 'black' will be able to make the best use of legal protection against the forms of plural racism and discrimination.

UCF is betting on:

As is already the case with the concepts of anti-Semitism, gay and transgender phobia, Islamphobia and Muslim phobia, UCF is in favor of recognizing and incorporating the concept of Afrophobia in (legislative/government) policies and measures. The concept refers to the specific multiple forms of racism towards citizens of African descent. This is a need that has existed for years and has recently manifested itself more emphatically through the (many national, regional and local) protest demonstrations. This following the death of African American citizen George Floyd by police violence. In two resolutions (2019 and 2020 on the fundamental rights of people of African descent), the European Parliament called on its Member States to take appropriate measures to combat all forms of structural multiple racism and discrimination.

5.1.6. National 1 July Commemoration

Through the National Slavery Monument in Amsterdam, the Dutch slavery past is made visible, its effect in today's multicultural society and the future of this society. In addition, the Monument must appeal as much as possible to the Dutch population as a whole, so that as many people as possible can reflect on the Dutch slavery past and its legacy now and in the future, it is a part of dutch patriotic history that should not be hidden away. In this sense, the National Static Monument serves not only the emancipation of the Descendants of the enslaved, but also that of the Descendants of the "perpetrators": the traffickers

as well as the authorities who facilitated and/or encouraged trade through law and regulations: the government and the royal family, the denominations, banks, companies including the subcontractors. In short, it has a function for the emancipation of society as a whole. It is mainly a question of taking stock of the annual progress in society in dealing with the Dutch slavery past and its heritage, in order to continue to give direction to social developments and discussions in this area. The observation shows that the national character of the commemoration has become an urban Amsterdam event every year on 1 July with the passage of years. It is now more than five years that cooperating organization have unsuccessfully appealed to the administrator of the National Slavery Monument, the responsible government authorities and the National Institute of Dutch Slavery Past and inheritance for the establishment of a National 1 July Memorial Committee. From that side, it's deafeningly silent.

UCF will work for:

1) A National July 1 Memorial Committee

The aim is to carry out the National Commemorations with a clear role for the descendants of the enslaved victims of the Dutch slavery past.

2) National Free Day

UCF is for a national day off every five years and is for workers to realize a legal (paid) leave provision for all those who wish to pay their respects at the National Slavery Monument in Amsterdam on 1 July. A free school day for students.

5.1.7. Intersectional Discrimination

Central to the realization of the human rights of women and girls is that discrimination against women and girls and other violations of their human rights take place not only on the basis of gender, but also on other grounds, such as ethnicity, age, class, nationality, disability, sexual orientation and health status. Negative imagery and discrimination can, according to current scientific insights, be best analyzed through the intersectional approach. A person's position is determined by his or her gender and his or her ethnicity or other identities, in conjunction. The Beijing UN World Women's Conference Declaration (1995) and related treaties and resolutions on 20 years of the Beijing Platform for Action call on national governments to strengthen efforts to ensure equal rights and fundamental freedoms for all women and girls who face frequent barriers to their development, effective participation and progress.

Intersectional discrimination and negative image against women and girls of African descent as well as women who define themselves as 'black and migrant workers should be given priority attention at national level in the fight against racism, discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

It is therefore not only a gender-based approach to promoting equality, but also a race-based focus in the implementation of policy and the development of instruments. This, because, among other things, women from the present group of women and girls as stated above, besides their wives are still dealing with racial and ethnicity-based forms of discrimination.

Unfortunately, the UN Women's Convention (CEDAW) does not distinguish between the positions of 'black' and 'white' women. It is therefore that, within the framework of the UN Decade, specific attention is also paid to the forms of multiple discrimination faced by the 'black' target group of women and girls, including migrant workers and refugee women. In the Netherlands, like the UN Convention on Women, no distinction is made. After all, the gender disparity that exists between 'black' women and 'white' women is far from a thing of the past. Failure to take the race and ethnicity and nationality perspective into account will have an immediate impact on achieving gender equality. Also the existing inequality between 'black' men and 'white' men. 'The Netherlands is still a country governed at all levels of political governance, national, provincial and local, by predominantly 'white' men and 'white' women, while the country has become multi-colored. This multi-coloredness in political governance is still a long way off.

5.1.8. National Forum Civil Society of African descent

At international level, global attention has been repeatedly drawn over the past decades to the position of these civilian communities, both by the United Nations, the European Parliament and other international organization. The observation is that some form of formal recognition from Dutch politics and government has so far failed, the solution of problems take place in the margins. Effective and timely implementation of the UN Decade by the Dutch government will only be achieved if the National Action Plan is implemented in a coordinated, structured and coherent approach. This means that the Dutch government, in close cooperation with the Civil Society of African descent, must proceed to the correct and systematic implementation of the UN Decade.

In the current Dutch government policy, there is little room for structured participation of the Civil Society of African descent. It is clear, however, that if this does not change in the short term, the implementation of the UN Decade will not succeed. This is a scenario that is not desirable and certainly does not have broad support.

Dutch society benefits from new policies, in which the communities targeted by the UN Decade are recognized by the National Forum as an interlocutor of the government in the implementation of the UN Action Plan.

UCF considers that citizens of African descent as a Group are stronger in a demonstrably physical and politically-ideologically organized relationship and that the voice of the Civil Society of African descent should be involved in a coordinated, structured and coherent Integral approach in order to formulate and communicate the different perspectives to all relevant stakeholders. These are important conditions for the success of the UN Decade in the Netherlands. An important success factor is the recognition of the position of the National Forum, which will continue beyond the end of the UN Decade and leaves its positive traces for the benefit of population whose effects of slavery and colonial history are still visible and tangible.

5.2.PILLAR JUSTICE

Justice goes a step further than recognizing that the ancestors of citizens of African descent have been victims of the reprehensible slavery system and that these communities are still experiencing the burden of that Past. Justice in the context of the Netherlands is about encouraging political will to implement an action plan in which the aim is to deal with the still present negative effects of that Past.

The World Anti-Racism Conference in Durban/South Africa 2001 has been a unique opportunity for the world community of African descent and especially for the descendants of the victims of the Dutch slavery past to address all forms of Afrophobia in the context of the effects of the transatlantic slave trade, slavery and colonialism. The UN member states have seized on the WCAR's challenge to declare slave trade, slavery and colonialism including the transatlantic slave trade as a crime against humanity. Countries that had not yet agreed to do so have been urged to take appropriate measures including Reparations and apologizing. The UCF considers that the unveiling of a National Slavery Monument and the establishment of the National Institute of Dutch Slavery Past and Inheritance (NiNsee) are not sufficient. The establishment of Anti-Discrimination Provisions is also not sufficient to tackle racism and discrimination with root and all.

THE PROGRAM POINTS

5.2.1. Anti-Racism month.

In September 2001, the UN World Anti-Racism Conference was held in Durban South Africa. In September 2021, it will be commemorated that the transatlantic slave trade, slavery and colonialism have been declared as crimes against humanity. The UN appeals to the political will of Member States to pay due attention to this historical fact. UCF wants the month of September to be declared Anti-Racism Month in 2021.

5.2.2. National Council Reparatory Justice

The Interdepartmental Anti-Racism Government Structure has shown gaps in vision, mission, policy, measures in the field of Afrophobia control. UCF therefore considers that the structure is not sufficient in the context of a coordinated structured integrated integrated approach. A coordinated, structured, cohesive approach is based on a situation in which all the relevant structures to achieve the goals are in the picture; programs, actions and activities are aligned.

Inherent in the mission of the National Council is to identify the subjects to be prohibited and criminalised by law. As with the Health, Culture, Science and Education sectors, UCF believes that a National Council should be set up to address all issues relating to Reparatory Justice. This includes all the issues that can be traced back to the Dutch transatlantic slavery and colonial past. These are issues that require specific attention, approach and expertise, including:

1) Reparations

The transatlantic slave trade, slavery and colonialism were declared crimes against humanity by the United Nations in 2001. It has been established that the crimes have led to permanent and ongoing socio-economic deprivation and marginalization of people of African descent. This disadvantage and marginalization of people of African descent in Dutch society is partly due to the fact that the degrading degrading methods of discrimination and fabricated ideologies justifying the commission of these crimes by the Dutch government and other Western countries are still more than present in Dutch society in the form of Afrophobia. The crimes against humanity also have the dubious honor of being the only crimes committed against humanity where the perpetrators are financially compensated at the end of it and not the victims. See here the frameworks on which the requirement for

restoration/reparation is based. UCF agrees that the Netherlands Restoration/Reparations program should consist of at least the following components:

(a) Ethical Restoration of justice

At kingdom and national level introduce legislation which formally states that the transatlantic slave trade and slavery were and always have been crimes against humanity. The offering of apologies at the highest Dutch state level in the countries where the crimes have been committed is part of this Ethical Restoration of Justice program. The use of resources and expertise to systematically document and publish the local and international dimensions of the various effects of these crimes committed against Africa and people of African descent.

The starting point is the multiple perspective.

b) Historical Restoration of justice

The present crimes against humanity by the Netherlands are still largely undocumented. The full picture of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade must be objectively documented (from a multiple perspective). The crimes committed, as with regard to other Homeland histories have a full place in Dutch national history. The Dutch government has an important task to stimulate academic interdisciplinary research and to invest heavily in this. This includes measures to encourage disclosure of all sources of information: national archives, libraries, archives and registers of all trans-Atlantic slave trade and slavery involved governments, governments, families, (this includes the Royal families), companies/businesses, banks and churches. In the case of academic institutions and universities, thorough research is required on the scientific contributions made to legitimise the slave trade and slavery.

UCF advocates the removal from the streets of all statues of figures who played a negative role in the Moon gamizi. Instead of destroying them, they should be kept in National Archives, museums, domains or similar government facilities. For example, they can be used in exhibitions and exhibitions aimed at investigating the Dutch racist past. This is not the purging of the Dutch past as history is recorded in books and Online. It is unnecessary to display these statues and monuments, as well as the Golden Carriage, in public spaces.

(c) Educational Restoration of Justice

The introduction of effective pedagogical measures into the education system in order to ensure that the history of the Dutch slavery past and its associated practices are incorporated into the national educational curriculum so that future Dutch generations are informed and can learn from these crimes against humanity and the still associated legacies in the form of institutional racism and Afrophobia in Dutch society.

(d) Social, Economic and Cultural Restoration of Justice

Reparations include: Political recognition and concrete programs for 'compensation' of social and economic inequality, political marginalization, many forms of racism and discrimination, such as structural institutional racism and institutional discrimination, psychological handicaps, where Africans and the Descendants of the enslaved as a result of the impact and legacies of the transatlantic slave trade and slavery aimed at prosperity development or the fight against poverty that the reprehensible transatlantic slavery system has ens.

Please note:

UCF reminds us that Dutch responsibility does not stop at the borders of the North Sea. The reprehensible slavery system was a matter far beyond the borders of the Netherlands. Through the various studies and studies, the role of the Netherlands in the field of crimes against humanity has already been more than adequately demonstrated. The Council has as an additional remit to advise the Dutch State on all requests in this area from the Caricom heads of state and government.

(e) Financial redress

UCF is calling for a one-off symbolic tax-free amount of €40,000 as an advance to all descendants of the enslaved African ancestors to compensate for the damage suffered for unpaid 'wages' (excluding revenue). Interested parties are all persons aged 18 and over (1 July 2021) residing in the countries where the Netherlands has enslaved and who have identified themselves as an African descendant. Reference date for calculating the advance is 1 July 1863.

(f) Repatriation

UCF also considers it relevant that the Netherlands should come up with a financial measure for the descendants of the enslaved who wish to repatriate to a country within the African continent.

2) Racial and ethnic profiling

In 2017, the Netherlands writes in its report to the UN Working Group 'on the Universal Periodic Review' that a recurring topic in this context is the Old Dutch tradition of Saint Nicholas and the character of the so-called 'black guy'. The traditions of this celebration have always developed and will continue to develop. The Dutch Government shares the view of the Dutch College of Human Rights that a ban on 'black money' by the state government is not an appropriate solution, but that the government can play a role in strengthening and facilitating a respectful national dialogue that leads to initiatives by society to adapt 'black man' to a figure that does justice to all. In recent years we have witnessed changes in the appearance of 'black guy'.

This attitude by the Dutch State shows insufficient awareness that there is institutional discrimination here.

What UCF wants to achieve with the bans is to deal with all practices that originate in (racial) ideologies and theories of superiority of certain races and cultures over others. In the Netherlands, these are structural in nature. This is the experience of civilian communities of African descent. Examples are: symbolic violence in the form of racist language; The Saint Nicholas culture historical Christian tradition with the racist part 'black' and 'soot-sweep piet'; a few years ago, the Royal Family was still riding in a Golden Carriage, the deeds of which can be seen on the painting of the reprehensible side panel "Tribute of the Colonies". The King has not yet decided definitively that the Carriage will no longer be seen in the Dutch streetscape; the use of racial (ethnic) profiles by the Justice and Police With far-reaching consequences for mainly people of African

ancestry; the unequal treatment of people of African descent in areas such as education, labor market and employment and politics. Several actions by concerned citizens of African descent and goodwill have not yet resulted in adequate measures by political and administrative officials.

5.2.3.Name change

UCF supports the principle of a coordinated structured [coherent](#) approach so that solutions and measures on the margins become a thing of the past. UCF, based on the decades-long wishes of descendants of the enslaved,

legal measures and provisions in the field of reparation by means of DNA research into the ancestral line. This is an area of focus that can be traced back to the legacy of the Dutch slavery past.

Many citizens of African descent have wanted to know what their ancestral line is for more than a century and a half. One of the instructions of the 'plantation owners' based on the so-called 'black code' was the prohibition on the wearing of their own African name. A barbaric form of human rights violation that calls for reparations.

5.2.4. Research on the effects of the Maangamizi

Maangamizi is a KiSwahili term that describes all the reprehensible that have been associated with the African Maafa. This term goes far beyond terms like Holocaust and Maafa. Maangamizi refers not only to the practices of genocide but also to the appropriation of property such as land and treasures; the centuries-long use of the kidnapped Africans to perform forced labor and the application of dehumanization strategies.

Maafa is a term to specify the continuing effect of the transatlantic slave trade, slavery and colonization.

UCF's political agenda focuses on two main levels:

The Level of Health Care and the Restoration of Mental Slavery

1) Health care

The 1946 World Health Organization Convention states that enjoying the highest possible standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without discrimination of race, religion, political opinion, economic or social status.

There is no doubt that this Convention can only be effective in relation to civilian communities if more scope is given available for research and study and funds to map out the impact of the reprehensible slavery system and colonization on civilian communities of African descent. This so that tailor-made medical and social approaches can be realized. Too often we hear that clients of African descent from vulnerable families end up in systems (e.g. psychiatric institutions) where they do not belong. And also that they are pressured to agree to a certain procedure because culture sensitivity and knowledge about "Post Traumatic Slave Syndrome" are lacking in aid workers. More research will lead to an increase in knowledge and insight in the development of programs by professionals/experience experts and self-help groups. Coping mechanisms and behavior patterns are passed down generation by generation. The

observation is that the current generation of young people is done with it. They want to move on. This calls for more research on PSS, so that a tailor-made medical and social approach can be realized.

g) Restoration of Mental Slavery

Major cause of the misunderstandings during communication processes between the descendants of the enslaved and others especially the 'white' population can be devoted to the lack of knowledge and understanding about the Past and the denial that the effects of that past are still there. The high eurocentrism that characterizes history education has not contributed to the elimination of the negative effects caused by the Moongamizi. The continent of Africa, the victims of the reprehensible slavery system and their descendants have never had the opportunity and opportunity to recover from the harmful effects and seriousness of life under degrading conditions. This is despite the fact that the criminal heritage of that past is still being sacrificed at many levels of social and economic life. There is still a great deal of subcutaneous anger and division and rule practices, which has an impact on the interaction and relations between the African Caribbean civilian communities. But also between the African Caribbean civic communities and 'white' civilian communities among themselves.

This is reinforced if living conditions still have certain similarities with systems of the past and by the perpetuation of Afrophobia and especially if the responsibilities to combat Afrophobia are left to society.

UCF wants the Dutch State and Parliament to assume their responsibilities and make funds available in order to carry out more study and research on the effects of the Past.

UCF wants funds to be made available to investigate **mental health problems in citizens of African descent:**

- a) Research on the prevalence of mental illness (e.g. anxiety, depression, personality disorders, etc.) and causes of these disorders in children, young people and adults of African descent; comparing this research data with other ethnic civic communities within the Kingdom.
- b) The concepts of "Post Traumatic Slave Syndrome" and "Afrophobia", study the cohesive patterns and factors thoroughly. Mapping these concepts for the situation in the Kingdom of the Netherlands.
- c) More Culture comparative research between countries with people of African descent leads to new insights on the treatment of the above syndrome for various stages of development. (Literature) research and international cooperation can contribute to the achievement of the objectives to be achieved.

- d) Examine whether the intervention programs already developed are also effective for the civilian community in the present community.
- e) Developing policies and preventive and curative intervention programs, carried out in mainstream schools and wards in groups with the aim of positively influencing the "mindset" of black and white people, thereby promoting the well-being of the black child/person, the empathy of the white child/person, recovery is under way, a more positive self-image is developed, resilience is increased, the right to self-determination (in thinking and acting) is promoted, that opinions of people of African descent matter, identity development is strengthened, the decrease in discriminatory behaviour will decrease, prejudice towards children, young people and their parents will decrease, and superiority feelings will decrease and the discussion of the underlying thoughts/feelings will be replaced by accepted behaviour.
- f) Research into the factors that play a role in education, which perpetuate prejudice and bullying behaviour and promote and increase the well-being of pupils in Dutch and Caribbean Dutch schools and improve the performance of black children and young people.
- g) Examine the support that the current civil society needs to develop adequately and how teachers actually contribute to creating conditions to encourage pupils and their parents to increase learning outcomes. It is also important that teachers assess the pupils' educational prospects at the right value. Research will have to show how teachers promote participation within the various types of schools.
- h) Based on research data, formulate policies to improve the position of children, young people and adults of African Caribbean origin.

5.2.5. Measures to improve mental health care

- (i) Research into the relationship between high levels of stress symptoms in people of African descent and the diseases they exhibit (neurological problems, e.g. neck and shoulder problems and lower back pain, high blood pressure levels, high cholesterol, brain damage, heart problems compared to other ethnic groups.

5.2.6. Research on common medical diseases in people of African descent in the Kingdom

- (j) Investigate the common medical diseases in people of African descent. What causes this is. Further investigate factors such as diet, lifestyle, too much stress due to psychosocial problems in citizens of African descent; follows existing research results and carry out additional research if necessary.

Conduct cultural comparison research within one's own society and other communities with people of African descent.

5.3. PILLAR DEVELOPMENT

Article 158 of the Durban Action program recognizes by the UN Member States that the 'Past' has undoubtedly contributed to poverty, underdevelopment, marginalization, social exclusion, economic disparities, instability affecting people of African descent in different parts of the world. Especially in developing countries where the reprehensible slavery system is active.

The UN sees the Decade as a good tool for developing policies that promote the social and economic development of these societies and the diaspora. UCF considers it a good tool to link the UN Decade projects to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (2015).

The Dutch implementation of the UN Decade

The UN Decade National Action Plan (NAP) as agreed by THE UN Member States is relevant in relation to successful implementation of the UN Decade for People of African Descent (2015-2024).

The actions taken so far by the Dutch State and identified by UCF as being actions in the field of the UN Decade are the following:

- A social map has been created of organization, networks and individuals involved in improving the position of people of African descent in the Netherlands. The Social Map is not yet complete.
- Through tendering, a number of educational projects have been funded to raise awareness and support empowerment.
- Small budgets have been made available to two existing funds to encourage requests for funding for educational projects.
- A budget has been made available for an educational project to help young people of African descent develop their potential and combat exclusion mechanisms.
- A competition has been announced, with the aim of formulating a general message that will stimulate awareness of racism towards people of African descent in the Netherlands.
- A conference organized to promote the Netherlands' approach to the UN Decade.

The implementation of the activities under the UN Decade is a confirmation for UCF that the Dutch State still has a 'divide and rule' strategy and that part of the black community has still not transcended the stage of 'mirrors and beads'. The Dutch State as a Neo-Colonizer who has nothing to fear from her Stockholm syndrome leading residents.

For UCF, a National Action program with the un decade action program as its starting point is therefore inevitable.

THE PROGRAM POINTS

5.3.1. Un Decade National Action Plan

UCF is committed to the development of the UN Decade National Action Plan for People of African Descent (2015-2024).

A National Action Plan provides insight into the (specific) policies and the policy objectives and instruments for effectively monitoring, evaluating and (possibly) adjusting the agreed measures, programs, projects and activities. It also provides insight into (multi-year) investments in the various areas of policy implementation by Member States. The NAP is also important for understanding the implementation by national, regional and local authorities and relevant stakeholders as well as the way in which the Civil Society is involved. UCF celebrates the idea of a coordinated structured integrated approach. This is a method of, on the one hand, 'divide and rule', to combat arbitrariness and institutional racism and to lead to coherence. This coordinated structured integrated approach differs from the methodology adopted by the Netherlands so far since the abolition of the National Consultation on Minorities. A good example of an uncoordinated approach is the establishment of a National Anti-Racism Coordinator (Minister of The Interior) announced in December 2020. A week later, the establishment of a National Coordinator for Anti-Semitism (Minister of Justice and Security was announced. UCF also notes this uncoordinated course of action in the processing of the slavery dossier).

5.3.2. National Institute for African Diaspora Issues

UCF will work to create a National Institute for African Diaspora Issues. This Institute does not function in a vacuum. It functions as an important Expertise Body for the National Forum and the Council for

Reparatory Justice in the context of a coordinated structured integrated approach. The areas of focus shall cover the following issues:

- Competence development (leadership development, empowerment/identity strengthening training).
- Methodology development in the context of the multiple perspective.
- Setting up a PhD room/S.T.E.M to encourage more students of African descent to do PhD research.
- Mapping the educational situation and position for a sustainable development program for now and the Future. This also applies to the labor market position for now and in the Future.
- Promoting self-employment in the context of the Home Economy; - Realizing opportunities in the countries of origin (trade/SMEs).
- (Political) Promote participation rates in various fields.
- Development programs aimed at young people (including teenage mothers, young people with criminal background checks).

5.3.3.Human rights and cultural education

Human rights and cultural education and the reconstruction of history education. Inside this context:

- promoting knowledge (transfer) and understanding through relevant activities to understand the principles of equality and non-discrimination in issues affecting people of African descent. This, in order to be able to respond effectively to the issues of concern and to protect the rights of people of African descent.
- promoting and realizing projects that lead to greater knowledge and respect for the heritage, culture, spiritual expressions and history of people of African descent including the transatlantic slave trade, slavery and colonialism.
- the review and development of specific curricula and related teaching materials on the history of the transatlantic slave trade, slavery and colonialism and especially the Netherlands' share therein.
- supplementing current history education with a Black History curriculum that highlights African history with, for example, the civilizations of Mali, Ghana, Songhai, Egypt, Ethiopia, Nubia, Zimbabwe and Nigeria.
- integrating curricula into formal and informal education, at primary, secondary, post and adult education levels. Experts of African descent should be given the opportunity to contribute to the development of such curricula.