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DURBAN REVIEW CONFERENCE

Preparatory Committee

Intersessional open-ended intergovernmental working group
to continue and finalize the process of negotiations on and
drafting of the outcome document

First meeting

27 November 2008

Item 5 of the provisional agenda

**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MANDATE OF THE WORKING GROUP
AS CONTAINED IN PREPARATORY COMMITTEE DECISION PC.3/9
OF 17 OCTOBER 2008 ENTITLED “CONTINUATION OF THE
PREPARATORY PROCESS FOR THE DURBAN REVIEW
CONFERENCE”**

Note by the Secretariat

1. The present document contains, in its annex, the compilation of proposals* submitted by delegations at the second substantive session of the Preparatory Committee under each of the five sections of the draft outcome document of the Durban Review Conference corresponding to its structure as contained in decision PC.2/8 of the Preparatory Committee. During the discussions held under the coordination of five facilitators from 8 to 16 October 2008, the Preparatory

Annex

Compilation of paragraphs proposed during the 6th and 7th meetings held on 8 October 2008 (p.m.) and 9 October 2008 (a.m. or subsequently in writing) for use in the drafting process of the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference

Paragraphs re-arranged as suggested by the facilitator and reflecting the suggestions from delegations on 13 October 2008 (p.m.) and 14 October 2008 (a.m.)

SECTION ONE

Review of progress and assessment of implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action by all stakeholders at the national, regional and international levels, including the assessment of contemporary manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Facilitator: Mr. Osita Anaedu (Nigeria)

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**A. SOURCES, CAUSES, FORMS AND CONTEMPORARY
MANIFESTATIONS OF RACISM, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION,
XENOPHOBIA AND RELATED INTOLERANCE**

1.



8. Also acknowledges the existence of manifestations of xenophobia that require special attention from the authorities;

9. Further acknowledges the obligation upon the authorities to take action to prevent and eradicate practices and manifestations of xenophobia;

10. Reaffirms the need to reject and condemn all manifestations of racism, racial intolerance, xenophobia and related intolerance in all parts of the world and to combat those manifestations wherever they occur;

11. [Recognizes that colonialism and slavery have been the prime sources and manifestation of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the people of Asian decent were victims of colonialism and continue to be victims of its consequences;]

12. [Reiterates that slavery and the transatlantic slave trade are, and should always have been, a crime against humanity; notes that the transatlantic slave trade has contributed to the modern-day legacy of the alienation, poverty and social exclusion of peoples of African descent, and calls upon States to take urgent action to make available actual and fitting resources, compensation, redress and other measures at the national, regional and international levels for peoples of African descent;]

13. Acknowledges the suffering caused by colonialism and affirming that, wherever and whenever it occurred, it must be condemned and its recurrence prevented,

14. Acknowledges those States that have made formal apologies to the victims of colonialism and past historic injustices to achieve healing and reconciliation;

15. Recalls that:

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31. Recognizes with deep concern the ongoing manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including violence, against Roma/Gypsies/Sinti/Travellers, and, conscious of the very specific situation faced by them, invites States to use all means to improve their inclusion and to strengthen

40. Acknowledges that intellectual and political resistance to multiculturalism is one of the root causes of the resurgence of racist and xenophobic violence. Rejection of diversity has led to negation of the very humanity of the immigrants, foreigners and minorities. The most serious manifestation of racism is the democratic legitimization of racism and xenophobia in the guise of defending 'national identity or preference'. No country, religion or minority should be discriminated on the grounds of its race, colour and creed.

41. Notes that ~~As regards the debate of contemporary forms of racism,~~ some of the most worrying trends since 2001 include racio-religious profiling and discrimination, defamation of Muslims, their faith and beliefs, incitement to religious hatred and its concomitant effects on multiculturalism, national and international peace and stability as well as human rights of the affected communities.

42. Agrees ~~with the Special Rapporteur on Racism~~ that defamation of religions cannot be dissociated from a profound reflection on the trends of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance that are developing in the current political and ideological context.

43. Shares the ~~Special Rapporteur's~~ assessment that the most serious manifestations of defamation of religions are the increase in Islamophobia and the worsening of the situation of Muslim minorities around the world. He has mentioned three main developments in this context; a) the stereotypical association of Islam (and Muslims) with violence and terrorism; b) the determination to impose restrictions on manifestation of Islam including construction of mosques and its minarets; and c) monitoring and surveillance of places of worship, culture and teaching of Islam.

44. Recognizes with deep concern the overall rise in instances of intolerance and violence directed against members of many religious and other communities including religious minorities in various parts of the world, including cases motivated by Islamophobia, anti-Semitism and Christianophobia;

45. Acknowledges that the most disturbing phenomenon is the intellectual and ideological validation of Islamophobia. When it is expressed against migrants it takes the form of religio-ethnic or religio-racial tones, when it is expressed in the form of defamation of religions, it takes cover behind the freedom of expression and when it is expressed in the form of profiling. It hides behind the war against terrorism. Believes that association of terrorism and violence with Islam or any other religion including through publication of offensive caricatures and mamod r taklmc nt,out hne

47. Condemns all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including all forms intolerance based on religion or belief;
48. Welcomes measures to address the phenomenon of multiple and aggravated forms of discrimination;
49. Double or multiple forms of discrimination is said

lines which have lead to casualties and killings, torture, massive displacement, rape and destruction of property and infrastructures, war crimes, crimes against humanity

human rights, and in this regard urge States to consider this phenomenon in formulating of strategies and programmes against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

74. Notes with deep concern the widening use by some groups and organizations of the opportunities provided by print, audio-visual and electronic media as well as scientific and technological progress, such as the Internet, to promote racist and xenophobic propaganda aimed at inciting societies throughout the world to racial hatred and in this connection urge all Governments to take necessary measures against such incitement;

75.





103. Urges States to improve efforts to promote gender mainstreaming and to fight effectively gender discriminations;

104. Stresses the need to treat all forms of violence against women and children as a criminal offence, punishable by law, as well as the duty to provide access to just and effective remedies and specialised assistance to victims, including medical and psychological assistance, as well as effective counselling;

105. ~~Note~~ Recognizes with concern that instances of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance lead to ~~trade in and/or~~ sexual exploitation of women and children especially girl child;

{Migrants}

106. [Acknowledges the importance of national programmes for the integration, respect and enjoyment of migrants' human rights, together with their equal treatment;]

112. Emphasizes that States are not only under an obligation to ensure that legislation and policies are non-discriminatory, but that they are also under an obligation to protect migrants from racism, discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

113. [Recommends that further attention be given to the particular problems faced by women and children belonging to immigrant communities;]

114. Renews the call on all States to review and, where necessary, revise any immigration policies which are inconsistent with international human rights instruments, with a view to eliminating all discriminatory policies and practices against migrants, [including Asians and people of Asian descent];

115. Reaffirms the importance of paragraph 30 of the Durban Programme of Action.

116. Reiterates its request to States to promote human rights of all migrants in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international instruments regardless of migration status.

{Trafficking} {Suggested to move subsection on “Trafficking” to another section}

117. [Urges States to pass and implement legislation to combat trafficking in persons, particularly women and children, including people of African or Asian descent, indigenous peoples and other vulnerable groups, together with trafficking in migrants, taking into account the practices that endanger human lives or cause various forms of slavery and exploitation, such as debt bondage, child pornography and sexual and labour exploitation, and urges States to bring into force and strengthen their legislation and national plans to combat trafficking offences and to earmark financial and human resources to ensure that the law is upheld and impunity is prevented, along with the protection of victims and the restitution of their rights, and also bolster bilateral, regional and international cooperation, particularly with the Special Rapporteur on the human rights aspects of the victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and with non-governmental organizations that provide assistance to victims;]

118. [The Commission on Human Rights decided in 2004 to appoint a Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children to focus on the human rights aspects of the victims of trafficking in persons. In performing her functions, the Special Rapporteur has referred to the Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking developed by the OHCHR in 2002 to Recognizes the need to provide practical, rights-based approach policy guidance on the prevention of trafficking and the protection of trafficked persons and

with a view to facilitating the integration of a human rights perspective into national, regional, and international anti-trafficking laws, policies and interventions.]

119. Recognizes that victims of trafficking are particularly exposed to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and that women and girl victims are often subject to multiple forms of discrimination and violence, including on the grounds of their gender, age, ethnicity, culture and religion, as well as their origins, and that these forms of discrimination themselves may fuel trafficking in persons;

120. Notes ~~with appreciation~~ the efforts of States and organisations in preventing and combating trafficking in persons and in enhancing the protection of and assistance to victims of trafficking in persons, for instance the development of action plans on best practices, standards and procedures for combating and preventing trafficking in human beings;

121. Urges States to take appropriate measures to address the root factors, including external factors, that encourage trafficking in persons for prostitution and other forms of commercialised sex, forced marriages and forced labour, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs, including to strengthen existing legislation or to consider the adoption/enactment of anti-trafficking legislation and the adoption of national plans of action with a view, among other things to providing better protection for victims of trafficking and to punishing perpetrators through criminal and civil measures;

122. [Reaffirms the need to continue preventing, combating and eliminating all forms of trafficking in persons, in particular women and children, since victims of trafficking are particularly exposed to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;]

123. Acknowledges the suffering caused by colonialism and affirming that, wherever and whenever it occurred, it must be condemned and its recurrence prevented, {suggested to be moved to general preamble}

124. [Urges States that have not done so to issue expeditiously formal apologies to the victims of colonialism and past historic injustices and to take all measures necessary to achieve healing and reconciliation;] {suggested to be moved to a different section}

125. Calls upon States to take into account paragraphs 15 to 23 of the Durban Programme of Action for its effective implementation.

{Slavery and slave trade}

126. [Deplores the lack of willingness of certain countries to adopt measures to end enslavement and slavery-like practices, including contemporary forms of slavery, debt bondage, slavery, sexual exploitation or labour exploitation, which constitute flagrant violations of human rights;]

127. [Welcomes the actions taken to commemorate the memory of victims of slavery and slave trade, in particular the transatlantic slave trade, and the abolition of those tragedies, [and stresses the need to similarly address the trans Saharan slave trade and the slave trade in the Indian ocean];] {suggested to be moved to section I. D.}

{Minorities}

128. Urges States to adopt comprehensive measures relating to immigration, asylum and the situation of foreigners and national minorities that are based on their obligations under international law and relevant instruments, including the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families and the Durban Programme of Action, which attach priority to respect for their rights; {suggested to be moved to subsection on migrants or to section I. C.}

129. Urges States to guarantee the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, individually or in community with other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practise their own religion, and to use their own language, in private and in public, freely and without interference, and to participate effectively in the cultural, social, economic and political life of the country in which they live, in order to protect them from any form of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance that they are or may be subjected to;

130. Urges States to take, where applicable, approu5585(m)40205385(852)1-041795585(a)394(856)

134. [Alarmed at the intellectual and political resistan

of racial or national superiority, hatred and distinction as to race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin as well as culture, religion and language as victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;]

{Children}

141. The Committee on the Rights of the Child issued general comments on: the rights of children with disabilities; the treatment of unaccompanied and separated children outside the country of origin; HIV/AIDS and the rights of children. Furthermore, the general comment on general measures of implementation focuses inter alia on non-discrimination. The Secretary-General Study on Violence against Children presented to the GA in 2006 highlighted how, although all children are

145. Expresses deep concern at the resurgence of racist and xenophobic violence targeting members of ethnic, religious or cultural communities and national minorities; {suggested to be moved to subsection on minorities}

146. Expresses its deep concern at the arbitrary deprivation of persons or groups of persons of their nationality on racial, national, ethnic or religious grounds which leads to the deprivation of their basic human rights;

**C. MEASURES OF PREVENTION, EDUCATION AND PROTECTION
AIMED AT THE ERADICATION OF RACISM, RACIAL
DISCRIMINATION, XENOPHOBIA AND RELATED INTOLERANCE AT
ALL LEVELS**

{General}

{Ratification}

152. Urges States to consider ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and acknowledges the importance of the relevant international instruments and the appropriateness of taking those measures required to protect the human rights of all persons with disabilities and to integrate them fully into the social and employment spheres;

{Collection of Disaggregated information}

153. Recommends that concerned States establish mechanisms through which disaggregated information may be collected effectively on health, education, access to housing, employment, treatment in the criminal justice system, political participation and representation, as regards people of African descent and migrants, and that such information provide the basis for the creation and monitoring of policies and practices that address any discrimination found;

154. Notes with appreciation the existence of information network on racism and xenophobia which collected relevant information at the national level and which develop strategies to combat racism and xenophobia, while also highlighting and disseminating examples of good practice in tackling these key issues;

155. Urges States to adopt appropriate mechanisms with a view to monitoring and measuring programmes' effectiveness and progress;

156. Acknowledges the importance of making progress in gathering data and other human development indicators disaggregated by race and ethnicity, whether by conducting censuses or by collecting, compiling, analysing and providing data at the national and local levels, which should also take into consideration such social and economic indicators as average income, access to health services, maternal and infant mortality, life expectancy, literacy rate, access to education, employment opportunities, quality of housing, land ownership and access to water, health and communications services;

{Education/Culture and history}

157. ~~Promoting human rights education:~~ Recognizes that the DPA reaffirms that "education at all levels and all ages, [...] in particular human rights education, is a key to changing attitudes and be17()-0.147.80439()-0.146571(b)-20.3098(y)19.d yn

158. Believes that human rights education is essential to the realisation of human rights and fundamental freedoms and contributes significantly to promoting equality,

169. Stresses the necessity of increasing appropriate preventive measures in order to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination, and the important role that Governments, international organizations, the media, non-governmental organizations and civil society can play in developing such measures and building confidence between different racial and ethnic groups;

170. Reaffirms also that education is one of the principal means of preventing and eradicating racism and racial discrimination and of raising awareness of human rights, particularly among children and young people, and in this context stress the need to amend suitably the textbooks that perpetuate racial stereotypes or encourage xenophobia;

{National strategies}

171. Welcomes the development of national strategies to promote cohesion and tackle community tensions;

172. Notes with appreciation the existence of informatio

179. Urges States to include women in their decisions and to accord priority to the promotion and protection of the full enjoyment on an equal footing for men and women of all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

{Victims}

180. Notes the existence and efficiency of measures regarding victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

181. Recalls the commitment made by EU member states and many others in 2000 at the Stockholm International Forum on the Holocaust to commemorate the victims and to honour those who stood against it, and welcomes the Council of Europe's dedication in 2002 of an annual "Day of Remembrance of the Holocaust and for the prevention of crimes against humanity";

182. Urges States to refrain from taking discriminatory measures and from enacting or maintaining legislation that would arbitrarily deprive persons of their nationality on grounds of race, color, gender, religion, national or ethnic origin especially if such measures and legislation renders a person stateless;

{Progress}

183. Notes significant progress in the creation of specialized State bodies and mechanisms responsible for formulating and implementing public policies to eradicate discrimination and to promote racial equality;

184. Identifies progress in the formulation of national plans to eradicate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

185. Notes the broadening of dialogue with non-governmental organizations and other sectors of civil society;

186. Confirms that there has been some implementation of training and educational activities on human rights from an anti-racist and anti-sexist perspective for public officials;

187. Notes progress in the adoption of policies and programmes to improve the prevention of HIV/AIDS in high-risk communities and to eradicate discrimination against persons living with HIV/AIDS;

188. Identifies progress in programmes to foster racial equality in favour of people of African descent, such as affirmative action programmes for access to higher education;

{Obstacles hampering progress}

189. Notes that some of the other obstacles hampering progress in the collective struggle against racism and racial discrimination include; weak legislation and policies, lack of moral, educational and practical strategies, non-implementation of international legal framework and commitments by some, persisting impunity on different grounds such as freedom of expression, counter terrorism or national security as well as sharp increase in the extreme right wing xenophobic political platforms.

190. Some of the other normative and preventive measure that have been proposed over time during discussions on the subject of Review mechanisms include;
a) mandatory prohibition by law to eliminate racio-religious profiling or profiling

198. Welcomes the numerous awareness-raising activities involving States, in order to promote and disseminate the values and practices underlying the fight against discrimination, including through financial support for the projects of civil societies and encouragement of political parties to work towards fair representation of racial, ethnic, national and religious minorities within and at all levels of their party system;

{Incitement to religious hatred}

199. Calls upon States to pay attention to the serious nature of incitement to religious hatred such as anti-Semitism, Christianophobia and, more particularly, Islamophobia, and to promote the fight against those phenomena by strengthening interreligious and intercultural dialogue concerning the common ethics of all religions and by adopting legislation aimed at ending impunity in this respect;

200. Stresses the need to make progress in devising and implementing appropriate measures to prevent and punish contemporary forms of racism, such as incitement to racial hatred or violence by means of new information technologies, including the internet;

{States action}

201. Urges states to take immediate measures as a matter of priority to end such practices which constitute flagrant violation of human rights;

202. Stresses that every State must ensure the protection of human rights of all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, without discrimination of any kind, including in particular on the basis of national origin;

203. Urges States who have not yet done so to adopt and enforce new legislation in order to provide protection to migrant domestic workers, particularly women domestic workers, and to give access to migrant workers in domestic service to mechanisms for bringing complaints against employers. Such instruments should not aim at punishing migrant workers. Calls on states to promptly investigate and punish

- a. honour the memory of the victims of past tragedies;
- b. apologize and pay reparations; and
- c. restitute art objects, historical artifacts and documents to their countries of origin;

210.

218. Reiterates that special attention needs to be given to the elaboration of strategies, policies and programmes for persons subject to multiple discrimination which combines racism and racial discrimination, xe

226. Affirms the importance of effective and independent judiciary for allowing the victims of racism to seek adequate redress;

227. ~~With regard to the issue of difficulties encountered in accessing to justice, including specific barriers related to discriminative practices, it is useful to~~ Recalls that the concept of access to justice does not only refer to the possibility of defending a case before a tribunal, but also includes the analysis of the whole system of administration of justice and the factors that impinge its functioning. It has been observed that the obstacles that impede access the justice system are often connected to discriminative practices affecting specific vulnerable groups, such as indigenous

235. Calls on states to ensure that any measures taken in the fight against terrorism do not discriminate, in purpose or effect, on the grounds of race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin as well as on the grounds of culture, religion and language and that non-citizens are not subjected to racial or ethnic profiling or stereotyping;

236. Recognizes that to combat racism and other forms of discrimination, Governments and law enforcement agencies need reliable information on hate crimes;

{Multiple forms of discrimination}

237. Welcomes the efforts deployed to adopt or improve penal or civil legislation in order to fight against racism and discrimination including multiple forms of discrimination, such as on the grounds of sex, religion or belief, disability, age, sexual orientation and gender reassignment;

238. Urges States to promote policies to ensure equal pay for equal work between men and women, together with equal pay for work of equal value;

239. Urges States to further ensure the protection of the national or ethnic, cultural, religious and linguistic identity of minorities within their territories and develop appropriate legislative and other measures to encourage conditions for the promotion of the identity, in order to protect them from any form of racism, racial discrimination

in the territory of the State concerned. (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1998/12/Add.1, para. 10)

243. Also identifies progress made in legislation and measures adopted by States to correct inequalities in access by people of African descent to education, health, housing, justice and employment, and urges States to continue to develop and take measures to ensure full equality of access for people of African descent;

{Migrants}

244. Expresses grave concern at legislation called 'Return Directive' recently passed by some regional groups which is inconsistent with International Conventions on rights of the migrants;

245. Observes that issues of migration are extremely significant for the region and confirms its full commitment to complying with the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action on that subject, as a powerful affirmation of the need to uphold migrants' human rights while respecting the sovereignty of States to adopt legislation that they deem appropriate, and, with this in mind, expresses its deep concern at legislation recently passed or proposed by some countries or regional organizations that runs counter to the commitments made under human rights and migrants rights conventions established under the relevant United Nations legal instruments; in that regard, calls upon the relevant authorities to initiate comprehensive and broad-based dialogue on migration that makes it possible to identify common challenges and areas of cooperation that link the management of migration and the promotion of development;

{Indigenous peoples}

246. Identifies some progress in the adoption of legal and administrative measures to promote, enhance and strengthen the ethnic, cultural, religious and linguistic identities of indigenous peoples and to establish conditions for the respect thereof;

247. Notes progress in the adoption of legal and administrative measures to promote, protect and ensure the exercise by indigenous peoples of their rights, and to ensure their exercise of such rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal footing, free of discrimination, and their full and free par

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252. Recommends that States guarantee universal and effective access to medications at affordable prices, particularly those required for the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other pandemics, and intensify research in vaccines as appropriate;

{International organisations}

253. Takes note of the important role of the United Nati

to incorporate and implement the spirit of DDPA in

280.

289. Reaffirms that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights, and that any doctrine of racial superiority is, therefore, scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous, and has no justification whatsoever;

290. Condemns past and current policies, practices, propaganda and organizations based on ideas or theories of racial and national superiority, hatred, discrimination and xenophobia, which are massive and flagrant violations of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, comprising civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights and the right to development;

{Calls upon States}

291. Invites States to establish, or, where appropriate, to continue boosting, funds to support civil society organizations to bolster their work against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, thereby guaranteeing their freedom from interference and their participation in the forums that administer and transfer the resources held in such funds;

292. Calls upon States to develop, in cooperation with multilateral organizations, internet service providers, private sector stakeholders and civil society, and taking into account the principles of multilateralism, democracy and transparency, a coordinated global strategy to formulate a voluntary code of conduct to prevent the dissemination of messages of racial hatred and intolerance;

293. Calls upon States in their reporting to the Human Rights Council to indicate measures taken to quell the elaboration and implementation of racist political programmes and to establish specific national mechanisms to verify that the programmes of political parties are not based on racist ideas or motivations;

294. Urges States to link the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance with the political and constitutional recognition of, legal respect for and the promotion of multiculturalism through education, information and communication;

295. Urges States, as a matter of priority:

(a) To demonstrate a firm political will to combat the rise in racial discrimination and religious intolerance and to promote mutual respect and understanding of cultural diversity;

(b) To punish violent, racist and xenophobic activities.

298. Recalls and urges States to implement UN General Assembly Resolutions 60/7 and 61/255 which observed that remembrance of the Holocaust is critical to prevent further acts of genocide, condemned without reservation any denial of the Holocaust and urged all member states to reject denial of the Holocaust as a historical event, either in full or in part, or any activities to this end;

299. Urges States to improve democratic institutions so that they are more fully participatory and avoid marginalization, exclusion and discrimination against specific sectors of society, for instance by accepting electoral support proposals;

300. Stresses the need for the States to elaborate further global strategies to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, particularly to combat new manifestations of racism, racial disc

Organization, the International Labour Organization, the World Health Organization and others in helping States to enhance their capacity to implement the Durban Programme of Action, and invites the United Nations system and its relevant specialized agencies to exert maximum effort in providing targeted technical assistance and cooperation;

309. Reiterates the importance of the recommendation made by the five independent eminent experts to follow up on the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action that a racial equality index be developed as a tool to assess more effectively discrimination that affects people of African descent and other vulnerable groups and to guide the adoption of policies to remedy their situation;

310. Emphasizes the need for the United Nations system and its relevant specialized agencies to provide targeted technical cooperation to enhance the effective implementation of the Durban Programme of Action;

311. Calls for the United Nations human rights mechanisms, as part of the process to reform the human rights system, to establish a template for the production of their reports and questionnaires with a view to avoiding the duplication and overlapping of information, in particular with regard to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

{Genocide and international courts}

312. Affirms that impunity for crimes of genocide and wa

programmes that have been approved and successfully implemented in the framework of the Barcelona process, including the Anna Lindh Foundation, EuroMed Audiovisual, EuroMed Heritage, the Regional Information and Communication programmes, the EuroMed Youth programme and the EuroMed Gender programme, etc.;

319. Welcomes the decisions to nominate 2008 the "Euro-Mediterranean year of dialogue between cultures" and the "European Year of Intercultural Dialogue";

320. Recognizes the valuable work done to promote dialogue, mutual understanding and respect through all existing mechanisms, such as UNESCO, Council of Europe, OSCE and the Alliance of Civilizations;

{Dialogue}

321. Affirms the need to intensify engagement by all interested parties in a constructive and genuine dialogue rooted in mutual respect and understanding with a view to overcoming existing gaps in perceptions, concepts and ideas;

322. Underlines that intercultural dialogue should address political processes and challenges, be based on dialogue with civil society, promote people-to-people contacts and foster good neighbourly relations;

323. Reiterates that regional and international exchange and dialogue among youth is an important element in building intercultural understanding and respect and will contribute to the elimination of racism, intolerance and

331. Information, communication and media, including new technologies: While the DPA “welcomes the positive contribution made by the new information and communications technologies, including the Internet, in combating racism through rapid and wide-reaching communication”, it also “urges States to encourage the media to avoid stereotyping based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related

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I. General

Effectiveness

1. Expressing its appreciation for the efforts to eradicate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance made by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the [Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and, in general, the special procedures of the United Nations] Human Rights Council, [in particular, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, the Independent Expert on minority issues, the United Nations Forum on Minority Issues, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants and the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, together with the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues] and the efforts of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights [, including the Anti-Discrimination Unit and the former Sub Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, and in particular, the Working Group on Minorities];

2. Also expressing its appreciation for the contributions made by the mechanisms established by the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance to follow up on the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, such as the independent eminent experts' group, the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent and the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action,

3. Acknowledges the significant role played by the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action follow-up mechanisms [and stresses the importance of creating the necessary synergies between them];

4. Express appreciation for the contributions made by the mechanisms established by the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance to follow up on the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, such as the Independent Eminent Experts' Group, the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent and the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

improve and provide consistency between the relevant mechanisms, thereby preventing duplication and enhancing effectiveness

6.

d. duplication and overlapping;]

[In view of the results achieved by these various mechanisms and of the level of cooperation of Member States with all these mechanisms, stresses the need to rationalize and streamline all Durban follow-up mechanisms with a view to ensure effectiveness, coherence, visibility and accessibility;]

10. [Emphasizes the need for increased cooperation between the Durban follow-up mechanisms and other bodies or mechanisms working on thematic issues linked to the fight against racism and racial discrimination];

11. Emphasize the need to guarantee the promotion and protection of the rights of the victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance through the effective implementation of the DDPA as well as the agreed recommendations of its follow up mechanisms and suggest some of the ways which could help strengthen the follow up mechanisms as follows:

a. Enhanced visibility to the message of Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and its follow up mechanisms through effective media campaigns by the United Nations Department of Public Information (UNDPI) as well as national governments

b. [Effective coordination between various Durban mechanisms and their regular interaction with relevant special procedures, Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Human Rights Council and General Assembly,]

c. [Creating necessary reporting linkages to these mechanisms by the member states on their recommendations as well as provision of information on the subjects of relevance]

d. [Follow up on the agreed recommendations of these mechanisms to be pursued by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights]

e. [Relevant recommendations to be kept in mind by special rapporteurs while reporting on their respective themes /mandates. Resolutions on racism related subjects should also include and give prominence to the recommendations of these mechanisms]

f. [Relevant recommendations must also find place in the new international standards to be developed in the area of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia

19. Recommends also the establishment of regional mechanisms against racism and discrimination, including complaint mechanisms (former para 106);

Former paras 27-50 where moved to chapter “Other Mechanisms”

OHCHR/Anti-Discrimination Unit

20. Encourages the Anti-Discrimination Unit of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue working with determination in providing guidance and support to the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council to monitor the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action;

21. Calls for the Unit to be elevated to the rank of division and strengthened with the additional resources and staff required to serve better the mechanisms established to monitor and implement the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and for it to interact effectively with all partners, including civil society, in the global campaign to combat racism;

22. Takes note of the determination of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, which was welcomed in General Assembly Resolution 61/149, to profile and increase the visibility of the struggle against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the intention to make it a cross-cutting issue in the activities and programmes of the Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights and urges the Office to translate the intention into reality;

23. Urges the Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights and States at the national level to continue to raise awareness of and bring visibility to the mechanisms referred to in the preceding paragraph through campaigns and other special events;

24. Invites the High Commissioner to fully implement the mandate given to her Office in the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and in particular to collect data and best practices on the fight against racism and discrimination all over the world;

25. Invites the High Commissioner to pursue its collaboration with regional and national bodies dealing with the fight against racism and discrimination;

Transatlantic slave-trade

26. Urges that the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 61/19 and 62/122 on the transatlantic slave trade be fully integrated into the mandates of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action follow-up mechanisms;

27. Recognizes that a major accomplishment of the Durban World Conference against Racism was its profound analysis of the historical roots of modern racism emerging from the slave trade era with lasting consequences for large groups of people and its agreement on qualifying the slave trade as a crime against humanity, and regrets that the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action has not followed up on that accomplishment;

28. Requests the Human Rights Council to organize a seminar or a panel discussion on all aspects of the transatlantic slave trade provisions of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and General Assembly resolutions 61/19 and 62/122, taking into consideration African Union initiatives on this issue, and include its findings and recommendations in the Preparatory Process and the Durban Review Conference;

29. Calls on the Human Rights Council to suitably observe annually the UN General Assembly designated International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade (25th March) and to consider, inter alia, building on the efforts of the Slave Route Project of UNESCO.

Other stakeholders

30. Requests the Human Rights Council to take the appropriate measures to extend the mechanisms for the participation of non-governmental organizations and other civil society organizations – with the financial support required for their development – in the activities and meetings of the United Nations system against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

31. Notes the necessity of enhancing the participation of civil society organizations and victims of racism in meetings of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action follow up mechanisms;

32. Stresses the crucial role played by civil society in the fight against racism and discrimination and the necessity to ensure its full contribution to meetings and activities of UN mechanisms dealing with the fight against racism and discrimination;

33. Requests all States to establish national institutions to fight against racism and discrimination, as foreseen in the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and in conformity with the Paris Principles;

Requests also all States to protect human rights defenders and allow them to work freely for the promotion and protection of human rights; {suggested text}

II. Mechanisms

A. Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation (IGWG) of the DDPA

34. Bears in mind the need to identify the gaps in the international human rights instruments, particularly in the Convention, that require the adoption of complementary standards, and welcomes the conclusio

D. Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of Complementary International Standards

46. Bears in mind the need to identify the gaps in the international human rights instruments, particularly in the Convention, that require the adoption of complementary standards, and welcomes the conclusions and recommendations of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban

provided in Human Rights Council decision 3/103 of 18 December 2006, as a matter of priority, the instruction and decision of the World Conference against Racism on the elaboration, as a matter of priority and necessity, of complementary standards in the form of either a convention or one or more additional protocols to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to fill existing gaps in the Convention and provide new normative standards aimed at combating all forms of contemporary racism, including incitement to racial and

comply with their legal obligations under the Convention and the Committee's recommendations;

58. Requests those States Parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination that have made the declaration under article 14 to increase awareness of the Convention among the people in their territories and to ensure that the procedural aspects are understood and adhered to;

59. Since 2001, CERD has developed further its monitoring procedures in order to enhance its effectiveness. In particular, it has adopted new procedures to ensure adequate follow-up to its opinions adopted under article 14 of the Convention as well as to its concluding observations. In 2007, it has also revised its reporting guidelines so as to facilitate the drafting of initial and periodic reports by States parties to the Convention. CERD has been encouraged by the response of most States parties to the review procedure during the past years which has resulted in the submission of many overdue reports for consideration by the Committee. This review procedure has allowed CERD to take more effective control of the reporting process and has encouraged States parties to resume a fruitful dialogue. At its 71st session held in August 2007, CERD revised its early warning and urgent action procedure guidelines so as to enhance the effectiveness of this procedure, which has allowed the Committee to adopt numerous decisions and recommendations for action to prevent serious violations of the Convention, in particular those that could lead to ethnic conflict and violence. In 2005, and as a follow-up to its declaration on the prevention of genocide, CERD developed a special set of indicators of patterns of systematic and massive racial discrimination so as to strengthen its capacity to detect and prevent at the earliest possible stage developments in racial discrimination that may lead to violent conflict and genocide.

60.

63.

DURBAN REVIEW CONFERENCE

Preparatory Committee

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2. Welcomes the ratification of the Convention by a number of countries since the World Conference Against Racism of 2001, while regretting that the goal of universal ratification by 2005 was not achieved. In this context, renews its call to States that have not yet done to ratify or to accede to the ICERD as a matter of high priority, and to consider making the Declaration envisaged under art. 14. It also urges States to withdraw reservations contrary to the object and purpose of that Convention and to consider withdrawing other reservations] [*suggestion of new language for 1-9*]

Declarations and reservations

10. [Renews its call to States to make the declaration under article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination recognizing the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications to enable victims to avail

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Reporting

14. Urges States to include in their national reports to the universal periodic review mechanism of the United Nations Human Rights Council information on the measures being taken to combat discrimination

15. Encourages States to include in their periodic reports information on action plans or other measures that they have taken to implement the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action at the national level

16. Urges States Parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to comply with their reporting obligations under the

Implementation

29.

43. International Cooperation and technical assistance plays an important role in helping countries, especially developing countries, in implementing their ICERD commitments and the recommendations of CERD

44. Call upon States parties to respect fully and comply with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

GENERAL COMMENTS

48. Stresses that this Convention is sufficient to address contemporary manifestations of racism and discrimination and should thus remain the legal basis of the International Community to fight racial discrimination and the efforts for universal ratification of this instrument should be stepped up;

49. Regrets also that some States have refrained so far from acceding to the Convention on the Protection of All Migrant Workers and their Families and reiterates its appeal to these States to do so as soon as possible;

50. The prohibition of the dissemination of all ideas based upon racial superiority or hatred is compatible with the right to frigs compwitor Mcor Tt or T[.57564(1)-2.16436(1)-2.16436(3

effect which national legislation to combat terrorism has had on the implementation of the Convention, particularly on identity, entry and residence checks of foreigners, the right of asylum and extradition. When examining periodic reports, the Committee has expressed its concern about reported cases of “Islamophobia” following the 11 September attacks. Furthermore, while taking note that the criminal legislation of

Compilation of paragraphs proposed during the 9th meeting held on

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A. General

- 1. Recognizes that a broad, global exchange of good practices in combating racism could serve as examples and assist States, the judiciary, social partners and civil society to implement more effectively the provisions of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and recommends the following best practices:**

- 2. Takes note with interest of the numerous examples of good practices set in the all regions i**

institutions on account of their capacity to combat racist tendencies with the area of their responsibility.

6. Believes that freedom of expression ~~and considers it as~~ is a corner stone of contemporary human rights regime. However, misuse or abuse, as provided in Article 20 of the ICCPR and Article 4 of the ICERD must be taken into account to avoid possible negative fall outs. Therefore, while elaborating specific laws on combating incitement to racial and religious hatred, these must conform to the relevant provision of ICCPR and ICERD.

7. An important element in the fight against racism is the need to raise awareness and enhance understanding between and among different cultures and societies,[some useful steps have been taken such as Interfaith Dialogue and Cooperation for Peace and Alliance of Civilizations]. Such mechanisms must not only be supported but enhanced and multiplied at all possible forums. At the national level such mechanisms should be created to reach out to all the religious ethnic and linguistic minorities and vulnerable groups. This approach will bring about better understanding of the problems and misconceptions at different level as well as provide ownership in the programmes designed for the betterment of vulnerable groups. The benefits of interfaith cooperation and dialogue should be taught at the basic level to ensure effective integration of minorities and better understanding and tolerance among societies.

8. States should to ensure a comprehensive and universal approach to the fight against racism and discrimination, in particular by ensuring the same treatment and protection to all victims of racism and discrimination and recommends the following best practices:

(a) - Adopting a comprehensive legal framework to fight racism and all forms of discrimination, including multiple and aggravated forms of discrimination;

(i) - Taking effective measures to promote diversity in the work place, including in public services;

(j) - Promoting measures to strengthen the role of education, training and awareness raising measures in the fight against racism and discrimination;

(p) - Adopting a national action plan against racism and all forms of discrimination-
Underlining and supporting the positive and complementary role played by regional
organizations [such as the Council of Europe, the OSCE *and the OAS*] in the fight

B. Prevention

12. [Implementing [**special and concrete measures to ensure the adequate development and protection of certain racial groups or individuals belonging to them**] programs with a view to promoting equal opportunities and treatment for people of African descent and Indigenous people;]

13. [*Developing and implementing national programs to ensure that individuals pertaining to historically marginalized groups have*

16. [*Encourages* States that are not yet parties to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families to consider doing so as a matter of priority in order to promote a more open and fair international environment in which the rights of migrants can be fully ensured and respected;]

17. Preventing impunity for crimes motivated by racist or xenophobic attitudes, considering the racist motivation as an aggravated circumstance;

18. *Urges* States who have not yet done so to adopt and enforce new legislation in order to provide protection to migrant domestic workers, particularly women domestic workers, and to give access to migrant workers in domestic service to mechanisms for bringing complaints against employers. Such instruments should not aim at punishing migrant workers. Calls on states to promptly investigate and punish all abuses, including ill-treatment;

19. *Urge* States, regional and international organizations and civil society to continue promoting respect for multiracial, multicultural, and multi-ethnic aspects of societies and to spread human rights awareness, with a view to combating all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

20. [*Urge* States to work to ensure that their political and legal systems reflect the multicultural diversity within their societies and, where necessary, to improve democratic institutions so that they are more fully participatory and avoid marginalization, exclusion and discrimination against specific sectors of society;]

21.

(a) The development of a National Action Plan on Human Rights, including action steps to improve [race relations].

- (b) Establish, strengthen, review and reinforce the effectiveness of independent national human rights institutions, including a capacity to consider complaints.
- (c) Collect, analyse, disseminate and publish reliable statistical data on racism and racial discrimination, with the objective of monito

C. Combating

23. Adopting initiatives to eliminate multiple or aggravated discrimination, particularly gender-based discrimination.
- 24.
- (a) Issuing laws on the protection of [particularly vulnerable ethnic groups] and, as required and on a non-selective basis, laws that seek to protect [particular groups that are more susceptible], in certain contexts, to racism;
- (b) Incorporating into domestic law obligations under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racism;
- (c) [Elaborating specific laws on combating **defamation and** incitement to racial and religious hatred, in conformity with obligations under article 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;]
- (d) Devising special laws and policies for confronting the ideologies and practices of political groups advocating racist platforms;**
25. [*Invites* States to consider [**special and concrete measures to ensure the adequate development and protection of certain racial groups or individuals belonging to them**]

27. [Reiterates that historical injustices have undeniably contributed to the poverty, underdevelopment, marginalization, social exclusion, economic disparities, instability and insecurity that affect many people in different parts of the world, in particular in developing countries and emphasize the need to develop programmes for the social and economic development of these societies and the Diaspora, within the framework of a new partnership based on the spirit of solidarity and mutual respect, in the following areas:]

[Debt relief; Poverty eradication; Building or strengthening democratic institutions; Promotion of foreign direct investment; Market access; Intensifying efforts to meet the internationally agreed targets for offior otrnirer 25() opr95585(t)-2.16436()-80.1938(o)-0.295585

8.43149()-0.16558(o)-0.295585(n)-0.295585(a)3.74(l)-2.16558(l)-12.1715(i) 29.03(a)3.295585(d)10.3015()-0.146571(m)

29. *Invites* States to promote intercultural and inter-religious dialogue and cooperation at all levels, especially the local and grass-roots levels;

D. Treatment of Victims

30.

(a) [Elaborating democratic and inclusive processes to overcome centuries-old racism and racial discrimination, including the establishment of national truth and reconciliation committees and schemes aimed at empowering the victims of such discrimination;]

(b) [Issuing formal apologies to victims of colonialism and other historic injustices as a means of achieving healing and reconciliation in societies and redressing the impact of such injustices;]

(c) [Recruiting for various posts at all levels through **[special and concrete measures to ensure the adequate development and protection of certain racial groups or individuals belonging to them]** schemes;]

31. [*Encourage States* to promote at the national level strategies, policies and programmes, including **special and concrete measures to ensure the adequate development and protection of certain racial groups or individuals belonging to them**], for the promotion and protection of the economic, social and cultural rights of all victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and for affording greater opportunities to them to share in the prosperity and wealth of the societies they live in, as well as for guaranteeing that the benefits of development, science and technology contribute effectively to the improvement of the quality of life of such victims;]

32. [Reiterating the importance of recognising the importance of damages caused by colonialism and taking note of the recent positive steps that some countries have made in taking compensatory measures.]

33. [Establishing mechanisms as collective compensation for the negative effects of previous assimilation policies towards national minorities, with the purpose of strengthening cultural identity through improving opportunities for cultural activities.]

34. [Durable settlement of historical grievances for indigenous **peoples**, including an agreed historical account, apology, statutory instruments to recognise the claimants' special interests and the provision of redress.]

35. [*Identifies* honouring the memory of the victims of past tragedies, issuing formal apologies to victims of colonialism and othe

E. Education, awareness-raising and training

37. **[Calls on States to promote an inclusive pattern of education, which takes into consideration the diversity present in each society, disseminating a culture of equality, tolerance and non-discrimination through awareness raising, education at all levels and media.]**

38. Investing in education and awareness raising at an early age, including through leisure activities (sport games, youth camps, multicultural festivals) and [undertaking a revision of curricula] to raise awareness of different cultures and civilizations and in

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(c) [Commemorating within the United Nations and beyond (of) the plight of victims of colonialism and other

44.

(a) Education and awareness-raising on indigenous cultures, in particular in education curricula

(b)

F. Annex

48. Regional examples

From June 2006 to September 2007, the Council of Europe ran a Campaign for Diversity, Human Rights and Participation, based upon the slogan “All Different – All Equal”. Various meetings, events, training cour

52. National examples

- t. Having relevant projects scrutinized by indigenous peoples (IFAD)
- u. Comprehensive and systematic policies for foreigners who reside in the Republic of Korea through the enactment of the Basic Act on the Treatment of Foreigners in Korea and establishing periodic five-year 'Basis Plans for Policies Regarding Foreigners' (Reply to Q by Republic of Korea)

Proposals made by Switzerland

- Financial support to projects carried out by civil society to combat racism and foster awareness-raising at schools (www.edi.admin.ch/frb ; www.ekr.admin.ch)
- Soutien financier de projets visant l'intégration professionnelle des femmes migrantes (www.ekm.admin.ch/fr/projets/projets_modeles.php ; www.edi.admin.ch/frb)
- Publication of legal guidebooks for victims of racism and counselling services (www.humanrights.ch ; http://d102352.u28.netvs.ch/bfr/bfr_index.asp?lang=f)
- Intégration dans les programmes de formation continue de corps de police cantonaux et communaux de modules portant sur le travail policier en milieu interculturel (www.edi.admin.ch/frb ; www.institut-police.ch)
- Mise en œuvre de dispositions législatives visant à promouvoir l'intégration (www.ejpd.admin.ch/ejpd/fr)
- Droit de vote et d'éligibilité conférés aux personnes de nationalité étrangère (www.ar.ch/ ; www.ju.ch ; www.ne.ch ; www.vd.ch ; www.gr.ch ; www.fr.ch ; www.ge.ch ; www.bs.ch)
- Elaboration par des institutions liées aux médias de codes de comportement afin de garantir l'indépendance et la liberté d'information dans le respect de la dignité humaine et de la non-discrimination (www.presserat.ch)

- Publication of research results on racism to be used to orient practical measures

- Persons belonging to national and ethnic minorities are guaranteed *equal access to education*

affirmative action, including *reserving a number of seats* in higher education institutions;

Culture

- *Financial support* is granted to national and ethnic minorities organizations, for programs of developing their *specific culture*, through the *mass media*, in their *mother tongue*, as well as through *printed* publications and *specific art companies*;

Media

- A *Special Budgetary Fund* is dedicated to TV and radio broadcast programs meant to combat racism, racial discrimination, anti-Semitism, xenophobia and intolerance.
- Awareness-raising *campaigns and combat discrimination against Roma* particularly at sport events are consistently organized.

ARGENTINA

53. La Republica Argentina aprobó su Plan Nacional contra la Discriminación (PNcD) con el Decreto Presidencial 1

55. El Plan Patria Grande, Programa Nacional de Documentación

Migratoria, que impulsa, facilita y permite el acceso a la residencia para los/as migrantes. Con este programa el Estado argentino dispuso el presente programa para regularizar la situación migratoria de los extranjeros nativos de los Estados Parte del MERCOSUR y de sus Estados Asociados, en busca de facilitar la tramitación para acceder a una residencia legal en el país. A tal fin, se dispone implementar un nuevo criterio de radicación basado en la acreditación de la nacionalidad de uno de los países de la región y adoptando la buena fe como principio rector del Programa.

BARBADOS

56. Since the independence of Barbados in 1966 one of the main squares outside of the Barbados parliament had been known as Trafalgar square and was dominated by the statue of Nelson, the English general. A few years ago that square was renamed National Heroes Square and is now defined by a celebration of indigenous national heroes including our only

proporcionado informaciones que favorecen el planeamiento de políticas públicas para las comunidades y la regularización de la tierra.

- 58. Ética y ciudadanía – instalación de un Foro Escolar de Ética y Ciudadanía y acción de la comunidad escolar en la red de educación pública con fines de difundir valores que conlleven a la convivencia democrática, a la solidaridad humana, a la integración social y el rol social que desempeñan los estudiantes. Puesto en marcha en 2004, se encuentra vigente en 2.700 escuelas públicas de las 27 Unidades Federativas.**
- 59. Programa de Universidad para todos (Prouni) – atribución de becas de estudio, completas o parciales, a estudiantes graduados en las instituciones privadas de enseñanza superior, destinadas a estudiantes de bajos recursos, egresados de la enseñanza media de la red pública. Otorga becas específicamente a indígenas, mestizos o negros y personas de escasos recursos en el mismo porcentaje de su presencia en la población de cada Estado. Se otorgaron 385.000 becas entre los años 2004 y 2008, de las cuales 270.000 fueron becas completas. No menos de 81.287 afrodescendientes y algunas centenas de indígenas fueron beneficiados.**

CHILE

La concreción de una política cada vez más amplia de restitución de tierras. Entre el 2006 y el 2007, sólo en compra y subsidio de tierras indígenas, se han restituido alrededor de 23 mil hectáreas, beneficiando a un total de 2.200 familias indígenas. En ese sentido, hay que destacar que para el 2008 el Fondo de Tierras y Aguas contara con un presupuesto total de \$23.314.428, de los cuales \$19.555.443 serán sólo para la compra de tierras. La Ley N° 20.249 que crea el espacio costero marino de los pueblos originarios. Esta Ley, fundamental sobre todo para el pueblo lafquenche, fue promulgada el 31 de enero de 2008 y el reglamento está siendo trabajado con los dirigentes indígenas.

60. Becas indígenas: en los dos últimos años hubo un incremento del 24% en la asignación de becas (el 2006 fueron 36.160 y el 2007, 41.987). Para el año 2008, se contemplan 43.895 becas (18.258 en básica, 18.490 en media y 7.147 en la educación superior), con una inversión de \$8.644.506. Durante el 2007 se beneficiaron un total de 607 estudiantes de educación superior, con un presupuesto asignado de \$382.511.000, que beneficiaron a 208 estudiantes con beca a la residencia y 399 estudiantes con beca de hogares.

61. Reconocimiento anual (2006-2008) a las instituciones públicas y organizaciones de la sociedad civil que se destacan en el respeto a la diversidad y lucha contra el racismo. Este reconocimiento es concedido por la División de Organizaciones Sociales del Gobierno de Chile a través del « Concurso de Buenas Practicas por el Respeto a la Diversidad y

COSTA RICA

65. El Proyecto de Pequeñas Emisoras Culturales que conduce el Instituto Costarricense de Enseñanza Radiofónica (ICER) institución sin fines de lucro que trabaja bajo el amparo del convenio de cooperación entre el Gobierno de Costa Rica y el Reino de Liechtenstein, favorece a la población que se encuentra alejada o no puede ser atendida por los centros educativos y culturales existentes.

67. Las emisoras culturales son administradas por asociaciones no lucrativas, dedicadas exclusivamente a satisfacer las necesidades de las comunidades de la región. El funcionamiento de estas emisoras está a cargo de Asociaciones Radiofónicas Regionales, constituidas de acuerdo a los estatutos elaborados para definir las labores y las responsabilidades de cada radio regional. En la

69. Finalmente, en el 2005 el ICER inició un programa de información con ayuda de profesionales en derecho, respecto a los alcances del proyecto de “Ley de Desarrollo Autónomo de los Pueblos Indígenas”.

70. El Colegio de Periodistas de Costa Rica aprobó en junio de 2003 un Código de Ética que establece una serie de principios de comportamiento profesional enmarcado en el respecto a los derechos humanos y evitar la creación de estereotipos. EN su artículo 11 señala que “en el ejercicio de esta profesión se debe evitar cualquier publicación contraria a los valores de la comunidad nacional, sus instituciones democráticas y la moral publica. Consecuentemente, las y los periodistas deben poner especial cuidado en la protección de los derechos de las niñas y los niños, así como respetar la vida privada, el honor, la buena reputación, la imagen y la intimidad familiar de los ciudadanos”. Asimismo, en su artículo 14 se determina que “en sus informaciones, los y las periodistas, no deben crear estereotipos por raza, género, edad, religión, condición social o económica, o impedimento físico, que generen el beneficio, odio o burla social”.

71. En el presente periodo de gobierno 2006-2010, el gobierno de Costa Rica formula la Política Nacional para la Igualdad y la Equidad de Género (PIEG), que condensa los compromisos del Estado Costarricense, en los próximos 10 años, a fin de avanzar en la igualdad de oportunidades y derechos de mujeres y hombres.

72. La PIEG se sustenta en tres grandes núcleos de acción estratégica: autonomota económica, participación política y camb

73. Para determinar los principios de esta estrategia se desarrolló un diagnóstico en materia de igualdad y equidad de género que determinó que uno de los principales problemas y brechas de género que persisten y requieren atención es el acceso y permanencia de las mujeres al mercado laboral, encontrándose como factor determinante de discriminación las brechas salariales y segmentación laboral en perjuicio de las mujeres, aunando a las desigualdades en el mercado de trabajo y su relación con mayor incidencia de la pobreza en las mujeres.

74. Esta política se sustenta en 6 objetivos estratégicos y de largo plazo, que orientaran el quehacer de las instituciones del Estado en un periodo de 10 años. EL PIEG apunta al desafío del trabajo remunerado de calidad y la generación de ingresos. Se propone que en el 2017 el país haya removido los principales factores que provocan brechas de ingreso entre mujeres y hombres; el desempleo y subempleo femenino, en un marco de mejoramiento general del empleo en el país. Para ello, se acuerda centrar los esfuerzos en dos líneas de trabajo: promoción de la calidad del empleo femenino y la creación de nuevas fuentes de empleo femenino, especialmente en zonas con mayores desventajas.

CUBA

75.

76. Implementación de numerosos programas dirigidos a potenciar la igualdad, entre ellos: la universalización y gratuidad de la enseñanza, incluyendo la educación superior con sedes universitarias en todos los municipios del país; programas de salud totalmente gratuitos para toda la población sin distinción; programas de asistencia y protección social, deportes y cultura para todos los segmentos de la sociedad; programa acelerado de construcción de viviendas, entre otros.

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ECUADOR

- 78. Políticas Públicas.-** El Gobierno ecuatoriano en el Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2007-2011 ha creado el componente de desarrollo del pueblo afroecuatoriano y de los pueblos indígenas, el mismo que contará con recursos financieros para la ejecución de políticas en el campo social que propendan a la integración y desarrollo de dichos pueblos.
- 79. Normatividad.-** Expedición de la Ley de Derechos Colectivos del Pueblo Afroecuatoriano en el año 2006, norma que permite la aplicación de los artículos correspondientes de la Constitución Política de 1998 y donde se consagran los derechos colectivos a favor de los pueblos indígena y afroecuatoriano, en consonancia además con el Convenio 169 de la OIT del cual el Ecuador es Parte.
- 80. Información estadística: Creación de los siguientes instrumentos: Sistema de Indicadores Sociales del Pueblo Afroecuatoriano (SISPAE) e Indígena (SIDENPE), así como de la Comisión Nacional de Estadísticas para Afroecuatorianos e Indígenas (CONEPIA), y la Encuesta Nacional sobre discriminación Racial en el año 2004. Por otro lado, el Gobierno ecuatoriano, en colaboración con el Sistema de Naciones Unidas, se ha comprometido a implementar el Sistema de Naciones Unidas de Indicadores de Desarrollo Sostenible (SDG) en el año 2015.**

81. Creación del Comité Nacional contra la Trata de Personas, bajo el Decreto Número 114, publicado en el Diario Oficial No. 224, Tomo 369, de

El Salvador para la protección de las personas,

Elaboración y aprobación del Manual de Procedimientos Salvadoreño para la Repatriación de Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes Víctimas de Trata de Personas, apoyado el proceso por OIM.

Elaboración y aprobación de la Política Nacional para la Erradicación de la Trata de Personas en El Salvador, apoyada por CORDAID y CEMUJER.

Apoyo en la elaboración del Plan Nacional contra la Trata de Personas.

Elaboración y aprobación del Manual de Procedimientos y Función de los Albergues de Víctimas de Trata en El Salvador.

Se elaboró el documento denominado “Guía de Coordinación Interinstitucional para la Judicialización de los casos del delito de la Trata de Personas”.

88. Creación del Albergue para víctimas de Trata.

El Salvador crea un Albergue para la Asistencia a Víctimas de Trata de Personas en El Salvador el 4 de abril de 2006, el cual es coordinado por el Instituto para el Desarrollo Integral de la Niñez y la Adolescencia, ISNA.

Hasta mayo del 2008 el Albergue de víctimas de trata ha atendido 128 víctimas (7 reingresos) de distintas nacionalidades entre nicaragüenses, hondureñas, guatemaltecas, mexicanas, colombianas y salvadoreñas.

MEXICO

89. La Ley Federal para prevenir y Eliminar la Discriminación (LFPED) entró en vigor en 2003 con el propósito de reglamentar el artículo 1 constitucional. La LFPED crea, por primera vez en l

sumar esfuerzos, aprender mutuamente y beneficiarse de experiencias exitosas en distintos países de la región, así como elevar la importancia de la temática de la discriminación en la agenda pública.

NICARAGUA*

94. Nicaragua como Estado parte de la Convención Internacional sobre la Eliminación de todas las formas de Discriminación Racial y participante en la Conferencia de Durban, se ha comprometido en adoptar medidas con el propósito de respetar, promover y estimular el respeto efectivo de los derechos humanos y de las libertades fundamentales contemplados en los instrumentos internacionales de derechos humanos y en la Constitución Política, sin distinción alguna, por motivos de raza, sexo, idioma o religión, y especialmente adoptar acciones afirmativas en beneficio de los pueblos indígenas y afro descendientes.

- **Se logró crear una Comisión de asuntos étnicos, encargada de promover normas legislativas, administrativa y de otra índole, a favor de las comunidades indígenas y afro descendientes dentro de la Asamblea Nacional. Así como una Secretaría para asuntos de la Costa Caribe encargado de organizar las acciones del gobierno que permitan fortalecer la institucionalidad regional y promover el desarrollo en las regiones autónomas y comunidades indígenas de la Costa Caribe, a su vez coordina el enlace entre la Presidencia de la República con los restantes Poderes del Estado, en temas**

- **Por el Compromiso del Gobierno de Reconstrucción y Unidad Nacional, de reducir la pobreza en el país, lo que incluye revertir la exclusión histórica a que han estado sometidos los**

- **Se creo un Estatuto de Autonomía Ley 28 que concede atribuciones, jurídicas, políticos, administrativos, económicos, a los Consejos**

97. Nicaragua considera, que la política de participación directa de representantes o miembros de los pueblos indígenas, afrodescendientes y de sectores vulnerables, que son víctimas de discriminación, en las actuaciones de las instancias decisorias, tanto de los órganos de los Estados, tal como la está haciendo el Gobierno de Reconciliación y Unidad Nacional de Nicaragua, es una buena práctica, que puede ser considerada para su aplicación en otros países.

98. En estos momentos, los pueblos indígenas y afrodescendientes, por ejemplo, tienen varias instancias de participación y decisión, tanto a nivel local como a nivel nacional d4(i)-2.165581.2312(i)-2.1617(,)-0.146571()-16558()-0.147792(()-0.147792(n)

- 100. Aprobación de la ley 18104 sobre promoción de la igualdad de oportunidades y derechos entre hombres y mujeres de la República Oriental del Uruguay y la aprobación del primer plan nacional de igualdad de oportunidades y derechos 2007-2011, a través del decreto 184/2007. Asimismo, la aprobación de la ley de Unión concubinario en el corriente año.**
- 101. Integración de personas afrodescendientes a las estructuras del estado a través de la creación de unidades o asesorías en materia de equidad racial en ministerios y municipios, así como la designación de un asesor presidencial en materia de equidad racial. Se destaca asimismo el apoyo otorgado por Uruguay a la organización de la primera, segunda y tercera Consultas Latinoamericana y Caribeña de organismos estatales de equidad racial realizada en Uruguay y Ecuador con el apoyo de la oficina del Alto Comisionado de Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos. Asimismo, se organizó en Montevideo, en septiembre de 2007, la Conferencia Regional de la coalición latinoamericana y caribeña de ciudades contra el Racismo, la Discriminación y la xenofobia, aprobándose su estructura y estatutos.**

VENEZUELA

- 102. Creación del Ministerio del Poder Popular para los Pueblos y Comunidades Indígenas como órgano rector de las políticas gubernamentales para el ámbito indígena, el cual tiene como objeto facilitar e impulsar el fortalecimiento de las comunidades tradicionales indígenas (ancestral comunal indígena), como vía para la difusión de las políticas creadas de forma colectiva para dar respuestas a las necesidades mas urgentes de los pueblos y comunidades indígenas.**

- 103. Incorporación de los aportes históricos, morales, espirituales, políticos, sociales y culturales de las comunidades afrodescendientes en la construcción de la diversidad y la identidad cultural, a través de la creación de instituciones destinadas a la Prevención y Eliminación de todas las Formas de Discriminación Racial.**
- 104. Incorporaron plena de las personas con discapacidad al desarrollo del país, con base en la perspectiva de derechos humanos, especialmente en lo relativo al acceso al empleo, otorgamiento de ayudas técnicas, abordajes sociales en comunidades en extrema pobreza, asesorías en diversas áreas, donaciones, impulso a la participación plena y protagónica de las personas con discapacidad, a través de la creación del Consejo Nacional para las Personas con Discapacidad.**

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**Compilation of paragraphs proposed during the 10th meeting held on
10 October 2008 for use in the drafting process of the outcome
document of the Durban Review Conference**

Section Five

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Paragraph
1. General	1-15

SECTION: V

Identification of further concrete measures and ini

6. *{moved to Section V. 2. (a) as orally amended}*

7. *{moved to Section V. 2. (a)}*

8. *[Requests all States to give more attention to multiple and aggravated forms of discrimination and to fight them with increased determination;]*

9. *[Expresses concern at the increasing incidence of racism in various sporting events while noting with appreciation the efforts made by some governing bodies of the*

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Convention and the Committee's recommendations];

Facilitator's Proposal: [*Expresses* its concern at the delays in the submission of reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, a situation that hinders the Committee's effective operation, and strongly appeals to all States Parties to the Convention to comply with their legal obligations under the Convention and to follow-up on the Committee's recommendations];

22. [*Urges* States to include in their national reports to the universal periodic review mechanism of the United Nations Human Rights Council information on the measures being taken to combat discrimination];

Policies and practices

23. [*Calls upon* States to put in place policies and to establish mechanisms, including by means of international cooperation, to identify, prevent and punish contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance];

24. [*Urges* States to continue implementing Durban Declaration and Programme of Action effectively and to adopt or strengthen as required, as a matter of high priority, laws, policies and measures aimed at countering and eradicating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance];

Facilitator's Proposal: [to move this paragraph to the declaratory part of the outcome document]

25. [*Invites* States to consider affirmative action and other equity-oriented public policies which attempt to remedy and ov uo

28. *Encourages* States to promote at the national level strategies, programmes and policies, including [affirmative action], for the full realization of the civil and political rights of victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including through more effective access to political, judicial and administrative institutions, as well as the need to promote access to justice free from racial discrimination of any kind;
29. [*Encourages* States to promote at the national level strategies, policies and programmes, including affirmative action, for the promotion and protection of the economic, social and cultural rights of all vic

37. *[Calls upon* States to develop social policies, as appropriate, in order to encourage stable and harmonious relationships between different nations, peoples and groups, fostering mutual understanding, solidarity, tolerance and the development of a culture of peace];
38. *Calls upon* States, taking into account the good practices mentioned in part III, to [formulate cooperative programmes] to promote equal opportunities in favour of victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and encourages them to propose the creation of [multilateral cooperative programmes] with the same objective ;
39. *[Acknowledges* the need to allocate additional funds to implement

religious and linguistic groups or minorities and indigenous populations, where they exist, to basic social services, including primary education and basic health care;

56. *Replicating* the policy of a major destination State on the collection, compilation, analysis and publication of reliable statistical data on irregular migrants pursuant to paragraph 92 of the Durban Programme of Action so as:
57. *Also urges* States to develop and take measures to spur on efforts to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, taking into account such challenges as the political manipulation of the phenomenon of racism and xenophobia and the efforts to accord ideological, scientific and intellectual legitimization to racist and xenophobic discourse and practices that consider ethnic or racial origin and immigration to at the root of social, economic and political problems;

Refugees

58. *Encourages* States to continue to implement measures to deal with the situation of refugees and those seeking refugee status, taking into account the programmes for borders, cities and resettlements of solidarity proposed in the Mexico Plan of Action to Strengthen International Protection of Refugees in Latin America, adopted in Mexico City in 2004;

People of African and Asian decent

59. *Calls upon* States to continue to address the problems of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance against people of Asian descent and urge States to take all necessary measures to eliminate the barriers that such persons face in participating in economic, social, cultural and political life;
60. *Calls upon* States to continue to address the problems of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance against people of Asian descent and urge States to take all necessary measures to eliminate the barriers that such persons face in participating in economic, social, cultural and political life;
61. *Urges*

possible, affirmative action quotas for the election of indigenous and female representatives, together with those of African descent, to parliaments;

63. *Calls upon* States to include a gender perspective in action programmes against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and to consider the burden of discrimination weighing, in particular, upon indigenous women and those of African descent, together with women from other disadvantaged groups, so that their access to productive resources on equal terms with men is ensured, as a means of promoting their participation in the economic and productive development of their communities;
64. *Urges* States to put in place policies to promote ethnic and racial diversity in the labour market to meet the need for, in particular, the practical incorporation of women of African descent into the labour market, in both the public and private sectors, and in income and employment-generation programmes;
65. *Also urges* States and encourages non-governmental organizations and the private sector:
- a) To incorporate specific issues relating to the health of the population of African descent into training and capacity-building for health-care professionals;
 - b) To promote training and capacity-building for a health-care sector workforce that is racially and ethnically diverse and motivated to work in communities where services are scant;
 - c) To encourage research into the health of the population of African descent;
66. *Urges* States to put into practice affirmative action programmes with a view to promoting genuine equal opportunities and treatment for indigenous students and those of African descent in access to, and remaining in, all levels of high-quality education, particularly higher education, together with equality and non-discrimination in access to employment;
67. *Urges* States to focus new investments on health care, education, public health, electricity, drinking water and environmental control, together with other affirmative action measures in communities principally comprising people of African descent and indigenous peoples;

Indigenous Peoples

68. *Calls for* the strengthening of the existing network of specialized State bodies and mechanisms for racial equality, efforts to combat racism and the rights of indigenous peoples;
69. *Urges* States to tackle the issue of indigenous young people and those of African descent and violence, particularly in the peri-urban areas of major cities, from a social and human rights perspective in which focus is placed on

xenophobia and related intolerance, as set forth in

91. *Urges* States to take measures to ensure that all persons enjoy equal access to high-quality health services, including primary health care; in addition to including training and capacity-building programmes for staff who work in the health sector to prevent discrimination;
92. *Urges* States to implement measures to fulfil the right of each person to enjoy the maximum level attainable of physical and mental health, in seeking to eliminate imbalances in health conditions that can stem from racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

Foreign occupation

93. *Expresses* deep regret the practices of racial discrimination against the Palestinians as well as other inhabitants of the Arab occupied territories which have an impact on all aspects of their daily existence such as to prevent the enjoyment of fundamental rights, express our deep concern about this situation and renew the call for the cessation of all the practices of racial discrimination to which the Palestinians and the other inhabitants of the Arab territories occupied by Israel are subjected;

Incitement to religious hatred

94. *Calls upon* States to promote and protect the exercise of the rights set out in the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 36/55 of 25 November 1981, in order to obviate religious discrimination which, when combined with certain other forms of discrimination, constitutes a form of multiple discrimination;
95. *Prohibiting* by law, and adopting necessary policy measures to combat, the dissemination of all ideas based upon racial superiority or hatred and incitement to hatred;
96. *Ensuring*, in relation to the two above-mentioned themes:
- a) That lawmakers in every country discharge their responsibilities in conformity with paragraph 2 of article 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, taking due account of General Comment 15 of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;
 - b) That model legislation on this issue is elaborated through a joint exercise to be undertaken by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Human Rights Committee;
 - c) That permissible limitations on the exercise of the right to freedom of expression are elaborated and, where appropriate, incorporated into national legislation;
 - d) That a voluntary ethical code of conduct is elaborated, in association with the International Federation for Journalists, to address racism in the media and other modern information and communication technologies while taking into account fundamental issues, such as the right to freedom of expression, and to eliminate the projection and perpetuation

through the media and new technologies of negative images and stereotypes of African people and people of African descent;

- e) Establishing the necessary complementarity and balance between human rights and fundamental freedoms with a view to fighting racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

97. *Calls* upon all Member States to continue international efforts to enhance dialogue and broaden understanding amongst civilizations, in an effort to prevent the discriminatory targeting of different religions and cultures;

98. *Invites* States to promote intercultural and inter-religious dialogue and cooperation at all levels, especially the local and grass-roots levels;

99. *Operationalizing* the recommendation of the Special Rapporteurs on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and freedom of religion or belief that the Human Rights Council invite member States to promote and practice dialogue among cultures, civilizations and religions as a profound way of combating racial and religious intolerance. To that end, the following approaches are suggested:

- a) Promotion of reciprocal knowledge among cultures, civilizations and religions, with a particular emphasis on value syst

culture, religion and language and that non-citizens are not subjected to racial or ethnic profiling or stereotyping;

103. *Urges* States to formulate, implement and ensure compliance with practical measures to eradicate the phenomenon commonly known as “racial profiling”, which includes the practice whereby police officers and other officials responsible for upholding the law act on the basis, to some extent or other, of race, colour, descent or ethnic or national origin as a reason for investigating persons or determining if a person is committing offences;
104. *Requests*

racial or religious hatred and discrimination in any form, and promoting mutual respect and tolerance among all peoples;

111. *Calls upon* States to prevent, through all appropriate means, stereotyping of any ethnic, racial, national, cultural, religious and linguistic group, and encourage objective and balanced portrayals of people, events and history, especially in the media, recognizing the profound influence that such portrayals have on societal perceptions of groups whose members are frequently victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

Prosecution of perpetrators of racist acts

112. *Combating* impunity for acts of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and maximizing redress for victims of those violations;

113. *Collecting and analysing* empirical evidence necessary to the prevention and monitoring of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

114. *Urges* States to undertake without delay thoroughgoing, exhaustive and impartial investigations into all acts of racism and racial discrimination, and to prosecute as a matter of course offences of a racist or xenophobic nature, where applicable, or to promote or facilitate relevant legal proceedings with regard to offences of a racist or xenophobic nature, to ensure that high priority is accorded, consistently and energetically, to criminal and civil investigations into and trials for offences of a racist or xenophobic nature and to ensure the right to equal treatment before the courts and other bodies administering justice;

115. *Also urges* States to investigate and take appropriate measures concerning the consequential effects of racism on all spheres of the enforcement of criminal law, in particular policing, court decisions, prison rehabilitation and the granting of release on parole or other legal benefits for prisoners;

Reparation/compensation/apology

116. *Urges* States that have not yet condemned, apologized and

discrimination and to promote and protect the rights of workers who are victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

(b) Regional /International Level:

124. *Stresses* the need to have a comprehensive and universal approach of racism and discrimination in all parts of the world;
125. *Invites* the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to consider establishing, as part of its mandate, a unit specializing in diversity and non-discrimination to work with States that so request it in implementing progress made in public policies to manage diversity and assess discrimination gaps, which could also serve as a forum to exchange good practices in efforts to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;
126. *Renews* its call for international efforts to promote an understanding between different civilizations and cultures so as to counter attempts at

133. *Resolves* to extend international cooperation to maximize the benefits of globalization with a view to the realization of economic, social and cultural rights and the right to development as a major contribution to the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;
134. *Sharing* best practices in the elimination of all forms and

147. *Stresses* the importance of the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of Complementary Standards to elaborate a basic document to fill the gaps in the existing international treaties about the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination;
148. Some of the other normative and preventive measure that have been proposed over time during discussions on the subject of Review mechanisms include; a) mandatory prohibition by law to eliminate racio-religious profiling or profiling based on any grounds of discrimination recognized under international human rights law with the legal action against perpetrators and effective remedies for the victims; b) legal restrictions on the dissemination of all ideas based upon racial superiority or hatred and incitement to hatred; c) in pursuance of the paragraph 144 of the DDPA, media representative should