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Future Part 1

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Report of the Regional Conference for Latin America

7. *Welcoming* the efforts of the Caribbean Community to keep alive and present in the conscience of the international community the spirit of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and, in this respect, welcoming the historic resolution 61/19 of the General Assembly, adopted unanimously on 28 November 2006, in which the Assembly decided to designate 25 March 2007 as the International Day for the Commemoration of the Two-hundredth Anniversary of the Abolition of the Transatlantic Slave Trade,

8. *Taking note* of resolution 61/295 of 13 September 2007, by which the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,

9. *Welcoming* the entry into force on 3 May 2008 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,

10. *Also welcoming* the measures taken by various Governments of the region to

14.

22. *Highlighting* the work undertaken as part of the meeting of high-level human rights authorities and foreign ministries of the Common Market of the South (Mercosur) and associated States, particularly the Working Group on Discrimination, Racism and Xenophobia and the Sub-Working Group on Sexual Diversity,

23. *Also highlighting* the initiatives developed and actions taken as part of the Bolivarian Alternative for the Peoples of Our America, the Association of Caribbean States and other relevant regional mechanisms, in p

31. *Also recalling* resolution 58/160 of the General Assembly, of 22 December 2003, by which the Assembly decided to close the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, placing emphasis on the concrete implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action as a solid foundation for a broad-based consensus for further actions and initiatives towards the total elimination of the scourge of racism and racial discrimination,

32. *Taking note* of the reports and conclusions of the Regional Conference of the Americas on Advances and Challenges in the Plan of Action against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Correlated Intolerances, held in Brasilia in 2006,

33. *Recalling* resolution 3/2 of the Human Rights Council, of 8 December 2006,

40. *Considering* that the poverty and social exclusion affecting various sectors of society in the countries of our region are cross-cutting themes relating to the various forms of discrimination, such as by ethnic or racial origin, gender or disability,

41. *Indicating* that the process of globalization is a driving force whose benefits should be distributed equally in all countries, and expressing the resolve to prevent and offset the adverse effects of this process, which can include poverty, underdevelopment and cultural homogenization,

42. *Understanding* that the 2000 Santiago Declaration and the 2001 Declaration of the Durban Programme of Action are ineluctable c

characteristic, physical or mental disability or any other condition which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal

56. *Notes*

Establishment of practical resources and measures for reparation, redress, compensation and other purposes at the national, regional and international levels

72. *Stresses* the importance of taking forward investigations to consider the links between criminal trials, police violence and criminal penalties, on the one hand, and racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, on the other, with a view to taking the measures required to eradicate those links and discriminatory practices;

73. *Identifies* the need for greater progress in the implementation of measures to facilitate access by victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance to an administration of justice that ensures just and adequate reparation for any damage suffered, together with legal assistance in a form adapted to victims' special needs and vulnerability;

II. Effectiveness of the Durban follow-up mechanisms and other relevant United Nations mechanisms on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

74. *Considers* that an effective system to protect against discrimination in the framework of the universal system of human rights should improve and provide consistency between the relevant mechanisms, thereby preventing duplication and enhancing effectiveness;

75. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in fulfilment of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination in response to new and contemporary forms of racism and racial discrimination;

76. *Stresses* the importance of and invites States Parties to the Convention to ratify the amendment to its article 8, on the financing of the Convention, and requests that sufficient additional resources be allocated for that purpose from the regular budget of the United Nations, so that the Committee may discharge its mandate fully;

77. *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 Declaration and Programme of Action, in particular on the identification and review of substantive and procedural gaps in international human rights instr

91. *Endorses* the idea that the process to review and, where relevant, streamline the mandates of the special procedures mechanisms in operation in the Human Rights Council should be extended to all existing mandates, including those mentioned in the present part II and should seek to enhance the consistency and effectiveness of the special procedures mechanisms, without prejudice to the full range of protected rights;

92. *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;

93. *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

IV. Way forward

The Conference

mechanisms, in order to seek just and adequate reparation or satisfaction for any damage suffered as a result of such discrimination, and also stresses the importance for

from interference and their participation in the forums that administer and transfer the resources held in such funds;

126. *Urges* States and encourages non-governmental organizations and the private

133. *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;

134. *Urges* the international community, in upholding the principles of shared responsibility and solidarity, to join together in offering financial support to States in the full enforcement of international legal provisions governing refugees, particularly in obtaining lasting solutions to the general problem of refugeeism;

135. *Urges* Member States, in discharging their responsibility to internally displaced persons, using comprehensive strategies, based on a human rights perspective and specialized public care policies, to undertake to provide such persons with protection and assistance during their displacement through their competent national institutions, and urges them to commit themselves to seeking lasting solutions, including their safe return, in dignified conditions, in accordance with the will of the internally displaced persons, leading to their resettlement and reintegration, whether in their country of origin or in the receiving community;

136. *Urges* States to pass and implement legislation to combat trafficking in persons, particularly women and children, including people of African 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 national plans to combat trafficking offences and to earmark financial and human resources to ensure that the law is upheld, 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;

137. *Also urges* States to ensure that their political and legal systems reflect the multicultural diversity within their societies and, where necessary, to develop democratic institutions to make them more fully participatory and thereby avoid the marginalization and exclusion of, and discrimination against, specific sectors of society, studying the possibility of introducing, whenever possible, affirmative action quotas for the election of indigenous and female representatives, together with those of African descent, to parliaments;

138. *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;

147. *Requests* States to produce a system of racial equality indi

154. *Urges* States to improve governmental and inter-institutional coordination mechanisms between countries of the region in efforts to combat all forms of discrimination and to strengthen cooperation thereon with regional and international organizations;

155. *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;

156. *Acknowledges* the need to allocate additional funds to implement anti-discrimination policies and the significance of international cooperation and technical assistance in that area;

157. *Urges* States to conclude, as swiftly as possible, negotiations on the draft inter-American convention against racism and all forms of discrimination and intolerance;

158. *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;

159. *Reiterates* its concerns regarding acts of violence, discrimination and human rights violations committed against individuals on the grounds of their sexual orientation and gender identity, and invites States, whenever possible, to consider appropriate measures to tackle such problems.