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Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance: follow-up to and implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

Report of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action on its eleventh session^{* **}

Chairman-Rapporteur: Mohamed Siad Douale (Djibouti)

Summary

The Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action held its eleventh session from 7 to 18 October 2013. The present report contains a summary of the deliberations of the session.

^{*} The annexes to the present report are circulated in the language of submission only.

^{**} Late submission.



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I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted by the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 11/12 and decision 3/103.

II. Organization of the session

2. The Intergovernmental Working Group held its eleventh session from 7 to 18 October 2013. The Working Group held a special event on racism and football and thematic discussions on women and racism, national monitoring initiatives and equal participation in the decision making process with regard to the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action. Experts' presentations were followed by interactive discussions. The Working Group adopted conclusions and recommendations on the above-mentioned themes.

A. Attendance

3. The session was attended by representatives of States Members of the United Nations, observers from non-member States and observers from intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

4. Under item 4 of its agenda, the Working Group held a special event on racism and football. Michel Platini, President of the Union of European Football Associations (UEFA), opened the session as special guest speaker.

5. During the session, presentations on football and racism were made by Wilfried Lemke, Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace; Alexei Avtonomov, Chairperson of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination; Tokyo Sexwale, member of the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) Task Force against Racism and Discrimination; Jeffrey Webb, President of the Confederation of North, Central American and Caribbean Association Football (CONCACAF) and Chairman of FIFA Task Force against Racism and Discrimination; and Osasu Obayiuwana, Associate Editor, *New African Magazine*, and Member of FIFA Task Force against Racism and Discrimination.

B. Opening of the session

6. On 7 October 2013, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Navi Pillay, opened the session.

C. Election of the Chairperson-Rapporteur

7. The Permanent Representative of Djibouti to the United Nations in Geneva, Mohamed Siad Douale, was re-elected Chairman-Rapporteur by acclamation.

D. Statements

8. South Africa, on behalf of the African Group, expressed its support for the re-election of the chairperson and congratulated the High Commissioner and the secretariat for their work. The European Union congratulated Mr. Douale on his re-election as

Chairperson-Rapporteur and expressed its determination to make a genuine and positive difference to those suffering from all forms of discrimination on the ground.

9. The delegate of Pakistan, speaking on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, expressed commitment to cooperating and participating in ensuring useful and productive discussions. The representative expressed concern that pledges and commitments made thus far have not resulted in action-oriented policies and programmes. The representative also expressed her concern regarding the religious stigmatization of Muslim women.

10. A number of delegations then congratulated Mr. Douale on his re-election and noted that the full and effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action by all States was fundamental for the prevention and elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

E. Adoption of the agenda and programme of work

11. After the election of its Chairperson, the Working Group adopted the agenda for its eleventh session and its programme of work (see annexes I and III).

III. Implementation of previous decisions of the Working Group

Special event on racism and football

12. Mr. Platini, President of UEFA, gave a speech in which he noted that football reflected developments in society. The culture of football had strong symbolic value and it was a goal of UEFA to increase tolerance for diversity. Respect was one of the key themes in a number of anti-discrimination campaigns launched by UEFA. The fight against discrimination had been at the forefront of UEFA public campaigns since the late 1980s. UEFA partnered governments and non-governmental organizations, supported educational initiatives and used the publicity created by soccer events to broadcast anti-discrimination messages in football stadiums. Referees were now obliged to interrupt games in the event of a discriminatory incident and clubs could be severely punished for any such incident.

13. Mr. Webb, President of CONCACAF and Chairman of the FIFA Task Force against Racism and Discrimination, stressed in a video message the importance that FIFA attributed to the fight against racism and that FIFA reacted to the threat of racism with educational measures, prevention campaigns and severe sanctions.

14. Mr. Lemke, Advisor on Sport for Development and Peace, noted that racism was primarily a problem of society not of sport. The most important measure to take to avoid racism was education; anti-discrimination measures could then be implemented. Zero-tolerance policies, as applied in many football stadiums, had to be extended beyond the pitch to cover society at large.

15. Mr. Sexwale, former Minister for Human Settlements in South Africa and member of the FIFA Task Force against Racism and Discrimination, recalled his personal experiences under apartheid, during which spent over a decade in Robben Island Prison alongside Nelson Mandela. He noted, as Mr. Mandela had said, that sport was one of the most powerful tools in breaking down barriers in society. He informed the Working Group that several global foundations, including the Nelson Mandela Foundation (of which he was a trustee), the Ahmed Kathrada Foundation and the Sexwale Family Foundation, were supportive of the initiative to organize a global summit on racism and sport in 2014. Others to be approached included the Thabo Mbeki, Tutu and Qatar Foundations. Any summit should result in a declaration setting basic principles of behaviour for athletes. The

declaration should then be transformed into codes of conduct at the national level. A “global barometer” of behaviour used as a monitoring tool administered by an independent body (similar to Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index) would measure the adherence of sporting persons to those codes.

16. Mr. Avtonomov, Chairperson of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, reported instances when the Committee had dealt with racism, discrimination and sport. He remarked that sport could serve as an excellent tool to combat racism and to overcome barriers. Anti-discrimination and sport could be subjected to some soft-law rules in the future.

17. Mr. Obayiuwana, Associate Editor of the *New African Magazine* and member of the FIFA Task Force against Racism and Discrimination, noted that the behaviour of athletes and crowds in stadiums provided society with examples of what was permitted and what was not accepted in real life. A zero-tolerance policy was useful and football federations should consider even more severe sanctions for discriminatory behaviour by athletes or fans. An essential role had to be played by Governments in that regard.

18. During the ensuing discussion, representatives agreed that sport was an important tool for social inclusion that helped fight discrimination. Nevertheless, racism had been a problem in sport.

19. Some representatives argued that football clubs should be increasingly penalized for discriminatory behaviour of their fans and/or athletes. A number of representatives supported the idea of creating codes of conduct for athletes and measuring athletes’ behaviour with the help of a “barometer”.

20. A representative mentioned the example of the football club Zenit St. Petersburg, which had initiated an exemplary programme against racism that could be extended to other clubs, and said that it was important to have statutes for sporting events that prohibited discrimination.

21. A number of representatives reported that their Governments or national football federations had introduced measures to fight racism in sport, such as creating observers on football and racism or initiating public information campaigns.

22. There was agreement that education played a key role in anti-discrimination policies and that youth teams could also play an important role.

23. A representative mentioned that the support of sponsors could also play an important part when it came to fighting racism.

IV. Discussion on women and racism: good practices and experiences on the evaluation and monitoring of the situation of women

24. Claudia Mosquera Rosero-Labbé, Researcher at the University of Colombia, presented her findings on women of African descent in the Latin American region.

25. She spoke about the need to make women of African descent visible in the context of Latin America. To that end, their specific situation and other variables that determined women’s role, such as social class, origin or income level, needed to be understood. Many women of African descent were marginalized in the Latin American context. While the feminist agenda became more important in the region, feminism did not take account of the special situation of women of African descent. Indigenous women were being perceived as having ancestral knowledge and benefited from policy approaches, whereas women of African descent had no similar status. Indeed, they were being treated as foreigners in their own country.

26. Ms. Mosquera Rosero-Labbé observed that there existed different groups of women of African descent in the Latin American context. One group encompassed marginalized women whose economic situation was most severe. Those women were often working as prostitutes and an increasing number were murdered in the course of their work while the perpetrators were not being punished. In addition, many of those women were migrating to Chile, Italy, Spain and, to a lesser degree, France. They often had to leave children behind and suffered from sexually transmitted diseases.

27. Other women of African descent led peace initiatives, defended human rights and functioned as leaders. Both groups had in common that they suffered from discrimination. In Buenaventura, Colombia, 14 women had been raped and killed within a year. All the women had been linked to peace or community initiatives.

28. The second panellist, Mireille Fanon-Mendes France, member of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, noted in her presentation that women of African descent were burdened with double discrimination. Although many States had introduced laws to combat discrimination, they were far from enough, as discrimination was still a reality on the ground.

29. Referring to equal pay for equal work, Ms. Fanon-Mendes France noted that, in general, 4 out of 10 women worked in the service sector and had low qualifications. They were badly paid and survived on short-term contracts if they are not altogether unemployed. Eighty-two percent of all part-time workers were women and were paid approximately 15 per cent less over a lifetime than their male colleagues. Salary equality was a good indicator of discrimination.

30. Ms. Fanon-Mendes France noted that discrimination was a long-term result of the slave trade and colonialism and that it supported hierarchies that needed to be deconstructed. Other measures, such as education or awareness-raising, were not sufficient.

31. In the ensuing discussion, a number of representatives underlined that women of African descent carried a double burden and were marginalized. They stressed that increased government commitment was needed to end discrimination.

32. Representatives discussed the virtues of copying the initiative of a racism index/barometer at the United Nations level. Some panellists cautioned that such an index might not be the best way to fight racism, but might instead divert the attention of the public from the core questions of the struggle against racism.

33. A number of delegations underlined the need to listen to the victims of discrimination and racism and to give them a voice. They also stressed the link between the political and the economic sphere. People who were being discriminated against were often excluded from both.

34. One representative mentioned that the Millennium Development Goals and the post-2015 development agenda were of importance in that regard. The post-2015 agenda should indeed, address the suffering of women and ensure the participation of women in the political and economic sphere.

35. Gender and anti-discrimination policies were essentially cross-cutting issues that needed to be implemented in a number of different areas, such as social, educational or cultural policies.

36. A number of delegations stressed that countries should emphasize the implementation of the Durban and Beijing Declarations. Representatives also highlighted that gender and discrimination were cross-cutting issues that needed to be addressed in a number of policy areas, starting with constitutions.

37. Delegations noted that there was not enough data available on issues relating to discrimination and racism. While some regions gathered data thereon in their census questionnaires, data was missing from other regions. Improved data collection would be

one of the key factors for improved monitoring and evaluation, as required by the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action. Representatives noted that a more systematic and consistent approach to evaluating and monitoring racial discrimination against women should be developed in order to address the phenomenon. To that end, more systematic and comprehensive data collection should be ensured by States.

38. Both panellists noted that data collection was sometimes problematic. They mentioned that women of African descent might not perceive themselves as belonging to a discriminated minority and might therefore not point to that fact during a census. The question of self-identification was thus important.

39. Answering a question, Ms. Mosquera Rosero-Labbé cautioned that affirmative action could have paradoxical effects. Rather than serving poor, marginalized women, such action often primarily supported middle-class women, who used affirmative action to their advantage. That had been the case in parts of the Latin American region where women who were closely linked to governing political parties were those who benefited most from affirmative action. Nevertheless, she noted that affirmative action could serve as a policy tool.

40. In the afternoon session, Patricia Schulz, member of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, presented an overview of the Committee's work in relation to racial discrimination and discrimination based on sex and gender. Ms. Schulz gave information on the multiple forms of discrimination to which women were objected, including race, ethnicity, caste or disability. The Committee was acutely aware of those specific forms of discrimination. It also regularly addressed structural issues and requested States to integrate women into labour markets, to guarantee women's access to health and social services, to guarantee women education and to pass effective legislation to protect women from any form of discrimination. Ms. Schulz further elaborated on individual communications that the Committee had received in the past. She urged States to acknowledge and prohibit any double discrimination.

41. During the ensuing discussion, a number of delegations acknowledged that women were often subjected to double or triple discrimination.

42. Answering a number of questions from the floor, Ms. Schulz pointed to the important role played by civil society in the fight against racial discrimination.

43. She noted, responding to the question of how anti-discrimination laws could be strengthened, that States should first assess existing laws. In addition, Ms. Schulz mentioned that training public officials who worked in that area was essential. Public officials should also be prepared to work closely with civil society.

44. On the issue of prevention, Ms. Schulz noted that the avoidance of stereotypes in the public discourse was important; education could be adapted and awareness-raising campaigns could be improved for that purpose.

45. In the subsequent presentation, Nyaradzayi Gumbonzvanda, Secretary-General of the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), referred to her personal experience. She noted that growing up in a poor household in a conflict-ridden country had shown her that issues of race, class and gender were closely interlinked. Ms. Gumbonzvanda noted that racial discrimination took away dignity and self-esteem from a person and warned about countering discrimination with reverse discrimination. Racial justice and equality on a global scale would be the solution for the problems society was facing.

46. Ms. Gumbonzvanda presented a number of YWCA initiatives that could be explored with a view to isolating best practices. YWCA Australia, for example, evaluated the composition of the organization's boards in order to ensure that the leadership was truly inclusive and intergenerational. YWCA in the United States of America and Canada spearheaded community projects which explicitly addressed issues of racial justice. The work of YWCA in Belarus, Finland and Georgia had a strong focus on immigration and

language. A key question in that regard was how to create welcoming communities, as racism undermined positive aspects of globalization, such as increased investment or technology transfer.

47. Regarding best practices in monitoring and evaluation, Ms. Gumbonzvanda noted that there was very little capacity at the community level. Essential data was lacking. Public officials needed to involve the concerned local communities in the drafting of public programmes. It was important to monitor the implementation of existing legislation before filling legislative gaps. A key issue was also resource allocation, as a country's budget clearly showed its preferences. Gender-responsive budgeting should be adopted by Governments. Many remedies for public problems were linked to resources, such as protection of land rights, forests, or rivers. It was a paradox that Africa was a rich continent, but African women were queuing for food aid.

48. During the ensuing discussion Ms. Gumbonzvanda pointed to a number of practical measures that could be taken. In city planning, planners should, for example, duly avoid racial segregation. For education, she recommended reviewing curricula and books to avoid stereotyping therein and she asked public officials to avoid discriminatory racial references in the public sphere, in particular during election campaigns.

V. Discussion on national monitoring initiatives in the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

49. Stephanos Stavros, Executive Secretary of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) of the Council of Europe, presented on the work of ECRI in the area of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. ECRI was an independent human rights body and had been developing, for 18 years through its country work and standard policy recommendations, standards to guide countries in their efforts to monitor racism and racial discrimination nationally. Mr. Stavros mentioned that ECRI pursued three main activities: country monitoring, research and the issuing of policy recommendations.

50. In some areas, the Council of Europe followed a different approach to that of the United Nations. Its definition of "racial discrimination" was wider and included discrimination based on race, ethnic origin, citizenship, religion and language. The Council also dealt with issues of homophobia.

51. ECRI placed a high value on standards for data collection, which encompassed three broad areas: criminal law, administrative and civil law and the collection of data on vulnerable groups ("equality data"). In the area of criminal law, ECRI encouraged law enforcement entities to record all racist incidents (i.e., those that are perceived as racist by the victim or any other person) and encouraged countries to collect statistics on how the criminal justice system responded to such cases. Police officers were often not in the position to recognize such incidents as they focused on incidents that were deemed racist under criminal law. Courts did not always feed the outcome of cases into databases. There were varying criminal law statistics in countries. The overall figure for racial offences often included a variety of bias-motivated offences. Some countries simply recorded if victim belonged to a vulnerable group, but that fact did not automatically mean that a racist incident had occurred. In order to improve the situation, ECRI recommended making sure that law enforcement officials received adequate training, countries introduced integrated reporting systems for racial incidents, the outcome of trials in that area was recorded and countries introduced a detailed breakdown of bias-motivated offences (as there were different grounds for bias).

52. Similarly, the authorities should collect data on the application of the civil and administrative law provisions against racial discrimination, including the number of complaints filed, the decisions rendered and the nature of the redress obtained. Mr. Stavros noted that few countries recorded such data. Within a country, many various authorities dealt with such complaints.

53. Regarding equality data, ECRI recommended gathering data on groups that were usually confronted with racism in key fields, such as housing, education, employment and health. Data could be collected through the national census. The census questionnaire would need to be designed in cooperation with minorities and should allow a person to tick a number of boxes. In addition to conducting a census, ECRI also recommended that countries monitor the situation of minorities on a continuing annual basis. Confidentiality, informed consent and voluntary self-identification were basic principles for any census. Any data gathered would need to be validated by independent research. Data collected needed to be broken down according to ethnic/national origin, religion, language and citizenship. Account should be taken of double or multiple discrimination. Any progress countries achieved was based on data gathering. Surveys (often conducted by civil society) could sometimes serve as an alternative to a fully fledged census.

54. In general, data collection should conform to European standards concerning the right to respect for private life. Member States' data collection systems should be developed in close cooperation with all those concerned, including civil society organizations.

55. Ricardo Bucio Muijca, President of the National Council for the Prevention of Discrimination, provided information on the fight of Mexico against discrimination and the work of the Commission. He explained the sociodemographic situation of the country and noted the large number of languages spoken and the diverse population, while pointing out that until the 1990s Mexico had not acknowledged that racism existed in the country.

56. In the early 2000s, three events had changed the situation. There was a change of government, the constitution had been amended and, in 2003, a law had been passed to prevent discrimination; around the same time, the National Council for the Prevention of Discrimination had been set up.

57. The process to reform laws and the behaviour of the society was ongoing. The process was guided by the following principles:

- Promotion of anti-discrimination laws: old and local laws often were not in accordance with federal laws and needed to be reformed;
- Reform of public policies: legislative changes did not automatically change programmes and the culture of public administration, but such cultural change was needed;
- Judicial outcomes: once the justice system took decisions that punished discrimination, those specific decisions could serve as precedents;
- Education: anti-discrimination was mainstreamed and human rights were increasingly a part of the curriculum in schools;
- Promotion of a change in Mexican culture: such change was helped by debates that encouraged society to sanction racial offences;
- Cases of discrimination: the National Council received complaints against entities, such as schools, or public officials and could make binding recommendations to ministries;
- International cooperation: The exchange of best practices and the building of a network among anti-discrimination bodies supported the cause;

- Coordination of agencies: The efficient coordination of government entities was an essential element of the overall strategy.

58. Mexico had created a working group that was responsible for the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. The working group brought together 43 different institutions and agencies from federal to State level. A number of accomplishments had been achieved by the working group. The visibility of the population of African descent had increased. Public policy guidelines on how to include that population group in policy initiatives had been developed. A national non-discrimination day had been established. A children's book had been published which contained stories focusing on human rights and anti-discrimination. A television series of the book had been made, which could be watched via YouTube. Around 30,000 civil servants had received training, and training courses had been made available online. Information on discrimination had been distributed in seven indigenous languages.

59. The National Council for the Prevention of Discrimination used social and traditional media for its campaigns. All forms of discrimination were interrelated and a democratic country had a duty to fight all forms of discrimination.

60. During the ensuing discussion, Mr. Stavros supported the initiative of the European Union to closely cooperate with ECRI and noted that ECRI cooperated with the European Network of Equality Bodies (Equinet). The European Union welcomed the fact that ECRI interpreted intolerance as including homophobia.

61. The panellists also underlined, in answer to a question, that data collection was essential as solid data was the basis for policies. Panellists also mentioned, responding to a question, that self-identification was the only method that could be used during a census.

62. Mr. Stavros noted that ECRI did not collect data on religious discrimination, but that ECRI undertook qualitative analysis on that matter.

63. In the afternoon, Ms. Mosquera Rosero-Labbé presented a number of theories on different patterns of racism and their *raison d'être*. She argued that there were two levels of racism. The first level was an "analytical level" that was linked to generational knowledge about racism. In addition, there existed a second level, which differed from society to society. Diversity was good for society, as it made societies more liberal and tolerant. Anti-racism campaigns could have a paradoxical effect, as they could lead to a society that became so sensitive about the race, caste and creed that groups started hating other people. Anti-racism campaigners should be very cognizant of that issue. She also talked about the different perspectives on racism, such as the Marxist perspective or the colonial perspective.

VI. Discussion on equal participation in the decision-making process in the fight against racism

64. Alexandra Ocles, State Minister, Department of People, Social Movements and Citizens Participation, Ecuador, gave a presentation on her efforts to ensure equal participation in Ecuador. She mentioned that the country's structures had been adapted and the Constitution had been revised. The revised Constitution recognized minorities, such as the Afro-Ecuadorian minority. In addition, Ecuador had developed a national plan called "Buen Vivir" (good living), which contained policy guidance for the entire country.

65. Ecuador perceived itself as a multicultural and multi-ethnic country and aimed to ensure the political participation of people who belonged to ethnic minorities. The main pillars of policies designed for that purpose were citizen participation in government affairs and a focus on transparency. The legislative branch of government sought to involve people by consulting with people affected by a law before it was passed. The executive branch of government had established mobile offices, where concerns could be voiced. The new

Constitution also provided for the establishment of “national equality councils” that added to the design of public policies (on issues such as gender, persons with disabilities and the Montubio people). In addition, an increasing number of citizen watchdog groups participated in politics.

66. A number of legal instruments focused on the eradication of racism, such as the “Buen Vivir” plan, and there was also greater representation of indigenous and Afro-Ecuadorians in Government. Fifteen per cent of the National Assembly’s 137 members belonged to minority groups. Ms. Ocles listed a number of recommendations that should help States to fight racism. First, countries should include collective rights and certain standards in their constitutions; second, countries needed to focus on affirmative action and create public policies to ensure non-discrimination; lastly, countries should create observer organizations and draft guidelines for State institutions to ensure equal participation.

67. István Haller, Secretary of State with the National Council for Combating Discrimination (NCCD), Romania, explained the work of NCCD. He said that it implemented European Union directives and combated discrimination by acting on complaints of individuals, taking ex officio action and fining perpetrators. In addition, NCCD trained public officials and civil society. NCCD was also active in preventing discrimination by encouraging minorities, such as the Roma people, to apply for posts in law enforcement, in the judicial system or at universities. The fight against discrimination needed to be carried forward not only by minorities but by larger parts of the population.

68. During the ensuing discussion, representatives welcomed increased cooperation and exchange of good practices among various national mechanisms and between national mechanisms and United Nations agencies. There was a need to further explore the potential of national mechanisms to improve the implementation of existing international standards. The establishment of national mechanisms was of the utmost importance and would provide information on occurrences and trends, through the collection and analysis of data; provide recommendations to policymakers; help to meet United Nations reporting duties; contribute to awareness-raising campaigns, educational activities and training and thus to prevention; provide assistance; and ensure effective protection and remedies for victims of discrimination. Where such national mechanisms were already in place, some basic criteria should be set to ensure their effectiveness, such as the independence of the mechanism.

69. Some delegates also pointed to the fact that in numerous countries women did not enjoy the same rights as men in many areas of life, including political life. A lack of statistics worsened the situation of women and other minorities. Countries should consequently collect data.

70. Another delegation pointed out that racism and democracy were incompatible. The Human Rights Council had passed a relevant resolution, which could serve as a basis for the conclusions of the Working Group.

71. Other delegations pointed to their own countries’ experiences and said that the victims of discrimination should be the focus of all deliberations. Victims should also be given the opportunity to relate their experiences to the Working Group.

72. A delegation pointed to a report of the group of eminent persons/experts who, in 2000, had supported the creation of a racial equality index.

73. Several speakers noted the important role of civil society.

74. In a reaction to questions from the floor, the panellists noted that statistics were an essential policy tool. Whenever a group was invisible in statistics, a country would not introduce policy measures for that group.

75. In his presentation, John Walters, Ombudsman, Namibia, gave details on the concepts of participation and consultation, identified the partners in the decision-making process, talked about the idea of the national human rights institution or specialized body

providing a forum for equal participation, examined the right to participation in public affairs in Namibia and looked at the Ombudsman role in the fight against racism and concluded with recommendations. Difficult issues included: how could people be involved in the fight; what it meant to participate on equal basis; what was the right forum; and who were the participants.

76. Mr. Walters stated that the changing nature of racism should not be forgotten and further referred to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, which had repeatedly made it clear in its dialogue with State parties that no country could rightly claim that it did not face within its own borders actual or potential problems of racial discrimination as refined in article 1 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Referring to the concepts of participation and consultation, he quoted article 6, paragraph 1, of International Labour Organization Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The duty to ensure appropriate consultation and participation fell on Governments and not on private persons or enterprises. Participation should not be symbolic, and there should be a specific institutional body for consultation. He gave details on the provisions of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action that urged States and encouraged the private sector to promote the participation of victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in economic, social and cultural decision-making at all stages, particularly in the development and implementation of poverty alleviation strategies, development projects, etc.

77. He further stressed that victims of racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia had a central position in the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, including Africans and people of African descent, indigenous peoples and migrants, and highlighted the plight of women, who because of their gender are more likely to be victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. Mr. Walters also highlighted the role and importance of the media in the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and the Durban Review Conference.

78. In relation to the role of national human rights institutions, although the central responsibility for promoting and protecting human rights rested with Governments, they could not always find a neutral space in which to interact and exchange ideas with other actors, in particular civil society. If there were no representative institutions for victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other related intolerance, how could meaningful and effective consultation and participation in the fight against these phenomena take place? He quoted paragraph 112 of the Durban Declaration which recognized the importance of national human rights institutions that conform to the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles), and other specialized bodies and ombudsman institutions in the struggle against racism.

79. He further talked on the question of what mechanism could best meet the challenges of promoting, protecting and monitoring compliance with the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action. The creation of such mechanism had the function of acting as a bridge, connection or link between State actors (government, parliaments, local governments, etc.) and civil society, and between the international bodies (the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, special procedures, etc.). Civil society organizations constituted a valuable source of information for the national institution or mechanism on realities facing ethnic and national minorities. He stressed that capacity-building of civil society was an invaluable means of making the principles of equality and non-discrimination effective in the field. He stated that the effective implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the

Durban Declaration and Programme of Action depended on the triangular relationship between the State, the treaty bodies and civil society.

80. Parliaments had a paramount role in the fight against racism, as a range of measures was decided therein that had a direct impact on the fight against racism and promoting diversity, equality and social justice. In referring to local authorities, he noted that national human rights institutions or mechanisms had to work on creating, developing and maintaining relationships with local authorities. It was at that level that political choices had the most direct, concrete and practical consequences on citizens and their daily lives. He then presented an overview on the right to participate in public affairs in. He mentioned the international, regional and national standards and highlighted specific examples of avenues available to civil society. He mentioned the African Commission's statement regarding the political participation of the San and other indigenous communities in Namibia. In 2009, the Ombudsman had decided to begin the process of assisting the Government to develop a national human rights action plan for Namibia. The *Baseline Study Report on Human Rights in Namibia* had recently been launched and it was anticipated that the draft action plan would be submitted to Parliament by the end of 2014.

81. The Ombudsman is extremely important as an institution and a valuable partner in the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. The Ombudsman could, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders: foster dialogue and facilitate cooperation with the Governments by advising them on the ratification of international instruments and the removal of reservations; play an important role in advising Governments with respect to bringing national legislation and national practices prohibiting racism and racial discrimination into line with international human rights obligations; act as an agency for the dissemination of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Durban Declaration and other international human rights instruments and make their contents widely known; ensure that the comments and recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and those contained in the Durban Programme of Action were widely disseminated, considered and implemented by Governments; mainstream human rights into their activities and programmes within the framework of their mandates; develop and conduct outreach activities at the national level to raise awareness about racism and racial discrimination; teach young people about the importance of tolerance and respect; and collect, compile, analyse, disseminate and publish reliable statistical data aimed at monitoring the situation of vulnerable groups and developing practices and measures to prevent and combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

82. In the following presentation, Chief Wilton Littlechild, Chairperson of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, presented an overview of the work of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and gave details on how that work could be applied to the work of the Working Group. Throughout his presentation, he highlighted the relevance of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

83. To date the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples had undertaken five studies: on indigenous peoples' right to education (A/HRC/12/33, 2009); on the right to participate in decision-making (A/HRC/18/42, 2011); on the role of languages and culture in the promotion and protection of the rights and identity of indigenous peoples (A/HRC/21/53, 2012); a follow-up report on the right to participate in decision-making, with a focus on extractive industries (A/HRC/21/55, 2012); and on access to justice (A/HRC/24/50, 2013). He noted that each study included advice which provided guidance on the implementation of the related rights. The studies and advice had highlighted the clear relationship between the rights enshrined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of

Indigenous Peoples, and the importance of indigenous peoples' right to self-determination to the realization and full enjoyment of those rights.

84. Indigenous peoples were among the most excluded, marginalized and disadvantaged sections of society. That had had a negative impact on their ability to determine the direction of their own societies, including in decision-making on matters that affect their rights and interests. The exclusion of indigenous peoples from full, effective and meaningful participation in decision-making, including in political processes, was often grounded in discrimination.

85. He provided a brief overview of the findings of the Expert Mechanism in its study on the right to participation in decision-making, and highlighted the indicators of good practices identified in the study, based on criteria found in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. First and most importantly was the extent to which indigenous peoples were involved in the design of the practice and their agreement to it. Other indicators included: allowing and enhancing indigenous peoples' participation in decision-making; allowing indigenous peoples to influence the outcome of decisions that affected them; realizing indigenous peoples' right to self-determination; and including, as appropriate, robust consultation procedures and/or processes to seek indigenous peoples' free, prior and informed consent.

86. He highlighted a few examples from the study in those areas. In relation to participation in parliamentary processes, mechanisms that guaranteed the representation of indigenous peoples in State parliaments could provide an important opportunity for indigenous peoples to participate in and influence decision-making on a range of issues. There were still many challenges to be faced in improving both representation and its effectiveness. He gave details on indigenous legal systems, quoting articles 5, 27, 34 and 40 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which affirm the right of indigenous peoples to maintain and strengthen their own legal systems. Articles 8 and 9 of the International Labour Organization Convention No. 169 also dealt with those rights. Indigenous legal systems, including legislative, judicial and procedural aspects thereof, could maintain harmony within indigenous societies, enhance indigenous peoples' ability to influence decision-making externally and were critical to internal decision-making. He then referred to participation in decision-making mechanisms linked to State and relevant non-State institutions and processes affecting indigenous people. It was important that all sectors of indigenous society had the opportunity to engage and participate in consultative and decision-making structures. That was especially true for women and youth, who were often marginalized in those processes.

87. He highlighted the importance of free, prior and informed consent, noting that many decisions connected to development projects drastically affected the rights of indigenous peoples, yet were taken without their consent. Indigenous peoples identified the right of free, prior and informed consent as a requirement, prerequisite and manifestation of the exercise of their right to self-determination and of fundamental importance to the participation of indigenous peoples in decision-making. Free, prior and informed consent established the framework for all consultations relating to the acceptance of projects that affected indigenous peoples and any related negotiations pertaining to benefit-sharing and mitigation measures.

88. Pointing to the link between the work of the Expert Mechanism and that of the Working Group, he noted that the non-racist, equal and non-discriminatory inclusion of indigenous peoples in the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action had been a struggle since the beginning. He encouraged the Working Group to fully explore the ways in which the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action could be applied to indigenous peoples in a way that was consistent with today's international laws, norms and standards. Paramount in that regard was the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. He suggested that such application could be achieved by holding a specific conference on overcoming racism facing indigenous peoples. Such a conference could

discuss how racism against indigenous peoples could be addressed through the advancement of the rights of indigenous peoples as contained in the Declaration, with a focus on self-determination; recognition and promotion of participation in internal decision-making processes; full and equal participation in State and international decision-making processes, including the Working Group; and racism in the enjoyment of all civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. Key areas of concern included treaties, agreements and constructive arrangements; free, prior and informed consent, particularly in relation to lands, territories and resources; and the participation of those indigenous persons that were most marginalized, including women, youth, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. The representation of indigenous peoples in international forums could be explored in more detail.

89. He urged the Working Group to encourage States to engage in implementing treaties and treaty rights in the spirit of mutual respect, equality, non-discrimination and beneficial partnerships. Through that type of approach, a path to reconciliation could be forged.

90. In the following presentation, Eugénie Rokhaya Aw Ndiaye, from the Centre d'Etudes des Sciences et Techniques de l'Information provided information on the role of mass media in the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. Respecting the independence of the mass media was important and mass media were a reflection of society. Community mass media were key participants in democratic processes and, in the public arena, mass media could influence people, promote knowledge and science, promote socialization amongst young people, etc. Media had four main roles to play: education; entertainment; development; and promotion of national unity. Mass media could hide the truth, claim to speak legitimately and distort reality.

91. The fight against racial discrimination also involved the media, which created public opinion. Journalists could be considered as a counterbalance to power. They should be guided by ethics and professional standards, and should check the real facts and validate them in order to confront contradictory theories. The following key elements should be respected: the right to freedom of information and the fact that journalists should resist all propaganda, and respect sources, embargos, the right to rectify mistakes and human dignity. Media was diverse and dealt with diverse topics.

92. The following elements were essential to the fight against racism and could be supported by the media: providing a platform for reflection, the voicing of opinions, encouraging people to take part in public life, local empowerment and education in all forums, including education for adults, integrative education and the possibility for minorities and migrants of acquiring knowledge.

93. During the ensuing discussion, some representatives referred to their country's experience. The Namibian representative for example, noted that Namibia had a progressive Constitution that provided the framework for the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. He mentioned that discrimination based on race had been outlawed since 1991, and noted that there were many institutions, including courts, where those affected could take their grievances.

94. Representatives pointed out that it was essential for victims of racism to be fully involved in decision-making processes and that, for promoting social cohesion, it was imperative that the rich cultural heritage of minorities should be protected, as noted in paragraph 2 of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.

95. A delegate noted the importance for all people to take part in the decision-making processes in combating racism. The best way to ensure that was equal participation in political life at all levels. Unfortunately, a number of victims of racism were deprived of that right due to a lack of citizenship.

96. Delegates also discussed the issue of self-censorship of the media, which was perceived as a problem in a number of countries.

97. Mr. Walters noted that if there were no representative institutions for victims meaningful consultation could not take place. He suggested looking at national human rights institutions or specialized bodies as a forums that could ensure participation. On the right to vote, he suggested that people should first approach institutions, such as the ombudsman or a national human rights institution that could help them to obtain birth certificates in their country of origin (as such certificates were often missing). Those institutions could then assist people in obtaining voting rights.

98. Mr. Littlechild stressed the importance of including women in all decision-making processes at all levels. On the issue of racism and sport, he noted that sometimes sport was used as a tool for exclusion and racism, which was why people had to organize their own sports and traditional games regionally. Yet sports were also an opportunity for inclusion.

99. He noted that indigenous people had made contributions to the work of the United Nations, such as the recognition of spiritual or environmental rights.

100. Ms. Aw Ndiaye noted that there were two aspects regarding media regulation: first, the institutional aspect, which involved representatives, institutions for media regulation and industry bodies, which were responsible for the second aspect: self-regulation. She stressed that it was essential for all (including self-regulatory bodies) to respect the freedom of expression. There was an increasing number of trustworthy and capable media outlets in Africa that provided reliable information.

101. The Working Group was not in a position to adopt conclusions and recommendations on two topics, namely on whether to invite the media to its twelfth session to discuss the role of media in the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and on whether to invite the group of independent eminent experts on the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action to its twelfth session to present their previous proposal for the United Nations to develop a racial equality index aimed at measuring and addressing existing racial inequalities.

VII. Conclusions and recommendations

102. **The Working Group recalls the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and the Outcome Document of the Durban Review Conference, as well as its relevant recommendations from all its previous sessions.**

103. **The Working Group requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to continue its efforts to contribute to enhance the effectiveness of the follow-up mechanisms to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action with a view to achieving better synchronization, complementarity and coordination of their work.**

A. Special event on racism and football

104. **The Working Group reaffirms the important role of sport in the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. It notes that racism in sports is not an isolated phenomenon but reflects manifestations of racism in societies.**

105. **The Working Group encourages States and sporting organizations to use sports, in particular football, to promote respect for diversity and tolerance and to promote and protect the human rights of victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in particular of migrants and persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, as well as to use sports as an integration tool. The Working Group highlights the importance of enhanced**

partnerships between States, sporting organizations, sponsors of sport, civil society, media and other relevant stakeholders to implement inter alia effective campaigns such as the “zero tolerance for discrimination” campaign.

106. The Working Group reaffirms the importance of education and awareness-raising initiatives for preventing and combating effectively racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in sport, noting in particular the role of young people in that regard.

107. The Working Group takes note with appreciation of the efforts of sporting organizations in contributing to preventing impunity for acts of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in sporting events and encourages them to enhance efforts to prevent impunity through the adoption and implementation of severe disciplinary measures and/or sanctions for such acts. In that regard, it is important to ensure thorough investigation and prompt prosecution.

108. The Working Group also encourages national, regional and international sporting organizations to draw up and implement effectively codes of conduct that prohibit acts of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and provide for severe sanctions for those who violate them.

109. The Working Group takes note with interest of the global civil society initiative “Sports for Social Change”, which aims at mobilizing support for collaborative action in combating racism in sports and looks at the idea of establish a global barometer to assess the level of national compliance with the international commitment against racism in sport. In that regard, the Working Group invites the initiating foundations to provide further information in relation thereto at its twelfth session.

110. The Working Group encourages States to work in collaboration with sporting organizations to enhance the application of relevant existing international law instruments to racism and sport, taking into account the relevant provisions of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.

B. Women and racism: good practices and experiences on the evaluation and monitoring of the situation of women

111. The Working Group urges States to respect their obligations and commitments related to women as reflected in the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.

112. The Working Group also invites all competent treaty bodies, such as the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to continue taking into account relevant provisions of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, in particular on women who are victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. In that regard, the Working Group commits to continue to collaborate closely with those two treaty bodies and other relevant bodies on all issues pertaining to women and racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in accordance with the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.

113. The Working Group recognizes that women can suffer from racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, which occur on the grounds of race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin, and that women can suffer multiple or aggravated forms of discrimination based on other related grounds, such as sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, social origin, property, disability, birth or other status. It deeply regrets that women often face higher unemployment, precarious work, lower salaries and a lack of access to social security. It also notes the negative impact of the economic crisis on gender-related policies, which suffer from budget cuts.

114. The Working Group urges States to ensure equality between women and men by, *inter alia*, adopting and implementing without delay national legislation and policies and by implementing effectively their international obligations to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. It highlights the importance of the principles enshrined in the Beijing Action Plan and encourages stakeholders to implement them effectively.

115. The Working Group requests OHCHR to invite States to submit information on good practices on experiences of the evaluation and monitoring of the situation of women related to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance to the OHCHR database, including on practical means to address racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. The Working Group requests OHCHR to compile the submitted information and present it at the twelfth session of the Working Group.

116. The Working Group invites States, in close cooperation with civil society, to promote gender equality and the advancement of women and to design and implement laws, policies, strategies, programmes, action plans and projects aiming at prevention and eradication of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, integrating a gender perspective, in accordance with the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action. In that regard, the Working Group emphasizes the importance of having a victim-oriented approach in the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

117. The Working Group invites Governments to ensure effective monitoring of implementation of existing legislative and policy frameworks to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and to promote gender equality, in accordance with the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action. It encourages States to provide effective remedies for victims and ensure accountability for perpetrators.

118. The Working Group urges States to take all the necessary measures promptly to address specifically, through policies and programmes, racism and racially motivated violence against women and girls and to increase cooperation, policy responses and effective implementation of national legislation and of their obligations under relevant international instruments, and other protective and preventive measures aimed at the elimination of all forms of racially motivated discrimination and violence against women and girls.

C. National monitoring initiatives in the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

119. The Working Group encourages States to establish and/or strengthen national mechanisms that effectively monitor and address issues pertaining to the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and to provide adequate resources for their full and effective functioning. It encourages national mechanisms to include a wide range of representatives of government entities and civil society organizations, where applicable, and to ensure that they fully and efficiently implement their mandate.

120. The Working Group urges States to collect, compile, analyse, disseminate and publish reliable statistical data at the national and local levels and undertake all other related measures which are necessary to assess regularly the situation of individuals and groups of individuals who are victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. Such statistical data should be disaggregated in accordance with national legislation. Any such information shall, as appropriate, be collected with the explicit consent of the victims, based on their self-identification and

in accordance with provisions on human rights and fundamental freedoms, such as data protection regulations and privacy guarantees. This information must not be misused.

121. The Working Group also encourages Governments and national mechanisms to conduct additional research and qualitative analysis of data with a view to monitoring effectively incidents of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and designing efficient measures for the prevention and eradication of those scourges. The Working Group invites national mechanisms to provide recommendations to Governments and to help them meet reporting duties under international obligations. The Working Group also invites national mechanisms to contribute to the effective protection and provision of assistance and remedies for victims of racial discrimination and awareness-raising and education.

122. The Working Group welcomes the launch of the OHCHR database containing information on practical means to address racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in accordance with paragraph 191 (d) of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, and calls upon States and other relevant stakeholders to continue to provide information for the database. In that regard, the Working Group requests the OHCHR to regularly update the database.

123. The Working Group requests States, wherever appropriate through cooperation with international organizations, national institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, to organize and facilitate training activities, including courses or seminars, on international norms prohibiting racial discrimination and their applicability in domestic law, as well as on their international human rights obligations, for prosecutors, members of the judiciary and other public officials.

124. The Working Group invites Governments, international and regional organizations, national human rights institutions, civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders, including OHCHR, to support initiatives, including by organizing capacity-building activities, to strengthen monitoring and qualitative evaluation related to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

D. Equal participation in the decision-making process related to the fight against racism

125. The Working Group expresses its concern on the existence of different barriers in law and in practice that prevent victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance as stipulated in chapter II of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action from participating equally in public life, including in the decision-making process related to the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

126. The Working Group urges States to ensure full, equal and effective participation of all in economic, social, cultural, civil and political life, including by eliminating existing different barriers in law and in practice. The Working Group highlights the importance of ensuring full, equal and effective participation, without any discrimination of victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in decision making processes. In relation thereto, the Working Group invites national human rights institutions and civil society to assist States in this process.

Annexes

[English only]

Annex I

Agenda

1. Opening of the session.
2. Election of the Chairperson-Rapporteur.
3. Adoption of the agenda and programme of work.
4. Special event on racism in sport.
5. Discussion on women and racism: good practices and experiences of evaluation and monitoring the situation of women.
6. Discussion on national monitoring initiatives on the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.
7. Discussion on equal participation in the decision making process in the fight against racism.
8. Presentation and adoption of the report of the eleventh session.

Annex II

List of attendance

Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brazil, China, Columbia, Cuba, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Uruguay

Non-member States represented by observers

Holy See, State of Palestine

Intergovernmental organizations

African Union, Council of Europe, European Union, Organization of Islamic Cooperation

Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la region des Grand Lacs, Association of World Citizens, Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme, Indigenous Peoples and Nations Coalition, International Council for Human Rights, Indian Council of South America, Comité international pour le respect et l'application de la Charte africaine (CIRAC), International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Socialist International Women, Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, United Nations Watch

Annex III

Programme of work

Time	7 October 2013	8 October 2013	9 October 2013	10 October 2013	11 October 2013
Morning session 10:00 – 13:00	Item 1: Opening of the session	Item 5: Discussion on women and racism: good practices and experiences in the evaluation and monitoring of the situation of women	Item 5: (cont'd) Presentation by: Patricia Schulz Member of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	Discussion on national monitoring initiatives in the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance	Preliminary discussion on conclusions and recommendations on item 6
	Item 2: Election of the Chairperson-Rapporteur				
	Item 3: Adoption of the agenda and programme of work	Presentation by: Claudia Mosquera Rosero-Labbé Department of Social Work and researcher at the Centre for Social Studies faculty (Colombia)	Discussion	Presentation by: Ricardo Bucio Mujica President, National Commission against Discrimination of Mexico	
	General statements	Mireille Fanon-Mendes France Member of the Working Group of People of African Descent Discussion		Stephanos Stavros Executive Secretary to ECRI, Directorate of Human Rights and Anti Discrimination, Council of Europe Discussion	
Afternoon session 15:00 – 18:00	Item 4: Implementation of previous decisions of the Working Group:	Presentation by: Member of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (tbc)	Preliminary discussion on conclusions and recommendations on Item 5	Item 6: (cont'd) Presentation by: Claudia Mosquera Rosero-Labbé Department of Social Work and researcher at the Centre for Social Studies faculty Discussion	Item 7: Discussion on equal participation in the decision-making process in the fight against racism Presentation by: Alexandra Ocles State Minister, Department of People, Social Movements and Citizen Participation (Ecuador) István Haller Secretary of State with the National Council for Combating Discrimination of Romania Discussion
	Special event on racism in football				
	Michel Platini Head of UEFA				
	Discussion				

Time	14 October 2013	15 October 2013	16 October 2013	17 October 2013	11 October 2013
Morning session 10:00 – 13:00	Item 7: (cont'd) Discussion on equal participation in the decision-making process in the fight against racism	UN Holiday	Informal consultations on draft conclusions and recommendations on items 5, 6 and 7	Informal consultations on draft conclusions and recommendations on items 5, 6 and 7	Preparation of the report
	Presentations by: Chief Wilton Littlechild Chairperson of the Expert mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples John R. Walters Ombudsman: Namibia Discussion				
afternoon session: from 15:00 to 18:00	Item 7: (cont'd) Presentations by: Eugenie Rokhaya Aw Ndiaye Centre d'Etudes des Sciences et Techniques de l'Information (CESTI) Discussion Preliminary discussion on conclusions and recommendations on item 7	UN Holiday	Informal consultations on draft conclusions and recommendation on items 5, 6 and 7	Preparation of the report	Presentation and adoption of the report of the eleventh session