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Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, follow-up on 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 ninth 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 ninth session from 17 to 28 October 2011. The present report contains a summary of the deliberations of the session.**

* The annexes to the present document are reproduced in the language of submission only.

** The conclusions and recommendations of the Working Group are reproduced as received.

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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 ninth session from 17 to 28 October 2011 (see annex I). The participants reviewed the progress on implementation of recommendations adopted by the Working Group at its eighth session and shared experiences, including on good practices, implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference. The participants also held a discussion on best/good practices. Furthermore, thematic discussions on the roles of sport and of education in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, were held. The expert presentations on these topics 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 as well as observers from intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (see annex II).

4. During the session, presentations on the role of sport in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance were made by Poul Hansen, speaking on behalf of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace; a representative of the Union of European Football Associations (UEFA), Patrick Gasser; the Executive Director of Football against Racism in Europe (FARE) Piara Powar; a representative of the anti-racism programme of Zenit Football Club (Saint Peterburg – Russian Federation), Yulia Safronova; and the Deputy Executive Secretary of the Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport, Human Rights and Anti-Discrimination Directorate of the Council of Europe, Sonia Parayre.

5. Presentations were also made on the role of education in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance by the Director of Programme of Community Tampa Bay, Jessica Estevez; the Chief of the History and Memory for Dialogue Section at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Ali Moussa Iye; the Chairperson of the Board Active Citizenship Foundation (Hungary), Zsuzsanna Szelenyi; the Director of the International Institute for the Studies in Race, Reconciliation and Social Justice of the South African University of the Free State, Professor Andre Keet; Professor of Citizenship and Human Rights Education at the University of Leeds, Audrey Osler; a representative of the Secretariat of Policies for Racial Equality, Division of African Descent and National Human Rights, Ministry of Education and Culture of Uruguay, Alicia Saura; the Head of the Genocide Education Project at the Documentation Centre of Cambodia, Khamblouy Dy; consultant of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Dr. Jean Damascene Gasanabo; and the Head of Department of the Committee for External Relations, City of Saint Petersburg (Russian Federation), Vera Sakharova.

B. Opening of the session

6. On 17 October 2011, the Director of the Human Rights Council and Special Procedures Division opened the first meeting of the ninth session on behalf of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. He noted the successful commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action in New York and highlighted the ongoing celebration of the International Year of People of African Descent. He also stressed the need to keep attention focused on victims and to implement concrete and effective policies and programmes in order to accelerate equal enjoyment of human rights by all. He added that the objective of the High Commissioner was to ensure that the follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference was an office-wide priority. In this regard, the Director mentioned the three workshops on national plans of action organized by OHCHR in Yaoundé, Addis Ababa and Saint Petersburg. He underlined the importance of the two topics to be discussed at the session, namely, the role of sport and the role of education in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. He noted that the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference provided a comprehensive agenda for advancing the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. He concluded by expressing the hope that practical and action-oriented recommendations would result from the session.

C. Election of the Chairperson-Rapporteur

7. The Permanent Representative of Djibouti to the United Nations in Geneva, Mohamed Siad Douale, was elected Chairman-Rapporteur by acclamation. In his opening remarks, Mr. Douale reiterated his strong commitment to the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

D. Statements

8. The European Union congratulated Mr. Douale on his re-election as Chairperson-Rapporteur, thanked him for his achievement to date in bringing different delegations together on subjects where they sometimes had diverging views, and assured him of the support of the European Union and its constructive engagement during the session.

E. Adoption of the agenda and programme of work

9. After the election of its Chairperson, the Working Group adopted the agenda for its ninth session and its programme of work. The Working Group held its final meeting on the afternoon of 10 January 2012.

III. Sharing of experience, including on good practices, implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference

10. The representative of South Africa informed the Working Group about a variety of measures taken by his country since the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, including the enactment of laws, the creation of relevant ministries and the establishment of the national human rights commission.

11. An observer from a non-governmental organization commended the important role being played by those organizations in combating all forms of discrimination, citing as examples their role in the anti-apartheid movement and the role played during the recent commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.

12. The representative of Brazil stated that his Government had launched a national campaign to address racism and racial discrimination in the country. He emphasized how the Government cooperates with the private sector, namely major Brazilian companies and banks, to create job opportunities for people of African descent.

13. The representative of France informed the Working Group on a national plan of action to combat racism that was being finalized with the participation of such ministries as the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Employment and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Education, and in cooperation with the National Institution for Human Rights and the Haute autorité de lutte contre les discriminations et pour l'égalité.

14. The representative of Germany stated that his Government placed great importance on fighting all forms of discrimination. Germany had indeed provided financial support for the establishment of the database for best practices.

15. The representative of Mexico reported on the establishment of a national council for the prevention of discrimination in 2010 mandated to fighting all forms of discrimination and to promoting best practices.

16. The representative of South Africa stated that his country had adopted a national plan to implement positive discrimination in the country with a view to bringing adequate solutions to victims of discriminations, including white women. He also stressed the importance and positive role of the collection of disaggregated data.

17. The representative of Kuwait stressed the will of his Government to fight all forms of discrimination. In this regard, he underlined the fact that Kuwait had implemented laws forbidding religious or racial discrimination and conducted educational programmes dedicated to the promotion of human rights in this area.

18. The representative of Japan explained that, in 2011, the human rights organs of the Ministry of Justice had held nationwide awareness-raising activities throughout the year based on the slogan "Respect the human rights of foreigners". He also pointed out that labour laws and regulations in Japan were applied to all workers employed by domestic entities.

19. The representative of the European Union provided examples of actions taken by the European Union to combat all forms of discrimination, in particular the mainstreaming of non-discrimination in all European Union policies and activities, the award to journalists

focused on discrimination and diversity issues, the diversity charters at the workplace, and the European Union framework for Roma integration.

20. The representative of Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) reaffirmed the commitment of his Government to fight all forms of discrimination by providing information about the enactment of the Organic Law against Racial Discrimination.

21. The representative of Honduras underlined the creation of the post of Secretary for the Development of Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Affairs, and reiterated the advocacy of Honduras for a decade for people of African descent.

22. The representative of Senegal expressed concern about the plight of migrants all over the world and invited States that had not yet adopted relevant instruments for fighting all forms of discrimination to do so.

23. An observer from a non-governmental organization underlined the need for a decade for people of African descent and the creation of a standing forum for them.

IV. Review of progress in the implementation of recommendations adopted by the Working Group at its eighth session

24. The Chairperson informed the Working Group on the contributions made to OHCHR for the implementation of recommendations adopted by the Working Group at its eighth session. OHCHR had made a compilation of contributions received, which is available on the website of the Working Group.

25. The Chief of the OHCHR Anti-Discrimination Section provided an overview of activities conducted by OHCHR since the eighth session, focusing on activities carried out in the context of the proclamation of the International Year for People of African Descent and the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action. He referred to the OHCHR Framework for Action to Combat Discrimination against People of African Descent and the thematic discussion devoted to people of African descent held by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on 7 March 2011 and the general recommendation adopted by the Committee in this regard. He furthermore reported on the commemoration on 21 March 2011 of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, an event focusing on the situation of people of African descent; the electronic toolkit prepared by OHCHR to assist the work of staff in its field offices; and the "Let's Fight Racism" campaign launched in cooperation with different departments of OHCHR and the Department of Public Information. Lastly, he informed the Working Group on the activities undertaken by OHCHR with regard to the development of national plans of action against racism and mentioned the subregional workshops organized by the Anti-Discrimination Section of OHCHR in Addis Ababa and Saint Petersburg for 10 countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

26. The Chief of the Anti-Discrimination Section also highlighted that several countries in Latin America and Africa had started to elaborate national plans of action and legislation against racism and racial discrimination with the technical assistance of OHCHR.

27. The representative of the European Union reported on initiatives taken at the regional level based on written contributions, including existing legislative and policy measures on child protection against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and non-discrimination in the area of employment.

28. The representative of Greece stated that the economic impact of discrimination was an issue that should also be addressed by the Working Group.

29. The representative of the Russian Federation stated that the workshop held in Saint Petersburg had been a success and highlighted the participation of experts, which had allowed the broad discussion of issues relating to racism and racial discrimination.

30. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland stated that the workshop organized in Addis Ababa had been an extremely interesting OHCHR initiative. She commended both OHCHR and Ethiopia for such an inclusive event and raised the issue of possible follow-up to the workshop. The representative also provided information about legislative and others measures taken at the national level to prevent and combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including against migrants, such as the adoption of a comprehensive law on hate crimes and measures taken to promote racial equality.

31. The representative of the African Union provided an update about the organization's initiatives and cooperation with other regional organizations, including in the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

32. The representative of the Russian Federation outlined the efforts made by his Government to implement the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action. The Russian Federation attributed an important role to mass media in the promotion of racial equality, especially in advertising cultural and social events in line with the approach of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action. Educational programmes taking into account ethnic languages, dialects and cultures and dedicated to marginalized people living in the Great North of the country were emphasized.

33. The representative of Japan referred to the measures taken by his Government to protect children and promote the right to education. He pointed out that children of foreign origin were entitled to enrol in public schools for their compulsory schooling free of charge in accordance with the country's obligations under international human rights laws. In order to facilitate integration of these children, the education system employed educational staff members who speak the children's language.

34. The representative of Mexico informed the Working Group about the actions taken by Mexico to protect children, in particular the measures adopted through the modification of the Constitution with a view to promote the right of the child against discrimination. The Government had implemented nutrition programmes dedicated to children of migrants and specific programmes for indigenous children. Underlining the relationship between discrimination and employment, Mexico had launched a labour reform initiative aiming to promote social justice and security at work.

35. The representative of Argentina outlined the measures taken by the Government to implement the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, in particular the adoption of a national plan of action against discrimination in 2005 and the establishment of a national institute against discrimination, xenophobia and racism in 1995. He listed the numerous laws enacted by Argentina to promote and protect all children, including the children of migrants. The representative recalled the commitment of his Government to the most important conventions of the International Labour Organization.

36. The representative of Algeria expressed appreciation for the examples of domestic anti-discrimination measures provided by South Africa. In the special framework of the tenth anniversary of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, the representative asked OHCHR what obstacles had been met in implementing the recommendations adopted during the eighth session of the Working Group.

37. An observer from a non-governmental organization expressed his satisfaction with the efforts made by OHCHR to disseminate the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action among Member States and stakeholders. He inquired, however, about the number of

papers published recently concerning the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and the activities currently under way or planned by OHCHR to promote it.

38. The representative of Senegal expressed satisfaction with the statement delivered by Algeria concerning the importance of commemorating the tenth anniversary of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.

V. Good and best practices

39. All delegations welcomed the note prepared by OHCHR. Discussions were held on the concept of good and best practices and the perceived risk of establishing standards for national practices. Another aspect highlighted was that practices might be deemed to be good by policymakers because it suited a certain context but might not be transferable to another context or country. Clear indications were also given that the database should be a compilation of documents submitted to OHCHR. One regional group clearly indicated that it would find useful to have a list of criteria to be used voluntarily by contributors, and encouraged the Anti-Discrimination Section to refine the suggestions included in its paper further.

40. The representative of South Africa stated that the notion of best practices had to be defined on the basis of a common understanding, which should be clarified during the discussion. He stated that instrumental tools to be used to define this concept were important, and added that some forms of universal criteria might be useful.

41. The representative of the European Union underlined the need to improve contributions. She recalled the request contained in the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and the outcome document on the creation of a database, stating that the mandate of the Anti-Discrimination Section was to create a database that would be useful, and stressed the need to elaborate criteria that could be used by States and other stakeholders. The criteria would be used by contributors themselves to identify which practices could enrich the database; the criteria would not, however, be used by OHCHR to validate or reject a practice. The representative added that the definition of a good or a best practice would be up to States and other relevant stakeholders.

42. The delegate of Pakistan, speaking on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) expressed concern about whether the Working group was the appropriate forum to discuss the definition of a good practice. He also raised concern about the consequences that such a discussion might have on other processes.

43. The representative of Algeria requested that a discussion on the criteria that might have consequences on others processes be avoided. She also stressed that what was applicable in a context was not necessarily possible in others.

44. The representative of Egypt recommended that what constituted a good practice or not should not be defined, otherwise it will have implications for the work of other bodies.

45. The delegate of Brazil stated that it was an issue that went beyond the capacity of the Working group. States should decide if they wished to replicate a practice based on their own circumstances and their commitments in terms of fighting racism.

46. The representative of Cuba stated that the aim was not to define what was a best or a good practice. This was a national prerogative of Governments, based on their own assessment.

47. The representative of the Russian Federation stated that it was up to the State to provide the criteria of its own best practices on a voluntary basis.

48. The representative of Morocco shared the view expressed by the delegate of Pakistan on behalf of OIC. He warned about the establishment of criteria and standards that might go beyond the mandate of the Working group. The objective as defined in the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference should take precedence over the issue of criteria and standards. This objective was to have a database that would allow countries to have an idea of what had been done in other States. He specified that the aim was to help countries and Governments by providing them with examples of practices that could be used when they design their own national policies and strategies to fight racism and racial discrimination.

49. The representative of Mexico, supported by the representative of Argentina, stated that criteria could be useful but that it was not appropriate to discuss their in the Working Group.

50. The representative of Senegal recommended that national experiences should be compiled and made available to all States and stakeholders, without any attempt to define elements constituting good or best practices. This could be done by the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

VI. Role of sport in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

51. The Chairperson recalled Human Rights Council resolution 13/27, in which the Council acknowledged that sport could help to spread the values of diversity, tolerance and equality, and to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. The Chairperson also referred to paragraph 218 of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, and paragraph 128 of the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference.

52. Mr. Hansen, on behalf of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace, made a presentation on the role of sport in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. He shared examples of good practices and possible ways to establish and enhance cooperation among relevant stakeholders. Mr. Hansen suggested collaborating also with corporate entities, clubs and athletes.

53. The representative of UEFA, Mr. Gasser, made a presentation on football and social responsibility, while focusing on racism and diversity. He presented the strategic themes, partnership and campaigns of UEFA, and the use of disciplinary measures and fines in the context of UEFA social responsibility projects and shared additional practices to promote respect and combat racism, such as using Champions' League games, Europe league games, posters, captains armbands, clips and match programme editorials.

54. Following the above-mentioned presentations, a discussion was held on the importance of sport in combating racism and promoting diversity, the need to enhance and establish cooperation among States, intergovernmental organizations, international, regional and national sporting bodies and civil society, and in particular the need to strengthen cooperation between the High Commissioner and the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General in combating racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, as articulated by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 13/27.

55. The importance of including the issue of racism as one of the strategic themes of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace was highlighted. Many delegates agreed that it would be useful to have, as suggested by one of

the panellists, a compilation of best practices in the field of sport and racism in order to be able to identify gaps in this area and suggest relevant actions.

56. The Executive Director of FARE, Mr. Powar, emphasized that football was a mirror of society, reflecting the social climate of a particular society. Football was practised by people of different cultural and national backgrounds. While underlining the existence of racism and racism-based events linked to football all over the world, he explained the key role of football in combating discrimination. The actions undertaken by FARE to address this issue related to information-sharing activities, actions weeks and event organization. He explained that the 2011 FARE Action Week campaign had permitted the organization of more than 2,500 anti-racism activities in 41 countries in and around football grounds all over Europe.

57. Ms. Safronova of the anti-racism programme of the Zenit Football Club (Saint Petersburg) made a presentation focused on the actions undertaken by her organization to fight racism. She underlined the commitment of the Club to address racism issues and explained that, in 2001, it had implemented an anti-racism programme allowing football players to express their rejection of racism through jerseys and movies. Ms. Safronova also provided other examples, such as anti-racism campaigns in the streets of Saint Petersburg, the “red card” initiative and the official website of the Club publicly denouncing racism-based events, with the comments of players. She emphasized the institutional cooperation between Zenit Football Club and the City of St. Petersburg in the fight against racism and discrimination.

58. Underlining the differences between minority ethnic groups present in Europe and those in the Russian Federation, the representative of the European Union asked Ms. Safronova which minority ethnic groups were targeted by the Zenit’s actions.

59. The representative of Senegal asked Ms. Safronova whether the actions taken by Zenit Football Club were to be extended to other football clubs in the Russian Federation. He also asked Mr. Powar whether FARE led actions to cope with the hooligan issue and whether the 41 countries covered by FARE’s actions were only in Europe.

60. The representative of Brazil inquired about FARE’s partnerships outside Europe.

61. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland inquired about future actions that could be undertaken by football clubs and associations to address racial discrimination.

62. In his reply, Mr Powar underlined the fact that the aim of FARE was to eradicate racism in European society. With regard to hooligans, he explained his organization’s commitment to tackle this issue while recognizing that there was not a necessary linkage between hooliganism and racism.

63. The representative of France provided some examples of actions taken by the Government to combat violence in sports. He stressed the elaboration in 2010 of a plan of action to address violence in stadiums, and in 2011 of a national charter for supporters’ associations to combat discrimination in sports.

64. The representative of the United Kingdom referred to the “Kick It Out” programme that aimed at combating discrimination and encouraging inclusive practices and work for positive change throughout the football, educational and community sectors,

65. The Deputy Executive Secretary of the Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport, Human Rights and Anti-Discrimination Directorate of the Council of Europe, Ms. Parayre, highlighted the important role played by sport in the fight against racism and discrimination and the promotion of diversity, in both professional and amateur sport. She stressed the fact that the main challenge lay in the contradiction existing between the values promoted by

sport, including tolerance, and the persistence of racist and discriminatory behaviour on the ground. She also reported on the work done by the Council of Europe and its mechanisms, especially the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance), in collaboration with the European Union to combat racism and discrimination in sport. In this regard she stressed that standard-setting, monitoring and awareness-raising initiatives remained the main activities of the Council of Europe. She also referred to, inter alia, general policy recommendation no. 12 on combating racism and racial discrimination in the field of sport of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance. On the issue of the media, she underlined the important role they could play in fighting against racism in sport. In this regard, she referred to initiatives adopted by the media, including the “White paper on sport”, “Speak out against discrimination” and “Media against racism in sport” campaigns.

66. The representative of the European Union referred to a study by the Fundamental Rights Agency and provided some examples of action taken by the European Union with regard to the role of sport in combating all forms of discrimination, underlining article 165 of the European Union treaties, which provided for measures for the promotion of fairness and openness in sport, in cooperation with third countries and relevant international organizations.

67. The representative of the Russian Federation stressed the importance for his Government of making sport a tool to promote peace, equality and mutual respect. He referred to Government educational programmes promoting tolerance for civil servants working in the field of sport and for young people.

VII. Role of education in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

68. The Chairperson welcomed the panellists and pointed out the key role played by education in social cohesion and a multicultural society without racism and racial discrimination. He underlined the importance of education to prepare children to evolve in society and of fighting social exclusion by promoting solidarity and tolerance. Bearing in mind that education was a relevant tool to promote equality and social justice, the Chairperson stressed the need to encourage educational system and training integrating values to fight all forms of discrimination.

69. The Director of Programme of Community Tampa Bay, Ms. Estevez, stated that education had a key role in the fight against discrimination, because it influenced peoples’ behaviour and vision. She described the Anytown programme, which was a means to promote intercultural dialogue between people of different cultural and national backgrounds.

70. The Chief of the History and Memory for Dialogue Section at UNESCO, Mr. Iye, described the actions undertaken by UNESCO against racism, for example, its commitment to mobilize expertise and establish international instruments to combat racist theories as well as discrimination in education. Its most relevant instruments included the Convention against Discrimination in Education and the Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice. He also pointed out that several recommendations made in the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action were addressed to UNESCO and reaffirmed his Organization’s commitment to respond to them. He underlined in this regard the adoption in 2003 of the Integrated Strategy to Combat Racism, Discrimination, Xenophobia and Intolerance. Mr. Iye informed the Working Group on the educational part of the Slave Route Project, which aimed to contribute to a better understanding of the causes, forms of operation, issues and consequences of slavery in the world.

71. Speaking on behalf of the African Group, the representative of Senegal, referred to his support for education in the fight against racism on condition that effective resources are allocated in order for it to have an impact on students, lecturers, teachers and all people in society. The representative therefore stressed the need to extend this kind of education also to people outside the formal educational system.

72. The representative of Brazil stated that education was a good means to fight racism. In this regard, Brazil had launched several initiatives with UNESCO, such as the publication of anti-racism educational tools for schools.

73. The representative of South Africa enquired about the support provided by UNESCO to States in promoting educational programmes against racism, and about the difficulties met by the Organization when attempting to convince States to use education as a tool to combat racism.

74. Mr. Iye replied to Senegal and expressed his agreement that education as a tool to fight racism should be extended beyond the school. He referred to the efforts made by UNESCO to develop means such as multimedia tools to target people outside the formal educational system. With regard to the enquiry made by South Africa, the difficulties in implementing educational instruments were encountered in cultural environments, because educational programmes had to be adapted to cultural contexts; UNESCO therefore intended to promote intercultural dialogue and to share good practices among countries and regions.

75. The Chairperson of the Board Active Citizenship Foundation, Ms. Szelenyi, presented different ways to achieve a comprehensive approach to designing education as a tool for combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, stating that the harmonization of policy, governance and programme elements in education were necessary. In order to change and achieve democratic attitudes in children and young adults, it was important to adopt an anti-segregation education policy, establish inclusive schools, and develop participative school governance. She also highlighted the importance of political will and cooperation with civil society to achieve these goals. Ms. Szelenyi stressed the fact that history teaching was an instrument of knowledge and dialogue contributing to inter-ethnic reconciliation and understanding; collaborative revision of history textbooks in order to dispel the erroneous clichés and prejudices was therefore necessary. She added that web-based technology and social media were crucial tools in sharing information and knowledge in all settings of education and could play an important role in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

76. The Director of the International Institute for the Studies in Race, Reconciliation and Social Justice of the South African University of the Free State, Professor Andre Keet, made a presentation on the importance of the role of national human rights institutions and higher education in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance through education. He presented examples of good practices in the field of education from South Africa, and stressed the need to develop a new pedagogy that would give educational expression to the objectives of the Durban Declaration and Plan of Action.

77. Both Ms. Szelenyi and Prof. Keet stressed the importance of formal and non-formal education, and highlighted the need to include democratic citizenship and human rights education in the core curricula at schools and universities. They also pointed out the role played by teachers and their responsibility as key players in combatting stereotypes and discriminatory attitudes.

78. Following the presentations, a discussion was held on the importance of education as a tool for combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. A delegate confirmed the important role that national human rights institutions and civil society can play in the field of education and training, and stressed the need to continue

developing international standards in the light of contemporary manifestations of racial discrimination.

79. Several delegates shared examples of good practices from their own countries, such as the use of formal and non-formal education in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; introducing the history of people of African descent, immigrants and other vulnerable groups as a compulsory course in curricula; human rights courses at universities, and human rights training and seminars for teachers; quota systems at universities; and scholarships and incentives for specific vulnerable groups. Other delegates mentioned the inclusion of linguistic and cultural objectives in educational programmes for immigrants and indigenous people.

80. Ms. Osler, Professor of Citizenship and Human Rights Education at the University of Leeds, underlined the role played by citizenship education in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. She explained that citizenship education was a tool to combat all forms of discrimination. Bearing in mind the example of mass education in Europe in the late nineteenth century which favoured intolerance through a strong nationalistic focus, she pointed out that citizenship education should be open to national political institutions as well as international entities promoting human rights, such as the United Nations or the Council of Europe. Citizenship education therefore needed to recreate new, more inclusive national stories and histories, which could contribute to challenging exclusive, ethno-nationalistic or xenophobic conceptions of the nation-State. She underlined the fact that education for cosmopolitan citizenship was also a way to prepare citizens to challenge forms of discrimination and that this kind of education encouraged learners to respect diversity at all levels, from the local to the global. Human rights education needed to be provided in the earliest years of schooling. Ms. Osler also pointed out the relevance of including historical events, such as the Holocaust and other examples of genocide, in curricula.

81. Ms. Saura of the Secretariat of Policies for Racial Equality, Division of African Descent and National Human Rights at the Ministry of Education and Culture of Uruguay recalled the commitment of Uruguay to the fight against discrimination, in particular through the enactment of several laws, such as the Law No. 13670 on compliance with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. She pointed out the actions taken by Uruguay to compile official statistics about minority groups, create an institution dedicated to the promotion of equality for people of African descent and recognize their cultural and historical contributions to Uruguay. She gave examples, based on statistical data, on existing inequalities between people of African descent, indigenous people and white people in the country. Uruguay had launched a national plan of action against racism and discrimination based on the provisions of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action. Ms. Saura emphasized the example of study grants allocated to students of African descent that allowed them to start and complete their studies, and encouraged adults of African descent to finish study programmes even if they no longer attended school. Ms. Saura also referred to initiatives taken with the private sector to modify educational programmes encompassing racist stereotypes. She also stressed that Uruguay had cooperated with UNESCO on the Slave Route Project.

82. Both the Head of the Genocide Education Project at the Documentation Centre of Cambodia Mr. Dy and OHCHR consultant Dr. Damascene Gasanabo made presentations on the role of genocide education in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, using Cambodia and Rwanda as case studies. They explored ways to reconstruct peace and build a collective memory through education and textbooks, and highlighted the importance of integrating genocide education into curricula in post-conflict and post-genocidal countries to enhance genocide prevention, national reconciliation and peacebuilding.

83. Mr. Dy stated that Governments should allocate an adequate budget to the above-mentioned, and highlighted the role of non-governmental organizations in the field of genocide education. Dr. Gasanabo encouraged the revision of history textbooks on the basis of objective research. In the discussion that followed the presentations, delegates stressed the importance of history teaching, including genocide education, in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and in the prevention of conflict.

84. The Head of the Department of the Committee for External Relations of the City of Saint Petersburg, Ms. Sakharova, recalled that the Russian Federation was a country where most nations had largely preserved their traditions, languages and religion in a context of political and cultural unity within the State. To prevent dissemination of xenophobia and racism ideas in the multi-ethnic community of Saint Petersburg, the city had implemented a policy of harmonization of inter-ethnic, intercultural and inter-confessional relations. In this framework, she pointed out the tolerance programme, which aimed at sensitizing people to the importance of mutual ethno-cultural respect based on the values of the multinational Russian society. In addition, the government of Saint Petersburg had launched a programme to train specialists in the area of intercultural interactions, such as teachers. She also referred to, *inter alia*, specialized educational programmes for high-school pupils, the use of the Internet to promote tolerance and the teaching of Russian to migrants.

85. The representative of the European Union enquired about the possibility of implementing the tolerance programme at the national level and about cultural projects launched for very young children, and also asked whether such programmes promoting tolerance had been implemented in other cities of the Russian Federation.

86. The representative of the European Union reported on the activities promoted by the European Union to combat racism throughout education, recalling that it had adopted the principle of “non-discrimination mainstreaming” in all its policies and activities, including the strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training known as “ET 2020”, adopted in 2009 to support Member States in the promotion of equity, social cohesion and active citizenship. The framework had been launched because the European Union had recognized that education helped to bring key competences to support integration. The representative then referred to several European programmes to reach these goals, including the More Inclusion Less Exclusion (MILE) project to ensure that migrant children receive an appropriate education to be integrated in their host country; the Europe for Citizens Programme, adopted in 2006 to enhance tolerance and mutual understanding between European citizens; and the European Social Fund, created in 1951 to promote economic and social cohesion.

VIII. Presentation and adoption of the report on the ninth session

87. On 10 January 2012, the draft report was adopted *ad referendum*, and the Working Group decided to entrust the Chairperson-Rapporteur with its finalization.

IX. Final statements

88. The delegate of the European Union congratulated the Chairperson, other Working Group representatives, especially South Africa, and OHCHR for the good outcome of the session, and stated that it was her understanding that the conclusions and recommendations would be implemented within existing resources.

89. The delegate of Italy recalled the commitment of his Government to the fight against racism and all other forms of intolerance and discrimination. Italy regarded international cooperation in this field as one of the main tools to enhance protection and promotion of

human rights. The Working Group was a venue for sharing good practices on the fight against racism among States Members of the United Nations, and also for deepening knowledge on such important topics as sport and racism. He also pointed out that, in the conclusions and recommendations of the Working Group, there were references to the Durban Review Conference, its outcome document, the anniversary of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and the relevant political declaration. He recalled that Italy had taken part in the Durban Conference in 2001 and that the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action contained several paragraphs on the Middle East and that, because of these paragraphs, the “Durban process” had become a tool to accuse one particular country. This was the main reason why Italy had decided not to attend the Durban Review Conference in 2009 and part of its preparatory process, nor the latest high-level meeting in New York. Lastly, he stated that Italy could not accept any document adopted in the framework of the Durban process being used in a similar way, and that it was his understanding that these conclusions and recommendations did not imply any reference to any particular country.

90. The representative of Egypt stated that the Working Group did not target any specific countries.

91. Delegations from South Africa, Pakistan, Cuba and Zimbabwe joined the previous speakers to congratulate the Chairperson and regional groups on their efforts and spirit of cooperation.

X. Conclusions and recommendations

A. Sharing of experiences relating to the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference, and the recommendations adopted by the Working Group at its eighth session

92. **The Working Group commends measures undertaken by Governments, regional organizations, civil society and other stakeholders to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, which include, inter alia, institutional, legislative and policy measures, awareness-raising campaigns, trainings, scholarships and reiterates its call for continued and sustained efforts in this regard, including action oriented measures that bring changes to people’s lives.**

93. **The Working Group further encourages States and relevant stakeholders to participate actively and constructively in the sessions of the IGWG.**

94. **The Working Group welcomes progress made with regard to the implementation of its recommendations adopted during its 8th Session, and invites Governments, regional and international organizations, Nation Human Rights Institutions and other stakeholders, in particular Governments, to continue providing updated information in this regard to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and focusing on the implementation of the respective recommendations of IGWG.**

95. **The Working Group recalls, in particular the adoption in New York, on 22 September 2011, through the holding of the High Level Meeting of the GA to commemorate the adoption 10 years ago of the DDPA, of the Political Declaration contained in GA Resolution 66/3, whose aim is to mobilize political will at the national, regional and international levels, and invites all stakeholders to fully commit**

themselves and to intensify their efforts in the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

96. The Working Group commends its Chairperson for his efforts in implementing recommendations aimed at improving the effectiveness of the work of IGWG as contained in the report of its 7th session (paragraphs 101-107) and encourages the Chairperson to continue in that pursuit.

97. The Working Group notes with appreciation the convening of regional and national workshops on development and implementation of national action plans against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance organized by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in collaboration with other partners, and encourages the Office to continue implementing such activities.

98. The Working Group also reiterates its call on States to draft, revise as necessary and fully and effectively implement national action plans against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in particular as a follow-up to the DDPa and the Outcome of the Durban Review Conference. Accordingly, the Working group welcomes the adoption of legislative measures and the establishment of specialised national mechanisms to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and invites OHCHR to continue assisting States in this regard.

99. The Working Group stresses the need for a renewed and consistent global effort to inform the public on the importance of the DDPa and the contribution it has made in the struggle against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

100. The Working Group recognizes the importance of NGOs and civil society organizations and call on Member States to support their participation in events and processes aimed at combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

101. The Working Group encourages the DPI to establish, links between the website of the World Conference Against Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance of 2001, the Durban Review Conference and the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the DDPa.

102. The Working Group commends the practically-oriented actions of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and OHCHR, ensuring the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and the Outcome Document of the Review Conference, including the recommendations of this Working Group.

103. The Working Group takes note of the information note on documenting good/best practices, prepared by the Anti-Discrimination Section and reiterates its support to the efforts of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue feeding its website in a manner that is pertinent, widely-accessible, user-friendly and includes, inter alia, information on local, national, regional and international practices for combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance..

104. The Working Group recognises initiatives taken at a regional level by some regional organisations towards the effective implementation of the DDPa, and encourages regional organisations to share these practices in the formal structured dialogues with Member States and other regional organizations and provide further information in this regard to the future sessions of the IGWG as part of the discussion

on practices, initiative, efforts and programmes for combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

105. The Working Group further encourages Governments, regional and international organizations, and other stakeholders to submit, upon request, to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights information on legislative and policy measures undertaken to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance to be included in its website. The Working Group notes that such sharing of practical information may facilitate co-operation, enhance progress and inspire replication.

B. Role of sport in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

106. The Working Group recalls all relevant paragraphs of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and the Outcome Document of the Durban Review Conference, in particular paragraphs 218 of the DDPA and 128 of the Outcome Document. The Working Group also recalls Human Rights Council resolution 13/27 on a world of sports free from racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and Human Rights Council resolution 18/23 on promoting awareness, understanding and application of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights through sport and the Olympic ideal. The Working Group also recalls General Assembly resolution 64/4 on the building of a peaceful and a better world through sport and the Olympic ideal. The Working Group underlines the importance of their effective implementation and calls upon States and other stakeholders to take all necessary measures to that end;

107. The Working Group expresses serious concern at past and recent incidents of racism in sports and at sporting events and reaffirms the need to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, where they occur within and outside the sporting context;

108. The Working Group stresses the importance of addressing and combating impunity for racially motivated acts in sport, including acts of incitement to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, hostility or violence, and urges States to take all appropriate measures, in accordance with domestic legislation and international obligations, to prevent, combat and address all manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in the context of sporting events, and to ensure that racially-motivated acts are punished by law, as appropriate;

109. The Working Group encourages States and other relevant stakeholders to share experiences and best practices in fighting all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in sport and in promoting integration and intercultural dialogue in and through sport;

110. The Working Group further encourages host countries to seize the opportunity offered by major sports events to develop awareness raising campaigns aimed at sensitizing the wide public on the eradication of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

111. The Working Group notes the potential of sport as a tool for promotion of equality and diversity. It encourages States, relevant stakeholders, in particular sport associations and committees to ensure equality and non-discrimination based on combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance with

regard to access to and use of sport facilities and services, job opportunities and career development:

112. The Working Group encourages States and relevant stakeholders to ensure that women and girls can fully exercise their human rights in all spheres of public life in line with the DDPA and the Outcome Document of the Durban Review Conference and thereby promote their practice of sport for development and peace and as a means to further combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in sport;

113. The Working Group encourages States and relevant stakeholders to ensure the equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by persons with disabilities, including their full and active participation in sport;

114. The Working Group encourages States and relevant stakeholders to use the potential of sport and mass sport events to educate the youth of the world and to promote their inclusion through sport practices without racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and in the Olympic spirit, which requires human understanding, tolerance, fair play and solidarity;

115. The Working Group notes the important role of sport players, sport authorities and other relevant authorities in contributing to awareness-raising campaigns for preventing and combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and reinforcing the message for the elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

116. The Working Group looks forward to further engagement and dialogue with sporting bodies, including amateurs sporting bodies to share with the Working Group measures taken in contributing to the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance at future sessions of the Working Group;

117. The Working Group invites sport sponsors to share with IGWG, at future sessions, practices developed in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including possible voluntary ethics codes of conduct;

118. The Working Group invites the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to make presentations from panellists available on its website. It also invites the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in collaboration with other partners, to prepare a compilation of experiences and best practices for combating racism through sport at international, regional, national and local levels, in accordance with information received from various stakeholders;

119. The Working Group also invites the High Commissioner to cooperate with the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace, relevant parts of the United Nations, the International Olympic Committee, the International Federation of Association Football and other relevant international, regional and national sports associations and federations, as well as non-governmental organizations and civil society, in the development of programmes to prevent and eradicate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in sports and to use sports as a tool to eliminate all forms of discrimination;

120. The Working Group encourages the High Commissioner, the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace and other relevant parts of the United Nations to engage with relevant international sporting bodies to discuss practical measures aimed at combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in sport, such as the development and promotion of codes of conduct against racism in sport and of international certificates for clubs

and sports associations cooperating with programmes aimed at eradicating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in sports.

C. Role of education in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

121. The Working Group reiterates the necessity of taking concrete actions for the effective implementation of provisions of the DDPA relevant to the role of education in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in particular paragraphs 121-124, 129 and 132 of the Durban Programme of Action.

122. The Working Group emphasizes the importance of the DDPA as an instrumental source for education and strongly encourages Member States and other relevant stakeholders to consider the DDPA and the Outcome Documents of the Durban Review Conference in the elaboration of educational programmes and plans.

123. The Working Group recognizes the important role of education in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in particular in promoting the principles of tolerance and respect to ethnic, religious and cultural diversity and preventing the proliferation of extremist racist and xenophobic movements and propaganda, especially among the youth.

124. The Working Group commends the important role played by UNESCO in relation to education against racism, in particular the Slave Route Project and its theme of “Breaking the silence”, which immensely contribute to education on the history of slavery and trans-Atlantic, Mediterranean and Indian Ocean slave trades.

125. The Working Group further encourages OHCHR to collaborate with UNESCO and other relevant stakeholders to design and issue age-appropriate educational materials aimed at increasing awareness of the DDPA and the OD of the Durban Review Conference for the use of children and young people and also to disseminate the aforementioned materials widely, including online.

126. The Working Group calls on States to ensure equality and non-discrimination with regard to access to education, training and career development in education. The Working Group urges States to take all appropriate measures to eliminate obstacles limiting access to good quality education and further urges States to commit resources to eliminate, where they exist, inequalities in educational outcomes.

127. The Working Group also encourages States and relevant stakeholders to ensure that women and girls can fully exercise their human rights in all spheres of public life in line with relevant provisions of the DDPA and the Outcome Document of the Durban Review Conference and thereby promote their access to education and training at all levels.

128. The Working Group notes the positive contribution made by the new information and communications technologies, including Internet as educational tools, in combating racism through rapid and wide-reaching communication and encourages all stakeholders, including Governments and OHCHR to use these technologies to combat manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in cyber space.

129. The Working Group invites stakeholders, in particular Governments, to ensure cross-cultural interactions and genuine dialogue within educational initiatives as promoted by the Alliance of Civilizations launched by the SG of the UN in 2006. The

Working Group encourages Governments to develop creative educational tools to promote appreciation of diversity among youth.

130. **The Working Group emphasizes the important role of formal and non-formal education for deconstruction of prejudices, positive change of negative perceptions, enhanced understanding and social cohesion. To this end, the Working Group encourages States to implement educational activities and measures including human rights training at various levels and sectors to prevent and combat effectively racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.**

131. **The Working Group encourages States to promote accurate reflection of history in education so as to avoid stereotypes and distortion or falsification of historic facts, which may lead to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.**

132. **The Working Group notes the complex linkages between education, identity-building and outbreak of conflicts. In this regard, the Working Group encourages Governments to ensure that textbooks and other educational materials reflect accurately historical facts, as they relate to past tragedies and atrocities, in particular those falling under the categories listed in paragraph 99 and other relevant paragraphs of the DDPA.**

133. **The Working Group encourages the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to assist stakeholders to provide human rights education or training with a strong anti-discrimination component for students in schools and universities, journalists, state officials, civil servants, judges, law enforcement officials and military personnel, humanitarian workers, staff involved in peacekeeping and peace-building operations, as well as for teachers, trainers and other educators and private personnel acting on behalf of the States. The Working Group notes the importance of focusing on effective prevention of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance during such trainings, in accordance with the provisions of ICERD and DDPA.**

Annexes

Annex I

Agenda

1. Opening of the session.
2. Election of the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group.
3. Adoption of the agenda and programme of work.
4. Implementation of previous decisions of the Working Group:
 - (a) Sharing of experience, including on good practices, implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and the Outcome Document of the Durban Review Conference;
 - (b) Review of progress on implementation of recommendations adopted at the eighth session of the Working Group;
 - (c) Discussion on good/best practices.
5. Thematic discussion on the role of sport in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.
6. Thematic discussion on the role of education in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.
7. Presentation and adoption of the report on the ninth session.

Annex II

List of attendance

Member States

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, , Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe

Non-Member States represented by observers

Holy See, Palestine

International organizations

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Federation of United Nations Associations Youth

Intergovernmental organizations

African Union, Organisation internationale de la Francophonie, European Union

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

Association of World Citizens, Commission africaine des promoteurs de la sante et droits de l'homme, Human Rights Watch, Indian Movements Tupaj Amaru, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, Nord-Sud XXI, Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, United Nations Watch

Non-governmental organizations not in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

Culture of Afro-indigenous Solidarity, Swedish National Committee for the International Year for People of African Descent, World against Racism Network

Annex III

Programme of work

<i>Time</i>	<i>Monday 17 October 2011</i>	<i>Tuesday 18 October 2011</i>	<i>Wednesday 19 October 2011</i>	<i>Thursday 20 October 2011</i>	<i>Friday 21 October 2011</i>
<i>morning: session: from 10:00 to 13:00</i>	<p><u>Item 1:</u> Opening of the session</p> <p><u>Item 2:</u> Election of the Chairperson-Rapporteur</p> <p><u>Item 3:</u> Adoption of the agenda and programme of work (The morning session will end at 12:00)</p>	<p><u>Item 4 (b):</u> Review of progress on implementation of recommendations adopted at the 8th session</p> <p>➤ Discussion</p>	<p><u>Item 4 (c):</u> Discussion on good/best practices</p> <p>➤ Discussion</p>	<p><u>Item 5:</u> Thematic discussion on the role of sport in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance</p> <p><u>Presentations by:</u></p> <p>Mr. Poul Hansen United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace</p> <p>Mr. Patrick Gasser Football and Social Responsibility, UEFA</p> <p>➤ Discussion</p>	<p><u>Item 5:</u> (continued)</p> <p><u>Presentations by:</u></p> <p>Ms.Sonia Parayre Deputy Executive Secretary/ Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport, Human Rights and Anti-Discrimination Directorate, Council of Europe</p> <p>Ms. Yulia Safronova Programme Manager Anti-Racism Programme Football Club Zenit, St. Petersburg</p> <p>➤ Discussion</p> <p>(The morning session will end at 12:00)</p>

<i>Time</i>	<i>Monday 17 October 2011</i>	<i>Tuesday 18 October 2011</i>	<i>Wednesday 19 October 2011</i>	<i>Thursday 20 October 2011</i>	<i>Friday 21 October 2011</i>
<i>afternoon session: from 15:00 to 18:00</i>	<p><u>Item 4:</u> Implementation of previous decisions of the Working Group</p> <p><u>Item 4 (a):</u> Sharing of experience and examples of best and good practices related to the implementation of the ICERD, the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and the Outcome Document of the Durban Review Conference (A/HRC/13/60, para. 94)</p> <p>➤ Discussion</p>	<p><u>Item 4 (b)</u> (cont'd)</p> <p>➤ Discussion</p>	<p><u>Items 4 (c)</u>: (cont'd)</p> <p>➤ Discussion</p>	<p><u>Item 5:</u> (cont'd)</p> <p><u>Presentations by:</u></p> <p>Mr. Piara Powar Executive Director, Football Against Racism in Europe (FARE)</p> <p>➤ Discussion</p>	<p><u>Item 5:</u> (cont'd)</p> <p>➤ Discussion</p>

<i>Time</i>	<i>Monday 24 October 2011</i>	<i>Tuesday 25 October 2011</i>	<i>Wednesday 26 October 2011</i>	<i>Thursday 27 October 2011</i>	<i>Friday 28 October 2011</i>
<i>morning session: from 10:00 to 13:00</i>	<p>Item 6: Thematic discussion on the role of education in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance</p> <p><u>Presentations by:</u></p> <p>Ms. Jessica Estevez Director of Programme Community Tampa Bay,</p> <p>Mr. Ali Moussa Iye Chief, History and Memory for Dialogue Section, UNESCO</p> <p>➤ Discussion</p>	<p>Item 6:</p> <p><u>Presentations by:</u></p> <p>Ms. Audrey Osler Professor of Citizenship and Human Rights Education, University of Leeds</p> <p>➤ Discussion</p>	<p>Item 6:</p> <p><u>Presentations by:</u></p> <p>Dr. Jean-Damascène Gasanabo, Consultant, OHCHR, Rwanda</p> <p>Ms. Vera Sakharova Head of Department, Committee for External Relations, St. Petersburg</p> <p>➤ Discussion</p>	<p>Item 7: Preparation, presentation and adoption of the report on the ninth session</p> <p>7 (a) Consultation on draft conclusions and recommendations on sport</p>	<p>7 (c) Preparation of the draft report on the ninth session by the Secretariat</p>
<i>afternoon session: from 15:00 to 18:00</i>	<p>Item 6 (a): (cont'd)</p> <p>Ms. Zsuzsanna Szelenyi Chair of the Board Active Citizenship Foundation Hungary</p> <p>Prof Andre Keet Director of the International Institute for the Studies in Race, Reconciliation and Social Justice, University of the Free State, South Africa</p> <p>➤ Discussion</p>	<p>Item 6 (b): (cont'd)</p> <p><u>Presentations by:</u></p> <p>Ms. Alicia Saura Secretariat of Policies for Racial Equality, Division of African Descent and National Human Rights, Ministry of Education and Culture, Uruguay</p> <p>Mr. Khamboly Dy Head of the Genocide Education Project- DC CAM, Cambodia</p> <p>➤ Discussion</p>	<p>Item 6:</p> <p>➤ Discussion</p>	<p>7 (b): Consultation on draft conclusions and recommendations on education</p>	<p>Item 7 (d): Presentation and adoption of the report on the ninth session</p>