Sixth Session  
Agenda Item 6  

Elimination of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance  

Report of the Secretary-General  

Over the last century the world has faced the growing challenge that is the elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerances. Internationally, the list of formal documents, resolutions, agreements, and conventions that regulate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance seem to be quite comprehensive.

However, all this material, which has been summarized below, such as the work of the League of Nations all the way to the UN Charter is not enough without action from the nations which aim to uphold these values. States willing to be involved in creating strategies to eradicate, for good, this discrimination seem to be disappeared.

In this modern world, global challenges are daring States and International Organizations capacity to focus on the problem solving area. Migrants, Security, Politics, Economy -especially poverty-, Social and Cultural rights and technology are some just of the areas where they must take action immediately. With the continuation of discriminations above, and a lack of concrete action by the international community, there is risk that these issues will continue to rise in the youth of nations and failure to fully eliminate the issue risks the capacity of members facing discrimination not reaching their full potentials.
I. Introduction

1. The succession of the first intergovernmental attempt to ensure international security and peace - the League of Nations (1920) - into a new inheritor, had as goal to create an efficient organization capable of bringing order to the global map. Despite the efforts, states were driven again by their singularity and the organization came to a close in the II World War. Even in the middle of the conflict, it was understood that the war was developed by one of the biggest examples of racial discrimination in all human history. The Holocaust was a prime example of this and in view of the Declaration of St. James’ Palace (1941)\(^1\), many States were concerned about the forthcoming world scenarios. They sustained that in order to settle down the basis for international order, people would needed to be free in order to cooperate in a world without threats.

2. Following this aim, all the states that assisted in the creation of the Charter of the United Nations, declared in this document their will in two aspects: respecting equal rights and practicing tolerance between them. From the Preambles to the Purposes and Principles, it can be seen that these are founding commitments. This Charter is the inspiration for all past and forthcoming UN events, meetings and documents, so it must be considered at any time. In other words, it holds up the structure of ensuring international order, and it's a mandatory item for any state agenda.

3. In some cases, it can be perceived that this Charter its leaven aside by the national and international agendas. States can be self-driven, and pursue their own goals instead of considering the roots of what UN was established for. In most of conflict and war cases, they overlap their interests over international peace and security. This is why, many documents are implemented in order to redirect States behavior into a common purpose. For instance, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, created in Paris, after the UN origin, recognizes all human beings as equal in dignity and rights. In other words, these rights are the basis for settle down any kind of social system.

4. The significance of the Declaration, proclaimed by UN in 1948, is the common sense it enforces on States and humans behaviors. Talking about different expressions of discrimination, the proclamation it makes through the First and Second Article are of great significance. In the first one, “Free and Equal”, meaning this people share this rights just because they are all the same, and no one is above anyone. The second one, “Freedom from discrimination”. This second point becomes more clear while reading:

\(^1\)Declaration of St. James’ Palace:
“everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind”, so people should not suffer any kind of difference while they exert their rights.

5. The thirty articles that compress The Declaration of Human Rights, are crucial when talking about discrimination forms and intolerance. In this, the UN guarantees the respect and implementation of this document and has developed several strategies to do so. At first the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, formed in 1946 by the Economic and Social Council, helped in monitoring the implementation of the above. Later in time, the General Assembly created the Human Rights Council, and this body formed by 47 States, replacing the Commission activities. Nowadays, together with the High Commissioner for Human Rights, they are responsible for taking care of the correct application of the document themselves.

6. The UN defines Genocide as “acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group as such: (a) killing members of the group; (b) causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; (c) deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; (d) imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; (e) forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.” Here, the idea of force and violence is always present in any case, and so actions such as the Genocide in world war 2 turned into a war expression. This is why it is condemned not only by States but majority by people.

7. One of the most determining document to mention is the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination formulated in November 1963 and its subsequent transformation two years later into the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (December 21st, 1965). This document explains the meaning of “Racial Discrimination”, and all the ways this can assume.

8. The priority with this Convention is to guarantee the freedom and enjoyment of all the rights that humans inherit just by being born human. It support states by giving an exhaustive description of how states must proceed in order to strengthen the elimination of diverse forms of discrimination. The commitment they assume, is not only to insure human rights but also to take action in the day to day policy making.

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3 High Commissioner for Human Rights: [https://www.ohchr.org/EN/AboutUs/Pages/BriefHistory.aspx](https://www.ohchr.org/EN/AboutUs/Pages/BriefHistory.aspx)
For instance, nations should create effective laws that help achieve the standards mentioned in the document.

9. An example of the rights that the convention aims to uphold are listed below, found in Article 5:
   a) Political rights, to vote and be voted,
   b) The right of free moving,
   c) The right to leave and reentry the own country,
   d) Freedom of expression,
   e) Freedom of thought,
   f) The right of equitable working conditions and job access,
   g) The right to public health, and
   h) The right to education and professional training.
In understanding these rights, it can be seen that many nations do not uphold all those listed above. This Convention and the forthcoming documents that United Nations bodies produce are always seeking to sustain and protect these rights. 6

11. The executing activity delivered by the Convention consisted in the creation of a Committee 7, represented by 18 people during a 4 years mandate. The goal for this was to require the states to take action in the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination.

12. The International Covenant on Civic and Political Rights was adopted by GA resolution in 1966 and implemented ten years later. 8The importance of this Declaration lays in the contribution it makes to guarantee all citizens from different countries the respect of their rights.

13. Section one, the free determination of people and territory of states, and section two, the mandatory and responsibility of them to protect them, gives the possibility of suspension in exceptional cases where the nation is threatened. The third part describes the importance of life and the abolition of death penalty, forced work, deprivation of liberty as also the right to justice. The freedom of expression and participation are also mentioned here. The last part of the Declaration, invites to all States to sign and ratify the document.

6 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
https://www.ohchr.org/SP/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CERD.aspx
7 II Part of the document, Committee: https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CERD/Pages/CERDIndex.aspx
https://www.ohchr.org/SP/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CERD.aspx
8International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights:
https://www.ohchr.org/SP/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CCPR.aspx
14. Likely, the second element is the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, adopted at the same time as the document mentioned above.\(^9\) Firstly, it agrees with the Civic and Political Rights Covenant. Following, it make states commitment firm by providing guidelines for their actions. The third section of the document, talks about the importance of the labour and equitable as well as satisfactory working conditions. Social rights regarding the job, such as unions and demonstration rights are also specified. Family, health both mental and physical, and education access are detailed as well. The fourth section refers to the Human Rights Committee and its duty to report to the Economic and Social Council.

15. The two International Covenants detailed are necessary to the international community in combatting this issue. They are two complements that must be considered in order to guarantee people human rights in any country. Overall, the rights they declare are the roots to many others. Beyond this gain, unfortunately, they still open spaces where discrimination can be seen.

16. The International Labour Organization adopted an agreement about Employment Policy that strengthen the ideas of non-discrimination when applying for a job. It entitles applicants and workers to get a job and professional experience without considering any factor than can be considered discriminative.\(^10\)

17. By 1978, thinking about the decolonization process and the contribution it made to eradicate discrimination had begun among the international community and so the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) adopted a Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice\(^11\).

18. In 1981, the GA announced the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination based on religion or belief, taking into consideration the idea that this might be elemental to different people point of view and life. It stood up for religion and moral sense freedom, and in a way, an attempt to avoid what historical experiences have shown in religion persecutions or law abuses.\(^12\)

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\(^9\) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: https://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CESCR.aspx

\(^10\) Agreement about Employment Policy: https://www.ohchr.org/SP/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/EmploymentAndOccupation.aspx


\(^12\) Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination based on Religion or Belief: https://www.ohchr.org/SP/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/ReligionOrBelief.aspx
19. The World Conference on Human Rights held in Vienna in 1993, must be considered as a renewal of the states and international organizations commitments to protect Human Rights but with a new perspective.

20. The Apartheid system introduced by a governments sustained through decades with normality. A turning point in this discussion was the UN organization having in its agenda the elimination of this legalized racial discrimination system. In the next years the world contribute to the global struggle against Apartheid by drawing attention to the inhumanity of the it.  

21. The Rwanda genocide is another instance that visualizes how UN documents and resolutions were not enough when discussing this matter. In 1994, thousands of people died in this country because of their ethnicity.

22. Finally, the most significant document related to the topic is the “Durban Declaration” elaborated in the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance Forms from 2001. The Declaration is inspired by the racial discrimination suffered in nations, specially in South Africa. It is based on former documents, and it’s value lies on the Programme of Action it developed. It’s an exhaustive document, that details the discrimination suffered by different victims. Causes that turned into an accentuated discrimination can be seen among the recognition of minorities such as African-American people, slavery practices, migrants, socio-economic differences, and reproduced violation of Human Rights.

23. The Programme of action of this Declaration is a constant call to action for the different stakeholders in the elimination of racial forms of discrimination and intolerance internationally. It goes step by step in what to do and how to work with the different people that suffered this discrimination in different areas, and is always seeking joint efforts in the activities. The programme was reviewed in 2009, in order to effectively implement actions and create strategies to solve the problem.

II. Challenges

24. Expressed in several documents, resolutions, declarations, agreements and so on; stakeholders still need to join efforts and cooperate in order to fight against racism and intolerance forms. There are several areas around the world where action is needed to put an end to this form of abuse and violence. Here you will find the most

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13 Apartheid: [https://unicpretoria.org.za/our-work/the-united-nations-against-apartheid/](https://unicpretoria.org.za/our-work/the-united-nations-against-apartheid/)

relevant discrimination scenarios based in the Durban Declaration, and in direct relation to the globalized world.

25. There is a lot to consider when talking about state boundaries and flows growths. Mainly, the space opened through migration and here for discrimination as well. Although the reasons for people to migrate might differ, there’s a global tendency to look at refugees and displaced people. About 70.8 million people were forced to move away from their countries and homes.\(^{15}\) These majority of migrants leave these spaces “to escape conflict, persecution, terrorism, or human rights violations.”\(^{16}\)

26. In this sense, they are included under the refugees category. The International Migration Law, elaborated by the International Organization for Migration, describe Refugee status as: “A person who, owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.”\(^{17}\)

27. Refugees are related to racial discrimination and others forms of intolerance in two ways. The first one, considering the reason why they have to leave home. Sixty percent of the world’s refugees come from countries in which racial discrimination and xenophobia show high levels of expression. Focusing on Syria as an example, it is considered the country with the most refugees and nationally displaced people. At the beginning of the tension, Syrians began to demonstrate in order to ensure their rights, but they only suffered more and more discrimination. Violence was exacerbated and increased unceasingly ever since.\(^{18}\)

28. The other expression of discrimination, is when the above mentioned people arrive to a new country. After a typically rough journey, they begin again in new places and find themselves face to face with a xenophobic process. Some national think them as “the others”, and they experience different expressions of intolerance.\(^{19}\) People create stereotypes, based on religion and beliefs, and so, they take away social opportunities from the foreigners. Even more, refugees can be detained in inhospitable conditions, without means to enforce their rights. This pressure to diversity, threatens the idea of constructing a fair and cohesive social system.

29. The impact on the security of migrants, how people mistreat them, the idea of having zero guarantee on their rights and the exercise of discrimination and xenophobia as centrifugal State mechanisms - with the aim of not having to take responsibility for the problem and avoid that the migrants reach their borders-, can not be tolerated

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\(^{17}\) Refugee category by IOM: [https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iml_34_glossary.pdf](https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iml_34_glossary.pdf)


\(^{19}\) ACNUR report: [https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/4b30931d2.pdf](https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/4b30931d2.pdf)

\(^{20}\) A/71/L.1*: [https://undocs.org/es/A/71/L.1](https://undocs.org/es/A/71/L.1)
neither by the international community nor by the States that respond to the principles of the United Nations.

30. Moving forward on migration flows, this tend to stabilize or grow as a consequence of violent conflicts, poverty, inequality, climate change and natural disasters among other reasons. This trend leaves enough evidence to argue that the immigration problem is not yet being resolved, and so it is essential to work in the structural causes of it. These issues are related to immeasurable poverty, hunger, the considerable inefficiency of governance, without leaving behind the armed conflicts and scourges that appear in different regions of the world, demonstrating the present racism and intolerance. That is the reason why it is necessary to double our efforts as regards development, poverty eradication, as well as the prevention and solution of problems. This priorities are also reflected in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the guideline it outlines to all stakeholders in order to achieve sustainability in many aspects.

31. It is common to read that many conflicts in the past had their roots in racial discrimination. Wars based on intolerance and xenophobic motives had left severe damage to humanity. What concerns us today, are the racial prejudices and forms of intolerance that international situations can trigger.

32. For instance, the existence of “racial profiling” – a concept defined by the Action Program of Durban as “repressive action that is taken for alleged reasons of public safety or security and is motivated by stereotypes of race, color, ethnicity, language, descent, religion, nationality or place of birth, or a combination of these factors and not in objective suspicions (...)”21 as a settled practice driven by state sanctioned security organizations, is generating stressful situations. States are responsible for taking measures needed to avoid everything related to this practice: arbitrary arrests, searches and interrogations based in beforehand principles. This is regularly seen against African descent populations, who are known to be more subject to persecution, compared to other people. Selective detentions, unjustified police surveillance, negative interactions with the police or other security forces, disproportionate arrest rates and overrepresentation of people of African descent in the criminal justice system only further this point.22

33. In accordance with this line, the Inter American Commission on Human Rights argues that states have the duty of beginning the official inquiry in cases where racial attitudes are suspected of inducing a violent act. They must follow what is pointed out by the Convention to ensure that the internal legal system is able to apply the criminal law against those who threaten the life and security of others, regardless of the ethnic and racial origin of the victim.

21 CIDH Report on African American People:

22 CIDH Report on African American People:
34. Likewise, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination indicated that states must severely prevent and punish violent acts of torture, cruel and inhuman or degrading treatment, and also any violation of human rights that affect persons belonging to these particular groups, committed by agents of the State (either police, military or customs personnel, as well as people who work in airports, criminal, social, medical or psychiatric institutions).

35. The political and social groups, which make use of a virulent, xenophobic and often racist speech have experienced an increase in multiple regions of the world, either in number, presence or influence on the current political scenario. This is an essential point since these groups are often related to nationalism and traditionalism, and use discourses that violate the rights established and discussed previously in this document. In addition, they are associated with an increase in the incidence of acts of violence against minorities that are often subject to such speech, including women, children, ethnic groups, religious groups, people with disabilities, sexual minorities, migrants and refugees.

36. These ideas are expanding at great speed and freedom of expression is a point of controversy in situations that end up in conflicts. In words of the Secretary General, Antonio Guterres, hate speeches can be seen not only in authoritarian governments but also in democracies. Countries such as the US or New Zealand are experiencing unprecedented attacks based on this hate speeches. With this, UN experts affirm that Conservative and Nationalists extreme right groups are taking places in different spaces of the countries and that there still a lot to work in matters of legislation and hate speeches elimination in all nations, no matter the level of development.

37. The United Nations revealed its deep concern over the increase in the number of seats occupied by representatives of extremist political parties of a racist or xenophobic nature, whether in national or local parliaments. There is a process of normalization of these speeches, aligning with other groups of the extreme right. On the International Day in Memory of the Holocaust Victims in 2018, the Secretary General stated: “We cannot forget these facts, we cannot lose sight of what went wrong. And since today hatred and snub for human lives is ambitious, we must protect ourselves against xenophobia every day and everywhere.”

38. It has been said that states need to implement mechanisms that allow them to measure and analyze in the best way, how discrimination, racism and xenophobia interact, generating severe social differences. It is alarming how in several regions of the world there is an increase in the rates of marginality, exclusion and poverty (and of the variables typically specific to them) in social groups that are victims of this structural discrimination, which was also exercised several times during the historical process of state formation.

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39. The Durban World Conference Against Racism emphasized that poverty, underdevelopment, marginalization, social exclusion and economic disparities are intimately related to racism, and contribute to the persistence of racist attitudes and practices that only generated greater poverty. This is part of the "vicious circle" of poverty. In addition to this, discrimination acts as a barrier to access basic services for certain groups (migrants, ethnic and racial minorities, refugees, internally displaced persons, women, people living with HIV / AIDS). That is why states are urged to adopt and implement social development policies, with the aim of significantly reducing the gap in the living conditions for victims of racism and xenophobia.

40. Alongside with poverty, employment policies and job access are also linked to racial discrimination in the social and economic spheres. In developed countries, minorities have a hard time looking for a job. For instance, the International Labour Organization describes discrimination as an indicator of unemployment. In the US the unemployment for African-Americans is the highest, over unemployment for other minorities or white people. 

41. The International Labour Organization mentions that despite the high levels of ratification of the Fundamental Conventions related to discrimination, it is currently observed that certain ethnic groups, regardless of socio-economic development and economic liberal position of the country where they are established, consistently occupy the lowest positions in the salary and labour scale. In addition, the organization mentions that: "All agree that discrimination at work is a violation of human right, which entails a waste of human talents, with detrimental effects on productivity and economic growth, ang generates socioeconomic inequalities that undermine social cohesion and solidarity and act as a brake on the reduction of poverty." 

42. In the last decades, there has been a significant growth of intolerance, extremism and violence in the world. Within the situations of racism and xenophobia, it can also be observed that the situation is aggravated by a growing willingness to articulate differences in terms of identity, regardless of interests or opinions.

43. This is also reflected in religious aspects. Religion as a right of freedom itself, the right to non-discrimination on religious grounds, is and must be legally protected. The fact that these rights have long been enshrined in international law and that many states have incorporated them into their national regulations allows delegates to understand the need to present them as a modifiable reality, and within the reach of instruments available today.

44. Religious wars, arbitreries attacks to temples, synagogues or mosques, women and child abuse are just some examples of how intolerance and xenophobia come together

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with religion to harm others and settle one as superior. Stated in the GA Resolution “To ensure that their constitutional and legislative systems provide adequate and effective guarantees of freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief to all without distinction, inter alia, by the provision of effective remedies in cases where the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief, or the right to practice freely one’s religion, including the right to change one’s religion or belief, is violated”²⁸

45. One of the very intriguing aspects of the globalization process is how technology bloomed in a way never expected. The relation of this to racial discrimination might be unclear for some people, but their bond is stronger that it seems. Contemporary forms of racism and discrimination are strengthened and exacerbated through technological platforms. Not only do they launch racial discrimination campaigns there, but also they allow for coordination and the development of their strategies in a remote way.

46. In the digital world we are immersed, social media is a daily communication mean people use for different purposes. Among the negative consequences, it can be used as a method of pushing an abundance of propagation of hate speech or extremist ideologies. The gravity of this abuse is extended when understanding the technology attributes: since it is a relatively new space, there is little legislation and jurisdiction on the subject with all the anonymity it concerns. In UNESCO experts words “the Internet is increasingly an active vector for violent radicalization that facilitates the proliferation of extremist ideologies in low cost, fast, decentralized, and globally connected networks”²⁹

III. Future Priorities

47. On International Migrants Day, former Secretary General Ban Ki Moon delivered a message which described the benefits of migration flows for global development. It’s a task all people and States should take part in. In his own words “I call on people and Governments everywhere to reject xenophobia and embrace migration as a key enabler for equitable, inclusive and sustainable social and economic development.”³⁰ If we go back to the Human Rights Declaration, States must obey the responsibility that was given to them. They have a leading role in safeguarding and defending these rights, emphasizing on the prevention of discrimination and fighting xenophobia when a migrant arrives to their country.

48. Although each State is capable of formulating and applying its own legal framework on migration policies, the policies must agree with what is established in rules and international standards. In this way, the greater tensions in migration conflicts is what each State believes is the best course of action. Since they have authority over their

²⁹ Youth and violent extremism on social media: mapping the research: https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000260382
national territory, nations can restrict themselves from receiving people from other countries. What is most significance in this, is that “the principle of responsibility-sharing remains vital”\(^{31}\), in order to ensure an international order regarding migration process. States should share best practices through dialogue and the international cooperation on this topic must be formulated and taken into action with a shared strategy.

49. The UN urges nations to take legislative or constitutional measures with the aim of counter racist and xenophobic political parties, movements or ideologies. It is necessary to highlight that these must adapt to the international Human Rights mandatory, such as article four and five from the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and to the Articles 19 and 22 from the Civil and Political Rights Covenant.

50. The wide types of diffusion mechanisms for this “hate speeches” open up a new space for governments, with special interest in telecommunications, internet and social media. No country can avoid the possibility of being troubled with speeches such as these. This is why it is a necessity to find new ways of creating regulations and control of these spaces, to avoid uncontrolled diffusion and further tension.

51. In current political situations, there’s more presence of this “hate speeches”. The UN mentions the need for democratic political parties to base their activities in the respect of freedoms and human rights, and unsubscribe from messages that spread liberty and human rights aggressions.

52. Actors such as states, the contracting companies and the regulatory organizations must guarantee that throughout the process of incorporating a new candidate into employment, as well as during the execution of their daily tasks, zero discrimination strategies are carried out. These channels of access to labour must be democratic and transparent, aiming to be a guarantee of non-discrimination and respect for the rights mentioned in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and their effective execution.

53. The regulations and policies developed at national and international levels must protect the rights of workers against employers. In this sense, the role of groups and unions is of vital importance to be able to inform and train people in their respective rights day to day.

54. On an international level, promoting the development of the most disadvantaged areas to guarantee decent and fair access to work is another action in which states must take part. In this sense, following SDG number 1, delivering it’s plan of action and bringing people access to health, education and sanitation can guarantee that discrimination based on racial motives is reduced.

55. A global trend that seeks to legislate comprehensively on racial discrimination is necessary in order to solve the problem of discrimination in a structural way. The

\(^{31}\) A/70/59; https://undocs.org/en/A/70/59
review of national legal systems is a priority. Being able to identify rules that result in discrimination (be this direct or indirect), would lead to a up to date legislation that seeks to punish acts of racial discrimination.

56. For the religious perspective of this issue, the fact of involving global educational programs that emphasizes ethnic and religious diversity must be a priority for nations. The United Nations has special organisms, such as the Alliance of Civilizations and the programs directed by the Education, Science and Culture Organization that focused in on this problem. Also, the fact of encouraging inter-religious exchanges and dialogues is a social factor that positively influence the problem. It’s crucial in this way to recognize and encourage different organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, to apply measures consistent with this point.

57. In all the action spheres, the Strategic Approach on eliminating racism must be adopted.

58. SDG number 17 is a way of working and guaranteeing that each goal is achievable. States, organizations and people should focus on joint efforts in order to succeed in the elimination of racial discrimination and other forms of intolerance.

IV. Further Reading

Human Rights Instruments

https://www.ohchr.org/SP/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/UniversalHumanRightsInstruments.asp

Universal Declaration of Human Rights website


Durban Review Conference (2009) - Poverty and Racism


International annual commemoration day in memory of Holocaust victims


Durban Declaration (2001)

https://undocs.org/es/A/CONF.189/12
https://www.oas.org/dil/afrodescendants_Durban_Declaration.pdf

Youth and violent extremism on social media: mapping the research

https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000260382

33 Elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief:
Combating Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and related intolerance through a strategic approach
https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/4b30931d2.pdf

References

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Universal Declaration of Human Rights website

https://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CERD.aspx

Treaty Status

Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice - UNESCO (1978)

Durban Declaration (2001)
https://undocs.org/es/A/CONF.189/12
https://www.oas.org/dil/afrodescendants_Durban_Declaration.pdf

Human Rights World Conference
https://www.ohchr.org/EN/AboutUs/Pages/ViennaWC.aspx

World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance - Declaration and Programme of Action (2002)

Durban Declaration review (2009)
10th anniversary of the Durban Declaration and it’s program of action (2011)

Protection from Xenophobia - An Evaluation of UNHCR’s Regional Office for Southern Africa’s Xenophobia Related Programmes (2015)

Racial discrimination in the world of work - ILO

Campaign: “Let's Fight Racism”
https://www.un.org/es/letsfightracism/

New strategic plan against hate speeches

African American Infographic (Spanish)

A/RES/68/237 - 2013
International Decade for People of African Descent (2015-2024)

AG Resolution: A/74/100
Annotated preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the seventy-fourth regular session of the General Assembly
https://undocs.org/en/A/74/100

AG Resolution: AG 73/157
Combating glorification of Nazism, neo-Nazism and other practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance
https://undocs.org/sp/A/RES/73/157

AG Resolution: AG 71/1
New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants
https://undocs.org/A/RES/71/1

AG Resolution: AG 70/59
In safety and dignity: addressing large movements of refugees and migrants
https://undocs.org/es/A/70/59
SPANISH
Desigualdad horizontal y discriminacion etnica en cuatro paises latinoamericanos
https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/37816/1/S1500195_es.pdf

Noticia - Naciones Unidas advierte que los derechos humanos estan amenazados por los discursos de odio

La ONU advierte contra el riesgo de “legitimar” el racismo en nombre de la seguridad