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I. FINAL OUTCOME DOCUMENT OF THE REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN PREPARATORY TO THE DURBAN REVIEW CONFERENCE

The Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean Preparatory to the Durban Review Conference,

1. *Having met* in Brasilia from 17 to 19 June 2008, on the occasion of the celebration of the Ibero-American Year against All Forms of Discrimination and the sixtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man;

2. *Expressing its gratitude* to the Government of Brazil for hosting this regional conference;

3. *Reaffirming* the principles of equality and non-discrimination;

4. *Acknowledging* that discrimination is a phenomenon affecting various groups in our society, such as people of African descent, indigenous peoples, migrants, persons with disabilities, women, older people, refugees, stateless persons, internally displaced persons, children, young people, Gypsies, Roma and groups facing discrimination on the grounds of religion, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, together with victims of aggravated or multiple discrimination and persons living with infectious and contagious diseases, among others;

5. *Welcoming* the contributions of States to the preparatory process for the Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean Preparatory to the Durban Review Conference of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action under decision PC.1/10 of the Preparatory Committee of the Durban Review Conference;

6. *Taking note* of the contributions by non-governmental organizations, particularly the outcome document of the Civil Society Forum held in Brasilia from 13 to 15 June 2008;

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

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

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

10. *Also welcoming* the measures taken by various Governments of the region to implement fully the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and holding up this trend as an expression of commitment to eradicating the evils of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance at the national level;

11. *Acknowledging* the efforts of national human rights institutions as independent stakeholders in efforts to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance by promoting and protecting human rights;

12. *Also acknowledging* the all-important role of civil society in steps to counter racism,

17. *Also acknowledging* that all the countries of the region are multi-ethnic, multicultural and multilingual societies, and that there are encouraging examples of societies in the region that have learned to live together in harmony surrounded by their ethnic and cultural plurality, which the countries are determined to consolidate;

18. *Considering*

27. *Further recalling* resolution 6/30 of the Human Rights Council on integrating the human rights of women throughout the United Nations system, the first resolution on that issue adopted by the Council, which urges States to cooperate with the United Nations system and provide support with a view to integrating the human rights of women;

28. *Mindful* of the commitments made by the States of the region with regard to the principal international human rights treaties and other relevant international instruments that contain provisions on efforts to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and acknowledging the need for States that have not ratified or acceded to those instruments to consider doing so;

29. *Stressing* resolution 52/111 of the General Assembly of 12 December 1997, in which the Assembly decided to convene a world conference against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, which was held in Durban, South Africa, from 31 August to 8 September 2001;

30. *Recalling* the progress made at the Regional Conference of the Americas in preparation for the Durban Conference, held in Santiago in December 2000;

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

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

33. *Recalling* resolution 3/2 of the Human Rights Council, of 8 December 2006, in paragraph 6 of which the Council decided that the review would concentrate on the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, including further actions, initiatives and practical solutions for combating all the contemporary scourges of racism, in addition to assuming the role of the Preparatory Committee for the Durban Review Conference, and that the said Preparatory Committee would decide on, among other things, the objectives of the Review Conference and regional preparatory initiatives;

34. *Recalling also* resolution 61/149 of the General Assembly, of 19 December 2006, in which the Assembly decided to convene in 2009 a review conference on the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action;

35. *Stressing* decision PC.1/13 of the Preparatory Committee, of 31 August 2007, in which the Committee established the objectives of the Durban Review Conference;

36. *Stressing also* that, in decision PC.1/11 of 31 August 2007, the Preparatory Committee called upon States and regional organizations to hold international, regional and national meetings and/or to undertake other initiatives in preparation for the Durban Review Conference;

37. *Acknowledging* that the prevention of racism, xenophobia and discrimination in all their manifestations constitutes a necessary and ineluctable requisite for building good

46. *Stresses* the importance of broadening the spectrum of measures and policies to eradicate discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, descent, national or ethnic origin, nationality, age, sex, sexual orientation, identity and expression of gender, language, religion, political opinions or those of any other nature, social origin, social and economic status, level of education, status as a migrant or asylum-seeker or refugee, stateless person, internally displaced person, or person living with an infectious or contagious disease or any other stigmatized physical or mental condition, genetic characteristic, physical or mental disability or any other condition which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of one or more human rights or fundamental freedoms enshrined in applicable international instruments;

2. Measures to prevent, educate and protect intended to eradicate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance at the national, regional and international levels

47. *Stresses* the widespread adoption of legislation to promote equality and to eradicate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, together with the amendment or repealing of legal provisions that give rise to discriminatory practices;

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

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

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

51. *Identifies* the need for measures, such as information campaigns and educational programmes, which seek to encourage appreciation of and respect for diversity, together with the rejection of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in all States;

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

more of new provisions to be formulated the principle of the specific pr

56. *Notes* progress in the adoption of legal and administrative measures to promote, protect and ensure the exercise by indigenous peoples of their rights, and to ensure their exercise of such rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal footing, free of discrimination, and their full and free participation in all spheres of society, particularly in matters that affect or interest them;

57. *Also notes* progress in the adoption of legislative and administrative measures, in addition to the establishment of governmental institutions and inter-institutional forums to tackle racism and other forms of discrimination against people of African descent;

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

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

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

61. *Acknowledges* the need to extend efforts for the implementation of measures that,

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

66. *Notes* the need to make progress in measures to provide assistance to indigenous young people and those of African descent who live in the peri-urban areas of the region's major cities and who are particularly affected by urban violence;

67. *Stresses* the importance of making progress in putting in place affirmative action policies in key sectors, such as access to education and employment, health and social security, political participation and investment in infrastructure that benefits communities in which people of African descent, indigenous peoples and other groups suffering from discrimination live;

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

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

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

71. *Observes* that issues of migration are extremely si3(y)19.71616436(i)-2.16436(o)-0.fohoe jo

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

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

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

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

77. *Bears in mind* the need to identify the gaps in the international human rights instruments, particularly in the Convention, that require the adoption of complementary standards, and welcomes the conclusions and recommendations of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, in particular on the identification and review of substantive and procedural gaps in international human rights instruments, and the elaboration of complementary international standards consonant with the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action;

78. *Urges* the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of Complementary Standards to continue working to identify and review substantive gaps in international human rights instruments and likewise in the elaboration of recommendations on the adoption of complementary standards to prevent and eradicate contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, by means, possibly, of a convention or a new protocol to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination that will enable it to undertake in

racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance on the full enjoyment of civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights by national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, immigrant populations, asylum-seekers and refugees;

81. *Repeats* its call to the States of the region, intergovernmental organizations, organizations within the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur and urges States to examine the possibility of accepting his requests for visits and recommendations so that he may discharge his mandate fully and effectively;

82. *Encourages*

105. *Encourages* States to devise and implement national and local action plans to foster diversity, equal opportunities, social equity and justice;

106. *Urges* States to mainstream the promotion of racial and gender equality when formulating public policies;

107. *Calls upon* States to establish and equip specialized State bodies and mechanisms for the implementation of public policies to eradicate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and to promote racial equality with suitable financial resources, capability and capacity to survey, investigate, educate and undertake public awareness-raising activities;

108. *Urges* States to ensure the independence of national human rights institutions, together with their dovetailing and coordination in practice, both with specialized State bodies and mechanisms and with other civil society stakeholders, particularly in respect of the prevention of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

109. *Invites* the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to consider establishing, as part of its mandate, a unit specializing in diversity and non-discrimination to work with States that so request it in implementing progress made in public policies to manage diversity and assess discrimination gaps, which could also serve as a forum to exchange good practices in efforts to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

110. *Urges* States to take the measures required to extend protection against all discriminatory and intolerant practices, including those based on race, colour, descent, national or ethnic origin, nationality, age, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, language, religion, political or any other opinion, social origin, social and economic status, level of education, status as a migrant, refugee or repatriated person, stateless person or internally displaced person, the fact of living with an infectious or contagious disease or any other stigmatizing mental or physical health condition, genetic characteristic, disability, incapacitating mental condition or any other social condition, which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of one or more human rights or fundamental freedoms enshrined in applicable international instruments;

111. *Notes* the importance of protecting people from all forms of discrimination, acknowledging that the existence of multiple and aggravated forms of discrimination underscores the need for cross-cutting policies;

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

113. *Urges* States to adopt and enforce legal and administrative measures at the national and local levels, or to strengthen existing measures, with the aim of preventing and punishing expressly and specifically contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in public and private life;

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

137. *Also urges* States to ensure that their political and legal systems reflect the multicultural diversity within their societies and, where necessary, to develop democratic institutions to make them more fully participatory and thereby avoid the marginalization and exclusion of, and discrimination against, specific sectors of society, studying the possibility of

146. *Calls upon* States to produce data and indicators disaggregated by race and ethnicity, whether in undertaking censuses or in gathering, compiling, analysing and disseminating the data, at the national and local levels, which must also take into consideration such social and economic indicators as average income, access to health services, maternal and infant mortality, life expectancy, literacy rate, access to education, employment opportunities, quality of housing, land ownership and access to water, health and communications services;

147. *Requests* States to produce a system of racial equality indicators and/or a racial equality index that, upholding the right to privacy and the principle of self-identification, makes it possible to assess and guide the formulation of policies and actions to eradicate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, together with the promotion of racial equality;

148. *Urges* States to analyse and restructure their educational systems so that the curricula, fields of study and programmes reflect the universal nature of the human race and the multi-ethnic and multicultural character of the region, and acknowledge the valuable contributions to the formation of national societies by, among others, people of African descent, indigenous peoples and migrants;

149. *Also urges* States to agree to ensuring access to education, particularly access for all children to free primary education and access for adults to continuous training and education, based on respect for human rights, diversity and tolerance, free of any form of discrimination;

150. *Calls upon* States, where appropriate, to take suitable measures to ensure that persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities have access to education free of any form of discrimination and that, whenever possible, they have the opportunity to learn their own language, with a view to protecting them from any form of any racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance of which they could be the target;

151. *Requests* States to include in the curriculum for the training and capacity-building of teachers topics relating to the importance of respect for diversity, including issues of gender, race and ethnic relations, sexual orientation and gender identity;

152. *Urges* States to take measures that, consonant with international human rights standards and the respective legal systems of each State, ensure access and/or collective ownership of the lands that have traditionally been owned, occupied or used in another form by indigenous peoples and those of African descent, in addition to promoting the productive use thereof, the comprehensive development of the community and the respect for its culture and the particular characteristics of its decision-making processes;

153. *Calls upon* States, taking into account the good practices mentioned in part III, to formulate cooperative programmes to promote equal opportunities in favour of victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and encourages them to propose the creation of multilateral cooperative programmes with the same objective;

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

155. *Calls for*

B. Attendance

167. The Regional Conference was attended by States Members of the United Nations of the region, observers (representatives of United Nations bodies, intergovernmental organizations, national human rights institutions and other bodies) and representatives of non-governmental organizations. The list of participants is contained in annex V.

C. Election of officers

168. At its first meeting, the Regional Conference elected the following officers by acclamation:

<i>Chairperson:</i>	Mr. Edson Santos (Brazil)
<i>Vice-Chairpersons:</i>	Mr. Alejandro Becerra (Mexico) Ms. Clara Inés Vargas (Colombia) Ms. María José Lubertino (Argentina) Ms. Norma Taylor Roberts (Jamaica)
<i>Rapporteur:</i>	Mr. Alejandro Becerra (Mexico)

D. Adoption of the agenda and rules of procedure

169. At its first meeting, the Regional Conference had before it the provisional agenda, the annotated provisional agenda (A/CONF.211/PC/RPM/1/1/Add.1) and the provisional programme of work.

170. The Regional Conference adopted the agenda without a vote. The agenda is contained in annex I.

171. At the same meeting, the Regional Conference decided that its rules of procedure would be the rules adopted by the Preparatory Committee in its decision PC.1/2.

E. Organization of work and other matters

172. At its first meeting, the Regional Conference considered the organization of its work.

173. The Regional Conference agreed to the recommendation of the Bureau to divide its work between two committees, a main committee (plenary) and a drafting committee. At each meeting the Main Committee would consider one of the four sub-items listed under item 5 of the programme of work of the Regional Conference. The Drafting Committee would prepare the draft Declaration to be submitted to the Main Committee.

174. At the first meeting of the Main Committee it was also agreed that the list of speakers on the four sub-items would be opened at the beginning of the session to all participants. The closure of the list of speakers for each item would be announced by the Chairperson in advance.

175. At the same meeting, the Regional Conference agreed to the recommendations by the Bureau that statements on each of the four sub-items would be limited to five minutes for all participants and to three minutes for Governments making a second statement on the same item. Non-governmental organizations could make a second statement of three minutes in order to deliver joint statements supported by at least six non-governmental organizations.

176. The list of documents of the Regional Conference is contained in annex V.

F. Main Committee

177. Mr. Doudou Diène, Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, delivered an introductory statement on the theme under agenda item 5 (a), "To review progress and assess implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action". The first and second working meetings were devoted to a discussion of this item.

178. At the first and second plenary meetings statements were also made by the following persons: Mr. Aníbal Barria (Chile), Ms. María del Carmen Herrera (Cuba), Mr. Matthew Wilson

Mr. Alfredo Díaz Palacios (Cuba), Mr. Joel Dixon (Nicaragua), Mr. Juan Bosco Bernal (Panama), Ms. Ana Lucía Cabral (Brazil), Mr. Flavio Rapisardi (Argentina), Mr. Juan Aníbal Barria (Chile), Mr. Mauricio Dorfler (Bolivia), Ms. Dulce María Parra Fuentes (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela) and Mr. Matthew Wilson (Barbados).

181. The following representatives of non-governmental organizations also spoke on the item: Ms. Mariella Flores (Enlace Continental de Mujeres Indígenas de Sudamérica), Mr. Jacques Jesús (Associação Brasileira de Gays, Lésbicas, Bissexuais, Travestis e Transexuais (ABGLT)), Ms. Imelda Arana (REPENA ICAE - GEO Red Educación Popularmus), Ms. Magnolia Prada (Observatorio de Discriminación Racial de Colombia), Mr. Celeo Álvarez

**III. CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORT OF THE DRAFTING
COMMITTEE AND ADOPTION OF THE FINAL OUTCOME
DOCUMENT OF THE REGIONAL CONFERENCE**

185. On 19 June the Main Committee met to consider the report prepared by the Drafting Committee. The meeting was chaired by Ms. Ana Lucía Cabral, Director General of the Department of Human Rights and Social Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil.

**IV. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE REGIONAL CONFERENCE
FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN PREPARATORY
TO THE DURBAN REVIEW CONFERENCE**

186. The Rapporteur, Mr. Alejandro Becerra of Mexico, introduced the draft report of the Regional Conference, which was adopted without a vote.

ANEXO I

[ESPAÑOL SOLAMENTE]

PROGRAMA

1. Apertura de la Conferencia.
2. Elección de la Mesa.
3. Aprobación del programa y el reglamento.

ANEXO II

[ESPAÑOL SOLAMENTE]

ANOTACIONES AL PROGRAMA

Tema 1: Apertura de la Conferencia

La Conferencia será inaugurada oficialmente por el Excmo. Sr. Edson Santos, Ministro de

En la misma sesión, la Conferencia Regional considerará si las declaraciones relativas a cada uno de los cuatro temas se limitarán a cinco minutos en el caso de los participantes y observadores y a tres minutos en el de las organizaciones no gubernamentales, aunque los límites

ANEXO IV

[ESPAÑOL SOLAMENTE]

LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES

Participantes

Estados Miembros de Naciones Unidas en la región

Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, México, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Perú, República Dominicana, Suriname, Trinidad y Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela (República Bolivariana de).

Observadores

Estados Miembros fuera de la región

España (Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional), Estados Unidos de América.

Organismos de las Naciones Unidas

ACNUR, CEPAL, FNUAP, OMS, ONUSIDA, PNUD, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNESCO.

Miembros de mecanismos de derechos humanos de Naciones Unidas

Sr. Doudou Diène, Relator Especial sobre formas contemporáneas de racismo, discriminación racial, xenofobia y formas conexas de intolerancia; Sra. Edna Roland Santos, Relatora Especial y miembro del grupo de eminentes expertos independientes.

Agencias especializadas

Organizaciones Internacionales

OIT, Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos.

Instituciones nacionales

Defensoría del Pueblo (Ecuador); Red de Instituciones Nacionales de las Américas (México).

Organizaciones no gubernamentales

African Canadian Clinic, Afro Latino Working Group, Afro Swedish National Association, AGERE, AMB, Articulação de Mulheres Negras Brasileiras, Articulação de Mulheres Negras do Rio de Janeiro, Articulação dos Povos Indígenas do Nordeste, Minas Gerais e Espírito Santo (APOINME), Articulação Política de Juventudes Negras, Asociación Americana de Juristas, Asociación de Amigos del Museo Nacional de Bellas Artes (AMNBA), Asociación para el Desarrollo de las Mujeres Costarricenses, Associação Brasileira de Gays, Lésbicas, Bissexuais, Travestis e Transexuais (ABGLT), Associação da Preservação da Cultura Cigana (APRECI), Associação dos Povos Indígenas do Pantanal, Bahai International, Centro de Atividades Culturais, Econômicas e Sociais (CACES), CEAFFRO Universidad Federal da Bahia, CEDET, Centro de Estudio de las Relaciones de Trabajo y Desigualdades (CEERT), Centro de Derechos de Vivienda y Desahucios (COHRE), Centro Simon Wiesenthal, Colectiva Mujer y Salud, Colectivo Nacional de Lesbianas Negras (Candace BR), Confederação Israelita do Brasil, Conselho Inter-Tibal, Conselho Nacional de Mulheres Indígenas (CONAMI), Coordenação Nacional de Quilombos (CONAQ), Conselho do Negro do DF (CDDN), Coordenação das Organizações Indígenas da Amazonia Brasileira, Coordinadora Nacional del Consejo Nacional de Yas e Ekedes Negras do Brasil, CRIOLA, Cufa Nacional, Foro de Mulheres Negras, EDUCART Educação com Arte Projeto Alma Semicor, FECONIC, Foro Social de Puerto Rico, Forum Estadual de Mulheres Negras, Forum Nacional de Juventud Negra, Fórum Nacional Mulheres Negras, Fundación Afroecuatoriana AZÚCAR, Fundación para la Formación de Líderes Afro colombianos (AFROLIDER), GELEDES Instituto da la Mulher Negra, Global Rights, Instituto Brasileiro de Análises Sociais e Econômicas (IBASE), Instituto das Tradições Indígenas (IDETI), Instituto Amma Psique Enegritude, Instituto INVIC, Instituto Migrações e Direitos Humanos, Instituto Afro Brasil Cidadao, Lidermacia Indígena, Makungu Jóvenes Revalorando y Creando Cultura Afro, Maria Mulher Organización de Mulheres Negras, Movimiento Internacional de Jóvenes y Estudiantes sobre Asuntos de las Naciones Unidas (ISMUN), Movimiento Negro Unificado, Observatorio Discriminación Racial, Observatório Negro, Organización de Desarrollo Étnico Comunitario (ODECO), Organización Negra Centroamericana (ONECA), Organizaciones Mundo Afro, ORAPER Perú, ORAPER Uruguay, Pan African Movement, PAO Brazil, Proceso de Comunidades Negras, Red de Educación Popular entre Mujeres (REPEM), Red de Jóvenes Afrodescendientes, Rede Afro LGBT, Rede Amazonía Negra, Red de Salud de Mujeres Latinoamericanas y del Caribe, Red de Religiões

<i>Signatura</i>	<i>Tema del programa</i>	
A/HRC/4/111	5	Informe de la Conferencia Regional de las Américas sobre los Avances y Desafíos en el Programa de Acción contra el Racismo, la Discriminación Racial, la Xenofobia y las Formas Conexas de Intolerancia: nota de la Alta Comisionada de las Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos
A/57/18, cap. XI, secc. E	5	Recomendación general N.º XXVIII del Comité para la Eliminación de la Discriminación Racial relativa al seguimiento de la Conferencia Mundial contra el Racismo, la Discriminación Racial, la Xenofobia y las Formas Conexas de Intolerancia
A/57/18, cap. XI, secc. F	5	Recomendación general N.º XXIX sobre la discriminación basada en la ascendencia
A/59/18, cap. VIII	5	Recomendación general N.º XXX sobre la discriminación contra los no ciudadanos
A/60/18, cap. IX	5	Recomendación general N.º XXXI sobre la prevención de la discriminación racial en la administración y el funcionamiento de la justicia penal
A/CONF.189/PC.2/7	5	Informe de la Conferencia Regional de las Américas (Santiago de Chile, 5 a 7 de diciembre de 2000): nota del Secretario General
