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# Ten Ideas for Observing the International Day for Tolerance

**16 November**

also available in [French](#) and in [Spanish](#)

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## [Introduction](#)

[1. Diversity in Your Community](#)

[2. Human Rights](#)

[3. Do-It-Yourself Tolerance Program](#)

[4. No to Violence](#)

[5. Ecological Diversity and Human Diversity](#)

[6. Religious Tolerance](#)

[7. Current Events](#)

[8. Sports and Tolerance](#)

[9. Creativity at Work](#)

[10. International Link-ups](#)

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These guidelines are intended to stimulate creative thinking in municipalities and parliaments, schools and universities, clubs and associations, work places, non governmental organisations, and the media in Member States of every region, toward the observance of the annual International Day for Tolerance on 16 November.

At the initiative of UNESCO, 1995 was declared the United Nations Year for Tolerance, and it saw the launching of a world-wide campaign for tolerance and non-violence. The International Day for Tolerance grew out of the momentum of that Year.

Building tolerance and trust in diverse communities is not done overnight, but takes time and commitment. Building tolerance requires access to education. Intolerance is often rooted in ignorance and fear: fear of the unknown, of the "other", other cultures, religions and nations. Intolerance is also closely linked to an exaggerated sense of self-worth and pride: notions taught and learned at an early age. Therefore in coming years, we need to place greater emphasis on educating children about tolerance, human rights and fundamental freedoms.

But we should not forget that education does not end in school, that adults - firstly as individuals capable of committing acts of intolerance but more importantly in their

capacity as parents, law-makers and law-enforcement officials - also need to be considered a priority target of our educational efforts.

An International Day for Tolerance can serve as an annual occasion for tolerance education as well as for wider social and political reflection and debate on local and global problems of intolerance. It is a moment to take stock of the progress made during the year and to propose fresh policies to close remaining gaps.

While the problem of intolerance is global, in the sense that it is on the increase in many parts of the world, the manifestations of intolerance usually take on local or national forms. Thus, in order to be effective, global norms against intolerance need to be combined with local, national and not least individual measures.

The ten ideas below are a starting point for thinking about how the observance of an International Day for Tolerance could help to boost the promotion of tolerance in individual countries and in the world. These proposals seek to involve mainly, but not exclusively, students and teachers from all countries in our collective quest for an intolerance-free world.

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## **1. Diversity in Your Community**

Wherever you live, the wide diversity of your community will probably surprise you. It has been said that a culture is the sum total of all the influences that a region has undergone. Undertake an investigative project on cultural diversity in your town or community. Who lives there? How do they live? Articles, interviews, posters or displays can be designed to highlight the range of identities and cultures. How is this diversity demonstrated in music? Reflect on the number of traditions of music and dance you've come across, and the mutual influences they show. Organise a concert or cultural festival that brings together a range of cultural traditions.

## **2. Human Rights**

How are the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious, linguistic or other minorities guaranteed in your community, nation, region? How about indigenous people, migrant workers, asylum-seekers and refugees, disabled people? Are their rights promoted and protected? Do you find that your law-enforcement officials are adequately educated about human rights? What can you do to improve attitudes or behaviour toward minorities?

## **3. Do-It-Yourself Tolerance Program**

Write your own tolerance curriculum or program. This means deciding what are the component parts of tolerance, and how you think tolerant values can best be transmitted. Scrutinise your text books and televisions, newspapers and magazines for stereotyping,

including gender typing, and assumptions about nationalities and ethnic groups. What are the tolerance priorities for your town, country or region?

#### **4. No to Violence**

How does violence come into a community, school or home, and how can it be stopped? Act out the dynamics of tolerance and intolerance through role playing, dialogue, dilemma solving. Organise public debates, take sides in a debate, and then switch sides and speak for the opposite position. How do you imagine peaceful co-existence of diverse individuals and groups? What makes it work, and what undermines it?

#### **5. Ecological Diversity and Human Diversity**

Every community is based on interdependence. Like the plants and animals, we couldn't survive if we were all the same. What are some examples of this truth drawn from daily life in your town? What are concrete examples of how a culture of peace and tolerance can promote environmental preservation? Start a project in your school or neighbourhood.

#### **6. Religious Tolerance**

Organise an event, with the participation of different religious and non-religious groups in your community, to discuss how tolerance is taught by these communities. How is tolerance taught by the different religions of the world, including the traditions of indigenous peoples? Each of them, in its own way, is founded on love and justice, and cannot be used to justify violence or war. Dialogue and discussion between representatives of many religious groups is a tradition that goes back centuries, and is still valuable today.

#### **7. Current Events**

Organise discussions about current events in relation to tolerance and intolerance. Analyse actual conflicts of the past and present. How might they have been resolved or avoided? How is the issue of human rights in the news today? What are the fundamental rights and freedoms recognised by the international community? How do multi-cultural, multi-linguistic countries work? What are the common interests that diverse peoples share?

#### **8. Sports and Tolerance**

What are the international sporting events, and what is their purpose? What are the possible links between sports and intolerance (such as exclusion of those unable to compete, competitive chauvinism and violence) and how may these be remedied? Organise an athletic event around the theme of diversity and tolerance.

#### **9. Creativity at Work**

Art speaks volumes. Examine the work of an artist from another region of the world. What does it communicate to you? Create short stories, plays, poems, songs, articles, paintings, posters, photographs, or videos elucidating the themes of tolerance, and publish or distribute them. Write letters to prominent people, asking questions and communicating your views on the subject of tolerance.

## **10. International Link-ups**

Start an international conversation or school-pairing project, by mail or computer. Write to others in another country about issues and problems you face in your lives. Exchange audio cassettes or pictures. Explore the possibilities of participating in international summer camps or student exchanges. Ask your school to join UNESCO's Associated Schools Project.

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