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Open Letter to UN Women

Importance of Leveraging the Human Rights Framework for Achieving Women's Substantive Equality

We welcome the launch of UN Women, whose comprehensive mandate to uplift the lives of women worldwide and promote gender equality is desperately needed in our world today. In pursuit of this aim, it is vital to ensure that a women's human rights perspective is fully integrated within the day-to-day operational and programmatic work of UN Women, recognizing that "the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world."¹ We know and understand that the women's movement fought long and hard to claim the mantle of women's rights as human rights, and it is critical that UN Women continue to support this position. To do so, we believe that UN Women must meaningfully engage with, reflect, and utilize the international human rights legal framework (as well as corresponding mechanisms), including in relation to women's economic, social and cultural rights (ESC rights). This approach is critical to ensuring that the gains made over the last 50 years on women's rights and gender equality are preserved, and that advancements continue.

The foundation of this approach rests with the norms articulated in international human rights standards, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD), and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), etc. Taken together, these standards form the principal basis for the content and meaning of women's rights and substantive equality. Adherence to, and reflection of these standards simply cannot be seen as either discretionary or futile. Rather, they hold the key to improving women's lives in significant and sustainable ways.

Integration of the human rights framework, including ESC rights, throughout the work of UN Women

Within the six defined focus areas of UN Women, integration of the human rights framework is not only applicable, but extremely relevant and necessary to ensuring concrete results.

Violence against Women: The United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women defines the nature and scope of this violence. In addition, human rights organizations have consistently highlighted how violence against women is not only in and of itself a human rights

¹ Preamble to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

violation, but is also a cause and a consequence of other violations of women's human rights, including violations of women's right to equality and of their economic, social and cultural rights. As UN-Women itself underscored "[b]eing poor can also mean [women] have little protection from violence." General Recommendation No. 16 of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on 'The equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all economic, social and cultural rights' highlights that "Gender-based violence is a form of discrimination that inhibits the ability to enjoy rights and freedoms, including economic, social and cultural rights, on a basis of equality." General Recommendation No. 19 of the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women on 'Violence Against Women' provides another important standard for what States must do to in order to effectively combat violence against women, and perhaps even more importantly sets out an understanding of accountability for violence against women. Using human rights standards as the framework to combat violence against women is fundamental to ensuring not only justice and due diligence in cases of violence, but also to ensuring the transformative cultural and social change necessary to prevent violence against women in all of its forms.

Peace and Security: Peace and security are issues central to women's lives. In situations of conflict and post-conflict, women suffer brutal violations of their human rights. As the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women has recognized, these also include violations which fall outside the scope of the "fairly limited and traditionally conceived catalog of violations of civil and political rights." Resolution 1325 of the United Nations Security Council has also recognized "the need to implement fully international humanitarian and human rights law that protects the rights of women and girls during and after conflicts." Placing women's rights at the center of peace and security efforts is thus a non-negotiable step to ensuring that peace and security efforts work for women. This means more than having female personnel as part of UN peacekeeping missions. It extends to the ways in which women are themselves integrated into the peace building process itself, and how their rights are rooted and reflected in policy. Only in that way will peace and security efforts have a truly transformative potential for women.

Economic and social rights violations experienced by women in conflict situations, including losses and harms resulting from direct violence, remain overlooked and neglected in post-conflict reconstruction and transitional justice processes. The consequence is that women are not able to overcome victimization, as these rights affect critical areas related to women's empowerment and autonomy. UN Women should push for international financial institutions and other international donors and domestic partners to embrace a holistic approach to human rights and substantive gender equality when financing social and economic policy efforts in order to achieve true human security for women.

Leadership and Participation: Women's leadership and participation is fundamental to women's advancement. It reflects the human rights principle that people have a right to participate in matters that affect them. Women's leadership and participation is critical at all levels and in all facets of governance and decision-making. With respect to ensuring that women's economic, social and cultural rights are respected, protected and fulfilled, it is vital for women to have a place at the table so that they are able to meaningfully participate in decisions over resource allocation and delivery, ensuring that women have access to basic resources such as land, water and housing. In addition, women's voices and women's experiences must inform not only how these resources are delivered and accessed (i.e. addressing women's material needs), but also how these resources can play a strategic and tactical role in reversing patterns of gender inequality.

National Planning and Budgeting: Related to the point above, women's rights must also be central to national planning and budgeting efforts. National planning must take stock of women's disadvantaged position, and work to remedy gender inequality through the use of a rights-based approach. This includes embracing and visibly reflecting the human rights framework throughout the planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation stages. It is also important, if women's rights are to be more than rhetoric, to ensure that budgeting processes take a gender-sensitive and rights-based approach. This means prioritization of the most marginalized in society, including women, and ensuring that women are able to decide how resources are divided and allocated. Further, that programs greatly impact women, such as housing, social security, maternity and family leave policies, and food and basic service subsidies be prioritized in the national planning and budgeting. This is particularly relevant in the current context of financial and economic crises.

Economic Empowerment: In all parts of the world, poverty impacts women disproportionately and it impacts women the hardest – women represent approximately 70% of the 1.2 billion people living in poverty. Economic empowerment for women worldwide is imperative to women's advancement and to ensuring gender equality. However, women's economic empowerment cannot, and should not, be seen in purely economic terms. While it is true that women's economic empowerment is good for families, communities and nations, it should not be advocated for only because of its 'bottom line' economic benefit and contribution to GDP. Rather, economic empowerment is good, just and fair *for women* and it must be defined in women's rights terms. In fact, true economic empowerment for women hinges on their ability to realize human rights in general, and their economic, social and cultural rights in particular. In other words, economic empowerment for women is not just about access to credit and to the formal labor market (although these are important), rather it is about livelihood, access to and control over resources, increased autonomy, dignity and justice. There is a critical link between women's economic, social and cultural rights and their right to substantive equality – one cannot be achieved without the other. Macroeconomic policymaking must not only take into account women's productive capacity; at a much more fundamental level macroeconomic policy making must take women's human rights as inherent and necessary to ensure women's equality and dignity.

Millennium Development Goals: The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as currently articulated have been critiqued for lacking a rights-based perspective and this is largely because they fail to integrate and recognize the human rights framework. UN Women can play an important role in helping to ensure that the MDGs are informed by human rights standards, including the principles of non-discrimination and substantive equality. On specific issues already captured by the MDGs, such as maternal mortality, UN Women can be pivotal in connecting the goals to specific standards that exist, for example, with respect to women's right to health. UN Women can also work with other UN partners to ensure that each of the MDGs, for example, around access to education, fully integrates an approach that is consistent with the human rights framework.

In its outcome document from the Millennium Summit in September 2000, the UN General Assembly adopted an outcome document, which "recognize[d] that gender equality, the empowerment of women, women's full enjoyment of all human rights and the eradication of poverty are essential to economic and social development, including the achievement of all the Millennium Development Goals." The UN GA also "acknowledge[d] that...human rights are the pillars of the United Nations system and the foundations for collective security and well-being" and "that development, peace and security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing...and are essential for achieving the

Millennium Development Goals.”²

Key Programmatic Recommendations

In order to facilitate incorporation of the international human rights framework into the work of UN Women, we would like to offer the following recommendations vis-à-vis operational programs, monitoring and analysis, and advocacy.

Operational Programs:

- UN Women should integrate the human rights framework, including women’s economic, social and cultural rights, into all substantive focus areas as described above.
- UN Women should provide technical expertise on women’s human rights, including women’s economic, social and cultural rights, to national field offices and States. It should do so in conjunction with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights where possible.
- UN Women should take immediate steps to increase its own internal capacity and expertise on women’s human rights, including women’s economic, social and cultural rights by hiring several key staff members with specific experience and expertise in addressing women’s economic and social rights issues using the human rights framework.
- UN Women should ensure that the program area on economic empowerment includes specific work on advancing women’s economic, social and cultural rights, explicitly utilizing the human rights framework to ensure participation, accountability and substantive fulfillment of rights are primary aspects of the program.

Monitoring and Analysis:

- UN Women should monitor and encourage coherence between women’s economic, social and cultural rights norms and the various global and national frameworks that exist meant to address women’s social and economic exclusion and marginalization (including the MDGs and women and development more broadly).
- UN Women should prepare and disseminate broadly a range of resources for policy makers on the importance of women’s human rights, including economic and social rights, to tackling today’s global challenges, including background papers, policy manuals and multi-media resources. Such resources should document proven strategies to uphold women’s human rights, providing information also on the content of women’s economic, social and cultural rights.

² United Nations General Assembly, *Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals*, Draft resolution referred to the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly by the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session, UN Doc. A/65/L.1, (17 September 2010), available at: <http://www.un.org/en/mdg/summit2010/pdf/mdg%20outcome%20document.pdf>.

Advocacy:

- UN Women should play a role in advocacy on behalf of women's human rights before the UN treaty bodies, including the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. This could include capacity building with national level women's organizations to effectively take part in the treaty body review processes.
- UN Women should work with UN partner organizations, such as UNDP and UNICEF, to fully integrate a substantive equality/ESCR approach into all program areas. UN Women could help be a leading light on the importance of the human rights framework in all UN bodies as means to support its own focus on women's human rights, given that each of these bodies also have great impacts on the lives of women.

NGO Consultation

- UN Women should develop an NGO advisory body from which to draw expertise and input for all areas of women's human rights issues discussed above, but particularly to seek input of women's human rights defenders.

Conclusion

UN Women is well positioned to make gains for women around the world. It is clear from the priority areas of UN Women that the mandate of the agency is relevant, timely and significant. Still, in order to make the most of this moment, and of the power of UN Women, it is essential for UN Women to integrate the international human rights framework into all aspects of its work. This should include a particular emphasis on women's economic, social and cultural rights, which are indispensable to making good on the promise of women's equality, yet which are far too often overlooked. UN Women, as the leading international agency for gender equality and the empowerment of women, must make a conscious effort to place women's rights at the centre of all its efforts.

We are committed to working in partnership with UN Women to see that these aims are met, and look forward to an ongoing fruitful collaboration on these issues.

International Network for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

1. Alliance for Holistic and Sustainable Development of Communities (AHSDC), India
2. Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD), Thailand
3. Asian Human Rights Commission (AHRC), Hong Kong
4. Asian Foundation for Human Rights and Development (FORUM-ASIA), Thailand
5. Asian Institute for Human Rights (AIHR), Thailand
6. Center for Economics, Social and Cultural Rights Promotion (ESCR-PRO), Thailand
7. Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative Organization (CHRI), India
8. Education and Research Association for Consumers Malaysia (ERA Consumers), Malaysia
9. Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Asia (ESCR Asia), Philippines
10. EnGenderRights Inc., Philippines
11. Human Rights Law Resource Centre (HRLRC), Australia
12. Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education (TEBTEBBA), Philippines
13. Indonesian Legal Aid Society Association (Perkumpulan MBH), Indonesia

14. International Women and Mining Network (RIMM) India
15. International Women's Rights Action Watch Asia Pacific (IWRAP Asia Pacific), Malaysia
16. Mahila Sarvangeen Utkarsh Mandal (MASUM), India
17. MINBYUN-Lawyers for a democratic society, Republic of Korea
18. mines, minerals & PEOPLE (mm&P), India
19. Office of Human Rights Studies, Mahidol University, Thailand
20. Pakistan Fisherfolk Forum, Pakistan
21. Programme on Women's Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (PWESCR), India
22. Samata, India
23. Social and Economic Rights Action Center-Indonesia (SiDAN), Indonesia
24. Socio Legal Information Centre, India
25. Southeast Asian Council for Food Security and Fair Trade (SEACON), Malaysia
26. Sustainable Development Foundation, Thailand
27. Thailand Burma Border Consortium (TBBC), Thailand
28. Zi Teng, China
29. Afro-Colombian National Movement CIMARRON, Colombia
30. Asociación Civil por la Igualdad y la Justicia (ACIJ), Argentina
31. Asociación Comité de Familiares de Víctimas de Violaciones a los Derechos Humanos "Marianella García Villas" (CODEFAM), El Salvador
32. Asociación Q'ukumatz, Guatemala
33. Fundación Emmanuel Internacional (FEI), Dominican Republic
34. Centro de Apoyo Comunitario Trabajando Unidos (CACTUS), Mexico
35. Centro de Asesoría Laboral del Perú (CEDAL), Perú
36. Centro de Derechos Económicos y Sociales (CDES), Ecuador
37. Centro de Derechos Humanos y Ambiente (CEDHA), Argentina
38. Centro de Estudios de Derecho, Justicia y Sociedad (Dejusticia), Colombia
39. Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS), Argentina
40. Comisión Colombiana de Juristas, Colombia
41. Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, A.C. (CMDPDH), Mexico
42. Comité de Emergencia de Garifuna de Honduras, Honduras
43. Confederación Campesina del Perú (CCP), Perú
44. Conectas Direitos Humanos, Brazil
45. The Democracy Center, Bolivia
46. Desarrollo, Educación y Cultura Autogestionarios Equipo Pueblo A.C., Mexico
47. Estudio Para La Defensa De Los Derechos De La Mujer (DEMUS), Perú
48. Federação dos Órgãos de Assistência Social e Educacional (FASE), Brazil
49. Foro Ciudadano de Participación por la Justicia y los Derechos Humanos (FOCO), Argentina
50. Frente Auténtico del Trabajo (FAT), Mexico
51. Instituto de Estudios Legales y Sociales del Uruguay, Uruguay
52. Instituto de Formación Femenina Integral (IFFI), Bolivia
53. Instituto Latinoamericano de Servicios Legales Alternativos (IL SA), Colombia
54. Justiça Global (JG), Brazil
55. Movimento dos Atingidos por Barragens (MAB), Brazil
56. National Union of Domestic Employees (NUDE), Trinidad and Tobago
57. Observatorio de Derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas (OBDPI), Chile
58. Pólis - Instituto de Estudos, Formação e Assessoria em Políticas Sociais, Brazil
59. Programa DESC, Universidad Diego Portales, Chile
60. Programa Venezolano de Educación-Acción en Derechos Humanos (PROVEA), Venezuela
61. Proyecto de Derechos Económicos, Sociales y Culturales (ProDESC), Mexico
62. Terra de Direitos, Brazil
63. Tierraviva a los Pueblos Indígenas del Chaco, Paraguay
64. Tribunal de Mujeres y Derechos Económicos, Sociales y Culturales, Colombia
65. Programa de Justicia Global y Derechos Humanos, Colombia
66. Al-Mezan Center for Human Rights, Palestine
67. The Democracy and Workers' Rights Center in Palestine (DWRC)
68. Multi-Initiative on Rights: Search, Assist, Defend (MIRSAD), Lebanon
69. ActionAid International, South Africa
70. Action Contre l'Impunité Pour Les Droits Humains (ACIDH), Democratic Republic of Congo,
71. Action for Social Rights (AfSOR), Sierra Leone (formerly Youth Movement for Peace and People's Rights)
72. African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies (ACDHRS), The Gambia
73. Aliança para Promoção do Desenvolvimento da Comunidade de Hoji Ya Henda, Angola
74. Association Africaine de Défense des Droits de l'Homme, representation du Katanga (ASADHO/Katanga), Democratic Republic of Congo

75. Association of Environmental Lawyers of Liberia (Green Advocates), Liberia
76. Association Nigerienne de Défense des Droits de l'Homme (ANDDH), Niger
77. BAOBAB for Women's Human Rights (BAOBAB), Nigeria
78. Butere Focused Women in Development (BUFOWODE), Kenya
79. Centre for Applied Legal Studies (CALS), South Africa
80. Centre for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Hakijamii), Kenya
81. Centre d'Information Juridique/Femme Justice Aide (CIJG/FJA), Republic of Guinea
82. Center for Minority Rights Development (CEMIRIDE), Kenya
83. Collectif des Femmes du Mali (Le COFEM), Mali
84. Community Law Centre (University of the Western Cape, South Africa), South Africa
85. Eastern Africa Coalition for ESCR (EACOR), Kenya
86. Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA Kenya), Kenya
87. Femmes Cote d'Ivoire Experience (FCIEX), Cote d'Ivoire
88. Foundation for Human Rights and Democracy (FOHRD), Liberia
89. Human & Environmental Development Agenda (HEDA), Nigeria
90. Institute for Democracy in South Africa (IDASA), South Africa
91. International Centre for Reproductive Health and Sexual Rights (INCREASE), Nigeria
92. Karimojong Community Child Welfare Initiative (KACOIC), Uganda,
93. Kebetkache Women Development & Resource Centre, Nigeria
94. The Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC), Kenya
95. Kenya Land Alliance (KLA), Kenya
96. Kituo Cha Sheria (Center for Legal Empowerment), Kenya
97. Labour, Health and Human Rights Development Center (LHAHRDEV), Nigeria
98. Legal Resources Centre (LRC), South Africa
99. Legal Resources Centre Organization (LRC), Ghana
100. Maison de Droits de l'Homme du Cameroon (MDHC)
101. Masimanyane Women Support Center, South Africa, <http://www.masimanyane.org.za/>
102. Mazingira Institute, Kenya
103. Minority Rights Group International (MRGI), Uganda
104. Mouvement pour le Progres de Roche Bois (MPRB), Mauritius
105. Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People (MOSOP), Nigeria
106. Nairobi Peoples Settlements Network (NPSN), Kenya
107. Network Movement for Justice and Development (NMJD), Sierra Leone
108. Observatoire Congolais des Droits de l'Homme (OCDH), Congo-Brazzaville
109. Ogiek Peoples Development Program (OPDP), Kenya
110. People Against Injustice (PAIN), The Gambia
111. People's Health Movement, South Africa
112. Rencontre pour la Paix et les Droits de l'Homme (RDPH), Congo-Brazzaville
113. Shelter Forum (SF), Kenya
114. Social and Economic Rights Action Center (SERAC), Nigeria
115. Socio-Economic Rights Foundation (SRF), Kenya,
116. Socio Economic Rights Initiative (SERI), Nigeria
117. Sœurs Unies à l'œuvre (SUO), Benin
118. South Africa Human Rights Non-Governmental Organization Network, Tanzania Chapter, (SAHRiNGON-TZ) Tanzania
119. Stakeholder Democracy Network, Nigeria
120. Uganda Environmental Education Foundation (UEEF), Uganda
121. Waso Trustland Project, Kenya
122. Women in Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF)-Ghana
123. Yiaku Peoples Association, Kenya
124. Zimbabwe Women Lawyers Association, Zimbabwe
125. Justice, Development & Peace/Caritas Commission, Nigeria
126. Socio-Economic Rights Institute of South Africa (SERI), South Africa
127. Center for Constitutional Rights (CCR); United States
128. Center for Reproductive Rights (CRR), United States
129. Center for Women's Global Leadership (CWGL), United States
130. Center of Concern, United States
131. Centre for Equality Rights in Accommodation (CERA), Canada
132. Center on Housing Rights and Evictions (COHRE), United States of America
133. Charter Committee on Poverty Issues (CCPI), Canada
134. Corporate Accountability International, United States
135. EarthRights International (ERI), United States
136. Global Action on Aging, United States
137. Harvard Project on Disability (HPOD), United States of America
138. Heartland Alliance for Human Needs & Human Rights, United States

139. Human Rights Tech, United States
140. Institute for Justice & Democracy in Haiti (IJDH), United States
141. International Human Rights Internship Program (IHRIP), United States
142. The Jus Semper Global Alliance (TJSGA), United States
143. Kensington Welfare Rights Union (KWRU), United States
144. Media Mobilizing Project (MMP), United States of America
145. National Economic and Social Rights Initiative, (NESRI), United States
146. People's Movement for Human Rights Learning (PDHRE), United States
147. Poverty Initiative, United States
148. Social Rights Advocacy Centre (SRAC), Canada
149. Western Shoshone Defense Project (WSDP), Neve Sogobia/United States
150. WITNESS, United States
151. Women's Economic Agenda Project (WEAP), United States
152. Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID), Canada
153. Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network, Canada
154. Bulgarian Gender Research Foundation, Bulgaria
155. Bulgarian Helsinki Committee (BHC), Bulgaria
156. European Roma Rights Center (ERRC), Hungary
157. Amnesty International (AI), United Kingdom
158. Bretton Woods Project (BWP), United Kingdom
159. Center for Economic and Social Rights, Spain
160. Dignity International, France
161. Equalinrights, The Netherlands
162. European Anti Poverty Network (EAPN), Belgium
163. Fédération internationale des droits de l'Homme (FIDH), France
164. Food First Information and Action Network (FIAN), Germany
165. Front Line – The International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Ireland
166. Global Basic Income Foundation, Netherlands
167. Human Rights Centre at the School of Law, Queens University Belfast, United Kingdom
168. Interchurch Organisation for Development (ICCO), Netherlands
169. International Centre for the Legal Protection of Human Rights (INTERIGHTS), United Kingdom
170. International Commission of Jurists Organization (ICJ), Switzerland
171. Institute for Agriculture and Trade policy (IATP), Switzerland
172. Rights and Accountability in Development (RAID), United Kingdom
173. World Organization Against Torture (OMCT), Switzerland
174. Child Rights Information network (CRIN), United Kingdom
175. Anna Cody, Australia, Kingsford Legal Centre
176. Carol Jane Ransley, Thailand, Human Rights Consultant
177. D.J. Ravidran, Thailand
178. David Kinley, Australia, University of Sydney
179. Dolamohan Singhababu, India, Friends' Association for Rural Reconstruction
180. Ganesh Devi, India, Bhasha Research and Publication Centre
181. Ge Mingzhen, China, Shadong University
182. In-duk Ryou, Republic of Korea, National Human Rights Commission of the Republic of Korea
183. Ingrid Gorre, Philippines, formerly with Legal Rights and Natural Resources Center, Inc
184. K'nyaw Paw, Thailand, Karen Women's Organization
185. Mary Jane Real, Thailand, formerly with Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development
186. Michael Lerner, Cambodia, Arbitration Council Foundation
187. Raju Prasad Chapagai, Nepal, Pro Public
188. Graciela Dede Delfino, Uruguay
189. Patricia Ramírez Parra, Colombia, Corporación Desarrollo y Paz del Magdalena Medio
190. Rodrigo Bustos Bottai, Chile
191. Ayman Bardawil, Palestine, Al-Quds Educational Television - Institute of Modern Media
192. Abdoul Aziz NIANG, Mauritania, Association Nationale pour l'appui a l'initiative Feminine- la Protection Infantile et Environnementale (ANAIF-PIE)
193. Adams Aswani, Tanzania, Concern Worldwide in Tanzania and Uganda
194. Africa Magongo, Swaziland, Swaziland Federation of Trade Unions (also Swaziland Nurses Association)
195. Danwood M Chirwa, South Africa, University of Cape Town
196. Deborah Ewing, South Africa, Human Rights Consultant
197. Jacques Tshibwabwa Kuditshini, Democratic Republic of Congo, University of Kinshasa
198. Murielle Mignot, Angola, Forum of the Angolan NGO's
199. Pemii Benedict, Nigeria, Journalist
200. Thomas Bruno Nzumbi, Tanzania, Tanzania Council for Social Development

201. Alicia Ely Yamin, United States of America, Joseph H Flom Fellow on Global health and Human Rights, Harvard Law School ; Instructor, Harvard School of Public Health
202. Alison Symington, Canada, Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network
203. Chris Grove, United States, City University of New York – The Graduate Center and Baruch College
204. Daria Caliguire, United States, Human Rights Consultant
205. George Kent, United States, University of Hawaii, Dpt of Political Science
206. Maria Herminia Graterol Garrido, United States, United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)
207. Maureen Meyer, United States, Human Rights Consultant
208. Minar Pimple, United States/India, YUVA
209. Paulina Garzon, United States, University of Columbia / Centro de Derechos Económicos y Sociales (CDES)
210. Tyler Giannini, United States, Harvard Law School, Human Rights Program
211. Vincent Calderhead, Canada, Nova Scotia Legal Aid
212. Malcolm Langford, Norway, Norwegian Center for Human Rights, University of Oslo and Hakijamii (Economic and Social Rights Centre)
213. Claire Mahon, Switzerland, Legal Consultant
214. Luisa Nardi, Italy, Sant'Anna School of University Studies and Doctoral Research
215. Magdalena Sepúlveda Carmona, Switzerland, Independent Expert on Human Rights and Extreme Poverty, OHCHR
216. Yves Lador, Switzerland, Earthjustice
217. Evelyne Schmid, Switzerland, The Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies
218. Claudio Schuftan, People's Health Movement, Vietnam