



International Network for Economic, Social & Cultural Rights
Red Internacional para los Derechos Económicos, Sociales y Culturales
Réseau international pour les droits économiques, sociaux et culturels
الشبكة العالمية للحقوق الاقتصادية والاجتماعية و الثقافية

ESCR-Net Statement on the Financial Crisis and Global Economic Recession:

Towards a Human Rights Response

1. What started as a meltdown in the subprime mortgage sector in the US in the summer of 2007 has transformed into a systemic economic crisis of global dimensions that most analysts assert is the worst since the Great Depression, deepening already stark levels of inequality both within and between countries. This financial crisis and global economic recession will have severe impacts on the realization of human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights. While people in developed countries are feeling the impacts on their standards of living, their jobs and their homes, people in developing countries are bearing the brunt of the crisis, with few safety-nets to protect them from severe poverty and deprivation, and without the fiscal capacity and space to soften the blow.
2. The dramatic decline in aggregate demand globally has led to extensive unemployment and destruction of livelihoods, with harsh impacts on the right to work, especially in poorer countries. Just this year, the ILO calculates that some 51 million people will be put out of work, and wages and working conditions are set to face further downward pressures. Women and their children, the poor, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities and migrant workers will likely suffer disproportionately. Nearly 55% of women, the ILO also affirms, are set to fall into situations of vulnerable employment this year. Following on the heels of the food crisis as this is, the right to food is also severely at risk. As poverty increases during the economic contraction, more people will likely be forced to lower the quality or quantity of their diets below the minimum necessary to sustain a healthy life, swelling the number of hungry in the world beyond one billion people, according to the UN. The enjoyment of the right to health is vulnerable in turn as malnutrition makes both adults and their children weak and more vulnerable to disease, with even less chance of meeting the devastating costs of healthcare. The WHO estimates that over 1 billion people already face difficulties in access to health services. The right to education may also be in danger as families cut back their expenditures and withdraw their children from school due to the recession. The long-term consequences of the crisis may be even harsher, with life-long effects on children and youth. As public revenues fall, government options to provide core minimum basic services and social protections have become severely limited. Without social protection programs such as unemployment insurance, millions of people may be forced into selling their assets, producing a downward spiral into deeper cycles of debt and poverty, with lasting impacts over generations.
3. If social unrest and the public expression of desperation and frustration is met, as it has already been in some countries, with violent repression by government forces, then civil and political rights will also be threatened by the economic crisis. A rise in xenophobic or otherwise discriminatory sentiment, as some sectors of the population seek to scapegoat others, would also jeopardize the rights of migrant workers and minority groups most vulnerable to discrimination.
4. Yet this financial crisis is not the first to have occurred since 1929. A number of meltdowns have preceded our current one, notably the East Asian crisis in the late 1990s. A clear pattern in all of these crises is evident. Extreme hardships and disproportionate suffering is brought to ordinary citizens, especially the most disadvantaged sectors of society by a situation they had no hand in creating. Yet, those responsible for the financial speculation and lack of government regulations that led to the crisis enjoy impunity.

5. To further compound these differential impacts and lack of accountability, all too often the proposed remedies for financial meltdowns have risked exacerbating the already existing structural inequalities. As many economists have noted elsewhere, economic policies based upon privatization, deregulation and liberalization have overtime led to growing inequality within and between countries. Such inequality has been a central element characterizing our current crisis, with associated patterns of redistribution of wealth towards the private and corporate sector, affecting workers and the poor domestically while creating stark trade imbalances between countries.

6. We concur with eminent economists, such as Joseph Stiglitz, who assert that growth in the financial sector and in GDP are not ends in and of themselves, but exist to serve people's well-being. What is good for finance and GDP alone is not necessarily good for the economic well-being of all. This financial crisis has profoundly called into question the belief that wealth earned on markets will "trickle down" to all. This systemic collapse calls for a new framework for national governments—both domestically and increasingly at the international level—in which people and the environment, not banks or business, are at the center of economic policy-making.

Towards a Human Rights Response to the Global Financial and Economic Crises

7. We thus call for a response to the financial crisis and economic recession that places human rights norms at the center, in particular those legally binding human rights obligations enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and core international human rights treaties. This is not only necessary as a matter of justice, but will make the reforms of the financial and economic system more sustainable and resilient to future crises.

8. A human rights policy response does not presuppose a certain type of economic system, nor preordain detailed trade or financial measures in all contexts. Yet, human rights do provide a clear and universally-recognized framework founded in international law for guidance in the design and implementation of economic policies and programs to address this unprecedented economic crisis. Human rights not only pose limits to oppression and authoritarianism. They also impose positive obligations on States to uphold human rights, especially economic, social and cultural rights. States have the duty to respect, protect and fulfill all human rights (civil, cultural, economic, political and social) at all times, especially in times of crisis.

9. Governments must discharge their duty to ensure minimum essential levels of enjoyment of social and economic rights as a matter of priority, and must also ensure that no deliberately retrogressive measures are taken, by for example cutting essential rights-realizing programs. Unless introduced after very careful consideration of all possible alternatives, existing programs which protect infant and maternal health, provide food assistance for people in hunger, combat preventable diseases and malnutrition, or ensure access to primary education, for example, must in no way be jeopardized by the crisis. Even in the face of public revenue limitations, States must marshal the maximum available resources to ensure that full implementation of economic and social rights is progressively realized in the near and longer-term. States have a specific and continuing obligation to move as expeditiously and effectively as possible towards their full implementation.

10. In addition, the human rights principle of non-discrimination requires that States ensure that all measures adopted in response to the crisis avoid disproportionate effects, and that deliberate, targeted measures are put into place to secure substantive equality of access to basic services across countries and population groups. Disadvantaged members of society must be protected as a matter of priority, even in times of severe resource constraints.

11. Primary human rights obligations of States rest within their jurisdictions. Yet, in the spirit of the UN Charter and applicable international law, States are required to contribute to international cooperation in the full realization of human rights. When acting within inter-governmental fora at the center of this economic crisis, such as the United Nations, the World Bank, the IMF, and or other *ad hoc* meetings of the G-20, States must guarantee that their policies are consistent and conducive to the realization of human rights. Those States who have enjoyed a more powerful position in decision-making on global economic policies have had greater responsibilities in causing, through their actions and omissions, this global meltdown. This means that they, in turn, carry greater responsibility in the mitigation of the consequences, and in steps needed to assure a just and sustainable way forward.

12. States are obliged to respect the enjoyment of human rights outside their borders, and recuperate their regulatory power to protect against human rights abuses involving third parties, be they business, banks or other non-state actors. Governments must also ensure that human rights standards take primacy over other trade, investment or finance commitments.

13. Lastly, the design and implementation of all economic policies and programs must observe the basic human rights principles of social participation, transparency, access to information, judicial protection and accountability. Participation necessitates that the economic policy-making process is meaningfully rendered open to contest and debate by those affected. Public access to information which affects peoples' lives in any way must not be restricted, and positive steps must be taken to ensure transparency. Additionally, States must ensure that individuals whose rights have been affected enjoy accessible and effective remedies to seek redress. Those responsible for harms, including private actors, must be brought to justice, and future activities affecting human rights prevented.

REFORM OF DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES ON ECONOMIC POLICY

14. The crisis facing us today provides an historic opportunity and indeed a generational responsibility to rethink the manner in which decision-making in economic policy has so far occurred. Thus, at the start, a human rights approach calls for a reform of governance structures to ensure that all economic policy at the domestic and international levels be carried out in accordance with the body of standards and principles offered by the human rights regime.

15. Accountability, transparency and participation must be at the heart of the processes to reform the financial system at the national level. Too often, official decisions on the regulation of financial capital flows for example—or the need to dispense with them—are limited to a few “experts,” often including representatives of the private sector industries themselves. This process effectively closes avenues for public participation in fundamental policy and legal discussions affecting all, with particular impacts on the most disadvantaged sectors of society. A human rights policy response would ensure democratic participation at all levels, subjecting decisions to public scrutiny, transparency and accountability at every step.

16. Moreover, principles of accountability and participation in economic policy-making are also impaired when intrusive policy conditions are demanded by international financial institutions and donors, or by inflexible rules in trade and investment agreements. States should be empowered to assert that their human rights obligations take full priority over any other economic, trade or investment commitments.

17. These same human rights principles must be instilled at the international level, where cooperation in the realization of human rights is an obligation of all States, particularly those responsible for harms. Despite the far-reaching consequences of financial policy measures, the inter-governmental bodies setting

the agenda and designing financial reforms, such as the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, the Financial Stability Forum and the G-20, limit participation from the majority of the world. The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank for their part continue to be ruled by principles that confine developing countries to a marginal role, and limit transparency in decision-making. Equally important, other international organizations which have the express mandate to protect human rights are excluded from the design of policy responses. In fact, all indications point to an express effort to sideline them.

18. Therefore, we believe that the United Nations General Assembly, as guardian of the international legal framework, is the most appropriate and most legitimate forum to discuss the reforms that are necessary to restructure the international economic and financial system upon a human rights foundation. Only the United Nations—perhaps assisted by the creation of a Global Economic Coordination Council as recommended by the Commission of Experts established by the UN—has the power to convene all actors in an open, democratic, transparent, non-discriminatory and accountable manner to address the overarching global threats we today face.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL SECTOR REGULATION

19. The ensuing global financial meltdown is not only a consequence of irresponsible and profit-driven behavior of financial entities transferring the burdens of their risks to the most vulnerable in society. Specific government policies designed to deregulate the financial system *en masse* enabled the permissive environment which lead to our global economic meltdown. Governments—domestically and in concert with others—thus have obligations to adopt policy and legal measures to protect against abuse by preventing banking and other financial sector entities from actions which have the potential to interfere with the realization of human rights. Governments in this regard must strengthen accountability and the rule of law by, for example, reigning in criminal behavior. Where certain acts are not qualified as crimes (i.e. "tax evasion" in certain countries) or as an offense that triggers legal liability, then appropriate legislation should be brought to bear. Further, governments must take serious action to ensure that those individuals and countries affected through no fault of their own attain appropriate remedies to hold those responsible to account and obtain redress.

20. Of all financial sector entities, banks are the most regulated. Yet even so, their behavior has increasingly become ruled by principles of supervision that rely on the banks' own mechanisms for risk management, rather than independent accountability standards based in law. In response to pressure from industrialized countries, large numbers of poorer countries have progressively adopted these same principles, partly lured by the possibility of attracting international banks. Extreme rules to protect the movement of capital by such banks have also been adopted for the same purpose. Yet, this deregulatory approach used to attract foreign banks has not even had these expected payoffs. In fact, empirical evidence shows no link between liberalized capital accounts and increased economic growth. Large multi-national banks have tended to crowd-out or eliminate the domestic banking sector. The results are clear. Targeted access to credit policies so necessary to battling poverty and strengthening the fulfillment of economic and social rights, especially by the most disadvantaged, have shown little improvement. Furthermore, those countries with the greatest exposure to and dependence on foreign banks are the ones worst affected by this financial crisis. As these financial institutions retreat back to their home countries, refusing to lend in now "fragile" economies, governments themselves lack the access to credit so key to implementing counter-cyclical policies so necessary to reduce the depth and duration of the economic recession.

21. Thus, reforms of the banking sector must preserve the space for national governments to regulate banking services to ensure that they do not discriminate against the poor or disadvantaged, but instead

serve the interests of society by ensuring access to credit for all. If state-provided banking services are considered a better option for achieving those purposes, they should be fully employed.

22. The liberalization of capital has also made it harder to engage in progressive taxation of capital flows, further eroding the tax and public revenue base of both North and South by facilitating the shifting of profits from where they are earned to other low- or zero-tax regimes. Governments must then live up to their duties to their people by protecting public revenue sources in a transparent and accountable way, closing tax havens and taking appropriate measures to control the movement of capital and strengthen fiscal accounts.

23. Hedge funds, private equity funds, derivative instruments and credit rating agencies are other actors that have too long been left to their own devices, and which have had profound, measureable impacts on human rights. Hedge funds in many countries have been allowed to become mainstream mechanisms for ordinary citizens to hold their savings, widening the risk to the right to social security. Hedge funds and private equity funds have also forced irreversible restructuring of companies around the world, leading to sudden unemployment and related labor rights violations. Extraordinary profits were also fostered by leverage strategies that relied on tax exemptions on debt financing. This has put sources of public revenue at risk, and limited fiscal expansion possibilities of many governments just at the time they need it most to spur job creation and strengthen social protection measures.

24. Governments in assuming their obligations to international law must work together to discharge their duty to ensure proper redress for victims, and to protect people in the future by adopting all necessary measures to prevent hedge funds, private equity funds, derivative instruments and credit rating agencies, from adversely affecting human rights.

25. Central banks for their part are public agencies and, as part of the government, have obligations to human rights. The principle of central bank autonomy has too often meant independence from real social concerns. It has not however meant freedom from interference by private financial interest groups. Central banks must then recognize that their autonomy does not mean lack of responsibility in serving the interests of society as a whole. Central banks must then balance the need to achieve stable and low inflation with their duties to battle income inequities and stabilize peoples' employment and means of livelihood through various credit and supervisory instruments.

THE CRISIS IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH

26. Developing countries that for a long time were forced to rely on export-led growth and free market policies are now suffering the most due to the shock in external demand brought by the crisis. Developing countries should be allowed special flexibility so they can fully take into account their human rights obligations as they develop trade policies suitable to deal with the crisis and forestall export-related vulnerabilities in the future. The export profile and strategy chosen by a country—as well as its development plan more broadly—should be carefully guided by human rights concerns. In particular, States in this context should ensure the immediate fulfillment of minimum levels of economic and social rights, in a manner which secures prioritized protection of disadvantaged groups, the non-adoption of retrogressive measures, and the full implementation of these rights in the near and longer-term in accordance with maximum available resources.

27. We note with concern that debt levels are set to rise in developing countries as a consequence of the crisis. Some deficit spending may well be required to expedite recovery and to allow governments to stabilize spending to ensure minimum essential levels of well-being. Yet, history shows that a large debt overhang will impede the fiscal capacity of governments to meet their human rights obligations. Debt

cancellation should be considered as a way to increase the fiscal space for governments to undertake spending without further borrowing. In addition, part of the current increases in debt are due to the proliferation of rapid lines of credit by various multilateral finance institutions including the World Bank and the IMF to purportedly help developing countries cope with the crisis. The vast amounts of credit being rapidly disbursed through the IMF, for example, enjoy little or no transparency, with the real risk that the basic norms of public participation, non-discrimination, and public accountability over these funds will be bypassed. Another part of the increase in debt levels results from countries having to refinance debt in stressed private capital markets where funds have become scarce, as developing countries try in vain to compete with industrialized countries in order to fix their troubled banking sectors and implement stimulus plans.

28. The consequences of such indebtedness and their impacts on human rights for the future cannot be ignored. Human rights principles are critical in guiding the assessment of borrowing that needs to be undertaken, the demands that should be met through grants rather than loans, and the accountability and transparency principles that will ensure new lending is engaged in a responsible way, with appropriate social control, so as to prevent the generation of more illegitimate debts future generations will be forced to pay.

29. Some forecast that the budgetary cuts provoked by the crisis, and the shift of funds to fiscal stimulus packages in governments in the global North, will lead donor countries to cut back on their development aid. With the enjoyment of human rights, in particular the social rights of so many people at stake due to the financial crisis, donor governments must not regress on their obligations to international assistance. The economic crisis must not be a justification to cut development aid in any way, and those most responsible for the crisis have certain responsibilities to increasing its unconditioned financial commitments, strengthening the ability of developing country governments to discharge their obligations to avoid regressive measures in the fulfillment of economic and social rights.

HUMAN RIGHTS-ORIENTED ECONOMIC STIMULUS PACKAGES & PROTECTIVE MEASURES

30. If formulated and implemented upon the human rights standards of transparency, accountability, participation and non-discrimination, economic stimulus packages in those countries where they are possible could go a long way in deterring some of the worst consequences of the crisis in the enjoyment of economic and social rights. Non-discrimination in stimulus packages can be ensured by evaluations of the distributional consequences of the packages across society to make certain equitable benefits are experienced across lines of gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and class. Extra measures also may need to be taken to promote substantive equality for those historically disadvantaged. Decisions throughout the life of the stimulus must also be open to question and based on participation and transparency to make certain of robust public accountability. Gender-sensitive policies, for example, should lead to women's participation in the design and implementation of stimulus packages.

31. One particular area of priority for all governments in responding to the crisis should be the stabilization and strengthening of social protection systems for all, especially the most disadvantaged. The right to social security is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in numerous international human rights treaties, and all States have an obligation to immediately establish a basic social protection system and progressively expand it over time according to their available resources. The strengthening of such systems work to both fulfill the short-term duty to protect people from an economic downturn, as well as contribute to the longer-term economic priority of investing in people.

32. The current crisis presents an historic opportunity to re-structure our broken global economy. It also opens a quickly closing door to reshape our relationship with our environment. Responses to the financial crisis should not lead to a reproduction, but rather to an end of environmentally unsustainable economic patterns. In their effort to stabilize employment and livelihoods, short-term stimulus packages must be very careful not to expand demand to the point of intensifying out-dated and untenable patterns of consumption in rich and poor countries alike. Instead, governments must protect our shared future by living up to this unique opportunity to invest in the long-term need for a low-carbon economy, and to support climate adaptation and mitigation policies based on human rights principles at home and abroad.

The following organizations and individuals support this statement.

ASIA PACIFIC

1. Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD), Thailand
2. Asian Human Rights Commission (AHRC), Hong Kong, www.ahrchk.net/index.php
3. Asian Foundation for Human Rights and Development (FORUM-ASIA), Thailand
4. Asian Institute for Human Rights (AIHR), Thailand
5. Cambodian Human Rights and Development Association (ADHOC), Cambodia
6. CARAM Asia, Malaysia
7. Center for Economics, Social and Cultural Rights Promotion (ESCR-PRO), Thailand
8. Centre for Human Rights and Development (CHRD), Mongolia
9. Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN), Philippines
10. Education and Research Association for Consumers Malaysia (ERA Consumers), Malaysia
11. Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Asia (ESCR Asia), Philippines
12. EnGenderRights Inc., Philippines, <http://www.engenderights.org>
13. Foundation of Women Right's Promotion and Development, Taiwan
14. Globe International, Mongolia
15. Human Rights Education Institute of Burma (HREIB)
16. Hope Workers' Center, Taiwan
17. International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID), Indonesia
18. Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education (TEBTEBBA), Philippines, www.tebtebba.org
19. Indonesia Legal Aid Foundation, Indonesia
20. Indonesian Legal Aid Society Association (Perkumpulan MBH), Indonesia
21. International Women's Rights Action Watch Asia Pacific (IWRAW Asia Pacific), Malaysia
22. Migrant Forum in Asia (MFA), Philippines
23. MINBYUN-Lawyers for a democratic society, Republic of Korea, <http://minbyun.jinbo.net>
24. Office of Human Rights Studies, Mahidol University, Thailand, <http://humanrights-mu.org/>
25. Social and Economic Rights Action Center-Indonesia (SiDAN), Indonesia, www.satusuara.net
26. Solidarity Network with Migrants, Japan
27. Southeast Asian Council for Food Security and Fair Trade (SEACON), Malaysia
28. Sustainable Development Foundation, Thailand, www.sdfthai.org
29. Task Force Detainees of the Philippines (TFDP)
30. Thailand Burma Border Consortium (TBBC), Thailand
31. WOREC (Women's Rehabilitation Centre), Nepal
32. Zi Teng, China
33. Anna Cody, Australia, Kingsford Legal Centre
34. B. Skanthakumar, Sri Lanka
35. Carol Jane Ransley, Thailand, Human Rights Consultant

36. D.J. Ravidran, Thailand
37. David Kinley, Australia, University of Sydney
38. Ge Mingzhen, China, Shadong University
39. In-duk Ryou, Republic of Korea, National Human Rights Commission of the Republic of Korea
40. Ingrid Gorre, Philippines, formerly with Legal Rights and Natural Resources Center, Inc.
41. K'nyaw Paw, Thailand, Karen Women's Organization, www.karenwomen.org
42. Mary Jane Real, Thailand, formerly with Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development
43. Michael Lerner, Cambodia, Arbitration Council Foundation, www.arbitrationcouncil.org
44. Penny Thame, VSO, Thailand

CARIBBEAN & LATIN AMERICA

45. Abogados por los Derechos Humanos, España/Honduras
46. Afro-Colombian National Movement CIMARRON, Colombia, www.cimarronracismo.org
47. Asociación Civil por la Igualdad y la Justicia (ACIJ), Argentina
48. Asociación Comité de Familiares de Víctimas de Violaciones a los Derechos Humanos "Marianella Garcia Villas" (CODEFAM), El Salvador
49. Asociación Q'ukumatz, Guatemala
50. Fundacion Emmanuel Internacional (FEI), Dominican Republic
51. Fundación de Derechos Humanos Incide, Venezuela
52. Centro de Apoyo Comunitario Trabajando Unidos (CACTUS), Mexico
53. Centro de Asesoría Laboral del Perú (CEDAL), Perú
54. Centro de Capacitación en Ecología y Salud/Defensoría del Derecho a la Salud (CCESC-DDS), Mexico
55. Centro de Derechos Económicos y Sociales (CDES), Ecuador, www.cdes.org.ec
56. Centro de Derechos Humanos y Ambiente (CEDHA), Argentina, www.cedha.org.ar
57. Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS), Argentina, www.cels.org.ar
58. Centro de Investigación y Promoción Social (CIPROSOC), Mexico
59. Centro de Políticas Públicas y Derechos Humanos (Perú EQUIDAD), Peru
60. Centro de Reflexión y Acción Laboral (CEREAL), Mexico
61. Comisión Colombiana de Juristas, Colombia
62. Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, A.C. (CMDPDH), Mexico
63. Comité de Emergencia de Garífuna de Honduras
64. Comunidades Campesinas y Urbanas Solidarias con Alternativas A. C. (COMCAUSA), México
65. Confederación campesina del Perú (CCP), Perú
66. Conectas Direitos Humanos, Brazil
67. The Democracy Center, Bolivia, democracycctr.org/
68. Desarrollo, Educación y Cultura Autogestionarios Equipo Pueblo-Social Watch, Mexico
69. Estudio Para La Defensa De Los Derechos De La Mujer (DEMUS), Perú, www.demus.org.pe
70. Federação dos Orgãos de Assistência Social e Educacional (FASE), Brazil, www.fase.org.br
71. Foro Ciudadano de Participación por la Justicia y los Derechos Humanos (FOCO), Argentina
72. Frente Autentico del Trabajo (FAT), Mexico
73. Fundación Medios Alternativos Comunitarios y Libres, Venezuela
74. Grupo Ciudadano Autónomo por una Mejor Calidad de Vida, Mexico
75. Grupo de Estudios Sobre Educación en Cárceles, Argentina
76. Guardianes del Agua, México
77. Habitat International Coalition América Latina (HIC-AL), México
78. Instituto de Estudios Legales y Sociales del Uruguay, Uruguay, www.ielsur.org
79. Instituto de Formación Femenina Integral (IFFI), Bolivia
80. Instituto de Género, Derecho y Desarrollo Rosario, Argentina

81. Instituto Latinoamericano de Servicios Legales Alternativos (IL SA), Colombia
82. Justiça Global (JG), Brazil, www.global.org.br
83. Justice and Peace Commission, Mexico
84. Movimento dos Atingidos por Barragens (MAB), Brazil, www.mabnacional.org.br
85. Mujeres para el Diálogo (MpD), Mexico
86. National Union of Domestic Employees (NUDE), Trinidad and Tobago
87. Observatorio de Derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas (OBDPI), Chile, www.observatorio.cl
88. Pólis – Instituto de Estudos, Formação e Assessoria em Políticas Sociais, Brazil, <http://www.polis.org.br/>
89. Programa DESC, Universidad Diego Portales, Chile, www.derechoshumanos.udp.cl
90. Programa Venezolano de Educación-Acción en Derechos Humanos (PROVEA), Venezuela
91. Propuesta Cívica, Mexico
92. Proyecto de Derechos Económicos, Sociales y Culturales (ProDESC), Mexico
93. Red Indígena de Turismo de México
94. Red Nacional Género y Economía (REDGE), Mexico
95. Siembra, A.C., Mexico
96. Social Watch, Uruguay
97. Tierraviva a los Pueblos Indígenas del Chaco, Paraguay
98. Terra de Direitos, Brazil, www.terradedireitos.org.br
99. Alicia Carriquiriborde, Mexico
100. Antonio J. González Plessmann, Venezuela
101. Dr. Eduardo Quintanar Guadarrama, Mexico
102. Eleuterio Gordillo López, México
103. Hilda Beatriz Garrido, Profesora universitaria, Argentina
104. Rodrigo Bustos Bottai, Chile
105. Humberto Pérez Villaseñor, Mexico
106. Patricia Ramírez Parra, Colombia, Corporación Desarrollo y Paz del Magdalena Medio

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

107. Al-Mezan Center for Human Rights, Palestine, www.mezan.org
108. The Democracy and Workers' Rights Center in Palestine (DWRC), www.dwrc.org
109. Multi-Initiative on Rights: Search, Assist, Defend (MIRSAD), Lebanon
110. Egyptian Center for Housing Rights (ECHR), Egypt, www.echreg.org
111. Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights (EIPR), Egypt, www.eipr.org
112. Habi Center for Environmental Rights, Egypt, www.hcer.org
113. Land Center for Human Rights (LCHR), Egypt, www.lchr-eg.org
114. Habitat International Coalition-Housing & Land Rights Network (HIC-HLRN), Egypt
115. People's Health Movement (PHM), Egypt, www.phmovement.org
116. Ayman Bardawil, Palestine, Al-Quds Educational Television - Institute of Modern Media

SOUTH ASIA

117. Ain o Salish Kendra (ASK), Bangladesh
118. Alliance for Holistic and Sustainable Development of Communities (AHSDC), India
119. Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative Organization (CHRI), India
120. Community Self-Reliance Centre (CSRC), Nepal
121. Dolamohan Singhababu, India, Friends' Association for Rural Reconstruction, www.farrorissa.net
122. Human Rights Treaty Monitoring Coalition Committee, Nepal
123. Informal Sector Service Centre, Nepal
124. INHURED International, Nepal, www.inhurednepal.org

125. International Women and Mining Network (RIMM) India, www.rimmrights.org
126. Mahila Sarvangeen Utkarsh Mandal (MASUM), India, <http://masum-india.org/>
127. mines, minerals & PEOPLE (mm&P), India, www.mmpindia.org
128. National Coalition for the ICC, Nepal
129. National Human Rights Society (Persatuan Kebangsaan Hak Asasi Manusia, HAKAM), Malaysia
130. People's Watch, India
131. Odhikar, Bangladesh
132. OKUP (Ovibashi Karmi Unnayan Program), Bangladesh
133. Pakistan Fisherfolk Forum, Pakistan, www.pff.org.pk
134. Pakistan International Human Rights Organization, Pakistan, www.pihro.org
135. Pourakhi, Nepal
136. Programme on Women's Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (PWESCR), India
137. Samata, India, www.samataindia.org
138. Socio Legal Information Centre, India
139. WARBE Development Foundation, Bangladesh
140. Ganesh Devi, India, Bhasha Research and Publication Centre
141. Raju Prasad Chapagai, Nepal, Pro Public, www.propublic.org

SUB-SAHARN AFRICA

142. Actionaid International, South Africa www.actionaid.org
143. Action Contre l'Impunite Pour Les Droits Humains (ACIDH), Democratic Republic of Congo
144. Action for Social Rights (AfSOR), Sierra Leone
145. African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies (ACDHRS), The Gambia
146. African Women's Association (AWA), Cameroon
147. Aliança para Promoção do Desenvolvimento da Comunidade de Hoji Ya Henda, Angola
148. Association Africaine de Défense des Droits de l'Homme, representation du Katanga (ASADHO/Katanga), Democratic Republic of Congo
149. Association of Environmental Lawyers of Liberia (Green Advocates), Liberia
150. BAOBAB for Women's Human Rights (BAOBAB), Nigeria, www.baobabwomen.org
151. Butere Focused Women in Development (BUFOWODE), Kenya,
152. Centre for Applied Legal Studies (CALS), South Africa, <http://www.law.wits.ac.za/cals/>
153. Centre for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Hakijamii), Kenya
154. Centre d'Information Juridique/Femme Justice Aide (CIJG/FJA), Republic of Guinee
155. Centre for Minority Rights Development (CEMIRIDE), Kenya
156. Centre for Social Accountability, South Africa
157. Collectif des Femmes du Mali (Le COFEM), Mali, www.cofemali.org
158. Community Law Centre (University of the Western Cape, South Africa), South Africa
159. Eastern Africa Coalition for ESCR (EACOR), Kenya, www.eacor.org/
160. Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA Kenya), Kenya
161. Femmes Cote d'Ivoire Experience (FCIEX), Cote d'Ivoire
162. Foundation for Human Rights and Democracy (FOHRD), Liberia
163. Human & Environmental Development Agenda (HEDA), Nigeria, www.hedagenda.kabissa.org
164. Institute for Democracy in South Africa (IDASA), South Africa, www.idasa.org.za
165. International Centre for Reproductive Health and Sexual Rights (INCRESE), Nigeria
166. Karimojong Community Child Welfare Initiative (KACOCI), Uganda,
167. Kebetkache Women Development & Resource Centre, Nigeria
168. The Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC), Kenya, www.khrc.or.ke
169. Kenya Land Alliance (KLA), Kenya, www.kenyalandalliance.or.ke

170. Kituo Cha Sheria (Center for Legal Empowerment), Kenya, <http://kituochasheria.or.ke/>
171. Labour, Health and Human Rights Development Center (LHAHRDEV), Nigeria
172. Legal Resources Centre (LRC), South Africa, www.lrc.org.za
173. Legal Resources Centre Organization (LRC), Ghana
174. Masimanyane Women Support Center, South Africa,
175. Mazingira Institute, Kenya, www.mazinst.org
176. Minority Rights Group International (MRGI), Uganda, www.minorityrights.org
177. Mouvement pour le Progres de Roche Bois (MPRB), Mauritius
178. Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People (MOSOP), Nigeria, www.mosop.net
179. Nairobi Peoples Settlements Network (NPSN), Kenya,
180. Network Movement for Justice and Development (NMJD), Sierra Leone, www.nmjd.org
181. Ogiek Peoples Development Program (OPDP), Kenya
182. People Against Injustice (PAIN), The Gambia, www.paingambia.org
183. Rencontre pour la Paix et les Droits De L'homme – (RDPH), Congo-Brazzaville
184. Shelter Forum (SF), Kenya,
185. Social and Economic Rights Action Center (SERAC), Nigeria, www.serac.org
186. Socio-Economic Rights Foundation (SRF), Kenya,
187. Socio Economic Rights Initiative (formerly Shelter Rights Initiative (SERI), Nigeria
188. Sœurs Unies à l'œuvre (SUO), Benin, www.swbenin.ca
189. South Africa Human Rights Non-Governmental Organization Network, Tanzania Chapter, (SAHRiNGON-TZ) Tanzania, www.sahringon-tz.org
190. Stakeholder Democracy Network, Nigeria, <http://www.stakeholderdemocracy>
191. Uganda Environmental Education Foundation (UEEF), Uganda
192. Women in Law and Development in Africa (WiLDAF)-Ghana, www.wildafghana.org
193. Yiaku Peoples Association, Kenya, www.yiaku.org
194. Zimbabwe Women Lawyers Association, Zimbabwe
195. Abdoul Aziz NIANG, Mauritania, Association Nationale pour l'appui a l'initiative Feminine- la Protection Infantile et Environnementale (ANAIF-PIE) www.anaif-pie.kabissa.org/
196. Adams Aswani, Tanzania, Concern Worldwide in Tanzania and Uganda
197. Africa Magongo, Swaziland, Swaziland Federation of Trade Unions
198. Danwood M Chirwa, South Africa, University of Cape Town, www.communitylawcentre.org.za
199. Deborah Ewing, South Africa, Human Rights Consultant
200. Jacques Tshibwabwa Kuditshini, Democratic Republic of Congo, University of Kinshasa
201. Pemii Benedict, Nigeria, Journalist
202. Thomas Bruno Nzumbi, Tanzania, Tanzania Council for Social Development

CANADA & UNITED STATES

203. Center for Reproductive Rights (CRR), United States, www.reproductiverights.org
204. Center of Concern, United States, www.coc.org
205. Centre for Equality Rights in Accommodation (CERA), Canada, www.equalityrights.org/cera
206. Center on Housing Rights and Evictions (COHRE), United States of America, www.cohre.org
207. Charter Committee on Poverty Issues (CCPI), Canada, www.equalityrights.org/ccpi
208. Corporate Accountability International, United States, www.stopcorporateabuse.org
209. EarthRights International (ERI), United States, www.earthrights.org
210. Global Action on Aging, United States, www.globalaging.org
211. Harvard Project on Disability (HPOD), United States of America, www.hpod.org
212. Heartland Alliance for Human Needs & Human Rights, United States
213. Human Rights Tech, United States, www.humanrightstech.org
214. Institute for Justice & Democracy in Haiti (IJDH), United States, www.ijdh.org
215. International Human Rights Internship Program (IHRIP), United States, www.iie.org/ihrp

216. The Jus Semper Global Alliance (TJSGA), United States, www.jussemp.org
217. Media Mobilizing Project (MMP), United States of America, www.mediamobilizing.org
218. National Economic and Social Rights Initiative, (NESRI), United States, www.nesri.org
219. People's Movement for Human Rights Learning (PDHRE), United States, www.pdhre.org
220. Poverty Initiative, United States, <http://www.povertyinitiative.org/>
221. Realizing Rights: The Ethical Globalization Initiative, (EGI), United States
222. Social Rights Advocacy Centre (SRAC), Canada, www.socialrights.ca
223. UNANIMA International
224. Western Shoshone Defense Project (WSDP), Neve Sogobia, www.wsdp.org
225. WITNESS, United States, www.witness.org
226. Women's Economic Agenda Project (WEAP), United States, www.weap.org
227. Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID), Canada, www.awid.org
228. Radhika Balakrishnan, United States, Marymount Manhattan College, Economics and International Studies
229. Daria Caliguire, United States, Human Rights Consultant
230. Vincent Calderhead, Canada, Nova Scotia Legal Aid
231. 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
232. Tyler Giannini, United States, Harvard Law School, Human Rights Program
233. Paulina Garzon, United States, University of Columbia / Centro de Derechos Económicos y Sociales (CDES)
234. Charlene Phung, MPH, Canada
235. Chris Grove, United States, City University of New York – The Graduate Center
236. George Kent, United States, University of Hawaii, Department of Political Science
237. Thomas Masterson, United States, Levy Economics Institute of Bard College
238. Maureen Meyer, United States, Human Rights Consultant
239. Minar Pimple, United States/India, YUVA, www.yuvaindia.org
240. Alison Symington, Canada, Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network, www.aidslaw.ca
241. Ajit Zacharias, United States, Levy Economics Institute of Bard College

EASTERN EUROPE

242. Bulgarian Gender Research Foundation, Bulgaria, www.bgrf.org
243. Bulgarian Helsinki Committee (BHC), Bulgaria, www.bghelsinki.org
244. European Roma Rights Center (ERRC), Hungary
245. One World Platform for Southeast Europe (OWPSEE), Bosnia and Herzegovina

WESTERN EUROPE

246. 3D -> Trade - Human Rights - Equitable Economy, Switzerland, <http://www.3dthree.org/>
247. Amnesty International (AI), United Kingdom, www.amnesty.org
248. Bretton Woods Project (BWP), United Kingdom, www.brettonwoodsproject.org
249. Center for Economic and Social Rights, Spain, www.cesr.org
250. Center on Housing Rights and Evictions (COHRE), Switzerland, www.cohre.org
251. Dignity International, France, www.dignityinternational.org
252. Equalinrights, The Netherlands, www.equalinrights.org
253. European Anti Poverty Network (EAPN), Belgium, www.eapn.org
254. Fédération internationale des droits de l'Homme (FIDH), France, <http://www.fidh.org>
255. Food First Information and Action Network (FIAN), Germany, www.fidh.org
256. Front Line – The International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Ireland, www.frontlinedefenders.org

257. Global Basic Income Foundation, Netherlands, www.globalincome.org
258. The Grail, The Netherlands
259. Grupo DESC Stockholm, Sweden
260. Human Rights Centre at the School of Law, Queens University Belfast, United Kingdom, <http://www.law.qub.ac.uk/schools/SchoolofLaw/Research/HumanRightsCentre/>
261. International Alliance of Women, Austria, womenalliance.org
262. International Federation of Business and Professional Women
263. Interchurch Organisation for Development (ICCO), Netherlands, www.icco.nl
264. International Centre for the Legal Protection of Human Rights (INTERIGHTS), United Kingdom, www.interights.org
265. Institute for Agriculture and Trade policy (IATP), Switzerland, www.iatp.org
266. Older Women's Network
267. Pax Romana
268. Rights and Accountability in Development (RAID), United Kingdom, www.raid-uk.org
269. Women in Development Europe (WIDE), Belgium
270. World Organization Against Torture (OMCT), Switzerland, www.omct.org
271. Markus Brun, Fastenopfer / Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund, Switzerland
272. Rolf Keiser, Switzerland
273. Yves Lador, Switzerland, Earthjustice, www.earthjustice.com
274. Malcolm Langford, Norway, Norwegian Center for Human Rights, University of Oslo
275. Claire Mahon, Switzerland, Legal Consultant
276. Luisa Nardi, Italy, Sant'Anna School of University Studies and Doctoral Research