

24 May 2016

To: Members of the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Dear Committee members,

Subject: Situation of defenders of economic, social and cultural rights

The undersigned 301 civil society organisations, from all regions, would like to draw the Committee's attention to the deteriorating situation of those people and organisations who work to promote and protect economic, social and cultural (ESC) rights. We call on the Committee to address this concerning situation, including by **making a public statement on ESC rights defenders.**

The recent murder of Ms Berta Cáceres is emblematic of the risks these human rights defenders face. Ms Cáceres was a well known and respected Honduran campaigner on indigenous and environmental rights who was killed because she spoke out against the negative human rights impact of dams, plantations and illegal logging. Sadly, there are many more examples from around the world in relation to the full range of ESC rights. We believe the Committee can help to ameliorate the situation by recognising the important work of ESC rights defenders for the realisation of rights under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), and calling on States to protect them and the space for them to do their work.

Who are 'defenders of economic, social and cultural rights'?

Defenders of ESC rights are those who are working to promote and protect these rights, whether or not they work for an NGO or are doing the work in their professional or personal capacity, and whether or not they self-identify as a 'human rights defender'¹. For instance, they might be: indigenous community leaders demanding clean water for their community; trade unionists; journalists or NGOs exposing land grabbing; participants of housing associations campaigning for improvements to informal settlements; health workers calling for access to vital medicines for all; lawyers prosecuting forced labour cases; children or teachers working to ensure their schools are safe for LGBTI students; or women farmers claiming their equal legal rights to land and productive resources.

In addition, defenders of ESC rights are those people, communities and organisations who engage regularly with the Committee as part of its State reporting process, such as those who undertake research, prepare reports and come to Geneva to brief the Committee on the situation of ESC rights in their country.

¹ "Declaration on Human Rights Defenders," A/Res/53/144, 8 March 1999.

ESC rights defenders are essential to the realisation of ICESCR rights

The effective protection and realisation of ESC rights relies upon the contribution of civil society, who play a vital role by: monitoring and evaluating State compliance with the ICESCR; in-putting into policy formulation and service design and delivery; identifying rights violations; and holding authorities accountable for the consequences of their actions. Civil society contributions are also a key source of information about the domestic implementation of the Covenant for the purpose of the Committee's State reporting process and for General Comment elaboration and communications under the Optional Protocol.

In these ways, ESC rights defenders are key allies in the promotion and protection of ICESCR rights and, without them, the effective realisation of those rights would be seriously undermined.

The risks faced by ESC rights defenders

Defenders of ESC rights are increasingly facing heightened threats and risks to their health and life as a consequence of their work on ESC rights. They are being killed, threatened, harassed, intimidated, disappeared, jailed and stigmatised - in attempts to silence them and prevent them from doing their vital work promoting, protecting and realising the rights contained in the ICESCR. A more recent trend impacting these defenders has been the proliferation of domestic laws that restrict and seek to silence NGOs working on human rights issues.²

These heightened risks for ESC rights defenders have been well documented by NGOs and UN human rights experts.³ In 2007, the former **Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders** (HRDs), Ms Hina Jilani, noted that there was a global trend of targeting ESC rights advocates, particularly in the Asian and Latin American regions. She found that labour rights activists suffered the highest number of attacks, harassment, arbitrary detention and disappearances and those working on land and natural resources issues or campaigning against forced evictions were the second most harassed group seen by her mandate.⁴ In August 2013, the former Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders, Ms Margaret Sekaggya, reported that the situation of HRDs working on land rights, natural resources and environmental issues had worsened since 2007.⁵

In 2015, the current Special Rapporteur on HRDs identified those working on ESC rights and minority rights, environmental defenders, and defenders who work in the area of business and human rights, as three of the five most at risk groups of defenders, recommending that States

² ISHR, 'From Restriction to Protection: Research report on the legal environment for human rights defenders and the need for national laws to protect and promote their work', November 2014, accessible here: www.ishr.ch/sites/default/files/article/files/research_report_on_legal_environment_for_hrds_upload.pdf.

³ Eg: Global Witness, 'Deadly Environment: The dramatic rise in killings of environmental and land defenders', April 2014, accessible here: www.globalwitness.org/sites/default/files/deadly%20environment%20embargoed.pdf; FIDH, 'Land and environmental rights defenders in danger: an overview of recent cases', December 2013, accessible here: www.fidh.org/International-Federation-for-Human-Rights/human-rights-defenders/international-and-regional-protection-of-human-rights-defenders/14326-land-and-environmental-rights-defenders-in-danger-a-compilation-of-recent

⁴ A/HRC/4/37, especially paragraphs 49 (labor rights) and paras 39-47 and 61-66 (land natural resources & forced evictions)

⁵ A/68/262, Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, 5 August 2013.

pay particular attention to them.⁶

In 2015 the UN **Working Group on Enforced Disappearances** confirmed the greater risk of enforced disappearance for people actively defending ESC rights, stating that: *'enforced disappearance is used as a repressive measure and a tool to deter the legitimate exercise, defence, or promotion of the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights.'*⁷

The report further noted that, because enforced disappearances are a tool to intimidate and prevent others from claiming their ESC rights, they have a collective impact: *'this deterrence leads to violations of the rights of the disappeared, others engaged in related activities and the larger community, because of the chilling effect of enforced disappearances.'*⁸

Similar trends have been noted by the former Special Rapporteur on Extreme Poverty⁹ and the UN Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises.¹⁰

The **Inter-American Commission** has identified trade unionists, campesino and community leaders, indigenous and afro-descendent leaders, environmental rights defenders and migrant workers' rights defenders as five of the seven groups of defenders facing a special situation of risk in the Americas.¹¹ Two reports by the Commission this year have underlined the prevalence of criminalization and intimidation against defenders working on ESC rights in the continent.¹²

In March this year, the **Human Rights Council** has expressed its concern, with a specific resolution on ESC rights defenders¹³ which states:

*'Expressing grave concern at the serious nature of risks faced by human rights defenders, ... including threats, attacks and acts of intimidation and reprisal against them in different parts of the world, and gravely concerned about the resulting negative impact on the realization of economic, social and cultural rights, including violations and abuses in this regard,'*¹⁴

*'reaffirms the urgent need to respect, protect, promote and facilitate the work of those defending economic, social and cultural rights as a vital factor contributing towards the realization of those rights, including as they relate to environmental and land issues as well as development,'*¹⁵

'Recognizes the important and legitimate role of individuals, groups and organs of society that are defending human rights in identifying and raising awareness of human rights impacts, the benefits and risks of development projects and business operations, including in relation to workplace

6 A/68/262

7 A/HRC/30/38/Add.5, paragraph 33.

⁸ *Ibid.* para 75

9 A/68/262

10 Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, A/HRC/23/32, para 13

11 Segundo Informe sobre la Situación de las Defensoras y Defensores de Derechos Humanos en las Américas (2012), Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos.

12 Criminalización de defensores y defensoras de derechos humanos (2016) and Indigenous People Communities of African Descent Extractive Industries (2016), Inter-American Human Rights Commission.

¹³ A/HRC/31/L.28

¹⁴ *Ibid.* PP 21

¹⁵ OP 1

health, safety and rights, and natural resource exploitation, environmental, land and development issues, by expressing their views, concerns, support, criticism or dissent regarding government policy or action or business activities, and underlines the need for Governments to take the measures necessary to safeguard space for such public dialogue and its participants'.¹⁶

Implications for the work of the Committee

The Committee itself benefits from the work of ESC rights defenders in monitoring implementation of the Covenant. Reports from civil society are important for the State review process and NGOs often assist individuals to bring cases under the Optional Protocol. Local advocates are also imperative for ensuring national level follow-up and implementation of the Committee's Concluding Observations.

If ESC rights defenders face threats, attacks or legal restrictions for exposing the situation of ESC rights in their country, then they and other advocates may choose to discontinue this work. It is probable that many will opt not to submit information about ground level realities to the Committee, nor to demand the implementation of the Committee's recommendations. The impacts also go beyond the particular defenders targeted, as they have a chilling effect on others working on similar issues.

As explained by the Working Group on Enforced Disappearances:

When an individual becomes a victim of enforced disappearance as a result of exercising or promoting economic, social and cultural rights, the enjoyment of those rights is also violated. For instance, the disappearance of a teacher who promoted cultural rights also interferes with the right to cultural life as well as the exercise of students' right to education (A/HRC/22/45 p 69).¹⁷

For ICESCR rights to be realised in practice, States must ensure a safe and enabling environment for ESC rights defenders, so that they can voice their concerns and critiques of government action without fear of reprisals. This obligation is implicit in the normative content of ESC rights, such that a failure to protect defenders of ESC rights may amount to a violation of the Covenant itself.

How can the Committee address this issue?

We believe that as the UN's top independent body on ESC rights, the Committee can help tackle this issue by adding its voice to the growing consensus of concern in regards to this situation.

The Committee, through its Concluding Observations¹⁸ and its General Comments¹⁹, has reiterated on many occasions that threats and obstacles to ESC rights defence represent impediments to the promotion and protection of ESC rights themselves and has called upon

¹⁶ OP 14

¹⁷ *Ibid.* para 36

¹⁸ Eg: Including to Angola 2009 (E/C.12/ AGO/CO/3), Equatorial Guinea 2012 (E/C.12/GNQ/CO/1, para 14), Argentina 2011 (E/C.12/ARG/ CO/3, para 13), Cambodia 2009 (E/C.12/KHM/CO/1, para 31).

¹⁹ Including General Comments 15 (Water), 19 (Social Security), 12 (Food) and 18 (Work).

States to respect and protect the work of defenders of ESC rights.

We encourage the Committee to continue this work, including by **making a public statement**:

- Explicitly underlining the inherent legitimacy of peaceful protest and advocacy activities for the promotion and protection of ESC rights;
- Condemning the rising harassment, threats, attacks and intimidation of ESC rights defenders;
- Advising States to take concrete measures to recognise, consult and protect ESC rights defenders and investigate attacks against them;
- Stating that attacks against, and restrictions upon, ESC rights defenders may amount to a violation not only of the rights of the defenders themselves, but of the ESC rights for which they advocate;
- Highlighting that non-State actors, and business in particular, have a responsibility to contribute to a safe and enabling environment for the promotion and protection of ESC rights; and
- Reiterating the Committee’s commitment to combat intimidation and reprisals against those who provide information, or seek to contribute to, the Committee’s work to promote and protect ESC rights.

Yours sincerely,

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. The International Service for Human Rights (ISHR) | International |
| 2. The Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights | International |
| 3. Platform Against Impunity | International,
Central
America |
| 4. ActionAid | Guatemala |
| 5. Adalah, the Legal Center for Arab Minority Rights in Israel | Israel |
| 6. African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies | Gambia |
| 7. African Resources Watch (AFRIWATCH) | International,
Africa Region |
| 8. Agenda LGBT* | Mexico |
| 9. AIDS Foundation of South Africa | South Africa |
| 10. Akahata Equipo de Sexualidades y Derechos | Argentina |
| 11. Al-Haq | Palestine,
Ramallah,
West Bank |
| 12. Alconsumidor y Alarbo, AC. | Mexico |
| 13. Alianza Sierra Madre, A.C.* | Mexico |
| 14. Alkarama Foundation | Sudan |
| 15. Alternative ASEAN Network on Burma (ALTSEAN-Burma) | Myanmar |
| 16. Amnesty International | International |

17. Asamblea de Pueblos Indígenas del Istmo en Defensa de la Tierra y el Territorio (APIIDTyT)	Latin America
18. Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos de 'Chuquisaca	Argentina
19. Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos de Bolivia	Bolivia
20. Asistencia Legal por los Derechos Humanos, A.C. (AsiLegal) (Ciudad de México)*	Mexico
21. Asociación Comunicando y Capacitando a Mujeres Trans en El Salvador (COMCAVIS TRANS)	El Salvador
22. Asociación Jalisciense de Apoyo a los Grupos Indígenas, A.C. (AJAGI)*	Mexico
23. Asociación para una Ciudadanía Participativa	Honduras
24. Asociación Pro Derechos Humanos (APRODEH)	Peru
25. Asociación Puente de Paz	Guatemala
26. Association for Advancement of Legal Right	Hong Kong
27. Association for Progressive Communications	South Africa
28. Bangladesh Center for Workers Solidarity (BCWS)	Bangladesh
29. Both ENDS	Netherlands
30. Bowerasa, A.C. "Haciendo Camino"*	Mexico
31. Bread for all	Switzerland
32. Business & Human Rights Resource Centre	United Kingdom
33. Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights (LICADHO)	Cambodia
34. Campaña Latinoamericana por el Derecho a la Educación (CLADE)	Latin America
35. CAN Pakistan	Pakistan
36. Canada Tibet Committee	Canada
37. Capítulo Boliviano de la Plataforma Derechos Humanos, Democracia y Desarrollo (CBDHDD)	Bolivia
38. Carbon Market Watch	Belgium
39. CAREA e.V.	Latin America
40. Carlos Mamani Condori, Universidad Mayor de San Andrés	Bolivia
41. Casa del Migrante Saltillo*	Mexico
42. Castan Centre for Human Rights Law, Monash University	Australia
43. Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir, A.C.*	Mexico
44. CCFD Terre Solidaire	France
45. CEFEMINA Asociación Centro Feminista de Información y Acción	Costa Rica
46. Center for Development of International Law	United States
47. Center for Inquiry	United States
48. Center for Reproductive Rights	United States
49. Central de Organizaciones Indígenas Ch'orti Nuevo Día	Guatemala
50. Centro "Fray Julián Garcés" Derechos Humanos y Desarrollo Local, A. C.*	Mexico
51. Centro Comunal El Carmen	Bolivia
52. Centro de Apoyo al Trabajador, A.C. (CAT)*	Mexico
53. Centro de Derechos de Mujeres (CDM)	Latin America
54. Centro de Derechos Humanos "Miguel Agustín Pro Juárez" A. C.	Mexico
55. Centro de Derechos Humanos "Don Sergio"*	Mexico
56. Centro de Derechos Humanos "Fray Bartolomé de Las Casas", A. C.*	Mexico
57. Centro de Derechos Humanos "Fray Francisco de Vitoria O.P.", A. C.*	Mexico
58. Centro de Derechos Humanos "Fray Matías de Córdoba", A.C.*	Mexico
59. Centro de Derechos Humanos "Juan Gerardi", A. C.*	Mexico
60. Centro de Derechos Humanos "Miguel Agustín Pro Juárez", A. C.*	Mexico
61. Centro de Derechos Humanos de la Montaña Tlachinollan*	Mexico
62. Centro de Derechos Humanos de las Mujeres*	México
63. Centro de Derechos Humanos de los Pueblos del Sur de Veracruz "Bety Cariño", A.C.*	México
64. Centro de Derechos Humanos Digna Ochoa, A.C.*	Mexico
65. Centro de Derechos Humanos Paso del Norte*	Mexico
66. Centro de Derechos Humanos Toaltepeyolo*	Mexico

67. Centro de Derechos Humanos Victoria Diez, A.C.*	Mexico
68. Centro de Derechos Humanos Zeferino Ladrillero (CDHZZL)*	Mexico
69. Centro de Derechos Indígenas “Flor y Canto”, A. C.*	Mexico
70. Centro de Derechos Indígenas A. C.*	Mexico
71. Centro de Desarrollo Humano (CDH)	Latin America
72. Centro de Documentación en Derechos Humanos “Segundo Montes Mozo S.J.” (CSMM)	Latin America
73. Centro de Estudio para la Democracia (CESPAD)	Honduras
74. Centro de Investigación y Capacitación Propuesta Cívica A. C.*	Mexico
75. Centro de Justicia para la Paz y el Desarrollo, A. C. (CEPAD)*	Mexico
76. Centro de los Derechos del Migrante*	Mexico
77. Centro de Reflexión y Acción Laboral (CEREAL-DF)*	Mexico
78. Centro Diocesano para los Derechos Humanos “Fray Juan de Larios”, A.C.*	Mexico
79. Centro Mujeres*	Mexico
80. Centro por la Justicia y Derechos Humanos de la Costa Atlántica de Nicaragua (CEJUDHCAN)	Nicaragua
81. Centro Regional de Defensa de DDHH José María Morelos y Pavón, A.C.	Mexico
82. Centro Regional de Derechos Humanos “Bartolomé Carrasco”, A.C.*	Mexico
83. Child Rights Connect	International
84. Child Rights International Network (CRIN)	United Kingdom
85. Ciencia Social Alternativa, A.C. KOOKAY*	Mexico
86. Citizen Participation Forum for Justice and Human Rights	Argentina
87. Ciudadanía Lagunera por los Derechos Humanos, A.C. (CILADHAC)*	Mexico
88. Ciudadanos en Apoyo a los Derechos Humanos, A.C. (CADHAC)	Mexico
89. Coalition malienne des défenseurs des droits humains (COMADDH)	Mali
90. Coalition Ivoirienne des Défenseurs des Droits Humains (CIDDDH)	Cote d’Ivoire
91. Colectivo contra la Tortura y la Impunidad (CCTI)*	Mexico
92. Colectivo de Estudios Rurales Ixim	Guatemala
93. Colectivo Diamantes Limeños LGBTI	Peru
94. Colectivo Educación para la Paz y los Derechos Humanos, A.C. (CEPAZDH)*	Mexico
95. Colectivo Utopía Puebla	Mexico
96. Collectif des Organisations de Défense des Droits Humains et de la Démocratie (CODDHD)	Niger
97. Comisión Colombiana de Juristas	Colombia
98. Comisión de Derechos Humanos de El Salvador (CDHES)	El Salvador
99. Comisión de Derechos Humanos y Laborales del Valle de Tehuacán, A.C.*	Mexico
100. Comisión de Solidaridad y Defensa de los Derechos Humanos, A.C. (COSYDDHAC)*	Mexico
101. Comisión Independiente de Derechos Humanos de Morelos, A. C. (CIDHMOR)*	Mexico
102. Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos (CMDPDH)	Mexico
103. Comisión Nacional de los Derechos Humanos (CNDH-RD)	República Dominicana
104. Comisión Regional de Derechos Humanos “Mahatma Gandhi”, A. C.*	Mexico
105. Comité Ambiental en Defensa de la Vida	Colombia
106. Comité Cristiano de Solidaridad Monseñor Romero*	Mexico
107. Comité de Defensa de las Libertades Indígenas*	Mexico
108. Comité de Defensa Integral de Derechos Humanos Gobixha A.C. (CODIGODH)Ç	Mexico
109. Comité de Derechos Humanos “Fr. Pedro Lorenzo de la Nada”, A. C.*	Mexico
110. Comité de Derechos Humanos “Sierra Norte de Veracruz”, A. C.*	Mexico
111. Comité de Derechos Humanos Ajusco*	Mexico
112. Comité de Derechos Humanos de Colima, A. C.*	Mexico
113. Comité de Derechos Humanos de Comalcalco, A. C. (CODEHUCO)*	Mexico

114. Comité de Derechos Humanos de Tabasco, A. C. (CODEHUTAB)*	Mexico
115. Comité de Derechos Humanos y Orientación Miguel Hidalgo, A. C.*	Mexico
116. Comité de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos “Hasta Encontrarlos”*	Mexico
117. Comité Sergio Méndez Arceo Pro Derechos Humanos de Tulancingo, Hgo A.C.*	Mexico
118. Committee of Relatives of the Disappeared in Honduras (COFADEH)	Honduras
119. Community Resource Centre Foundation (CRC)	Thailand
120. Comunicación e Información de la Mujer, A.C: (CIMAC)	Mexico
121. Conectas Human Rights	Brazil
122. Consejo de los Pueblos Wuxhtaj	Guatemala
123. Consejo de Mujeres Indígenas y Biodiversidad	Latin America
124. Consejo Nacional de Desplazados de Guatemala (CONDEG)	Guatemala
125. Consejo TIYAT TLALI en Defensa del Territorio Sierra Norte de Puebla	Mexico
126. Conselho Indigenista Missionário (CIMI)	Brasil
127. Consultoría Técnica Comunitaria AC (CONTEC)*	Mexico
128. Corporación para la Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos	Colombia
129. Defend Job Philippines	Philippines
130. DefendDefenders (East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project)	Uganda
131. Diakonia	Guatemala
132. Digital Empowerment Foundation	India
133. Dirección de Programas de Incidencia, el Programa de Medio Ambiente y el Programa de Derechos Humanos de la Universidad Iberoamericana – Ciudad de México*	Mexico
134. El Caracol, A.C	Mexico
135. Environics Trust	India
136. Equipo de Monitoreo Independiente de Honduras (EMIH)	Honduras
137. Espacio Público	Venezuela
138. Estancia del Migrante González y Martínez, A.C.*	Mexico
139. EXCUBITUS	Venezuela
140. Federacion Nacional de Sociedades de Padres y Representantes	Venezuela
141. FIDH, within the framework of the Observatory for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders	International
142. FOCUS on human rights defenders	Argentina
143. Forum Human Rights (German)	Germany
144. Foundation for Media Alternatives	Philippines
145. Foundation HELP	Tanzania
146. Franciscans International	International
147. Freedom House	Mexico
148. Frente Cívico Sinaloense. Secretaría de Derechos Humanos*	Mexico
149. Frente de Mujeres Defensoras de la Pachamama	Ecuador
150. Fundacion Aguaclara	Venezuela
151. Fundación de Estudios para la Aplicación del Derecho (FESPAD)	El Salvador
152. Fundación para la Justicia y el Estado Democrático de Derecho*	Mexico
153. Fundar Centro de Análisis e Investigación AC	Mexico
154. Geneva for Human Rights - Global Training	International
155. Geneva Infant Feeding Association (IBFAN-GIFA)	Switzerland
156. Global Bersih	United Kingdom
157. Global Human Rights Clinic	Switzerland
158. Global Initiatives for Human Rights - Heartland Alliance for Human Needs & Human Rights	United States
159. Global Justice Clinic, NYU School of Law	United States
160. Global Social Justice	Belgium
161. Global Witness	United Kingdom

162. GPEA-UFMT	Brazil
163. Great Lakes Initiative for Human Rights and Development (GLIHD)	International
164. Green Advocates International	International
165. Grupo de Información en Reproducción Elegida, A.C. (GIRE)	Mexico
166. Guatemala Human Rights Commission (GHRC)	Guatemala
167. Guatemala Solidarity Network (GSN)	Latin America
168. Gulf Center for Human Rights	Lebanon
169. Habi Center for Environmental Rights	Egypt
170. Heinrich Böll Stiftung	Latin America
171. Help & Shelter	Guyana
172. Helsinki Citizen's Assembly, Vanadzor	Armenia
173. Housing and Land Rights Network	India
174. Human Dignity	International, Sub-Saharan Africa Region
175. Human Rights Association (IHD)	Turkey
176. Human Rights Commission of Barnstable County	United States
177. Human Rights Defenders Network	Sierra Leone
178. Human Rights Movement: Bir Duino-Kyrgyzstan	Kryrgyzstan
179. Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries (HIVOS)	International
180. I(dh)eas, Litigio Estratégico en Derechos Humanos, A.C.	Mexico
181. Indian Social Action Forum (INSAF)	India
182. Indignación, A. C. Promoción y Defensa de los Derechos Humanos*	Mexico
183. Indignados por Honduras	Honduras
184. Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety	Azerbaijan
185. Institute of Participation and Development (INPADE)	Argentina
186. Instituto de Derechos Humanos Ignacio Ellacuria, S.J. Universidad Iberoamericana-Puebla*	Mexico
187. Instituto de Liderazgo Simone de Beauvoir (ILSB)	Mexico
188. Instituto Guerrerense de Derechos Humanos, A. C.*	Mexico
189. Instituto Mexicano de Derechos Humanos y Democracia*	Mexico
190. Instituto Mexicano para el Desarrollo Comunitario AC*	Mexico
191. Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Occidente.* Programa Institucional de Derechos Humanos y Paz	Mexico
192. Instituto Venezolano de Estudios Sociales y Politicos	Venezuela
193. Interamericana para la Defensa del Ambiente (AIDA)	Latin America
194. International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran	United States
195. International Centre for Ethnic Studies (ICES)	Sri Lanka
196. International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH)	International
197. International Humanist and Ethical Union	United Kingdom
198. International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association (ILGA)	Switzerland
199. International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR)	Japan
200. International Women's Development Agency (IWDA)	Australia
201. International Women's Rights Action Watch Asia Pacific (IWRAP-AP)	International, Asia Pacific Region
202. Jamaica Household Workers Union	Jamaica
203. Jonction	Senegal
204. Juhudi Community Support Centre	Kenya
205. Just Associates (JASS)	International
206. Justiça Global	Brazil
207. Justicia, Derechos Humanos y Género, A.C.*	Mexico
208. Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights and Rule of Law	Kazakhstan
209. La 72, Hogar-Refugio para Personas Migrantes (La 72)*	México

210. La Asociación para el Desarrollo Integral de las Víctimas de la Violencia en las Veraces, Maya Achi. (ADIVIMA)	Guatemala
211. Laboratorio de Paz	Venezuela
212. Labour, Health and Human Rights Development Centre	Nigeria
213. LGBT Centre (Mongolia)	Mongolia
214. Ligue pour la Défense de la Justice et de la Liberté (LIDEJEL)	Burkina Faso
215. Luis Daniel Vazquez Valencia, FLACSO-México	Mexico
216. MAKXTUM KGALHAW CHUCHUTSIPI	Mexico
217. Mariakani Magnet Theatre	Kenya
218. MiningWatch Canada	Canada
219. Minority Rights Group International	International
220. Movimiento de Mujeres Indígenas TZ'UNUNIJA'	Guatemala
221. Mujeres en Acción	Bolivia
222. Mujeres Indígenas por la Conservación, Investigación y Aprovechamiento de los Recursos Naturales, A. C.*	Mexico
223. Muslims for Human Rights (Muhuri)	International
224. Nairobi People Settlement Network	Kenya
225. Narasha Community Development Group	Kenya
226. National Center For Advocacy Studies	India
227. National Coastel Womens Movement	India
228. National Fisheries Solidarity Movement	Sri Lanka
229. Nazdeek	India
230. Network in Solidarity with the People of Guatemala (NISGUA)	Guatemala
231. Network Movement for Justice and Development (NMJD)	Sierra Leone
232. Norwegian Human Rights Fund (NHRF)	Norway
233. Observatorio de Derechos Humanos de la Universidad de los Andes	Venezuela
234. Oficina de Defensoría de los Derechos de la Infancia A.C. (ODI)*	Mexico
235. Otros Mundos AC / Chiapas	Mexico
236. PADS	India
237. Partnership for Justice	Nigeria
238. Pastoral de la Tierra Diócesis de San Marcos	Guatemala
239. Pastoral Land and Area Coordinator Orga. Social and Advocacy	Guatemala
240. Peace Brigades International (PBI)	International
241. Plataforma Colombiana de Derechos Humanos, Democracia y Desarrollo	Colombia
242. Plataforma Interamericana de Derechos Humanos, Democracia y Desarrollo (PIDHDD Regional)	Latin America
243. POSCO Pratirodh Sangram Samiti (PPSS)	India
244. Program on Human Rights in the Global Economy (PHRGE), Northeastern University School of Law	United States
245. Programa Universitario de Derechos Humanos. UIA-León *	Mexico
246. Promoción de los Derechos Económicos, Sociales y Culturales (PRODESCAC)*	Mexico
247. PROMUTAR	Bolivia
248. Provea	Venezuela
249. Proyecto de Derechos Económicos, Sociales y Culturales (ProDESC)*	Mexico
250. Proyecto sobre Organización, Desarrollo, Educación e Investigación (PODER)*	Mexico
251. Rainforest Foundation Norway	Norway
252. Red COIPRODEN	Latin America
253. Red de Integración Orgánica (RIO)	Latin America
254. Red de Mujeres Jóvenes Feministas	Latin America
255. Red Guatemala-Suiza	Guatemala
256. Red Nacional de Organismos Civiles de Derechos Humanos	Mexico
257. "Todos los Derechos para Todas y Todos" ²⁰ *	
258. Reporters Without Borders International	France

²⁰ This network is composed of 80 Organizations from 21 states of the Republic of Mexico.

*This organization is a member of "Todos los Derechos para Todas y Todos".

259. Réseau de Défenseurs des Droits Humains de l'Afrique Centrale (REDHAC)	Cameroon
260. Réseau International des Droits Humains (RIDH)	International, Latin America Region Mexico
261. Respuesta Alternativa, A. C. Servicio de Derechos Humanos y Desarrollo Comunitario*	
262. River Basin Friends	India
263. Rivers without Boundaries-Mongolia	Mongolia
264. Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights	United States
265. Rural Reconstruction Nepal	Nepal
266. Sahrawi Association of Victims of Grave Human Rights Violations Committed by the Moroccan State	Western Sahara
267. Seguridad en Democracia (SEDEM)	Guatemala
268. Servicio, Paz y Justicia de Tabasco, A.C. (SERPATAB)	Mexico
269. Servicios de Inclusión Integral, A.C. (SEIINAC)	Mexico
270. Shia Rights Watch Inc	United States
271. Social Justice Connection	Canada
272. Sociedad Hominis Iura (SOHI)	Venezuela
273. Sri Lanka Advocacy	Sri Lanka
274. Struggle to Economize Future Environment (SEFE)	Cameroon
275. SweFOR	Latin America
276. Swiss Church Aid (HEKS/EPER)	Honduras
277. Tequio Jurídico A.C.*	Mexico
278. The Advocates for Human Rights	International
279. The Association for the Monitoring of the Resources and for the Protection of the Environment (AMRPENWS)	Western Sahara
280. The Berne Declaration (BD)	Switzerland
281. The Centre for Applied Legal Studies, University of the Witwatersrand	South Africa
282. The Gaia Foundation	United Kingdom
283. The Jose Alvear Restrepo Lawyers' Collective (CCAJAR)	Colombia
284. Togolese Coalition of Human Defenders Rights	Togo
285. Unidad de Protección a Defensoras y Defensores de Derechos Humanos de Guatemala (UDEFEGUA)	Guatemala
286. Unidad Indígena Totonaca Nahuatl UNITONA	Mexico
287. Union Internationale des Avocats (UIA) (International Association of Lawyers)	France
288. Union Latinoamericana de Mujeres (ULAM)	Peru
289. Unión Nacional de Instituciones para el Trabajo de Acción Social (UNITAS)	Bolivia
290. UNITED SIKHS	United States
291. Universidad de la Tierra en Puebla	Mexico
292. Urgent Action Fund for Women's Human Rights	United States
293. Venezuela Diversa A.C	Venezuela
294. VideoVolunteers	International
295. Voces Mesoamericanas, Acción con Pueblos Migrantes AC*	Mexico
296. We Women Lanka	Sri Lanka
297. West Afrcian Human Rights Defenders Network (ROADDH)	International, West Africa Region
298. Women's Empowerment for Change (WE-Change)	Jamaica
299. World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT), within the framework of the Observatory for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders	International
300. Yemen organization for defending rights & democratic freedoms	Yemen
301. Zo Indigenous Forum	India