



# **NGO Consultation on the Draft Guiding Principles on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights**

By the Sub-Committee on Poverty Eradication  
With the support of the NGO Committee for Social  
Development

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# Index

Introduction: The consultation process .....	3
Ad II: Rationale for the development of guiding principles on human rights and extreme poverty .....	4
Ad III: Conceptual framework.....	4
Ad IV: Overview of the main underlying and reinforcing deprivations faced by persons living in extreme poverty.....	7
Ad V: Proposal for improving the draft guiding principles on extreme poverty and human rights.....	12
Section 1: Overarching human rights principles .....	13
Section 2: Overarching policy guidelines.....	17
Section 3: Specific rights-based obligations .....	20
APPENDIX .....	27

## *Introduction: The consultation process*

In response to the questionnaire of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the Draft Guiding Principles on Human Rights and Extreme Poverty (HRC/15/41), the NGO Sub-Committee on Poverty Eradication, part of the CoNGO NGO Committee on Social Development, who are in consultative status with UN ECOSOC and are actively engaged in the UN processes at UN Headquarters, New York, initiated a consultation of its international network members, as well as hosting two consultation sessions of New York based NGOs.

To date 40 organizations have responded from 19 countries. The results are presented in this report. The results presented in the following report clearly illustrate the need for such principles and their implementation focusing on people centered, participatory and redistributive measures informed by social justice towards poverty eradication. We trust that the member states of the Human Rights Council will take account of the recommendations and promote the adoption of the Draft Guiding Principles by the Council next year.

## *Ad II: Rationale for the development of guiding principles on human rights and extreme poverty*

**Based on the report of the independent expert (HRC/15/41), what would be the added value of guiding principles on human rights and extreme poverty?**

- The guiding principles on human rights and extreme poverty would give an objective and universal base to the work on fighting against extreme poverty. That would permit an advocacy based on universal human rights in favor of those who live in extreme poverty.
- Stress the fact that the realization of all human rights begins with the eradication of poverty.
- Recognize that persons living in poverty are subjects of rights and can be agents of change.
- Acknowledge the central and essential need for the participation of those living in poverty in determining solutions and policies.
- Harmonize action and improve partnerships on the ground.
- Help with dialog among multiple stakeholders in the eradication of poverty.
- Make a strong case that States must protect the human rights of all citizens.
- Stress that non- state actors are also important, as are private sector groups and individuals.
- Reaffirm States obligation to create an enabling environment to help people overcome poverty and claim their rights.
- Puts human rights at center of the discussion on the eradication of poverty. But perhaps it also puts the eradication of poverty at the center of the human rights dialog.
- Give us agreed upon language to speak of people living in poverty and their rights.
- The DGPs need to be considered in relationship to other instruments in the UN system already in place to address the eradication of poverty, especially the Treaty on Social and Cultural Rights (though it is not ratified by many member states) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

## *Ad III: Conceptual framework*

**Considering that the majority of those living in extreme poverty are children, should the guiding principles have a dedicated section on this specific group or should this issue be cutting across the text? (paragraph 19 of the report); and what about other specific groups?**

Children are referenced in No 19 of the Conceptual Framework. This is not sufficient. Children need to be specifically mentioned and integrated where appropriate throughout the

document. It was further noted that girls have special needs and suffer multiple discriminations and should be named specifically.

More emphasis should be laid on the **status of children living in poverty**. They will eventually become adults living in poverty if we do not change their lifestyle at the beginning of life. The fact that living in poverty from infancy has an impact on people's health is well documented and the effects continue throughout one's entire life. Social factors which influence health should be emphasized.

**Child labor** is a reality in poor countries. It is "common" for children in extreme poverty to feel committed to helping with family support. States should be held responsible for creating mechanisms to raise awareness of this reality and implementing social policies that help families in extreme poverty to avoid being in the plight of sending children to beg, sell, etc..

**Children help children.** Children in schools can make a difference by not only raising awareness but also continually raising their voices against unjust systems and practices and by having a grievance cell in every school to address these issues. The draft guiding principles should emphasize the need to increase the opportunities to include children's voices in decision making process relevant to their lives and situations. Due to lack of education and awareness of their rights, even during the process of election, they are not able to question the manifestos.

Every child ought to have **the right to education**. If that is not assured by the State it is a sign of bad governance. The UN ought to sanction this and help them change.

Under Section 1: Overarching Human Rights Principles:

To have a **special paragraph on 'Advancement of Children'**.

- To bring to attention the various forms of extreme poverty that children are forced into, such as: street children, child labor, children under armed conflict, children trafficked for sexual abuse, stealing of organs and labor, children in juvenile detention centers, children whose limbs are amputated and made to beg, children in refugee camps etc.
- Children living in poverty are more likely to be incarcerated. Avoid profiling children living poverty. Girls who have been trafficked in the US are often held in juvenile detentions centers. Mention children in refugee camps – Palestinians and Kurds. Recognize the vulnerability of children living in poverty and address their issues.
- State obligations to provide for vulnerable children
- Protect children from being exploited by the new media – mobile phone etc.

Under D Section 1 Promoting the advancement of women and girls and the elimination of gender based discrimination

- Insert girls throughout No 45 and 46 - Paragraphs rewritten:

45. Gender inequality causes and perpetuates poverty. At the same time, improving the situation of women and **girls** is a key element for sustainable development. Gender-based discrimination limits women's and **girl's** opportunities to access education, decent work opportunities, land, ownership, credit, inheritance and other economic resources, increasing their likelihood of living in extreme poverty. Women and **girls** face multiple and aggravated forms of discrimination due to their age, ethnicity, race, health or other status.

46. A revised version of the draft guiding principles should:

- **Emphasize that poverty amongst women and girls is exacerbated by the multifaceted forms of discrimination they endure.**
- **Recall the obligations of States to achieve de jure and de facto equality between men and women, boys and girls.**
- **Recommend measures to ensure that women and girls have full and equal legal capacity to own, control, administer and alienate economic resources such as land, credit and inheritance.**
- **Recommend measures to ensure that women and girls have equal access to social services, including health, education, equal access to the labour market and equality between the sexes in marriage and family relations, ensuring that women’s decision-making is not subject to male authority.**
- **Recommend measures to promote the equal distribution of food and other resources within the household.**

### **Other comments to the Conceptual framework**

#### **The definition of poverty**

The relativity of the meaning of poverty in different cultures should be taken into account, also the importance of recognizing and respecting the rights related to specific ethnic communities.

We propose the inclusion of employment opportunities, sustainable living wages and adequate health care in the definition of poverty.

We would like to add to the basic human needs **clothing ,space for recreation, clean environment, secured employment, supportive human environment, freedom of believe and safety and the right to protection to the basic human needs.**<sup>1</sup> This includes the right to hold liable those entrusted with protecting ones’ safety who abuse and/or betray such trust in the form of requiring bribes for protection and accepting bribes to turn a blind eye towards human rights abuses.

It would be interesting to add a **connection between poverty and environmental rights**: the problems related to environmental issues directly affect the impoverishment of large segments of the population: large concentrations of land; use of “agrotoxics”; pollution of air, land and water.

In addition to social exclusion, we would like to add the idea of **negative social inclusion**, an inclusion that provides a sense of belonging, access to quick and easy money and introduction to a criminal life style, where violence is the norm, exhibited in gang involvement, human trafficking, drug trading, etc.

The conceptual framework lacks a specific **reference to the rights of our planet earth.**

We also think the whole unjust structure at world-wide level is not sufficiently stressed; the wealth of some individuals in the world need to be named and shamed.

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<sup>1</sup> The extremely poor are the most vulnerable and need protection from direct harm and danger to their person, as well as from indirect harm caused by exploitative and oppressive policies, practices, and crimes.

We propose that the issue of migration and the broad masses of people who are being relocated from one place to another for various reasons be addressed.

Attention should be given to the fact that discrimination based on religious affiliation further limits the access to basic services and the enjoyment of basic human rights in certain countries.

### **Non-State actors**

As regards of non-State actors in addition to “international organizations, national human right institutions, civil society organizations,” we **need to emphasize the role of people themselves**. People living in poverty are the ultimate stakeholders when it comes to poverty eradication. The participation of people living in extreme poverty should be a priority.

Non-State actors should be given the power and the means to carry out that role effectively and without risking their lives.

### ***Ad IV: Overview of the main underlying and reinforcing deprivations faced by persons living in extreme poverty***

**Would you identify other underlying and reinforcing deprivations and obstacles faced by persons in extreme poverty, in addition to the ones included in this section of the report?**

Respondents to our survey identified (1) some additional categories of persons in extreme poverty who experience specific deprivations and obstacles, and (2) some additional underlying and reinforcing deprivations and obstacles faced by persons in extreme poverty.

### **Victims of gender, age, caste and class systems**

An emerging obstacle is gender, age, caste and class systems, trafficked people, and enslaved people. Their behavior, manner and attitude to others often become obstacles because they believe they are not good enough as others such that they are fearful, lack forthrightness, accepting as victims of oppression and discrimination and in their severe lack of basic human needs are willing to accept money and material goods in exchange of their political, cultural, social and economic rights

Note: always talk about GIRLS and women.

### **Immigrant/migrant and displaced populations**

#28 contains a reference to problems caused by a lack of official documentation. It isn't clear if this is related to people who are eligible but just don't have documentation, or if it also includes those who are not eligible for official documentation. Undocumented immigrants and displaced populations face a particular form of isolation because they have no legal rights in any country.

Migration from rural areas to the cities for job opportunities can lead to isolation, deprivation, social exclusion, and fear.

### **Persons with mental health issues**

The issue of mental health as an obstacle to the enjoyment of human rights for those in poverty is important and should be included. Mental health is strongly linked to debt and social exclusion, both as a cause and an effect

Among the obstacles people with lived experience of mental health suffer are disability, disadvantage, discrimination and limited services to assist them

There is no mention in Ad IV of the impact of mental illness on poverty and a denial of human rights, although it is referenced in Ad V Section One subsection E and subsection S “the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health”. This may be different from people who have complex mental health issues that have created a downward spiral into poverty. The same people end up being denied justice, adequate housing, employment, social inclusion and other basic human rights.

### **Offenders and children deprived of their parents who are in prison**

Offenders who suffer mental health and behavior problems and as a consequence are imprisoned instead of being cared for in hospital settings are a great concern and is a human rights issue.

People leaving prison should be provided with adequate living accommodation and the means of re-integrating into society. Failure to do so is a breach of human rights.

People who have committed sexual offenses are frequently deprived of their human rights by media-hounding and discrimination.

Prisoners should not be held in sub-human accommodation.

There are other options to imprisonment that should be explored as a priority. Those imprisoned for indeterminate sentences are at the mercy of the political system. The politicization of the justice system needs to be addressed.

### **Obstacles related to role of governments**

#30 and #31 refer to the “political isolation” of people living in extreme poverty, and its potential negative impact.

However, it is also necessary to take into account government corruption as an obstacle to the enjoyment of fundamental rights. Political isolation of persons in extreme poverty cannot be handled without reference to the political isolation of people in general. This includes comments about the unsatisfactory political system in general, and solutions such as neighborhood-based governance and political participation units.

Corruption, injustice and bribing are obstacles that frequently prevent actual Government schemes from reaching the persons concerned, particularly in the delivery of essential services like education, health, food subsidies, and numerous welfare schemes for the poor. Middle persons take such a high percentage that less percentage reaches persons concerned.

One of the obstacles is the lack of opportunities for education and work, supported in the deficiency of public administration processed for the formulation of plans, programs and projects that address in an appropriate way the needs of the population living in vulnerability.

Adequate public policy is lacking in areas of health, housing, education, and working conditions

## **Educational challenges**

Educational deficit of parents: one of the greatest signs of poverty seen in working with children is the lack of education of the parents. Where children have no books, there is no conversation in the house, and parents have no understanding of what the children are learning at school. When the parents have no shared experience with the children (e.g. field trips on which children go), there is no linking with the child's school experience and the child's experience means nothing to parents.

Children with learning difficulties: some children even age 10+ have such a poor vocabulary which follows from the lack of parental interest in education as described above. Even most ordinary words are strange to them. If the children are naturally good readers and can read themselves, they are sometimes capable of making progress in spite of poor environment.

In the whole education scene so many children are not able to cope with school, maybe because of dyslexia or other difficulties. They manage alright at primary level but 2<sup>nd</sup> level proves too difficult. As the students progress through the system, there is a vital need for small group teaching for those who cannot cope in a class of 25-30 students.

The rights of all citizens to education must be recognized and this requires a real and measurable commitment to funding community education. The small amount of funding allocated to it has suffered cutbacks while the demands being made on community education providers have increased. In disadvantaged areas, community education has helped adults to re-engage with learning, to gain qualifications and to begin to break the cycle of poverty and unemployment. The lobbying power of these people is limited so those who gained least during the boom times will now be further disadvantaged in times of recession.

We believe that the various difficulties that prevent the enjoyment of full human rights occur in higher incidence with people who lack education, and where cultural and economic barriers exist, discrimination, stigmatization, violence and armed conflict.

Persons in poverty have no way to enforce the value of their rights especially when they are acting as individuals, especially if they are victims of intellectual poverty. For that, it is absolutely necessary to sanction the governments who don't ensure primary and secondary education for all males and females.

There is frequently a lack of adequate or equitable educational facilities, resources and teachers, particularly for those living in poverty. Governments must spend on informal educational approaches because the present structure is outdated, full of rules and regulations, and top heavy with bureaucrats totally distanced from the real issues of connecting education with life skills.

## **Difficulty in obtaining decent work**

The right to desirable work is often not an option for artists, writers and craftspeople who cannot sustain a livelihood on the pay offered for their creative labors in a market where value is skewed by imported goods that carry externalized costs due to exploited labor practices

The lack of opportunities at work is to some extent affected by the limited ability to access training and job training for students.

Minimum wages are not always honored, and bribes are rampant to get even basic rights

Some working conditions border on subhuman conditions of slavery

### **Economic obstacles**

The existing points in #27 should be expanded to include students who have to seek money by selling their bodies for sex in order to receive essential services – food, transportation to school, school fees, books, etc. Since education is the ‘way out’ of poverty and violence, this creates a Catch 22 situation. Teen age pregnancies, HIV/AIDS and a plethora of other social problems further complicate the generational web of poverty and abuse. Furthermore, parents who know that their children are being sexually exploited will often turn a blind eye because the perpetrators are providing money for food, shelter, health care and other basic necessities.

Regressive tax policies, particularly in the form of sales tax on essential items to meet basic needs, are disproportionately harmful to people in poverty. We recommend that the right to be free from exploitative measures of taxation on life-sustaining needs be asserted and upheld.

Farmers living in poverty are victims of unexpected market forces. International trade agreements ensure the marginalization of entire sectors of the population, especially peasants who are victims of the trade practices which flood the market with foreign agricultural products and undermine the local market for the profit of foreign exports whose prices are fixed by foreign financial powers. This will cause local producers to abandon the production of food crops.

Industrial developments are designed and implemented at the expense of those living in poverty, e.g., land is taken from them with no remuneration.

Homelessness is now found in advanced economies where the economic crash dissipated the wealth once held in the equity of the home. The previous asset which was once a buffer against the expenses of retirement diminishes and often vanishes. We are seeing ‘homelessness’ of a whole group of persons who relied too readily on the market to sustain the value of their properties. They are not visible in the poverty statistics but are none the less economic refugees from the vagaries of international economic malfunctioning. They are usually financially illiterate.

Drug trafficking, human trafficking and criminal youth groups have taken the very poor and are benefiting from the economic needs of people for selling and transporting drugs, transfer of women into prostitution, etc.

People living in poverty are the targets of consumerism as the lack of a liberating education makes them an easy prey for the sharks who lend at high interest rates. Debts are accumulated and the people are prey to money lenders.

Among the economic constraints on families is the continual challenge for timely payment of public services. Sometimes families are forced to go without their basic needs such as food and education of the children in order to fulfill these obligations.

Having no economic power renders those living in poverty voiceless.

### **Lack of knowledge and necessary information**

Inability to recognize their fundamental rights is a challenge. People living in situations of poverty do not know their rights and the services to which they have a right.

The deficiencies of democracy, no matter the political regime, are important obstacles for person living in situations of poverty who don't have a place to put forward the solutions that they see for themselves.

### **Environmental pollution, degradation, loss**

Exploitation of natural resources is a challenge faced by those living in poverty. An obstacle to the enjoyment of human rights is the condition of environmental degradation: farm lots for food production will be severely affected, including the poultry raising initiatives of the poor

Environmental pollution precipitates numerous health problems especially for poor children who live in close proximity to contaminating industrial areas. The right to clean air, water, and food sources is an inherent right to be enjoyed by all

People living in extreme poverty are also subjected to the highest level of pollution and noise of factories, the highest level of degradation.

### **Reinforcement of poverty situation by media, social groups, customs, cultures; discrimination (#22)**

The news media is a power that can undermine freedom of expression for those in extreme poverty. Journalists need to be better trained on how to cover poverty-related issues in a comprehensive framework and how to interact with people living in poverty in a manner that is sensitive and non-judgmental. Unfair media reporting of certain sections of society need to be addressed.

Manipulation creates barriers that keep people from exercising their right to participate in government and in free elections. Examples: Public hearings scheduled at great distances and at hours difficult for working people to attend. Polling places changed with short notice and little directional help. Such inconveniences are especially difficult for people in extreme poverty and tend to eliminate them from the political process.

Some societal barriers, cultural practices and customs increase poverty making people even more disabled. For example: In affluent towns and neighborhoods the poor are often invisible, emerging from the fringes of the city only for a free meal.

Organizations must look out for people who are too proud to ask for help. Most will slip away quietly not realizing where they can receive help. Some are not told the full amount or what they can claim for when they are on benefits. Organizations think that people know everything but that is a misconception.

Believing, pretending, thinking on the part of those living in poverty that being poor is almost a heritage legacy.

The fear instilled in people by religious denominations who still reiterate that the poor will be always with us and that the poor are lazy, ignorant and unable to hold down jobs.

The stigmatization of the poor and even the language used in casual conversation about people living in poverty can also take away their dignity.

Some sectors of a city are characterized by having high levels of crime, consumption and sale of drugs, homeless people and beggars. Such social situations tarnish the image of the inhabitants of that sector and, in many cases, job opportunities are lost when applicants mention the area of the city in which they live.

## **Support groups**

Religious affiliation and ethnic groups can play an important role for those living in poverty. Belonging to a religious or ethnic group can make a difference in the fruition of basic services and in the access to social goods. Minorities can face social injustices and exclusion.

## **Perceptions of self**

Because of the stigma which people living in extreme poverty so often experience, they can develop a certain feeling of inferiority which affects their self-image, lessening their perception about their ability to act so that they don't exercise their rights and feel themselves incapable of claiming them. This leads to a lack of involvement in matters pertaining to them.

The refusal by those living in poverty to work hard and change their lifestyle is a deterrent and a hindrance to youth who want to make a change.

## **Need for knowledge base**

There are several structural and religion based obstacles that rule the psyche of poor which need attention. For this, there is need of knowledge base in the form of its actual operation and social and institutional level. This also indicates change in policy epistemology. The Human Rights framework should be able to question such forms of obstacles from established organized institutions which fall under cultural domains.

## **Other**

What provisions exist for overcoming structural inequalities?

Some respondents questioned the use of the word “imperceptible” in Ad IV #22

## ***Ad V: Proposal for improving the draft guiding principles on extreme poverty and human rights***

### **Are there any important aspects or issues missing in the annotated outline for guiding principles proposed in this section of the report?**

- The greatest threat in confronting human rights violations is the culture of silence. It is a right of those living in poverty to demand a better way of life, and it is the right of the advocates for the poor to demand governments and international organization charged with helping eradicate poverty listen to the voices of the people.
- A clear sense of helplessness in the poor even though they know their rights.
- Lack of will for implementation in the governmental organizations and the world organizations.
- Concern re the constant threat of the right to life of the people, who embedded in social processes, analyze and challenge the unfair and unethical actions of those who hold power.
- Because of natural catastrophes, mining or natural gas exploration and others, we should add the right to a healthy environment that respects traditional ways of life.

- Specific rights based obligations should include Children/People with LGBTQ.

### *Section 1: Overarching human rights principles*

**Is the list of human rights principles in this section (headings A to G) sufficiently comprehensive or should any other principles be included in the guiding principles on extreme poverty and human rights?**

Generally respondents felt that the overarching human rights principles A to G were sufficiently comprehensive but some other principles did surface as important to be added.

- The Principle of Environmental Sustainability
- The Principle of Advancement of Children
- The Principle of Social Rights
- The Principle of The Common Good not self interest
- The Principle of Collective Rights of communities
- The Principle of Cultural Rights
- The Principle of the Right to Work
- The Principle of Quality of Life vs. Market Driven Forces
- The Principle of Freedom of Expression – political affiliation
- The Principle of Power Sharing
- The Principle of Political Participation
- The Principle of Association

It was suggested that **other vulnerable groups** be named: Displaced people, Asylum seekers, Refugees, Religious minorities, LGBTQ people, Linguistic minorities, Tribal peoples, Indigenous People, People with mental health issues, Elderly Poor, Victims of Rape and forced prostitution, Victims of violent crime/torture/war, Drug addicts and released prisoners.

**Other Issues** that were not mentioned in the draft: Human Trafficking and Poverty, Prosecution of Traffickers, Migration, Education to Rights, , Small Farms and Agricultural Policies, Government Corruption, Internal conflicts,

**Central** are:

Right to Education for all – by right and not privilege.

Council to ensure the implementation of Human Rights for all because there exists both lack of knowledge of rights and violation of rights.

Call for global financial integrity.

- Human Dignity** is central - Human dignity must be central in policies and programs. All policies and programs should be coordinated.
- Individual Autonomy** – Policy and programs recognize and protect the right to make decisions and participate in decision making affecting their lives. Protect the right ‘of

individuals' may strengthen this point. Also need to be aware of the context of 'the common good'. Collective rights of communities.

- A. **Equality and Non Discrimination** - Effective legislation to uphold equality and non-discrimination. Special measures for 'disfavoured groups'. Public Awareness-raising actions  
Special measures for 'disfavoured groups' could give rise to a possibility of discrimination if the 'disfavoured' become more favoured. Discrimination based on race, religion, gender should be addressed.
- B. **Advancement of Women** – Acknowledge the obligation of the State to implement gender equality, implement laws that women can own assets including land, access credit, receive inheritance, women's access to education and health services, labor market, ensure that women decision making is not subject to male authority, equal distribution of food within the household/community/society.
- C. Need to focus on several other realms of life which are about cultural rights of women. The narrow confines of decision making and economic equality do not assure total freedom. In fact, there is the influence of religious and other organized social patriarchal forms which form functional barriers. This principle need a more comprehensive outlining to assure its capacity to address those visible and invisible factors that control women's practice of human rights as they seek coming out of poverty as an individual as well as their respective social institutions like family and so on. There are several barriers in certain form among women working in rural informal sector. Especially the unorganized women farm labor which shows policy exclusion due to the larger economic dynamics at policy level. Such occupational categories are at risk of suppression of their human rights in profound manner. These forms of inter-sectionality leading to vulnerability affecting human rights are yet to be well-known to the policy. In fact, policy epistemology misses these issues of chronic poor groups. The principle should encompass the mention of these peculiar categories and their peculiar vulnerability.
- D. Land and agricultural rights and means to develop land, housing and cultivating agriculture rights and title deeds should be given and women should be the legal land holders and tillers of their lands.
- E. **Public Participation** – design ways for participation in all stages (from neighborhood through all levels of power structures) of decision making, include vulnerable groups and those at risk of falling into poverty, create enabling conditions, remove cost factors. All policies and programmes should be monitored and representation should be given to Civil Society Organizations too. Civil Society Organizations like the individual and autonomy should be given equal opportunities. Implantation by the local Government authorities and non-state authorities to policy. Political Participation
- F. **Transparency and Access to Information** – make publically available and accessible information on rights and policies and programs. Have public information campaigns. Do you wish to include Environmental Sustainability as a guiding principle? Also important to foster integrative and coordinated work in communities by bringing people, groups, agencies, voluntary and statutory bodies together to make a positive and lasting difference to poverty issues. Campaigns that are local and people centered especially in areas without electricity.
- G. **Accountability and the Right to access to justice** - Ensure access to justice for every individual with special provisions for particularly vulnerable and have accountability at the judicial and political, bureaucratic, corporate level together with monitoring and evaluation

by the people. What about the need for ‘free legal aid’ for those who cannot afford the cost? Legal deeds and legal transparency should be there for all communities and groups.

**Are there any important aspects or issues missing in the recommendations in bold proposed under each of the overarching human rights principles in this section of the report?**

**A. Human Dignity**

- Make the basic necessities of life available to all
- Role of Debt/Developed countries in perpetuating structural poverty

**B. Individual Autonomy**

- Limited education often means people with mental illness do not even know their rights and have decision making taken from them in some circumstances
- That the elderly poor are not subject to neglect (passive euthanasia) or extraneous medical experimentation.
- Freedom to worship as one chooses (or not)
- Freedom from coercion to abort a child
- Respectfully educating people living in poverty through programs, opportunities and encouragement that will enable them to make the decisions necessary for improving their lives and the lives of their children vs. distribution of good which is demoralizing for the recipient and wasteful for the donor.
- The right of a husband to choose to abuse his wife does not come before the wife’s right to personal safety. The autonomous decision of desperately impoverished parents to sell their daughter to a brothel does not come before the daughter’s right to personal freedom, education, safety and autonomy. #42, p. 10 of General Assembly Report Continue the last line of #42 to read: “...as long as their choices do not impede on their children or others.”

**C. Equality and Non Discrimination**

- In regard to the listing of victims susceptible to institutional discrimination, we recommend inclusion of “sexual orientation (including children with identity disorder) and victims of rape and forced prostitution,” because of the strong negative attitudes both incur in the public domain, and the violently demeaning reactions persons inflict upon these individuals.

**D. Advancement of Women**

- Gender equality in conditions and opportunities
- Help victims of Human Trafficking
- A “ban on child marriage.”
- “Emphasize that poverty amongst women is exacerbated “and is perpetuated by the discrimination of girls having to; e.g., work at home or in fields while their brothers go to school. This re-enforces the discrimination of all females. “Recommend measures to ensure that females have equal access to social services, etc.” plus: self-determination, personal safety, and political representation. Couples, particularly females, should have the right to

family planning both to limit and not to limit the size of their families. Rape should be criminalized world-wide, and victims should be free from persecution. Further suggestions: a) The powerful of one country ought to confront the powerful of another about treatment of girls and women when negotiating economic and trade policies. b.) Give recognition, publicity and honor to girls and women who have excelled in one way or another. c) Countries introduce within their governments an Ambassador for Global (or regional, local, national) Women's Issues. Melanne Verweir is for the U.S., Ambassador for Global Women's Issues since 2009. She has been very successful.

- Outline States obligation to eliminate and prevent violence against women

#### **E. Public Participation**

- Acknowledge the role to be played by people living in poverty towards poverty eradication
- Provision of effective forums to eradicate poverty vs. a token voice with no real participation. Power is equated with money and it is money that talks!
- Neighborhood parliaments an example of good practice of participation ensuring power to the people.
- Make readily available dates and times of any meetings dealing with legislation and policies affecting lives of the poor and disadvantaged. If necessary, offer assistance with travel and help clarify issues that may be complicated or even intentionally misleading
- The importance of recognizing the right of association which permits those living in poverty (and others) to struggle for a more equitable distribution of wealth and the importance of the right to form labor unions, as important factor in decreasing poverty

#### **F. Transparency and Access to Information**

- Make information concerning citizens' rights, policies and programs available and accessible within the community. Not-for-profit projects like a "People's Press Project", e.g., posts videos of local government meetings such as school boards, city & county commissioners, even human rights commission meetings, with the goal of increasing the public's access to information and offering support to local voices that lack contact with the media

#### **G Accountability and the Right to access to Justice.**

- The greatest threat in confronting human rights violations is the culture of silence that develops through ignorance and/o arrogance
- The Government must be forced to take action to liberate the downtrodden and the weak completely. Any country which violates human rights must be severely punished by way of sanctions
- Have readily available for the general public, information regarding where one can go if his/her rights have been violated.
- In poor countries, political parties offer opportunities for study, work, etc., the very poor, then blackmail in electoral contests and win votes to become president. I think if people understood that it is a right (study, work, etc.) that have no compromise with parties and alliances that degrade its integrity and democracy of peoples. In elections, political campaign strategies are shameful, to use the needs of people in extreme poverty, rallies bribe people with anything, this should be punishable by law. This reveals the degree of backwardness of a people. If people were aware of their rights and political party members know these

fundamental principles of human rights try to respect the condition of the people and not use people's misfortune as a springboard to achieve its goals.

#### **Other Points - Acknowledge and include**

- The role of faith based organizations
- The role of national human right institutions,
- The role of civil society organizations
- The fact that it is the time to generate a new political, social and economic model of development.
- The need to regulate transnational corporations for development and not merely profit.

### ***Section 2: Overarching policy guidelines***

**Is the list of ‘overarching policy guidelines’ in this section (headings H to K) sufficiently comprehensive or should any other overarching policy guidelines be included in the guiding principles?**

While many of the consulted organizations agreed with the overarching policy guidelines, we would like to add some comments to improve them:

- The principles need more profound and detail outline to avoid the interpretive variability while making policy.
- The implementation gap and the operationlization need to be addressed.
- States, international organizations, transnational corporations and civil society, need to address the root causes of poverty.
- The under representation of the interest of people living in extreme poverty in many of the democratic States needs to be addressed.<sup>2</sup> Such structural adjustment in the political participation of all people, making sure that the conditions for the participation of the most vulnerable populations is needed.
- There is an urgent need to convert a major part of military and security budgets for social development.
- Need to increase the taxation on the wealthy.
- The establishment of a fairer and more equitable system where all have access to natural resources should be a priority
- Corruption is problem present in many countries at many levels, more emphasis on good governance and accountability of States is needed.
- Justice, compassion and sharing are not optional choices at this stage in the world’s history

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<sup>2</sup> In most of the democratic countries, people have just a token voice in the form of a vote to choose between two or more candidates for whom poverty eradication is not an immediately-affecting concern or a priority.

- It would be important to have a **formal section on monitoring mechanism** because there is a wide gap of the implementation of the numerous UN declarations, resolutions, and other international agreements.
- To ensure that the UN Member States become signatories to the guiding principles and ratify the same
- Guiding principles to be used review of the human rights instruments -UPR, CEDAW, CRC and other.
- Independent expert on the question of extreme poverty and human rights, to visit countries and give periodic report to Human Rights Council, GA and ECOSOC.
- Mechanisms for individuals to present complaints.
- Mechanisms for NGOs to present shadow/alternate report.

**Are there any important aspects or issues missing in the recommendations on bold proposed under each of the overarching policy guidelines in this section of the report?**

#### **H. Ensuring that persons living in extreme poverty are identified and reached by public policies, programmes and interventions**

We agree that States have to ensure that people living in extreme poverty are prioritized, we would like to add that States have to take full responsibility in development, social inclusion and poverty reduction programs.

In many poor countries the lack of **data makes problems are not addressed**<sup>3</sup>.

**Public policies need to be comprehensive and non-sexist.**

In order to avoid corruption and to allow those made poor be able to fully access all welfare programs there has to be a strict **monitoring mechanisms** of those delivering the schemes.

The right to be protected from “loan sharks” should be added. People in minority cultures are preyed upon by “loan sharks” who capitalize on their urgent need for services as the ones provided by doctors or dentists. These commercial operations should be controlled by law so that **excessive interest rates be prohibited**. There should be interpreters when signing the contracts. There should be strict control on the number and the activities of these commercial loan companies who set up operations in low income areas.

#### **I. Ensuring that facilities, goods and services required for the enjoyment of human rights are accessible, available and of good quality**

While we agree with the phrasing “the need to ensure adequate access to facilities, goods and services. Services essential to the realization of human rights such as health care and education

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<sup>3</sup> For example, in poor countries in semi-rural areas, health centers have no control over care and implementing prevention programs, etc to address the problem of sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV/AIDS. Many people die without knowing the cause or the death will be attributed the cancer or any other terminal disease that doesn't stigmatize. As a result people die without having received adequate attention. It is necessary to create comprehensive health policies And create a health policy that takes into account sexist attitudes such as: the specific attention to women in prostitution requires rigorous control so that they do not infect others but attention to clients, that can also infect others, is not considered a health issue.

must be accessible to communities living in extreme poverty”. We would like to add that they should be accessible **to all within the communities**.

The education systems need to meet the actual needs of the population.

We would like to add that **services should be universal** and not based on user fees and should respect the Weltanschauung of the different communities. They should be adapted to the specific needs of persons living in extreme poverty (including specific forms of deprivation within a certain region or certain conditions like disabilities). We agree that they need to take into account cultural differences, language and other barriers.

We would also like to add that **access to land, forest and forest products**, should also be taken into account.

We suggest that a **small communities approach** in providing concrete facilities, goods and services, ensuring its availability, accessibility and quality for people living in poverty could be more efficient; it will also allow to take into account cultural differences, language and other considerations. This approach will enable a close and effective monitoring.

**Governments have to reach beyond national boundaries** to ensure that people living in extreme poverty anywhere in the world, are provided with the necessities of life.

**Extreme poverty should be considered as a disaster and resources should be allocated** as it is done for natural disaster. All resources of the State should be available to overcome extreme poverty.

While we agree that ensuring and monitoring the quality of goods and services provided for the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights is important, it would be good to also monitor regulations established to **protect against exploitation of any kind**.

#### **J. Ensuring international assistance and cooperation**

To **avoid corruption** a system should be in place ensuring that **aide and services reach the appropriate people**. This system should be monitored by an appropriate agency or organization.

As mentioned in the report “Numerous legally binding obligations and political commitments underline the shared international responsibility for poverty reduction”. We emphasize the need for the fulfillment of these international agreements and the ethical application of laws and agreements between countries.

We agree that “international assistance and cooperation must be combined with appropriate action in international trade, market and investment promotion, and labour market regulation, to ensure that they reinforce rather than undermine each other”. We would like to add that **international trade, market and investment promotion** should be always **in favor of deprived nations and people** and should define/describe how people living in extreme poverty can participate and benefit from it.

**International assistance should not be linked** to political or economic interests that go against the poorest populations, and less than ever, **to arm trade**.

#### **K. Ensuring that third parties, including other States, international organizations and transnational corporations do not undermine the human rights of persons living in extreme poverty**

These same States, organizations and corporations must be regulated in terms of their **impact** not only on the people, but **on the environment** upon which the people depend for future health and well-being. All human beings have the right to life-sustaining natural resources, such as water, air, soil and vegetation.

**Compensation should be given to the victims** when damage is caused.

We agree that conditionalities should not be imposed on recipients or indebted States if these could result in, or encourage, human rights violations, or affect the ability of the State concerned to formulate and implement its own domestic social and economic policies to respect, protect and fulfill human rights. We would like to add that the **impact of conditionalities on the poorest populations should be evaluated** and taken into account.

While we agree that cancellation of foreign debt, climate change related transfers and similar measures should be additional and complementary to official development assistance we consider that this formulation is too general. Would it imply that debt cancellation could be given to rich countries? We would like to add that it should be specified that **debt cancellation should prioritize highly indebted poor countries**. Same is true for climate change related transfers.

Awareness should be raised about the fact that less developed countries can clearly be 'controlled' by wealthier countries who lend money. Eventually, they literally 'own' the poorer countries. This situation, exacerbated by corrupt Governments, often increases poverty and human rights abuses. The UN ought to **supervise the governance of all States**.

While we agree with the importance of regulating the operations of all business enterprises, including transnational corporations or companies controlled by them, we would like to add that **exploitation of resources by transnational corporations should be stopped when it limits the access to resources for people living in poverty**. Wherever there is damage, lives are endangered or human rights are violated by transnational corporations, they should compensate for it.

There is a need for a change of model, the world needs to move away from profit driven consumerism to a more caring, civilized mode of being, resulting in appropriate care for earth and all her peoples.

### *Section 3: Specific rights-based obligations*

**Is the list of rights identified in this section sufficiently comprehensive (headings L to W) or any other human rights should be also reflected the guiding principles (DGP)?**

1. Participants of the consultation on DGP have supported the list of rights identified in this section and have suggested the following to be considered in the report of the independent expert on the question of human rights and extreme poverty, on the draft guiding principles on human rights and extreme poverty....
2. Right to power or right to power sharing (linked to article 21.1. of Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) which says, "Everyone has the right totake part in the government of the country, directly or through freely chosen representatives). Right to participate decisively (Linked to article 2.2. of UDHR). Right to have a say in

an ongoing effective, decisive say (Deepening of the article 21.3 which says, “The will of the people shall be the basis of the government.”)

3. Right to live in a society free from systemic corruption
4. Emphasis to Women’s rights under each right.
5. Right to free movement and expression, Freedom of speech, Freedom of religion
6. The inalienable rights of the tribal, marginalized communities religious, linguistic minorities should be protected and the discriminative National and International Governments restrictions should be removed. Autonomy to minorities and tribal communities should be recognized and all International Trade Agreements like IMF.World Bank should remove their conditionalities attached with food and services.

**Are there any important aspects or issues missing in the recommendations on bold proposed under each of the specific rights-based obligations in this section of the report?**

Participants of the consultation on Draft Guiding Principles have supported the recommendations by the independent expert and suggest the following aspects or issues to be considered in the report ...

**L. Right to recognition as a person before the law**

- In times of war and people living in refugee camps have no papers – how are rights based obligations met in times of war or disaster?
- Easy access to legal identity documents, without having to pay bribes
- Lack of adequate documentation for immigrants often impinges on human rights. Countries need to be humane in their treatment of immigrants without legal documents within their boundaries. Countries ought not deprive the detainees from access to lawyers, communication with kin, nor withhold medical care, nor be excessive in their use of prison-style detention.

**M. Right to privacy and protection from intrusion in family life**

- Women and the elderly also are normally the more vulnerable persons in the family and need special protection besides children.

**N. Right to life, personal security and physical integrity**

- Punish perpetrators no matter who they are, and without financial negotiations...
- People with mental health issues often experience violence both from service providers treating them without respect and from the public.
- Government must provide security-assistance or protection in all forms to individual/family especially in rural & remote areas
- “Rape and human trafficking” be specifically identified in regard to “investing in accessible early warning mechanisms and providing adequate assistance to victims of violence, and ensuring accountability for violent occurrences.” Both crimes are highly

prevalent, but usually escape punishment. The physical and psychological harm they inflict is lasting and devastating.

- The right of every person to identity is fundamental for a human trafficking victim and this right is constantly violated especially throughout the trafficking process.
- Reference to the elimination of corruption often found in minor and major officials and encouraged by developed countries in the restrictions with which aid is dispensed.

#### **O. Right to equal and effective access to justice**

- Train law enforcement officers and lawyers and judges in Human rights; non-formal dispute resolution processes (comment: please clarify non-formal). Reconsider the nature of non formal dispute resolution processes
- Enact new protection/promotional legislations for ensuring the rights of people based on the demands of representing organizations of affected communities
- Consider principle of Restorative Justice when assisting people to move from a situation of crime where families and communities would be supportive of change and growth in safer cultural behaviors. This might be especially true in cases of extreme poverty where people are forced into crime almost as a survival tactic.
- Countries ought not deprive the detainees from access to lawyers, communication with kin, nor withhold medical care, nor be excessive in their use of prison-style detention.
- Reference to the elimination of corruption often found in minor and major officials and encouraged by developed countries in the restrictions with which aid is dispensed.

#### **P. Right to an adequate standard of living, including access to food**

- The urgency of the government's subsidy to farming needs and technology, to include favorable market for the produce
- People with mental health issues lack security, find the cost of living high and are more liable to become homeless. They often lack literacy and numeracy skills and are prone to exploitation as a result of this.
- To include land for the landless, stopping forcible land acquisition by transnational corporations.
- The availability and sufficient medical and dental assistance
- Persons living in poverty are deprived of the opportunities of producing their own. Even if they own land, it may not be available for them to plant what they want because multi-nationals are in the business of selling more and more genetically engineered seeds that are patented, costly to buy, may not be saved for another season, and may not be “infected” by non-genetically engineered seeds blowing across the road into a GE farmer’s space. Corporations need to be regulated in a way that prevents them from eventually dominating the entire food chain. People have to be allowed to produce their own food if they so wish. Peoples’ human rights to eat precede peoples’ rights to profit.
- Policies in the food market are not conducive to fair market, prices for laborers, protecting the sustainability of the capital, or ensuring access to food and nutrition, but solely to

accelerating the profit of corporations. Market prices of staples are manipulated, and while crops that feed livestock, create food oils, tobacco and corn syrup are highly subsidized, crops that provide nutritional value, such as fruits, dairy and vegetables, are not. Furthermore, natural capital from impoverished nations is exploited by unsustainable farming practices and externalized labor costs in the form of near-slavery working wages and conditions. Concerning access to financial resources, there needs to be a mechanism for protection from predatory lenders.

- The title of this paragraph could be replaced with ‘Right to a higher standard of living, including access to food, land ownership, agrarian reform, access to credit, equitable distribution of staple foods’.
- States need to address the issue of people living in tenements of overcrowded conditions. Added to this there is context specific characteristics of consumption and sale of SPA, beggars, homeless people and crime, among others that threatens the right to life, personal safety measures to prevent violence in this sector are limited by the authorities.
- Recognize the rights of women especially in regard to homelessness.

#### **Q. Right to safe drinking water and sanitation**

- What about the privatization of water, a natural resource?
- Mining and other resource-extracting corporations should be held accountable for doing a timely and thorough pollution clean up before abandoning their work sites. Businesses should likewise cover any expenses for which they are responsible, and not leave the local population to pick up the tab. Risky procedures such as hydrofracking (used in natural gas drilling) should not be allowed because of the grave danger of contaminating deep levels of fresh water.
- Infrastructure necessary to provide access to adequate safe drinking water and sanitation. Protection of common property resources, particularly water bodies for local people’s needs. Take all necessary measures to prevent commercial exploitation by any industry/establishments

#### **R. Right to adequate housing, security of tenure and protection from forced evictions**

- Two categories particularly so impacted in regard to housing are those newly released from prison and the Lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual, Trans-gender and Questioning (LGBTQ) community. Similarly they need, more than others, protection from adamantly prejudiced individuals.
- No lawful/unlawful forced evictions. Guarantee the continuance of children’s education/people’s employment.
- Because of profit driven development, the lands and the oceans are further damaged resulting in an increase in poverty/human rights violations. For example, A lot of land in Maritimes and the Caribbean is being bought up by wealthy people/corporations from outside the country for rich and expansive ocean view estates or for ‘development’, which, more often than not, is not held to any stringent environmental guidelines. Residents are thereby deprived of their ‘birthright’ access to huge sections of their country, often the ‘better’ land, for building homes, for providing food for families, i.e. farming, fishing ...

and for other forms of sustainable living using the gifts of land and sea. Another item of concern is the constant extraction of rocks and sand for export to other places.

- Access to clean safe environment.

#### **S. Right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health**

- Provide services (supportive infrastructure/human resources, facilities of access to healthy/nutritional food, etc) for and train health care workers to address the specific physical and mental needs of those living in extreme poverty
- Those who are linked to the subsidized regime should be subject to situations that threaten personal integrity (red tape, medications not covered by the various IPS, etc), sometimes more rights term vulnerability in the service.
- HIV can be debilitating hindering people from accessing essential services. It is also a stigma.
- US reservation populations are hindered by lack of employment opportunities and inadequate infrastructure, for example provision for the right to safe drinking water.
- The recommendations on health have obvious deficiencies. Health appears to be a complex phenomenon and it demands a multidimensional perspective relating it to several policies starting from food, employment to the actual access of health services.
- The determinants of health range from policy to policy. Interventions, merely to address the fallout of policy lacunae would not help rather the human right should be reflected in the actual state policies. This means the policy making on health should involve all the factors that violate human rights.
- A participatory policymaking would be a best option on health front, which will decide on the accessibility, availability, and affordability issues. The focus of human rights approach should be centered on the actual policies rather than the existing policy outcomes. This is mainly needed because as the human rights principles are evolving some basic issues within the old policies are difficult to be addressed and it demands restricting of existing policies based on the new value framework of human rights and a new epistemology based on human rights principles. This should reflect in the rights framework for citizen.

#### **T. Right to work and rights at work**

- Enforce minimum wage and labor regulations, specific to "ILO core labor standards".
- Trafficked persons must be granted adequate compensation and reparation from their former slave holders. Perpetrators must be made to monetarily pay for the human damage done.
- Enforce minimum (living) wage, social security and labor regulations (both organized and unorganized).
- Eliminate all forms of child labor, human trafficking or forced labor.
- Provide skills development opportunities without discrimination.
- Protect the rights of self-employed/unorganized workers and initiate preventive measures to curtail the encroachment of big corporations on retail businesses.

- The U.S. makes the act of working without proper documentation punishable by deportation; similarly, the employer is subject to fines.
- The revenue to sustain and satisfy some basic needs of the families are scarce and suffer from informal sector activities in the economy, which does not allow the right to social security and protection.
- Ensure that all services and rights enjoyed by the organized sector are also available for those in the unorganized sector.

#### **U. Right to social security**

- Basic set of noncontributory social transfers (comment: this statement is not clear) in cash and in-kind service. Social security scheme not to be gender biased
- The “working poor” are often as disadvantaged as those who qualify for some type of social assistance. What little money they make cannot cover the necessities of life and their children continue to be disadvantaged. The whole family lives in discouragement and parents continuously strive to cope with a sense of failure. Children absorb this mindset and it is most difficult to break a generational cycle of poverty and despair.

#### **V. Right to education**

- Special consideration to those who live in slums, in the areas far from the centers of towns, and also in zones of conflict.
- Schools both with the Pre-school children, the primary grades with favorable facilities, teaching aids, with good infrastructures, mini-bridges dispensary center for children in the remote areas.
- Education is key to assisting families escape poverty. Governments must be willing and generous to help especially pre-kindergarten and early primary grade children have good schools, outstanding teachers, sound curriculums, healthy food, and adequate transportation. For these causes governments at the local, state and national level should not hesitate to allocate within their budgets whatever it takes to prepare a future generation of healthy, well-informed, self-confident, other-centered individuals who will be willing and eager to create a world of peace and progress where neither poverty nor prejudice prevail.
- Strict regulation of private education institution to prevent exploitation. Teacher training for quality education at all levels.
- Children seem neglected in this section
- Specify on the right to free recreation and leisure with access to suitable sites for sports and cultural activities
- Education and skills should be prioritized, noting that education and skills are for life and not necessarily for economic advantage.
- A constant breach of human rights in the field is the lack of awareness among teachers of the rights of migrant indigenous peoples to learn and speak their native language. English is emphasized to the degree that many children are severely stressed as they try to achieve a sufficiency in a language totally alien to their way of life. Governments should ensure

adequate training for teachers and promote awareness of the rich cultural expressions and, at the same time, promote English by training highly professional native speakers in areas totally neglected by successive governments.

**W. Right to take part in cultural life**

- Include freedom for religious practice, especially when the culture is multi-religious
- Measures needed to protect the cultural identity and diversity of the society/country.
- Create opportunities for all to access cultural life of society with special attention to indigenous peoples.

## *APPENDIX*

**List of the member organizations (based in New York) of the NGO Committee for Social Development and the members of the Subcommittee for Poverty Eradication, who are in consultative status with UN ECOSOC and are actively engaged in the UN processes at UN Headquarters, New York and who took part in the consultation on the Draft guiding Principles on Human Rights and Extreme Poverty**

1. Baha'i International Community
2. Company of the Daughters of Charity
3. Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd
4. Congregations of St. Joseph
5. Congregation of the Mission
6. Dominican Leadership Conference
7. Erlassjahr
8. Georgian Association "Women in Business"
9. Greek Orthodox Archdiocesan Council
10. HelpAge International
11. Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary
12. International Association of Gerontology & Geriatrics
13. International Association of Schools of Social Work
14. International Cure
15. International Kolping Society
16. International Movement ATD Fourth World
17. International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse
18. International Peace Research Association
19. International Presentation Association-Sisters of the Presentation
20. Loretto Community
21. Marianists International
22. Maryknoll Office of Global Concern
23. Medical Mission Sisters
24. Mercy Global Concern
25. Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate
26. Pace University Dept. of Psychology
27. Passionists International
28. Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary
29. Salesian Missions
30. School Sisters of Notre Dame
31. Sisters of Charity Federation
32. Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur
33. Society of the Sacred Heart
34. Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues
35. Triglav Circle
36. UNANIMA International
37. VIVAT International
38. World Christian Life Community

## **List of organizations that took part in the consultation from 19 different countries**

1. Asociacion Colombiana de Laicos del Buen Pastor, Colombia
2. BRAVOH-Brining Adequate Values of Humanity, India
3. Comboni Sisters, South Province, Vivat International, Sudan
4. Comitede solidarite de Trois-Rivieres, Quebec., Candada
5. Comunidad Nuestra Señora de la Caridad del Buen Pastor, Colombia
6. Congregación de Nuestra Senora de la Caridad del Buen Pastor, México
7. Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, Chile
8. Congregation of the Sisters of the Presentation, Canada
9. Dominican Sisters of Springfield, Illinois, USA
10. Fundacion El Buen Pastor
11. Good Shepherd Services, USA
12. Holy Redeemer Hospital, Community Health Department, India
13. Human Reproduction research centre department of Obstetrics & gynecology, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, India
14. Human Rights defenders Activists & Neighbourhood Community Network, India
15. International Association of Schools of Social Work, Board member representing the Nordic sub region, Norway
16. International Presentation Association, Zambia
17. International Presentation Sisters, Philippines
18. International Presentation Sisters, Zambia
19. IPA Network India (International Presentation Association) India
20. Justice Peace and Integrity of Creation Commission, USA
21. KMALIG Inc, Philippines
22. Membre d'UNANIMA International, Canada
23. Membre du Collectif-contre-la-Traite, France
24. Neighborhood Community Network, India
25. Neighbourhood Community Network, India
26. Neighbourhood Community Network, India
27. PhD Student, Indiana University School of Social Work, USA
28. Presentation Justice Network, Ireland
29. Presentation Sisters, Friends of Nano,–North Island Group, Aotearoa, New Zealand
30. Ruah Community Services and Presentation Sisters, Western Australia
31. Sacred Heart School, Chennai, India
32. Sisters of the Good Shepherd, USA
33. Sisters of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Fargo, USA
34. Sisters of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, USA
35. Social Justice in Global Development, Germany
36. Society of the Presentation Sisters, Western Australia and PNG
37. Soeurs Missionnaires Comboniennes, Vivat International, Italy
38. Teachers and Service Staff in School, Ecuador
39. Vincentians in Partnership, UK
40. VIVAT International, Fortaleza, Brazil
41. VIVAT International, Humaita, Amazonia, Brazil