

ANNUAL REPORT 2021



CENTER for
ECONOMIC and
SOCIAL RIGHTS

1. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR MESSAGE

2021 was the year when the pledges of the early to “build back better”, and pursue transformative changes based on, [mutual interdependence](#) and solidarity began to ring hollow. It was a year marked by continued rhetoric about doing things differently, coupled with a rapidly accelerating turn to business-as-usual and a truly lethal lack of solidarity. By the end of 2021, more than half a billion people were estimated to have been [pushed into extreme poverty](#) due to health costs, while the world’s ten richest billionaires had [doubled their wealth](#).

Despite the many calls for global cooperation, international responses to the pandemic continued to reflect the shameless self-interest of powerful countries and corporations. Vaccines were developed and produced with stunning speed, but by the end of the year only 1 in 10 people in low-income countries had been vaccinated, compared to 8 out of 10 in high and upper-middle-income countries. The petition led by South Africa and India, to waive intellectual property barriers to vaccine production and supply in the global South remained blocked by five European countries, some home to leading pharmaceuticals. Meanwhile, COVAX, the program set up to enable vaccine access in low-income countries, became - [in its own words](#) - “sidestepped” by rich nations “hoarding doses for their own populations and cutting deals directly with low- and middle-income countries.”

“Vaccine apartheid” was mirrored by the equally stark disparity in countries’ fiscal responses to the pandemic. While some high-income countries were able to mobilize resources amounting to more than 20% of GDP, lower-income countries averaged less than 2%. Many paid more in debt servicing to creditors in the Global North than in shoring up their health budgets or on social protection. Meanwhile, the interests of the Global North prevailed in international debt and tax reform processes at the IMF, OECD and G20, deepening the disparity in recovery prospects for the South. The same dynamics stymied meaningful progress in addressing the climate crisis, whose causes and consequences are deeply intertwined with the crisis of inequality within and between countries. By the end of the year, international financial institutions like the IMF were already recommending governments to return to austerity.

In such a dispiriting context, we continued to draw strength and inspiration from solidarity with our partners and allies, and solace in the radical potential of human rights. Human rights standards spell

out what individuals, communities and countries owe each other in times of crisis, when the rights to life, health and an adequate standard of living of millions are at risk. They are a mandate for equality, requiring crisis responses that do not discriminate against the most disadvantaged, but reduce economic and social disparities. Far from being incorrigibly individualistic as some claim, rights understood holistically depend on, thrive on and require solidarity.

The pages that follow illustrate how we harnessed the power of these principles to propel solidarity within and between countries. From Latin America to North and Southern Africa, and from Europe to the Asia-Pacific, we worked with allies to monitor and challenge government’s responses to the pandemic, and push for rights-based alternatives. Drawing on our collaborative work in different national contexts, we pushed for key reforms to global policies on tax, debt, unpaid care and access to vaccines, making human rights arguments in ground-breaking ways - for example, [making the case](#) against the US, UK, Germany, Norway, and Switzerland that their role in fueling “vaccine apartheid” amounts to race discrimination.

That the term “[apartheid](#)” became so widely used in this context says much about the current state of international cooperation. It is heartening, then, that the term “[allyship](#)” was anointed “word of the year” at the end of 2021. For CESR, solidarity on the scale needed cannot be mobilized without meaningful allyship - with other movements and with those communities bearing the brunt of economic injustice. We’re proud of the work we’ve done to foster allyship and collective action in pursuit of a just recovery, and grateful to the many partners, allies and supporters who’ve made possible the significant victories outlined in this report.

At CESR, we know that our successes depend on ensuring a healthy organization that lives up to its values and principles, and centers the wellbeing of its staff. That’s why our Embodying Equity and Justice strategy has been such a big focus in 2021 - (more on page 12). We also know that programmatic successes do not happen in a vacuum, so we’ve consciously invested in building up our expertise on operations, communications, and monitoring and evaluation. A dynamic new communications strategy was launched in 2021 which has helped us make CESR’s work more accessible and reach new audiences. We also created new frameworks and systems to assess progress and generate learnings at the strategy and project level - and capture the impacts outlined in this report.



Ignacio Saiz
CESR's Executive Director
2009 - 2022



Kate Donald
CESR's Acting Executive Director
(as of June 2022)

2.

MID-STRATEGY REVIEW



In July 2020, CESR began an ambitious three-year strategy to envision a Rights-Based Economy and catalyze action towards it. Forged as the pandemic was unfolding, our strategy aimed to tackle the inequities it has surfaced through three interrelated shifts: increased mobilization across movements working for systemic economic change, greater responsiveness of key economic governance institutions, and an improved policy environment in which rights-based economic transformation can occur.

At the end of 2021, we carried out a mid-strategy review to assess the progress we were making towards the goals above. For organizations like CESR, working to strengthen the civil society ecosystem and the capacity and responsiveness of policy-makers, measuring these dimensions of change can be [notoriously challenging](#). The systems and frameworks we put in place for monitoring, learning and evaluation (MLE) aimed to address that challenge.

Drawing on our MLE data as well as interviews with allies and other stakeholders, the [mid-strategy review](#) identified a number of promising shifts CESR has seen as a result of our work. Proponents for economic transformation are increasingly incorporating human rights tools and analysis into their demands. On issues from [vaccine equity](#) to [tax abuse](#) and [debt reform](#), economic justice coalitions we're part of have shown growing [interest in engaging](#) with human rights approaches and discourse. For many activists, a rights framing helps shift the focus from charity to entitlement and build consensus around a common agenda. We also saw broader interest across movements in the role human rights can play in [shifting the narrative](#) around how the economy functions and for whom, with influential actors such as the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights embracing the concept of a "[Rights-Based Economy](#)".

The review also distilled a number of challenges and learnings. We found that amplifying civil society power, making institutions more responsive, and generating an improved policy environment had proven more difficult than we imagined in a fragmented, virtual environment, with many NGOs facing additional political and logistical constraints in the pandemic context. Moreover, the institutions most responsive to our advocacy messages were, unsurprisingly, human rights oversight bodies. Yet these are rarely the ones with the most influence over economic policy. Influencing economic actors such as the IMF required weaving our rights-based arguments into the collective demands of broader economic justice coalitions.

Despite some important advocacy gains, improvements in the global policy environment had been more superficial than structural. From vaccine access to tax and climate justice, our findings underscored the role of corporate capture in thwarting international cooperation. A key learning was that our advocacy must more directly address the skewed structures and dynamics of global economic governance, not only their unjust policy outcomes. A source of hope, however, was the resurgence of people's movements, from Chile to India, linking rights and economic justice demands at the community level, prompting us to give even greater priority to fostering alliances with community-based organizations and social movements as driving forces of economic change.

In sharing the review findings with allies, we have found that its insights and learnings resonated with many of them. The review brought home the value of striving to be a learning organization, and of making space to share MLE tools and findings with our broader community of practice. Our hope is that these reflections can feed into broader civil society and philanthropic discussions about how systems change happens, and how impact is defined, valued and measured.

The review identified five areas of adjustment for the remaining 18 months of our strategy. These included:

1

Focusing our efforts by strengthening the synergies between our overarching work to design the blueprint for a rights-based economy, and our advocacy to advance fiscal justice and transform global economic governance.

2

Expanding our partnerships so as to forge deeper connections with community-based groups and social movements, particularly those working for environmental and climate justice.

3

Choosing our advocacy spaces selectively in the international human rights and economic governance spheres, focusing on those where our collective messages can have the most impact on narratives, norms, policies and practices.

4

Anchoring our global advocacy in a number of in-depth country research and advocacy projects in contexts where CESR has close partnerships and increased presence; and

5

Challenging and changing ourselves as we act on our strategic commitment to embody equity and justice in all aspects of our work and culture, as a growing organization with staff across five continents.

3.

PROGRAM



CESR's theory of change, which anchors our 2020-2023 strategy, is fed by four cross-cutting approaches: cutting edge research, strategic advocacy, collective skill-building, and movement bridging. Below, we present some of the highlights of our programmatic work in 2021, organized according to the primary approach the work employed and showcased.



Cutting edge research

The research we do provides the bedrock for our work, anchoring and providing evidence for our advocacy. Almost always, our research is undertaken with partners working at the national or regional level, and interrogates the impact of - and alternatives to - economic, social and development policies through a human rights lens.

In 2021, we continued our work with Egyptian allies through the [Egypt Social Progress Indicators](#). Based on a multi-year co-creation process and inspired by our [OPERA framework](#), the ESPI indicators measure progress on health, education, economic policy, urbanization, labor rights, and food, water and agricultural land. They use rights-aligned, action-oriented indicators which were [carefully designed](#) through a participatory process, using a variety of qualitative and quantitative techniques to challenge the dominant narrative about economic development in the country. This year, CESR worked with partners to provide a group of national researchers with methodological guidance to strengthen the collective analysis of gender and COVID-induced inequalities on the topics being measured. CESR also coordinated the communications and media work for the initiative, and oversaw a successful transition of the project coordination and secretariat work. After acting as the project coordinator for several years, we were proud to hand over this role to a regional partner, ensuring sustainable leadership of the ESPI project. CESR will remain on the Steering Committee of the ESPI initiative, providing guidance and input on rights-based research methodologies, economic analysis and advocacy opportunities. Although the national climate for human rights defenders makes it very difficult to do direct advocacy with the government, ESPI findings were picked up by researchers and scholars, and used to bolster advocacy before international financial institutions, the UN and human rights bodies. For example, they helped the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women show that Egyptian social protection and COVID recovery measures were worsening women's unequal place in society and unequal access to resources. [The Committee's findings](#) were then covered by major national newspapers in Egypt, increasing the pressure for change.

2021 also marked a huge milestone for another long-standing collaboration for CESR: the [Initiative for Human Rights in Fiscal Policy](#), made up of six national and regional organizations in Latin America, with CESR playing a key role as Secretariat. In May, the [Principles for Human Rights in Fiscal Policy](#) were launched, with a [week of activities, debates and dialogues](#) which gathered over 1000 people from across movements, geographies and thematic expertise.

The [Principles](#) themselves are a ground-breaking normative tool based on extensive research into all the applicable regional, national and international normative and policy standards that are relevant to how States mobilize resources to fund rights. They distill the key human rights principles applicable to tax and budget policies and translate them into more concrete guidelines for the design, implementation, and assessment of fiscal policies. Based on this rigorous analysis of different legal and normative sources, they provide a clear, specific framework that can strengthen the accountability of governments, and help States to establish prioritization criteria in the distribution of resources. The content of the Principles was also informed by a series of dialogues and consultations with the Expert Committee (made up of eminent human rights and fiscal policy experts from Latin America), as well as different groups and social movements (including Indigenous and afro-descendant groups, feminist movements, and trade unions) in the countries of the region. At their launch and since, the Principles have been praised by experts from around the world as providing exactly the sort of analysis and guidance that is needed to bring human rights considerations more concretely into the fiscal policy ambit, and have also been cited and recognized by UN and Inter-American human rights mechanisms.



“One of the reasons the Principles are so important and timely is because, at last, action is being taken at the international level to allow countries to make choices with respect to the priorities they set for themselves in reforming their taxation systems.”

Olivier De Schutter, *UN Special Rapporteur on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights*

“The Principles for Human Rights in Fiscal Policy represent an excellent initiative which should have long-term impacts for the good.”

Alex Cobham, *Chief Executive of the Tax Justice Network*



CESR is also known for its inter-disciplinary research collaborations. In 2021 we collaborated with economists at the [Institute for Economic Justice](#) in South Africa to publish factsheets [on the impact of economic policies on human rights in the context of COVID-19](#). In [The Impact of Public Debt on Human Rights During COVID-19](#) and [Budgeting for Human Rights during COVID-19](#), we showed that austerity would not help the country’s debt and public services situation, but would in fact threaten human rights. [Unemployment and Precarity during COVID-19](#) explores the rights implications of South Africa’s unemployment crisis, aggravated by the government’s response. [Social Protection During COVID-19](#) draws on the 2018 Concluding Observations of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, after a joint submission by CESR, IEJ and SECTION27, assessing the South African government’s obligations. This rights-based economic analysis contributed to a significant victory for civil society in South Africa - the extension of the emergency “social relief of distress” grant put in place at the start of the pandemic, and potentially paving the way for a more permanent basic income grant.



Strategic advocacy

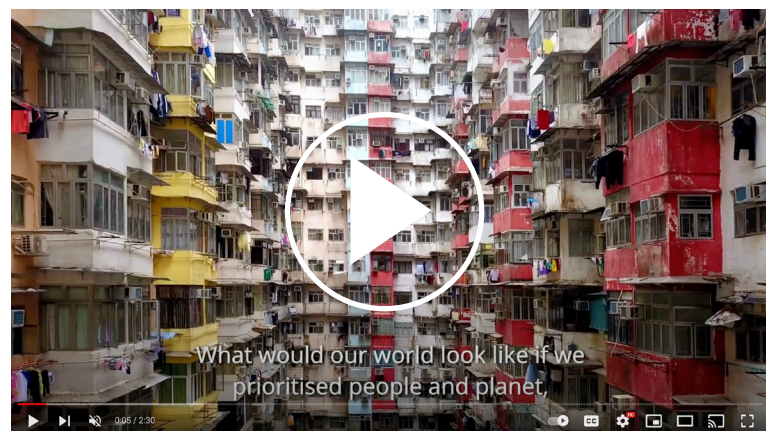
At CESR, we aim to focus attention on the unjust systems which harm people’s rights, and on inequality as a human rights concern. We take our findings and our proposals to the advocacy and decision-making spaces that are most salient to achieving these objectives, adjusting our tactics depending on the issue at hand.

To that end, in 2021 we made major contributions to collective efforts to secure greater accountability for vaccine inequity. The vaccine apartheid we have witnessed represents a stark failure of international cooperation, solidarity and ultimately, violation of Global North countries’ human rights obligations. Together with an [international coalition](#) of human rights law groups, public health experts, and civil society organizations we [lodged a petition](#) against the US, UK, Germany, Norway, and Switzerland, at the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD). This [eventually culminated](#) in the Committee initiating its Urgent Action procedure, condemning vaccine apartheid as a manifestation of racial discrimination in unprecedented terms. Meanwhile, after an [urgent appeal](#) sent by [ESCR-Net](#) (with contributions by CESR and a number of allies) a large group of Special Rapporteurs sent [urgent action letters](#) to G7 and G20 countries, the WTO, and the EU urging them to take measures to ensure global, equitable vaccine access.

To popularize CESR’s vision of a Rights-Based Economy, we created a short video summarizing the briefing published in late 2020 with partners Christian Aid. The video has been viewed over 72,000 times on Twitter, and was hailed as “powerful”, “inspiring”, and proof that economic and social rights advocacy “has come a long way in substance and form”. We also shared the #RightsBasedEconomy in a number of events throughout the year, including a high-profile event at the UN’s main sustainable development forum organized by UN

Women and OHCHR, where prominent public intellectuals and campaigners endorsed the concept and vision. Towards the end of the year, the UN’s human rights office and the High Commissioner herself also started calling for a “human rights-based economy”.

Clearly, for some of CESR’s advocacy, the national level is the most salient space. In these fora, CESR brings comparative evidence and learnings from the regional or international level. This was the case with the series of dialogues we [co-convened in Chile](#), with the Initiative for Human Rights in Fiscal Policy, GI-ESCR and more. The webinar series featured jurists, economists, and activists from Chile and the broader Latin American region, reflecting on how fiscal justice priorities could be reflected in Chile’s new constitution. As an outcome of the dialogues, CESR and partners prepared a report condensing points of consensus and disagreement among panelists. That report, in turn, helped to draft a series of recommendations that were [presented](#) to a group of Constitutional convention delegates. As this [Daily Maverick article](#) co-authored by CESR shows, we always strive to bring the findings of Geneva mechanisms back to the national level.





Collective skill-building

One of the biggest barriers we see to human rights groups taking on economic justice issues, or economic justice groups adopting a human rights approach, is the perceived technicality or complexity of the issues at hand and the methods needed. So, CESR models and shares innovative tools for doing this analysis, and tackling the systemic drivers of rights deprivations. The pandemic context has undoubtedly challenged us to refresh our model for skill-building, which used to rely heavily on in-person workshops. By adapting and innovating on our methods and the resources we use, over the course of the year we were able to directly build the skills of over 150 activists and advocates, from youth groups to feminist organizations to indigenous rights activists, in virtual or in-person workshops.

For example, in 2021, CESR led a series of skill-sharing sessions with members of EuroMed Rights' [Economic and Social Rights Working Group](#) (which includes civil society advocates from around the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean region), exploring ways to assess economic responses to COVID-19 through a human rights lens. In the session, members of the team shared CESR's experiences of using indicators and benchmarks to measure government's human rights obligations and introduced working group members to [OPERA](#). As part of the contribution, CESR produced a [series of videos](#) (also available [in French](#)) exploring the relationship between introducing fiscal policy and economic, social and cultural rights, and highlighting its importance in the COVID-19 context. CESR also led workshops on utilizing human rights mechanisms in pursuit of fiscal justice with feminist activists from Tunisia and Morocco, and on human rights monitoring with researchers from Lebanon, Egypt and Tunisia who are involved in the Oxfam regional platform's project on a just recovery.

For Latin American researchers, activists and lawyers, CESR co-convened a series of "[litigation labs](#)", with allies including the Red de Justicia Fiscal de América Latina y el Caribe, and Latindadd. The labs aimed to provide tools for transforming fiscal policy from a human rights perspective, particularly in the context of COVID-19. Over 100 participants from various fields and movements in the region joined the labs to share strategies, tools and tactics for advocating for rights-based fiscal policies in response to the pandemic at the national, regional and international levels. In particular, advocates from CESR partner Dejusticia a shared lessons learned from their legal challenge to the constitutionality of the Colombian tax system, a lawyers' collective from Argentina discussed their legal challenges to the country's IMF loan, and Mexican activists from CESR partner Fundar presented their advocacy strategies to push for free access to feminine hygiene products. This provided attendees with frameworks to implement in their own advocacy, ideas and strategies to pursue in their contexts, as well as connections with new actors who share agendas and collective goals.

In the same region, we closed out the year with our first [in-person workshop](#) since the onset of the pandemic, coordinated with Colombia's Akubadaura. The gathering focused on strategizing and exchanging skills and knowledge with indigenous leaders from Peru and Colombia on how to combat discriminatory fiscal policies in the region. In doing so, participants joined the dots between the issues most affecting indigenous communities - including extractive industries, access to land and climate change - with the fiscal paradigm being pursued by their governments, and charted potential courses forward for counter-action.

2021 also saw great strides towards systematizing and simplifying our diverse tools and resources, preparing our [Decoding Injustice "tools hub"](#) which was launched in May 2022.



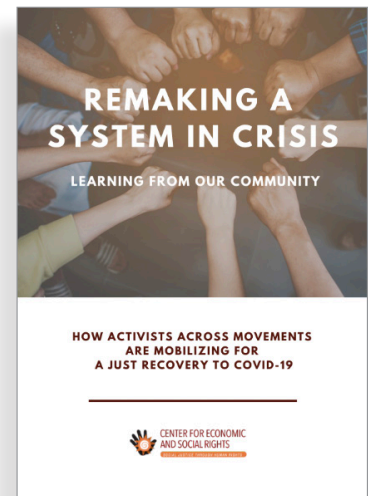
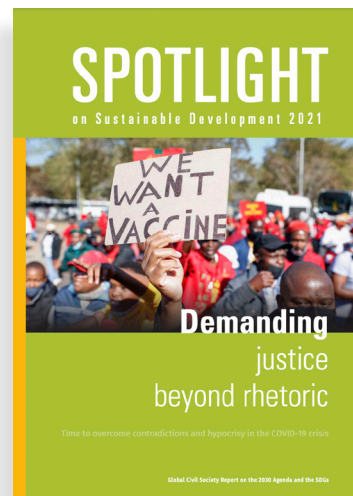
Movement bridging

Bridging the gap between different movements is at the heart of what we do, knowing that no one group or movement can bring about transformative change alone. We also strive to break down the silos which often mark civil society efforts to contest injustice, knowing that all the problems we face are deeply interconnected in nature. In 2021, as in every other year, almost every activity we undertook had this intention at its core. For example, CESR joined with economists and activists in Progressive International’s debt justice working group to produce a “[Blueprint](#)” for debt justice, providing a [human rights framework](#) to issues of both household and sovereign debt. We also co-organized several dialogues with the Latin American feminist movement, in Ecuador, Brazil and Central America, to discuss how fiscal justice efforts can support their goals. The dialogues were attended or viewed by over 500 activists.

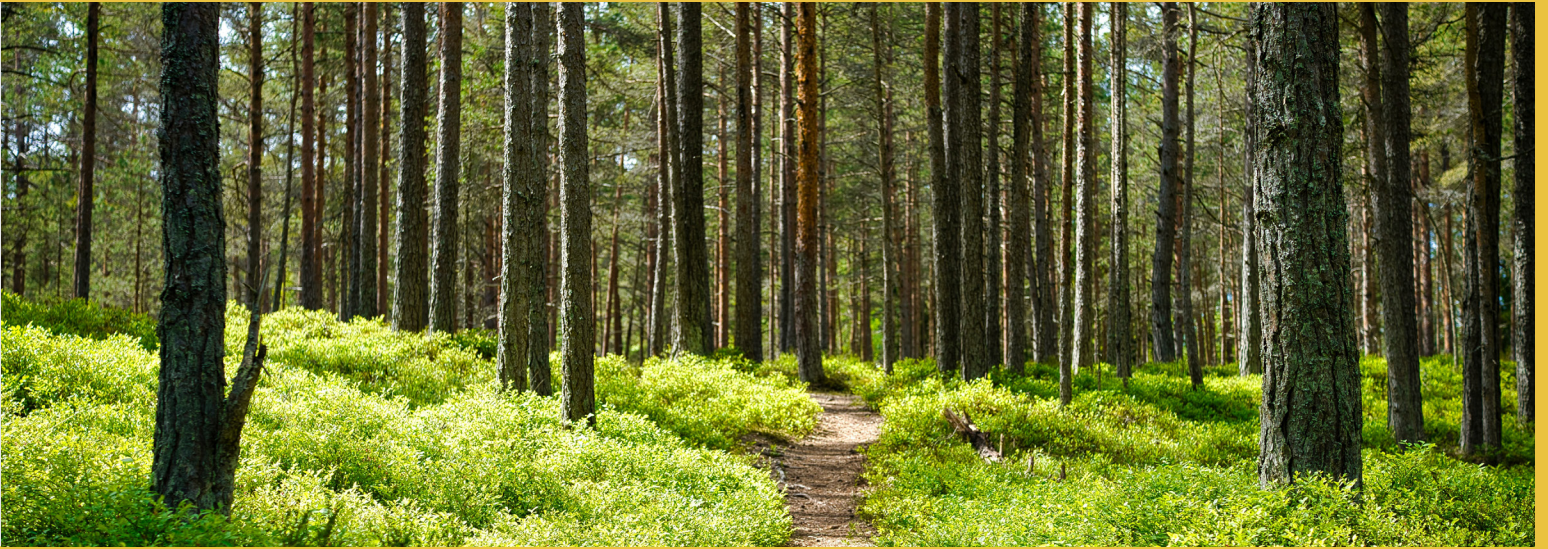
CESR also continued its role as co-publisher of the annual civil society [Spotlight Report on Sustainable Development](#), working together with economic justice, feminist and trade union groups to produce a powerful collective analysis of the biggest obstacles to a global and equitable recovery from COVID-19. The report diagnoses a number of the starkest imbalances and injustices in responses to the pandemic, building from national-level analyses and case studies of developments in several countries, including Argentina, South Africa, and [Colombia](#), but it also proposes transformative alternatives, [outlining the need](#) for a Rights-Based Economy.

One of our most welcomed innovations in 2021 to build stronger trust, collaboration and solidarity between movements was the introduction of our quarterly “community calls”. More than 75 people joined the four calls—a diverse group of

activists and advocates from around the world, whose work spans a range of issues from the local to the global level. The idea was to come together in a more informal way; to collectively reflect on shared challenges and opportunities, to explore synergies between our efforts, and to create space for more open conversations and spontaneous connections. The calls garnered enthusiastic feedback from participants, who appreciated the chance to strategize across sectors, engage in peer-to-peer learning and to “step back a little” from the day-to-day battles they face in their work. The food for thought generated was collected in a [series of reflection notes](#), containing valuable insights on topics such as how rights are being used to frame demands in the COVID-19 context and how to better align demands for a just recovery. The community calls are a powerful example of CESR’s convening power, our role as a much-valued “anchor” organization in the global movements for economic and social justice, and our innovative and adaptive approach.



4. EMBODYING EQUITY AND JUSTICE: EMBEDDING SOCIAL JUSTICE PRACTICES INTO CESR'S FABRIC



Strengthening our organizational culture and fabric by integrating equity and justice in our foundational principles and operational practices remained a priority during fiscal year 2021. Our organizational strategy to build a more diverse, equitable and inclusive organization, with deeper connections to the allies we work with globally and to the communities we ultimately serve was at the heart of this effort. Here, we share a brief summary of this transformational journey.

In our commitment to holding equity and justice as core values, CESR recognizes the historical, geopolitical and gendered imbalances in civil society and within our organizations. The need to examine where we stand in relation to these values became incumbent upon us. Furthermore, the worldwide mobilizations for Black lives demanded that we reflect on the extent to which our work and working practices reproduce racial (and related) inequities rather than disrupting them. Hence the greater part of 2021 saw us on an active journey towards becoming an organization that embodied equity and justice in its policies, practices and programs. We held the mirror to ourselves to reflect systematically on our own positionality—as individuals, and as an organization—in relation to race and gender inequity and other forms of systemic discrimination. The year-long process facilitated by Sea Change Collective yielded the co-creation of a comprehensive **Embodying Equity and Justice [EEJ] Strategy** designed to help us address inherent barriers to diversity, equity, and inclusion across all areas of organizational life. The EEJ Strategy today serves as an organizational compass, a true north star, stewarding us meticulously towards becoming the organization we aspire to be.

To deliver on our commitments, **we identified five concrete priority areas:**

- **Ensuring An Equitable Compensation Framework:** As we welcome an increasingly global team with a rich and diverse background, creating equitable policies on employment conditions, compensation, and other entitlements will be the cornerstone of our EEJ efforts in the coming year.
- **Fostering a Culture of Learning and Advancement:** Enhancing and systematizing organizational practices relating to performance management and professional development remains a focus as we continue to ensure our team can flourish—in their current and future positions.
- **Enhancing Organizational Wellbeing:** CESR is committed to ensure our workplace is as responsive as possible to our team’s individual life circumstances and conducive to people from different cultures and backgrounds being fully valued and able to thrive. In the coming months we will forge ahead, revisiting existing policies and guidance and creating new ones to support our team’s mental health and wellbeing and co-creating a space we can thrive and grow in.
- **Strengthening Organizational Practices:** CESR over the coming months will focus on critically rethinking our organizational practices related to how we lead, communicate, co-share collective space and engage in collaborative decision-making as a team such that the underpinnings of our EEJ values are embodied in those practices.
- **Creating Equitable Partnerships:** Because our work mostly is done in partnerships, or through coalitions, networks and other collaborative spaces at the local, national, regional and global level, we strongly believe in embodying these same EEJ principles in our partnerships and in the way we work with external stakeholders, partners and allies. Hence, we will focus on developing new approaches, metrics and protocols for establishing and nurturing equitable partnerships with a diverse range of movements and allies. Implementing this strategy will be an iterative process and we look forward to sharing what we learn along the way.

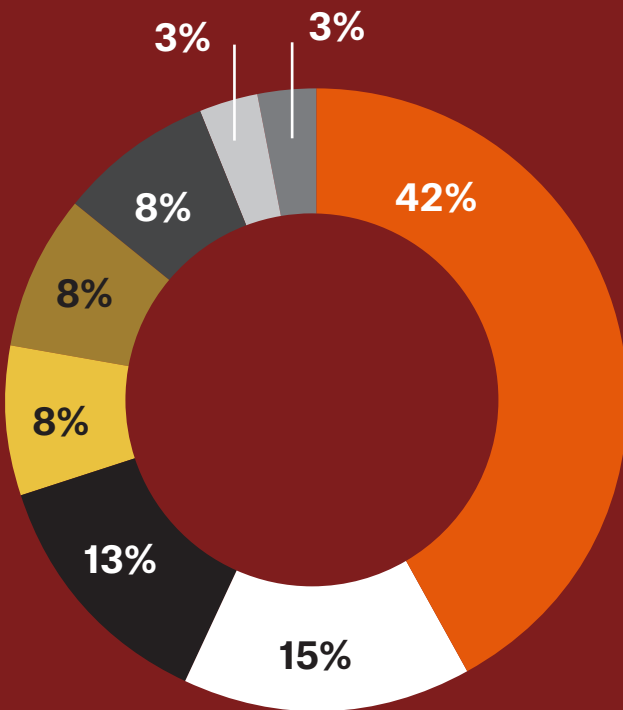
Over the next 18 months we will be working to critically reflect, rethink, and redesign policies, protocols and practices that would allow us to operationalize our commitments under each of these above mentioned priority areas. Implementing this strategy will be an iterative process and we look forward to sharing what we learn along the way. To learn more about our journey towards becoming an equity-centered organization, [please read our blog](#) or connect with us via [email](#).

5. FINANCES

2021 Financial Snapshot

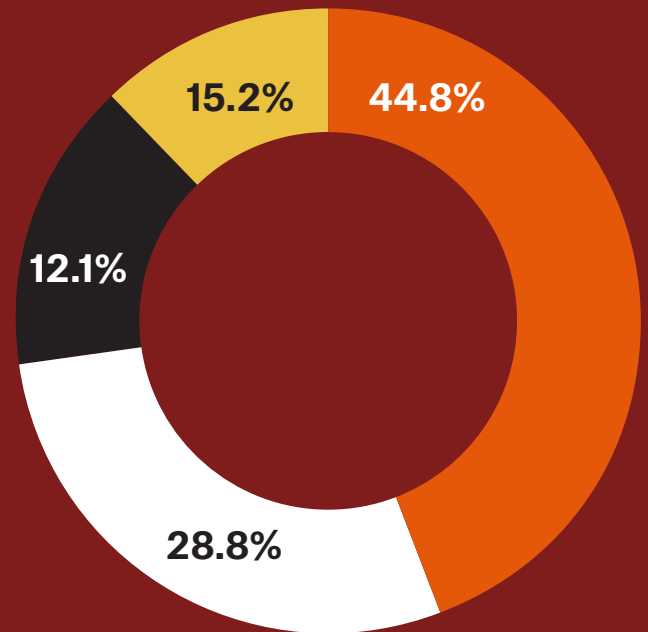
CESR had a healthy financial year. While there is no doubt that the pandemic ravaged and redefined our lives in many ways, CESR was grateful to our new and current donors, whose generous contributions allowed us to keep critical CESR advocacy efforts and programs afloat. They also ensured that we were able to sustain as well as launch new programs and partnerships, and continue to invest in our commitment to embody equity and justice in the fabric of our work, and organizational culture. A summary breakdown of our income and expenditure for fiscal year 2021 is presented below.

INCOME: \$1,344,302



- Anonymous donor
- Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland via Minority Rights Group
- Fundación Avina
- Oxfam
- Open Society Foundation
- Oak Foundation
- Others
- Christian Aid partnership

EXPENSES: \$1,344,302



- Program
- Development
- Operations
- Communications

Team in 2021

In 2021, five new staff members joined our team, based in Chile, India, Argentina, South Africa and the US, increasing CESR's geographical presence, but also diversifying our skillsets.

LEADERSHIP

Ignacio Saiz

Allison Corkery

Kate Donald

COMMUNICATIONS

Auska Ovando

DEVELOPMENT

Rebecca Berger

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Paul Soobryan

PROGRAM

Ohene Ampofo-Anti

Sergio Chaparro

Mahinour ElBadrawi

María Emilia Mamberti

Mihir Mankad

Olivia Minatta

Sakshi Rai

INTERNS AND FELLOWS

Matthew Forgette

Carly McCabe

Mica Miragliotta

Agnes Sanyangore

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Imad Sabi | Chair

Senior Program Coordinator, Oxfam IBIS-Education Out Loud

Karin Lissakers | Vice-Chair

Former President, Revenue Watch Institute

John T Green | Treasurer and Secretary

Former Professor of Professional Practice/Nonprofit Management, The New School

Lilian Gonçalves-Ho-Kang-You

Former State Councillor for the Council of State, Netherlands

Roshmi Goswami

Feminist, Human Rights Activist and Researcher

Miloon Kothari

Independent Expert on Human Rights and Social Policy, Senior Advisor, MIT Displacement Research Action Network (DRAN)

Joe Oloka-Onyango

Professor of Law, Human Rights & Peace Centre (HURIPEC), School of Law, Makerere University

Rosa Pavanelli

General Secretary, Public Services International (PSI)

Crystal Simeoni

Director, Nawi - Afrifem Macroeconomics Collective

Carla García-Zendejas

Director People, Land & Resources, Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL)

Advisory Council

Philip Alston

John Norton Pomeroy Professor of Law, NYU Law School

Geoff Budlender

Constitutional and Human Rights Lawyer

Manuel José Cepeda

Jurist, Universidad de los Andes

Sakiko Fukuda-Parr

Professor of International Affairs, The New School

Paulina Garzon

Director, China-Latin America Sustainable Investments Initiative

Richard Goldstone

Honorary President, Human Rights Institute of the International Bar Association

Chris Jochnick

Chief Executive Officer, Landesa

Irene Khan

UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression

Carin Norberg

Former Director, Nordic Africa Institute

Roger Normand

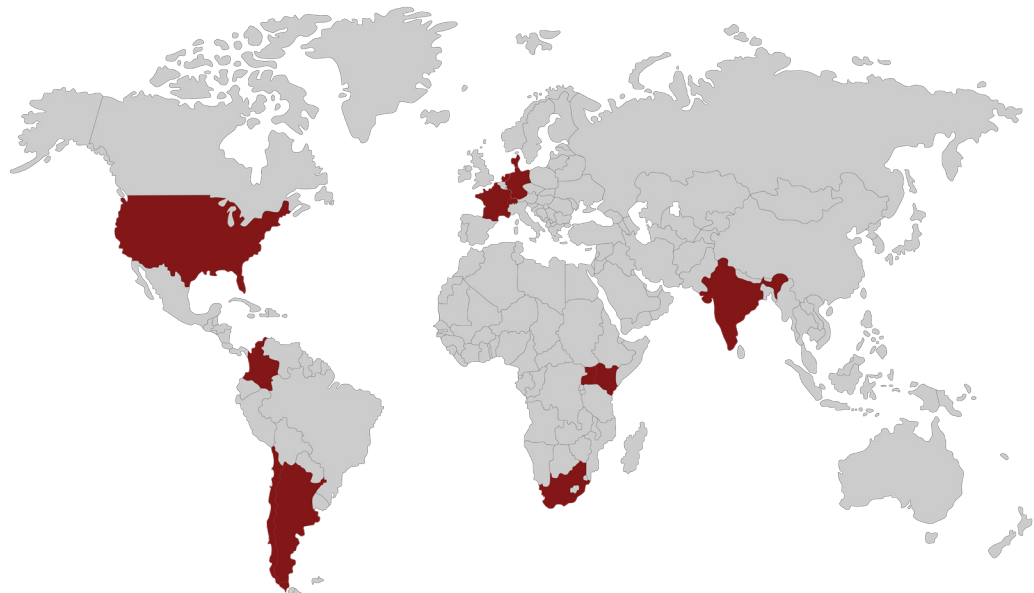
Founder and Executive Director, Justice Trust

Alicia Ely Yamin

Senior Fellow, Petrie-Flom Center for Health Law Policy, Biotechnology and Bioethics, Harvard Law School, Senior Advisor on Human Rights, Partners In Health

Sarah Zaidi

Co-Director, Q Continuum Consulting



86 Chambers St, Suite 704
New York, NY 10007
USA

T. +1 (718) 237 9145
E. info@cesr.org

www.cesr.org

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ECONOMIC and
SOCIAL RIGHTS