



**Droits et Démocratie
Rights & Democracy**

Centre international des droits de la personne et du développement démocratique
International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development



SEMINAR REPORT

SOLUTIONS FOR HUNGER: A POLICY SEMINAR ON THE HUMAN RIGHT TO FOOD

November 7, 2008
Ottawa, Canada

INTRODUCTION

In 2004, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) adopted *Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of Food Security at the National Level* (the Guidelines) as a follow up to the World Food Summit series of conferences. The Guidelines provide a roadmap for states and civil society who want to apply the human rights framework for strategies to end hunger. Since their adoption, the Guidelines have inspired a number of initiatives designed to implement the human right to food. These initiatives have included country-level assessments, grassroots awareness campaigns, legislative and judicial procedures and violation monitoring.

The policy seminar on the human right to food provided an opportunity to reflect upon the lessons learned from these various efforts to apply the Guidelines in practical experiences. Discussions were based largely on the results of three assessments on the human right to food undertaken by Rights & Democracy and its partners in Malawi in 2006, Nepal in 2007, and Haiti in 2008. A reflection on those missions is appended to this report.

The policy seminar brought together representatives of the United Nations, academics, development practitioners and human rights advocates. Much of the discussion built upon the outcomes of a Special Forum on the Right to Food, hosted by the FAO in Rome in October 2008. The objective of the meeting was twofold: to present the relevance of the human rights framework for the eradication of poverty; and to identify strategic openings for future initiatives.

OPENING REMARKS

Rémy Beauregard, President of Rights & Democracy welcomed participants to the seminar and explained that the right to be free from hunger is a fundamental concept at the core of Rights & Democracy's mandate. Finding sustainable solutions to hunger, he said, requires attention to improving systems of governance and to building the capacity of populations to advocate for their human rights. The human rights framework guides both approaches, he said, because it informs a wide range of policies and programs from budget analysis to access to information and to international cooperation. Moreover, the human rights framework represents an international consensus between states because the core treaties contained within the International Bill of Human Rights are widely ratified. Beauregard concluded by thanking our international guests for travelling to Ottawa to share their experiences during the seminar.

Stuart Clark, Senior Policy Advisor at the Canadian Foodgrains Bank, explained that the CFGB is a coalition of all the major Christian church-related relief and development organizations in Canada, as well as the largest Canadian food aid programming agency. He pointed out that the Christian view of the dignity of all persons moves easily to the recognition of the human right to adequate food. Several of the Foodgrains Bank members are supporting 'grass-roots' projects to encourage marginalized people to claim their right to food. Such projects work with the Dalits and Adhivasi in India and the small farmers in Malawi. Mr. Clark observed that in times of turmoil like the current economic crisis, such powerful ideas as the human right to food can attract influential new audiences. However, these powerful ideas also need equally powerful practical illustrations and it is the hope of the Foodgrains Bank that this seminar will lead to such practical illustrations.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION

The Global Hunger Crisis and Human Rights

Presenter: Olivier De Schutter, UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food

Olivier De Schutter reviewed the normative content of the human right to food and the three levels of state obligation (respect, protect, fulfill). He then suggested that in the context of a global food crisis, human rights obligations of the state are not limited geographically to national territory but also apply to persons outside national borders. The relevance of considering extra-territorial obligations in relation to the food crisis - even taking into account the sovereign rights of states - is that it encourages mutual responsibility among states.

De Schutter explained that a unique characteristic of human rights treaties is that they represent a legal agreement between the state and its population. On the other hand, most other treaties are legally-binding commitments between states. Using international trade and investment agreements as an example, De Schutter argued that their implementation should not result in any state becoming less able to fulfill legal obligations to their populations. In fact, he said, it can be argued that the state's human rights obligations are its primary responsibility and that no other state should take action that interferes with the exercise of that responsibility. Each partner to a trade or investment agreement should therefore be required to consider the potential impact of its negotiating positions on the enjoyment of human rights in the other countries that will also be partner to the agreement. This extra-territorial obligation can be applied to the various levels of state obligation as follows:

The obligation to respect, understood as the “do no harm” obligation, would require that states refrain from imposing trade or investment agreements on other states, if certain provisions of those agreements might impede the ability of those states to carry out programs and activities designed to meet their human rights obligations. In relation to the right to food, this might include allowing flexibilities in terms of preferences for local investors or special safeguards against import surges that threaten livelihoods in the importing country.

The obligation to protect the right to food requires that each state protect those living within its borders from the potentially harmful activities of non-state actors. The extra-territorial application of this obligation might require that the state regulate its private sector in order that investors and companies are held accountable at home, for their activities undertaken abroad. This might come up, for instance, in relation to monopoly trading or price fixing which would be addressed at the national level by anti-trust legislation.

The obligation to fulfill the right to food requires that the state both facilitate enjoyment of the right (e.g. through adoption of policies and programs) and provide food when necessary (e.g. food aid in times of emergency or natural disaster). However, taken from the perspective of extra-territorial obligation, steps must be taken by the international donor to ensure that food aid, although well-intended, does not disrupt local markets and undermine the sustainability of access required to fulfill the human right to adequate food. One alternate approach from the perspective of extra-territoriality might be to prioritize the transfer of appropriate technologies within the food aid concept.

It is also important to recall the important role played by international financial institutions. In this respect, we look to article 28 of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights which states that “everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.” De Schutter argues that financial institutions also have an obligation to respect human rights. This was recognized, he said, in a case between the World Health Organization and Egypt in 1951. Financial institutions often hide behind their governing charter and say that they cannot go beyond their limited mandates. However, they must at a minimum, comply with human rights principles in the exercise of that mandate.

The question for civil society is: How can we compel our governments to promote this human rights option as they seek ways to address the current food crisis? We must find ways to communicate the value-added of the human rights framework to parliamentarians and government officials by conducting more case studies and providing concrete examples. We must also ensure that, in the context of an integrated global economic system, the human rights of all people including the many millions who go hungry every day, are integrated into policies and strategies designed as response to the crisis.

PANEL ONE

Using Human Rights to Fight Hunger

Facilitator: Paul Hagerman, Canadian Foodgrains Bank

The panel provided an introduction to the human rights framework, including examples of practical application at the national level.

Barbara Ekwall, Coordinator of the Right to Food Unit at the FAO, gave an overview of the process that led to the adoption of the FAO Guidelines and creation of the Right to Food Unit. She described the Guidelines as a document covering 19 policy areas including access to resources, safety nets and food safety. She emphasized that the work of the Unit has focused on training for duty-bearers to develop right to food policies and programs. This has been done in part through the production of tools and resources that are accessible at www.fao.org/righttofood. Ekwall also presented the PANTHER principles developed by the FAO: participation, accountability, non-discrimination, transparency, human dignity, empowerment, and rule of law. These principles have been designed to help all stakeholders to better understand the right to food framework. She emphasized the important role to be played by civil society and national parliaments in holding the state accountable for its human rights obligations, and she provided examples of successful civil society campaigns in India and Brazil.

Federica Donati, Human Rights Officer in the Special Procedures Branch of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, described various aspects of the human rights protection system at work in Geneva. The role of the Office of the High Commissioner, she said, is to support the Human Rights Council, treaty-bodies and special procedures. The office also has a capacity-building mandate which includes support for national human rights institutions, methodologies for monitoring human rights, development of training materials and administration of field offices. The human rights protection system offers several opportunities for reporting violations. In the case of the right to food, these include periodic reviews of states by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

urgent appeals to the Special Rapporteur, and various conferences and “special sessions”. For example, in May 2008 the Human Rights Council held a special session on the food crisis.

Carole Samdup, Senior Advisor on Economic and Social Rights at Rights & Democracy, shared the lessons-learned from three country assessment missions on the human right to food: in Malawi, in Nepal, and in Haiti. Samdup said that even though the countries are located on three different continents and that each assessment mission had unique outcomes, there were also common observations across case studies. For example, in each country there was a distinct gap between existing legal frameworks and actual enjoyment of the right to food, particularly among marginalized communities. Second, in each case the state had effectively withdrawn from the rural sector and no longer devoted sufficient budgetary resources to agricultural development including extension services, credit and infrastructure. Third, the missions found insufficient access remedies when right to food violations occurred either because of poverty, weak judicial systems, or discrimination. Finally, the experience exposed a lack of coordination among donors in their efforts to eradicate hunger and a failure of the donor community to operate within a human rights framework.

Ernst Mathurin, Research Director at GRAMIR in Haiti, described the difficulties in applying a human rights methodology in states with weak or transitional systems of governance. From the perspective of civil society, he said, there are structural obstacles such as inefficient parliaments or dysfunctional judicial processes that make it difficult for citizens to effectively claim their rights from the state. Mathurin said that the objective of human rights is to fight against injustice and inequality, but also to empower populations so that they are able to effect change and to influence their destiny. Moreover, he added, the fulfillment of human rights relies on the ability of the state to control its own policies. In the age of globalization, weak states are heavily influenced by the International Financial Institutions and donor countries that provide significant proportions of the national budget and control how that budget is allocated.

PANEL TWO

Human Rights Programming for Hunger Eradication

Facilitator: Gauri Sreenivasan, Canadian Council for International Cooperation

The panel presented examples of post-assessment programming in Malawi and Nepal. The examples illustrated how civil society groups organized activities after the assessment missions, what difficulties they encountered and how they dealt with those difficulties.

Keshab Khadka, Director of Research at the All Nepal Peasants Federation (member of Via Campesina), spoke about the inspirational role that human rights can play within marginalized communities. Following the assessment mission, ANPFa initiated right to food awareness-raising programs in several districts across Nepal. The programs disseminated the results and recommendations of the fact-finding mission, facilitated dialogue about future steps for right to food advocacy in Nepal, and generated a series of proposals from local community associations to NGO activists working the capital city, Kathmandu. Communities that participated in the program included indigenous peoples, low caste agricultural workers and former bonded labourers. ANPFa learned that working at the community level

requires considerable attention to training methodologies and the creation of public education materials in local languages. The process generated considerable interest in monitoring and reporting violations as well as in seeking effective remedy.

Edson Musopole, Food Security Coordinator at Action Aid Malawi, described the efforts of civil society in Malawi to use the right to food as an entry point for collaborative work with the state on the issue of hunger eradication. The central piece of the collaboration is a campaign to adopt framework legislation on the right to food. Action Aid is working through two national civil society networks, one on food security and the other on the right to food. Together they have engaged parliamentarians as well as officials within the Ministries of Agriculture and Justice. This process has included organization of technical workshops, consultation with international experts, and ongoing monitoring of the right to food at the district level. Action Aid has also worked directly with the Agriculture Ministry to develop educational materials on the right to food in local languages and with the Malawi Human Rights Commission to build political support for the human rights framework as an effective tool in the fight to end hunger.

Basanta Kumar Karki, Regional Manager of the Eastern Region Coordination Unit at Lutheran World Federation Nepal, shared a case study to illustrate how human rights could improve the effectiveness of emergency relief programs. The case study evolved from recent flooding of farmland in eastern Nepal that had resulted from the breach of a river embankment. Maintenance and repair of the embankment was the responsibility of the Government of India but the Government of Nepal failed to ensure that it did so. As a result, the embankment was breached and Nepalese peasants lost their homes, land, crops and livelihoods. The state failed to undertake any emergency relief services and instead it relied completely on relief efforts provided by non-state actors (non-governmental organizations) and UN agencies such as the World Food Program. No relief reached the area until more than a week after the floods. Women, children and the elderly were particularly disadvantaged. From a human rights perspective, the state should have ensured that India repaired the embankment and it should have had policies in place to facilitate timely delivery of assistance when needed. Karki's presentation was illustrated by a slideshow.

PANEL THREE

Ensuring Accountability – Challenges for Future Work

Facilitator: Carole Samdup, Rights & Democracy

The panel challenged participants to confront the concept of state accountability in relation to economic, social and cultural rights, particularly the right to food.

Christophe Golay, from the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies at the University of Geneva, provided an overview of the “justiciability” concept in its relation to economic and social rights and specifically for the human right to food. Once one understands that the right to food is justiciable, Golay said, we understand that it can be claimed through administrative, legislative or judicial processes at the national level. Golay provided case examples from South Africa, India, Argentina, Colombia and Nepal. For example, in India the Supreme Court has issued a series of decrees

requiring that the state provide services such as school feeding programs in food deficit areas. Golay also described the recent adoption of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights as an important step forward, in part because it will now require states to report on how they provide access to remedies when right to food violations occur.

Kofi Yakpo, policy advisor for the Committee on Development in the Parliament of Germany, described the concept of “framework legislation” and the contribution it has made in specific country examples. Based on the FAO *Guide on Legislation for the Right to Food*, he outlined the core elements that should be included in framework legislation. With examples from Guatemala and India, he demonstrated how framework legislation might be used to deter right to food violations and discriminatory practices that lead to violations. Right to food legislation is also useful, he said, in defining the roles and responsibilities of national institutions as well as the specific competencies of each government agency with respect to strategies and programs to end hunger. Yakpo said that although legislation can be viewed as a technical response to hunger, it demands “whole of government” compliance and this encourages a comprehensive approach to policies and programs. Moreover, the existence of national legislation protects the policy space of the state in relation to trade and investment agreements.

Priscilla Claeys, Special Advisor to the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, introduced the emerging debate around extra-territorial obligations (ETO) providing examples from the fact-finding missions to Nepal and Haiti. ETOs, she said, are the human rights obligations of states towards persons outside their own territory. Claeys described elements of the ETO debate within international law and introduced the new initiative by civil society organizations to develop a set of guidelines on ETOs (see www.lancs.ac.uk/fass/projects/humanrights). Claeys described the ETO concept as one that might enhance advocacy around the human rights impact of economic policy in the context of globalization. It could also be seen, she said, as an effective tool to address the various impacts of food aid on human rights. Claeys said that advocacy around ETOs encourages collaboration between civil society in the south and in the north, because they must work together to collect information and to campaign effectively.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Olivier De Schutter, UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food

When one looks at hunger as a problem of food availability, the response is generally to increase levels of production. Working within a human rights framework, there is an emphasis on entitlement. This leads to tackling hunger as a political issue. It requires attention both to empowerment of people and to ensuring the accountability of governments. Both of these techniques require an enabling legal framework as provided by human rights law.

It is true that in the current context, population growth, diet changes, and competition between food, feed and fuel have led to rising demand while at the same time climate change has threatened production, especially in most food insecure regions of the world. However, one of the central underlying causes of hunger today is the growing gap between farm-gate prices and prices paid by the consumer for food. That gap must be decreased to allow small-scale producers to capture a larger portion of the profit, particularly in countries where they form the largest proportion of the population. By increasing incomes for smallholder farmers, and by strengthening social safety-nets for the urban poor (two-track approach), there will be increased volume to meet demand and increased income to access food.

It is important to remember that applying a human rights framework for strategies to end hunger requires attention to the *indivisibility* of human rights. As we have heard today, to ensure enjoyment of the right to food, there must also be independent courts, free media, political pluralism, protection of human rights defenders and access to information. Three important steps can then be followed:

- Improve the quality of public policies including better targeting of interventions
- Place international cooperation within a human rights framework
- Support flexibility for southern governments within trade and investment agreements.

At this point in our history, the number of hungry people in the world is increasing. In the coming year, we may reach the unimaginable number of 1 billion people suffering from hunger and malnutrition. It is up to civil society and the governments to advocate for a world in which no one is denied food – a basic requirement of life – simply because they are poor or disenfranchised.

ANNEX 1: SEMINAR AGENDA

08:30 **Registration and Coffee**

09:00 **Welcome and Opening Remarks**

Rémy Beauregard, President, Rights & Democracy
Stuart Clark, Senior Policy Advisor, Canadian Foodgrains Bank

09:30 **Global Hunger Crisis and Human Rights**

Keynote Presentation

Olivier De Schutter, UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, Belgium

Discussion

10:30 **Break**

11:00 **Discussion Panel: Using the Human Rights Framework to Fight Hunger**
Facilitator: Paul Hagerman, CFGB

The Right to Food Guidelines: The Right(s) way to Fight Hunger

Barbara Ekwall, Coordinator, Right to Food Unit, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

The UN human rights monitoring system: procedures and resources

Federica Donati, Human Rights Officer, ESCR Team/Special Procedures Branch, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

Civil society-led assessments of the right to food in Malawi, Nepal and Haiti

Carole Samdup, Senior Advisor, Economic and Social Rights, Rights & Democracy

Back to reality – challenge of human rights in the context of transitional democracy and extreme poverty

Ernst Mathurin, Research Director, GRAMIR Haiti

12:30 **Lunch**

Slide show: Photos from fact-finding missions in Malawi, Nepal and Haiti

13:30 **Discussion Panel: Human Rights Programming for Hunger Eradication**
Facilitator: Gauri Sreenivasan, CCIC

Empowerment of the rights-holder: the why and how of awareness and capacity building at the community level

Dr. Keshab Raj Khadka, Chief, Research Department, All Nepal Peasants' Federation

Engaging the duty-bearer, collaboration with government, state institutions and parliamentarians

Edson Musopole, Food Security Coordinator, Action Aid Malawi

The human right to food and emergency relief: recent experiences from eastern Nepal

Basanta Kumar Karki, Regional Manager, Eastern Region Coordination Unit, Lutheran World Federation Nepal

The right to food and development programming: advantages and challenges for international NGOs

Francisco Bendrau Sarmiento, Head of Right to Food Program, Action Aid International, Brazil

15:00

Break

15:30

Discussion Panel: Ensuring Accountability - Challenges for Future Work

Facilitator: Carole Samdup, Rights & Democracy

Access to legal remedies: the concept, examples and reflections

Christophe Golay, Coordinator for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Projects, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, University of Geneva

Framework legislation to protect the human right to food at the national level

Kofi Yakpo, Policy Advisor, Committee on Development, German Parliament

From national level to extra-territorial obligation: how to ensure state accountability in the context of globalization

Priscilla Claeys, Special Advisor to the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food

16:45

Concluding Remarks

Olivier De Schutter, UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food

17:00

Thank you

Stuart Clark, Canadian Foodgrains Bank

ANNEX 2: SEMINAR DOCUMENTS

Building Resilience: A human rights framework for world food and nutrition security, Olivier De Schutter, UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, Human Rights Council, 2008
<http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/>

A Human Rights Approach to Trade and Investment Policies, Olivier De Schutter, UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, prepared for “Confronting the Global Food Challenge”, Geneva 2008
www.tradeobservatory.org/library.cfm?refid=104504

Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of Food Security at the National Level, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2005
www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/009/y9825e/y9825e00.htm

Guide on Legislating for the Right to Food, Right to Food Unit, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2008.
(In paper only)

The Human Right to Food in Malawi: Results of an international fact-finding mission, Rights & Democracy and FIAN International, 2006
www.dd-rd.ca/site/PDF/publications/globalization/food/food_malawi.pdf

The Human Right to Food in Nepal: Results of an international fact-finding mission, Rights & Democracy, 2007
www.dd-rd.ca/site/PDF/publications/globalization/food/report_nepal_sep07.pdf

The Human Right to Food in Haiti: Results of an international fact-finding mission, Rights & Democracy and GRAMIR, 2008
www.dd-rd.ca/site/publications/index.php?id=2316&subsection=catalogue

ANNEX 3: PARTICIPANT LIST

Faris AHMED	USC Canada	fahmed@usc-canada.org
Myriam ANSOADA	Office of Raymonde Folco, MP	folcor8@parl.gc.ca
Lara ARJAN	Rights & Democracy	larjan@dd-rd.ca
Rémy BEAUREGARD	Rights & Democracy	president@dd-rd.ca
Mark BERMAN	Cdn Int'l Development Agency	mark.berman@acdi-cida.gc.ca
Henk-Jan BRINKMAN	UN World Food Program	brinkman@un.org
Priscilla CLAEYS	Office of the UN Special Rapporteur RTF	priscilla.claeys@uclouvain.be
Stuart CLARK	Canadian Foodgrains Bank	s_clark@foodgrainsbank.ca
Marc COHEN	International Food Policy Research Institute	m.j.cohen@cgiar.org
Julie COOK	Health Services, University of Ottawa	hpihc@uottawa.ca
Patricia DAIGLE	Rights & Democracy	pdaigle@dd-rd.ca
Krisztina DAMJANOVICH	Rights & Democracy Network	dkriszti@hotmail.com
Olivier DE SCHUTTER	UN Special Rapporteur on RTF	Olivier.Deschutter@uclouvain.be
Federica DONATI	Office of the High Commissioner for HR	fdonati@ohchr.org
Mary DURRAN	Development and Peace	mary.durran@devp.org
Anick DRUELLE	Rights & Democracy	adruelle@dd-rd.ca
Barbara EKWALL	Food and Agriculture Organization	Barbara.Ekwall@fao.org
John FOSTER	The North-South Institute	jfoster@nsi-ins.ca
Marc FRIED	Oxfam Canada	markf@oxfam.ca
Tania GAMACHE	HR Division, Global Issues Bureau, DFAIT	tania.gamache@international.gc.ca
Simon GARGONNE	Rights & Democracy Network	sigar@sympatico.ca
Dreeni GEER	Plan Canada	dgeer@plancanada.ca
Christophe GOLAY	Institut haute études, Geneva	christophe.golay@graduateinstitute.ch
Kathryn GRAVES	Home Community Food Conservancy	home.community@gmail.com
Naba GURUNG	Primate's World Relief & Dev Fund	ngurung@pwrdf.org
Paul HAGERMAN	Canadian Foodgrains Bank	p_hagerman@foodgrainsbank.ca
Mohammed Emrul HASAN	Plan International Canada	ehasan@plancanada.ca
Yasemin HEINBECKER	Human Rights Law Division, DFAIT	yasemin.heinbecker@international.gc.ca
Basanta Kumar KARKI	Lutheran World Federation Nepal	basanta@lwfbrp.org
Jennifer KITTS	Action Canada for Population & Dev	jkitts@acpd.ca
Dr. Keshab Raj KHADKA	All Nepal Peasants' Federation	keshab@anpfa.org.np
Panos KONANDREAS	Consultant (Former FAO)	pkonandreas@acici.org
Francine LALONDE	MP, Bloc Québécois	Lalonde.F@parl.gc.ca
Lise LATREMOUILLE	USC Canada	llatremouille@usc-canada.org
Karim LAZ	Rights & Democracy	klaz@dd-rd.ca
Jeanne LEBLANC	Mackay Centre School	jleblanc@prof.emsb.qc.ca
Erin LENTZ	Cornell University	ecl4@cornell.edu
Jean-Charles LE VALLÉE	Food Security Consultant	levallee@msu.edu
Chris LIEBICH	CHF Partners in Rural Development	cliebich@chf-partners.ca
Julie MacCORMACK	Cdn. Int'l Development Agency	julie.maccormack@acdi-cida.gc.ca
Iain MacGILLIVRAY	Cdn. Int'l Development Agency	iain.macgillivray@acdi-cida.gc.ca
Denis MACKAY	Newfoundland Legal Aid Commission	dennismackay@legalaid.nl.ca
Christine MALONE	Independent Living Canada	foodforthought@ilc-vac.ca
Ernst MATHURIN	GRAMIR	nene_mathurin@hotmail.com
Véronique MERCIER	Cdn. Int'l Development Agency	veronique.mercier@cdi-cida.gc.ca
Susan MILLS	UN Food and Agriculture Org	susan.mills@fao.org
Pat MOONEY	ETC Group	mooney@etcgroup.org

Edson MUSOPOLE	Action Aid Malawi	edson.musopole@actionaid.org
Razmik PANOSSIAN	Rights & Democracy	rpanossian@dd-rd.ca
Graham RICHES	University of British Columbia	graham.riches@ubc.ca
Vivien RUNNELS	University of Ottawa	runnels5@rogers.com
Carole SAMDUP	Rights & Democracy	csamdup@dd-rd.ca
Francisco SARMENTO	Action Aid International	Francisco.Sarmiento@actionaid.org
Catherine SCHWARTZ MENDEZ	Thunder Bay District Health Unit	catherine.schwartz@tbdhu.com
Isabelle SOLON HELAL	Rights & Democracy	ihelal@dd-rd.ca
Gauri SREENIVASAN	Cdn Council for Intl Cooperation	gauri@ccic.ca
Annette STAPENHORST	First Nation Health Commission	annetestapenhorst@nf.sympatico.ca
Dana STEFOV	Cdn Council for Intl Cooperation	dstefov@ccic.ca
Marie ST-LOUIS	Rights & Democracy	mstlouis@dd-rd.ca
Victoria SUTHERLAND	Cdn Int'l Dev Agency	victoria.sutherland@acdi-cida.gc.ca
Brian TOMLINSON	Cnd. Council for Intl Cooperation	btomlinson@ccic.ca
Bapu VAITLA	Action contre la faim	bapu.vaitla@gmail.com
Isabelle VALLÉE	Rights & Democracy	ivallee@dd-rd.ca
Betsy WALL	Foundation for Int'l Dev Assistance	alexis.barkman@fida-pch.org
Aimee WATSON	N. Kootenay Lake Community Services	aimeewatson@nklcss.org
Mike WEICKERT	World Vision Canada	mike_weickert@worldvision.ca
Ann WESTON	The North South Institute	aweston@nsi-ins.ca
Léa WINTER	Rights & Democracy	lwinter@dd-rd.ca
Kofi YAKPO	German Parliament	thilo.hoppe.ma02@bundestag.de