

Young Dalit girl works in the hand woven carpet industry in Pakistan. Across South Asia Dalits continue to be key victims of child labour and bonded labour. In 2011, several Dalit Solidarity Networks addressed caste discrimination in employment and the private sector, with a particular focus on the textile industry and cotton production. The DSNs continue to promote the use of the Ambedkar Principles, the Dalit Discrimination Check and key ILO reports and recommendations on countering caste discrimination in the labour market. Several DSNs also work with national level organisations such as the Ethical Trading Initiative to ensure inclusion of Dalits in guidelines and recommendations. Photo: Jakob Carlsen/IDSN.

Developments in European countries

In 2011, Dalit Solidarity Networks (DSNs) across Europe continued to engage in lobbied politicians, institutions and the corporate sector to take action against caste discrimination. Significant achievements were made on all these levels and all the DSNs took part the planning meeting for the IDSN EU Project *Ending 'untouchability': European action to eliminate caste discrimination*, held in Copenhagen in early 2011. The EU project will give DSNs a further boost in their lobbying work and awareness raising activities and includes new websites being developed, a new introductory film on caste discrimination, and the production of lobbying materials for MPs and MEPs. A public opinion survey on knowledge and opinions on caste discrimination in DSN countries was also carried out in 2011, the results of which have been described in the Executive Summary. While this report focuses on developments in DSN countries, IDSN continues to engage with a wide range of European countries on the issue of caste discrimination.

Netherlands (DNN)

2011 yielded impressive political results for the Dalit Network Netherlands (DNN). Following DNNs lobbying efforts the Dutch Parliament adopted a motion⁴⁰ in June, requesting the Minister of Foreign Affairs to actively combat caste-based discrimination. An almost two-third majority of the Dutch Parliament supported the motion. The Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs said that he will integrate the requests into his policy.

The motion has been followed up by parliamentary questions on its implementation as well as the implementation of a motion on the EU-India free trade agreement (in which Dalits are also very prominently

mentioned). In his reaction to the questions the Minister said he had raised the Dalit issue with the Indian government during his visit to India in July 2011.⁴¹

The motion came at a crucial time when the Netherlands was witnessing a weakening of the role of human rights policy in comparison to other priorities, especially the emphasis on furthering Dutch economic interests in the world. This has been reflected in the approach of the Dutch government to India, where the government initially dropped caste discrimination from its list of human rights priorities. The motion served to restore this priority in Dutch foreign policy. Although the Foreign Minister's endorsement of this motion was a step in the right direction MPs and DNN will continue to follow up on this.

DNN-member, India Committee of the Netherlands (ICN) and SOMO released the report *Captured by Cotton*⁴², exposing the situation of South Indian Dalit girls and young women, working under unacceptable conditions in the so-called Sumangali schemes, as also described in the Private Sector chapter. The release of the report evoked many responses from businesses and politicians, and was given a great deal of media coverage⁴³. Parliamentary questions were also raised on the issue. As a result The Minister for Trade discussed the matter with companies and with his Indian colleague who agreed to work together on it. The Dutch Embassy will follow up on the issue and seek co-operation with other embassies. The issue is now also being taken up by a range of companies and ICN and SOMO will be closely monitoring and actively following up on this, together with organizations in India.

Important new international agreements were reached in 2011 on the role of business in furthering human rights including the *Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights* and the revised OECD Guidelines. In The Netherlands these new guidelines are taken very seriously

Motion adopted by a 2/3 majority in the Dutch Parliament in June 2011 and endorsed by the Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs

- Requests the government to raise the issue of caste discrimination in the EU and all relevant international fora, including in the negotiations about the EU-India free trade agreement, UN organizations (including the ILO), the World Bank and the IMF;
- Requests the government, in co-operation with Denmark, to continue to raise the issue of caste-based discrimination in the Human Rights Council, including by speaking out on and gaining support for the adoption of the draft UN Principles against Discrimination Based on Work and Descent in the UN Human Rights Council;
- Requests the government to promote that combating caste-based discrimination becomes an integral part of the CSR policy of Dutch and European companies, including in their supply chain, who are active in countries where caste-based discrimination is practiced;
- Requests the government to continue the funding of the International Dalit Solidarity Network.



by government, employers, unions and NGOs and can function as an instrument to address caste discrimination. The International Trade Union Confederation also released a report on core labour standards in India, which DNN distributed to its network and Dutch MPs. The report was used twice in questions raised in the Dutch parliament.

In addition to its intensive work in the political and corporate arena, DNN continued to raise awareness generally about caste discrimination in 2011 and engage its broader network through the website, and its national and international mailing lists, as well as engage with the media.

The DNN website,⁴⁴ has been regularly updated with new information, updates and articles. A series of articles written for the website by well-known journalist and media campaigner Mari Marcel Thekaekara, in particular on the situation of Dalit women and Dalit girls, were launched on the website in 2011. The website is very popular having more than 47,000 visits in 2011, that is 15% more than in 2010 and a 20% increase in page views at 150,000.

DNN also produced a small portable exhibition with five roll-out banners on iron feet and a large one of 25 large banners. The exhibitions were made with Photos taken by Jakob Carlsen for IDS.

In addition to the extensive national level work DNN also contributed substantially to international Level work and networking. DNN participated in the conference on *Decade of Dalit Rights UN* and in the hearing on caste-based discrimination in the European Parliament, working with IDS in the preparations for the hearing. DNN also continued to contribute to IDS's work with information sharing, support, and strategic input and continued its work in the IDS executive group.

The effectiveness of DNN and the level of contribution to the work of IDS was also reflected in an external evaluation of DNN completed in 2011. Findings were overwhelmingly positive, highlighting the effectiveness in lobbying and information sharing and the networks substantial contributions to the work of IDS.

United Kingdom (DSN-UK)

The Dalit Solidarity Network – UK (DSN-UK) worked in 2011 to eliminate caste discrimination on a global level, as well as within the South Asian diaspora in the UK itself. The network continued to focus on political lobbying, lobbying the corporate sector and playing an active role in international work.

"I have seen many slums from my time visiting Africa and Asia, but the numbers of people packed into a very small area without proper sanitation here is very shocking." Former British UK Prime Minister Gordon Brown after a 2011 visit to a Dalit neighbourhood in New Delhi

Several UK politicians have taken an active stance against caste discrimination in 2011 including MPs, MEPs and members of the House of Lords. DSN-UK coordinates the All Party Parliamentary Group for Dalits (APPG), which has 20 members from all parties and both Houses. The APPG continues to call for the activation of the clause in the UK Equality Act to outlaw caste discrimination, and pressure from NGOs working on caste discrimination in the UK, politicians and Lords continues to build. During the course of 2011, there have been 3 debates on Human Rights and caste discrimination in the UK parliament.

A meeting on the issue was held at the House of Lords to respond to the 2010 publication of the NIESR report on caste in the UK⁴⁵ and more than 80 people attended representing various Dalit national and community organisations.

Caste discrimination within the UK, and the pending activation of the caste clause in the Equality Act, was also brought onto the agenda of the UN CERD committee in its review of the UK in 2011. DSN-UK and IDS submitted an alternative report⁴⁶ to CERD calling on the Government to take immediate action to adopt the proposed amendment to outlaw caste discrimination in the Equality Bill 2010, and requested the Government to take specific measures to eliminate this form of discrimination in accordance with CERD General Recommendation 29.

The UK delegation responded that there was "no consensus" on the need for prohibiting caste discrimination in the UK. Furthermore, the Government had "not made a decision" on the findings of a government-commissioned report, which concludes that caste discrimination exists in the UK.

The UK Government's failure to acknowledge the need for outlawing caste discrimination was a big disappointment to the Dalit community groups present at the review, which have fought for years to introduce caste in UK anti-discrimination law. Despite the Government's resistance, however, the CERD Committee recommended, in its concluding observations⁴⁷, that the UK Government prohibit caste discrimination and provide remedies to victims of this form of discrimination.

DSN-UK and IDS furthermore prepared a joint submission on caste-based discrimination in the UK, and submitted it to the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, in advance of the Universal Periodic Review to take place in 2012. The report contains information about discrimination against Dalits in the UK, and recommendations on action to be taken by the Government to prevent and eliminate this form of discrimination effectively.

During the course of the year a number of UK Members of the European Parliament also came out with strong

statements against caste discrimination including the Chair of the European Delegation for Relations with South Asia, Ms. Jean Lambert and Vice-Chairman of the European Parliament's Development Committee, Mr. Nirj Deva.

Work to raise awareness of caste discrimination within the corporate sector continued in 2011. DSN-UK remained very involved in the work of the Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI). The ETI engaged in mapping out the regional and socio/cultural context around their programmes in 2011 which gave DSN-UK the opportunity to work on more issues with the ETI and carry more influence with regard to the issue of caste discrimination and labour rights in the South Asian context.

ETI is now in the process of designing a programme of work which will address all areas of concern, including the implementation of the minimum wage, safe working conditions and freedom of movement. DSN-UK has strongly urged for the caste dimension to be included and play a lead NGO role in this work.

DSN-UK engaged in a number of events to highlight caste discrimination across the country including speaking at two events; The 'Water Rights, Water Wrongs' event and the 'Unclean Beings' symposium – an all-day event with many high profile speakers at a major exhibition and venue in London.

Throughout 2011 DSN-UK also continued to raise awareness of caste discrimination through the media. The first caste discrimination lawsuit was launched in the UK, and this was given wide media attention. DSN-UK and its partners offered comments and support for this case, which is pending till 2012. The caste dimension in the CERD review of the UK was also featured on several radio programmes and DSN-UK gave interviews to the BBC and other interested media. The Guardian, BBC and Telegraph continued to feature articles on caste discrimination in 2011 and a visit by Former British Prime Minister Gordon Brown to a Dalit neighbourhood in Delhi was also covered in the media.

As part of the IDS network DSN-UK continued to engage in international level work in 2011. DSN-UK Director, Meena Varma, is the Chair of the IDS Executive Group and is actively involved in IDS work. DSN-UK participated in the Conference on Decade of Dalit Rights UN in Geneva and took part in the hearing on caste-based discrimination in the European Parliament and other IDS events.

Finland (DSN-Fi)

Campaigning with partner organizations and lobbying politicians, NGOs and the private sector have been the focus of the Dalit Solidarity Network in Finland in 2011. DSN-Fi has furthermore strengthened its own structures and networks and developed its information work.

In 2011 DSN-Fi was officially registered and its bylaws accepted by the National Board of Patents and Registration of Finland. The membership of the association rose to around 50 by the end of 2011 and mailing lists have almost 300 subscribers. The DSN-Fi annual meeting was a great success and raised the number of board members from five to seven.

In the beginning of April, DSN-Fi invited journalists and Finnish human rights organizations to a morning coffee event in central Helsinki. Possibilities of joint campaigning and cooperation in advocacy work were discussed with representatives of Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission, The Finnish NGO Foundation for Human Rights KIOS and newspaper Kotimaa.

DSN-Fi maintained good contacts to key journalists who covered the issue and DSN-Fi members also gave presentations on caste discrimination and published articles on the human rights of the Dalits in Finnish media. In 2011, DSN-Fi started planning for the construction of the DSN-Fi website and Facebook was also broadly used by the DSN-Fi as a campaigning, awareness raising and networking tool and has yielded impressive results.

The most effective campaign concerning Dalits' rights was arranged by the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission FELM. The theme of FELM's annual Equal Share Fundraising campaign in September was Voice to the Voiceless. The human rights of Dalits in Nepal were the focus and Facebook was the key outlet for this campaign. FELM had asked some well-known persons, politicians and pop artists, to lend their Facebook profile to be taken over by real Nepalese Dalits to depict their life stories and struggles. As a consequence hundreds of ordinary Finns followed their example, also replacing their profiles with that of a Nepalese Dalit, which in turn could be viewed by tens of thousands of contacts. Many of the DSN-Fi members supported the campaign by giving their Facebook profiles over to the campaign. It is likely that this campaign resulted in a level of exposure to Dalit issues, not previously seen in Finland.

During the one week campaign almost 7000 signatories were collected for an appeal to be given to the Minister for International Development Heidi Hautala, including the recommendations prepared by DSN-Fi. Following the campaign, FELM arranged a seminar entitled Stop Caste Discrimination at the Finnish Parliament where IDSN coordinator Rikke Nöhrhild was one of the key-note speakers. This well-attended seminar was opened by the chair of the Finnish parliament's human rights group. In the seminar DSN-Fi presented Finnish results of the IDSN opinion survey on caste discrimination in eight European countries. According to the survey, Finland was among the most knowledgeable of caste discrimination. In Finland 74

percent of all respondents had seen, heard or read about it, and 57 percent of them knew that caste discrimination is a global human rights issue. On the other hand knowledge about the Dalits is low also in Finland where only 7 percent of all replied that they know who Dalits are.

The board members of DSN-Fi also had a possibility to meet representatives of Finnish human rights NGOs like Amnesty Finland at the seminar. Discussions gave reasons to deepen cooperation with the NGOs and the vice chair of the Finnish Social Democrat Party.

Minister for Development and former Chair of the European Parliament Sub-Committee on Human Rights, Heidi Hautala, met with DSN-Fi in November to discuss Dalit human rights ahead of her trip to Nepal. She promised that Finland would exercise an active policy against caste discrimination and this would be included in the action plan of the government.

DSN-Fi sent a letter to the Minister of Employment and Economy prior to his trip to India and provided input to the Finnish government's development policy action plan. The network furthermore created contacts with the Finnish Business Partnership Programme, Finnpartnership, which provides advisory services for the business activities in developing countries. The Ambedkar Principles and the Dalit Discrimination Check have been added to its ethical directions and its material and tool bank for enterprises. DSN-Fi has also cooperated with Finnwatch, on its India report and the role of Finnish companies in combating caste discrimination in operations in caste-affected countries. Finnwatch monitors operations of Finnish companies in relation to human rights.

DSN-Fi has kept good contact with IDSN throughout the year, paying several coordination visits to the IDSN secretariat in Copenhagen. Members of the network also visited several Dalit communities and a Dalit organization in Nepal ahead of the IDSN International Consultation.

Denmark (DSN-DK)

DSN-DK pursued a regular dialogue with officials of the Foreign Service and politicians about developments internationally as well as nationally in caste-affected countries. Denmark has continued to play a role in raising the issue in the UN context, including in connection with the Nepal UPR in January.

Through membership of the Danish Ethical Trading Initiative (DIEH), DSN-DK has been able to engage with companies and other stakeholders on CSR obligations in relation to caste issues. At the General Assembly 2011, the DIEH decided to amend its Guidelines on Ethical Trade so that discrimination on the basis of caste is specifically addressed. In connection with the release of the report *Captured by*

Manual scavenging, or the manual removal of human waste, is a caste-based occupation "reserved" for Dalit women.

The 2011 ILO Global Report on Discrimination, *Equality at work: The continuing challenge*, highlights caste discrimination in South Asia as a major contributing factor to the persistence of terrible working conditions and degrading occupations. The report finds discrimination traps successive generations of Dalits in traditionally caste assigned occupations such as manual scavenging. Several Dalit solidarity networks have highlighted this report in their lobby work and in caste affected countries the struggle against degrading caste-based work continues. Photo: Safai Karmachari Andolan (SKA).

Cotton on exploitation of Dalit girls in the Indian textile industry, described in the Private Sector chapter earlier, DSN-DK participated in the DIEH dialogue with affected companies.

DSN-DK was also represented in the panel of speakers in a seminar on India in connection with the annual general meeting of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Forum, which is the largest network of CSR professionals in Denmark. This was a good opportunity to engage with companies, employers' organisation, NGOs and CSR consultants and to promote the IDS tools the Ambedkar Principles and the Dalit Discrimination Check.

DSN-DK also responded to a number of requests for contacts and resources from students, researchers and the media, and has also been able to give presentations on request.

At the 2011 General Assembly, a new policy for member contributions was decided, and the annual fee for organisational members of the network now contribute equally to the DSN-DK budget, whereas one organisation previously carried the main load. The increased involvement by other organisations is welcome, however, the change also means a decrease in the available funding and thus also the staff time available.

Germany (DSiD)

The Dalit Solidarity network in Germany (DSiD) continued in 2011 to focus its efforts on raising awareness of caste discrimination in the German public and political spheres and engaging in specific projects and partnerships in caste-affected countries to further Dalit rights.

Based on its analysis that the efforts undertaken by IDS at international level need to be accompanied by strong Dalit movements and campaigns within India, DSiD cooperates directly with NGO's and Dalit-networks in India on a project basis.

In 2011 DSiD continued to focus its activities on the Campaign for Electoral Reforms in India (CERI), land rights and sustainable electricity solutions to benefit Dalit households.

In October, 2011, an international colloquium of electoral experts took place in Berlin in order to develop the cornerstones for a draft of a "tailor-made" electoral system for India, which can serve as a basis for the discussions with parliamentarians, which DSiD will be a part of in 2012. The 20 experts from Norway, the Netherlands, Germany, New Zealand, India and Nepal met for 2 days and agreed to key cornerstones for a Proportionate Electoral System in India.

A position paper which elaborates all cornerstones and describes the reasoning behind the change of the

electoral system will be presented to the public on 10th of February 2012. The Chief Election Commissioners of India and Nepal have agreed to be present, representatives of two main Muslim movements, some party leaders and parliamentarians as well as leading journalists from India.

As in previous years DSiD took part in arranging the 'India Seminar in Bad Boll' this year on *Climate Change – Indo-German Energy Dialogue // Working energetically for renewable Energies und Climate Protection*, intended to shed light on the consequences of climate change on the poor in India and particularly the Dalits. Discussions yielded concrete examples and it became visible how activities to fight climate change can be well combined with developmental programmes such as non-grid solar-panels for basic electricity for Dalits. These programmes are intended to improve living conditions but also create jobs in the localities. It was discussed, if and how such programmes could be made national or at least state-wide.

DSiD also engaged in the climate change related activities under the *Clean Development Mechanism* that have materialised in a project, with which 12.000 Dalit houses will be equipped with solar-panels, batteries and bulbs. DSiD views this project as a model to show that local energy production can be very effective to cover the most immediate energy needs of the poor, thus combining 'development' and ecological concerns. As soon as there are some practical experiences available with this project DSiD plan to lobby for this approach with the central and state governments to make it a government programme.

Work on suggestions for changes in the "Land Acquisition Bill" in India, submitted by the Central Governments for comments by civil society, and other projects, also formed part of DSiD's 2011 work.

In co-operation with BDERM and a local consultant DSiD commissioned a study on the situation of Dalits in Bangladesh ("mapping"). The study is supposed to prepare the ground for a more close and coordinated cooperation of the European resource agencies in support of the work with the Dalit organisations and –networks there.

As is tradition, DSiD staged an "Indian Village" event at the Protestant Church Convention in Dresden, Germany. Visitors were invited to "visit" the village in pairs (one as Dalit, the other as a "dominant-caste" person), the Dalit person was discriminated in the way which is well known from village life in India while the dominant caste person was treated preferentially. Many visitors were shocked at the differential treatment and asked with disbelief, whether the situation is still that grave.

DSiD engaged in some preliminary talks with possible "co-sponsors" with regards to having a hearing within



the German Parliament on the Human Rights situation in India, with a particular emphasis on the situation of Dalits. The idea is supported by three members of the Human Rights Committee of the Parliament and also by the German Institute for Human Rights. The DSiD Coordinator furthermore participated in the India- and South-Asia Desk-officers meeting of APRODEV, presenting a brief report about the essentials of IDSN and DSiDs work.

In terms of international political lobbying, DSiD supported the activities of IDSN by mobilizing the German government, particularly for the efforts to mobilize support in the UN Human Rights Council for the UN Principles and Guidelines on caste discrimination. The DSiD Coordinator also took part in events co-organised by IDSN including the *Decade of Dalit Rights UN* held in Geneva.

Belgium (SDB)

The Dalit Solidarity Network (SDB) in Belgium has focused its worked in 2011 on the issues of manual scavenging and access to land. After internal capacity building of the SDB members, the network has participated in the dissemination of the ILO report on manual scavenging among the Belgian

media and population. As land tenure remains one of the critical issues to improving the living conditions of Dalits in South Asia, SDB contributed to the awareness raising process initiated by Indian social movement Ekta Parishad in Belgium.

While the negotiations for a new federal government in Belgium have taken most of the year 2011, SDB has maintained and strengthened contacts with parliamentarians and members of the administration that will help in 2012 to further influence the political work in Belgium.

A common public event on Dalits in South Asia, with a particular focus on India and Bangladesh, was jointly organized by SDB, Miteinander Teilen and the local section of the Green Party and SDB has made several contacts with members of the federal parliament. SDB also strengthened contacts with the federal administration and conducted an education campaign in secondary schools.

SDB has furthermore continued the publication of the e-magazine "Flash Dalit" and is in the process of launching its own Website, based on the template provided for the DSNs by IDSN.

Norway

An initiative to establish a Dalit Solidarity Network-Norway has been discussed throughout the year by the Norwegian Human Rights Fund, Norwegian Mission to the East, Rafto, the Church of Norway Council on Ecumenical and International Relations, and FIAN Norway. To learn more about the network, three of these organisations made a visit to the international secretariat of IDSN in Copenhagen. They also had meetings with Vincent Manoharan and Paul Martin Chandran during their separate visits to Oslo. A draft mandate for the network will be presented to a wide range of Norwegian NGOs at the beginning of 2012.

The Norwegian forum for human rights is an umbrella organisation that once a year submits a joint statement to the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs addressing five thematic human rights issues of importance at the UN. In 2011, caste discrimination was one of these issues⁴⁸. The Norwegian Government made an intervention at the 17th session of the Human Rights Council with strong support to the work to highlight caste discrimination done by the UN Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. This is Norway's most significant intervention at the UN related to human rights violations against dalits.

DSN Norway also began preparations for creating a website based on the template provided by IDSN.

Sweden

Although DSN-Sweden is no longer formally registered, there is a group of committed individuals that engage regularly in the Dalit cause and continue to spread news through information mailing lists and organise events.

During the autumn of 2011 those involved in the Dalit Solidarity work in Sweden collaborated with two organizations; Friends of Village Community Development Society (VCDS) and the Swallows India Bangladesh in Lund. VCDS is a co-partner in the IDSN EU Project, through which DSN-Sweden will be setting up a website, holding a seminar with invited resource persons from South Asia, and promoting and adapting to local language the introductory video on caste discrimination made by IDSN. DSN-Sweden has collaborated with the Swallows in hosting Dalit activists from Tamil Nadu, who during their time in Lund participated in the seminar *Violence, Caste discrimination and Resistance - The situation of Dalits in India*, organized by SASNET connected to Lund University, and in Stockholm informed students at three secondary high schools on the same subject.

DSN-Sweden have met with the chair for the Swedish Parliament's Swedish-India Society, who is interested in

supporting the idea of a seminar on India and the caste issue, primarily intended for Members of Parliament and government officials.

A leading educational association (ABF) has in collaboration with interested individuals taken the initiative for a study circle on India involving ten meetings during spring 2012. The intention is to give a broad understanding of India and an important part being issues around the caste question, movements and international advocacy.

Organisation, administration and finance

Council

IDSN held its 9th Council meeting on 1 and 2 December in Kathmandu in connection with the International Consultation on Good Practises and Strategies to Eliminate Caste-Based Discrimination. On this occasion IDSN extended meeting participation to allow for observers. These observers included Dalit Human Rights Defenders from India, Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh as well as affected community representatives from Yemen and Senegal, who had participated in the consultation.

At the council meeting the Dalit Solidarity Network – Finland was formally welcomed as a member and the International Centre for Ethnic Studies (ICES), Sri Lanka, as a research associate.

In addition to reviewing IDSN's work and strategies for future interventions, Council discussions focussed on follow up to the International Consultation, Dalit women representation in the Dalit movement and ways to further integrate dimensions of multiple discrimination against Dalit women in the general work. Advancing young Dalit leadership, in particular Dalit women, in international lobby and advocacy work was agreed as an area of joint responsibility for the IDSN secretariat and organisations in the Council.

Executive group

The Executive Group met twice during the year. In 2011, the members of the Executive Group were:

- Manjula Pradeep, Navsarjan Trust, India – Co-convenor
- Meena Varma, Dalit Solidarity Network, UK – Co-convenor
- Durga Sob, Feminist Dalit Organisation, Nepal
- Vijay Parmar, National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights, India
- Gerard Oonk, Dalit Network Netherlands
- Bijo Francis, Asian Human Rights Commission, Hong Kong
- Rikke Nöhrind, IDSN, Ex-officio member