



A gendered approach to responding to COVID : Statement of Feminists and Women’s Rights Organizations from the Global South and marginalized communities in the Global North

It is critical that governments utilize a human rights and intersectional based approach to ensure that everyone has access to necessary information, support systems and resources during the current crisis. We have recognized nine key areas of focus to be considered in the context of the COVID-19 crisis. They are listed below with brief descriptions of potential challenges and recommendations that consider the lived experiences of people in vulnerable position — especially women and girls that endure a disproportionate impact due to their sex, gender, and sexual orientation — and steer policymakers toward solutions that do not exacerbate their vulnerabilities or magnify existing inequality and ensure their human rights.

These guidelines are not a replacement for the engagement of women and girls and other marginalized communities in decision-making, but a rationale for consultation and diversity in leadership.

Key Focus Areas for a Feminist Policy on COVID-19

Food security

In countries that depend on food imports, there are fears of closing borders and markets and the inability to access food. This

concern is exacerbated for people experiencing poverty and in rural communities, especially women, who do not have easy access to city centers and major grocery stores and markets. This leads to people with the means purchasing large quantities of goods which limits availability for those with lower incomes who are not able to do the same and are likely to face shortages when they attempt to replenish their food supplies. In response to this challenge, we call on governments to:

- Increase — or introduce — food stamps and subsidies, both in quantity for those already receiving them and in expansion of access to include those who become more vulnerable due to current circumstances
 - Direct businesses to ration nonperishable food supply to control inventory and increase access for those who, due to their income levels, must purchase over a longer period of time
 - Send food supply to rural communities to be stored and distributed as needed to eliminate the delay in accessing supply in city centers and safeguard against shortages due to delays in shipping
 - Send food supply to people unable to leave their homes (e.g. disabled people living alone or in remote areas)

Healthcare

All countries expect a massive strain on their public health systems due to the spread of the virus, and this can lead to decreased maternal health and increased infant mortality rates. There is often lack of access to healthcare services and medical supplies in rural communities. The elderly, people with disabilities, and people with compromised or suppressed immune systems are at high risk, and may not have live-in support systems. The change in routine and spread of the virus can create or exacerbate mental health issues. This crisis has a disproportionate impact on women who form, according to the World Health Organization's March 2019 Gender equity in the health workforce working paper, 70% of workers in the health and social sector, according to the [World](#)

[Health Organization](#). It also disproportionately affects those who provide care for others.

In response to this challenge, we call on governments to:

- Ensure the availability of sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis, including differentiated infection and mortality rates.
 - Increase availability and delivery of healthcare services and responders, medical supplies, and medications
 - Ensure women's timely access to necessary sexual and reproductive health services during the crisis, such as emergency contraception and safe abortion
 - Maintain an adequate stock of menstrual hygiene products at healthcare and community facilities
 - Train medical staff and frontline social workers to recognize signs of domestic violence and provide appropriate resources and services
 - Develop a database of high-risk people who live alone and establish a system and a network to maintain regular contact with and deliver supplies to them
 - Provide for the continued provision of health care services based on non-biased medical research and tests — unrelated to the virus — for women and girls
 - Implement systems to effectively meet mental health needs including accessible (e.g. sign language, captions) telephone/videocall hotlines, virtual support groups, emergency services, and delivery of medication
 - Support rehabilitation centers to remain open for people with disabilities and chronic illness
 - Direct all healthcare institutions to provide adequate health care services to people regardless of health insurance status, immigration status and affirm the rights of migrant people and stateless people — with regular and irregular migration status — and unhoused people to seek medical attention to be free from discrimination, detention, and deportation
 - Ensure health service providers and all frontline staff receive adequate training and have access to equipment to protect

their own health and offer mental health support

- Assess and meet the specific needs of women health service providers

Education

The closure of schools is necessary for the protection of children, families, and communities and will help to flatten the curve so that the peak infection rate stays manageable. It, however, presents a major disruption in education and the routine to which children are accustomed. In many cases, children who depend on the school lunch program will face food insecurity. They also become more vulnerable to violence in their homes and communities which can go undetected due to no contact. School closures also have a disproportionate burden on women who traditionally undertake a role as caregivers. In response to this challenge, we call on governments to:

- Direct educational institutions to prepare review and assignment packages for children to keep them academically engaged and prevent setbacks and provide guidance for parents on the use of the material
 - Create educational radio programming appropriate for school-age children
 - Subsidize childcare for families unable to make alternate arrangements for their children
 - Expand free internet access to increase access to online educational platforms and material and enable children to participate in virtual and disability-accessible classroom sessions where available
 - Provide laptops for children who need them in order to participate in on-line education
 - Adopt measures to ensure they continue receiving food by making sure it can be delivered or collected
 - Provide extra financial and mental health support for families caring for children with disabilities

Social inequality

These exist between men and women, citizens and migrants, people with regular and irregular migration status, people with and without disabilities, neurotypical and neuroatypical people, and other perceived dichotomies or non-binary differences as well as racial, ethnic, and religious groups. Existing vulnerabilities are further complicated by loss of income, increased stress, and unequal domestic responsibilities. Women and girls will likely have increased burdens of caregiving which will compete with (and possibly replace) their paid work or education. Vulnerable communities are put at further risk when laws are enacted, or other measures are introduced, that restrict their movement and assembly, particularly when they have less access to information or ability to process it. In response to this challenge, we call on governments to:

- Encourage the equitable sharing of domestic tasks in explicit terms and through allowances for time off and compensation for all workers
 - Provide increased access to sanitation and emergency shelter spaces for homeless people.
 - Implement protocol and train authorities on recognizing and engaging vulnerable populations, particularly where new laws are being enforced
 - Consult with civil society organizations the process of implementing legislation and policy
 - Ensure equal access to information, public health education and resources in multiple languages, including sign and indigenous peoples languages, accessible formats, and easy-to-read and plain languages

Water and sanitation

- Everyone does not have access to clean running water. In response to this challenge, we call on governments to:
 - Ensure infrastructure is in place for clean, potable water

to be piped into homes and delivered to underserved areas

- Cease all disconnections and waive all reconnection fees to provide everyone with clean, potable water

- Bring immediate remedy to issues of unclean water
- Build public handwashing stations in communities

Economic inequality

People are experiencing unemployment, underemployment, and loss of income due to the temporary closure of businesses, reduced hours, and limited sick leave, vacation, personal time off and stigmatization. This negatively impacts their ability to meet financial obligations, generates bigger debts, and makes it difficult for them to acquire necessary supplies. Due to closures and the need for social distancing, there is also lack of care options and ability to pay for care for children, the elderly, and people with disabilities. This produces a labor shift from the paid or gig economy to unpaid economy as family care providers. In response to this challenge, we call on governments to:

- Implement moratoriums on evictions due to rental and mortgage arrears and deferrals of rental and mortgage payments for those affected, directly or indirectly, by the virus and for people belonging to vulnerable groups

- Provide Universal Basic Income for those with lost income
- Provide financial support to unhoused people, refugees, and women's shelters

- Provide additional financial aid to elderly people and people with disabilities

- Expedite the distribution of benefits
- Modify sick leave, parental and care leave, and personal time off policies

- Direct businesses to invite employees to work remotely on the same financial conditions as agreed prior to pandemic

- Distribute packages with necessities including soap, disinfectants, and hand sanitizer

Violence against women, domestic violence/Intimate partner violence

Rates and severity of domestic violence/intimate partner violence against women, including sexual and reproductive violence, will likely surge as tension rises. Mobility restrictions (social distance, self-isolation, extreme lockdown, or quarantine) will also increase survivors' vulnerability to abuse and need for protection services. (See Economic inequality.) Escape will be more difficult as the abusive partner will be at home all the time. Children face particular protection risks, including increased risks of abuse and/or being separated from their caregivers. Accessibility of protection services will decline if extreme lockdown is imposed as public resources are diverted. Women and girls fleeing violence and persecution will not be able to leave their countries of origin or enter asylum countries because of the closure of borders and travel restrictions.

In response to this challenge, we call on governments to:

- Establish separate units within police departments and telephone hotlines to report domestic violence
- Increase resourcing for nongovernmental organizations that respond to domestic violence and provide assistance — including shelter, counselling, and legal aid — to survivors, and promote those that remain open are available
- Disseminate information about gender-based violence and publicize resources and services available
- Direct designated public services, including shelters, to remain open and accessible
- Ensure protection services implement programs that have emergency plans that include protocols to ensure safety for residents and clients
- Develop protocol for the care of women who may not be admitted due to exposure to the virus which includes safe quarantine and access to testing
- Make provisions for domestic violence survivors to attend court proceedings via accessible teleconference

- Direct police departments to respond to all domestic violence reports and connect survivors with appropriate resources
- Ensure women and girls and other people in vulnerable positions are not rejected at the border, have access to the territory and to asylum legal procedures. If needed, they will be given access to testing

Access to information

There is unequal access to reliable information, especially for those structurally discriminated against and belonging to marginalized communities. People will need to receive regular updates from national health authorities for the duration of this crisis. In response to this challenge, we call on governments to:

- Launch public campaigns to prevent and contain the spread of the virus
- Consult and work with civil society in all initiatives to provide information to the public
- Make information available to the public in plain language and accessible means, modes and formats, including internet, radio and text messages
- Ensure people with disabilities have access to information through sign language, closed captions, and other appropriate means
- Increase subsidies to nongovernmental organizations that will ensure messages translated and delivered through appropriate means to those who speak different languages or have specific needs
- Build and deploy a task force to share information and resources with vulnerable people with specific focus on unhoused, people with disabilities, migrant, refugees, and neuroatypical people

Abuse of power

People in prisons, administrative migration centers, refugee camps, and people with disabilities in institutions and psychiatric

facilities are at higher risk of contagion due to the confinement conditions. They can also become more vulnerable to abuse or neglect as a result of limited external oversight and restriction of visits. It is not uncommon for authorities to become overzealous in their practices related to enforcement of the law and introduction of new laws. During this crisis, vulnerable people, especially dissidents, are at a higher risk of having negative, potentially dangerous interactions with authorities. In response to this challenge, we call on governments to:

- Adopt human rights-oriented protocols to reduce spreading of the virus in detention and confinement facilities
 - Strengthen external oversight and facilitate safe contact with relatives i.e. free telephone calls
 - Encourage law enforcement officers to focus on increasing safety rather than arrests
 - Train law enforcement officers, care workers, and social workers to recognize vulnerabilities and make necessary adjustments in their approach and engagement
 - Support civil society organizations and country Ombudsmen/Human Rights Defenders in monitoring the developments within those institutions on a regular basis
 - Consult any changes in existing laws with civil rights societies and Ombudsmen/Human Rights Defenders
 - Commit to discontinuing emergency laws and powers once pandemic subsides and restore the check and balances mechanism

Networks and organizations

4M Mentor Mothers Network, A Long Walk Home, ABAAD-Resource Center for Gender Equality, ABOFEM ARGENTINA, Action pour l'Education et la Promotion de la Femme (AEPF-Tchad), Activista Ghana, Adivasi Dalit Woman Civil Rights Forum, African Diaspora Women's Network, African Disability Forum- ADF, African Women 4 Empowerment, African Women Leaders Forum, AFROAMERICAS,

AKAHATA, Akina Mama wa Afrika, Akshara Centre, Aliansi Remaja Independen Sulawesi Selatan, All India Progressive Women's Association AIPWA, Alliances for Africa, AMVFE, ANANDI, Annie North Women's Refugee and Domestic Violence Service, Arab Women Network for Parity and Solidarity, Arise Nigerian Woman Foundation, Arts for Women Indonesia, Artykuł 6 (Article 6 feminist disability collective), Asamblea Feminista Plurinacional, Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW), Asociación Ciudadana ACCEDER, Associação brasileira de antropologia- Brazilian Anthropology Association, Association for Advocacy and Legal Initiatives Trust (AALI), association Tunisienne des femmes démocrates, Associazione Dream Team Donne in Rete, Associazione Il Giardino dei Ciliegi, Associazione Maddalena, Associazione Orlando, Associazione Risorse Donna, Associazione Toponomastica femminile, Aswat Nissa, AtGender, ATHENA Network, Atria, institute on gender equality and women's history, AWID, Awmr Italia Donne della Regione Mediterranea, Balance AC, Bangladesh Centre for Human Rights and Development (BCHRD), Bangladesh Model Youth Parliament (Protiki Jubo Sangsahd), Baobab Women's Project CIC, BAPSA, Believe mental health care organisation, Berliński Kongres Kobiet, Beyond Beijing Committee (BBC)Nepal, Border Crit Institute, BraveHeart Initiative for Youth & Women, Breakthrough (India), Breakthrough (USA), Broadsheet, New Zealand's Feminist Magazine, Campaign for Lead Free Water, Canadian Feminist Network, CARAM Asia, Catholics for Reproductive Health, CEDAW Committee of Trinidad and Tobago, CEHAT, Center for Building Resilient Communities, Center for gender and sexual and reproductive health, James P Grant school of public health, Center for Hunger-Free Communities, Center for Justice and International Law (CEJIL), Center for Migrant Advocacy Philippines, Center for Women's Global Leadership, Center for Women's Health and Human Rights, Suffolk University, Center Women and Modern World, Centre for Feminist Foreign Policy, Centre for Gender Justice, Centre for Social Concern and Development (CESOCODE), Centro de Derechos de Mujeres, Centro de Mujeres ACCION YA, Centro di Women's Studies Milly Villa - Università della Calabria, CENTRO MUJERES A.C., Centro Mujeres Latinas, CETEC, Channel Foundation, CHIRAPAQ Centro de Culturas Indígenas del Perú, CHOUF, Closet de Sor Juana, Coalition for

Sexual and Bodily Rights in Muslim Societies (CSBR), COFEM, Colectiva Lésbica Feminista Irreversibles, Colectivo "Género y Teología para el Desarrollo", Collettivo Anguane, Comisión de Antropología Feminista y de Género, Colegio de Etnólogos y Antropólogos Sociales A.C, Comité de América Latina y el Caribe para la Defensa de los Derechos de las Mujeres, CLADEM, Common Health, Community Care for Emergency Response and Rehabilitation, Community Healthcare Initiative, Comunicación, Intercambio y Desarrollo Humano en América Latina, Asociación Civil (CIDHAL, A. C.), Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, Consortium on Gender, Security and Human Rights, Cooperativa Sociale Centro Donne Mantova, Coordinadora de la Mujer, COSPE, Council of Indigenous Women of Lower Lands of Europe, Courageous people health and development Initiative, CREA, Creativería Social, AC, DAWN Canada, Design Studio for Social Intervention, DESSI International, Development in Practice, Gender and Entrepreneurial Initiative (DIPGEI), DIVA for Equality, Dorothy Njemanze Foundation, Dziejuchy Berlin, Echoesofwomeninafrica11@gmail.com, Emma organization for human development, EMPOWER Malaysia, End Violence Against Women Coalition (UK), Enhancing Access to Health for Poverty reduction in Tanzania (EAHP Tanzania), Enlace Continental de Mujeres Indígenas de las Américas ECMIA, Enlightenment and empowerment of northern women initiative, Equality Bahamas, Equipo Jurídico por los Derechos Humanos, Equipop, Etihad Peace Minorities Welfare Foundation, EuroMed Rights, European Roma Rights Centre (Brussels, Belgium), FACICP Disability Plus, Families Planning Association of Puerto Rico (PROFAMILIAS), Family Planning Association of Nepal, FAMM Indonesia, Federation for Women and Family Planning, Federation of Sexual and Gender Minorities Nepal, Federazione Femminile Evangelica Valdese e Metodista, Female Safe Environments-Her Safe Place, FEMBUD, Femini Berlin Polska, Feminist Alliance for Rights, Feminist Humanitarian Network, Feminist Policy Collective, Feminoteka Foundation, Femmes leadership et développement durable, FEMNET – African Women's Development and Communication Network, Fiji Women's Rights Movement (FWRM), First Future Leadership, Flash Dynamic Concepts, Fondo Centroamericano de Mujeres, Food Corporation of India Handling Workers Union, Food Sovereignty Alliance, India, For

Violence-Free Family Coalition, Forum Against Oppression of Women, Forum against Sex Selection, Four Worlds Europe, Fund for Congolese Women, Fundación Arcoíris por el respeto a la diversidad sexual, Fundación Código Humano, Fundacion Estudio e Investigacion de mujer FEIM, FUNDACION MARIA AMOR, Fundación Puntos de Encuentro, Fundacja "Inicjatywa Kobiet Aktywnych", Fundacja Dziewuchy Dziewuchom, Furia vzw, GAMAG, Gamana Mahila Samuha, Gantala Press, Inc., GAYa NUSANTARA Foundation, Gender and Environmental Risk Reduction Initiative(GERI), Gender and Sociology Department, Institute of Sociology, Czech Academy of Sciences, Gender at Work, Gender Awareness Trust, Gender Equality,,Peace and Development Centre, GenDev Centre for Research and Innovation, India, Gimtrap AC, GirlHQ Foundation, Girls Voices Initiative, Girlupac, Global Alliance for Tax Justice, Global Fund for Children, Global Fund for Women, Global Justice Center, Global Rights for Women, Global South Coalition for Dignified Menstruation, Global Women's Institute, Graduate Women International, Grandmothers Advocacy Network, Grupo de Estudos Feministas em Política e Educação (GIRA/UFBA), Grupo Guatemalteco de Mujeres-GGM, Hawai'i Institute for Human Rights, Herstoire Collective, Hollaback! Czech, Hope for the Needy Association, Humanity in Action Poland, ICW - International Community of Women Living with HIV, Icw argentina, Identities Media, If/When/How: Lawyering for Reproductive Justice, IMMAHACO Ladies COOPERATIVE Society 87 set, Inclusive Bangladesh, iNitiatives for Nigeria, Institute for Economic Justice, Institute for Gender and Development Studies-University of the West Indies, Institute for Young Women Development, Institute of Gender Studies, University of Guyana, Instituto de Estudos de Gênero da UFSC e NIGS UFSC, Instituto de Investigación y Estudios en Cultura de Derechos Humanos CULTURADH, Instituto de Transformación social de pr, Instituto de la Mujer, Instituto RIA, Interamerican Network of Women Shelters, International Center for Advocates Against Discrimination (ICAAD), International Commission on Global Feminisms and Queer Politics (IUAES), International WOMen's Rights Action Watch Asia Pacific, International Women's Rights Project, Ipas CAM, Istituto Comprensivo Statale "Don G. Russolillo", Jaringan Muda Setara, Jaringan Perempuan Yogyakarta - Yogyakarta Women's Network, Jordanian National

Commission for Women, Journal of International Women's Studies, Justice Institute Guyana, Kenya Female Advisory Organization, Kotha, L'union de l'action féministe, LABIA – A Queer Feminist LBT Collective, Latin American and Caribbean Womens Health Network, Le kassandre, Le Maestre Ignoranti, Lesbianas Independientes Feministas Socialistas – LIFS, LGBTI+ Gozo, Libera...Mente Donna ets, Liberian women Humanitarian Network, Life in Leggings: Caribbean Alliance Against Gender-based Violence, Lon-art Creative, LOOM, MADRE, Mahila Sarvangeen Utkarsh Mandal (MASUM), Malcolm X Center For Self Determination, Mama Na Mtoto Initiative(Mami), Manifest Wolnej Polki, MAP Foundation, Marie Stopes International, McMaster University, Mesa Acción por el Aborto en Chile, MEXFAM AC, Movimiento de Mujeres de Chinandega, MOVULAC ONG, MOWA Band of Choctaw Indians, Mt Shasta Goddess Temple, Mujer Y Salud en Uruguay-MYSU, Mujeres+Mujeres, Mulier, MUSAS Peru, NAPM, NAPOLINMENTE a.p.s., Narasi Perempuan, Naripokkho, National Alliance Of Women Human Right Defender/Tarangini Foundation, National Alliance of Women's Organisations, National Birth Equity Collaborative, National Forum Of Women With Disabilities, National Network For Immigrant And Refugee Rights, National Platform For The Rights Of The Disabled, NDH LLC, Nederlandse Vereniging Gender & Gezondheid, NEPEM – Center of feminist studies at Federal University of Minas Gerais, Network for Community Development, Nigerian Feminist Forum, Nigerian Professional Working Women Organization, Nobel Women's Initiative, NoMore234NG, Non una di meno, O.A.B.I.: Organization for Abused and Battered Individuals, Observatorio de Género y Equidad, Odri Intersectional rights, Omni Center for Peace, Justice & Ecology, ONG ESE:O, Organización Artemisas, Organization Name, Orikalankini, Our Generation For Inclusive Peace, OutRight International, Oxfam (various offices), Oxford Human Rights Hub, Pan African Positive Women's Coalition-Zimbabwe, Parteciparte, Pastoralist Girls Initiative, Peasants Dagnet, Perempuan Mahardhika, Perhimpunan Pembela Masyarakat Adat Nusantara (PPMAN) – Indigenous Lawyers Association Archipelagos, Perkumpulan Lintas Feminist Jakarta / Jakarta Feminist Association, PES Women, Pittsburgh Human Rights City Alliance, Plan International, Por la Superación de la Mujer A.C., Power in her story / Manila Feminista, Programa de

Investigacion Feminista, CEIICH UNAM, Programa Género, Cuerpo y Sexualidad de la FHCE/UDELAR, Promundo-US, Punto Género, Qbukatabu, Queer Women in Business + Allies, Race, Racism and the Law, Radha Paudel Foundation, Raising Voices, RALI – Reborn Athena Legal Initiative, Rassemblement Contre la Hogra et pour les Droits des Algeriennes :“RAHDA”, Rays of Hope Community Foundation, Red Chiapas por la Paridad Efectiva, Red de Educación Popular entre Mujeres – REPEM, Red de la No Violencia contra las Mujeres-REDNOVI, Red de Mujeres contra la violencia, Red de Mujeres por una Opinión Pública con Perspectiva de Género en Campeche AC, Red Mexicana de ciencia tecnología y genero, Red Nacional de Refugios AC, Red Nacional Universitaria por la Equidad de Género en la Educación Superior, Red Thread, Rede Nao Cala USP – Network of professors against gender violence at the University of Sao Paulo, Remember Our Sisters Everywhere, Reporteros de investigación, Restless Development Nepal, Rutgers WPF Indonesia, Rutgers WPF Indonesia, Sacred Circle of Indigenous Women of Europe, SAHAJ, SAHAYOG, Salamander Trust, Samsara, Sanctus Initiative for Human Development and Values Sustainability (SIHDEVASJN, Sangsan Anakot Yawachon Development Project, Save Generations Organization, Sehjira Foundation, Sex Workers Outreach Project (SWOP) Behind Bars, Shayisfuba feminist collective, Shedecides, Shifting the Power Coalition – Pacific, Shirakat – Partnership for Development, Shishu Aangina, Simavi, Society for the Improvement of Rural People(SIRP), Solidarite Des Jeunes Filles Pour L’éducation Et L’integration Socioprofessionnelle, Sojfep, Sonke Gender Justice, Soroptimist International, SPACE UNJ, Spatium Libertas AC, Spinifex Press, Stop au Chat Noir, Studentato universitario San Giuseppe, Success Capital Organisation, Suppressed Histories Archives, T’ruah: The Rabbinic Call for Human Rights, Tag a Life International (TaLI), Tanzania Home Economics Association, Tarangini Foundation, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, TEDS TRUST and DAWNS, The Center for Building Resilient Communities, The Citizens’News, The Gender Security Project, The Institute for Gender and Development Studies, RCO, The Queer Muslim Project, The Story Kitchen, The Well Project, Todos Ciudadanas, AC, Toponomastica femminile, Trannational Decolonial QTPOC, Transgenders Fiji Network, Transnational United Front against Fascism, UBC, Ukrainian Association for Research in

Women's History, Unchained At Last, Union Women Center Georgia, United African Diaspora, University of Namibia, US Human Rights Network, Vida Reavivada AC, Visible Impact, Visthar, VOICE, Wave – Women against violence Europe, WE-Change Jamaica, Welfare Rights Organization, WESNET, WIDOWS DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION, Widows Rights International, WILDAF-AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST, Wokovu Way, Women Advocates Research and Documentation Center, Women Against Rape(WAR) Inc., Women against Sexual Violence and State Repression, Women Against Violence, Women and Girls of African Descent Caucus:Descendants of Enslaved Persons brought to the Americas During the Transatlantic Slave Trade Era, Women and Health Together For The Future (WHTF), Women and Law in Southern Africa – Mozambique, Women Enabled International, Women Entrepreneurs Association of Nigeria (WEAN), Women for a Change, Women for Peace and Gender Equality Initiative, Women for Peace and Unity Growth Initiative, Women for Women's Human Rights – New Ways, Women Foundation of Nigeria WFN, Women Health Together for Future, Women in Distress Organisation, Women Liberty and Development Initiative, Women March Lampung, Women Transforming Cities International Society, Women Working Group (WWG), Women's Earth and Climate Action Network (WECAN), Women's Global Network for Reproductive Rights, Women's Human Rights Education Institute, women's initiative "One of Us", Women's Legal and Human Rights Bureau, Inc. (WLB), Women's Rehabilitation Centre (WOREC) Nepal, Women's Resource and Advicacy Centre / WOMEN 2030, Women's All Points Bulletin, WAPB, Women's Probono Initiative(WPI), Women's rights and health project, World Pulse, Y Coalition, Young Feminist Europe, Youth Action Nepal, Youth Changers Kenya, Youth Development Center, YUWA, Yuwalaya, Zamara Foundation, Zimbabwe Women's Resource Centre and Network...

Individuals

Some 734 individuals.

April 04, 2020.

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