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**INTERNATIONAL
PRESENTATION
ASSOCIATION**

**United Nations Human Rights Council
Universal Periodic Review- UPR for Ireland 53rd Session November 2026**

Cover Page

SUBMITTING ORGANIZATIONS:



International Presentation Association



Edmund Rice International



Franciscans International



Daughters of Charity

ENDORISING ORGANISATIONS:



Justice Desk Africa
A Human Rights NPO

Justice Desk Africa

United Nations Human Rights Council
Universal Periodic Review - UPR for Ireland 53rd Session November 2026

SUBMITTED BY: International Presentation Association, Edmund Rice International, Franciscans International, and the Company of the Daughters of Charity

INTRODUCTION

- 1) We welcome the opportunity to contribute to the 4th Cycle of Ireland's Universal Periodic Review. We respect the progress made by Ireland in promoting and safeguarding human rights since the previous UPR cycles. However, we note that there are areas requiring further attention, and therefore focus our submission on 1) Human Trafficking, 2) Domestic & Gender-Based Violence, 3) Migrants & Ethnic Minorities, 4) Climate Responsibilities.

CONTEXT & METHODOLOGY

- 2) This joint submission was prepared in consultation with the representatives from Presentation communities, Franciscans, sisters of the Daughters of Charity, and members of the Edmund Rice Network in Ireland; a collective of faith-based and civil society individuals, groups, and organizations working to recognize, promote, and protect human rights around the world. Our expressions of faith and approaches to advocacy are diverse, but our commitments to human rights brought us together on key issues Ireland is facing.
- 3) Sources were derived primarily from first-hand experience of members of our networks, the United Nations and Ireland national government or independent reports, and official publications. Substantial research went into monitoring the progress on recommendations made during the 3rd UPR cycle, with a focus on recommendations by our own organizations. Sources were derived from State authorities and agencies, trusted independent entities, NGOs and other civil society organizations, and individuals with affiliation or expertise in the issue areas facing Ireland to date. A priority was given to recent publications, emphasizing current, relevant, and contextual information since the last cycle of the UPR.

Human Trafficking

- 4) We commend Ireland on the creation of its 3rd National Action Plan on Human Trafficking, published in October 2023. The Plan represents a significant commitment to anti-human trafficking efforts and establishes a framework for accomplishing its goals in the coming years.
- 5) We further recognize Ireland's commitment to the ratification of the 2nd Optional Protocol of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which was poised to be implemented in October of 2024.ⁱ We encourage Ireland to publish the results of this commitment as we enter 2026.
- 6) According to the 2025 Trafficking in Persons report, Ireland remains a Tier 2 country; while actively working to improve, the State is not fully compliant with the minimum standards set forth in the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act (TVPA).ⁱⁱ In recent years, Ireland has elevated its reporting of and responses to human trafficking

both into and out of the State. However, key reports indicate that progress is slow in particular sectors, such as support for child victims or justice against perpetrators.ⁱⁱⁱ

Concerns

- 7) The 3rd National Action Plan includes several opportunities for training of An Garda Síochána, the national police and security service of Ireland, to identify and provide support for victims of trafficking. However, the practical implementation of these trainings has been met with challenges. While Action Point 1.1.2 of the Plan aims to “[e]nsure that training on trafficking continues to be part of the curriculum for new recruits in the Garda college,” a report from GRETA found that COVID-19 interrupted training on human trafficking and “no such training was delivered in 2020-2021 and to date in 2022. The development of a new training module to be delivered by the Garda College was also delayed.” The only human trafficking training which is currently delivered is within the Children’s First module, a two-day workshop mandatory for all trainees on the police force.^{iv}
- 8) The National Referral Mechanism (NRM) has seen improvements under both the 2nd and 3rd National Action Plan^v, but progress on this initiative is not complete.^{vi} The mechanism fails to integrate the needs and perspectives of children, and thus fails to identify child victims of human trafficking. There remains an absence of child-specific identification processes, neither within nor independent of the NRM.^{vii}
- 9) There are considerable gaps in the care received by child victims of human trafficking, in addition to the shortcomings in identifying child victims found in the NRM. Children in underrecognized situations associated with trafficking, such as begging or other forms of forced criminality, may be inappropriately penalized.^{viii} The Government focuses primarily on asylum-seeking children and did not adequately address trafficking involving Irish, EEA-national, or Romani children, or children recruited online.^{ix} The government remained without dedicated services or accommodations for child trafficking victims, instead placing children in arrangements that did not have expertise to assist child trafficking victims.^x
- 10) Unaccompanied foreign children frequently disappeared from government-run accommodations^{xi} and children’s cases were incorrectly classified as medium priority in cases where children were missing from care, deemed flight risk, and where there were indicators of trafficking and exploitation.^{xii}
- 11) Ireland’s first successful conviction of a perpetrator of human trafficking took place in 2024. However, there have been a limited number of successful conviction to date, leading to uncertainty about the response of the Irish legal justice system to the seriousness of human trafficking. Regarding the enforcement of labour laws, Ireland has never convicted a labour trafficker under its anti-trafficking law^{xiii} and there have been no convictions resulting in the confiscation of assets.^{xiv}

Recommendations:

- 12) Under the 3rd National Action Plan, we recommend that Ireland ensure that the training for An Garda Síochána on human trafficking is concrete, compulsory, and thoroughly implemented, with a specific focus on the new National Referral Mechanism (NRM), the identification and support of child victims, and the ability to fully enforce human trafficking laws while bringing perpetrators to justice.**
- 13) We recommend that Ireland implement its revised NRM along with a child-specific mechanism, either within or independent of the NRM created under the 3rd National Action Plan.**
- 14) We recommend that Ireland work to identify and support child victims of human**

trafficking, through legal and social services as well as accommodations, the provision of education^{xv}, and protection and investigation when missing from care or at risk of trafficking.

- 15) We recommend that Ireland fully enforce human trafficking laws by bringing perpetrators to justice, coordinating intra- and inter-government efforts to share resources, information, and evidence across state or departmental lines.

Domestic & Gender-Based Violence

- 16) Like so many other nations, Ireland is facing the “devastatingly pervasive” issue of violence against women.^{xvi} It is widely recognized that women, particularly young women and those facing multiple discriminations, are most often the victims of domestic and gender-based violence.^{xvii} Nonetheless, domestic, sexual and gender-based violence (henceforth DSGBV) is a pervasive issue that requires collective effort to address. There are undeniable linkages between DSGBV and human trafficking or migration which must be explored in order to find effective solutions.
- 17) We commend Ireland on the creation of the 3rd National Strategy on Domestic, Sexual & Gender-Based Violence 2022-2026, with a goal and guiding mission of Zero Tolerance for DSGBV.^{xviii} The Strategy highlights a five-year plan to combat GBV as well as the creation of a new agency with this goal at its core.
- 18) We further commend Ireland on its increased funding toward anti-DSGBV efforts across the country. Ireland has tripled its funding allocation toward anti-DSGBV since 2020^{xix} and has established Cuan, the new statutory agency established to combat DSGBV, with a budget of €67 million, including €7 million for new refuge provision, expanded services, and sectoral research.^{xx}
- 19) Ireland has also passed new laws on harassment and introduced new legal developments, such as reviews, audits, and campaigns.^{xxi} Ireland has made visible its efforts to engage with a victim-centred approach, expand its enforcement, and educate its populace.

Concerns:

- 20) The linkages between DSGBV and human trafficking are hard to ignore, and efforts to engage with either of these issue areas requires an integration of the other. Yet the Department of Justice, as the lead Department on DSGBV, does not integrate the victims of trafficking who have suffered gender-based violence into their overall response.^{xxii} Similarly, Cuan, as a new statutory agency established to combat DSGBV, also does not integrate victims their overall approach.^{xxiii} These are overlapping oversights that leave a gap in which victims are left unidentified and unsupported.
- 21) A lack of concrete and secure data further threatens systems of referral, attempts at mapping, and the integration of Ireland’s various systems, such as An Garda Síochána, the courts, Tusla, HSE, and civil society organizations.^{xxiv} The Istanbul Convention,^{xxv} to which Ireland is party, emphasises the importance of data collection and the need for States to have robust mechanisms to gather and analyse information on DSGBV.^{xxvi} Without a centralized system, data cannot (for example) be disaggregated by gender and the extent of the data collection is limited.^{xxvii}
- 22) We commend the An Garda Síochána on the implementation of a new Domestic Abuse Intervention Policy as of January 2025, enforcing responses and investigations into cases of DSGBV.^{xxviii} However, training for An Garda Síochána is an ongoing necessity. While some resources are available through the An Garda Síochána website,

the nature of their distribution or compulsory nature is difficult to assess^{xxxix}. While the 3rd National Strategy highlights a need for training of frontline workers in DSGBV, it fails to specifically connect An Garda Síochána and DSGBV training, instead focusing on the training of healthcare workers. In addition, the 3rd National Strategy repeatedly highlights a significant disappointment amongst both victims/survivors and specialist service in relation to emergency calls made to An Garda Síochána that were inappropriately cancelled.

- 23) The lack of shelters and safe accommodation for victims is of pressing concern. We commend Ireland on allocating €7 million in additional funding for new refuge provision, expanded services, and sectoral research.^{xxx} The 3rd National Strategy also illustrates a clear focus on the creation of additional accommodations.^{xxxii} However, implementation of these plans is slow and a lack of shelters and safe accommodations remains an issue, as do challenges faced by Traveller, Roma, and Migrant women in reporting abuse and in accessing services.^{xxxiii} Ireland remains with only few gender-specific shelters for victims of human trafficking, with the Rosa's Place shelter opening in November 2023.^{xxxiiii}

Recommendations:

- 24) **We reiterate the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission's recommendations that the Department of Justice, as the lead Department on DSGBV, and Cuan, as a new statutory agency established to combat DSGBV, integrate victims of trafficking who have suffered gender-based violence into their overall DSGBV response.**
- 25) **We recommend that Ireland form a data-sensitive system of collection and analysis that is in-line with contemporary standards, consults with civil society, and integrates the various agencies, entities, and governments collecting data into one single centralised data system.**
- 26) **We recommend that Ireland expand compulsory trainings on DSGBV response for An Garda Síochána at all levels and stages of career, including a thorough integration of the 3rd National Strategy on DSGBV into Garda procedures and policies.**
- 27) **We recommend that Ireland instate additional shelters for victims and survivors of DSGBV, actualising its commitments from the 3rd National Strategy, with a focus on providing sustainable housing solutions for victims of DSGBV, victims of human trafficking, Traveller and Roma peoples, and migrants, particularly women.**

Migrants & Ethnic Minorities

- 28) Ireland is a diverse country, with various minority ethnic groups accounting for approximately 15% of the population.^{xxxv} There were 32,949 Travellers in Ireland according to the 2022 Census.^{xxxvi} Over the past decade, integration policies in Ireland have seen more improvements than in most other countries, particularly in health, political participation, access to nationality, and anti-discrimination, entering the 'top ten' of those countries assessed.^{xxxvii} Ireland established its first national Migrant Integration Strategy in 2017, covering a four-year period. The strategy was extended for an additional year until the end of 2021.^{xxxviii} We further commend Ireland on the creation of the National Action Plan Against Racism, which was launched in March 2023 for the period 2023-2027. The development of the plan was informed by particular experiences of racism, including migrants, refugees and asylum seekers.^{xxxix}

Concerns:

- 29) We are concerned about Ireland's commitment to its 2021 'White Paper to End Direct Provision and to Establish a New International Protection Support Service'.^{xxxix} The White Paper, which was due to be implemented on a phased basis between the 2021 and 2024, outlined a new accommodation system that would be built on a non-profit model. However, in March of 2024, the Government agreed to a new comprehensive accommodation strategy for International Protection applicants^{xl} that largely does away with its previous commitments in favour of the existing Direct Provision system.^{xli} Finding suitable and affordable accommodation is particularly challenging for those moving out of Direct Provision centres and thus migrants are more likely to experience homelessness.^{xlii}
- 30) Ireland established its first national Migrant Integration Strategy in 2017, covering a four-year period and extended until the end of 2021.^{xliii} The Strategy represented a significant statement of policy intent and brought new energy and focus into efforts to integrate migrants in Ireland.^{xliv} However, no new strategy has been announced, nor has an evaluation of the first strategy been published.^{xlv}
- 31) Ireland currently lacks any coordinated strategy for English as a second language for migrants and refugees. There is a shortcoming in the provision of professional and technical ESOL (English for Speakers of Other Languages) programmes and bridging programmes to support migrant workers seeking to access specialist and skilled employment.^{xlvi} These skills are key for facilitating economic, social, and cultural integration and help to ensure that migrants and refugees thrive in the host-country.^{xlvii}
- 32) There remains a shortage of training for An Garda Síochána, coordinating agencies, and frontline workers to effectively support migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers, particularly those most at risk of human trafficking or DSGBV.^{xlviii} There may exist policing practices among the An Garda Síochána that target specific groups through racial or ethnic profiling.^{xlix} Migrant children who go missing from the care of Tusla^l and migrant workers are at particular risk of human trafficking.^{li}
- 33) Irish Travellers have long been recognized as an ethnic group which has suffered from discrimination and disadvantage in a large number of areas ranging from access to services, employment and education to health and housing conditions. There were 32,949 Travellers in Ireland according to the 2022 Census^{lii} which revealed that for 15.1% of Travellers, the highest level of education completed was upper secondary education. This compares to 27.5% of the general population (all ethnic or cultural backgrounds). A total of 4.7% of Travellers completed third level education, compared to 47.7% of the general population.^{liii} This deficit in the level of education clearly has an effect on job opportunities and this is reflected in the statistics which show over 61% of Travellers being unemployed as opposed to the average of 8% nationally.^{liv} As regards health, the All-Ireland Traveller Health Study (AITHS) reported that the overall Traveller mortality rate is 3.5 times higher than that of the general population, and that male and female Traveller life expectancy is at least 15 years and 11 years less than for settled Irish males and females, respectively. The infant mortality rate for Travellers is 3.5 times the rate of the general population. Many Travellers suffer from poor mental health; 11% of all Traveller deaths are caused by suicide, which is almost seven times higher than the rate for the general population.^{lv}
- 34) This disadvantage and discrimination have been recognized by Ireland both nationally and internationally. A National Traveller and Roma Inclusion Strategy to confront the situation was in being from 2017 to 2021 (NTRIS I) and was followed up with the current National Traveller and Roma Inclusion Strategy (NTRIS II) which covers the

period from 2024 to 2028. The plight of Travellers and the Roma people was also acknowledged in the prior Universal Periodic Review of Ireland in 2021. In that review Ireland supported numerous recommendations, including three concerning the combatting of systemic discrimination and the increase in hate speech against minority groups which included Irish Travellers; two concerning the amelioration of homelessness and shortcomings in accommodation; and a series of recommendations relating to taking steps to deal with the issues of disadvantage and discrimination through the development of a new integration strategy.^{lvi}

- 35) The problem, however, is that despite the support by the Irish government for all of these recommendations only small improvements have been made. This is frankly acknowledged by the Minister responsible for the current strategy, NTRIS II where referring to Travellers and Roma, he states: “Most importantly, and as reported in the local consultation process on the new Strategy, many families and individuals in both communities did not feel any sense of improvement in their everyday lived experience.”^{lvii}
- 36) The document setting out this strategy is all the same an impressive one and the stated aims contained within it are shared by the Travellers representatives who took part in the consultation process and espouse the idea of a “safe, fair and inclusive Ireland” where they “are supported to lead inclusive, healthy and fulfilling lives”. The recommendations made herein are made on the basis that the key factor to achieving the goals set out in NTRIS II is education both in respect of access to it by Travellers and regarding combatting race discrimination by the general public.
- 37) In respect of the latter we are concerned by Section 19 of the Intoxicating Liquor Act 2003. Section 19 provides for discrimination cases in licensed premises being taken in the District Court and not in the Workplace Relations Commission, where other discrimination cases are advanced. The mode of determining a discrimination case in this fashion risks reinforcing the stereotype of the Traveller being seen as a criminal and thus found in the District Court. The access to licensed premises for Travellers is perhaps the most important field in which Travellers meet most discrimination in access to services as confirmed by the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission which released a press statement in November 2025 calling for the repeal of this provision, and also by the Equality Commission of Northern Ireland which has also confirmed that the great majority of discrimination cases related to Travellers occurs in this area. It is noteworthy that in that jurisdiction that the cases go before a civil court – the County Court - and not a criminal one.
- 38) Travellers have suffered from entrenched structural disadvantage in the areas of education, employment, health, and addiction problems. For many Travellers, the key to breaking this pattern is increasing the participation in the higher levels of education particularly third-level education. Ireland has produced a six-year strategic plan, the Travellers and Roma Education Strategy (TRES) 2024-2030, which provides for 3 two-year operational plans, the first of which has already been published. The strategy aims to improve the educational outcomes for Traveller and Roma children and young people in our schools, which are lower than the general population. The strategic goal^{lviii} (at page 25) refers to ensuring “equity of access, opportunity and outcomes, as well as meaningful participation, across the continuum of education”. In the event of unsatisfactory progress however in terms of the equity of access, opportunity and outcomes and no improvement is felt in Traveller families lives in 2026 we would recommend specific concrete measures be taken.

Recommendations:

- 39) We recommend that Ireland reaffirm its commitment to the 2021 'White Paper to End Direct Provision' by initiating a new comprehensive accommodation strategy for International Protection applicants, including housing as a matter of urgency.
- 40) We recommend that Ireland introduce a new Migrant Integration Strategy that expands upon the efforts from 2017 to 2021 and integrates housing sustainability as a priority for migrants and refugees.^{lix}
- 41) We recommend that Ireland introduce a coordinated strategy for English as a second language to support migrant workers seeking to access specialist and skilled employment.
- 42) We recommend that Ireland expand its compulsory training initiatives for An Garda Síochána, coordinating agencies, and frontline workers to effectively support migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers, particularly those most at risk of human trafficking or DSGBV.
- 43) We recommend that Ireland in the absence of significant progress towards equity of access, opportunity, and outcomes in respect of education in 2026 under the Travellers and Roma Education Strategy (TRES), introduce affirmative action measures to bring about same such as the provision of scholarships and introduction of culturally safe college pathways.
- 44) We recommend that Section 19 of the Intoxicating Liquor Act 2003 be repealed and that all discrimination cases involving pubs and other licensed venue be moved to the Workplace Relations Commission.

Climate Responsibility

- 45) Ireland has undertaken numerous commitments toward climate responsibility that indicate progress toward a positive future. We commend Ireland on the adoption of ambitious low carbon commitments, with the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 signed into law in July 2021^{lx}. We also commend Ireland on the adoption of a carbon budget with sectoral emissions ceilings (SECs) in 2022^{lxi}, as well as the approval of the Climate Action Plans of 2024 and 2025.^{lxii} Ireland also saw a 14.3% share in renewable energy sources, most of it domestic production.^{lxiii}

Concerns:

- 46) We are concerned with Ireland's consideration of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) import infrastructure on the Shannon Estuary, which forms the largest estuarine complex and one of the most valuable natural resources in Ireland, including proposals framed as a "Strategic Gas Emergency Reserve."^{lxiv} These developments risk enabling the importation of fracked gas, primarily from the United States, despite Ireland's domestic ban on hydraulic fracturing. Such imports would undermine Ireland's climate commitments, pose risks to protected ecosystems and local communities, and raise serious questions regarding Ireland's obligations under international human rights law.
- 47) Proposed LNG infrastructure would likely facilitate imports of fracked gas with high lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions, including significant upstream methane leakage. Legal proceedings initiated by Friends of the Irish Environment have highlighted failures to adequately assess full lifecycle emissions and incompatibility with Ireland's statutory carbon budgets and sectoral emissions ceilings.^{lxv} Permitting the importation of fracked gas would externalise these harms to communities abroad, raising concerns

of indirect complicity in human rights violations and contradicting Ireland’s stated climate leadership.^{lxxvi}

- 48) The Shannon Estuary includes European protected sites (Natura 2000). Court findings relating to LNG-related permissions have underscored the need for strict compliance with EU environmental law, including the Habitats Directive, where expired or extended consents are concerned. LNG infrastructure poses risks to sensitive estuarine ecosystems, biodiversity, and local livelihoods.^{lxxvii}
- 49) The recharacterisation of LNG import facilities as emergency or temporary measures has raised concerns regarding transparency and meaningful public participation. Community groups report inadequate access to information and limited opportunities for genuine engagement, undermining procedural environmental rights.^{lxxviii} Energy security arguments risk obscuring structural drivers of gas demand, including demand growth from large energy users. LNG infrastructure initially presented as an emergency measure may become a permanent component of Ireland’s energy system, delaying the transition to renewable alternatives.^{lxxix}
- 50) The proliferation of Data Centres in Ireland is of real concern given the growing dependence on AI and the commensurate power requirements to service the AI requests. Irish data centres now consume a very large share of the country’s electricity — estimates suggest around 21 % of total metered electricity consumption, and potentially rising to up to a third of electricity demand by 2026.^{lxxx} The huge electricity appetite of data centres threatens Ireland’s ability to meet its legally binding 2030 climate targets, because much of the current and near-term power mix still relies on fossil fuels and constrained renewable roll-out.^{lxxxi}
- 51) Furthermore, in addition to a rise in electricity consumption, data centres generate a significant and growing demand for water. Pedro Arrojo-Agudo, the UN Special Rapporteur on human rights and drinking water, has called for a moratorium on the development of data centres until clear information can be provided on their water and energy consumption and the risks that they pose to climate change, the sustainability of aquatic ecosystems, and the human rights of impoverished populations.^{lxxxii}
- 52) There are concerns about the lack of comprehensive government policy that reconciles economic aims with energy security and climate obligations. Some stakeholders further argue that prioritising data centre energy use contributes to grid constraints that can delay housing and other critical sectors’ energy needs.^{lxxxiii} Competition for renewable supply and grid capacity may push energy costs up for households and other industries.^{lxxxiv} Ongoing growth in data centres is likely to intensify electricity demand, which could prompt the government to frame the issue in terms of national energy security and move toward establishing an LNG terminal in the Shannon Estuary. After her recent visit 10 day to Ireland Astrid Puentes Riaños, the UN Special Rapporteur on the human right to a healthy environment commented “Neither should the (Irish) Government import liquefied natural gas (LNG) without weighing the impact on the climate.”^{lxxxv} On this issue of Data Centres she commented that, on the growth in the number of data centres, “The cumulative climate impact of new data centres in Ireland must be assessed alongside all recent and proposed developments. Their carbon emissions are not limited to the site itself and limit progress toward national carbon budgets.” And yet the Special Rapporteur has been refused entry to a planned visit to Microsoft Data Centre in Dublin.^{lxxxvi}

Recommendations:

53) Regarding the consideration of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) import

infrastructure on the Shannon Estuary, we urge Ireland to:

- a. Adopt a clear and enforceable prohibition on the importation of fracked gas, including via LNG terminals and floating storage and regasification units;**
- b. Exclude new LNG import infrastructure from energy security planning unless it can be demonstrably shown to be compatible with Ireland's carbon budgets and climate targets;**
- c. Mandate full lifecycle greenhouse gas accounting, including methane leakage, for all gas-related proposals, and explicitly reconcile such assessments with statutory carbon budgets;**
- d. Ensure full compliance with environmental protection obligations, particularly the Habitats Directive, for all proposed or revived LNG-related developments in the Shannon Estuary;^{lxxvii}**
- e. Guarantee meaningful public participation and access to information, in line with international human rights and environmental standards;**
- f. Prioritise non-fossil alternatives for energy resilience, including demand reduction, renewable energy, storage, and grid investment, to avoid fossil fuel lock-in.**

54) We recommend that Ireland adopt a comprehensive data-centre energy policy that aligns with its human rights obligations to protect the environment and ensure energy security. This policy should include a temporary moratorium on new data centre approvals until enforceable regulations are in place requiring:

- a. Data centres to secure demonstrably renewable electricity supply from within national grids rather than relying on fossil fuel backup generation;**
- b. Transparent reporting of energy use, water use, greenhouse gas emissions;**
- c. Long-term grid-infrastructure planning that balances industrial, residential, and social energy needs in line with Ireland's climate commitments and energy security goals.**

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ANNEX 1



The [International Presentation Association](http://www.ipango.org) is a global organization of Presentation Sisters and Presentation People from across the world, who believe in the universal value of human rights and speak and act in partnership with others for global justice. We have been accredited with the United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI) (now UN Department of Global Communications) since 1997 and with a special consultative status at the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) since 2000. We advocate for systemic change on a global scale, working to influence policies and decisions that align with our mission to uphold human rights, promote social and environmental justice, and address the needs of marginalized communities.

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[Edmund Rice International \(ERI\)](http://www.edmundriceinternational.org) is an international non-governmental organization, founded in 2005 and with Special Consultative Status with ECOSOC since 2012. ERI is supported by two Catholic Religious Congregations, the Christian Brothers and the Presentation Brothers. It works with networks of like-minded organizations and in the countries where the two Congregations are present. ERI has a special interest in the rights of the child, the right to education and in eco-justice.

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[Franciscans International](https://franciscansinternational.org/) addresses the root causes of injustices by bringing cases of discrimination and violence committed against individuals and groups living on the margins to the attention of the international community. We work to influence UN decisions and standard-setting processes. Using a rights-based approach, we advocate at the UN for the protection of human dignity and environmental justice in order to: Bring attention to underreported or urgent situations, hold governments accountable and demand changes in policies and practices, and strengthen the work of Franciscans and other partners at the grassroots.

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The [Company of the Daughters of Charity](https://daughtersofcharity.org/) - Servants of the Poor - was founded by St. Vincent de Paul and St. Louise de Marillac in 1633. The founders reminded the first members that “love embraces justice”. To-day in 95 countries we continue to develop services in response to the needs and rights of people who struggle with poverty and injustice while working to bring about social and economic change in the policies and structures which create poverty and injustice. In solidarity with people caught in poverty, in partnership with like-minded organisations and mindful of the UN declaration on Human Rights and the SDG’s, we seek to eradicate poverty and injustice. This involves research, advocacy, and networking and when possible, the participation of people with direct experience of poverty and injustice. We became members of the DPI in 1976 and have consultative status with ECOSOC since 2007.

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