

April 1, 2024

The Honorable Christopher Coons
Chair
Senate Subcommittee on State, Foreign
Operations, and Related Programs
218 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Barbara Lee
Ranking Member
House Subcommittee on State, Foreign
Operations, and Related Programs
2470 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Chairman Coons and Ranking Member Lee:

We, the undersigned 106 organizations, write to respectfully urge you to protect global LGBTQI+ rights investments and increase funding for the State Department's Global Equality Fund (GEF) to \$40 million and USAID's Inclusive Development Hub's Protection of LGBTQI+ Persons to \$30 million in the Fiscal Year 2025 (FY 2025) State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations bill, alongside the inclusion of LGBTQI+ rights-based language in the report.

Since FY 2019, the Committee has been dedicated to building the capacity of our global LGBTQI+ rights programs, leading to the historic high-water mark of \$25 million each for these programs in the Fiscal Year 2023 Consolidated Appropriations Act. These investments have provided flexibility to the State Department and USAID to scale already existing programs and develop new mechanisms to quickly deploy funding to LGBTQI+ organizations across the globe, including those facing crisis.

Even with these increases, the State Department and USAID still experience significant funding gaps to respond to the growing needs of LGBTQI+ people threatened by rising authoritarianism, closing civic space, and humanitarian crises. U.S. leadership - from President Biden's commitments as laid out in the *Memorandum on Advancing the Human Rights of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and Intersex Persons Around the World* ("Memorandum") to the work of the Special Envoy for the Human Rights of LGBTQI+ Persons - will not be fully effective unless the U.S. aligns its political and financial commitments at this unique moment in history for the LGBTQI+ rights movement. This alignment must also be accompanied by a rejection of attempts to politicize the lives of those in the LGBTQI+ community.

Today, sixty-three countries continue to criminalize consensual same-sex sexual acts. Twelve of these countries have jurisdictions in which same-sex relations are punishable by death.¹ Many more countries continue to be dangerous, and even deadly, for LGBTQI+ people even after the implementation of protective laws. And though several countries have made great strides in promoting LGBTQI+ rights – Estonia became the first former Soviet-ruled country to legalize same-sex marriage; the Cook Islands' Parliament voted to decriminalize consensual same-sex sexual acts; and the courts in both Hong Kong and Japan rejected compulsory surgical requirements to change legal gender markers – opponents of LGBTQI+ rights have been emboldened and anti-rights groups, including those from the United States, are pouring money into advancing global homophobia and transphobia.²

¹ Human Dignity Trust. <https://www.humandignitytrust.org/>

² Perkins, Tom. "US religious right at center of anti-LGBTQ+ message pushed around the world." *The Guardian*, July 2023. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2023/jul/09/us-religious-right-lgbtq-global-culture-fronts>

As a result, there is a wave of anti-LGBTQI+ persecution, threatening the decades-long progress made by LGBTQI+ human rights defenders. In Uganda, President Yoweri Museveni signed into law the draconian Anti-Homosexuality Act that added additional criminal penalties for same-sex sexual conduct, including the death penalty, and required a “duty to report” LGBTQI+ individuals, spurring a wave of evictions, arrests, and violence against the community. This legislation has inspired other legislatures on the continent to introduce or pass similar bills, including in Ghana and Kenya. This trend is not contained to Africa. In Russia, the Supreme Court banned the “international LGBT movement,” labeling it as an “extremist,” and parliamentarians in Iraq are attempting to move a bill that would criminalize LGBTQ+ individuals and ban human rights advocacy. Meanwhile, countries like Uzbekistan and Egypt continue to use the practice of forced anal examinations, a form of torture, against those in the LGBTQI+ community for criminal prosecutions.

These attacks and others have forced LGBTQI+ rights advocates to conduct emergency response campaigns while navigating everyday barriers to basic services with limited funding. Between 2017 to 2018, global LGBTQI+ funding from donor governments made up less than 4 cents out of every \$100 of international development efforts and assistance. LBQ, trans, and intersex organizations are particularly underfunded and for many LGBTQI+ organizations, including those in countries where same-sex relations remain illegal, there is no funding available due in part to increasing crackdowns on civic space.

The limited funding available for global equality and inclusion initiatives undermines broader national security and development goals. A report from the Williams Institute found that countries with stronger democracies also had higher rates of LGBTQ+ acceptance, while attacks on LGBTQ+ people could be a precursor for democratic backsliding.³ Meanwhile, criminalization statutes have also been linked to higher HIV rates and decreased access to HIV treatment and prevention services, which undermines the success of the United States’ investments in PEPFAR.⁴ And other economic studies have shown that there is a strong correlation between the inclusion and enactment of rights for LGBTQI+ people and growth in GDP,⁵ with one study finding that one enacted law in support of LGBTQI+ people is associated with \$2,065 more in GDP per capita,⁶ as well as a higher value in human development.

Funding Requests

The United States has a long path ahead of it to truly champion LGBTQI+ rights. For the United States to be on par with leading government donors in this sector, the U.S. would need to contribute at least 0.3% of our official development assistance (ODA), which would considerably increase funding for LGBTQI+

³ Flores, Andrew R. et al. “Democratic Backsliding and LGBTI Acceptance.” The Williams Institute, The Williams Institute, Sep. 2023, <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/GAI-Democracy-Sep-2023.pdf>

⁴ “Progress and the Peril: HIV and the Global De/criminalization of Same-Sex Sex.” The HIV Policy Lab at Georgetown Law’s O’Neill Institute for National and Global Health Law and UNAIDS, Nov. 2023, <https://hivpolicylab.org/documents/reports/2023GlobalReport/2023%20Policy%20Lab%20Report%20on%20Decriminalization.pdf>.

⁵ <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/lgbtq-rights/reports/2020/11/16/492936/transforming-u-s-foreign-policy-ensure-dignity-rights-lgbti-people/>

⁶ Badgett, M.V. Lee, et al. “Links Between Economic Development and New Measures of LGBT Inclusion.” The Williams Institute, The Williams Institute, Mar. 2018, <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/Global-Economy-and-LGBT-Inclusion-Mar-2018.pdf>.

rights programs to over \$100 million annually.⁷ According to the Amsterdam Network,⁸ LGBTQI+ supportive governments should aim to increase the percentage of their foreign assistance to LGBTQI+ rights work to 1% over the next ten years. These targets should be a long-term goal for the United States as additional investments now in the State Department’s GEF and USAID’s LGBTQI+ programs will strengthen the capacity of these mechanisms to reach these funding levels in the future.

Any increase in the FY 2025 funding levels for global LGBTQI+ rights programs should not come at the expense of other poverty-focused development, global health, humanitarian aid, women’s empowerment and gender equality programs, or programs focused on other marginalized communities. We also encourage the Committee to allow funds for these programs to be pulled from various accounts, including the Democracy Fund or Development Assistance, as needed by agencies and to ensure that all marginalized population programs are funded at levels commensurate with need.

Fund the State Department’s Global Equality Fund at no less than \$40 million.

Located at the State Department and run through the Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL), the GEF is a leading and highly leveraged public-private partnership of 21 governments and private sector entities dedicated to protecting and defending the human rights and fundamental freedom of LGBTQI+ persons around the world. The GEF leverages pooled investments across entities, providing over \$100 million to LGBTQI+ organizations in 100 countries in its 10 years of operation. Through the GEF’s funding, over 1,400 human rights defenders and 200 civil society organizations have received emergency assistance, with 99% of beneficiaries reporting that this assistance improved their safety and security. Today, the GEF funds more than 175 LGBTQI+ organizations around the world.

The U.S. contribution of \$25 million to the GEF in the FY 2023 appropriations bill was a historic highwater mark for U.S. support of LGBTQI+ rights around the world and was secured due to the strong Congressional support for the GEF. The increased investments in the GEF have opened up new opportunities for the State Department to bolster the movement for global equality. This includes expanding funding to medium-sized LGBTQI+ organizations, creating funds for under-resourced organizations in the movement, and strengthening regional efforts to respond to emergencies. As a part of the Summit for Democracy, the GEF also launched the Global LGBTQI+ Inclusive Democracy and Empowerment (GLIDE) Fund, a mechanism elevating the participation of LGBTQI+ individuals in political institutions, processes, and governance to bolster democratic movements around the world.

Even with these increases, LGBTQI+ funding demands significantly exceed funds available to GEF. It is estimated that the GEF is able to meet just 10% of the total funding requests it receives, whereas similar programs at the State Department are estimated to be able to meet 20% of funding requests. Additional investments in the GEF would enable the State Department to strengthen the capacity of LGBTQI+ organizations, both through administrative and operational means; build networks of intermediary funders

⁷ For the U.S. to be on par with the Netherlands, Norway or Sweden in terms of average percentage of our ODA dedicated to LGBTQI+ funding, the U.S. would need to grow to over \$100 million annually according to the Global Philanthropy Project’s Global Resource Report. “2017-2018 Global Resources Report: Government & Philanthropic Support for LGBTI Communities.” Global Philanthropy Project, Global Philanthropy Project, 12 Oct. 2021, <https://globalresourcesreport.org/>.

⁸ The Amsterdam Network is a global coalition of LGBTQI+ national organizations working with their governments to ensure the attention to the human rights of LGBTQI+ people around the world.

to sustain regional and global LGBTQI+ movements; attend to the increasing security threats, particularly the rise of violence and anti-LGBTQI+ legislation, facing organizations and human rights defenders; and support historically underfunded regions of the world, including the Middle East and North Africa and Asia and the Pacific.

Fund USAID Inclusive Development Hub’s Protection of LGBTQI+ Persons at no less than \$30 million.

USAID LGBTQI+ programs focus on anti-LGBTQI+ violence, discrimination, stigma, and criminalization. USAID hosts mechanisms that respond to urgent or unanticipated threats to LGBTQI+ individuals and focus on bridging gaps between human rights and inclusive development programming for LGBTQI+ communities. Administrator Power recognized that USAID’s programs for marginalized groups, like LGBTQI+ persons, “come on the basis of demands from our more than 80 missions around the world and where the need is the greatest, where the vulnerability is the greatest.” These programs have supported LGBTQI+ economic empowerment and inclusion in Serbia’s workplaces and business communities, the development of a national agenda for Dominican LGBTQI+ civil society groups, and activities in Lesotho to counter gender-based violence impacting LGBTQI+ individuals.

Congress has increased funding for USAID’s LGBTQI+ programs since FY 2019, securing a record \$25m for the program in FY 2023. The additional funding has allowed USAID to build stronger partnerships through its programs, set up new mechanisms that respond to emergencies and strengthen capacity in inclusive development programming, and develop a series of programs focused on strategic communications and social behavior changes for LGBTQI+ rights in two regions of the world. In 2022, USAID was also able to launch the Rainbow Fund, which is an incentive fund that enabled missions to apply directly for LGBTQI+ funding and has led to more than 50% of missions supporting LGBTQI+ inclusive development programming, a significant increase over previous years.

Despite the increases, USAID’s LGBTQI+ programs continue to face high demands for funding, particularly with the recent launch of the Agency’s LGBTQI+ Inclusive Development Policy. It is estimated that current funding is only able to support roughly one-quarter of the received demand from USAID missions through two funding mechanisms. For example, 37 missions expressed an interest in funding roughly \$41m worth of LGBTQI+ inclusive development programming. Overall, the LGBTQI+ portfolio will only be able to provide a total of \$10m to missions, despite the high demand for investments in this area.

Report Language

Report language that promotes the rights of LGBTQI+ individuals provides direction and oversight opportunities over the executive branch to Congress. We request that the Committee includes the following report language to promote LGBTQI+ rights:

1. **LGBTQI+ Human Rights Reporting:** *The Committee directs the Department of State to include in its annual country human rights reports descriptions of stigma, violence, and discrimination, including the prevalence of conversion therapy, against LGBTQI+ persons conducted by both state and non-state actors and consider discrimination by the government in assistance decisions.*

For over ten years, the State Department Country Human Rights Reports have provided an expansive look into the lives and human rights challenges faced by LGBTQI+ individuals in more than 200 countries. The reports detail criminalization, violence, discrimination, and threats to freedom of expression, association, and assembly. They have also been strengthened to include additional reporting on issues related to particular subsets of the LGBTQI+ community, providing a deeper analysis of emerging issue areas, as well as human rights violations caused by non-state actors. This inclusion recognizes the ways in which LGBTQI+ people may be targeted outside of state authorities. For example, following the fall of Afghanistan to the Taliban in August 2021, OutRight Action International and Human Rights Watch documented instances of violence against LGBTQI+ individuals not only from members of the Taliban, but also from family and other community members.⁹

As LGBTQI+ human rights reporting is not currently codified in law, this language ensures the continuity of these reports, which serve as an important tool for asylum claims and for civil society actors engaging in multilateral and bilateral processes promoting human rights accountability.

- 2. Key Populations:** *The Committee expects that key populations are a priority in PEPFAR's prevention and treatment strategies and that such a priority includes countering criminalization, stigma and discrimination of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex (LGBTQI+) persons. The Committee directs PEPFAR to increase its investments in structural interventions, including those that support the decriminalization of same-sex sexual relations, with an emphasis on new partners who specialize in legal change.*

PEPFAR investments remain critical to upholding the health of those in the LGBTQI+ community, especially transgender people and gay and bisexual men and other men who have sex with men who are considered key populations. According to the 2023 Global UNAIDS report, transgender people are at 14 times greater risk of acquiring HIV than other adult women and gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men (MSM) are at 11 times greater risk of acquiring HIV than heterosexual adult men. In 2021, key populations and their sexual partners accounted for 70% of HIV infections worldwide and 94% of new infections outside of sub-Saharan Africa.¹⁰ Yet only 2% of all AIDS funding targets key populations even though key populations accounted for over half of all new infections.¹¹

These statistics necessitate programming that reaches key populations, yet service delivery alone cannot mitigate the HIV epidemic among communities. Marginalization and criminalization of key populations continues to have a negative impact on HIV outcomes, and PEPFAR operates in several countries where criminalization of LGBTQI+ individuals remains in law and in countries that are considering strengthening already existing criminal statutes. In fact, a new study published in *The Lancet* found that HIV prevalence among MSM was higher in criminalized settings, those with recent prosecutions, and those with legal barriers to registration or operations

⁹ “Even if You Go To the Skies, We’ll Find You: LGBT People in Afghanistan After the Taliban Takeover.” Human Rights Watch and OutRight Action International, Jan. 2022, https://outrightinternational.org/sites/default/files/afghanistan_lgbt0122_web_0.pdf.

¹⁰ “In Danger: UNAIDS Global AIDS Update 2022.” UNAIDS, UNAIDS, 2022, <https://www.unaids.org/en/resources/fact-sheet>.

¹¹ “Fast Track or Off Track: How Insufficient Funding for Key Populations Jeopardizes ending AIDS by 2030.” aidsfonds, Oct. 2020, https://aidsfonds.org/assets/resource/file/AF%20off-track%20report_A4_V2_I%20%289%29.pdf.

for LGBTQ+ civil society organizations. The study suggests that discriminatory policies, prosecutions, and associated legal barriers contribute to higher HIV prevalence among MSM.¹² This study mirrors another study noted above completed by the O’Neill Institute and UNAIDS.

Increasing investments in structural interventions beyond service delivery is key to achieving more equitable health outcomes for those in the LGBTQI+ community. PEPFAR must also direct funding to key population groups, including LGBTQI+-led organizations, which have long led these efforts and are trusted by their communities.

- 3. Prohibition on Forced Anal Exams:** *Provided further that no funds provided in this act may be used to provide funding to any legal, medical, penal or other foreign entity that uses the forensically discredited practice of forced anal exams to try to prove same-sex sexual activity or otherwise to torture or intimidate detainees who are suspected of being lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or intersex.*

In anti-LGBTQI+ prosecutions, law enforcement officials, working in tandem with medical personnel, use long-discredited forced anal examinations to find “proof” of same-sex sexual conduct. In addition to the physical violation individuals subjected to these actions experience, some people may also experience continued and prolonged psychological trauma. Human Rights Watch has documented several cases in which forced anal examinations have been used to sentence individuals for same-sex sexual conduct, including in Uzbekistan and Egypt,¹³ and the Government of Uganda has used forced anal examinations in prosecutions prior to and under the 2023 Anti-Homosexuality Act. The use of this harmful practice spurred the U.S. Treasury Department to issue a Global Magnitsky sanctions designation against the Commissioner General of the Uganda Prison Service in December.

These procedures run contrary to international human rights standards and violate the Convention against Torture and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. U.S. foreign assistance programs should ensure that partners are in line with international human rights standards to reduce violations against LGBTQI+ individuals.

- 4. Conversion Therapy:** *The Committee is deeply concerned by reports indicating the provision of conversion therapy at clinics receiving foreign assistance funds. Conversion therapy is a dangerous and discredited practice that seeks to change an individual’s sexual orientation or gender identity to heterosexual or cisgender. The Committee directs the USAID Administrator to develop a mechanism, in consultation with representatives from affected civil society, to investigate and respond to any provision of conversion therapy at U.S.-funded entities. Provided further that no funds provided in this act may be used by any legal, medical or other foreign entity for the purposes of conversion therapy.*

¹² “Associations between punitive policies and legal barriers to consensual same-sex sexual acts and HIV among gay men and other men who have sex with men in sub-Saharan Africa: a multicountry, respondent-driven sampling survey.” Lyons, Carrie et al, 2023, [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanhiv/article/PIIS2352-3018\(22\)00336-8/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanhiv/article/PIIS2352-3018(22)00336-8/fulltext).

¹³ “Uzbekistan: Forced Anal Testing in Homosexuality Prosecutions.” Human Rights Watch, Human Rights Watch, 6 Aug. 2021, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2021/08/05/uzbekistan-forced-anal-testing-homosexuality-prosecutions>.

Conversion therapy, which constitutes a wide-range of practices and methods, is predicated on the wrongful idea that a person’s sexual orientation or gender identity can and should be changed when they do not ascribe to the desirable norm within a specific context.¹⁴ Often, for those in the LGBTQI+ community, this means conversion therapy is focused on effecting a change from non-heterosexual to heterosexual and trans or gender diverse to cisgender. These practices can have significant impacts on LGBTQI+ people’s psychological health, as well as broader well-being, including suicidal thoughts or attempts, depression, anxiety, shame, self-hatred, and a loss of faith.¹⁵

Unfortunately, a six-month special investigation in Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda found that hospitals and clinics - including those funded by USAID - were offering or providing LGBTQI+ people referrals for so-called conversion therapy.¹⁶ While some of the clinics took steps to address these findings, there must be a concerted effort by governments to ensure that funded health care providers are not undermining human rights.

U.S. foreign assistance dollars must not be used in a way that promotes harmful practices or discriminates against those in the LGBTQI+ community. This includes the provision of conversion therapy. Report language that prohibits this practice with U.S. foreign assistance dollars will provide further protection to LGBTQI+ beneficiaries of our global health programs.

5. Intersex Rights: *Provided further that no funds provided in this act may be used for the purposes of nonconsensual surgeries on intersex minors.*

Between 0.05 and 1.7% of individuals are born with innate sex characteristics (such as genitals, internal reproductive organs and/or chromosomal patterns) that don’t align with what medicine and society consider typical either a male or female body. Intersex infants and children across the globe are routinely subjected to non-consensual and medically unnecessary surgeries in an attempt to “fix” their healthy variations, leading to serious physical and emotional harms. These irreversible procedures can cause permanent infertility, pain, incontinence, and lifelong mental suffering, and are regularly performed without the full, free and informed consent of the person concerned, who is frequently too young to be part of the decision-making. In 2022, President Biden issued an executive order mandating the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to develop and issue a report on promising practices for advancing health equity for intersex individuals.¹⁷ To date, nine countries and two subnational regions have passed laws restricting these harmful practices.¹⁸

As you consider the FY 2025 appropriations bill, we hope you will make these crucial investments in LGBTQI+ human rights. Supporting the movement for global equality helps to make our world safer and more secure for all its citizens, no matter who they are or whom they love. We welcome your

¹⁴ “Practices of so-called “conversion therapy.” Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, Human Rights Council, Jul. 2020, <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/3870697?ln=en#record-files-collapse-header>.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ “Hospitals across East Africa offer controversial anti-gay counselling.” Namubiru, Lydia et al, OpenDemocracy, 2 Jul. 2021, <https://www.opendemocracy.net/en/5050/hospitals-east-africa-controversial-anti-gay-counselling/>.

¹⁷ <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2022/06/15/executive-order-on-advancing-equality-for-lesbian-gay-bisexual-transgender-queer-and-intersex-individuals/>

¹⁸ <https://database.ilga.org/interventions-intersex-minors>

commitments to global LGBTQI+ rights and look forward to advancing this work together. Thank you for your consideration of these requests.

Sincerely,

1. Human Rights Campaign
2. Council for Global Equality
3. Advocates for Youth
4. Ameinu
5. American Academy of HIV Medicine
6. American Atheists
7. American Jewish World Service
8. amfAR
9. Amnesty International USA
10. Association of LGBTQ+ Corporate Directors
11. AVAC
12. Center for Biological Diversity
13. CenterLink: The Community of LGBTQ Centers
14. Equality California
15. Family Equality
16. Fast-Track Cities Institute
17. Foreign Policy for America
18. Fòs Feminista
19. Foundation Earth
20. FP2030
21. Friends Committee on National Legislation
22. GLAAD
23. GLMA: Health Professionals Advancing LGBTQ+ Equality
24. Global Black Gay Men Connect
25. Global Justice Center
26. Guttmacher Institute
27. Health GAP (Global Access Project)
28. HIV Medicine Association
29. Housing Works, Inc.
30. Howard Brown Health
31. Human Rights First
32. Immigration Equality
33. InReach
34. interACT: Advocates for Intersex Youth
35. Interconnected Justice
36. International Association of Providers of AIDS Care
37. International Center for Research on Women
38. International Institute on Race, Equality and Human Rights
39. International Planned Parenthood Federation - IPPF

40. International Refugee Assistance Project (IRAP)
41. Ipas
42. Jewish Women International
43. JSI
44. Just Detention International
45. Keshet
46. Lawyers for Good Government
47. LGBTQ+ Victory Institute
48. Los Angeles LGBT Center
49. MADRE
50. Moving Traditions
51. MPact Global Action
52. MSI Reproductive Choices
53. NASTAD
54. National Black Justice Coalition
55. National Center for Lesbian Rights
56. National Center for Transgender Equality
57. National Council of Jewish Women
58. National LGBT Chamber of Commerce (NGLCC)
59. National LGBTQ Task Force
60. National Organization for Women
61. National Queer Asian Pacific Alliance
62. NMAC
63. Oasis Legal Services
64. ORAM - Organization for Refuge, Asylum, and Migration
65. Outright International
66. PAI
67. Pathfinder
68. PFLAG National
69. Planned Parenthood Federation of America
70. Population Council
71. Population Institute
72. Population Services International
73. Presbyterian Church (USA) Office of Public Witness
74. Prevention Access Campaign
75. Prism United
76. Rabbinical Assembly
77. Rainbow Railroad
78. Reframe Health and Justice
79. Reproductive Freedom for All (previously NARAL Pro-Choice America)
80. Resilient Advocates Collective
81. Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights
82. SAGE
83. SIECUS: Sex Ed for Social Change

84. Silver State Equality
85. Society for Humanistic Judaism
86. Synergía - Initiatives for Human Rights
87. T'ruah: The Rabbinic Call for Human Rights
88. The Fellowship of Affirming Ministries (TFAM) Global
89. The Fenway Institute
90. The Global Justice Institute
91. The Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual & Transgender Community Center
92. The National Coalition for LGBTQ Health
93. The Shalom Center
94. The Trevor Project
95. The Williams Institute
96. The Workers Circle
97. Treatment Action Group
98. U.S. People Living with HIV Caucus
99. Union for Reform Judaism
100. Unitarian Universalist Service Committee (UUSC)
101. United Nations Association of the USA
102. Washington Office on Latin America
103. Whitman-Walker Institute
104. Women of Reform Judaism
105. Women's Refugee Commission
106. Woodhull Freedom Foundation