

Civil society statement on World Bank safeguards

We, the undersigned organisations, strongly object to the World Bank's safeguards draft since it falls far short of the rules needed to protect the environment and respect the rights of affected communities, workers and indigenous peoples. The draft derogates from well-established international standards and would effectively dismantle 30 years of policy evolution, setting a dangerous precedent among national, regional and global actors. The draft represents a massive dilution of current Bank policy that undermines momentum for the upward harmonization of social and environmental standards and their alignment with universal human rights.

By eliminating key protections at a time when it has announced its intentions to expand lending to riskier infrastructure, large dams and mega-project schemes, the Bank fails to recognize that strong safeguards are essential to ensuring that project benefits are fairly shared and that the costs are not borne by the poor and marginalised. Weakening the existing safeguard policies would make the Bank's goals of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity impossible to achieve.

We fundamentally reject the way in which the review and update of the safeguard policies has been conducted to date, which has been marked by exclusion and a lack of transparency. Crucially, the revision process has failed to meaningfully incorporate the comprehensive inputs by civil society organisations, independent experts and scholars, indigenous peoples, labour unions, and project-affected communities.

The "Review and Update" exercise was expected to take as its basis the existing World Bank policies, which form the social and environmental contract of the World Bank with the world we live in. Consistent with this contract, this "Review and Update" was expected to incorporate additional and better provisions where needed, to correct or eliminate out-dated or unnecessary elements, and replace them -- in a transparent manner -- with alternative formulations that are subject to subsequent public discussion. Instead, the existing policy texts were discarded and replaced with entirely different texts with vague resemblance to the existing policies. No opportunity was offered during the first phase for a candid discussion about the fundamental changes that have been incorporated in the draft.

A meaningful process of multi-stakeholder consultation on how to operationalize and effectively implement international standards is urgently needed. This process must take the time that is needed to solicit and build on successful models of safeguards that are predicated upon decades of empirical research about how to ensure that development does no harm. It must be based on the understanding that human rights and sustainability are fundamental components of development, which are essential to achieving the Bank's goals of eliminating extreme poverty and increase shared prosperity.

A revised set of safeguard policies must, at a minimum, address the flaws in the draft that are set out in the annex to this statement.

Annex

The draft Environmental and Social Framework:

Undermines the rights of Indigenous Peoples. Allowing borrowers to “opt out” of implementing the proposed Indigenous Peoples standard would directly undermine successive and hard-fought battles by indigenous peoples at the national, regional and international levels to have their rights recognized and respected, and thus contradict their rights to self-determination and collective ownership of lands, territories and resources. This would constitute a massive dilution of current World Bank safeguard protections and undermine the credibility of the world’s most prominent development finance institution.

Fails to protect the rights of workers. The proposed labour standard would have almost no impact in protecting the rights of workers because, by excluding third party contractors and civil servants, it would apply to only a small fraction of those who work on Bank-financed projects. In addition—unlike other development institutions—it fails to reference or live up to the ILO conventions and Core Labour Standards that must be the cornerstone of a credible labour policy. By needlessly narrowing who the standard applies to, the World Bank will perpetuate instances of unsafe working conditions, child labour, unpaid wages and denial of freedom of association.

Fails to guarantee critical human rights protections. The draft safeguard policy fails to articulate how it will operationalize its stated commitments to human rights, which must underpin an effective safeguard system. The protection of human rights is necessary to attaining the goals of development. The safeguard policy must explicitly identify how the Bank will adequately identify risks to human rights for activities it intends to support through a robust human rights due diligence process. This is crucial if the Bank is to succeed in its stated goals of eliminating extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity.

Does not meaningfully address climate change. Despite the Bank’s prominence in warning of the dangers that a warming world poses to development, the draft includes only sporadic mention of climate change. The draft does not ensure that projects are in-line with national climate plans, nor does it have clear requirements for assessing and managing the impacts of climate change on the viability of projects or the resilience of ecosystems or local communities in project areas. At the same time, the draft fails to require assessments of greenhouse gas emissions for all high-emission projects or to take steps to reduce emissions.

Tramples the rights and threatens the welfare of communities subject to forced displacement. The draft eliminates the fundamental development objective of the resettlement policy and the key measures essential to preventing impoverishment and protecting the rights of people uprooted from their homes, lands, productive activities and jobs to make way for Bank projects. The draft allows the Bank to finance projects that entail the physical and economic displacement of communities without first ensuring that there is a reconstruction plan and budget available to ensure adequate compensation, sound physical resettlement, economic recovery and improvement. This would be an unconscionable regression in Bank policy that will result in the large-scale impoverishment of affected people and

exacerbate inequality, in flagrant contradiction of the Bank's mandate and goals. The draft also fails to ensure a transparent accounting at project completion that no displaced people end up worse off than without the Bank project.

Lacks adequate protections to prevent deprivations in childhood. Despite an important new requirement to assess impacts on children among other vulnerable groups, the draft lacks critical requirements to address the unique risks to children. As such, Bank projects could continue to have the potential to employ child labour, resettle children far from educational opportunities, and result in the exploitation or trafficking of children, among other risks. Such negative impacts can result in long-term, irreversible deprivations that cause lifelong damage, preventing children from reaching their full potential while perpetuating the cycle of poverty.

Eliminates protections for forests and forest-dependent peoples. The newly rebranded biodiversity standard establishes a single-minded focus on species biodiversity at the expense of ecological integrity and the local communities dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods and cultural survival. Far from safeguarding forests and other natural habitats, the biodiversity standard permits projects in previous 'no-go' areas and provides loopholes for logging, while the standard's heavy reliance on biodiversity offsetting leaves no natural areas off the table for destructive interventions. The draft must strengthen protections for the natural resources that the majority of people living in extreme poverty depend on.

Leaves out persons with disabilities as a distinct group often differently impacted by projects. While the draft does include persons with disabilities for the first time, it does not guarantee that the unique and differentiated impacts of World Bank projects on persons with disabilities will be assessed. Therefore, it does not provide adequate opportunity for persons with disabilities to proportionately share in project benefits and leaves open the possibility that persons with disabilities could be harmed by World Bank projects. Ultimately, persons with disabilities have unique needs that must be addressed throughout the draft.

Lacks protections for gender and SOGIE. By listing women, girls, sexual orientation, and gender identity and expression (SOGIE) within a string of 'vulnerable groups', the draft fails to fully grasp the unique impacts on each of these groups. The next draft must systematically address gender and SOGIE throughout the standards, and add a freestanding mandatory gender and SOGIE standard, which is long overdue. This is necessary to explicitly prevent and proactively address the negative impacts of gender and SOGIE-exclusion from project planning and benefits. It will be impossible to end poverty and boost shared prosperity without explicitly addressing gender and SOGIE issues.

Fails to protect and promote land rights. Despite the growing land-grabbing crisis displacing countless indigenous communities, small farmers, fisher-folk and pastoralists throughout the Global South, the draft fails to incorporate any serious protections to prevent Bank funds from supporting land-grabs. While the Bank pledged that the new safeguards would be informed by the Committee for World Food

Security's 'Voluntary Guidelines on Tenure of Land, Forests and Fisheries', the draft fails to strengthen protection of the land rights of poor and vulnerable groups. Instead, it undermines them in many ways, such as by excluding the application of the land and resettlement standard to projects concerning land titling and land use planning.

Excludes nearly half of the Bank's portfolio. The narrow application of the proposed safeguards to traditional investment projects would exclude the growing share of Bank lending channelled through other lending instruments, which account for nearly half of Bank lending, increasing the fractured nature of safeguards in the World Bank. This will lead to further weakening of a safeguard system that is already underfunded and lacking in independence, effective supervision and support for borrowers during implementation and genuine monitoring of impacts on the ground.

Abdicates Bank responsibility and riddled with loopholes. While there are positive new elements in the framework, including the recognition of free, prior and informed consent for indigenous peoples and an expanded scope for social assessments, these are undermined by: the clear attempt to institutionalize much greater discretion, loopholes which eliminate procedural protections, and a greater reliance on borrower systems without clear identification of when that option is appropriate or how minimum standards would be assured. At the same time, the draft outsources implementation and monitoring of safeguards to borrowers, which represents an unconscionable abdication of responsibility by the Bank.

Threatens to set off a race to the bottom. Ultimately, the policy proposals not only fail to protect the rights of communities impacted by Bank projects and the ecosystems that underpin sustainable development, they also lower the bar for development finance institutions that look to the World Bank to actually set the standards. The World Bank has fallen far short of its goal of setting a new global standard when it comes to protecting the rights of the poor and the environment. Instead, it risks setting off a race to the bottom that is likely to have negative consequences for social and environmental standards globally. The Bank should rather be focused on ensuring, at a minimum, upward harmonization with the strongest existing safeguards and surpassing these protections in order to deliver sustainable development results for the poorest with a focus on promoting global public goods, rather than competing for market share. The Bank should develop its stewardship role in support of principles of sustainability, human rights standards, international laws and their corresponding obligations.

Endorsing organisations:

1	ActionAid International	International
2	Africa Europe Faith and Justice Network (AEFJN)	International
3	African Biodiversity Network	International
4	Asociación Interamericana para la Defensa del Ambiente (AIDA)	International
5	CIVICUS	International
6	Congregation of Christian Brothers	International
7	Coordinación Grupo de Financiamiento Climática para América Latina y el Caribe (GFLAC)	International
8	Coordination Regionale des Usagers des Ressources Naturelles du Bassin du Niger	International
9	Greenpeace	International
10	Indigenous Environmental Network	International
11	Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee	International
12	International Accountability Project	International
13	International Federation for Human Rights	International
14	International Network on Displacement and Resettlement	International
15	International Rivers	International
16	International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)	International
17	International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA)	International
18	Jeunes Volontaires pour l'Environnement	International
19	NGO Forum on ADB	International
20	Oxfam	International
21	Pacific Network on Globalisation	International
22	Society for International Development (SID)	International
23	World Blind Union	International
24	World Rural Forum	International
25	World Wildlife Fund	International
26	Human Rights House in Albania	Albania
27	Pink Embassy	Albania
28	Federation Algerienne des Personnes Handicapées	Algeria
29	Entidades Representativas de las Personas con Discapacidad de la Republica (ENCIDIS)	Argentina
30	Foro ciudadano de participación por la justicia y los derechos humanos (FOCO INPADE)	Argentina
31	Fundación para el Desarrollo de Políticas Sustentables (FUNDEPS)	Argentina
32	Grito de Alcorta	Argentina
33	EcoLur	Armenia
34	PINK Armenia	Armenia
35	Transparency International Anti-Corruption Center	Armenia
36	Centre for Ecology & Spirituality	Australia
37	Christian Brothers Oceania Province	Australia
38	Planet Wheeler Foundation	Australia
39	EKOMED	Azerbaijan

40	Oil-Workers' Rights Protection Organization Public Union	Azerbaijan
41	Union of Disabled People Organisations	Azerbaijan
42	Union of Disabled People Organisations	Azerbaijan
43	Bangladesh Krishok Federation	Bangladesh
44	Chittagong Hill Tracts Citizens' Committee	Bangladesh
45	Community Development Association (CDA)	Bangladesh
46	BARNOD-National Organization of the Disabled	Barbados
47	Общественное объединение "Белорусское общество инвалидов"	Belarus
48	11.11.11- Coalition of the Flemish North-South Movement	Belgium
49	ACV-CSC	Belgium
50	Centre National de Coopération au Développement, CNCD-11.11.11	Belgium
51	DGCD - SPF Affaires étrangères	Belgium
52	FIAN Belgium	Belgium
53	KVG	Belgium
54	Le Monde selon les Femmes	Belgium
55	Mercy Home	Belgium
56	Terre et eau ASBL	Belgium
57	Centro de Estudios para el Desarrollo Laboral y Agrario (CEDLA)	Bolivia
58	Faculdades EST	Brazil
59	Instituto Teribre	Brazil
60	Organisation d'Appui à l'auto Promotion (OAP)	Burundi
61	Parole et Action pour le Réveil des Consciences et l'Evolution des mentalités (PARCEM)	Burundi
62	Union des Peuples Autochtones pour le Reveil au Developpement (UPARED)	Burundi
63	Unissons nous pour la Promotion des Batwa	Burundi
64	Equitable Cambodia	Cambodia
65	Global Network for Good Governance (GNGG)	Cameroon
66	Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association (MBOSCUDA)	Cameroon
67	Réseau Camerounais des Organisations des Droits de l'Homme (RECODH)	Cameroon
68	Development and Peace	Canada
69	MiningWatch Canada	Canada
70	Social Justice Connection	Canada
71	Maison de l'Enfant et de la Femme Pygmées (MEFP)	Central African Republic
72	Beijing Gender Health Education Institute	China
73	Green Watershed	China
74	Greenovation Hub	China
75	Agrosolidaria Seccional Viani	Colombia
76	Asociación Ambiente y Sociedad	Colombia
77	Federacion Accion Campesina Colombiana	Colombia
78	FUNCOP	Colombia
79	Fundación Amazonia Sostenible	Colombia

80	Groupe de Recherche et de Plaidoyer sur les Industries Extractives (GRPIE)	Côte d'Ivoire
81	Forests of the World	Denmark
82	LGBT Denmark	Denmark
83	Action Communautaire pour la Promotion des Défavorisés Batwa (ACPROD-Batwa)	DRC
84	Action des Chrétiens Activistes des Droits de l'Homme à Shabunda (ACADHOSHA)	DRC
85	Action Paysanne contre la Faim APCF	DRC
86	Association des Jeunes pour l'Avenir Radieux du Congo	DRC
87	Association des Victimes de Kilwa	DRC
88	Centre d'Appui à la Gestion Durable des Forêts Tropicales (CAGDFT)	DRC
89	Centre de Développement Communautaire (CEDECO)	DRC
90	Cercle pour la défense de l'environnement (CEDEN)	DRC
91	Coalition Réformes et Actions Publiques (CORAP)	DRC
92	Conseil régional des Organisations Non Gouvernementales de Développement (CRONGD)	DRC
93	DRC Debt Coalition	DRC
94	Dynamique des Groupes des Peuples Autochtones (DGPA)	DRC
95	Etudes d'Impacts Et des Normes Environnementales (EIENE)	DRC
96	Foyer de Développement pour l'Autopromotion des Pygmées et Indigènes Défavorisés	DRC
97	Groupe d'Action pour Sauver l'Homme et son Environnement (GASHE)	DRC
98	Hope for indigenous peoples (FDAPID)	DRC
99	Jeunes Associés pour le Développement Intégral (JADI)	DRC
100	Justice Pour Tous	DRC
101	Kindu Maendeleo (KM)	DRC
102	Nouvelles dynamiques pour le developpement rural integral (NODRI)	DRC
103	Observatoire Gouvernance et Paix (OGP)	DRC
104	Organisation Congolaise des Ecologistes et Amis de la Nature (OCEAN)	DRC
105	PREMICONGO	DRC
106	Réseau CREF	DRC
107	Reseau Ressources Naturelles	DRC
108	Centro Andino para la Formación de Líderes Sociales (CAFOLIS)	Ecuador
109	Centro de Derechos Económicos y Sociales (CDES)	Ecuador
110	Centro Ecuatoriano de Derecho Ambiental	Ecuador
111	Federación Nacional de Ecuatorianos de Discapacidad Física (FENEDIF)	Ecuador
112	Egyptian Association for Collective Rights	Egypt
113	Egyptian Center for Civil and Legislative Reform	Egypt
114	Egyptian Center for Economic and Social Rights	Egypt
115	Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights	Egypt
116	Habitat International Coalition - Housing and Land Rights Network	Egypt
117	Seven Million Disabled	Egypt
118	Asociación salvadoreña de Transgeneras y Transexuales (ASTRANS)	El Salvador
119	COMCAVIS Trans	El Salvador
120	HT503 Generacion Hombres Trans	El Salvador

121	El Pueblo Indigena Bubi de la Isla de Bioko	Equatorial Guinea
122	Committee for IDAHO-T International Day Against Homophobia and Transphobia	France
123	European Rivers Network (ERN)	France
124	Organisation Indigenes MAOHI	French Polynesia
125	Amis de la Nature-Culture et Environnement	Gabon
126	Association Gabonaise d'Assistance aux Femmes Indigènes et Indigentes (AGAFI)	Gabon
127	Brainforest	Gabon
128	l'ONG Hadassa	Gabon
129	ONG - le Club de l'Amitié	Gabon
130	Ecoteqi	Georgia
131	Green Alternative	Georgia
132	Amnesty International	Germany
133	Interessenvertretung Selbstbestimmt Leben (ISL)	Germany
134	Urgewald	Germany
135	African Equality Centre	Ghana
136	Centre for Indigenous Knowledge and Organizational Development (CIKOD)	Ghana
137	Ghana Federation of the Disabled	Ghana
138	Oilwatch Ghana	Ghana
139	Sightsavers	Ghana
140	Volta Basin Development Foundation	Ghana
141	Asociación pluriculturalidad jurídica de Guatemala (PLURIJUR)	Guatemala
142	Association des Jeunes Filles pour la Promotion de L'Espace Francophone	Guinea
143	Association Guinéenne pour la Transparence (AGT)	Guinea
144	Centre de Commerce International pour le Developpement (CECIDE)	Guinea
145	Guyana Coalition of Citizens with Disabilities (GCCD)	Guyana
146	Organización Fraternal Negra Hondureña (OFRANEH)	Honduras
147	Adivasi Women's Network	India
148	Centre for Research and Advocacy	India
149	Gujarat Forum On CDM	India
150	Indigenous Perspectives	India
151	Jharkhand Human Rights Movement	India
152	Manthan Adhyayan Kendra	India
153	Meghalaya Peoples Human Rights Council (MPHRC)	India
154	ParyavaranMitra	India
155	Puvidham Rural Development Trust	India
156	Zo Indigenous Forum	India
157	Centre for Sustainable Development (CENESTA)	Iran
158	Little People Association in Baghdad	Iraq
159	Gay and Lesbian Equality Network (GLEN)	Ireland

160	LGBT Noise	Ireland
161	Centro Internazionale Crocevia	Italy
162	ICR Association	Italy
163	MFIC Sisters	Italy
164	Passionists International	Italy
165	Ste.-Famille de Bordeaux	Italy
166	Combined Disabilities Association	Jamaica
167	Japan Center for a Sustainable Environment and Society (JACSES)	Japan
168	Disability Equality Society	Jordan
169	Lawyers for Defending Human Rights Society	Jordan
170	Phenix Center for Economics and Informatics Studies	Jordan
171	Rights and Development Center	Jordan
172	Centre for Minority Rights Development (CEMIRIDE)	Kenya
173	Indigenous Concerns Resource Center	Kenya
174	Jamaa Resource Initiatives	Kenya
175	Maa Civil Society Forum	Kenya
176	Natural Resource Alliance of Kenya (KeNRA)	Kenya
177	Ogiek Peoples Development Program (OPDP)	Kenya
178	Samburu Women Trust	Kenya
179	Voices of Women in Western Kenya	Kenya
180	NGO Association of Parents of Disabled Children (APDC)	Kyrgyzstan
181	Disabled Peoples International-Arab Region	Lebanon
182	Lebanese Physical Handicapped Union	Lebanon
183	Middle East Advocacy and Research Center (MARC)	Lebanon
184	Human Concern (HUCON)	Liberia
185	Libyan Organization for the Rights of People with Disabilities	Libya
186	Citizens for Justice (CFJ)	Malawi
187	Indigenous Peoples Network of Malaysia (JOAS)	Malaysia
188	Partners of Community Organisations (PACOS) Trust	Malaysia
189	Federation Malienne des Associations de Personnes Handicapées (FEMAPH)	Mali
190	Institut de Recherche et de Promotion des Alternatives de Développement (IRPAD)	Mali
191	Mer Bleue	Mauritania
192	ONG Secours Net	Mauritania
193	The Mauritanian Association for the Coalition of Women with Disabilities	Mauritania
194	Arab NGO Network for Development	MENA
195	Agencia Internacional de Prensa Indígena (AIPIN)	Mexico
196	Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental,A.C.	Mexico
197	CIESAS Pacifico Sur	Mexico
198	Consejo Civil Mexicano para la Silvicultura Sostenible	Mexico
199	Estudios Rurales y Asesoría	Mexico
200	Fundación Paso a Paso A.C.	Mexico

201	Fundar, Centro de Análisis e Investigación	Mexico
202	Geoconservacion AC	Mexico
203	Grupo Interdisciplinario de Tecnologia Rural Apropiada, A.C.	Mexico
204	Pronatura Sur	Mexico
205	Rodolfo Stavenhagen, Former UN Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Peoples	Mexico
206	Unión de Comunidades Productoras Forestales Zapotecos-Chinantecos de la Sierra Juárez (UZACHI)	Mexico
207	Centre of Legal Assistance for People with Disabilities	Moldova
208	Ecoline company	Mongolia
209	Mongolian Environmental Civil Council	Mongolia
210	OT Watch	Mongolia
211	Rivers without Boundaries	Mongolia
212	Steps Without Borders NGO	Mongolia
213	The Mongolian Remote sensing society	Mongolia
214	United Movement of Mongolian Rivers and Lakes	Mongolia
215	Association culturelle ASIDD	Morocco
216	Moroccans Coalition for Disabled People Organizations	Morocco
217	Disability Human Rights Promotion Societies	Nepal
218	Kirat Welfare Society	Nepal
219	Lawyers' Association for Human Rights of Nepalese Indigenous Peoples (LAHURNIP)	Nepal
220	Both ENDS	Netherlands
221	Netherlands Centre for Indigenous Peoples	Netherlands
222	Organising Committee CHT Campaign	Netherlands
223	Rutu Foundation for Intercultural Multilingual Education	Netherlands
224	Vision Pacific Charitable Trust	New Zealand
225	Unión Nacional de Agricultores y Ganaderos (UNAG)	Nicaragua
226	Association Tidawt à Agadez	Niger
227	Conseil pour l'Action et la Solidarite Paysannes au Niger (CASPANI)	Niger
228	Advocacy for Justice and Equality	Nigeria
229	Community Policing Partners	Nigeria
230	Foundation For Environmental Rights,Advocacy & Development (FENRAD)	Nigeria
231	Foundation for the Conservation of the Earth (FOCONE)	Nigeria
232	House Of Rainbow	Nigeria
233	NGO Coalition for Environment (NGOCE)	Nigeria
234	Rainforest Foundation Norway	Norway
235	SLUG - Debt Justice Network Norway	Norway
236	CREED Alliance	Pakistan
237	Disabled Peoples International Pakistan	Pakistan
238	Estanara Institute	Pakistan
239	Disabled Without Borders Organization	Palestine
240	General Palestinian Union for People with Disabilities	Palestine

241	Asociación Indígena Ambiental	Panama
242	PNG Eco-Forestry Forum	Papua New Guinea
243	Center for Environmental Sustainability, Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia	Peru
244	Derecho Ambiente y Recursos Naturales	Peru
245	EarthRights International	Peru
246	Federación Agraria Rumi Maki	Peru
247	Tarpuymita	Peru
248	Alyansa Tigil Mina (Alliance Against Mining)	Philippines
249	Ateneo School of Government	Philippines
250	Cordillera Peoples Alliance	Philippines
251	Tebtebba - Indigenous Peoples International Centre for Policy Research and Education)	Philippines
252	Associação Portuguesa de Deficientes	Portugal
253	Quercus - ANCN	Portugal
254	OCDE-Congo	Republic of Congo
255	Association pour le Développement Global des Batwa au Rwanda (ADBR)	Rwanda
256	Foundation Batwa	Rwanda
257	Nuanua O Le Alofa Samoa (National advocacy organisation of persons with disabilities)	Samoa
258	Enda Pronat	Senegal
259	Fahamu Africa	Senegal
260	Lumiere Synergie pour le Developpement	Senegal
261	LGBT Vojvodina	Serbia
262	ALLAT Network	Sierra Leone
263	Disability Awareness Action Group	Sierra Leone
264	Green Scenery	Sierra Leone
265	BRICS from below	South Africa
266	Centre for Applied Legal Studies	South Africa
267	Centre for Civil Society	South Africa
268	Earthlife Africa Jhb	South Africa
269	Inclusive and Affirming Ministries (IAM)	South Africa
270	Institute for Economic Research on Innovation	South Africa
271	Jubilee South Africa	South Africa
272	Keep Left	South Africa
273	Media for Justice	South Africa
274	Mupo Foundation	South Africa
275	Open Society Initiative of Southern Africa (OSISA)	South Africa
276	Reparations for Africa	South Africa
277	Southern Africa Resource watch	South Africa
278	The Bench Marks Foundation	South Africa
279	AEFJN Madrid	Spain

280	Asociación Camino de Fe y Esperanza	Spain
281	Ecologistas en Acción Palencia	Spain
282	PROSALUS	Spain
283	Sri Lanka Foundation for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled	Sri Lanka
284	Sudanese National Union for People with Physical Disability	Sudan
285	International Federation of Hard of Hearing People	Sweden
286	Edmund Rice International	Switzerland
287	English in Richterswil	Switzerland
288	Friends of the Earth Switzerland / Pro Natura	Switzerland
289	Cultural Forum for people with special needs in Syria	Syria
290	Association for Law and Advocacy for Pastoralists (ALAPA)	Tanzania
291	Maasai Women Development Organization (MWEDO)	Tanzania
292	Tanzania Federation of Disabled Peoples Organisations	Tanzania
293	Ujamaa Community Resource Team	Tanzania
294	Kachin Women's Association Thailand	Thailand
295	KWAT	Thailand
296	National Union of Disabled Youth	The Gambia
297	The Gambia Federation of Disabled	The Gambia
298	Worldview	The Gambia
299	Groupe d'Action et de Recherche en Environnement et Développement (GARED)	Togo
300	ONG Dimension Humaine	Togo
301	Tonga Leitis' Association	Tonga
302	National Union of Domestic Employees	Trinidad and Tobago
303	Organisation Tunisienne de Défense des Droits de Personnes Handicapées	Tunisia
304	Tunisian Association of Transparency in Energy and Mines (ATTEM)	Tunisia
305	Initiative to Keep Hasankeyf Alive	Turkey
306	Buliisa Initiative for Rural Development Organisation (BIRUDO)	Uganda
307	Coalition of Pastoralist Civil Society Organisations	Uganda
308	Friends with Environment in Development	Uganda
309	Karamoja Development Forum	Uganda
310	National Association of Professional Environmentalists (NAPE)	Uganda
311	Uganda Land Alliance	Uganda
312	Progressio	United Kingdom
313	Initiative to protect the civil rights of people with disabilities	Ukraine
314	Bretton Woods Project	United Kingdom
315	CAFOD	United Kingdom
316	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough NHS Foundation Trust (CPFT)	United Kingdom
317	Forest Peoples Programme	United Kingdom
318	Global Witness	United Kingdom
319	GMB	United Kingdom

320	Indigenous Peoples Links (PIPLinks)	United Kingdom
321	Minority Rights Group International	United Kingdom
322	Rainforest Foundation UK	United Kingdom
323	Trades Union Congress (TUC)	United Kingdom
324	U of Oxford	United Kingdom
325	Accountability Counsel	USA
326	AFL-CIO	USA
327	American Jewish World Service	USA
328	Bank Information Center	USA
329	Center for International Environmental Law	USA
330	Due Process of Law Foundation/Fundacion para el Debido Proceso	USA
331	Environmental Investigation Agency	USA
332	Freedom House	USA
333	Friends of the Earth - US	USA
334	Gender Action	USA
335	Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	USA
336	Heinrich Boell Foundation-North America	USA
337	Human Rights Clinic at the University of Texas at Austin, School of Law	USA
338	Inclusive Development International	USA
339	Institute for Policy Studies, Climate Policy Program	USA
340	International Development Exchange (IDEX)	USA
341	International Disability Alliance	USA
342	International Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission (IGLHRC)	USA
343	JASS (Just Associates)	USA
344	Local Futures/International Society for Ecology and Culture	USA
345	NativeWeb	USA
346	Oakland Institute	USA
347	Physicians for Social Responsibility	USA
348	Rainforest Foundation US	USA
349	ReconcilingWorks: Lutherans for Full Participation	USA
350	Sierra Club	USA
351	SustainUS	USA
352	Ulu Foundation	USA
353	Diverlex Diversidad e Igualdad a Través de la Ley / World Trans Secretary of ILGA	Venezuela
354	Centre of Research and Development in Upland Area	Vietnam
355	PHM	Vietnam
356	Al Saeeda Society for the Care and Rehabilitation of Deaf girls in Yemen	Yemen
357	Min Haqqy - My Right Organization for Awareness and Development	Yemen
358	Transparency Center for Democratic Development and Human Rights	Yemen
359	Zambia Federation of Disability Organisations (ZAFOD)	Zambia
360	Centre for Natural Resource Governance	Zimbabwe