

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 (CRUBN)	International
9	Greenpeace	International
10	Indigenous Environmental Network	International
11	Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee	International
12	International Accountability Project	International
13	International Network on Displacement and Resettlement	International
14	International Rivers	International
15	International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)	International
16	International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA)	International
17	Jeunes Volontaires pour l'Environnement	International
18	NGO Forum on ADB	International
19	Oxfam	International
20	Pacific Network on Globalisation	International
21	World Blind Union	International
22	World Rural Forum	International
23	World Wildlife Fund	International
24	Human Rights House in Albania	Albania
25	Pink Embassy	Albania
26	Federation Algerienne des Personnes Handicapées	Algeria
27	Entidades Representativas de las Personas con Discapacidad de la Republica (ENCIDIS)	Argentina
28	Foro ciudadano de participación por la justicia y los derechos humanos (FOCO INPADE)	Argentina
29	Fundación para el Desarrollo de Políticas Sustentables (FUNDEPS)	Argentina
30	Grito de Alcorta	Argentina
31	EcoLur	Armenia
32	PINK Armenia	Armenia
33	Transparency International Anti-Corruption Center	Armenia

34	Centre for Ecology & Spirituality	Australia
35	Christian Brothers Oceania Province	Australia
36	Planet Wheeler Foundation	Australia
37	EKOMED	Azerbaijan
38	Oil-Workers' Rights Protection Organization Public Union	Azerbaijan
39	Union of Disabled People Organisations	Azerbaijan
40	Union of Disabled People Organisations	Azerbaijan
41	Bangladesh Krishok Federation	Bangladesh
42	Community Development Association (CDA)	Bangladesh
43	BARNOD-National Organization of the Disabled	Barbados
44	11.11.11- Coalition of the Flemish North-South Movement	Belgium
45	ACV-CSC	Belgium
46	Centre National de Coopération au Développement, CNCD-11.11.11	Belgium
47	DGCD - SPF Affaires étrangères	Belgium
48	FIAN Belgium	Belgium
49	KVG	Belgium
50	Mercy Home	Belgium
51	Terre et eau ASBL	Belgium
52	Centro de Estudios para el Desarrollo Laboral y Agrario (CEDLA)	Bolivia
53	Faculdades EST	Brazil
54	Instituto Teribre	Brazil
55	Organisation d'Appui à l'auto Promotion (OAP)	Burundi
56	Parole et Action pour le Réveil des Consciences et l'Evolution des mentalités (PARCEM)	Burundi
57	Union des Peuples Autochtones pour le Reveil au Developpement (UPARED)	Burundi
58	Equitable Cambodia	Cambodia
59	Global Network for Good Governance (GNGG)	Cameroon
60	Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association (MBOSCUDA)	Cameroon
61	Réseau Camerounais des Organisations des Droits de l'Homme (RECODH)	Cameroon
62	Social Justice Connection	Canada
63	Maison de l'Enfant et de la Femme Pygmées (MEFP)	Central African Republic
64	Beijing Gender Health Education Institute	China
65	Green Watershed	China
66	Greenovation Hub	China
67	Agrosolidaria Seccional Viani	Colombia
68	Asociación Ambiente y Sociedad	Colombia
69	Federacion Accion Campesina Colombiana	Colombia

70	FUNCOP	Colombia
71	Fundación Amazonia Sostenible	Colombia
72	Groupe de Recherche et de Plaidoyer sur les Industries Extractives (GRPIE)	Côte d'Ivoire
73	Forests of the World	Denmark
74	LGBT Denmark	Denmark
75	Action Communautaire pour la Promotion des Défavorisés Batwa (ACPROD-Batwa)	DRC
76	Action des Chrétiens Activistes des Droits de l'Homme à Shabunda (ACADHOSHA)	DRC
77	Action Paysanne contre la Faim APCF	DRC
78	Association des Victimes de Kilwa	DRC
79	Centre d'Appui à la Gestion Durable des Forêts Tropicales (CAGDFT)	DRC
80	Centre de Développement Communautaire (CEDECO)	DRC
81	Cercle pour la défense de l'environnement (CEDEN)	DRC
82	Coalition Réformes et Actions Publiques (CORAP)	DRC
83	Conseil régional des Organisations Non Gouvernementales de Développement (CRONGD)	DRC
84	DRC Debt Coalition	DRC
85	Dynamique des Groupes des Peuples Autochtones (DGPA)	DRC
86	Etudes d'Impacts Et des Normes Environnementales (EIENE)	DRC
87	Foyer de Développement pour l'Autopromotion des Pygmées et Indigènes Défavorisés	DRC
88	Groupe d'Action pour Sauver l'Homme et son Environnement (GASHE)	DRC
89	Hope for indigenous peoples (FDAPID)	DRC
90	Jeunes Associés pour le Développement Intégral (JADI)	DRC
91	Justice Pour Tous	DRC
92	Kindu Maendeleo (KM)	DRC
93	Nouvelles dynamiques pour le developpement rural integral (NODRI)	DRC
94	Observatoire Gouvernance et Paix (OGP)	DRC
95	Organisation Congolaise des Ecologistes et Amis de la Nature (OCEAN)	DRC
96	Réseau CREF	DRC
97	Reseau Ressources Naturelles	DRC
98	Centro Andino para la Formación de Líderes Sociales (CAFOLIS)	Ecuador
99	Centro de Derechos Económicos y Sociales (CDES)	Ecuador
100	Centro Ecuatoriano de Derecho Ambiental	Ecuador
101	Federación Nacional de Ecuatorianos de Discapacidad Física (FENEDIF)	Ecuador
102	Egyptian Center for Civil and Legislative Reform	Egypt
103	Egyptian Center for Economic and Social Rights	Egypt
104	Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights	Egypt

105	Habitat International Coalition - Housing and Land Rights Network	Egypt
106	Seven Million Disabled	Egypt
107	Asociación salvadoreña de Transgeneras y Transexuales (ASTRANS)	El Salvador
108	COMCAVIS Trans	El Salvador
109	HT503 Generacion Hombres Trans	El Salvador
110	El Pueblo Indigena Bubi de la Isla de Bioko	Equatorial Guinea
111	Committee for IDAHO-T International Day Against Homophobia and Transphobia	France
112	European Rivers Network (ERN)	France
113	Amis de la Nature-Culture et Environnement	Gabon
114	Association Gabonaise d'Assistance aux Femmes Indigènes et Indigentes (AGAFI)	Gabon
115	Brainforest	Gabon
116	l'ONG Hadassa	Gabon
117	ONG - le Club de l'Amitié	Gabon
118	Ecoteqi	Georgia
119	Green Alternative	Georgia
120	Amnesty International	Germany
121	Interessenvertretung Selbstbestimmt Leben (ISL)	Germany
122	TU Dresden	Germany
123	Urgewald	Germany
124	African Equality Centre	Ghana
125	Ghana Federation of the Disabled	Ghana
126	Oilwatch Ghana	Ghana
127	Sightsavers	Ghana
128	Volta Basin Development Foundation	Ghana
129	Asociación pluriculturalidad jurídica de Guatemala (PLURIJUR)	Guatemala
130	Association des Jeunes Filles pour la Promotion de L'Espace Francophone	Guinea
131	Association Guinéenne pour la Transparence (AGT)	Guinea
132	Centre de Commerce International pour le Developpement (CECIDE)	Guinea
133	Guyana Coalition of Citizens with Disabilities (GCCD)	Guyana
134	Organización Fraternal Negra Hondureña (OFRANEH)	Honduras
135	Centre for Research and Advocacy	India
136	Gujarat Forum On CDM	India
137	Indigenous Perspectives	India
138	Manthan Adhyayan Kendra	India
139	Meghalaya Peoples Human Rights Council (MPHRC)	India
140	ParyavaranMitra	India
141	Puvidham Rural Development Trust	India

142	Zo Indigenous Forum	India
143	Centre for Sustainable Development (CENESTA)	Iran
144	Little People Association in Baghdad	Iraq
145	Gay and Lesbian Equality Network (GLEN)	Ireland
146	LGBT Noise	Ireland
147	ICR Association	Italy
148	Passionists International	Italy
149	Ste.-Famille de Bordeaux	Italy
150	Society for International Development (SID)	Italy/Kenya
151	Combined Disabilities Association	Jamaica
152	Japan Center for a Sustainable Environment and Society (JACSES)	Japan
153	Disability Equality Society	Jordan
154	Lawyers for Defending Human Rights Society	Jordan
155	Phenix Center for Economics and Informatics Studies	Jordan
156	Rights and Development Center	Jordan
157	Indigenous Concerns Resource Center	Kenya
158	Jamaa Resource Initiatives	Kenya
159	Maa Civil Society Forum	Kenya
160	Natural Resource Alliance of Kenya (KeNRA)	Kenya
161	Voices of Women in Western Kenya	Kenya
162	NGO Association of Parents of Disabled Children (APDC)	Kyrgyzstan
163	Disabled Peoples International-Arab Region	Lebanon
164	Lebanese Physical Handicapped Union	Lebanon
165	Middle East Advocacy and Research Center (MARC)	Lebanon
166	Human Concern (HUCON)	Liberia
167	Libyan Organization for the Rights of People with Disabilities	Libya
168	Citizens for Justice (CFJ)	Malawi
169	Indigenous Peoples Network of Malaysia (JOAS)	Malaysia
170	Partners of Community Organisations (PACOS) Trust	Malaysia
171	Federation Malienne des Associations de Personnes Handicapées (FEMAPH)	Mali
172	Institut de Recherche et de Promotion des Alternatives de Développement (IRPAD)	Mali
173	Mer Bleue	Mauritania
174	ONG Secours Net	Mauritania
175	The Mauritanian Association for the Coalition of Women with Disabilities	Mauritania
176	CIESAS Pacifico Sur	Mexico
177	Consejo Civil Mexicano para la Silvicultura Sostenible	Mexico
178	Fundación Paso a Paso A.C.	Mexico

179	Fundar, Centro de Análisis e Investigación	Mexico
180	Rodolfo Stavenhagen, Former UN Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Peoples	Mexico
181	Agencia Internacional de Prensa Indígena (AIPIN)	México
182	Centre of Legal Assistance for People with Disabilities	Moldova
183	Ecoline company	Mongolia
184	Mongolian Environmental Civil Council	Mongolia
185	OT Watch	Mongolia
186	Steps Without Borders NGO	Mongolia
187	The Mongolian Remote sensing society	Mongolia
188	United Movement of Mongolian Rivers and Lakes	Mongolia
189	Association culturelle ASIDD	Morocco
190	Moroccans Coalition for Disabled People Organizations	Morocco
191	Disability Human Rights Promotion Societies	Nepal
192	Kirat Welfare Society	Nepal
193	Both ENDS	Netherlands
194	Netherlands Centre for Indigenous Peoples	Netherlands
195	Organising Committee CHT Campaign	Netherlands
196	Rutu Foundation for Intercultural Multilingual Education	Netherlands
197	Visiion Pacific Charitable Trust	New Zealand
198	Unión Nacional de Agricultores y Ganaderos (UNAG)	Nicaragua
199	Association Tidawt à Agadez	Niger
200	Conseil pour l'Action et la Solidarite Paysannes au Niger (CASPANI)	Niger
201	Advocacy for Justice and Equality	Nigeria
202	Community Policing Partners	Nigeria
203	Foundation For Environmental Rights,Advocacy & Development (FENRAD)	Nigeria
204	Foundation for the Conservation of the Earth (FOCONE)	Nigeria
205	House Of Rainbow	Nigeria
206	NGO Coalition for Environment (NGOCE)	Nigeria
207	Rainforest Foundation Norway	Norway
208	SLUG - Debt Justice Network Norway	Norway
209	CREED Alliance	Pakistan
210	Disabled Peoples International Pakistan	Pakistan
211	Estanara Institute	Pakistan
212	Disabled Without Borders Organization	Palestine
213	General Palestinian Union for People with Disabilities	Palestine
214	Asociación Indígena Ambiental	Panama
215	Center for Environmental Sustainability, Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia	Peru

216	Derecho Ambiente y Recursos Naturales	Peru
217	EarthRights International	Peru
218	Federación Agraria Rumi Maki	Peru
219	Tarpuymita	Peru
220	Alyansa Tigil Mina (Alliance Against Mining)	Philippines
221	Ateneo School of Government	Philippines
222	Tebtebba - Indigenous Peoples International Centre for Policy Research and Education)	Philippines
223	Associação Portuguesa de Deficientes	Portugal
224	Quercus - ANCN	Portugal
225	OCDE-Congo	Republic of Congo
226	Association pour le Développement Global des Batwa au Rwanda (ADBR)	Rwanda
227	Foundation Batwa	Rwanda
228	Nuanua O Le Alofa Samoa (National advocacy organisation of persons with disabilities)	Samoa
229	Enda Pronat	Senegal
230	Fahamu Africa	Senegal
231	Lumiere Synergie pour le Developpement	Senegal
232	LGBT Vojvodina	Serbia
233	ALLAT Network	Sierra Leone
234	Disability Awareness Action Group	Sierra Leone
235	Green Scenery	Sierra Leone
236	BRICS from below	South Africa
237	Centre for Civil Society	South Africa
238	Earthlife Africa Jhb	South Africa
239	Inclusive and Affirming Ministries (IAM)	South Africa
240	Institute for Economic Research on Innovation	South Africa
241	Jubilee South Africa	South Africa
242	Keep Left	South Africa
243	Media for Justice	South Africa
244	Mupo Foundation	South Africa
245	Open Society Initiative of Southern Africa (OSISA)	South Africa
246	Southern Africa Resource watch	South Africa
247	The Bench Marks Foundation	South Africa
248	AEFJN Madrid	Spain
249	Asociación Camino de Fe y Esperanza	Spain
250	Ecologistas en Acción Palencia	Spain
251	PROSALUS	Spain

252	Sri Lanka Foundation for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled	Sri Lanka
253	Sudanese National Union for People with Physical Disability	Sudan
254	International Federation of Hard of Hearing People	Sweden
255	Edmund Rice International	Switzerland
256	English in Richterswil	Switzerland
257	Friends of the Earth Switzerland / Pro Natura	Switzerland
258	Cultural Forum for people with special needs in Syria	Syria
259	Tanzania Federation of Disabled Peoples Organisations	Tanzania
260	KWAT	Thailand
261	The Gambia Federation of Disabled	The Gambia
262	Worldview	The Gambia
263	Groupe d'Action et de Recherche en Environnement et Développement (GARED)	Togo
264	Tonga Leitis' Association	Tonga
265	National Union of Domestic Employees	Trinidad and Tobago
266	Organisation Tunisienne de Défense des Droits de Personnes Handicapées	Tunisia
267	Tunisian Association of Transparency in Energy and Mines (ATTEM)	Tunisia
268	Initiative to Keep Hasankeyf Alive	Turkey
269	Buliisa Initiative for Rural Development Organisation (BIRUDO)	Uganda
270	Friends with Environment in Development	Uganda
271	Karamoja Development Forum	Uganda
272	National Association of Professional Environmentalists (NAPE)	Uganda
273	Uganda Land Alliance	Uganda
274	Initiative to protect the civil rights of people with disabilities	Ukraine
275	Bretton Woods Project	United Kingdom
276	CAFOD	United Kingdom
277	Forest Peoples Programme	United Kingdom
278	Global Witness	United Kingdom
279	GMB	United Kingdom
280	Indigenous Peoples Links (PIPLinks)	United Kingdom
281	Rainforest Foundation UK	United Kingdom
282	Trades Union Congress (TUC)	United Kingdom
283	U of Oxford	United Kingdom
284	Accountability Counsel	USA
285	AFL-CIO	USA
286	American Jewish World Service	USA
287	Bank Information Center	USA
288	Center for International Environmental Law	USA

289	Due Process of Law Foundation/Fundacion para el Debido Proceso	USA
290	Environmental Investigation Agency	USA
291	Freedom House	USA
292	Friends of the Earth - US	USA
293	Gender Action	USA
294	Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	USA
295	Heinrich Boell Foundation-North America	USA
296	Human Rights Clinic at the University of Texas at Austin, School of Law	USA
297	Inclusive Development International	USA
298	Institute for Policy Studies, Climate Policy Program	USA
299	International Development Exchange (IDEX)	USA
300	International Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission (IGLHRC)	USA
301	JASS (Just Associates)	USA
302	Local Futures/International Society for Ecology and Culture	USA
303	NativeWeb	USA
304	Oakland Institute	USA
305	Physicians for Social Responsibility	USA
306	Rainforest Foundation US	USA
307	ReconcilingWorks: Lutherans for Full Participation	USA
308	Sierra Club	USA
309	SustainUS	USA
310	Ulu Foundation	USA
311	Diverlex Diversidad e Igualdad a Través de la Ley / World Trans Secretary of ILGA	Venezuela
312	Centre of Research and Development in Upland Area	Vietnam
313	PHM	Vietnam
314	Al Saeeda Society for the Care and Rehabilitation of Deaf girls in Yemen	Yemen
315	Min Haqqy - My Right Organization for Awareness and Development	Yemen
316	Transparency Center for Democratic Development and Human Rights	Yemen
317	Zambia Federation of disability Organisation (ZAFOD)	Zambia
318	Centre for Natural Resource Governance	Zimbabwe