

PUBLIC LETTER

PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT BANKS MUST DELIVER ON THE WORLD WE WANT

The 10–12 November Finance in Common Summit brings together 450 public development banks which control the flow of more than USD 2 trillion in public money annually. On this occasion the undersigned organizations call on public development banks to stop funding harmful projects and protect people and the planet by putting democracy, justice, equity, human rights and sustainability at the heart of their operations.

As the world faces the deepest global health, social and economic crises in a century, intertwined with the growing destruction of biodiversity, the worsening impacts of the climate crisis, increasing and intersecting inequalities and threats to fundamental rights, we, the undersigned civil society organizations, call on Public Development Banks (PDBs)¹ to devote their considerable financial resources and influence towards building a just, equitable, inclusive and sustainable future for all.

The Covid-19 pandemic is only the latest example of the multifaceted crises our societies are confronted with. They must be addressed at the roots. The pandemic is likely to push an additional 150 million people into extreme poverty by 2021 and dramatically increase the many vulnerabilities faced by billions of people. Women and girls, as well as those experiencing the cumulative impacts of various vulnerabilities, will be most affected. And the worsening climate crisis and accelerating decline in biodiversity, if unabated, will further intensify poverty and other vulnerabilities by 2030. Whatever the duration of the pandemic, the challenges the world is facing require global answers to be adapted to local situations.

This statement aims to highlight the important and interlinked issues that PDBs must address to provide a global response to both present and long-term challenges. PDBs should not repeat the errors of the

past. They must seize the opportunity of the Finance in Common Summit to initiate a deep and rapid shift in the way they operate and place democracy, inclusiveness, equality, solidarity, and the common good at the core of their actions. Public money should only be spent in a way that promotes the wellbeing of people and the planet; not a single penny spent should contribute in any way to the violation of human rights, of economic, social and cultural rights, or of Indigenous peoples rights, nor should it allow for the destruction of nature, fuel the climate crisis or deepen climate injustice by supporting the industries most responsible for it.

Through strong participatory mechanisms with meaningful participation of civil society at all stages from the development of policies to the evaluation of their impacts, PDBs can create concrete avenues to ensure the respect of human rights and promotion of community-led development. Their direct and indirect operations should promote resilience-building and the development of essential and good quality public services, support efforts to address corruption and tax avoidance, and adhere to the principle of “do no harm” so that their financing does not undermine climate and environmental objectives, increase the burden of debt, or expand inequalities. To ensure accountability, the highest standards of transparency must be applied by all PDBs and all their intermediaries.

¹ The undersigned organisations refer to PDBs in this statement with the understanding that they include, but are not limited to, financial institutions such as multilateral and bilateral development banks, national development banks and export credit agencies.

The current context is dire. Rapid response as well as longer-term countercyclical actions from PDBs are needed to mitigate the impacts of the Covid-19 crisis, especially for the most vulnerable and marginalized people. These efforts must be supported by countries providing the right mandate, policies and measures and the necessary resources to public financial institutions.

We, the undersigned civil society organisations, believe that achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, limiting global warming to 1.5 °C by fully implementing the Paris Agreement, and protecting nature should be the key drivers of action over the coming decade. We call on PDBs to immediately and rapidly transform their policies and financing models by adopting and urgently implementing commitments to increase financing for just, equitable and sustainable development; promoting and guaranteeing human rights for all, not leaving behind the most vulnerable and marginalized communities; and ensuring that all finance flows contribute to the development of low carbon and resilient societies, aligned with 1.5 °C trajectories. Our demands are outlined in detail below.

RETHINKING DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND RESPONDING TO COVID-19 TO ACHIEVE THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1) Increase and restructure financing for development

PDBs must drive a rapid transition to a model of development that builds resilient societies, responds to communities' needs and protects ecosystems. They must ensure that all their investments are consistent with these aims, including by earmarking a substantive amount to funding social protection systems, robust public health systems and to ensuring the right to food, water and sanitation, education, housing and access to essential public services for all. This requires a change of course in most institutions. It means a stronger development mandate, followed by policies and monitoring mechanisms that ensure that the public interest takes precedence over generating financial returns and serving private interests. Therefore, PDBs must:

- Adhere to the highest standards of transparency, provide public access to data, and engage in meaningful public consultation where their policy and decision-making processes are concerned. Their governance structures must include civil society representatives in order to enable greater levels of public oversight over, and increased accountability for the use of public development finance;
- Develop and improve transparency, monitoring, oversight, grievance and accountability mechanisms to actively prevent PDB investments from undermining human rights. All PDBs must set up complaints mechanisms for affected or potentially affected communities and rights defenders in order to remedy or avoid any harm;
- Analyze the distributional impact of their programmes to make sure that they do not aggravate or cause economic and social inequalities;
- Prioritize the scaling up of support for the public sector especially in the area of social protection, health care, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and education. Such support should not be through privatization or public-private partnerships (PPPs); rather PDBs should devote more means to the strengthening of national revenue authorities in developing countries including by promoting fair, transparent and progressive taxation;
- Adhere to recognized development effectiveness principles for all initiatives, including blended finance, in which PDBs are involved. A binding framework with robust transparency and accountability systems must be established within PDBs to monitor the expenditure of blended finance and ensure that it delivers maximum value for the public interest, has a proven development impact and is coherent with the objectives of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement, while respecting fundamental rights;
- Align finance provided with individual country priorities which have been subject to extensive public consultation;
- Play a lead role in ensuring that civil society organisations have access to adequate, predictable, diversified and sustainable financing,

recognizing their important role as development actors in their own right;

- Promote and participate in a permanent multilateral framework under UN auspices to support systematic, timely and fair restructuring of sovereign debt, in a process convening all creditors (including development banks);
- Implement strong tax policies that call for an end to cooperation with and financing of corporations and financing institutions engaged in tax avoidance and which are not being transparent on their operations, by publishing country by country reporting for corporations which receive public funding, and public declaration of their beneficial owners. PDBs must stop financing companies or intermediaries based in jurisdictions with limited transparency or low effective tax rates;
- Commit to supporting and investing in the social and solidarity economy, which has significant economic and job creation potential, especially at local or regional level (SMEs, health mutualities and cooperatives in all sectors) but is often constrained by the absence of adequate public or private funding.

2) Increase financing and strongly support a post-Covid-19 debt relief and financial sustainability initiative

Funding the SDGs and climate action were major challenges for developing countries even before Covid-19. The pandemic has negatively impacted domestic resources and countries' capacities to meet basic needs of their population and to tackle the climate crisis. A new debt crisis is looming, with [44% of low-income countries in or at risk of debt distress](#) even before the pandemic. Covid-19 has exacerbated levels of debt everywhere and particularly in the Global South, with countries taking on new lending to mitigate the effects of the pandemic even as public debt repayment obligations already prevent them from financing climate action. To avoid catastrophe both within low-income countries and globally, a major influx in public financing is required as part of Covid-19 recovery measures and to build resilience against future shocks. Therefore, it is crucial that PDBs:

- Scale-up finance to support developing countries to tackle the climate crisis and to achieve the

SDGs. While developed countries are benefiting from increased financial means made available for example through the decisions of central banks, developing countries lack fiscal space to take similar measures and need significantly increased support;

- Provide finance through the most concessional measures possible, to prevent loans from further aggravating unsustainable debt levels in the near future;
- Do not promote austerity measures that will end up exacerbating the current crisis and jeopardizing future generations;
- Provide debt relief for these countries where there is outstanding and unpayable debt, while ensuring that any new lending is highly concessional;
- Support and, when their mandate allows, participate in a post-Covid-19 debt relief and sustainability initiative under UN auspices to bring developing country debt down to sustainable levels. Such an initiative must consider countries' long-term financing needs to pursue the goals of the Paris Agreement and SDGs, as well as human rights and gender equality commitments, and consider specific country financing needs to comply with the Paris Agreement.

ADOPTING RIGHTS-BASED APPROACHES

1) Center communities and human rights in all future development models

Sustainable development cannot be achieved without respect for human rights. Public development banks, as state-owned institutions, have the obligation to respect and protect human rights in their policies and operations. The principles of human rights-based and community-led development must be prioritized in post-Covid-19 recovery plans as well as in all other projects. In this regard, PDBs should commit to:

- Fundamentally shift how development is conceived and implemented so that human rights and local communities are at the center. Ensure full and free participation and respect the right to free, prior and informed consent for Indigenous peoples and local communities in all activities and projects;

- Develop innovative approaches to address the closing space, risks and challenges for communities, human rights defenders and civil society to meaningfully participate in decisions that impact their lives, livelihoods, environment and resources. Zero tolerance policies against threats and reprisals by PDBs and their clients should be a basic requirement;
- Work with local communities, social movements and human rights defenders to identify investments that are aligned with international human rights standards, climate protection, and SDGs, and reorient investments towards projects that respect these standards, while ensuring that the priorities and needs of vulnerable and marginalized people are met;
- Recognize the responsibility of PDBs and their clients and investors to respect and promote human rights, as set out in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. This includes clearly articulating how PDBs will promote and implement a human rights-based approach towards their stakeholders, clients and counterparts;
- Strengthen social and environmental requirements through inclusion of human rights standards enshrined in international conventions. Safeguards should ensure that activities financed directly or indirectly by PDBs respect human rights, do not contribute to human rights abuses, and contribute to equitable, inclusive development that primarily benefits those most in need;
- Require private sector clients or partners to respect and fully implement international human rights laws and high environmental standards, including as a requirement for access to blended finance;
- Develop common guidance for PDBs on *ex ante* human rights due diligence and participatory impact assessments in project investments and in support for economic reform policies or programs. This includes identification of contextual and specific risks, prevention and mitigation strategies, and remedy in line with international human rights norms. Ensure that these assessments are developed in close consultation with affected

communities and are updated iteratively based on changing conditions.

2) Respect the rights of Indigenous Peoples and include them in decisions

The Covid-19 pandemic has deeply affected many Indigenous nations and communities, causing an immediate threat to their existence and survival, as well as exacerbating the existing inequalities and human rights abuses that Indigenous peoples confront daily. It is crucial that PDBs respect Indigenous peoples as distinctive political and social entities. In so doing, their self-determination rights and collective land rights should be respected, as well as their rights to their cultural heritage, a healthy environment, sustainable development models, free, prior, and informed consent, and the right to participate in the development and implementation of policies and programs aimed to protect them and to build sustainable, resilient and equitable post-Covid solutions. To this end, PDBs must:

- Work with representatives of Indigenous councils and governments, as well as grassroots Indigenous leaders, who are legitimately elected by the communities they represent, to implement culturally and territorially appropriate development projects that include satisfying Indigenous peoples' self-identified development needs;
- Respect the special relationship that Indigenous peoples have with their collectively held land when considering funding any project. Indigenous peoples are the best stewards of the environment, ecosystems and biodiversity through protecting their own lands, especially when they exercise full legal collective ownership of such lands. Therefore, PDBs must not support or fund projects that would convert Indigenous peoples' collective property rights to individual ownership or projects which expropriate the lands of indigenous communities. Furthermore, PDBs must respect and include Indigenous knowledge and practices as it pertains to conservation, sustainable development, and climate resistance and resilience;
- Include Indigenous peoples within the framework of their consultation protocols aimed at obtaining free, prior and informed consent and follow the consultation protocols of indigenous communities when and where they have been established. Given

that consultation processes cannot and should not be realized in person during the pandemic, PDBs must respect this reality and allow for longer consultation periods through different mediums, respecting the communication preferences of communities;

- Recognizing the potential further harm to Indigenous peoples in isolation or in recent contact within the context of the pandemic, no direct or indirect contact should be made with these peoples under any circumstances. This includes development projects and initiatives or mitigation efforts that would generate unwanted contact;
- Adopt a zero-tolerance policy regarding threats, attacks and human rights violations against human rights defenders including Indigenous defenders within the scope of intervention, whether direct or indirect, of the financed projects;
- Protect Indigenous land and environmental defenders given the high levels of risk of retaliation faced by Indigenous defenders protecting their lands, territories and natural resources in order to protect the environment from deforestation and poisoning of water and food sources;
- Include safeguard policies and monitoring mechanisms aiming to ensure the respect for the rights of Indigenous Peoples including reference to the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Escazú Agreement. These policies should be developed in consultation with civil society including Indigenous Peoples and local communities;
- Incorporate respect for the knowledge and customs of Indigenous Peoples in any promoted or supported health policies.

3) Commit to policies that are gender-responsive and rule out discrimination of sexual and gender minorities

PDBs should significantly increase funding for women's rights and gender equality and adopt an intersectional perspective in all their activities. Indeed, programmes that are essential for many women and girls – such as sexual and reproductive health and rights, or those focused on gender equality and empowerment, including in sectors such as agriculture, water and forest

management, local service provision, supply chains – are chronically underfunded. The Covid-19 pandemic has exacerbated these trends and is further putting the health, safety, and well-being of women and girls at risk. PDBs should:

- Ensure that at least 85% of the entirety of their funding, in terms of volume, integrates gender as a significant objective by 2025, of which at least 20% dedicated to projects with gender equality as their main objective. Equally, PDBs should ensure that they do not fund any gender-ignorant policies or programmes;
- Increase funding towards gender-responsive public services and sectors that improve the wellbeing and livelihoods of women and girls and reduce their burden of unpaid care work, recognizing that women and girls are often the first to be disadvantaged when services are privatized or fees are charged for access to basic services;
- Rule out discrimination of sexual and gender minorities (SGMs). All PDBs must expand policies and staff training to counter discrimination against LGBTQ+ people and ensure they benefit from projects;
- Pay special attention to women's economic justice and rights in the funding of the Covid-19 recovery. PDBs should support sectors and activities in which poor people and women make up a large share of the workforce, such as agriculture, health, textiles, tourism and local manufacturing;
- Promote women's economic empowerment through entrepreneurship by investing in training on income-generating activity, facilitating women's access to relevant investments and promoting support mechanisms and interventions with positive impacts on decent work for women;
- Make sure that women have equal access to financial services, invest in innovative technologies aimed at fostering women's access to financial services and design financial services for the estimated 1 billion unbanked women, such as by providing guarantees for local financial institutions. Ensure that all financial institutions remove their existing discriminatory policies and rules and regulations, ensuring women can access loans and

funding regardless of their marital, family or legal status; and tackle the social, cultural, and economic barriers that hinder women's access to and control over financial resources and other assets.

ADDRESSING THE CLIMATE AND BIODIVERSITY CRISES

1) Ensure that all finance is climate-proof

To this date, PDBs from G20 countries have provided [three times](#) more finance for fossil fuels as for clean energy each year. The largest recipients of support for fossil fuels are not the poorest countries, and where fossil fuel finance does flow to lower-income countries, it typically benefits multinational corporations over local populations, while all too often violating human and Indigenous peoples' rights, and causing displacement and degradation of health and the environment. At the same time, an increasing number of PDBs, including the European Investment Bank, are taking action to exclude fossil fuels from their financing. More institutions need to make similar commitments focusing on ending financing for coal, oils and gas.

Recognizing that emissions from coal, oil, and gas already in production would push the world far beyond 1.5°C of global warming, we call on all PDBs to commit to:

- Increase the share of finance dedicated to climate action to assist countries in accelerating their chosen low-carbon development pathways and to adapt to the impacts of climate change, while ensuring that all remaining funding does not undermine climate goals;
- By COP26, develop scientifically robust roadmaps for full alignment with the ambition of the Paris Agreement to limit warming to 1.5°C, and commit to encourage clients and financial intermediaries to do the same;
- Immediately halt new support for fossil fuels and other electricity generation projects emitting more than 100g CO₂/kWh and, by the end of 2021, phase out all support for fossil fuels already in the pipeline. This should cover associated facilities (from upstream to downstream) as well as all financial instruments and forms of support

including advisory services, technical assistance, guarantees, budget support and support through financial intermediaries;

- Prioritize supporting sustainable, renewable, and equitable solutions in power, buildings, and transportation, including but not limited to just and sustainable forms of renewable energy, energy efficiency savings, batteries and storage, interconnectors, smart-grid technologies, the electrification of heat and transport, and accessible public transit. The ending of financial support to fossil fuels would also free up funding that could be redirected towards essential public services that bolster resilience and enable adaptation to climate change;
- Rapidly scale up investments in universal access to affordable, reliable, clean and sustainable energy by 2030. This finance should prioritize 'high-impact' countries, where access rates to electricity and clean cooking remain the lowest, as well as the mainstreaming of gender-responsive energy access, off-grid and mini-grid renewable energy into energy planning and targeted financing approaches;
- Support the implementation of just transition plans developed with affected workers and communities and provide transitional support for impacted workers and community members.

2) Catalyze climate resilient societies

Developing countries and vulnerable communities need drastically scaled-up finance for adaptation projects and loss and damage. Research shows that the current scale of loss and damage requires "[at least USD\\$50 billion a year by 2022, ratcheting up to USD\\$150 billion by 2025 and USD\\$300 billion by 2030](#)", and losses and damages are expected to get worse. Additionally, due to mitigation measures being seen as the most profitable, [not enough climate finance goes towards supporting adaptation measures](#). As such, PDBs must:

- Scale up public finance for climate action for developing countries, while directing at least 50% of investments towards adaptation to address the global shortfall, focusing in particular on the most vulnerable communities;

- Provide climate finance in the most concessional way possible and ideally as grants, not as market-rate loans and other non-concessional instruments;
- Fully incorporate climate risk into PDB policies and operations;
- Ensure that all climate finance is gender-responsive and that at least 85% of climate adaptation funding also aims to achieve gender equality (based on OECD markers). At the same time PDBs must significantly ramp up gender-responsive mitigation financing, and invest in women's and girls' education in order to foster participation and leadership;
- Provide new and additional finance to address ongoing losses and damages;
- Commit to common principles for integrating project-level and system-level adaptation into project appraisal cycles and broader strategies.

3) Adopt stronger and more consistent policies to slow biodiversity loss and protect sensitive, critical ecosystems

Overcoming climate change, preventing biodiversity loss, and suppressing zoonotic diseases are deeply intertwined and require holistic solutions. Despite recent progress, the international banking sector has yet to fully explore how biodiversity policies can improve the quality of their lending portfolios, while simultaneously avoiding negative health consequences and improving public confidence. PDBs have a crucial role to play to mobilize resources and to help deliver the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. We call on PDBs to:

- Set operational targets for biodiversity finance in their multi-year strategies, aligned with the biodiversity targets to be agreed upon at CBD COP 15;
- Categorically prohibit large scale, industrial or harmful direct or indirect financing in or near sensitive, critical ecosystems, including by

respecting the fundamental rights of Indigenous peoples and local communities;

- Support capacity building, and influence policy and regulatory changes both at national and multilateral levels to eliminate harmful subsidies and to adopt improved planning and mitigation approaches for infrastructure development that result in the least potential conflict among people, water and wildlife;
- Halt support to industrial agriculture or livestock operations which fuel new pandemics, biodiversity loss and climate change, but instead support the transition to more sustainable and resilient agricultural practices, such as agroecology, and a shift to healthier, more plant-based diets;
- Develop and apply harmonized definitions and reporting guidelines for biodiversity finance across PDBs and biodiversity risks and impacts in strategic and operational decisions to support a transparent and accountable shift of financial flows and investments, public and private, to nature positive investments;
- Include within their climate financing priorities those Nature-Based Solutions which observe the highest level of environmental integrity and promote community-led and gender responsive approaches, in order to achieve mitigation and adaptation benefits from maintaining or restoring healthy ecosystems and establish a share of climate financing dedicated to this purpose.

LIST OF SIGNATORIES

11.11.11, Belgium
350 América Latina, Brazil
350.org, Global
350.org Asia, Asia
50by40, United States
A Well-Fed World, USA
Abibinsroma Foundation, Ghana
ABIMA, Burkina Faso
Abong - Associação Brasileira de ONGs, Brasil
Accountability Counsel, United States
ACT Alliance EU, Europe
ACTED, France
Action contre la Faim, France
ACTION Global Health Advocacy Partnership, USA
ActionAid Denmark, Danmark
ActionAid International, Global
Advocacy Network Against Irregular Migration, Sierra Leone
African Law Foundation (AFRILAW), Nigeria
AG Globale Verantwortung (Global Responsibility), Austria
Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières, France
Aide et Action, France
Aitec, France
Al Nahda Wal Adala association, Lebanon
Albania Community Assist, Albania
Alliance for Empowering rural Communities, Ghana
Alliance Sud, Switzerland
alofa tuvalu, France
Alyansa Tigil Mina (ATM), Philippines
Angels in the Field, India
Animal Legal Defense Fund, United States
Antenna France, France
Arab Watch Regional Coalition, Mena
Around the World, México y Colombia
Asia Development Alliance, India
Asian Peoples' Movement on Debt and Development, Asia
Asmae - Association Sœur Emmanuelle, France
Asociación Ambiente y Sociedad, Colombia
Asociación Ciudadana por los Derechos Humanos, Argentina
Asociación Interamericana para la Defensa del Ambiente (AIDA), Latin America
Asociación Unión de Talleres 11 de Septiembre, Bolivia
Associação Alternativa Terrazul, Brazil
Associação de Favelas de São José dos Campos, Brazil
Association d'Aide à l'Education de l'Enfant Handicapé (AAEEH), France
Association des Marocains en France, France
Association EAST, France
Association Green Alternative, Georgia
Association la Voute Nubienne, France
Association Morija, France
Association of Development Agencies in Bangladesh (ADAB), Bangladesh
Association pour le Développement de Timbi Touni en France , France
Association Triangle Génération Humanitaire, France
ATD Quart Monde, France
Attac Austria, Austria
Attac France, France
AU-ECOSOC Kenya National Chapter, Kenya
Badhon Manob Unnayan Sangstha, Bangladesh
Bagmati Unesco Club, Nepal
Bank Information Center, USA
BankTrack, Netherlands
Both ENDS, Netherlands
Bretton Woods Project, UK
CARE International, France
CARI Centre d'Actions et de Réalisations Internationales, France
cartONG, France
CCFD-Terre Solidaire, France
Center for Biological Diversity, United States
Center for Development Programs in the Cordillera, Philippines
Center for Earth Ethics, USA
Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL), International
Centre for 21st Century Issues, Nigeria
Centre for Environmental Justice, Sri Lanka
CFSI, France
Change Initiative, Bangladesh
Christian Aid, Global
CIMA ONG Ambiental, Argentina
Civil Society Coalition on Sustainable Development, Nigeria
CLDA, Ivory Coast
CLEAN (Coastal Livelihood and Environmental Action Network), Bangladesh
Climate Action Network Canada, Canada
Climate Action Network Europe, Europe
Climate Action Network International, Global
ClIMates, France
Climáximo, Portugal
CNAJEP, France
CNCD-11.11.11, Belgium
Coalición Regional por la Transparencia y Participación, Peru, Bolivia, Brasil y Colombia"
Coalition Eau, France
Coalition Education, France
Collectif des Associations Ghanéennes en France, France
Collectif des Leaders pour le Développement durable de l'Afrique, Ivory Coast
Colores del Rincón A.C., México
Community And Family Aid Foundation-Ghana, Ghana
Community Empowerment and Social Justice Network (CEMSOJ), Nepal
Conseil Régional des Organisations Non Gouvernementales de Développement, RD Congo
Conservation International, Belgium
Coordination des Associations Guinéennes de France, France
Coordination Humanitaire et Développement, France
Coordination SUD, France
Corporación El Canelo de Nos, Chile
Council for NGOs in Malawi - CONGOMA, Malawi
Counter Balance, Belgium
CRID, France
Croatian Platform for International Citizen Solidarity, Croatia
Crude Accountability, USA
CSSSE, France
Dalit NDO Federation (DNF), Nepal
Debt Free Project, Greece, Cyprus
Debt Justice Norway, Norway
Defi developper former informer, France
DemNet Hungary, Hungary
Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (DAR), Perú
Développement international Desjardins (DID), Canada

DEZNA A.C., Mexico
 ÉCHALE, Mexico
 Echale Mejoramiento SA de CV Sociedad Financiera Comunitaria, Mexico
 Eco Maxei Querétaro AC, México
 eco-union, Spain / Europe / Mediterranean
 Ecological Manifesto - ManEco, Bulgaria
 EcoLur Informational NGO, Armenia
 EKOenergy ecolabel, Global
 Ekumenická akademie (Ecumenical Academy), Czech Republic
 Electriciens sans frontieres, France
 Engagé.e.s et Déterminé.e.s (E&D), France
 Entrepreneurs du Monde, France
 Environment Governance Institute, Uganda
 Environmental Rights Action / Friends of the Earth Nigeria, Nigeria
 Equidad de Género: Ciudadanía, Trabajo y Familia, Mexico
 Equipop, France
 Equitable Cambodia, Cambodia
 Estonian Roundtable for Development Cooperation, Estonia
 Eurodad, Europe
 Extinction Rebellion NL, The Netherlands
 Fair Finance International, The Netherlands
 Federation Artisans du Monde, France
 Federation Christian Organisations International Volunteering Service (FOCSIV), Italy
 Fédération des ONG au Togo (FONGTO), Togo
 Feedback, UK
 Feminist League, Kazakhstan
 Femmes et Contribution au Développement - FECODEV, France
 Fern, Belgium
 FIAN Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka
 Focus Association for Sustainable Development, Slovenia
 Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, France
 Fondo Oaxaqueño Para la Conservación De La Naturaleza A.C., Mexico
 Food and Life Sécurité France, France
 Forest Peoples Programme, UK and Netherlands
 Foro del Buen Ayre, Argentina
 Forum des ONG pour le Développement Durable, République de Guinée
 Fórum Mudanças Climáticas e Justiça Social - FMCJS, Brazil
 Forus, Global
 Fossilvrij NL, The Netherlands
 Foundation for the Conservation of the Earth, FOCCONE, Nigeria
 FracTracker Alliance, USA
 Free Trade Union Development Center, Sri Lanka
 Freedom from Debt Coalition, Philippines
 Friends of the Disabled Association, Lebanon
 Friends of the Earth Japan, Japan
 Friends of the Earth Scotland, UK
 Friends of the Earth United States, USA
 Fund Our Future, South Africa
 Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (FARN), Argentina
 Fundación CAUCE, Cultura Ambiental - Causa Ecologista, Argentina
 Fundeps (Fundación para el Desarrollo de Políticas Sustentables), Argentina
 Futur Au Présent, France
 Geres, France
 Germanwatch, Germany
 Gestos (soropositividade, comunicação, gênero), Brazil
 Global Ageing Network, USA
 Global Forum for Media Development (GFMD), Belgium
 Global Health Advocates, France
 Global Justice Now, UK
 Global Witness, UK
 Grdr, France
 Green Advocates International, Liberia
 GreenFaith, Global
 GRET, France
 Groupe Initiatves, France
 Groupe Urgence Réhabilitation Développement, France
 Growthwatch, India
 Grupo de Financiamiento Climático para Latinoamérica y el Caribe (GFLAC), Latin America and the Caribbean
 Haiti Survie, Haiti
 HAMAP-Humanitaire, France
 Heinrich Böll Stiftung
 Helping Children, Sri Lanka
 Human Rights International Corner ETS, Italy
 Human Rights Movement
 Humanity & Inclusion - Handicap International, France
 IFAID Aquitaine, France
 Immigration Développement Démocratie, France
 INFID, Indonesia
 Ingénieurs sans Frontières - Agrista, France
 Iniciativa para las Inversiones Sustentables China America Latina, Latin America
 initiative développement, France
 Innovea Development Foundation, Africa/Global
 Innovea Hubs, Nigeria/Africa
 Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities, Philippines/Southeast Asia
 Institute for Social Economic Studies - INESC, Brazil
 International Accountability Project, Global
 International Federation of Business and Professional Women, International
 International Network for Sustainable Energy - Europe, Europe
 International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse, Global
 International Rivers, United States / Global
 International Youth Alliance, Bulgaria
 JAGO NARI, Bangladesh
 Japan Center for a Sustainable Environment and Society (JACSES), Japan
 Jubilee Debt Campaign, UK
 Justiça nos Trilhos, Brazil
 Kenya AIDS NGOs Consortium (KANCO), Kenya
 L'Appel, France
 La Chaîne de l'Espoir, France
 Lawyers' Association for Human Rights of Nepalese Indigenous Peoples (LAHURNIP), Nepal
 Le Planning Familial, France
 Lebanese Coalition for Organizations of Disabled People (LCDP), Lebanon
 Les Amis de la Terre - Togo, Togo
 Les Amis de la Terre France, France
 Ligue des droits de l'Homme (LDH), France
 Maison des Peuples et de la Paix, France
 Médecins du Monde France, France
 Mekong Watch, Japan
 Microfinance Solidaire SAS, France
 Milieudéfensie, Netherlands
 Mosan Day Care Center, South Lebanon
 MY World México, Mexico.
 National Ecological Centre of Ukraine, Ukraine

National Indigenous Women's Federation, Nepal
 National Union on Intellectual Disability, Beirut
 Nature Trust Malta, Malta
 NGO Federation of Nepal (NFN), Nepal
 NGO Peace One Day Mali, Mali
 Notre Affaire à Tous, France
 Observatoire d'études et d'appui à la responsabilité sociale et
 environnementale, République démocratique du Congo
 Oeuvre Malienne pour le Développement des Zones Arides
 (OMADEZA), Mali
 Oikos - Cooperação e Desenvolvimento, Portugal
 Oil Change International, International
 Olive Community Development Initiatives, Nigeria
 ONE, France
 Open Briefing, UK
 Organisation des Femmes Africaines de la Diaspora (OFAD), France
 Oxfam, Global
 Oyu tolgoi watch, Mongolia
 Partage, France
 Parvis, France
 PBI France, France
 Peace One Day Mali, Mali
 Peoples Federation for National Peace and Development (PEFENAP),
 Malawi
 Philippine Movement for Climate Justice, Philippines
 Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement, Philippines
 Plan International France, France
 Planète Urgence, France
 Plataforma Internacional contra la Impunidad, International
 Plateforme Française Dette & Développement (PFDD), France
 Povod Institute, Slovenia
 Power Shift Africa, Africa
 Première Urgence Internationale, France
 Protection International, International
 Rainforest Action Network, USA
 RECIDEV, France
 Recourse, Netherlands
 RESAMA - South American Network for Environmental Migrations,
 Latin America
 Réseau Action Climat France, France
 Réseau Camerounais des Organisations des Droits de l'Homme
 (RECODH), Cameroon
 Réseau Foi & Justice Afrique Europe antenne France, France
 Results Canada, Canada
 Rivers without Boundaries, Russia
 Rivers without Boundaries Coalition, Mongolia
 Salesian Mission, USA
 Secours Islamique France, France
 Secrétariat international de l'Eau-Solidarité Eau Europe (SIE/SEE),
 France-Canada
 Seeding Sovereignty, USA
 SESOBEL, Lebanon
 Sherpa, France
 Shift Action for Pension Wealth and Planet Health, Canada
 Sidaction, France
 Sinergia Animal, Brazil
 SOL, Alternatives Agroécologiques et Solidaires, France
 Solidarité Laïque, France
 Soroptimist International, Global
 SOS Children's Villages International, Austria
 SOS Villages d'Enfants France, France
 Sri Lanka Nature Group, Sri Lanka
 Stand.Earth, International
 Suomalaiset kehitysjärjestöt - Finnish Development NGOs Fingo ry,
 Finland
 SustainableEnergy (VedvarendeEnergi), Denmark
 Swedwatch, Sweden
 Sylhet Jubo Academy (SJA), Bangladesh
 Terre & Humanisme, France
 Terre des Hommes France, France
 The Climate Reality Project Canada, Canada
 The Community Association for Promotion and Protection of Human
 Rights (ACPDH), Burundi
 The Oakland Institute, USA
 The Peace Is Possible, México
 The Sunrise Project, Australia
 Tijuana Trasciende A.C., México
 Transnational Institute, The Netherlands
 Tripla Difesa Onlus, Italy
 Tripla Difesa Onlus Bangladesh, Bangladesh
 Tripla Difesa Onlus Global No Violence, Italy
 Tripla Difesa Onlus India, India
 Tripla Difesa Onlus Italy, Italy
 Uganda Debt Network, Uganda
 UrbaMonde, France
 Urgewald, Germany
 VedvarendeEnergi, Denmark
 Venezolanos en Barranquilla, Colombia
 Vietnam Committee on Human Rights (VCHR), Vietnam
 Vumilia Africa Performances, France - Rwanda
 Wada Na Todo Abhiyan, India
 WaterAid, UK, Global
 Wecf France, France
 Widows for Peace through Democracy (WPD), UK
 Witness Radio - Uganda, Uganda - East Africa
 Women Development Program, Bangladesh
 Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO),
 Global
 Women's Rehabilitation Centre (WOREC), Nepal
 World Accord - International Development Agency, Canada
 World Association for Christian Communication (WACC), United
 Kingdom
 World Wildlife Fund, USA
 WWF France, France
 Youth FfD Constituency, Global
 Youth in Action on Earth, México
 ZERO - Association for the Sustainability of the Earth System,
 Portugal
 Zimbabwe Council of Churches, Zimbabwe