

Civil Society 7 Engagement Roundtables

Introduction

In March and April 2021, Bond facilitated a series of roundtable discussions with 87 representatives from 80 Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) around the world, with specific roundtables for CSOs from other G7 countries, for UK domestic CSOs and for CSOs from African and Asian countries. The sessions involved a diverse cross-section of civil society and served as opportunities to contribute on the agenda of the G7 Presidency, to share their proposals on which issues should be addressed by the G7 and for in-depth discussions around the priority thematic areas of ‘Build Back Better’ and open societies. These discussions were rich and varied and served to highlight the direct impact of the G7 development agenda for vulnerable people and communities around the world. There were some clear cross-cutting themes that emerged in every discussion, although the focus and approach to these issues varied.

In this document, we have summarised each of the roundtable discussions and provided an overview in separate reports (all included below). This project was supported, including session design, facilitation, analysis and report writing, by consultants David Bent, Lorriann Robinson and the Advocacy Team and funded by the UK Cabinet Office, as part of this year’s G7 activities. The lessons from these activities will be used to inform Bond’s future work, as coordinator of the Civil Society 7 and beyond.

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Overview Report: Engagement Roundtables with CSOs

'Build Back Better'

Some key points that were consistent throughout each roundtable discussion included the need to focus on economic recovery for countries in the global South that have not had access to generous social welfare or support as countries in the global North. There is a clear and strong call from CSOs for an equitable approach to Covid-19 vaccinations and some disappointment about the approach by G7 countries to date.

CSOs want the G7 to keep the climate crisis at the very top of the political agenda and recognise the unique opportunity in this political moment with the UK hosting the G7 and COP-26 and the openness of the new Biden-administration to this agenda.

The theme of 'Build Back Better' is a fairly ambitious one. However, from these discussions it is clear CSOs feel that it does not speak for each country's own narrative of recovery. For many 'building *back*' is problematic.

Communication is key. The G7 must clarify its stance on the most pressing issues facing the world today (many of them outlined in this report) and include the voices of people who are facing these challenges. This is a great opportunity for the G7 to shape the world's civil society and renew the international development agenda. Wealthier nations must remain committed to global economic recovery and to supporting nations who need it the most. CSOs want the G7 to set clear, long-term objectives and to stick to them.

Recommendations on how G7 Leaders can help to 'Build Back Better'

G7 leaders must act in solidarity with countries most affected by the pandemic and climate change. G7 leaders should recognise that citizens everywhere should have access to universal social protection, and we are calling on the G7 to **support proposals for a Global Fund for Social Protection**.

Trade is central to the Building back a fairer and inclusive world. G7 leaders should **support the reinvention of the World Trade Organisation (WTO)** as a multilateral forum focused on aligning trade rules to other international standards, especially the SDGs and Paris Agreement, and addressing the longstanding concerns of low- and middle- income countries, particularly regarding food and agricultural trade policies.

G7 nations first committed to investing 0.7% of Gross National Income at the Gleneagles Summit in 2005. In 2021 the G7 must **recommit to the 0.7% target and publish a clear timeline for when each country will reach this target**. G7 leaders should also **implement debt suspension and relief initiatives for low- and middle-income countries**, and use their leverage to back initiatives for debt suspension and relief of unsustainable private sector debt.

Open Societies

There is a strong feeling among CSOs that globally, democratic values are under threat, and throughout the roundtables we heard examples of threats to democratic values and traditions, both inside G7 countries and around the world. There was therefore a strong call for G7 countries to get their own houses in order in terms of laws that are perceived to threaten the freedom of assembly and political accountability more broadly, and through stronger measures to tackle corruption and prevent illicit financial flows to ensure that the G7 is not complicit, nor benefiting from these practices. CSOs also want to see a strong message of solidarity from the G7 on threats to civil society and civic space around the world and there were numerous references in the discussions to the situation in Myanmar and Afghanistan, in particular.

CSOs recognise that threats to civil society and civic space also exist digitally and we need strong global leadership and strengthened global governance structure to counter misinformation and protect the rights of activists and human rights defenders. As a consequence of the pandemic, digital spaces are increasingly important 'civic spaces' and we must ensure that women and other groups are supported to access these digital technological spaces.

Investment in education and particularly digital education is essential to prevent 'a lost generation' with the huge potential for more children to have access to education and bridge the digital divide. A strong statement from the G7 is also needed to explain what comprises civil society - and this definition should be modelled by the G7 countries.

Recommendations on Open Societies

Democratic values and traditions are under threat both inside G7 countries and beyond. Existing trends of corruption, authoritarianism and political instability have been exacerbated. Civil Society Organisations are calling on G7 countries to **ensure that strong democratic structures in their respective countries do not threaten freedom of assembly and political accountability**. Illicit financial flows must also be prevented as corruption undermines democracy.

We urge G7 leaders to **send stronger messages of solidarity in the face of threats to civil society and the civic space**. The G7 must be willing to use all diplomatic and influencing tools available to protect civil society organisations and G7 leaders can stand in solidarity with human rights defenders, environmental activists, civil society activists, whistle-blowers and journalists by ensuring these individuals and their organisations have rapid access to emergency protection funds.

Roundtable Report: CSOs predominantly from G7 Countries

15 senior staff from 9 countries joined a Bond hosted roundtable discussion on March 29th to share their proposals, priorities and analysis of the 2021 G7 agenda. Organisations attending the roundtable were predominantly representing broader networks and coalitions of organisations in their respective countries. The organisations gathered are working on a broad spectrum of issues including, for example, on business and human rights, aid quality, SDG solidarity, innovation, civic space and humanitarian financing.

Priorities of G7 Countries

The group shared their perspective of the priorities of some G7 countries that they had recently engaged with enabling us to gain an insight into how other G7 countries are responding to the agenda of the UK Presidency. These are summarised below:

Country	Priorities
Germany	Short-term answers to the Covid crisis response; solidarity in the global response to Covid-19, wider health initiatives, alongside education and social protection remain priorities for Germany. Climate must remain a priority and Germany can see new and emerging opportunities for multilateralism.
Italy	Four Priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the G20 support for the 2030 agenda for sustainable development; • Committing to the Paris Agreement and all related UN systems by launching an ambitious agenda for debt relief and long-term debt sustainability; • Strengthening global health and preparedness with adequate financial support for a strong multilateral UN centred framework; • Strengthen a renewed commitment of the G20 to save the planet and people from catastrophic climate change.
Japan	Strengthening democracy, freedom and the rule of law are the most important priorities for Japan. There is also support for global health and universal health coverage; Covid-19, gender equality, food security, education. As with Germany they see the change in the US Presidency as a new opportunity for multilateralism.
USA	First priority is to re-engage and invest as a multilateral player on a political level and through resources. The second on health systems, impact on food security, jobs. The third includes reengagement on the climate crisis in the US and internationally alongside an overarching focus on democracy and rights.

The group split for two in-depth thematic discussions around ‘Build Back Better’ and Open Societies.

Build Back Better

Following a presentation from Bond which explained how this theme fits into the agenda of the G7 Presidency, and an invitation to share their feedback and proposals on this theme, CSO representatives shared the following key messages:

Framing and Narrative of ‘Build Back Better’: The theme ‘Build Back Better’ was well received by the majority of CSOs organisations taking part in the roundtable and there was broad understanding of the phrase. However, some participants said the idea of “Building for the Future”, or something similar to this, seemed more appropriate since building *back* for many countries would mean going back to societies which are still in need of economic aid or recovery, re-building of infrastructure and strengthened human rights, etc. Participants asked, how can the concept of ‘Build Back Better’ relate to achieving the SDGs - how can this be summed up within the ‘Build Back Better’ theme? Participants also suggested new areas of focus, including food security, famine, health security, nutrition and education.

Climate Change: One participant said ‘we must demand more ambition for Nationally Determined Contributions (G7 should be an example for other countries).’ Since the start of the pandemic, injustices and inequalities facing our societies have been amplified - an established and unified narrative and vision should be put forward that highlights this. We should also build on what already exists, including the SDGs.

Vulnerable and marginalised groups: CSOs from G7 countries felt strong messaging on the most marginalised communities are needed to ensure that commitments were met. They noted specific points on economic justice, bringing G20 priorities into the G7, particularly around debt cancellation, tax regulation and financial market reform. One participant urged a focus on non-voluntary debt relief and debt cancellation.

Response to Covid-19: Participants also noted with disappointment the gap between the G7 rhetoric about the importance of global solidarity in the response to Covid-19 and the inequities in the approach of G7 countries both to sharing vaccinations and the trillions of dollars, pounds, yens and euros spent to support economic recovery from the pandemic in G7 countries, which drops substantially in the support available to the global South.

Open Societies

This discussion considered the concept from many dimensions including legal protections for civil society space, some core principles, as well as the issues already outlined by the UK Presidency including on cyber governance, anti-corruption, arbitrary detention, media freedom and human rights defenders. From this workshop, participants shared the following key messages:

Building on existing initiatives: There was a lot of interest in this session reflecting a strong consensus that this must be a key priority. The group questioned, however, whether a new Open Society compact is needed or whether it is possible to build on, instead of replicating, existing initiatives. Some participants suggested that the indicators related to SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions - can provide the framework for a new social compact on open societies and the protection of civil society and civic spaces. One participant said the political crisis in Myanmar highlights the real importance of this agenda.

Misinformation: A recurring theme throughout the roundtable discussions was the digital dimension of open societies in terms of better governance to counter misinformation. There was also dialogue on a more pluralistic, multi-stakeholder approach to governance with a role for civil society in implementation and that seeks to empower indigenous peoples to take action themselves.

Summary of proposals and key messages to the G7 Presidency

Beyond the two thematic discussions participants had the following messages policy recommendations for the G7 Presidency.

Response to Covid -19

We need a global stimulus and response to Covid-19, with recovery programmes in the global South as well as the global North.

We hope the UK will use this opportunity (as hosts of the G7 and COP26) to align efforts and messages and really push for the SDGs to be achieved.

We need strong messages about business and human rights, including human rights violations, supply chains and social injustice - reflecting the global response to the death of George Floyd - on diversity and inclusion.

What is the one thing you would ask UK PM Boris Johnson for the G7 Summit?

- Commitment to the Global Fund for Social Protection.
- Make a financial and political commitment for education.
- Ensure inclusion in the COVID and post-COVID response.
- Promote the core values of democracy, human rights, rule of law, freedom.
- Take the opportunity for genuine sustainable economic recovery - a new model for the economy emerges that is people and environment-focused.
- Commitment to protecting refugees and the displaced.
- Support the global Green New Deal stimulus programme.

Roundtable Summary: UK domestic CSOs

35 participants representing 34 organisations, networks and coalitions joined Bond for a roundtable discussion on March 31st about the UK's G7 Presidency. This meeting provided an important opportunity for representatives from UK CSOs to connect with each other, and with the Bond team, to share their perspectives and priorities for the G7. The organisations represented at the roundtable work on a broad cross section of issues, including 'front-line charities' and others focused on faith, rooting out racism, diaspora humanitarianism, financial sustainability, anti-corruption, localisation, the freedom to campaign, 'beyond aid' and other issues.

Build Back Better

Following a presentation from Bond which explained how this theme fits into the agenda of the G7 Presidency, and an invitation to share their feedback and proposals on this theme, CSO representatives shared the following key messages:

Framing the narrative of 'Build Back Better': Participants representing UK CSOs agreed that 'Build Back Better' should be framed in a way that will speak to the needs of people and communities, putting a human face to these issues. This group highlighted the connection between the themes of 'Build Back Better' and the open societies and encouraged both G7 and G20 countries to protect civic space since this is essential for protecting democratic values. One participant asked - how can we build back better without strong democratic institutions? In general, UK CSOs felt the UK Government has not yet been clear in communicating its G7 messages.

Climate and the environment: There was a very strong message from this group calling for UK leadership in tackling the climate crisis. In particular, participants called on the G7 to identify how we can integrate the 'green agenda and structures' with other social movements, such as anti-racism movements and efforts to address inequalities between the global North and South.

UK Presidency: UK CSOs also expressed concerns about how domestic issues might impact the UK's overall G7 messages. UK CSOs made the strongest connection between the two crucial opportunities available to the UK Government as hosts of both the G7 and COP-26. They called for climate change and the environment to remain a top priority for G7 governments and for climate recovery policies to be prioritised in the same way economic recovery plans are. Participants said societies should look towards promoting a more environmentally sustainable job market, emphasising the environmental contributions to the economy. Digital technological advancement could be used as a solution for the UK and other G7 countries to address existing inequalities including, for example, inequalities in education.

Open Societies

From this workshop, participants shared the following key messages:

Threats to open societies across the G7: A key discussion point from the UK CSOs involved defining what open societies means. Participants agreed that we need to articulate our vision for strong democracies and engage the public - particularly youth and marginalised voices - in these discussions. The group reflected on the local political contexts and challenges related to open societies across G7 countries, such as the controversial Policing Bill and cuts to the UK budget (reflecting a lack of accountability); new voting laws in Georgia, USA and a perceived crackdown on protesters in France.

Resolving political crisis: Internationally, participants said there is a growing list of ‘case studies’, where the UN and other multilateral forums have failed to find lasting peaceful solutions to resolve these crises including in Yemen, Rohingya and Syria.

Anti-corruption and illicit financial flows: UK CSOs also agreed that a renewed effort from the G7 to tackle illicit financial flows would be welcome since this issue connects both local and international agendas. An estimated £100 billion in illicit financial flows passes through the City of London, and the new Biden administration has recently introduced important new laws to tackle corruption and illicit financial flows, with further plans to host a summit for democracies in late 2021 or early 2022.

Policy messages and proposals

- Support the Open Government Partnership movement.
- Leverage the role of diaspora communities as social investors, linked to the localisation agenda and support / incentivise investment in green structures and programmes.
- Ensure a truly democratic planning system whereby all communities take control of decision-making and resource allocation on issues that affect them by giving them the financial power to do so as a means of rebalancing our society and economy, countering inequality and building more resilient and sustainable systems.
- Commit to the UK being an open society and model for a genuine sustainable recovery that puts people and planet first.
- Ensure all governments focus on an ambitious green and fair recovery from COVID-19 using effective and feasible solutions to climate change including nature-based solutions ahead of the COP e.g. green jobs, cutting carbon emissions.
- Address inclusion and structural inequalities such as race and economic inequalities in the sector e.g. propose an economic plan to reduce growing wealth inequality.
- Join President Biden in the fight against kleptocracy as a top domestic and international priority, in order to strengthen and promote democracy and open societies. Recognise that the UK is a leading global centre of dirty money e.g. approximately £100 billion laundered through the UK every year.
- Affirm the SDGs and set a resource plan in train for their delivery after the setback of the current pandemic.
- Recognise the role of social and civil action in a healthy society as a critical part of recovery and renewal.

Roundtable Summary: CSOs from African and Asian countries

37 participants representing 32 organisations, networks and coalitions joined Bond for a roundtable discussion on April 1st about the UK's G7 Presidency. This meeting provided an important opportunity for representatives from CSOs in African and Asian countries to connect with each other, and with the Bond team, to share their perspectives and priorities for the G7. The organisations represented at the roundtable work on a broad cross section of issues, including on maternal health, human rights, disability rights, gender-based violence and WASH.

Build Back Better

Following a presentation from Bond which explained how this theme fits into the agenda of the G7 Presidency, and an invitation to share their feedback and proposals on this theme, CSO representatives shared the following key messages:

The Narrative of 'Build Back Better': CSOs said the narrative attributed to the global South will be different to that of the global North, therefore, narratives and how messages are presented must reflect the needs of each country. Linking this back to 'Build Back Better', some participants asked whether this framework is a useful one, and whose narrative does it best represent?

Aid Budget Cuts: Representatives from African and Asia CSOs discussed the UK's decision to cut aid and called on the government to reverse this decision. Participants also said the G7 should share their perspective on recent social justice movements such as Black Lives Matters and gender inequality.

Climate Change: Participants called for stronger leadership and action from the private sector on climate change as disclosure frameworks to examine the private sector's role in contributing to the SDGs are often limited. The transition to a green economy is seen as 'critical' for the global South. Therefore, the G7 must remain committed to supporting this transition. The focus on climate change issues should remain a top priority. These should be viewed as opportunity multipliers rather than risk multipliers. Also linking the climate change agenda to the security agenda, based on region could strengthen the transition to a green economy.

Connecting climate, peacebuilding and economic recovery: CSOs said development, peacebuilding and economic recovery should be driven by green initiatives. Traditional forms of development should be modernised to adapt to the current climate (COVID-19, weakened economies globally).

Response to Covid-19: Access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services (WASH) are needed now more than ever due to the pandemic. Governments should make this a priority, and G7 countries should support these efforts. Community based rehabilitation centres and intervention were viewed as a more favourable way of ensuring communities seek medical attention in some countries, as the pandemic has made people fearful of going to hospitals / traditional medical facilities. Vaccine equity should continue to be a top priority for the global fight against COVID-19. Lastly, supporting countries and providing financial resources to rebuild their own economies will be particularly important for long-term global socio-economic recovery.

Open Societies

Bond hosted a second workshop to discuss the theme of open societies. From this workshop, participants shared the following key messages:

Digital security and digital rights: This discussion placed a slightly different emphasis on how to build open and inclusive societies, focusing more on the civic space in terms of digital rights, digital security and the digital divide which has caused millions of children to be locked out of education during the pandemic.

Risks to CSOs and development progress: Some participants reflected on the political situations in Myanmar and Afghanistan. In Afghanistan, for example, we heard that the government is taking an increasingly aggressive approach to CSOs with fears that a new power-sharing arrangement with the Taliban could lead to restrictions on girls' education. Participants believed there is an opportunity to use development assistance (ODA) to encourage online and digital media freedoms. There was also a demand for global citizen education, particularly online education in relation to open societies.

Anti-corruption and illicit financial flows: Similar to the UK civil society roundtable discussion, African and Asian CSOs discussed the need for a more proactive approach from the G7 to tackling corruption and illicit financial flows which should work alongside UN mechanisms.

Further Issues for the G7 Agenda

A smaller group of participants from African and Asian CSOs also joined a discussion about the issues these organisations would like to see reflected on the G7 agenda which fall outside the broad themes of open societies and 'Build Back Better'. From this session, participants shared the following key messages:

Directing more funding directly to African and Asian CSOs: Through the pandemic, many organisations, especially women's rights organisations, took the lead in responding to the crisis and they have proven they have governance structures, experience and capabilities to respond in a crisis. Yet international organisations still refer to risk-factors about directly funding these organisations. The G7 should commit to significantly increasing the share of G7 development finance that is channelled directly to local civil society organisations.

Refugee Crisis: One participant spoke passionately about the fears of refugees in the Dadaab camp following the announcement from the Kenyan government that the camp will be closed within weeks. There were real concerns that Somalia lacks the capacity to manage the return of refugees and deep fears among the refugee community in Dadaab about their futures. There was a call for all refugee hosting countries to respect the rights of refugees as outlined and for the G7 to send a strong message to Kenya calling for refugees to be permitted to stay in Kenya.

Universal Health Coverage (UHC): There was strong support among participants for a strengthened approach to health services focused on achieving universal health coverage. Participants representing maternal health organisations, said women stood to benefit greatly from this approach since women often take on the responsibility for ensuring all of their family's health needs are met. Participants also called for the G7 to work to address health inequalities within countries to reach the most vulnerable (for example, nomadic communities in Somalia) and for the specific funding provided by G7 countries to have a strong focus on achieving UHC.

Gender Inequality: There was strong support for addressing gender inequality throughout the sessions and across the thematic workshops, including a call to raise awareness of the rights of sexual and gender minorities - and a call for an intersectional approach to gender which seeks to address gender-based violence from a human rights perspective.

Women's rights and gender inequality: should be addressed as a stand-alone point as it intersects between the open society and 'Build Back Better' themes. In the context of Covid-19, if we want to achieve the open society goals there is a need to resource and invest in women's rights. There has been a backlash against civic space for women and, as a result of Covid-19, an increase in violence against women, at home and online. We are also moving backwards in terms of women participating in civic spaces because of the digital gap - women are less likely to engage online than men.

Policy Recommendations or Messages to the G7 Presidency

- Reverse the 0.7% budget cut decision.
- Facilitate stronger G7 global accountability.
- Support flexible financing mechanisms.
- Encourage UK organisations and investors to invest in deeper, sustainable, empowered and more equitable partnerships with global stakeholders.
- Push for digital transformation policies that would support the private sectors efforts to ensure access, skills development, better internet governance (including digital rights), as well as open innovations on areas of AI to support the achievement of the SDGs.
- Ensure that humanitarian aid remains a UK priority, which includes the intersectionality of climate financing (humanitarian-climate-environment) with support to NGOs.
- Support countries that are mostly vulnerable to climate change impacts; to develop and finance innovative solutions to combat the repercussions of water, energy and food insecurity, and link them to the broader regional security agenda, particularly in the Middle East Region.
- Promote collective democratic leadership to support people's movement for democracy and human rights like Myanmar, Thailand and Hong Kong in Asia with full support and partnership with other democratic governments and CSOs.
- Focus on Universal Health Coverage for all member countries, to rebuild and strengthen our Health systems.
- Invest in promoting local decentralized supply chains, data warehousing and analytics for informal sector workers to build an economy of nurturance.
- Collaborate with countries to combat health inequality in rural and remote communities internationally.
- Ensure commitment to existing climate finance pledges so the world can build back better by taking a climate risk informed approach in COVID recovery.
- Invest in flexible financing mechanism to resource feminist organisations and women's rights activism.
- Discuss labour rights in Asian government industries such as health, hygiene and livelihood issues.

- Facilitate G7 consensus on a global accountability mechanism to track private sector contribution to the SDGs.
- Ensure global commitments for aid, in light of FCO to FCDO merger.
- Establish grassroots level organization empowerment to get better access to the community.
- Support countries and local civil society to lead on their own recovery plans.
- Prioritise gender equality and fund girls' education.
- Support renewable energy in African countries.

Annex: Summary of Participating CSOs

Roundtable 1: G7 Platforms (29th March)

Organisation	Country
Cesvi	Italy
Civil 20	Italy
Environmental Defense Fund Europe	UK
Forus	Ireland
Hub Cymru Africa	Wales
Interaction USA	USA
International Civil Society Centre	Germany
International Council of Voluntary Agencies	Switzerland
International Council of Voluntary Agencies	Switzerland
Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation	Japan
Japan Platform	Japan
Korea NGO Council for Overseas Development	Korea
Oxfam Germany	Germany
VENRO	Germany
World Vision Japan	Japan
Total Participants	15
Total Organisations	14

Roundtable 2: UK domestic sector (31st March)

Organisation	Country
ACEVO	UK
Afford UK	UK
Ashden	UK
Cafod	UK
Campaign to Protect Rural England	UK
CEMVO Scotland	UK
Charity Comms	UK
Charity Finance Group	UK
Charity Finance Group	UK
Charity Retail Association	UK
Charity So White	UK
Diasporic Development	UK
Directory of Social Change	UK
Forward UK	UK
Friends of the Earth	UK
Girl Guiding	UK
Graduate Women International	UK
Interlink RCT	UK
Jewish Volunteering Network	UK
Joffe Trust	UK
Lloyds Bank Foundation	UK
Local Trust	UK
Locality	UK
Locality	UK
Masorti	UK
Muslim Charities Forum	UK
NCVO	UK
Pilot Light	UK
Publish What You Fund	UK

School of International Futures	UK
Shabaka	UK
Social Enterprise	UK
The Association of Charitable Organisations	UK
The Jewish Leadership Council	UK
UK Youth	UK
Total Participants	35
Total Organisations	34

Roundtable 3: CSOs from African and Asian countries (1st April)

Organisation	Country
Action Against Hunger	Pakistan
ADD International	
African NCDs Network	
African Stroke Organization	
African Women's Development Fund	Ghana
African Women's Development Fund	Ghana
African Women's Development Fund (AWDF)	Ghana
Asia Development Alliance	Cambodia
AVPN (Asian Venture Philanthropy Network)	
BRAC Afghanistan	Afghanistan
BRAC International	Kenya
Care - Asia Regional Team	Bangladesh
Child Health Advocacy Initiative	Nigeria
Climate Action Network Arab World	
EcoPeace Middle East	Palestine
Empowerment for Development (ED)	Ethiopia
End Water Poverty	
End Water Poverty	
FECONG Mali	Mali
Global Humaniste	
HAPA Kenya	Kenya
Hijsi Health Initiatives	Somalia
Islamic Relief Philippines	Philippines
Islamic Relief Worldwide	Afghanistan
Mercy Corps Nepal	Nepal
Mercy Corps Nepal	Nepal
Mothers2mothers SA	Uganda
National Campaign For Sustainable Development (NACASUD-Nepal)	Nepal
Ntengwe for Community Development	Zimbabwe

SEWA	
Tearfund	Nigeria
Terram Pacis	
The Brooke	Pakistan
Voice of the Somali Community	
WEP Nigeria	Nigeria
World Benchmarking Alliance	
World Benchmarking Alliance	
Total Participants	37
Total (Unique) Organisations	32