

Civil Society Organizations' recommendations on IDA21's People Focus Area

[\(French version\)](#)

We the undersigned 24 global, regional and local organizations call for robust policy commitments under the World Bank's IDA 21 with a focus on the People Focus Area including Social Security, Health and Education and call for a greater focus on addressing inequalities based on income, gender and other prohibited grounds.

IDA 21 comes at a crucial time when the world faces a polycrisis that is derailing the SDG agenda. In 2019, around 80 percent of the world lived on under US\$25 a day, the World Bank's prosperity gap.¹ Over 700 million people live on less than \$2.15 a day, a threshold the World Bank considers representing extreme poverty.² Climate change, if not addressed urgently, is likely to push more than 130 million people into extreme poverty by 2030, mainly in IDA countries.³ Only 47 percent of the global population is covered by at least one form of social security. Almost 4.5 billion people still lack access to full coverage of essential health services and 930 million people are at risk of falling below the extreme poverty line because of out-of-pocket healthcare expenses.⁴ More than half of low-income countries are in or at high risk of debt distress.⁵

Building strong, rights-aligned social protection floors and strengthening public systems of delivering basic social services like health care and education holds the key to addressing these challenges. Strong public education and health systems are critical to realizing human rights, breaking the cycle of poverty, promoting equality and fostering social stability.

Ahead of the 2023 Annual meetings of the World Bank and IMF, 71 civil society organizations released a joint statement calling on the Bank and IMF to advance the right to social security for all by replacing the focus on poverty-targeting with universal systems and supporting equitable and sustainable public systems.⁶ Ahead of the 2024 Spring Meetings, 96 civil society organizations sent a collective letter to all Board members, reiterating our concerns and recommendations. It is time for the Bank to act on these.⁷

¹ Prinsloo, Z, Kraay, A, Lakner, C, Ozler, B, Decerf, B, Jolliffe, SM, Sterck, O & Yonsan, N (2023) Updated estimates of the prosperity gap. Published on WBG Data Blog. Accessed from <https://blogs.worldbank.org/en/opendata/updated-estimates-prosperity-gap> on 11/06/2024.

² World Bank (n/d). Overview. Accessed from <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/poverty/overview> on 07/06/2024.

³ Jafino, BA, Walsh, B, Rozenberg, J & Hallegatte, S (2020). Revised Estimates of the Impact of Climate Change on Extreme Poverty by 2030. Background Paper. World Bank Policy Research Working Paper: 9417, Poverty and Shared Property 2020, Accessed from <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/706751601388457990/pdf/Revised-Estimates-of-the-Impact-of-Climate-Change-on-Extreme-Poverty-by-2030.pdf> on 07/06/2024.

⁴ WHO (2023) Billions left behind on the path to universal health coverage. WHO Joint News Release, New York/Geneva/Washington DC. Accessed from <https://www.who.int/news/item/18-09-2023-billions-left-behind-on-the-path-to-universal-health-coverage> on 07/06/2024.

⁵ Romig, S (2024). Record IDA Replenishment Essential as Debt Crisis Looms. World Bank Feature story. Accessed from <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2024/01/31/record-ida-replenishment-essential-as-debt-crisis-looms> on 07/06/2024.

⁶ Campaign for the Right to Social Security (2023). Social Security for All: Key Pillar for New Eco-Social Contract. Accessed from <https://www.socialprotectionfloorscoalition.org/campaigns/social-security-for-all-key-pillar-for-new-eco-social-contract/social-security-for-all/> on 07/06/2024.

⁷ Campaign for the Right to Social Security (2024). World Bank and IMF Executive Directors: Support States to Realize the Human Right to Social Security. <https://www.socialprotectionfloorscoalition.org/2024/04/world-bank-and-imf-executive-directors-promote-the-human-right-to-social-securityworld-bank-and-imf-executive-directors/> on 07/06/2024

The World Bank provides the predominant share of external social protection financing; during the COVID-19 crisis, it provided two-thirds of all international support to national-level social protection.⁸

Inevitably, therefore, the World Bank influences the policy agenda in client countries and policy choices in IDA21 will have an impact that goes beyond the program that IDA will finance.

Rights-aligned social protection floors - on the road towards universal social security

The right to universal social security dates back to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights but even today, only 47 percent of the global population is effectively covered by at least one social security benefit and 4.1 billion people (53 percent) obtain no income security at all from their national social security system.⁹ Despite the focus on social security in the SDGs, between 2015 and 2020 the world saw only a 2 percent increase in the population receiving even one social security cash benefit.¹⁰ There is an urgent need to expand coverage and ensure that no one is left behind.

The World Bank has been long committed to universal social protection. However, it has continued promoting and financing **poverty-targeted programs** and has, in many countries, **discouraged universal programs**.¹¹ In IDA20, the World Bank argued for what it called a ‘progressive universalism’ approach with a focus on ‘reaching the poorest and most vulnerable first.’ This however ignores the fact that targeted social protection rarely leads to universal social security and that a targeted approach fails to meet its objectives as it:

- cannot be done accurately since the prevalence of high populations and the dynamic nature of vulnerability mean that a static group of ‘the poor’ does not exist,¹²
- generates high rates of exclusion errors,
- can undermine trust in governments and exacerbate the risk of unrest,¹³ and
- can undermine rights and dignity and generate stigma.¹⁴

The very term “poorest and most vulnerable” is an elusive concept. Therefore, we regret that the Strategic Directions Paper for IDA 21 signals that the Bank is again aiming to limit social security to only the “protection of the poorest” through narrow safety nets targeted at the “poorest and most vulnerable.”¹⁵

⁸ Manuel, M (2022) How might a Global Financing Mechanism be financed? Socialprotection.org Blog. Accessed from <https://socialprotection.org/discover/blog/how-might-global-financing-mechanism-be-financed> on 07/06/2024.

⁹ ILO (2021). More than 40 billion people still lack any social protection, ILO report finds. Accessed from <https://www.ilo.org/resource/news/more-4-billion-people-still-lack-any-social-protection-ilo-report-finds> on 07/06/2024.

¹⁰ Basterra, EL, Naidoo, M, Calvacanti, D et al (2023). Social Protection in global crisis: a gap between evidence and action. *BMJ Global Health*, 8(11): e013980. Accessed from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10626864/> on 07/06/2024

¹¹ Sibun, D (2022) Can a leopard change its spots? A critical analysis of the World Bank’s “progressive universalism” approach to social protection. Act Church of Sweden, Development Pathways and Action against Hunger report. Accessed from <https://www.developmentpathways.co.uk/publications/world-bank-progressive-universalism/> on 07/06/2024

¹² Kidd, S. and Athias, D. (2020). Hit and Miss: An assessment of targeting effectiveness in social protection with additional analysis. London, Development Pathways and Act Church of Sweden

¹³ Kidd, S., Axelsson, G., Tran, A. and Cretney, M. (2020). The social contract and the role of universal social security in building trust in government. Development Pathways and ACT Church of Sweden

¹⁴ Sibun, D (2022) Can a leopard change its spots? A critical analysis of the World Bank’s “progressive universalism” approach to social protection. Act Church of Sweden, Development Pathways and Action against Hunger report. Accessed from <https://www.developmentpathways.co.uk/publications/world-bank-progressive-universalism/> on 07/06/2024

¹⁵ World Bank (2024). International Development Association (IDA) 21 Replenishment: Proposed Strategic Directions. World Bank Board report. Accessed from <https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/099051724171538554/bosib19313f22e0391841d1e0f6ea594ec9> on 07/06/2024

This narrow focus disregards the learnings from the COVID pandemic,¹⁶ recognized by the World Bank among others, that very broad groups have the right to, and require protection in any society.¹⁷

In the same context, we are concerned that the **new WBG corporate indicator “Protection for the poorest: Percentage of people covered by social protection and labour programs, of which (%) in the poorest quintile” risks further undermining the goal of universal access to social security.** This creates perverse incentives for countries to introduce narrow poverty targeting to maximize the coverage in the poorest quintile. At the same time, the percentage of the poorest in a truly universal social security program would, by definition, be low disincentivizing countries from extending universal coverage.

At the same time, we hope that IDA 21 will have a stronger focus on the connection between social security and climate change. Social security is critical to adaptation and building resilience to climate change, supporting people in emergencies and ensuring a just transition. Expanding its coverage in crisis settings also takes the load off already overstretched international humanitarian systems.¹⁸ IDA 21 offers a critical window to recognize the role of **social security in addressing climate change and link it to climate action.**¹⁹

Recommendations:

The IDA 21 framework should:

- Replace the focus on social security poverty-targeting with universal systems. Stop funding new poverty-targeted programs and phase out existing ones, along with related technologies and privacy-invasive infrastructure such as social registries.²⁰
- Commit to assisting countries’ efforts to build robust, universal, rights-aligned climate-resilient and gender-responsive social protection floors in line with ILO Recommendation 202 and SDG target 1.3 on social protection floors.
- Clarify that funding for social security should be designed in cooperation with the ILO and guided by the principle that they should attract long-term *financing* through domestic revenue mobilization.
- Not include the current corporate scorecard indicator of protection of the poorest as the metric for measurement of social protection in IDA 21.
- Ensure integration of climate risks, including slow-onset climate impacts, into all social security programming, address climate-induced Loss and Damage (including in climate plans) and make binding national commitments to just transition, including social security for workers.

Our recommendations are in line with the World Bank’s earlier commitments to support universal social protection, the IDA20 rights-based commitment to social services, including social protection, for persons

¹⁶ Marcos B L, van Regenmortel, H & Ehmke, E (2020) Shelter from the Storm: The global need for universal social protection in times of COVID-19. Oxfam Briefing Paper. Accessed from <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org/resources/shelter-from-the-storm-the-global-need-for-universal-social-protection-in-times-621132/> on 07/06/2024

¹⁷ Rutkoski, M (2020). COVID-19 reinforces the case for fundamental reform of our social protection systems. World Bank Jobs and Development blog. Accessed from <https://blogs.worldbank.org/en/jobs/covid-19-reinforces-case-fundamental-reform-our-social-protection-systems> on 11/06/2024

¹⁸ Act Church of Sweden (2022) Social protection and climate action: A policy brief by Act Church of Sweden, Olaf Palme International Center, Social Policy Initiative and Swedish Society for Nature Conservation. Accessed from <https://www.svenskakyrkan.se/filer/56ba8cbf-54b0-48dc-ba41-f1e1b396151e.pdf> on 07/06/2024.

¹⁹ Global Coalition for Social Protection Floors & Brot Fur die Welt (2024) Social protection for Climate Justice: Why and How? Policy brief. Accessed from <https://www.socialprotectionfloorscoalition.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/2024-GCSPF-Policy-Brief-SP-4-Climate-Justice.pdf> on 07/06/2024.

²⁰ Kidd, S., Athias, D. and Mohamud, I. (2021). Social registries: A short history of abject failure. London, Act Church of Sweden and Development Pathways

with disabilities (Human Capital Special Theme Policy Commitment 6) and its recent support of the principle that “Social protection financing should take a rights-based approach, guided by human rights instruments and principles, and international social security standards.”²¹

Universal, rights-aligned, gender-transformative public systems for delivery in other sectors covered under the People Focus Area

The commitment under this pillar should emphasize the core needs of public systems in these sectors in low-income countries.

Instead, **in education** we are concerned that the proposed strategic focus for IDA 21 on “learning poverty” risks moving away from a holistic vision of education and the SDG commitment that all children and youth have access to at least 12 years of free, publicly funded, inclusive, and equitable quality education, including early childhood education.²² Some 244 million children are out of school and, while completion rates are improving, only 59 percent of children complete secondary education (while still being far from being universalized for younger age groups; 77 percent for lower secondary and 87 percent for primary).²³ It is particularly critical to ensure equity in education by closing the gaps in completion and quality of schooling across income, gender, ability, geographical, and other lines. It is also important to note how educational attainment is central to efforts to prevent gender-based violence across societies.²⁴

If the Bank seeks to focus on quality in its education workstream under IDA 21, it should focus on ensuring that all students are taught by a trained, professionally qualified, and motivated teachers in line with the commitments under the Education 2030 agenda. This is particularly important since the world needs 44 million teachers, a fact made worse by teacher attrition rates which have almost doubled since 2015.²⁵ IDA 21 must be a step in the direction of realizing the commitments made in the Transforming Education Summit in building education systems that help transform society, not just reach narrowly defined learning outcomes and leveraging the resources necessary to close the funding gap in education.²⁶ IDA 21 should buckle the prevailing trend of shrinking aid for education, and change the reality that households bear a significant share of the expenditure at a time when free education should have been a right.²⁷

In health care, since the Universal Health Coverage (UHC) goal was agreed in 2015 and reiterated through the resolution adopted by the General Assembly in October 2023 during the high-level meeting on

²¹ Global Partnership for Universal Social Protection, USP 2030 (2022) Joint Statement: Principles for Financing Universal Social Protection. Accessed from <https://socialprotection.org/discover/publications/joint-statement-principles-financing-universal-social-protection> on 07/06/2024. This was signed in 2022 by the World Bank, along with other members of the Financing Working Group of USP2030.

²² UNESCO (2015) Incheon Declaration and Education 2030 Framework for Action. Accessed from <https://apa.sdg4education2030.org/education-2030-framework-action> on 07/06/2024

²³ UNESCO (2023). Global Education Monitoring Report, 2023: technology in education: a tool on whose terms? Accessed from <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000385723> on 07/06/2024.

²⁴ SVRI (2020). Reducing gender-based violence through investments in education. SVRI Brief. Accessed from <https://www.svri.org/sites/default/files/attachments/2020-07-22/GBVInvEducation-DMA.pdf> on 11/06/2024.

²⁵ UN (2024) UN issues global alert over teacher shortage. Accessed from <https://news.un.org/en/story/2024/02/1147067> on 07/06/2024 on 07/06/2024.

²⁶ UN (2023). Transforming Education: An urgent political imperative for our collective future. Vision Statement of the Secretary-General on Transformative Education. Accessed from <https://www.un.org/en/file/174097/download?token=XG90eE23> on 07/06/2024.

²⁷ Benveniste, L & Giannini, S (2023). Governments in low-income countries are spending more on education, but more funding is needed for children who receive the least. Education for Global Development World Bank Blog. Accessed from <https://blogs.worldbank.org/en/education/governments-low-income-countries-are-spending-more-education-more-funding-needed-children> on 07/06/2024.

universal health coverage,²⁸ the overwhelming majority of countries (108 of 194) have experienced “worsening or no significant change in service coverage.”²⁹ Accordingly, the commitment to UHC, the support to ensure more people with quality, accessible health and nutrition services and pandemic preparedness, prevention and response are welcome. However, the IDA framework appears to lack a clear commitment to addressing financial barriers to healthcare access, ensuring the availability of healthcare personnel or building southern manufacturing of medicines and diagnostics.

About 2 billion people face financial hardship due to healthcare costs, including 1 billion who experience catastrophic out-of-pocket health spending or 344 million people going deeper into extreme poverty due to health costs.³⁰ The WHO has estimated that achieving UHC will generally require governments to spend the equivalent of at least 5 to 6 percent of their gross domestic product (GDP) on health care. However, in 2021, the most recent year for which comprehensive global healthcare expenditure data is available, no low-income country met this spending benchmark.³¹ Over the past 20 years, the average public healthcare spending among low-income countries has stagnated, which increases the reliance on private healthcare systems and regressive out-of-pocket costs. Evidence demonstrates clear risks with this model of financing health access, leading to the systematic exclusion of marginalized groups including women particularly from lower income groups.³²

This IDA’s intended focus on **pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response**, risks failing without adequate focus on ensuring adequate access to medicines and diagnostics. Over-dependence on a small number of pharmaceutical corporations based in high-income countries resulted in deadly inequity in access to vaccines, tests and treatments during previous epidemics and pandemics which calls for urgent action. Currently, Africa imports 99percent of its vaccines and 95percent of its medicines.³³ At the same time, critical social determinants of health require urgent action, including water and sanitation infrastructures, a focus that would also contribute to the creation of the care infrastructure necessary to address the unpaid care of women.³⁴

A woman dies every two minutes due to pregnancy or childbirth highlighting the need for urgent action to address women’s **sexual and reproductive health and rights**.³⁵ Lastly, urgent action by governments is needed to reduce the **unpaid care and domestic work of women, which has particularly been**

²⁸ UN (2023). Political declaration of the high-level meeting on universal health coverage. Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 5 October 2023. 78th Session, Agenda Item 125. Accessed from <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n23/306/84/pdf/n2330684.pdf?token=qDzh91G0o0EjPmpfBu&fe=true> on 07/06/2024.

²⁹ WHO (2023). Tracking Universal health Coverage: 2023 Global Monitoring report. Accessed from <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/entities/publication/1ced1b12-896e-49f1-ab6f-f1a95325f39b/full> on 07/06/2024.

³⁰ WHO (2023) Universal health coverage (UHC). WHO Newsletter. Accessed from [https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/universal-health-coverage-\(uhc\)](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/universal-health-coverage-(uhc)) on 07/06/2024.

³¹ Human Rights Watch (2024) Global Failures on Healthcare funding: pandemic Data reveals threats, opportunities to improve systems. Accessed from https://www.hrw.org/news/2024/04/11/global-failures-healthcare-funding_11/06/2024

³² Marriott, A (2023) Sick Development: How rich-country government and World Bank funding to for-profit private hospitals causes harm and should be stopped. Oxfam Briefing Paper. Accessed from <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org/resources/sick-development-how-rich-country-government-and-world-bank-funding-to-for-prof-621529/> on 07/06/2024.

³³ Saled, AA (2023). Building Africa’s first mRNA vaccine facility. The Lancet, Correspondence, 402, 10398, P287-288, Accessed from [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(23\)01119-4/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(23)01119-4/fulltext) on 07/06/2024

³⁴ Wateraid (2024) Seven ways that water, sanitation and hygiene enhances women’s economic empowerment- policy brief. Accessed from <https://washmatters.wateraid.org/publications/seven-ways-water-sanitation-hygiene-enhances-womens-economic-empowerment-policy-brief> on 07/06/2024.

³⁵ UN (2023). A woman dies every two minutes due to pregnancy or childbirth: Un agencies. UN news release. Accessed from <https://www.who.int/news/item/23-02-2023-a-woman-dies-every-two-minutes-due-to-pregnancy-or-childbirth--un-agencies> on 07/06/2024.

exacerbated in light of climate change,³⁶ including providing child and dependent care and patient care and supporting independent living by persons with disability. Timely implementation of the Tashkent Declaration and Commitments to Action for Transforming Early Childhood Care and Education is necessary for realizing universal access to childcare.³⁷

The changes outlined above would be impossible without a push to build **state systems that are able to deliver**. In line with the growing concerns about the impact of commercial for-profit, private provision in education³⁸ and health care³⁹ on human rights,⁴⁰ including instances of the IFC being implicated in human rights abuses,⁴¹ we are concerned about the increasing role of the private sector in these domains which will require action.

Recommendations:

The IDA 21 framework should commit to

- *Assisting IDA recipient countries' efforts to invest in universal, rights-aligned public systems of education and health care that ensure the availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality of these services.*
- *Supporting countries to address financial barriers to access by removing school and user fees and addressing inequalities in access and quality,*
- *Scaling up and sustaining an adequate qualified, skilled, trained and motivated workforce in education and primary healthcare (particularly strengthening decent working conditions and redressing unequal remuneration and opportunities, especially for women),*
- *Increasing local southern medicine research and development and manufacturing capacity in IDA recipient countries and at the regional levels with robust conditions to guarantee equitable and affordable access,*
- *Supporting IDA recipient countries with advancing sexual and reproductive health and rights by delivering safe, quality, inclusive health care and other services through universal health systems;*
- *Supporting IDA recipient countries with gender-based violence prevention and response efforts and funding accessible, universal and high-quality primary and secondary education with schools that implement GBV prevention and response protocols,*
- *Supporting IDA recipient countries to expand access to quality and economically accessible childcare, eldercare, and disability care services, and*
- *Establishing strict rules of engagement, accountability and transparency to limit conflicts of interest between the private sector and citizens.*

³⁶ MacGregot, S, Arora-Jonsson & Cohen, M () Caring in a changing climate: centring care work in climate action. Oxfam Research backgrounder. Accessed from https://webassets.oxfamamerica.org/media/documents/cc_and_care_final_updates_for_pub.pdf on 07/06/2024.

³⁷ UNESCO (2022) Tashkent Declaration and Commitments to Action for Transforming Early Childhood Care and Education. Accessed from <https://www.right-to-education.org/resource/tashkent-declaration-and-commitments-action-transforming-early-childhood-care-and-education> on 07/06/2024 .

³⁸ IFC (2022). IFC Management Response to An Evaluation of IFC Investments in K-12 Private Schools. Accessed from <https://ieg.worldbankgroup.org/evaluations/evaluation-international-finance-corporation-investments-k-12-private-schools-7> on 07/06/2022.

³⁹ GIESCR (2023) Compendium of United Nations Human Rights Treaty Bodies' Statements on Private Actors in healthcare. Accessed from <https://giescr.org/en/right-to-health/compendium-of-un-human-rights-treaty-bodies-statements-on-private-actors-in-healthcare> on 07/06/2024.

⁴⁰ Marriott, A (2023) Opcit.

⁴¹ IFC (2024). IFC Board Approved Action Plan in Response to CAO Investigation Related to IFC's Investment in Bridge International Academies in Kenya. Accessed from <https://pressroom.ifc.org/all/pages/PressDetail.aspx?ID=28073> on 07/06/2024

A stronger focus on addressing inequality and ensuring gender justice

IDA 21 must place a stronger focus on addressing inequalities in the sectors covered by this Focus Area in line with the shift of the WBG's corporate focus on reducing inequality and ensuring shared prosperity, not just the latter.⁴² This starts with ensuring that all indicators chosen are disaggregated in a way that captures inequalities in access and quality, , particularly in terms of income but also including gender, disability, and depending on relevance race or ethnicity. IDA 21 should build on its inequality indicator in the Scorecard by establishing a 'Tracking inequality special theme.'

It is also critical to ensure that there are standalone commitments to address women's and gender minorities' rights while also being included across the individual focus areas. IDA21 should challenge discriminatory gender norms and socio-economic and racial inequalities by addressing the undervaluing of women's labour.

Recommendations:

- As many IDA21 indicators as possible should be disaggregated by income (as well as other relevant categories such as gender, race, and disability),
- The new WBG corporate scorecard vision indicator (number of countries with "high" inequality as measured by the Gini) should be included as part of the IDA21 RMS, and
- IDA21 should adopt the same indicator as SDG 10.4.2- reporting on the redistributive impact of fiscal policies. The World Bank already collects this data on the impact of taxation and spending on reducing the Income Gini Coefficient, so this indicator would fit well with both the corporate scorecard vision indicator and the commitment to progressive DRM.

In Conclusion,

We hope that IDA 21 will see an ambitious replenishment, not just in terms of the revenue raised but more critically in terms of the change that it would be able to bring in people's lives. It is time for the Bank to take a clear step forward and fulfil this promise by breaking free from the past and expressing a clear, unambiguous commitment to universal, rights-aligned social security and the delivery of free, quality, gender-transformative and equitable public services for all in the IDA countries. It is time for action to reduce inequality in outcomes between the rich and the poor and bring a stronger gender justice and feminist lens to the problems facing the world.

Sincerely,

Act Church of Sweden, Global

Action contre la faim, Global

Actions des femmes marginalisées pour le développement "AFMD ASBL", DRC, Africa

Africa Network for Environment and Economic Justice, Nigeria, Africa

Albanian Association of Geritry and Gerontology, Albania, Europe

Arab Reform Initiative (ARI), Arab Region

Building Blocks for Peace Foundation, Nigeria, Africa

Center for Economic and Social Rights, Global

Center for Muslim youth in peace and development, Ghana, Africa

Chhattisgarh Right to Education Forum, India, Asia

Child Nepal, Nepal, Asia

Children Women in Social Service and Human Rights (CWISH), Nepal, Asia

⁴² World Bank (n/d) Inequality and Shared Property. Accessed from <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/isp/overview> on 07/06/2024.

Community and Family Aid Foundation, Ghana, Africa
Deessa Foundation, Nepal, Asia
Free Trade Union Development Center, Sri Lanka, Asia
Global Coalition for Social Protection Floors (GCSPF), Global
Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (GI-ESCR), Global
Global Social Justice, Global
HelpAge International, Global
HomeNet Nepal, Nepal, Asia
Human Rights Alliance, Nepal, Asia
Human Rights Watch, Global
IDRAAC, Lebanon, MENA
Institute for Economic Justice, South Africa, Africa
International Network for Social Protection Rights, Nepal, Asia
Jagriti Child and Youth Concern Nepal (JCYCN), Nepal, Asia
Kikandwa Environmental Association, Uganda, Africa
Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation, Global
Lutte Nationale Contre la Pauvreté "LUNACOP ASBL", DRC, Africa
National Child Friendly Local Governance Forum, Nepal, Asia
National Youth Equity Forum (NYEF), India, Asia
Oxfam, Global
People's Alliance for Fundamental Right to Education, India, Asia
PRO Global/Pensioners without Borders, Global
Right to Education Forum, India, Asia
Social Policy Initiative, South Africa, Africa
Social Protection Civil Society Network (SPCSN), Nepal, Asia
Syrian Expatriates Medical Association, Syria, MENA
Türkiye emekliler derneği, Türkiye, MENA
Women for Human Rights Single Women Group, USA,
WSM - We Social Movements, Global

(as on 20/06/2024)