



## Staff Written Statement

### Responding to CSO Comments on Draft IDA21 Replenishment Report

December 1<sup>st</sup>, 2024

#### Introduction

1. **Management stepped up engagement with civil society organizations (CSOs) during IDA21 Replenishment discussions, holding eight regional IDA forums in the seven regions of the WBG in addition to the two regular global IDA Forums held in Washington DC, to gather views from a broad base of CSO members.** IDA forums were held between April and October 2024 with a double focus; to brief and solicit feedback from CSOs on the proposed IDA21 strategic directions and on implementation of the Better Bank reforms. Members of CSOs turned up in numbers and shared their views; over 800 organizations representing academia, think tanks, foundations, and CSOs attended the forums. Some IDA Donor and Borrower Representatives also joined. IDA appreciates this level of engagement and the support of CSOs to ensure the policy content of IDA21 addresses the most pertinent development challenges as well as their efforts on advocacy for donor support for a robust IDA replenishment.

2. **Overall, the IDA21 strategic direction aligns strongly with the views CSOs expressed during IDA Forums regarding how IDA can effectively address current development challenges.** IDA prioritizes many of the key issues CSOs raised. This includes the global liquidity crunch, which is hindering governments in many low-income countries from providing essential services, as well as more systematic civic and citizen engagement, enhanced transparency and accountability in monitoring and reporting of results, investing in strengthening the implementation capacity of clients, and simplifying the Bank's systems and processes. CSO members supported a robust IDA21 replenishment as key to delivering on development at this time of exceptional need in the face of regional and other global challenges and investing for a better future for all. A summary of the discussions with civil society partners is appended to the IDA21 Replenishment Report and full details of these engagements are also available on the IDA web page.<sup>1</sup>

3. **In addition to the engagements during the policy development process – the largest and most widespread ever conducted in support of an IDA replenishment – Management also published an early draft of the IDA21 Replenishment Report and invited public comments.** Thirty-seven CSOs and international organizations responded,<sup>2</sup> offering diverse perspectives. The commentary conveyed appreciation for IDA's work and the efforts of Donors, Borrowers, and Management to deliver a robust IDA21, and conveyed a sense of urgency and a strong desire, shared by all stakeholders, for IDA21 to fulfill its transformative potential by prioritizing equity, inclusivity, and sustainability.

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<sup>1</sup> Readouts of IDA forums are publicly available online. See <https://www.worldbank.org/en/events/2024/03/07/ida21-replenishment-global-and-regional-ida-forums>.

<sup>2</sup> Please see the appendix for a list of comments submitted. The appendix includes 38 entries because one organization submitted two sets of responses. As with the readouts of IDA forums, written comments on the draft Replenishment Report are publicly available on the IDA webpage. See <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/c7c72776ff44a581b0116d23907adb60-0410012024/related/Consolidated-CSO-Comments-IDA21-Draft-Replenishment-Report.pdf>.

4. **Staff have carefully reviewed the comments submitted and this statement responds to key themes raised.** Each section of this statement aggregates comments on specific topics and outlines how IDA is responding. Many stakeholders urged IDA to meaningfully and more consistently engage local stakeholders in project design, implementation and monitoring, and to enhance transparency and accountability. IDA21 will make important progress in these areas, highlighted in the responses below. Stakeholders also offered a series of thoughtfully crafted suggestions for specific aspects of IDA21’s policy and financial architecture – the Focus Areas, Lenses, Policy Commitments, Country Allocations and Windows that articulate priorities for IDA21 and allocate financial resources to support them. The statement outlines how IDA21 has incorporated many of these suggestions, in some cases directly, and in other cases with modifications to reflect actions that can more readily be implemented and measured. Staff take this opportunity to thank stakeholders for their thoughtful contributions and trust that this statement clearly demonstrates how the inputs have been considered in planning for a successful IDA21.

IDA’s  
relationship/engagement  
with CSOs

Comments reflected a collective interest among some civil society organizations to deepen their engagement in the development process, particularly within IDA operations. The overarching themes include a call for institutionalizing feedback mechanisms and building the capacity of local CSOs. Multiple organizations emphasized the importance of funding for CSOs and practical measures to strengthen civil society's role. Staff appreciate civil society’s extensive, constructive, and forward-leaning engagement with the IDA21 replenishment.

5. **Staff recognize that meaningful partnerships with civil society organizations (CSOs) are essential** to achieving development effectiveness, fostering accountability, enhancing inclusion and driving innovation. While the Bank’s work primarily engages governments, as one way to enhance these important contributions, the World Bank Group is developing CIVIC: The Civil Society and Social Innovation Alliance, a financing and support facility for CSOs and other social economy actors. Staff are working on resource mobilization to support the goals of the new facility.

6. **Staff appreciate and are working on deepening and further institutionalizing civic and citizen Engagement.** In a review of the Bank’s 2014 Citizen Engagement (CE) Strategic Framework, the World Bank held extensive prior consultations with CSOs which revealed that the quality of citizen engagement during implementation was highly variable and recommended a Corporate Indicator for "quality of civic and citizen engagement" (CCE). The Bank will update the Framework and develop an operational plan to support regions in strengthening the implementation of portfolio-level approaches to strengthening country systems for civic and citizen engagement. A CIVIC/CCE Stakeholder Consultation Plan, involving engagement with civil society partners, will run from December 2024 – April 2025 to gather and incorporate feedback into new approaches and designs.

7. **Staff have responded to calls for enhanced monitoring and reporting on CCE.** A Corporate CCE Indicator, currently being piloted, has been added to the Organizational Effectiveness and Efficiency Dashboard, and reference to this has been added to main body of the Replenishment Report (see end of Section 6 of the Replenishment Report). Unlike the previous CE indicator that operated only at the project level, the new composite indicator will bridge the project and country levels. The Bank has also committed to an update on the methodology and background of the indicator to be reported at the IDA21 Mid-Term Review (MTR).

IDA’s results, reporting and data

Consistent with their messages of broad support for IDA’s mission, and sense of urgency around key aspects of the mission, comments urged transparency and a commitment to accountability in operations, all in support of a shared commitment to enhancing IDA’s effectiveness and impact. Staff thank commenters for the insightful feedback and collaboration to maximize IDA’s development effectiveness.

8. **Civil society and staff share a commitment to ensuring that the new Scorecard enhances how IDA measures and manages for results.** IDA21 will benefit from the WBG’s enhanced results reporting. The new Scorecard (<https://scorecard.worldbank.org/en/home>) takes a more selective approach with 22 results indicators, focusing on critical outcomes aligned with the WBG’s mission. While this focused approach means not every area of interest can be included as a standalone indicator, these will be complemented by Results Narratives that cover additional issues, such as financial protection in health, demonstrating how IDA contributes to longer-term outcomes. Results indicators will be broken down by multiple dimensions to highlight the distribution and inclusivity of IDA’s outcomes. Although data gaps remain a challenge, IDA21 will strengthen support for household surveys, paving the way for more detailed disaggregated data in the future. A dedicated platform to highlight IDA-specific results will be launched before IDA21’s first annual reporting and will include baselines for all indicators as well as cumulative progress.

9. **Some stakeholders have encouraged IDA to retain the Results Measurement System’s (RMS) expected ranges for indicators.** Staff appreciate the extensive and thoughtful discussions around these issues, the importance of clearly communicating the substantial results that IDA delivers, and the fact that views on the best approach for doing so may vary. There is a broad consensus among IDA Participants that the new Scorecard will offer the clarity that stakeholders need to communicate about IDA’s powerful offerings. Staff underscore that expected results of the IDA portfolio are currently reported for all indicators in the WBG Scorecard. When the Scorecard begins reporting on IDA21, it will also report on cumulative results during the cycle as the RMS does currently.

10. **Staff recognize that transparency in operations is fundamental to building trust and ensuring accountability.** To that end, IDA21 will offer strong transparency not only on project outcomes, but also during implementation. The Scorecard will include detailed methodology notes and enhance data availability. These features will enable stakeholders to replicate the calculation of results data and hold IDA accountable for delivering results. In addition, the new Quality of

Citizen Engagement indicator referenced above aims to track citizen engagement during project implementation. This indicator is currently being piloted and will be reported in IDA21.

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### People Focus Area

The commentary underscored a strong interest in the People Focus Area. Universal health coverage, social protection, disability inclusion, and learning losses emerged as key priorities, underscored by calls for inclusion. Stakeholders broadly support the Focus Area's focus on equity, resilience, and opportunity, and underscored the importance of strengthening public systems, while comments show some debate about the role of the private sector in delivery and the merits of further specificity in targets. Addressing systemic inequalities and improving outcomes for marginalized groups is a strongly shared priority. Staff welcome the rich input, which reflects IDA's role as the largest financier of health, education and social protection in low-income countries.

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11. **Staff note considerable alignment in the comments with many areas of the proposed IDA21 package.** Comments indicate a consensus in support of IDA's continued focus on improving access to quality, affordable services across health, education and social protection, with a special focus on key moments in the lifecycle - like early years and adolescence. Many statements welcomed the proposal to prioritize underserved populations, including women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities, and an emphasis on those facing compound challenges. Proposals also underscored the shared goal to achieve universal health coverage through support for quality health services that are affordable, including sexual and reproductive health services. Staff note many proposals that intersect the health, education, and social protection sectors, and the importance of strengthening service delivery systems in all three – including by drawing on the lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic to prepare for future crises and increase resilience ahead of the next emergency. Several organizations highlight the risk that health care costs may limit access for the poorest. Several calls also align with the proposed targeting in IDA21 of expanded access to disability-specific services, such as rehabilitation and assistive technologies, and for disability-inclusive approaches into broader health, education, and social protection policies.

12. **Comments also usefully highlight that experts hold diverse views on the best approaches to address the most pressing health, education, and social protection challenges, and that there may be a wide range of effective approaches to support children and adolescents, and to strengthen the resilience of service delivery systems.** For instance, some organizations advocated for prioritizing public provision of essential services in low-income countries, as well as avoiding user fees, especially for essential health services. They expressed particular concern over the role of private, unregulated actors in delivering services without oversight, which could exacerbate inequality. Others suggested that public-private partnerships could be leveraged effectively if adequately regulated and argued against funneling scarce public resources to eliminate all user fees in contexts where health systems are already stretched. Another point of debate was the level of specificity in setting targets, with some arguing for further

specificity in the form of more indicators and sub-indicators, increased frequency of reporting data, and for adding in more qualitative dimensions of monitoring. Others focused on the importance of tracking how effectively IDA supports increases in equity, opportunity, and resilience on the national level across health, education, and social protection service delivery systems.

### Planet Focus Area

Comments reflected an urgent need to align climate actions with broader development goals, ensuring community participation and transparency in IDA's support for this work. Many organizations supported the strengthened climate commitments, together with a focus on adaptation and resilience, and clean energy. Management of natural resources, food systems and adaptation through safe and sufficient water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) are clear priorities of stakeholders in this area, with some comments focusing on the appropriate balance of climate mitigation and adaptation in development investments. Staff appreciate the constructive recommendations for current and forward-looking actions and the shared sense of urgency to scale support for climate and development, while ensuring inclusivity and equity.

**13. The feedback identified several areas of priority for IDA21 in the Planet Focus Area, along with thoughtful suggestions that closely align with IDA21 goals and priorities.** IDA21 is committed to addressing these suggestions as follows:

- a. *Climate Commitments:* At the country-action level, IDA21 has a policy commitment (PC) to support at least 50 countries on adaptation and resilience policies and/or climate preparedness interventions. This support will be reflected in relevant new Country Partnership Frameworks and informed by Country Climate and Development Reports (CCDRs) in alignment with Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Long-term Strategies (LTSs), and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). This PC is a conscious effort to support IDA countries, which are the hardest hit by the impacts of climate change, on strengthening resilience and adapting to climate change. IDA is already the largest source of adaptation finance for low-income and vulnerable countries, and IDA21 will strive to amplify this support. IDA21 has added an institutional action PC to report on the share of climate co-benefits in IDA's financing, including the gross share of financing for adaptation. In addition to the PCs on climate co-benefits and adaptation, the WBG has other targets such as Mission 300, a joint WBG-AFDB program that aims to provide electricity access to 300 million people in Africa by 2030, in which IDA will play a major role and reflect IDA's commitment to align with global climate goals.
- b. *Enhancing biodiversity and climate action:* Ecosystem services and nature-based solutions will be an integral part of adaptation and mitigation strategies, and based on specific conditions and feasibility, will be part of project planning and financing. Promoting sustainable management of forests, peatlands, and other natural ecosystems will be integral

to implementation strategies, and use of instruments such as carbon markets will be part of a menu of solutions.

- c. *Food systems and small holders:* Enhancing food and nutrition security is a key priority under IDA21 as reflected by the country-level PC to support 45 countries to design and implement agriculture sector reforms including agriculture production and technology transfer, and investment programs aimed at increasing food and nutrition security and sustainability of food systems. The suggestion to focus on smallholders and regenerative farming practices is well-taken and will be implemented based on the feasibility determined by specific conditions in countries and will be a key consideration in project planning.
- d. *Water security for adaptation:* Water security and WASH (water supply, sanitation and hygiene) are rightly identified as critical to building climate resilience, and IDA21 prioritizes this through a PC that will support 30 countries to improve their capacity to design and implement, equitable inclusive, financially sustainable, and resilient water sector reforms and investment program.
- e. *Transparency and accountability:* There was a broad consensus among comments on the need to enhance accountability in climate finance and enhance tracking of GHG emissions reduction and other metrics to track progress on climate and nature. The WBG Scorecard, which disaggregates data for IDA, shifts the focus to outcomes from primarily inputs and outputs. Work to advance the nature finance tracking methodology in IDA21 will also help enhance accountability through clear and transparent reporting in as close to real time as possible.

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## Gender Lens

Staff note considerable interest in mainstreaming gender issues across sectors, including in fragile and conflict-affected situations (FCS). Comments also reflect strong interest in IDA's support for sexual and reproductive health services, focus on disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, as well as addressing gender-based violence (GBV) and childcare. Staff appreciate the robust engagement and insightful feedback provided on the Gender Lens. These insights reinforce IDA's commitment to an evidence-based approach that integrates Gender into strategic development goals.

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14. **Staff appreciate the strong support for the Gender Lens as well as the candid feedback received.** Staff note many areas of agreement including addressing sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence (GBV). Most importantly, staff agree on the need to integrate gender issues across IDA programs. IDA21's implementation of the WBG Gender Strategy will enable this integration.

15. **Applying the IDA21 Gender Lens involves embedding gender considerations across focus areas and facets of IDA’s policy package.** To do this in a rigorous evidence-based manner, IDA will integrate gender analysis in core country diagnostics, which in turn will bring country gender equality priorities at the core of strategic engagement and country development agendas in IDA countries. IDA21 includes an overarching institutional PC to implement the WBG 2024-2030 Gender Strategy in all IDA countries. This strategy outlines three key objectives: ending gender-based violence (GBV) and elevating human capital, expanding and enabling economic opportunities, and fostering women’s leadership. In adapting the strategy to IDA21 country priorities, there is an emphasis on ending GBV, on childcare, and access to health services. The policy commitment also puts a spotlight on support for sexual and reproductive health by adding an ambitious country target on this dimension—IDA21 will support 35 countries.

16. **IDA21 offers ambitious and robust support through implementation of the new World Bank Group Gender Strategy.** The WBG Gender Strategy results framework will capture the *scale* of IDA’s results through the new WBG Scorecard indicator tracking the number of people benefiting from actions to advance gender equality, disaggregated for beneficiaries of GBV and SRH services among other sub-topics. Further, WBG Scorecard results indicators that track beneficiaries will be sex-disaggregated, illustrating the *inclusiveness* of IDA’s results across diverse outcome areas, from health to climate resilience. Staff appreciate the candid feedback calling for a childcare PC, specificity of targets, gender-based budgeting, and gender minority considerations and highlight that the PC to implement the WBG Gender Strategy provides a framework for addressing these and other key issues. The comprehensive commitment demands ambition, while IDA’s country-led model will empower IDA countries to select specific priority gender equality outcomes in line with their most pressing constraints and applicable policies, legal frameworks, and public and private sector engagement. This is important to enable flexibility and a focus on country-specific circumstances, including in FCV countries. The Gender PC will track IDA’s *ambition* by reporting on the share of CPFs that include specific gender equality objectives, the share of projects that focus on gender equality outcomes, and the share of operations that advance institutional and policy reforms to advance gender equality, among other metrics.

## Fragility Conflict and Violence Lens (FCV) and financing tools

Comments reflected a strong consensus that achieving IDA's ambition requires addressing the particularized needs in FCS. Stakeholders urged IDA to prioritize FCS and focus on reducing structural inequities and vulnerabilities. Views on how best to make IDA21's FCV Lens effective varied, highlighting the cross-cutting nature of FCV. Comments expressed interest in operational partnerships with civil society to address FCV. Stakeholders urged IDA to sustain financial resources in FCS, including through IDA's Fragility Conflict and Violence Envelope (FCVE) and Window for Host Communities and Refugees (WHR). Stakeholders called for transparent eligibility criteria, more flexibility and adaptability to better meet the needs of FCV-affected countries and stressed the importance of continued policy dialogue in FCS. Staff thank commenters for the candid feedback aimed at helping IDA21 strengthen its focus and impact in FCS and offer robust support to forced displacement.

17. **The FCV Lens increases IDA's ambition to tackle the root causes of FCV and deliver results.** The IDA21 Replenishment Report describes how IDA's FCV Lens builds on IDA's commitments in FCS, which have steadily increased in recent cycles. IDA21 commits to deliver results that address drivers of FCV or boost resilience at the country program level. IDA's country-led model continues to support individualized responses to varied and complex FCV challenges. At the same time, the IDA21 Scorecard will disaggregate *all* results indicators by FCS, allowing the public to track how well IDA delivers for FCS as a whole across all development priorities. In addition, the FCV Envelope (FCVE) will support eligible FCS countries to undertake policy dialogue on sensitive areas that are critical to tackling fragility, such as governance, inequality and natural resource management. Finally, it is worth highlighting that IDA21 will begin as the existing WBG FCV Strategy winds down, the WBG's Independent Evaluation Group assesses the WBG's operational framework to address challenges in FCS countries, and preparation of the successor WBG FCV Strategy is underway. IDA21 will support, and will be shaped by, these efforts. The Mid-term Review (MTR) will ensure IDA21 aligns with the next FCV Strategy and will consider how various inputs to the new strategy relate to IDA. Staff highlight that third-party implementation, an issue of interest in stakeholder comments, will be one of the topics considered.

18. **IDA21 sustains high levels of concessional finance for FCS, adds new flexibility in dedicated FCV financing tools and sustains support for policy dialogue.** More than half of all country allocations in IDA20 support FCS, comfortably above the levels called for in some comments. IDA will sustain similar levels of financing in IDA21. Most of these resources for FCS are financed through IDA's performance-based allocation (PBA), which offers predictable financing. The FCVE supplements these resources in FCS situations amenable to additional financing. New flexibility will improve the adaptability of the FCVE, in line with suggestions from some stakeholders. IDA21 will also ringfence dedicated resources to address the needs of refugees in the WHR sub-window of the Global and Regional Opportunities Window (GROW). The WHR's well-functioning features will be retained. (A requirement that recipient countries



contribute ten percent of the project funds from Performance Based Allocation had proven problematic in implementation and will be dropped in IDA21.) The WHR will also continue to support critical policy dialogue. The WHR has strengthened IDA’s ability to contribute to addressing forced displacement as part of a broader international coalition with complementary comparative advantages. The Refugee Policy Review Framework (RPRF), developed during IDA19 and IDA20, has been a tangible outcome of IDA’s partnerships. The RPRF will help guide IDA’s efforts to work closely with host governments and partners to improve policies that can better the lives of refugees and host communities.

### Private Sector Window

Commenters shared a consensus around the importance of mobilizing external finance for development in key sectors and around the need for transparency. The IFC’s contribution through a new Concessional Capital Window (CCW) in IDA21 to the Private Sector Window (PSW) was welcomed. Comments underscored the importance of aligning private sector investments with the Sustainable Development Goals, ensuring equity and inclusivity, and ensuring appropriate environmental and social safeguards. While some comments see the PSW as a vital mechanism for leveraging financing, others expressed concerns that concessional support to private investments may disproportionately benefit corporations and sideline marginalized communities. Comments also encouraged greater transparency in the use of the PSW. Staff welcome the comments’ balanced approach to critical evaluation in this important area.

19. **The PSW is a transformative WBG tool that has significantly enabled increased delivery of private sector investments in IDA and FCS markets.** The PSW has deployed \$5 billion to catalyze over \$28 billion in commercial investments in these challenging markets. It is on track to create 3 million jobs, provide 4 million additional loans to MSMEs, and expand digital connectivity to 31 million subscribers. The IDA21 Replenishment Report includes the key elements of the PSW investment guidelines that will guide the prioritization of investments for the use of PSW resources. Moreover, we heard the call for greater transparency. To further increase transparency and public disclosure in the use of PSW funds, IDA, IFC, and MIGA will develop a publicly accessible dashboard to disclose detailed project-level information, including concessional finance amounts, co-financing data by DFIs and third parties, and development impact indicators. Additionally, IFC and MIGA will develop a typology for mobilization and disclose aggregated data by typology on the public dashboard. These elements of public disclosure are also highlighted in the Replenishment Report.

### Conclusion

20. **As the largest provider of concessional development finance to low-income countries, IDA represents a global coalition working together to end poverty on a livable planet.** CSOs

have informed and helped to shape Participants' discussions of the IDA21 policy and financing packages, and the final package has been strengthened by these engagements. CSOs have played a key role in securing financial support from donor countries to advance the mission in IDA21. And staff look forward to continued collaboration aimed at ensuring IDA21's effectiveness and impact. In the spirit of accountability, staff underscore and draw stakeholders' attention to the robust system of independent oversight and accountability mechanisms that are in place for IDA operations.<sup>3</sup>

**21. Staff welcome the shared commitment to delivering impact with urgency and ambition in IDA21.**

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<sup>3</sup> The WB Accountability Mechanism (AM), the IFC/MIGA Compliance Advisor Ombudsman (CAO), Group Internal Audit (GIA), Independent Evaluation Group (IEG), and the Integrity office (INT) work independently and report directly to or are overseen by the Board of Executive Directors and its Committees. AM is an independent complaints mechanism for people and communities who believe that they have been, or are likely to be, harmed by a WB-funded project. AM comprises the Inspection Panel and the Dispute Resolution Service. The Office of the Compliance Advisor Ombudsman (CAO) provides similar protections on IFC and MIGA projects. GIA provides objective assurance and advisory on whether processes for managing and controlling risks to achieve the WBG's goals, and overall governance of these processes, are adequately designed and function effectively. IEG's role is to evaluate the development effectiveness of the WBG including generating lessons from experience to help ensure delivery of better services and results to clients. INT investigates and pursues sanctions related to allegations of fraud and corruption in WB-financed projects. It supports the business units and external stakeholders, mitigating fraud and corruption risks through sharing investigative findings, advice, prevention and outreach efforts. Information on the functions and contact details of each unit is publicly available online. See <https://accountability.worldbank.org/en/mandate-and-governance>.



## Civil Society and International Organizations Offering Comments on the November 7, 2024 draft of the IDA21 Replenishment Report

Staff express thanks to the organizations that submitted written comments on the draft IDA21 Replenishment Report. A list of submissions received is reported here. The Full text of the comments is publicly available on the IDA web page at the following link:

<https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/c7c72776ff44a581b0116d23907adb60-0410012024/related/Consolidated-CSO-Comments-IDA21-Draft-Replenishment-Report.pdf>

1. Amis des Etrangers au Togo
2. Amy Dodd Consulting
3. Bank Information Center
4. Bread for the World Policy and Research Institute
5. CARE International
6. Center for Global Development
7. Civil Society Engagement Mechanism
8. Climate Investment Funds
9. Development Reimagined
10. Early Childhood Development Action Network
11. Eurodad, Oxfam International, Bretton Woods Project, (joint statement)
12. Global Thinking Foundation
13. Honavar Foundation
14. International Disability and Development Consortium
15. International Federation of Medical Students Associations
16. International Rescue Committee
17. International Trade Union Conference
18. MENA Fem Movement for Economic Development and Ecological Justice
19. NCD Alliance
20. Partnership for Transparency (PTF)
21. PTF\* and Partners
22. Publish What You Fund
23. Results Canada
24. RIMA Africa Trust Zimbabwe
25. Save the Children
26. Scaling Community of Practice
27. SDG2 Advocacy Hub
28. Sightsavers
29. SOCOBA - The Society for Children Orphaned by AIDS
30. UNASCAD - Haiti
31. UNICEF
32. Uniting to Combat Neglected Tropical Diseases
33. UHC 2030
34. Water Aid
35. Wave Foundation
36. Wemos
37. Women Global Health
38. World Vision

\* Second submission