



November 9, 2021

To:

- Alok Sharma, the 2021 President of the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties
- Parties to the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP-26)

A Declaration: Climate mitigation efforts must reject so-called “sustainable hydropower” as a solution to combat climate change

On behalf of over 340 organizations from 78 countries, representing civil society, peoples movements, Indigenous Peoples organizations, scientists, conservationists, we call upon Alok Sharma, the 2021 President of the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP-26), and all parties to COP-26, to reject attempts by the hydropower industry to secure scarce climate funds to finance a new wave of hydropower projects. Funding hydroelectric power construction would not only fail to prevent catastrophic climate change, it would also worsen the climate crisis by exploding methane emissions and diverting scarce climate funds away from meaningful energy and water solutions in a world that is already grappling with severe impacts of climate change.

We call instead for just and sustainable solutions to the climate and biodiversity crises that recognize and support the role of natural systems and free-flowing rivers in promoting climate resiliency and mitigation and center the invaluable role of Indigenous Peoples and traditional communities on the frontlines of these crises.

We are facing an unprecedented threat posed by the global climate crisis. In August 2021, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) warned that we are already experiencing severe climate impacts in every region of the globe and we are likely too late to hold maximum global temperature increase to 1.5°C, as called for in the 2015 Paris Accords. The report detailed, however, the imperative of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to bring down global temperatures in order to stave off worsening and irreversible impacts. The report further called for curbing methane emission as among the most immediate, effective and practical steps to quickly reduce temperatures in the coming decades.

Meanwhile, at the upcoming Convention on Biological Diversity COP in Kunming, China, the parties will discuss how to respond to the dramatic and precipitous biodiversity loss and the acute threat of ecosystem collapse that could dwarf the loss of biological diversity experienced to date.

At the same time, the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic speaks to the need to protect ecosystems and river-based food systems while challenging us to avoid the same mistakes in the economic recovery that led us to these simultaneous crises. We must heed this moment and use it as an overdue opportunity to build resilience in our communities and in the natural world.

Unfortunately, this is happening against a backdrop where the hydropower industry is gearing up for a massive greenwashing effort to present its destructive product – which has been shown time and again to destroy ecosystems and communities – as the pathway out of our predicaments. The industry is enlisting national governments and global organizations in its efforts to resuscitate the waning hydropower sector plagued by unfavorable economics, declining opportunities, community opposition, aging infrastructure, and climate vulnerability. This industry has already shown its deadly impact, creating decades of impoverishment in riparian communities, particularly for Indigenous Peoples whom we know to be the best guardians of natural resources, and precipitating the rapid decline in freshwater biodiversity.

We expect this industry to make polished appeals under the guise of sustainability – a goal upon which they have consistently failed to deliver – but this time with an apparent acknowledgment of the harms they have caused in the past. We ask that you view these overtures with healthy skepticism. It is of grave concern that this industry, which has caused so much harm, including extinctions, endangerment, violence, forced displacement, and impoverishment, is now positioning itself as a climate savior, in order to lobby for climate funds to bankroll a new wave of hydropower expansion. This is the definition of business as usual, and is the very thing we must escape to make true progress on addressing the climate crisis.

We base our call on the following:

Free-flowing rivers and natural lakes have immense value for the welfare of the ecosystems they sustain, humankind, and survival on the planet. Rivers can also play a central, often spiritual and cultural role for many Indigenous riparian communities. These life-giving systems are being destroyed by growing pressure from a variety of sources, chief among them hydropower dams. Urgent removal of these pressures is necessary to protect the immense benefits these waterways provide.

Rivers play a vital role in sequestering carbon and building climate resiliency, yet hydropower dams prevent rivers from serving these critical functions. Rivers help regulate an increasingly volatile global carbon cycle by drawing an estimated [200 million tons of carbon](#) out of the air each year. Dams, however, block the natural carbon sequestrations cycle of watersheds. Healthy rivers and their catchments are also critical to building climate resilience by reducing the impacts of floods and droughts, recharging groundwater supplies, sustaining fisheries, maintaining local ecosystems, and transporting sediment and nutrients downstream. Dams interrupt these processes, prompting erosion and coastal flooding, further reducing

ecosystem resiliency, undermining food security for people, causing population displacement, and risking conflict with downstream neighbors.

Hydropower dams are vulnerable to climate change and will be further impacted by changing hydrology. Our climate and hydrological cycles are changing, but hydropower dams are particularly ill-suited to adapt to these changes. Unprecedented floods exacerbated by climate change are already threatening the safety of dams around the world, with more extreme weather events elevating the risk of catastrophic dam collapse. Meanwhile, increasing and prolonged droughts are causing dam reservoirs to run dry, with hydropower-dependent energy systems facing extended power disruptions that have entailed significant knock-on economic impacts. These trends are predicted to only worsen in coming decades.

Adding more dams will exacerbate methane emissions at precisely the time IPCC warns they must be dramatically reduced. Hydropower reservoirs are a significant contributor to the climate crisis, primarily through emitting vast quantities of methane, a greenhouse gas 86 times more potent in the near term than carbon dioxide. Despite efforts by the hydropower industry to obscure the GHG footprint of dams, dam reservoirs are estimated to [emit 1 billion tons](#) of greenhouse gases per year, and scientists have found in some cases that dam reservoirs can emit [more greenhouse gases than coal-fired power plants](#). Methane emissions from dams are typically much higher in the first years of operation, and thus new dams would contribute to a spike in emissions at the precise moment the IPCC urgently warns that we must drastically cut methane emissions to prevent the worst impacts of climate change.

Expanding hydropower is incompatible with efforts to address the looming biodiversity crisis. While they account for less than 1% of the Earth's surface, freshwater ecosystems are [home to more than 10% of all species](#). There is growing recognition of the immense benefits that freshwater ecosystems provide, as well as growing urgency to address the considerable threats that they face. Hydropower dams are a key culprit in the rapid [84% decline](#) in the populations of freshwater species experienced since 1970. Meanwhile, a recent study found that over [500 dams are currently under construction or planned](#) within protected areas such as national parks, UNESCO World Heritage sites, and wildlife reserves that include nearly half of the world's Key Biodiversity Areas. An expansion of hydropower would further jeopardize efforts to address the biodiversity crisis, including through the Convention on Biological Diversity.

The construction of hydropower dams routinely violates the human rights of impacted communities, particularly Indigenous Peoples. The hydropower industry has a long history of human rights violations, with many companies and financiers never held to account. Over 20 years ago, the [World Commission on Dams](#) (WCD) estimated that dams had displaced up to 80 million people, and that number is likely significantly higher today. Dams have also negatively [affected an estimated 472 million people](#) living downstream. Dams have particularly impacted Indigenous Peoples, violating their rights to lands, territories, resources, governance, cultural integrity and free, prior and informed consent. These impacts persist today despite the efforts of the hydropower industry to promote its own brand of "sustainability tools" to divert attention from its poor track record.

Climate finance has the potential to play a critical role in ensuring positive outcomes for rivers and for energy access. It should prioritize projects that restore and promote the health of riverine ecosystems and communities. This could include: protecting threatened freshwater resources; restoring flows that facilitate reconnection of fragmented ecosystems; ensuring cultural and environmental flows determined in consultation with affected peoples; and promoting river restoration efforts such as the decommissioning of obsolete dams. Meanwhile, better energy options exist that obviate the need for new hydropower. In most instances, these options cost less, are more equitable, can be developed more sustainably, come to market faster, and be deployed more quickly to displace fossil fuels.

In recognition of the foregoing, we the undersigned call for:

- A prohibition of funds committed under the Paris Agreement for the construction of new hydropower dams.
- Countries to remove new hydropower dams from their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).
- A just and sustainable energy transition and economic recovery that centers people and ecosystems.
- Investment to rapidly upscale truly renewable energy sources capable of delivering needed energy access while transitioning away from destructive fossil fuels and hydroelectric dams.
- Removal of destructive and obsolete dams that inhibit ecosystem processes (including carbon sequestration), providing additional benefits of spurring resilience and food security.
- Upgrading or refurbishing existing dams where economically feasible, not disruptive to ecosystems and river communities, and free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous Peoples has been granted.
- Enhanced energy conservation and efficiency measures, along with upgrades to electrical grids to lessen the demand for energy.
- Permanent protections that prohibit dam construction on free-flowing rivers and most vital freshwater ecosystems.

Signed,

1. Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)
2. Burma River Network
3. Coalition des OSC pour le Suivi des Reformes et de l'Action Publique (CORAP), Democratic Republic of Congo
4. Comunidades SETAA/Movimiento Ríos Vivos, Colombia
5. Ecosistemas, Chile
6. Earth Thrive
7. Fundacion Yumana, Colombia
8. Indigenous Peoples Rights International (IPRI)
9. Indigenous Peoples Major Group (IPMG)

10. Interamerican Association for Environmental Defense (AIDA)
11. International Rivers
12. Justiça Ambiental, Mozambique
13. Karen Environmental Social Action Network (KESAN), Myanmar
14. Karen Rivers Watch, Myanmar
15. Ríos to Rivers, USA
16. Rivers without Boundaries International Coalition
17. Save the Mekong Coalition
18. Save the Salween Network, Myanmar
19. Save the Tigris
20. South Asia Network on Dams, Rivers and People (SANDRP)
21. Waterkeeper Alliance, USA
22. EcoAlbania, Albania
23. Grupo Ecologista Cuña Pirú, Argentina
24. Río Santa Cruz Sin Represas, Argentina
25. Tierra Nativa / Amigos de la Tierra Argentina
26. "EcoLur" Informational NGO, Armenia
27. ALERT, Australia
28. Colong Foundation for Wilderness, Australia
29. Port Phillip EcoCentre / Port Phillip Baykeeper, Australia
30. Scientists4Mekong, Australia
31. Free Rivers Fund, Austria
32. WET - Wildwasser Erhalten Tirol, Austria
33. The River Collective, Austria
34. Riverwatch, Austria
35. Waterkeepers Bahamas, Bahamas
36. Bangladesh Working Group on External Debt (BWGED), Bangladesh
37. CLEAN (Coastal Livelihood and Environmental Action Network), Bangladesh
38. Reach to Unreached (RUN), Bangladesh
39. Tista River Save Committee, Bangladesh
40. Bangladesh Poribesh Andolon (BAPA)
41. Waterkeepers Bangladesh
42. Mogilev environmental public association "ENDO", Belarus
43. Nerush, Belarus
44. Public Association 'Ecohome', Belarus
45. ONG PADJENA, Benin
46. Colegio de Contadores, Bolivia
47. Comité Defensor de la Vida Amazonica en la Cuenca del Rio Madera, Bolivia
48. Organizacion Comunal de la Mujer Amazonica OCMA, Bolivia
49. Centar za životnu sredinu, Bosnia and Herzegovina

50. Amigos da Terra Brasil
51. APREC Ecossistemas Costeiros (Guanabara Baykeeper), Brazil
52. Associação Adianto de Promoção Social, Brazil
53. Associação de Favelas de São José dos Campos, Brazil
54. Coalizão pela Proteção Permanente dos Rios, Brazil
55. Coordenação Nacional de Articulação das Comunidades Negras Rurais Quilombolas - CONAQ, Brazil
56. Ecoa, Brazil
57. Fórum Nacional da Sociedade Civil nos Comitês de Bacias Hidrográficas - FONASC-CBH, Brazil
58. Instituto de Estudos Socioeconômicos - INESC, Brazil
59. Instituto Gaia, Brazil
60. Instituto Madeira Vivo - IMV, Brazil
61. Instituto OCA-SOL, Brazil
62. Movimento de Defesa de Porto Seguro, Brazil
63. Movimento Tapajós Vivo - MTV, Brazil
64. Observatório de Gestão das Águas - OGA, Brazil
65. Observatório Nacional de Justiça Socioambiental Luciano Mendes de Almeida - OLMA, Brazil
66. Operação Amazônia Nativa (OPAN), Brazil
67. Pastoral da Ecologia Integral, Brazil
68. Rede Pantanal, Brazil
69. SOS Restinga do Barreto, Brazil
70. SOS Rio Macaé, Brazil
71. Vicariato Litoral/Diocese de Nova Friburgo, Brazil
72. Balkani Wildlife Society, Bulgaria
73. Balkanka Association Sofia, Bulgaria
74. 3S Rivers Protection Network (3SPN), Cambodia
75. Action for Development, Cambodia
76. Cambodia Indigenous Peoples Organization
77. Cambodian Volunteers for Society (CVS)
78. Culture and Environment Preservation Association (CEPA), Cambodia
79. Equitable Cambodia
80. FACT Cambodia
81. Forests and Livelihood Organization, Cambodia
82. NGO Forum on Cambodia
83. Tekdeysovanphum (TDSP), Cambodia
84. Tonle Sap Lake Waterkeeper (TSW)/Fisheries Action Coalition Team (FACT)
85. Réseau Camerounais des Organisations des Droits de l'Homme (RECODH), Cameroon

86. Comité pour les droits humains en Amérique latine (CDHAL), Canada
87. Commons BC, Canada
88. Dam Watch International, Canada
89. Fundy Baykeeper, Conservation Council of New Brunswick, Canada
90. Grand Riverkeeper Labrador, Canada
91. Interchurch Council on Hydropower, Canada
92. International Observatory on Nature Rights, Canada
93. Peace Valley Environment Association, Canada
94. Peace Valley Landowner Association, Canada
95. RAVEN (Respecting Aboriginal Values and Environmental Needs), Canada
96. Responsible Hydro Campaign - Manitoba Energy Justice Coalition, Canada
97. Rolling Justice Bus, Canada
98. Wa Ni Ska Tan Alliance of Hydro-Impacted Communities, Canada
99. Chile Sustentable
100. Ecosistemas, Chile
101. Futaleufú Riverkeeper, Patagonia Chilena, Chile
102. Malen Leubü, Chile
103. No Más Represas, Chile
104. Red por la defensa del río queuco, Chile
105. Ríos To Rivers Chile
106. Bocas de Ceniza Waterkeeper, Colombia
107. Asociación PROAL-PACUARE, Costa Rica
108. Bloque Verde, Costa Rica
109. COECOceiba Amigos de la Tierra Costa Rica
110. Federación Ecologista, Costa Rica
111. Organización Montaña Verde, Costa Rica
112. NGO 350 Cote d'Ivoire
113. Zelena akcija / Friends of the Earth Croatia
114. CEE Bankwatch Network, Czech Republic
115. 100%Jeune asbl, Democratic Republic of Congo
116. A Nous l'Avenir, Democratic Republic of Congo
117. ACEDH, Democratic Republic of Congo
118. CENADEP, Democratic Republic of Congo
119. Initiative pour le Developpement Local, Democratic Republic of Congo
120. Justice Pour Tous, Democratic Republic of Congo
121. Just Finance International, Denmark
122. Centro de Documentación en Derechos Humanos “Segundo Montes Mozo S.J.” (CSMM), Ecuador
123. Igapo Project, France
124. Planète Amazon, France

125. Rivières Sauvages, France
126. SOS Durance Vivante, France
127. Maiouri Nature Guyane, French Guyana / France
128. Green Alternative, Georgia
129. GegenStromung – CounterCurrent / INFOE e. V., Germany
130. Informationsstelle Peru e.V., Germany
131. Urgewald, Germany
132. World Heritage Watch, Germany
133. Alliance for Empowering Rural Communities, Ghana
134. Mediterranean Institute for Nature and Anthropos, Greece
135. CECIDE, Guinea
136. Association For Promotion Sustainable Development, India
137. Bangalore Environment Trust, India
138. Bargi Bandh Visthapit Evam Parbhavit Sangh, India
139. Chalakudypuzha Samrakshana Samithi, India
140. Earthcare Books, India
141. East Kali River Waterkeeper, India
142. Environment Support Group, India
143. Forum for Policy Dialogue on Water Conflicts in India
144. Gene Campaign, India
145. Gomti River Waterkeeper, The Society of Earth Scientists, India
146. Growthwatch, India
147. Himdhara Collective, India
148. Human Rights Forum, India
149. Let India Breathe
150. Movement for Advancing Understanding on Sustainability And Mutuality (MAUSAM), India
151. People for Environment and Nature, India
152. Peoples Movement for Subansiri and Brahmaputra Valley (PMSBV), India
153. Punarbharan Foundation, India
154. River Research Centre, India
155. Scientists for People, India
156. South Asia Peace Alliance (SAPA), India
157. Veditum India Foundation
158. Yamuna Jiye Abhiyaan, India
159. Centre for Research and Advocacy, Manipur, India
160. Hindon River Waterkeeper, India
161. Save the Narmada Movement, India
162. South Asia Citizens Web, India / South Asia
163. debtWATCH Indonesia

164. KRuHA (Koalisi Rakyat untuk Hak atas Air/people's coalition for the right to water), Indonesia
165. TREND ASIA, Indonesia
166. WALHI West Java / Friends of The Earth Indonesia
167. Yayasan HAKA, Indonesia
168. Iraqi Social Forum
169. Shakoufyan Organization for Development and Culture, Iraq
170. Water Democracy Movement Ireland
171. Comitato AVB, Italy
172. Comitato di difesa del Sesia e dei suoi affluenti, Italy
173. Comitato NoTube Piacenza, Italy
174. Comitato Rispetto per l'Artogna e i prati di Campertogno, Italy
175. Free Rivers Italia - Coordinamento Nazionale Tutela Fiumi, Italy
176. Legambiente Piacenza circolo Emilio Politi, Italy
177. Friends of the Earth Japan
178. BCSD Kazakhstan
179. Green Central Asia, Kazakhstan
180. PA ECOM, Kazakhstan
181. 350Africa.org, Kenya
182. Friends of Lake Turkana, Kenya
183. Jamaa Resource Initiatives, Kenya
184. TINADA Youth Organization (TiYO), Kenya
185. Ecofinder Kenya
186. Let's Do it Peja, Kosovo
187. ОО Экоис-Бишкек, Kyrgyzstan
188. Environmental Protection Club of Latvia, Latvia
189. Conservación Humana AC, Mexico
190. Fundacion Arcoiris por el respeto a la diversidad sexual, Mexico
191. PFEA/Tijuana Waterkeeper, Mexico
192. NGO "Terra-1530", Moldova
193. NGO FAaN, Moldova
194. SOLUȚIA VERDE, Moldova
195. Oyu Tolgoi Watch, Mongolia
196. Rivers without Boundaries Mongolia
197. Bagmati River Waterkeeper, Nepal
198. Community Empowerment and Social Justice Network (CEMSOJ), Nepal
199. Nepal River Conservation Trust, Nepal
200. BankTrack, Netherlands
201. Both ENDS, Netherlands
202. Milieudefensie, Netherlands

203. Recourse, Netherlands
204. Environmental Rights Action/Friends of the Earth Nigeria
205. Greenleaf Advocacy and Empowerment Center, Nigeria
206. Rainbow Watch and Development Centre, Nigeria
207. Environmental Citizens' Association "Front 21/42", North Macedonia
208. Arctic Consult, Norway
209. Conservamos por Naturaleza, Peru
210. CooperAcción, Peru
211. Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (DAR), Peru
212. Forum Solidaridad Perú
213. Marañón Waterkeeper, Peru
214. Alyansa Tigil Mina, Philippines
215. Community Organizers Multiversity, Philippines
216. Legal Rights and Natural Resources Center (LRC) - Friends of the Earth Philippines
217. NTFP EP Philippines, Philippines
218. Podkarpackie Towarzystwo Przyrodników Wolne Rzeki, Poland
219. Climáximo, Portugal
220. Observatório Ibérico Energia, Portugal & Spain
221. Ecological Association Rzav, Republic of Serbia
222. Eaeth trive, Serbia
223. Zaštitimo Jadar i Rađevinu/Protect Jadar and Radjevina, Serbia
224. Amur ecological club "Ulukitkan", Russia
225. Biodiversity Conservation Center, Russia
226. Bureau for Regional Outreach Campaigns, Russia
227. Center for Support of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Russia
228. Ecological center DRONT, Russia
229. Friends of the Baltic, Russia
230. Friends of the Siberian Forests, Russia
231. Fund Obvinskaya Roza, Russia
232. Marya, Russia
233. NGO "Kola Biodiversity Conservation Center", Russia
234. Organizing Committee of the Russian Party for the Protection of Animals, Russia
235. Plotina.Net, Russia
236. Russian Social Ecological Union
237. Socio-Ecological Union International, Russia
238. Steppe Wetland Patrol, Russia
239. АНО "Западный Кавказ", Russia
240. Возрождение Казаса и шорского народа, Russia
241. Зеленый Дон, Russia

242. Общество борьбы с вредоносными формами предписанных выжиганий (Prescribed Burning Watch community), организаторы международной общественной кампании “Stop the Harmful Forms of Prescribed Burnings!”, Russia
243. Объединенная дружина охраны природы имени Фаи Мухамадеевой, Russia
244. Региональная общественная организация "Ассоциация коренных малочисленных народов Севера Хабаровского края", Russia
245. Фонд саамского наследия и развития, Russia
246. Хакасский общественный экологический фонд "Ирис", Russia
247. Bargny Coast Waterkeeper, Senegal
248. Network Movement for Justice and Development, Sierra Leone
249. groundWork, South Africa
250. SAFCEI, South Africa
251. WoMin African Alliance, South Africa
252. Extinction Rebellion (XR) Nelson Mandela Bay (NMB), South Africa
253. South Durban Community Environmental Alliance, South Africa
254. Coagret, Spain
255. Centre for Environmental Justice (CEJ), Sri Lanka
256. Älvräddarnas Samorganisation/Älvräddarnas Waterkeepers, Sweden
257. Pro Natura / Friends of the Earth Switzerland
258. Tajik Social and Ecological Union, Tajikistan
259. Nipe Fagio, Tanzania
260. ChiangKhong Conservation Group, Thailand
261. Community Resource Center, Thailand
262. ENLAWTHAI Foundation-Enlaw, Thailand
263. Healthy Public Policy Foundation, Thailand
264. Human Rights and Environment Association, Thailand
265. Mekong Community Institute Association, Thailand
266. Northeast Community Network in 7 Provinces of Mekong River Basin (ComNetMekong), Thailand
267. Thai Mekong People Network in 8 Province, Thailand
268. Thai Water Partnership Foundation, Thailand
269. The Mekong Butterfly, Thailand
270. Yoto River Waterkeeper, Togo
271. Centre for Citizens Conserving Environment And Management (CECIC), Uganda
272. Friends with Environment in Development, Uganda
273. London Waterkeeper, United Kingdom
274. Save Our Rivers, United Kingdom
275. The Corner House, United Kingdom
276. 2018 Baikal Headwaters Expedition, USA
277. Bank Information Center, USA

278. Beyond Searsville Dam, USA
279. Choctawhatchee Riverkeeper, USA
280. Congaree Riverkeeper, USA
281. Crude Accountability, USA
282. Earth Law Center, USA
283. Friends of the Earth U.S.
284. Friends of the Santa Cruz River, USA
285. Gender Action, USA
286. Good Stewards of Rockingham, USA
287. Grand Riverkeeper, Oklahoma, USA
288. Green Riverkeeper, USA
289. Hudson Riverkeeper, USA
290. Hurricane Creekkeeper, USA
291. Living Rivers & Colorado Riverkeeper, USA
292. Lower Susquehanna Riverkeeper Association, USA
293. Milwaukee Riverkeeper, USA
294. Missouri Confluence Waterkeeper, USA
295. North Sound Baykeeper, USA
296. Patagonia, Inc, USA
297. Peconic Baykeeper, USA
298. Poudre Waterkeeper, USA
299. Raritan Riverkeeper, USA
300. Rio Grande Waterkeeper, USA
301. Satilla Riverkeeper, USA
302. Save the Bay, USA
303. Save The Colorado, USA
304. Save The World's Rivers, USA
305. Seneca Lake Guardian, A Waterkeeper Alliance Affiliate, USA
306. South Yuba River Citizens League, USA
307. Stoecker Ecological, USA
308. Suncoast Waterkeeper, USA
309. The Oakland Institute, USA
310. Three Rivers Waterkeeper, USA
311. Tree of Light, USA
312. Twin Harbors Waterkeeper, USA
313. Water Climate Trust, USA
314. Water-Unite, USA
315. Waterkeepers Chesapeake, USA
316. Watershed Poetry Mendocino, USA
317. Kissimmee Riverkeeper, USA

318. Collier County Riverkeeper, USA
319. North American Megadam Resistance Alliance, USA & Canada
320. Batani Foundation, USA & Russia
321. Ecoforum, Uzbekistan
322. Centre for Social Research and Development, Vietnam
323. People and Nature Reconciliation (PanNature), Vietnam
324. Vietnam River Network
325. Action for Nature, Zambia
326. Centre for Alternative Development, Zimbabwe
327. Associates of the Urban Poor, Inc.
328. Bangladesh Poribesh Andolon (BAPA)
329. Center for Cambodia and Happiness Study (CCHS)
330. Citizens' Initiative Ohrid SOS
331. Cultural Survival
332. Deutscher Angelfischerverband e.v. (DAFV)
333. Earth Thrive
334. EuroNatur Foundation
335. Friends of the Earth International
336. Global Alliance for a World Water Law
337. Green Silk Road Initiative
338. Honor the Earth
339. International Accountability Project
340. International Rafting Federation
341. JASS/Just Associates
342. NGO Forum on ADB
343. Non-Timber Forest Products Exchange Programme Asia (NTFP-EP)
344. NTFP-EP Indonesia
345. ÖKF FishLife Österreichisches Kuratorium für Fischerei und Gewässerschutz
346. Save Virunga