

ANNUAL REPORT
JANUARY 2021 - MARCH 2022

FAIR for ALL

IMPROVING
VALUE CHAINS
AT SCALE

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CASE:
SALT-MINING
COMMUNITIES
FIGHT FOR THEIR
LIVELIHOODS



CASE

SALT-MINING
COMMUNITIES
FIGHT FOR THEIR
LIVELIHOODS

In Ghana, the struggle by artisanal mining communities demonstrates how FAIR for ALL partners walk the program's pathways for change in support of the communities' fight to protect their rights and livelihoods within the salt value chain. The scene of this fight is the Songor Lagoon in southeastern Ghana, home to thousands of artisanal and small-scale salt producers. Since the region has the largest potential for solar salt production in West Africa, large-scale salt producers have been trying to enter the Songor Lagoon for years.

Total takeover without consent

Although the Ghanaian government promised to support the small-scale producers, it betrayed them in 2020: the entire lagoon was handed over to Electrochem, a company owned by a member of the governing party. The fact that several local chiefs supported the handover made this case even more complicated. Communities and small-scale salt producers were left in the dark and not asked for their consent, let alone for their free and prior informed consent.



Also watch the documentary on Songor Salt



Read the article on inclusion of communities in Songor Lagoon development efforts

TWN-Africa is experienced in supporting artisanal mining communities and advocating for policies that protect their rights, in an effort to enhance more locally owned economies. Since women dominate small-scale salt production in Songor Lagoon, advocating for the salt producers' rights is largely synonymous with advancing women's economic empowerment.

TWN-Africa worked with FAIR for ALL partner National Coalition on Mining (NCOM) to support them and managed to secure crucial information: copies of the three lease agreements with Electrochem and an environmental scope report.




CASE

SALT-MINING
COMMUNITIES
FIGHT FOR THEIR
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Growing resistance

One of the most shocking revelations about Electrochem's plans was that all artisanal mining production was to be stopped. This was completely at odds with the information provided by the government and the company. To enable local NCOM partners, including women's group Yihi Katseme and community radio station Radio Ada, to hold the authorities and Electrochem accountable, TWN-Africa handed over the documents and worked with Radio Ada to make them public.



 "37 people arrested over confrontation with police at Luhour"



 "Residents Punch Electrochem Over Songor Lagoon Salt Deal"



 "We want our lagoon back - Residents of Ada to investors"

Radio Ada translated the agreements in the local Dangme language and shared them through its discussion program. This transformed the nature of the struggle surrounding the Electrochem project: community members were now aware of the plans and could discuss the implications in a series of open radio programs. Resistance was growing and when Electrochem started construction in the lagoon, communities took to the streets. The police response was brutal, with shots fired, injuries and arrests. TWN-Africa helped community members post bail and set up a legal team to represent them in court.


The communities then organized a press conference with the legal team attended by hundreds of community members. A technical expert explained how the scale of Electrochem's planned salt production would cause floods and effluence. If large-scale salt mining replaces traditional technologies in the Ada communities, it will irreversibly damage the lagoon's valuable ecosystems. Songor Lagoon is a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve and protected under the Ramsar Convention, to which Ghana is a signatory. As TWN-Africa discovered, Electrochem was not granted an Environmental Protection Agency permit. And given the firm's planned mechanization of the salt mining, their job promises seem false: one machine will soon do the work of 600 people.



CASE


SALT-MINING
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 "Radio Ada attack: Two radio staff, visitors were held hostage"



 Read an article from the disinformation campaign against 'diabolic plans' of TWN-Africa

 Read the same article on another website



 The government propaganda: "Gov't will support Electrochem Ghana to succeed"



 Further disinformation on the benefits of salt mining on the community

Ongoing fight

After the press conference, a group was formed to foster solidarity and mobilize more community members. Yet Electrochem pulled out all the stops to silence the communities and their supporters. The company's lawyers tried to stop Radio Ada from broadcasting about the case, and in January 2022, a group of thugs destroyed the radio station's equipment. Meanwhile, TWN-Africa became the target of a disinformation campaign led by some chiefs who collaborated with the government and the company. TWN-Africa countered this attack by raising public awareness, engaging media, and broadening CSO: (civil society organization) support for salt-producing communities.

Thirty traditional leaders and organizers joined their fight, and twelve CSOs and CSO coalitions strengthened the community's understanding of mining issues, rights abuses and sought redress through activism or advocacy. TWN- Africa provided the foundational research and knowledge for this advocacy and continues to stand behind the communities in their ongoing fight against a model that gives one company control of the whole lagoon.



01 INTRODUCTION





The Songor Lagoon case demonstrates the power of grassroots communities joining forces with regional and national level CSOs: TWN-Africa and Radio Ada uncovering the 'secret' documents, local communities discussing the impact and mobilizing community members, and both working together to hold governments to account. Although the fight is not over yet, the mutual capacity strengthening and strategizing, the joint demands voiced and the solidarity generated are gains that Electrochem cannot take away from the communities.

This is one example of what our partners have achieved in this first program year, and one we are very proud of. Achievements by the grassroots members of the Huairou Commission movement are particularly worth mentioning. Despite Covid-19, which forced them to adapt to virtual engagement, they managed to mutually build capacity, organize and mobilize, publicly demonstrating their expertise and practices and effectively advocating for their collectively agreed agendas.

So it's with pride that our consortium, including Huairou Commission, Third World Network-Africa, SOMO and Oxfam Novib, present our first annual report for activity no. 4000004319 to the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. We worked with more than 100 civil society organizations in 14 countries and two regions to jointly lay the foundations for FAIR for ALL. In this report, which covers the first 15 months of this partnership between the Dutch Ministry and our consortium, we explain and account for what we did to move closer to our strategic objective:



More information about the consortium members you find here:



OXFAM Novib

A strengthened civil society which is capable of creating space and mobilizing people across geographies, to demand and contribute to more inclusive and sustainable trade and value chains that respect human rights, protect the environment and promote women's economic empowerment.

In a nutshell, we work with and support civil society organizations (CSOs) to lobby and advocate for improved value chains at scale. Four mutually reinforcing pathways should contribute to the more responsible private sector (pathways 1 and 2) and the more accountable public sector (pathways 3 and 4) we need to achieve that goal.

Kicking off in a volatile context

During this first (extended) program year from 1 January 2021 to 31 March 2022, our consortium worked hard to set up equal partnerships at all levels: within the consortium and with our local partners – and through them with the more than 354 CSOs that are part of the program. Together, we conducted country-level baseline studies and contextualized FAIR for ALL's Theory of Change (ToC), mainly resulting in clearer objectives and influencing strategies. We also started implementing these strategies, which led to initial successes and lessons learned to build on in the following year.

Program management in this first year included signing contracts, establishing online meeting spaces for project partners across the globe, and conducting baseline studies. We also instituted the governance framework by convening the steering committee and supporting the set-up of the first 11 National Forums, country-level platforms for all implementing partners to critically and strategically review the project plans, as well as exchange and learn.

Throughout this process, we operated in a world that seemed to change more rapidly than ever, due to the Covid-19 pandemic and more recently the war in Ukraine, the urgent climate crisis, looming food crises, and an unprecedented number of refugees fleeing armed conflict and poverty. Civic space continues to shrink, while more and more authoritarian regimes tighten their grip on citizens and their

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organizations. This contributed to the delay that our program encountered in some countries, leading to an acceptable 60% underspend on actuals, while Oxfam Novib transferred 85% of the budget for year 1. To address the underspend, we have submitted a revised budget for year 2 (see financial report).

What will you find in this report?

We will start with our efforts to pursue equal partnerships and organize learning and mutual capacity strengthening. Following a description of how we mainstreamed gender & inclusion and conflict sensitivity, we will describe how the global context and attacks on civic space have influenced the program. We will also highlight a few changes to our strategic partnership with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In the second section, we will elaborate on the four pathways, including how we worked towards change, the main outcomes, and what we have learned so far. Each pathway is illustrated with a story, and we will wrap up the report with some overall lessons learned and a conclusion. In the annex, you will find a brief overview of results for each country.

Together with the accompanying financial report and program data —published daily on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' dashboard by the consortium members and Oxfam's project browser, ATLAS, in accordance with Oxfam's commitment to the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)—this annual report presents a broad picture of the challenges, successes, and upcoming opportunities for our dynamic work in an ever-changing world.



EQUAL PARTNERSHIPS

Shifting power and ensuring local ownership and equal partnerships has not always been easy for 'established' organizations such as Oxfam Novib. Yet as our full proposal (which was co-created with partners on all levels) already reflects, we have learned a lot from our partners and from Ministry feedback on our initial proposal. FAIR for ALL consortium members bring in multiple partnership models, including the grassroots-led planning and decision-making model of Huairou Commission. Another example is Oxfam Novib's new positioning, outlined in its [Manifesto 2030](#), which centers around supporting the initiatives of partner organizations and activists and working with them as part of a global movement guided by feminist principles.

We undertook several initiatives to ensure equal partnerships at all levels within FAIR for ALL:

- We have embedded both National Forums and a Global Advisory Board in the program governance structure, which consortium partners jointly set up. The Global Advisory Board comprises of national-level members organizations, which will provide strategic advice to the steering committee.
- The Alliance and Movement Building Funds were co-designed by a diverse and inclusive group of eight activists, movement leaders, and movement funders from Asia, Africa and Latin America.
- We worked with the Vrije Universiteit Athena Institute on Global Health to gain insight into how power dynamics influence our partnerships and what is needed to realize a shift in power.
- We will work with an Africa or Asia-based research partner to discover our own blind spots with regard to equal partnerships.
- One of our five Communities of Practice (see 'Shaping learning') focuses on equal partnerships. This CoP will also identify power dynamics and help us change them.
- We included a consortium coordinating group for joint decision-making.



SHAPING LEARNING

Learning is key for FAIR for ALL partners to improve their influencing strategies and maximize their impact. In this first program year, we built the foundations for a learning space and infrastructure. Step 1 was a survey of all consortium members and 130 partner organizations (including Oxfam offices) to prioritize existing learning questions and propose new ones. In step 2, the consortium hosted webinars and conversations with partners on how to best organize learning within FAIR for ALL. Based on the outcomes, consortium members and partner organizations decided to jointly set up five international Communities of Practice (CoPs) for cross-country learning. Together, they will determine the course of the CoPs and allocation of learning budgets.

In March 2022, 32 practitioners from 12 countries met virtually for the inception meeting of the CoP on private sector influencing, discussing what private sector influencing means in their respective contexts. A CoP on women's economic empowerment is being created in partnership with the Women Economic Empowerment knowledge hub in the Philippines. The CoP on equal partnerships will get underway in the following year. We will also jointly set up CoPs on capacity strengthening and civic space.

Apart from the CoPs, FAIR for ALL partners organized learning events at country level, such as the learning exchange visits by women farmers from villages of Bhoom block in Osmanabad district, India. In Brazil, a coalition evaluated their initially successful, but ultimately somewhat failed attempt to secure more federal funds for labor inspections to combat forced labor. They learned that they should have been better prepared for the attention their success would draw, including from Brazilian President Bolsonaro, who vetoed one of the three amendments the partners had initially secured in parliament.

Covid-19 measures and security concerns (e.g. in Myanmar) also restricted in-person learning events. FAIR for ALL teams in the various countries tapped into the potential of online learning, digital communication channels, and tools such as Miro, and will build on those positive experiences in the following year.



MUTUAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

In this first program year, consortium members and their CSO networks mutually strengthened capacities in different ways and at different levels. Capacity strengthening ranged from peer learning and learning by doing to setting up a central 'matchmaking' platform for (knowledge) exchange and sharing specific cross-country actions. FAIR for ALL distinguishes between strengthening the Capacity to Act, the Capacity to Connect, and the Capacity to Operate.

Uganda provides an example of strengthening the Capacity to Act: ESAFF worked with small-scale farmers and local government representatives from eight districts to use the Timby application for national advocacy. The farmers used this online platform for safely reporting human rights violations to report more than ten cases of rights violations and environmental abuse, which are being processed for reference to rights protection institutes. FAIR for ALL also invested in strengthening CSOs' capacity to engage with governments to demand policy changes, use complaint mechanisms, and influence private sector parties.

Strengthening the Capacity to Connect includes supporting the formation and coordination of farmers' groups and trade unions. For example, in Brazil, Oxfam, Reporter Brasil, and CONTAR strengthened the organizational and collective bargaining capacities of ADERE-MG union network members with training and collaborative field research.

Genuine mutual capacity strengthening is at the heart of the Huairou social movement, which is committed to collective learning. In year 1, the Huairou movement established reference groups for active learning, strategizing and planning together at the global level. The groups of around 30 mainly grassroots members across regions contributed to updating grassroots women's capacities to deliver at scale through peer learning and capacity building.

A good example of how FAIR for ALL strengthened CSOs' Capacity to Operate is the training provided by a Myanmar partner to ten farmer groups (75% women) on local business development and local market engagement. The capacity strengthening resulted in improved market access and livelihood opportunities, as well as engagement from local traders, who are very influential value chain actors. Other FAIR for ALL teams trained CSOs in organizational management, gender empowerment and inclusiveness, business sustainability and market engagement, and agricultural production and handling.

In Africa and Asia, FAIR for ALL organized well-received mutual capacity strengthening for partners from different countries. In Africa, they co-created regional strategies to influence taxation policies, while in Asia, participants exchanged knowledge around common issues in the tea and seafood value chains and developed a campaign plan to mobilize public support. In the following year, the consortium will boost these cross-country initiatives.



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GENDER AND INCLUSION, CONFLICT SENSITIVITY, AND SAFEGUARDING

Mainstreaming gender justice and conflict sensitivity is a key part of FAIR for ALL. Consortium partner Huairou Commission's core mission is to center grassroots women leaders in decision-making and achieve gender justice. In most countries, gender justice is at the forefront of the partners' work. In Vietnam, research partner CGFED developed a toolkit to assess gender impact in mining-affected communities. The toolkit supports women in raising gender issues and enables gender mainstreaming in the extractives sector. As a result, women miners and small-scale farmers are now more likely to have a seat at the table in discussions.

FAIR for ALL also enhanced gender transformative change by partnering with or supporting the creation of gender platforms. Examples are Kenyan partners' collaboration with the women's human rights defenders platform, and the creation of the National Commission of Women Rural Hired Workers in Brazil and the National Women Coalition in OPT. In the Netherlands, the Fair Finance Guide called on Dutch banks to use their investment portfolios to improve gender equality, while our Behind the Barcodes campaign successfully pushed Dutch supermarkets to improve gender justice in their supply chains.

Most partners are conflict sensitive, but their responses to the impact of conflict on their work are often implicit and not documented. In the following year, Oxfam Novib will intensify its support to address conflict sensitivity in an explicit and systematic way, offering tailored solutions and facilitating joint learning. FAIR for ALL in OPT and Myanmar demonstrated the value of that approach: different positions towards the coup could easily have led to division in civil society and in the communities we work with. Updating risk assessments for each activity helped us carefully manage the differences without negatively impacting the program.

FAIR for ALL set up a network of safeguarding focal points to maintain the safety and dignity of everyone involved in our program. This network will share resources and play an instrumental role in strengthening safeguarding policies in the following year. All partner organizations are also committed to aligning their safeguarding policies to the six core principles from the UN Secretary-General's Bulletin on Special Measures for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.



GLOBAL CONTEXT AND CIVIC SPACE

Covid-19, the related measures, and global vaccine inequality continued to heavily impact people in FAIR for ALL program countries. Economies were ‘re-opened’ erratically or impacted by sudden lockdowns, while Brazil, India, Indonesia, and South Africa in particular experienced very high infection and death rates. This made travel and access to rural communities challenging and limited the ability of civil society voices to engage with government officials and politicians. Agricultural workers struggled to get their products to market and were often cut off from both export opportunities and input needed for production. Women experienced higher rates of poverty and unemployment than men and their already-heavy burden of unpaid caretaking work increased dramatically, while violence against women, girls, and the LGBTQIA+ community grew.

Inequality continued to rise in 2021/22, as Oxfam flagship report [Inequality Kills](#) demonstrated: the ten richest men on earth have managed to double their wealth since the Covid-19 pandemic began. Meanwhile, 99% of humanity has seen their incomes fall, often below the poverty line. The report reveals that extreme inequality is a form of ‘economic violence’ that literally kills, with inequality contributing to at least 21,000 deaths each day. No wonder a growing number of economic experts are calling for the kind of systemic economic changes that FAIR for ALL advocates.

Covid-19, pro-rich policies, and the war in Ukraine all contributed to soaring inflation and rising food and fuel prices, which hit poor and marginalized communities the hardest – communities with which FAIR for ALL aims to work. Mass hunger threatens the lives of tens of millions of people in Africa, while drought in countries such as Kenya makes our work even more urgent.

Civic rights further deteriorated in 2021, according to the CIVICUS Monitor. Only 3.1% of the world’s population lives in countries rated as ‘open’. Civic space in all FAIR for ALL program countries, except for the Netherlands (open) and Ghana (narrowed), is categorized as either obstructed, repressed, or even closed (Vietnam), with South Africa and Mozambique among the countries that were downgraded by the monitor. Evidence suggests that at least some governments have used the Covid-19 pandemic as a pretext to violate human rights and civic freedoms.

In early 2021, Myanmar’s military coup led to large-scale protests, and civil activists were threatened, persecuted, and arrested. In Nigeria, concerns about corruption and police violence sparked the #EndSARS protests, while in Mozambique, a many people were internally displaced by violence and insecurity. Six CSOs in OPT were designated as terrorist organizations, and in Vietnam, NGOs and activists experienced criminalization and censorship, particularly those monitoring the implementation of the EU-Vietnam Free Trade Agreement. In Uganda, 54 CSOs were suspended for a range of questionable reasons, such as expired permits or non-disclosure of funds.

To defend and protect their space to operate, and continue to be effective, FAIR for ALL partners analyzed and adapted their approach. In Cambodia, 44 participants from provincial networks, Oxfam partners, LANGO, and digital rights groups were trained to better monitor five civic space dimensions and integrate them into their work. Nigerian partners followed digital security training in light of a set of laws used to curb freedom of expression, resulting in a Twitter ban from June 2021 to January 2022. In Vietnam, where several FAIR for ALL partners had not yet received the newly required permit to embark on a new project, the consortium temporarily engaged them through service agreements. And in Uganda, the Uganda NGO Forum

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and CCG supported FAIR for ALL partners to ensure compliance. We also launched a public advocacy campaign to counter negative narratives about NGOs and supported strategic litigation, leading to the first successful case of an NGO receiving its license.

In India, many organizations, including Oxfam India, had their Foreign Contribution Registration Act (FCRA) licenses suspended as of January 1, 2022. Oxfam India is no longer allowed to receive and use foreign funding, which basically means shutting down FAIR for ALL interventions. Oxfam launched an appeal and initiated an international lobby through diplomatic channels, which the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs proactively supported. If the license is not granted soon, the consortium will continue the program activities by directly supporting other partners.

PARTNERSHIP WITH MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

In contrast to our previous strategic partnership with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, FAIR for ALL's partner relationship manager now sits at the Sustainable Economic Development Department (DDE). We have more critical and reflective dialogues with DDE on topics like the role of civil society and the program goal of strengthening civil society's influencing capacities. We do not always agree, but both value the healthy friction and for example the role our consortium members played in DDE's ToC development.

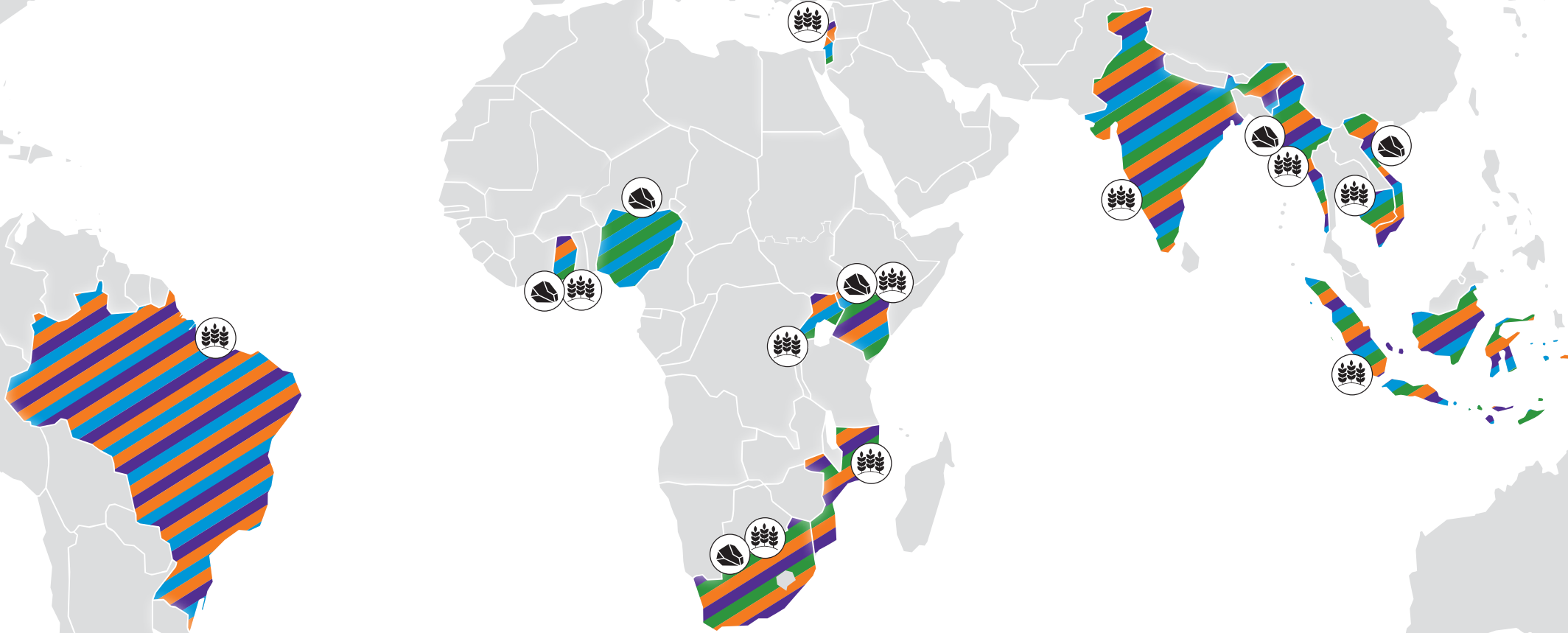
Both DDE and the consortium invested in strengthening the partnership and establishing a mutually beneficial approach that respects autonomy and reflects our partnership. We increased the frequency of our account manager meetings to every six weeks, and where applicable included consortium members and the respective embassy. DDE included the embassies more in the FAIR for ALL contract management (planning, baseline), which could then lead to follow-ups at the embassy level. We are also happy to see that some embassies are working more proactively to bring Power of Voices programs together.

We have seen excellent collaboration around pressing civic space issues. Embassies have an in-depth understanding of the civic space and are ready to support us, especially in times of crisis. For example, in Vietnam, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) accepted contractual changes to ensure that partners could continue their work. In India, the embassy already fully understood that Oxfam India would directly implement FAIR for ALL with partners, without funding them. After the Indian authorities revoked Oxfam India's FCRA license, both MoFA and the embassy were very supportive, as detailed above. This also illustrates the role the Ministry can increasingly play, even in countries where the Dutch economic footprint is small in the selected value chains. FAIR for ALL has learned to be more explicit about this potential for more strategic collaboration around protecting and expanding civic space.

02 RESULTS AND REFLECTIONS



PRESENCE FAIR FOR ALL



- Pathway 1
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- Food and Agriculture Value Chains
- Extractives Value Chains

- Oxfam
- TWN-TWN-Africa
- Huairou Commission
- SOMO

Brazil	Ghana	Nigeria	South Africa	Mozambique	Uganda	Kenya	OPT	India	Myanmar	Cambodia	Vietnam	Indonesia	Netherlands	Africa	Southeast Asia	Global

THEORY OF CHANGE

Although the hallmark of this first FAIR for ALL year was laying the foundations for future influencing work, we are proud to say that consortium members, partner CSOs, and grassroots organizations have also achieved tangible results within the program's four pathways. Building on previous work, connecting to both new allies and trusted coalitions, and mutually strengthening capacities, they co-created business models, held companies to account, and effectively influenced policies at the local, national, and international level.

We knew from the beginning that our strategic objective was ambitious and the global environment would be challenging. But we firmly believe that systemic change is a no-brainer, if we look at the current economic systems that are destroying millions of lives and the planet. So our consortium set out to contribute to fundamental change in the trade and value chains that perpetuate inequality, poverty, and injustice, especially for women and girls. We focus on agricultural primary commodities and extractives.

Lasting change is only possible if driven by the people who benefit from it; unless they 'live' and own the change, most of the work done in this partnership will be in vain. Our theory of change is therefore centered around the communities of small-scale farmers and artisanal miners, and the (migrant) workers, especially women, who produce the bulk of the world's food and minerals. Over the program period, we will work with them through more than 1,000 civil society organizations that represent and defend them.

Strong CSOs drive change

Our consortium and its 89 (SCS06) local partners, including country offices, mutually strengthen the capacities of 60 (SCS05) CSOs and grassroots organizations to challenge companies and governments, co-create alternatives, and mobilize citizens to distribute power and value chain benefits more equally. Strong, rooted, diverse, and connected CSOs and active citizens can play crucial roles as educators, mobilizers, creators, and watchdogs that drive this fundamental shift. Together, we are aiming for trade and value chains that respect human rights, protect the environment, and promote women's economic empowerment.

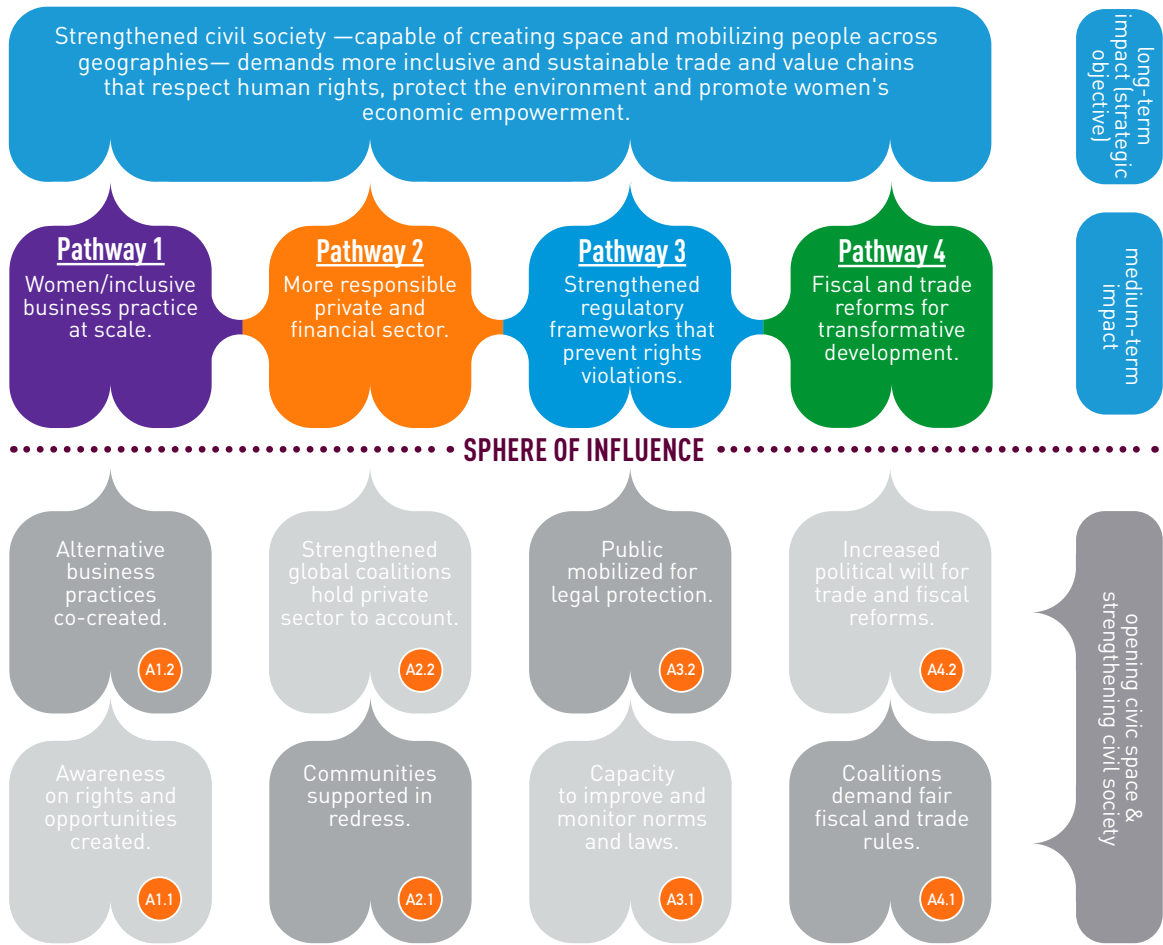
We will expand on our work, results, and lessons learned within the four pathways, leading to a strengthened civil society that:

1. co-creates and scales alternative business practices;
2. advocates for or a more responsible private and financial sector;
3. advocates for more accountable governments, multilateral institutions, and regulatory frameworks;
4. mobilizes citizens for fiscal and trade reforms.

All of the pathways are closely interlinked. In a nutshell: private sector change (pathways 1 and 2) requires public sector support (pathways 3 and 4), and vice versa. The evidence gathered in pathway 1 serves the advocacy and holding to account in pathways 2 and 3. In addition, the evidence and where possible collaboration with private sector actors in pathway 2 are important building blocks for the public sector engagement and fiscal & trade reform advocacy under pathways 3 and 4. The fiscal trade reforms achieved in pathway 4 then generate government budget for private sector regulations in pathway 3.



DIAGRAM 1. FAIR FOR ALL THEORY OF CHANGE



Self-conducted baseline study

In the first 15 months of FAIR for ALL, consortium members conducted a baseline study, based on research questions around our Theory of Change. This allowed consortium members and approximately 130 partner organizations to critically reflect on the ramifications of the global Theory of Change in their contexts, and contributed to developing ways of working together. As a result, in addition to a 400-page baseline report, we mutually developed 36 specific outcome indicators that replace the 21 generic outcome indicators, and better capture the diversity of our work in this extensive program. Thanks to the baseline analyses, FAIR for ALL partners developed a deeper understanding and therefore more precise strategies and planning for the program’s resources, adapting the number of planned results to their realities.



PATHWAY 1

RESULTS IN NUMBERS

Impact statement: civil society has enabled the co-creation, implementation and scaling of alternative value-chains, in particular those that empower women producers and return a FAIR share of value to communities, alongside more inclusive practices within existing value chains.



IMPACT

ALTERNATIVE BUSINESS MODELS/ MORE INCLUSIVE PRACTICES

Y1 Target	8
Y1 Result	8
Target end 2025	55



OUTCOME

WOMEN/YOUTH PARTICIPATING IN AWARENESS-RAISING ACTIVITIES ON RIGHTS

Y1 Target	21619
Y1 Result	9515
Target end 2025	100245

CSOS DEMONSTRATING INCREASED EXPERTISE IN INFLUENCING SYSTEMIC BARRIERS TO (WOMEN'S) ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Y1 Target	46
Y1 Result	77
Target end 2025	298



CASES OF PRIVATE- AND/OR PUBLIC SECTOR ACTORS ENGAGED

Y1 Target	17
Y1 Result	26
Target end 2025	157

CASES OF PRIVATE SECTOR ACTORS IMPLEMENTING ALTERNATIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES

Y1 Target	5
Y1 Result	9
Target end 2025	89

INFLUENCING EFFORTS BY CSOS TO PROMOTE ALTERNATIVE BUSINESS MODELS/PRACTICES

Y1 Target	51
Y1 Result	14
Target end 2025	338

PROGRESS

Partners invested in capacitating national and local project partners for project implementation and building expertise in influencing systemic barriers to (women's) economic empowerment. As a result, 77 CSOs have already demonstrated increased expertise, just over 50% more than anticipated. Engagement with external actors is as planned (26 cases, with 17 predicted). However, the number of influencing efforts to promote alternative business models and practices is lower (27% of what was predicted). Participation from women and youth is also lower than planned (9515 instead of the 21619 planned for the first year). These results are typical for a start-up year. Project partners expect these two indicators to increase considerably in year 2, when "engagement" will influence actors and actual participation. Nevertheless, partners already reported 9 out of 5 anticipated cases of private sector actors implementing alternative business practices, and 8 out of 8 alternative business models or more inclusive practices.



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PATHWAY 1

Co-create and scale alternative business practices



The grassroots Training of Trainers conducted in the first year (Kenya, Kakamega County, Shibuye community). This group is called Vevata, they grow indigenous vegetables and fruits in the County of Makeni.

Alternative, fairer business models already exist across the world, ranging from farmer cooperatives to company-community partnerships. FAIR for ALL is on the lookout for both existing business approaches and models that have yet to be developed (but exist in the minds of innovative people). We identify, test, co-create, and scale business practices with at least two factors in common: they share value more equally and they empower women.

These alternatives are needed in all stages of the value chains, from sourcing inputs to the final sale of products. Consortium partner Huairou Commission and its members are particularly strong in promoting change at the beginning of value chains, with a primary focus on women's economic development. In turn, Oxfam has co-developed alternative models more upstream in the value chains.

Strong female leaders and empowered local communities are crucial for the co-creation of viable alternatives, which is why FAIR for ALL set out to increase the awareness among women, rural communities, and CSOs of their rights and economic opportunities. Together we co-create and improve alternative business models and engage the public and private sector champions that are willing to promote these models.

PATHWAY 1





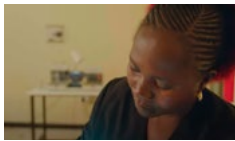
You can read the story of Sitabai Ramhari Bhore in India here, a great example of Mutual Capacity Strengthening.

Empowering women

Initiatives in year one, such as peer learning around gender norms and empowering women's groups, were based on the main barriers to and opportunities for increased women's participation in value chains, as outlined in our baseline study. Activities organized by Huairou Commission's grassroots members and Oxfam partners encouraged women community leaders in places like Myanmar and Indonesia to dare to speak out in community meetings. In Mozambique, Kenya, and Uganda, FAIR for ALL partners increased women's power and voice through rotating savings and credit groups, as well as training on agroecology and seeds in Indonesia, Uganda, and South Africa.

In India, Huairou Commission member SSP mobilized 674 women to participate in Women Initiative to Learn & Lead (WILL) network dialogue meetings. WILL is a strategic approach and system for leading grassroots women farmers and entrepreneurs in leadership, learning, scaling, and mentoring. The network jointly engages local governments to access resources and entitlements and recognize women's contribution to local development.

Brazilian grassroots network Rede Pintadas, based in Bahia state, has built a coalition with the Network of the Pidgin Women Movement in Pernambuco and the National Movement of Popular Housing in São Paulo. They joined forces to forge a community Practitioner Platform to position grassroots women's groups as key forces for reducing poverty and inequality at the national level, shaping the narrative on women as economically productive entrepreneurs.



Read the 'Mine to Market' story in Kenya, and watch the video here.

The Pioneer Women in Extractives Awards, organized by Oxfam partner Association of Women in Energy and Extractives in Kenya, also focused on rewriting the narrative around women's economic roles. The awards hope to provide a global platform to showcase and appreciate the remarkable female talent in Africa's extractives industry, both as workers in mines and as businesswomen, by celebrating women known for their "firsts" in exploring new areas.

Alternative business models

There are also inspiring examples of Huairou Commission members supporting alternative business models. SSP raised awareness on business orientation and entrepreneurship among 5,850 women, trained 1,828 farmers and micro-entrepreneurs in market spotting, business plans, and financial literacy, and another 170 farmers in market access. In Wayanad, Kerala (India), SSP supported women farmers to set up the first-ever women-led producer company in the region, the Keravriksha Women-led Producer Company. Together, they organized a membership campaign, selected shareholders and directors, and identified farm produce they could use to reach out to markets more aggressively, increasing both product quality and prices.

Similarly, partners AFCE in Uganda, a partner in Myanmar, and Farmer and Nature Net (FNN) in Cambodia brought together small producers to improve the quality and start selling together, earning a higher price for their products. FNN facilitated a group of farmers associations to form seven small-scale rubber producer groups, and trained them on the ten principles of ASEAN Responsible Agriculture Investment and farmer and worker rights. By selling as a group, the farmers managed to increase the price per ton for rubber latex, leading to an average increase in household income of \$2,000 per year.



In Brazil, the Rede Pintadas network is a hub connecting 14 different producer organizations, including cooperatives, associations, and faith-based and cultural institutions, serving as one of the main development actors in the Jacuípe Basin area. Rede Pintadas allows small-scale farmers to access the market and create social value in the form of social capital and development in the region, in addition to economic value.

Initiating multi-stakeholder collaboration

In other countries, FAIR for ALL focused on supporting links with private and public sector actors by brokering relationships and organizing multi-stakeholder meetings. That included things like bringing farmer groups and traders together in workshops (Myanmar, Uganda), establishing agri-clinics and agri-business centers (Mozambique), and generating knowledge on women entrepreneurs and women-led businesses and the private sector (Ghana and OPT).

In Indonesia, FAIR for ALL partner Association for Women's Small and Micro Business Assistance (ASPPUK) initiated an exciting new collaboration with palm oil company PT Damai Jaya Lestari, that committed to distribute their vast amounts of palm oil waste to groups of women small-scale farmers. The women use the fertile biowaste to sustainably improve their vegetables. ASPPUK also supported women in challenging the lack of recognition of their roles in the palm oil value chain by establishing sixteen community women and youth groups across three districts. Together they learned about gender perspectives, discussed women's roles in the community, and improved their sustainable business practices. The boost in self-confidence led 14 women to join their village development planning program and ask for their needs to be included. Demonstrating once again how reality defies the program's division in pathways, ASPPUK also simultaneously developed activities under pathway 3. The association successfully engaged local governments in North Konawe and Takalar to include topics such as gender mainstreaming, entrepreneurship, and job skills in their community learning centers. In North Morowali, women and youth groups were included in business training opportunities.

In the Netherlands, A.S. Watson Benelux (owner of Dutch retailers Kruidvat and Trekleister) started to focus on sourcing palm oil responsibly. First, the company committed to financially supporting Oxfam's FAIR partnership pilot in Indonesia for five years. After that, A.S. Watson Benelux started implementing due diligence practices by screening palm oil suppliers. The company also decided to shift their goal to 100% (minimum) mass balance certified RSPO palm oil by 2025 for their private label products.

Once alternative business models have developed, scaling them requires engagement in global norm-setting arenas, fostering partnerships, collecting evidence, and thought leadership. To learn and inspire across countries, FAIR for ALL partners exchanged experiences on alternative business practices in an online soap box session on Ghana-based Kumasi Drinks, and set up a Community of Practice on women's economic empowerment (see page 11). Oxfam Novib commissioned research to map out existing alternative business models and joined the [Wellbeing Economy Alliance](#).

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Lessons learned and way forward

One of the most important lessons we take into year two is that while there is broad agreement on the need for economic system change across the FAIR for ALL program, there are different perspectives on what constitutes an alternative business model. In the FAIR for ALL proposal, alternative business models are envisaged as businesses that challenge the status quo, going beyond for-profit, generating other types of value (social, ecological, cultural, etc.). There are a number of cases in Pathway 1 that could potentially provide those alternatives, ranging from grassroots initiatives by women small-scale farmers to FAIR partnerships like those in Indonesia.

The challenge within this pathway is to scale up grassroots livelihood alternatives, and at the same time ensure innovation and new alternatives, while questioning the status quo of unfair business practices. Within our consortium we are discussing – and will continue to discuss – what we believe is an alternative business model, and how this plays out in the different contexts of FAIR for ALL countries. How does systemic change happen? These are questions we will grapple with in year two, making sure to shift the debate and develop the narrative on a fair, human economy:

1. What else can we do to identify and scale business practices that we can champion as true alternatives to current (unfair) practices?
2. How can we develop alternative business models and drive systemic change, while at the same time supporting people to generate more income through improved market access or bargaining power?





CASE:
UGANDAN COFFEE
FARMERS CO-CREATE
MICROSTATIONS



CASE

UGANDAN
COFFEE FARMERS
CO-CREATE
MICROSTATIONS

On the banks of the River Nile, near the border of DR Congo, small-scale coffee farmers and Oxfam partners ESAFF and AFCE have built an inspiring African cooperative business model: the microstation. Microstations bring together 50 to 250 farmers in village groups to jointly process and market specialty coffee, while ensuring a consistently high-quality product. During the FAIR for ALL needs assessment, farmers specifically selected this model to be scaled up and strengthened.

Farmers themselves organize and contribute the resources to build the microstation framework (drying shed and tables, quality table, coffee store). “This creates a sense of ownership and sustainability of the microstations,” says Mario Mungu-Acel, an ESAFF small-scale coffee leader from Zombo District, one of the two districts that FAIR for ALL works in; the other is Nebbi District. Each farmer contributes equally to the microstation, whether it is land, labor, construction skills and materials, or cash. Farmers are in control of the key value chain component in this business model. The members appoint a manager and operate the station themselves, with both voluntary and paid labor.

“Microstations are unique in that they are farmer-led and farmer-owned,” adds Mungu-Acel. “Microstations support small-scale coffee producers to not only add value to their coffee and collectively market it, but also develop coffee business skills and relationships with finance providers and coffee buyers and exporters. Their quality coffee is sold at above local market prices, generating an increased income for the farmers.”

Linking to markets

In FAIR for ALL’s first year, AFCE started mobilizing and sensitizing farmers in the two districts and assessed their needs using participatory climate and gender justice tools and approaches. It contributed to rapid farmer empowerment, increased women’s participation and ownership, and households sharing responsibilities - which in turn led to increased productivity and coffee quality. AFCE further supported the microstations with market research and links to markets and provided good governance training.



CASE

UGANDAN
COFFEE FARMERS
CO-CREATE
MICROSTATIONS

ESAFF strengthened the management of farmer-initiated stations and started rolling out an alternative (called PGS) to the bureaucratic and costly mainstream certification systems. ESAFF supports farmers under the PGS to add value to their coffee and support packaging and branding. Farmers can sell their products at premium prices, in forums like an online farmer's market and app called KilimoMart ("Your one stop shop for organic products from Uganda").

As part of their ambition to transform the coffee value chains from subsistence to a commercially viable industry, ESAFF established the multi-stakeholder platform West Nile Small Scale Farmers' Coffee Network. The network aims to add the coffee farmer's voice to influencing processes in the coffee sector, and voice farmer demands for responsible agriculture investments.



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RESULTS IN NUMBERS

Impact statement: Civil society has contributed to a more responsible private and financial sector where trade and value-chains respect human, labour and environmental rights and increase (women's) access to (productive) resources



IMPACT

POLICY CHANGES IN PRIVATE AND/OR FINANCIAL SECTOR ACTORS

Y1 Target	14
Y1 Result	20
Target end 2025	102

PRACTICE CHANGES IN PRIVATE AND/OR FINANCIAL SECTOR ACTORS

Y1 Target	10
Y1 Result	29
Target end 2025	81



OUTCOME

CASES OF COALITIONS ENGAGED IN POLICY DIALOGUES WITH PRIVATE AND/OR FINANCIAL SECTOR ACTORS

Y1 Target	27
Y1 Result	33
Target end 2025	147

CASES OF DEFENDERS OF (WOMEN) RIGHTS SEEKING REDRESS

Y1 Target	193
Y1 Result	73
Target end 2025	1958



CASES OF INFLUENTIAL STAKEHOLDERS ENDORSING COMMUNITIES IN PROTECTING THEIR RIGHTS

Y1 Target	232
Y1 Result	394
Target end 2025	1313

WOMEN AND MEN MOBILIZED TO PROTECTING COMMUNITIES' RIGHTS (SOUTH)

Y1 Target	11055
Y1 Result	23005
Target end 2025	236573

WOMEN AND MEN MOBILIZED TO PROTECTING COMMUNITIES' RIGHTS (NL)

Y1 Target	17000
Y1 Result	16201
Target end 2025	190200

PROGRESS

Most partners report higher numbers on the indicator targets for the first reporting year, building on existing partnerships, influencing efforts, and agendas. 33 CSO coalitions at national and local levels engaged in policy dialogues with private and/or financial sector actors. Through these coalitions and other influencing work, influential stakeholders endorsed the protection of communities' rights in 394 cases, 70% more than planned. The number of people mobilized to protect community rights is double what was expected in the South (23,000, while 11,000 was planned) and was in line with expectations for the campaigns in The Netherlands. At the impact level, there were 20 policy changes and 29 practice changes among the relevant private and/or financial sector actors, which is 1,5 and three times more than planned.



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PATHWAY 2

More responsible private and financial sector

In truly fair value chains and trade, everyone respects human, labor, and environmental rights. Workers and small-scale producers, including women, get their fair share of the accrued value and can thrive. Since we have not yet reached that ideal world, FAIR for ALL supports CSOs as they engage with companies in the food and extractives sectors and hold corporates and investors to account for their policies and practices. FAIR for ALL partners and affected communities and workers jointly collect evidence on rights violations, present them to the businesses involved, and demand that they act responsibly. Companies must respect land rights, women's rights, and environmental rights, provide decent work and living wages, and protect civic space.

FAIR for ALL's work has picked up speed in year one. We could build on ample experience in engaging communities and workers, monitoring rights violations, and strengthening civil society to seek redress. Yet building relationships with private sector actors and influencing them to act responsibly has turned out to be more challenging. Which is why, in response to partners' need to increase their private sector engagement capacities, the consortium has established an online Community of Practice on Private Sector [\[see page 11\]](#). Our work was constrained in some

PATHWAY 2

countries: in Myanmar because of the presence of many armed groups in value chains and illegal and illicit investments in them, and in Vietnam due to the slow approval process for the program.

Holding companies to account

In year one, partners supported communities in holding companies to account and seeking redress, by building relationships with crucial actors and gathering evidence of rights abuses. In South Africa, Southern Africa Resource Watch (SARW) has formed working relationships with feminist and women-led organizations, and identified three communities near gold, platinum, and coal mines. SARW commissioned three policy papers to look at the impact of mining and how communities are organized to demand redress where their rights are being violated. The evidence provided in these papers will support SARW's advocacy work at the community and national level.

FAIR for ALL partners are conducting research into rights abuses in their countries and supporting workers and unions in their fight against those violations. In Brazil, Oxfam supported partner ADERE-MG with field investigations during the coffee harvest season. This led to 14 cases being reported to the Brazilian labor inspection and identified 305 rural coffee workers whose rights were violated: 213 workers were subjected to forced labor and 163 to human trafficking. The enslaved workers were freed and received compensation, while the Brazilian labor ministry and the Brazilian federal prosecutor's labor office follow up the cases.

Pressuring laggards

FAIR for ALL partners use outsider approaches to influence companies that are lagging behind when it comes to responsible business policies and practices. We organize public campaigns to increase pressure on the laggards, in partnership with local civil society, research organizations that collect evidence, and media that bring stories to a wider audience. This is especially effective for companies with well-known brands and direct links to consumers. A good example is Oxfam's international Behind the Barcodes campaign that pressures leading supermarkets to improve human rights in their supply chains ([see case](#)). Successes, mostly based on SOMO's research and publications, include an action plan by Dutch supermarket Albert Heijn to combat poor labor conditions in the South African wine sector.

In June 2021 Oxfam published *Not in this together*, a report showing how major European supermarkets distributed 98% of their huge Covid-related profits to their shareholders. The workers and farmers who kept supply chains going throughout the pandemic did not receive any substantial support from the retailers, and women in particular continued to be exploited. In the Netherlands, Oxfam Novib publicly targeted the five largest retailers in the Behind the Barcodes campaign, inviting them to act and speak out on the issue. We also shared the report with political parties, reached out to the Dutch media, and mobilized consumers. Dutch supermarkets Jumbo, Albert Heijn, and Lidl responded very quickly, committing to specific policies and practices to improve the position of women in their supply chains.



▶ Watch the Behind the Barcodes '4 years achievements' video [here](#).



📖 Read more publications about Behind the Barcodes [here](#) (in Dutch language).





Engaging with companies and investors

FAIR for ALL also uses insider engagement approaches with leading companies and investors. We encourage them to go beyond their own corporate social responsibility efforts and contribute to making businesses, sectors or value chains more responsive to the rights and needs of vulnerable communities.

In the Netherlands, development bank FMO asked select organizations, including SOMO and Oxfam Novib, for feedback on its draft position statement on environmental and social standards for financial intermediaries. For many years we have been calling on FMO to develop Environmental, Social & Governance (ESG) safeguards for these intermediaries, which represent some 40% of the bank's investment portfolio. Expert analysis revealed that the draft fell significantly short of international standards adopted by other development banks. SOMO, Oxfam Novib and partners therefore recommended that FMO improve the statement on points like access to remedy for communities that could be impacted by FMO's indirect investments. As a result, FMO postponed the release of the safeguard policy for financial intermediaries.

In Cambodia, Oxfam and partners supported a forest community at O Rey CPA to engage with yellow banana plantation Hong Anh Lomphat. The company planned to pump water from a nearby river to irrigate its plantation, which was opposed by the forest community because it would disturb their living environment and impact wildlife. The conflict was resolved through both formal and informal meetings, and financial compensation was agreed for the community along with measures to conserve biodiversity.



Read this article in *The Guardian* about pension fund ABP announcing that it will stop investing in fossil fuels

Fair Finance International (FFI), initiated by Oxfam Novib, brings together 15 national coalitions across four continents hold their financial sectors to account. In year 1, FFI supported the establishment of national Fair Finance Coalitions, scheduling trainings for national civil society organizations on influencing the financial sector. Fair Finance Guide Netherlands (FFN) engaged with banks and investors on their climate policies, acknowledging the devastating impact of climate change on small-scale farmers and communities in low and middle-income countries. As a result, multiple banks and investors took steps towards excluding fossil fuel producers and aligning their portfolio with the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C goal. On October 26, 2021, the Dutch pension fund ABP, the largest in Europe, announced its intention to divest from fossil fuel producers. Perhaps not entirely coincidentally, ABP announced its milestone decision the same day that FFN published the second part of its analysis of financial institutions' climate performance. Our report showed that 86% of ABP's investments in the energy sector still consisted of fossil fuel shares and bonds.

In December 2021, supermarket chain ALDI published a detailed and relatively ambitious multi-year action plan for addressing issues such as child labor and low wages in the Brazil nut supply chain in Bolivia. ALDI's initiative was catalyzed by an [investigation](#) from the Bolivian Centre for Research and Promotion of Farmers (CIPCA), in partnership with SOMO and Belgian solidarity organization FOS. Following the publication, SOMO also provided input for the consulting firm ALDI brought in to conduct a human rights impact assessment and develop an action plan. In Bolivia, insights from the study united workers and small indigenous and local producers for the first time in negotiating with employers for higher prices and wages.

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Lessons learned and way forward



▶ Also watch this short campaign video about Brazilian foodworkers now wearing protective clothing.

There is an important lesson in how the international Behind the Barcodes campaign was successfully leveraged to pressure the Brazilian fruit company to increase workers' wages (see case below). Clearly, this was the result of several combined factors, including Oxfam's existing relations with the fruit workers' union in Brazil, the public engagement generated by the campaign, FAIR for ALL partners in Brazil seizing the opportunity, and Oxfam's global network. We are quite proud of this success and aim to replicate it in coming years by ensuring coordination across geographies and partners to put pressure on private sector parties. We will also increase the skills of FAIR for ALL partners to identify and exploit the opportunities generated by (international) campaigns.

In year two, we will take this lesson forward with increased focus on strong coordination with relevant FAIR for ALL countries when developing new campaigns, and by identifying potential leveraging opportunities. We will also look for and support key leveraging work across scales and geographies throughout the whole program. Finally, we will analyze and learn from relevant successes and failures.



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CASE: SUPERMARKETS AND MODERN SLAVERY



CASE

SUPERMARKETS
AND MODERN
SLAVERY

Consumer pressure and union bargaining power

Oxfam Brazil connected with Oxfam Novib and Oxfam offices in the UK, the US, and Denmark to pressure supermarkets that sourced fruit from Rio Grande do Norte. Many supermarkets, including Morrisons, Tesco, ALDI, and Ahold, responded and got in touch with their suppliers in the region. As a result, the local producer association published a press release saying that workers would not face wage cuts. Oxfam Brazil supported the union bargaining process of the union, and by the end of the year, an agreement was reached that covered inflation. FETARN advisor Francisco Josealdo Medeiros says:



Also read
Oxfam Brasil
report 'Sweet
fruits, bitter
lives'.

“This international partnership with Oxfam has brought us so much. Even the working conditions have improved a bit since the salary campaign. What’s more, Oxfam has brought us closer to someone we did not know: the end consumer.”

Part of the Oxfam and CONTAR strategy was partnering with Repórter Brasil, a media organization that reports on worker rights violations in Brazil. Repórter Brasil published reports about modern slavery by beef suppliers to French supermarket chain Casino, which blocked two suppliers in response, demonstrating that there is still much value chain work to do. Based on its investigations, Repórter Brasil then published two reports that led European supermarkets such as Carrefour, Sainsbury’s, Lidl, and Albert Heijn to suspend Brazilian beef purchase and made giant meat producer JBS promise to monitor its indirect suppliers by 2025. Since forced labor, or modern slavery, is an issue in many food value chains ([see also the coffee sector example earlier in the report](#)), FAIR for ALL also worked with Brazilian parliamentarians to prevent the erosion of labor laws (under Pathway 3).



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PATHWAY 3

RESULTS IN NUMBERS

Impact statement: Civil society has contributed to formulating and enforcing strong national laws, regulatory frameworks and global norms that guarantee human rights in national and global trade and value chains



IMPACT

NEW GOVERNMENT POLICIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS

Y1 Target	6
Y1 Result	16
Target end 2025	62

IMPROVED ENFORCEMENT OF POLICIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS

Y1 Target	3
Y1 Result	7
Target end 2025	44



OUTCOME

CASES OF CHANGED (INTER)NATIONAL EXPECTATIONS OF (INTER) NATIONAL TRADE AND VALUE CHAINS

Y1 Target	6
Y1 Result	13
Target end 2025	51

CSOS DEMONSTRATING INCREASED EXPERTISE TO INFLUENCE

Y1 Target	92
Y1 Result	67
Target end 2025	772

INFLUENCING EFFORTS BY CSOS MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LAWS AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS

Y1 Target	50
Y1 Result	43
Target end 2025	276



INFLUENCING EFFORTS BY CSOS TOWARDS LEGAL PROTECTION OF PEOPLE IN VALUE CHAINS

Y1 Target	42
Y1 Result	63
Target end 2025	395

CASES OF INFLUENTIAL STAKEHOLDERS ENDORSING POLICY ASKS ON PROTECTION

Y1 Target	39
Y1 Result	39
Target end 2025	277

PROGRESS

Building on existing partnerships and influencing agendas, the outcome indicators for Pathway 3 show that influencing efforts have been implemented as planned. This has resulted in 39 cases where influential stakeholders endorsed our policy asks on protection. The first-year emphasis on capacity strengthening has led to a number of CSOs demonstrating increased expertise for influencing just below planned value. This nevertheless resulted in more influencing efforts than planned. At the impact level, we have seen double the numbers of new government policies and regulatory frameworks and improved enforcement of policies and regulatory frameworks.



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PATHWAY 3 More accountable public sector and strong regulatory frameworks

Strong national laws that align with international agreements to protect human rights are crucial to regulating and holding public and private sector parties accountable. FAIR for ALL strengthens civil society to advocate for such laws and for strong regulatory frameworks at the national and international levels, as well as for the enforcement of existing regulations. We mutually engage with governments and multilateral institutions and hold them accountable for not delivering on values such as the universality of human rights, (women’s) land access and ownership, and fair wages for all. We meet, discuss, challenge, and take to the streets if necessary to guarantee human rights in national and global trade and value chains.

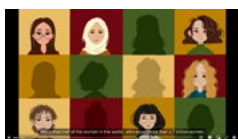
In year one, FAIR for ALL mutually strengthened CSOs’ influencing capacities and watchdog role and prepared them for the long journey towards improved legislation and enforcement. We identified gaps and opportunities in relevant legislation, published policy papers and studies, created strong alliances, and celebrated successes built on dedicated advocacy work from the previous strategic partnership.

PATHWAY 3



Mapping policies, preparing for engagement

Across the program, consortium members and civil society partners have been working to analyze national and local laws, developing deep knowledge on the subject, identifying areas for improvement and discovering hooks for engagement with (local) authorities for better implementation. In Brazil, for example, Rede Pintadas mapped out key policies that affect the participation by women farmers in value chains and their access to and ownership of productive resources. In Ghana, Oxfam partners CEPIL, FoN, Wacam, and WiLDAF assessed the gaps in regulatory frameworks for human rights protection and prevention across the value chains for gold, petroleum, and cocoa. In Vietnam, Oxfam partner CGFED demonstrated the impact of mining on women's daily lives and livelihoods in Dai Tu, Thai Nguyen province.



Watch the animation video by RWDS on women's labor rights in OPT

In Cambodia, Oxfam partner NGO Forum and its members conducted a study on small-scale rubber producers, as a basis for dialogues with the government, policy makers, and the private sector on how to improve their situation. In OPT, Oxfam partner Rural Women Development Society (RWDS) published a fact sheet on the gaps between Palestinian national legislation and the policies and practices of SMEs around women's labor rights. RWDS also turned the facts into an animated video and raised awareness on the issue through social media.

Smart strategizing and engaging

Moving beyond the mapping phase, Oxfam and its partner KPA have identified land tenure as a key entry point for protecting human rights in Indonesia. At the national level, KPA successfully engaged with the National Commission on Human Rights to have land rights recognized as human rights, and therefore a main indicator for governmental decision-making in the plantation, forestry, coastal-marine, and agricultural sectors. KPA also consolidated civil society views to amend Presidential Decree No. 86 on agrarian reform (issued in 2018) to ensure that it goes beyond land titling. In three Agrarian Reform Advanced Villages, KPA supports communities in organizing their village as a unified agrarian landscape; this will give them a better bargaining position in the fight for their land rights. That is also why KPA is strengthening Perempuan Pejuang Reforma Agraria (female warriors for agrarian reform).

In OPT, Oxfam and partners organized the annual producer's accountability conference, which was attended by 260 farmers (60% women), 8 officials (all men), and 32 CSO representatives. A key objective was activating the complaints systems within the relevant ministries. FAIR for ALL partners provided training and familiarized farmers with the systems through a dedicated campaign, which resulted in increased willingness among farmers to submit a complaint.

Members of the Huairou Commission focused on developing relationships between grassroots organizations and government representatives to promote institutional recognition of grassroots women. In Kenya, the grassroots women leaders of Shibuye Community Health Workers got the Kakamega County government to institutionalize an annual meeting with the governor. This platform enables the women to enter into dialogue with the county's policy makers and influence the budget and planning process. In February 2022, farmer representatives from 12 sub-counties and the governor signed a "Declaration", adopting community recommendations and implementing their priorities in the County's Integrated Development Plans (CIDP). In Uganda, UCOBAC organized similar 'local-to-local' dialogues, where grassroots women shared their priorities with local government officials.

01

Introduction



▶ This introduction video was made by the C20 Anti Corruption Working Group.



📖 Online news articles about campaigns of Women on Farms.



📖 Farm women demand Distell act against suppliers that violate workers' rights



📖 Women on Farms Project calls for moratorium on farm evictions



📖 Farmworkers march for labor rights on wine farms



📖 News about women struggling to access Covid-19 relief fund



Women on Farms Project
@wofarms

📖 More information about WFP on their Twitter account

Cambodia Labor Confederation (CLC) successfully engaged with the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) and was selected to act as a coordinator and worker representative in the NSSF. CLC has taken advantage of this platform to raise labor and social protection-related issues within the NSSF. As a result, NSSF agreed to promote the inspection of labor and social protection issues in the garment industries. The fund allowed CLC to directly report all cases and NSSF-related issues encountered by workers, as well as non-compliant NSSF regulations related to employer practices, law, and schemes to the Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training.

At the international level, FAIR for ALL supported civil society to prepare for the G20 Summit hosted by Indonesia in October 2022. We are specifically demanding that the G20 adequately address beneficial ownership transparency in multinational corporations. In July 2021, after consultations with CSOs, SOMO represented the C20 in an online seminar with the newly established G20 Sustainable Finance Working Group to promote more impactful sustainable finance policies. Continuing engagement, FAIR for ALL supported the C20 secretariat and participated in two working groups in order to prioritize advocacy issues for the G20 summit, while regional partner Prakarsa conducted a hybrid G20 training for CSOs. The G20 makes important decisions on the global economy and will continue to be an advocacy target in the coming years, with G20 summits currently planned in India (2023) and Brazil (2024).

Huirou Commission brought valuable insights from grassroots practices to policy debates such as the Generation Equality Forum (GEF), to which Huirou is a co-lead. It is part of the movement's effort to shift institutional cultures that exclude grassroots women and increase their influence at the global level. Huirou successfully positioned them to co-frame all priorities, goals, and strategies in the Blueprint of the Action Coalition on Economic Justice and Rights. This blueprint was adopted at the GEF, convened by UN Women, and mobilized over 2,000 commitments from different actors.

Creating strong alliances

Strong civil society alliances increase the chances of successful advocacy for strong laws and regulations. FAIR for ALL supported organized workers, including unions and worker organizations, to connect and build a collective voice to push the private and public sector. At a national level, Oxfam Brazil supported CONTAR to create the National Commission of Women Rural Wage Workers, composed of 19 women rural workers from 11 Brazilian states. In a sector that is dominated by men, the commission is an oasis of institutional space for women's rights. Across the Atlantic in South Africa, Oxfam partner Women on Farms Project supported women farm workers to advocate and lobby the government to realize the labor rights of women wine farm workers. And at a cross-continent level, Oxfam Novib partnered with Oxfam Brazil, Oxfam South Africa, and Oxfam working in Asia to scope the potential for an alliance on food workers' rights.

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Legal results of civil society's long haul

In November 2021, the Dutch government implemented the Unfair Trading Practice law for the agrifood sector, following implementation of the EU Directive on unfair trading practices in the agricultural and food supply chain (April 2019). For more than ten years, SOMO, Oxfam, and our allies had been advocating for such legislation, which enables food producers to better cope with supermarket buying power.

Another hard-won success is the strong political commitment to introduce binding rules on corporate accountability in the Netherlands (included in the government's coalition agreement), and a proposed law on human rights due diligence that now is on the table in the EU and several European countries. Oxfam Novib and SOMO have advocated for such legislation for many years, campaigning and joining forces with companies, scientists, and the Dutch public. Both regulatory frameworks are important steps towards ending the abusive practices of Dutch and European multinationals operating internationally. Yet we will stay vigilant, since the promise of Dutch minister De Bruijn to introduce a national law seems contrary to his recently published Foreign Trade and Development policy.

After five years of concerted advocacy and campaigning by Oxfam Nigeria and partners, the Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI) unveiled the Opening Extractives program. This global five-year program supports the implementation of beneficial ownership transparency reforms. NEITI kept to their commitment to set up a Joint Inter-Agency Committee on public disclosure of the details of oil, gas, and mining contracts with exploration companies, to manage Nigeria's contractual exploratory interests. These reforms will allow insight into the ownership of companies in the extractive industry and where the profits go – enabling the Nigerian government to tax them appropriately.

A milestone for indigenous communities and the persistent advocacy of civil society for land rights was reached in South Africa. In 2021, a high court ruled against Shell's seismic drilling plans, citing the Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) principles. The impact is huge, since FPIC – a community's right to give or withhold their consent to a project taking place on their land, after being fully informed – is part of a legally non-binding [UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples \(2007\)](#). The fact that a high court in a sizable economy like South Africa has cited FPIC greatly increases the chance that this will serve as a precedent for many other affected communities in Africa.

Shibuye grassroots women leaders also celebrated an important land rights success in Kakamega County, Kenya. The women drafted community-led land lease guidelines and organized three meetings with 32 stakeholders, including the county minister and county chief officers. Shibuye's goal was to get the guidelines adopted as county policy, and they succeeded. As a result, Kakamega County now has a legal framework that can advance women's access to land without conflict and exploitation.

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Lessons learned and way forward

The engagement of governments under Pathway 3 invariably raises civic space issues. We assumed that collaboration between diverse groups in civil society could open up civic space and mitigate risks, and that pressure from civil society and the public would increase political will for change. Reflecting on these assumptions, they seem to hold true. Yet what we have learned in year one is that how this plays out in each country is highly context specific.

In many countries, partners prefer a constructive, insider-influencing approach, and sometimes a careful outsider and public approach. For example in Vietnam, where partners gave us food for thought: "Through our experiences of influencing on budget transparency, and transparency and accountability of extractive value chains, we have been able to support affected communities to raise their voice. While these communities are from a limited number of districts and provinces, and don't represent a larger group, their voice does matter, which has made local authorities listen to them and take actions to address the issues raised."

Important differences with respect to a culture of public dissent, freedom of speech, and the way civil society is structured historically result in different strategies when it comes to influencing public sector actors. This confirms the FAIR for ALL approach to determine these strategies at country and grassroots level, led by civil society partners in equal partnerships.

These differing approaches also underscore the fact that there is more to learn from each other, and a need to understand the nuances underlying these choices. As the FAIR for ALL consortium, we will also have to make the best possible use of all of the available tools in our influencing toolbox, including broader public mobilization. In year two, we will make space for learning and exchange on this topic, for example by exploring our advocacy toolkit, reflecting on where we can learn from each other and mutually strengthen our capacities, including in the Community of Practice on capacity strengthening.



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A woman with a serious expression is shown from the chest up. She is wearing a white long-sleeved shirt and a pink headscarf with black and purple polka dots. She has a red bindi on her forehead and a gold nose ring. She is holding a large machete in her right hand and a sugarcane stalk horizontally across her chest. The background is a blurred field of sugarcane. A semi-transparent blue rectangle is overlaid on the lower half of the image, containing white text.

CASE: SUGARCANE CUTTERS DEMAND IMPROVEMENTS



CASE

SUGARCANE
CUTTERS DEMAND
IMPROVEMENTS



Also read the
blog 'Why we
need to stand up
for cane cutters'.

India's sugarcane sector has long been highlighted for human rights and labor rights violations. Sugarcane cutters are mostly informal migrant workers who face extremely low wages and frequent accidents and injuries due to a lack of health and safety measures. On top of that, women face sexual harassment and sexual and reproductive health challenges. Since India is the second largest sugar producer in the world, many millions of workers and their families depend on the sugarcane harvest for their income.

One of the problems sugarcane farmers face is that the Indian government monitors their production and fixes prices for sugarcane and refined sugar. Farmers prefer to have direct contracts with millers so they can pay them directly, without often corrupt brokers. Oxfam India and the Indian Institute of Rural Management analyzed the relevant policies and laws and developed a policy brief for advocacy, recommending the government to leave the farmer-miller contracts to the market.

FAIR for ALL mainly works in the two states that together contribute more than 60% of the total Indian output: Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. Building on the novel order from the Maharashtra government that all migrant workers in the state register before leaving for sugarcane harvest in other districts, Oxfam India ran a campaign to inform and convince the cutters to register. Registering ensures they can access social security benefits and government schemes.

Charter of Demands

Oxfam partnered with sugarcane cutters from 40 villages in three districts to draft a Charter of Demands for better working and living conditions, which will be used to engage with governments and private sector parties. Oxfam and our partners also conducted a survey among migrant families, with 4,000 respondents, to understand their main issues, demands, and capacity building needs.

FAIR for ALL discussed inequality with 32 members of parliament (MPs) and 7 members of the legislative assembly, which led to 15 questions raised in parliament. MPs also organized a caucus group meeting to discuss inequality issues and raise concerns in parliament. In addition, FAIR for ALL managed to generate significant media attention, with over 220 items published on inequality issues in the sugar value chain.



PATHWAY 4

RESULTS IN NUMBERS

Impact statement: Civil society has contributed to trade, tax and investment policy reforms that enable governments to promote inclusive and sustainable development, and which benefit (women) small and medium scale producers, their communities and domestic economies.



IMPACT

POLICY CHANGES ON TRADE, TAX AND/OR INVESTMENT

Y1 Target	17
Y1 Result	9
Target end 2025	111

PRACTICE CHANGES ON TRADE, TAX AND/OR INVESTMENT

Y1 Target	10
Y1 Result	3
Target end 2025	84

CASES OF GOVERNMENTS WITH MORE TRANSFORMATIVE DEVELOPMENT POLICY AGENDAS

Y1 Target	3
Y1 Result	6
Target end 2025	67

OUTCOME

CSOS DEMONSTRATING INCREASED EXPERTISE

Y1 Target	40
Y1 Result	52
Target end 2025	283

CASES OF COALITIONS USING SHARED AGENDAS

Y1 Target	115
Y1 Result	37
Target end 2025	509

WOMEN AND MEN ORGANISED AROUND DOMESTIC TAX, TRADE RULES AND/OR INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

Y1 Target	13515
Y1 Result	68599
Target end 2025	206280

CSOS DEMONSTRATING INCREASED EXPERTISE TO DEMAND INCLUSIVE, TRANSFORMATIVE DEVELOPMENT

Y1 Target	23
Y1 Result	17
Target end 2025	187

CASES OF INFLUENTIAL PUBLIC SECTOR STAKEHOLDERS ENDORSING POLICY ASKS

Y1 Target	62
Y1 Result	29
Target end 2025	431

PROGRESS

Pathway 4 focuses on civil society to contribute to trade, tax, and investment policy reforms, which is a (fairly) new field of influence for civil society partners. Partners invested most of their time and effort the first year in strengthening capacities. The two highlighted indicators for CSOs demonstrating increased expertise are both on track compared to what was planned. The number of cases of coalitions using shared agendas is, however, only at one-third of what was planned. After emphasizing organizational capacity, partners will likely increase efforts in the second year to build coalitions. Going forward, we anticipate that in future years, reported cases of policy and practice change will increase with such concerted efforts. This first year, we are reporting about half of the planned cases.



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PATHWAY 4

Fiscal and trade reforms

Sharing wealth from value chains more equally requires fundamental changes in the current trade, tax, and investment regimes. Active citizens and strengthened CSOs can help drive the political will needed for fiscal and trade reforms that increase domestic resources and investments in locally owned, sustainable, and inclusive economies. FAIR for ALL works with CSOs in mobilizing citizens to advocate for those reforms, and for governments using domestic resources to promote inclusive and sustainable development that benefits (women) small-scale producers and their communities.

We support civil society in monitoring public spending, investigating trade agreements, enhancing public accountability, channeling tax revenues to support the targeted value chains, and creating a more level international economic playing field – where countries are empowered to develop robust and fair economies. Realizing impact in this pathway takes time, but we are definitely making progress.

PATHWAY 4

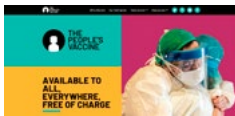


Citizens monitor budgets

The Fair Tax Monitor (FTM) is a good example of how FAIR for ALL is building on and expanding an excellent tool developed under the previous strategic partnership. FTM enables citizens and CSOs to identify the main bottlenecks within tax systems, compare tax policies in their own and other countries, and use this for evidence-based advocacy work. Oxfam Novib supported partners in Uganda (SEATINI) and Kenya in conducting FTM research and used the launch of the Kenyan FTM report to strategize with the tax justice community. Oxfam Novib also introduced FTM lessons learned from Vietnam and Kenya during an online workshop for "new" FTM countries: India, Indonesia, Myanmar, South Africa. We also included a gender and extractives focus in the FTM.

In several countries, FAIR for ALL supported CSO partners in engaging in budget analysis and budget monitoring and training citizens to ensure domestic resources are mobilized for public services and social protection and reinvested in productive local economies. A major example comes from Vietnam, where FAIR for ALL partner BTAP developed and published the Provincial Open Budget Index (POBI) and the Ministerial Open Budget Index (MOBI). Both indexes seek to increase transparency by disclosing – and scoring – budget information and citizen participation in 63 provinces (POBI) and 44 national state agencies (MOBI). The initiatives led to widespread media attention and positive responses from provinces, and to a meeting with the State Bank of Vietnam to justify its results.

FAIR for ALL partners trained citizen monitors in Uganda, Cambodia, and Nigeria to monitor budget performance in their communities and engage with local governments for fair (agriculture) policies. In Uganda, Oxfam partner CSBAG secured space for CSOs to engage in government-led budgeting processes, by mobilizing CSOs to submit technical papers on the national budget. They succeeded in getting 10 out of 16 proposals adopted in the parliamentary budget committee report, including proposals to improve agricultural extension services, irrigation, and accessibility of funding. In addition, CSBAG and AFCE built the capacities of small-scale farmer groups to analyze the national budget, monitor budget performance, and advocate for fair agriculture policies. The 63 farmers who participated then organized themselves into participatory budget clubs.



Find more information about the People's Vaccine Alliance [here](#)

Sharing wealth more equally

To improve countries' ability to collect their fair share of wealth created in global value chains, Oxfam Novib provided Oxfam offices in Brussels and Washington with expert advice to influence IMF approval of USD 650 billion of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs). This debt-free financing was particularly important for low and middle-income countries during the Covid-19 pandemic, which had – and still has – a devastating impact on the lives and livelihoods of small-scale farmers, (migrant) workers, and women. Critical to the IMF approval was an open call by the People's Vaccine Alliance and more than 170 local organizations and prominent individuals.

As a founding member of the People's Vaccine Alliance, Oxfam has helped build a movement that urges governments and pharmaceutical companies to put people before profit. The alliance has garnered significant public support and some political support for waiving intellectual property rights on Covid-19 vaccines. In the Netherlands, more than 41,600 people signed Oxfam Novib's petition, and the Dutch Parliament adopted a motion calling for the Dutch government to pressure the EU to stop blocking a waiver on Big Pharma's intellectual property rights. The Dutch government also committed to donating significant amounts of vaccines to low and middle-income countries through COVAX. In March 2022, the WTO decided to temporarily lift vaccine patents. SOMO's investigations of vaccine and test producers' tax avoidance structures raised questions in the European parliament.

The OECD and more than 130 countries (including The Netherlands) made a landmark decision to introduce a minimum corporate tax rate in 2021. For many years, Oxfam Novib has publicly advocated for the Netherlands to put an end to their tax haven status, and worked with Oxfam and many other partners to pressure the OECD to adopt fair global tax reforms. While the introduction of a minimum corporate tax is a major sea change, there is still plenty of room for improvement: for one thing, the proposed minimum rate of 15% is far too low and will keep incentives in place for companies to continue their tax avoidance and governments to continue harmful tax competition.

Moving towards locally owned economies

In a number of countries, we have laid the groundwork for influencing governments and multilaterals to develop fair trade, tax, and investment regimes. In Mozambique, FAIR for ALL organized a seminar on Taxation and Development, which was also streamed online (racking up 26,000 views). CSOs, journalists, members of parliament, and individual activists increased their understanding of natural resource governance, tax incentives, and beneficial ownership. FAIR for ALL partners have published or are developing several reports that analyze the (lack of) fiscal regimes; for example on the rubber and banana value chains in Cambodia and the cocoa value chain in Ghana. Building on these analyses and the findings of human rights abuses, unfair business practices, and environmental damage under pathways 1 and 2, FAIR for ALL is investigating how tax and trade rules should be changed to support more equitable and sustainable development.



"Civil groups call for more transparency in oil palm governance"



"3 Palm Oil Industry Problems: Corruption, Tax Evasion and Manipulation of Trade Data" (in Indonesian)



"Palm Oil Still Faces a Number of Problems" (in Indonesian)

The move away from dependency on primary commodities towards a more diversified economy is a major focus for TWN-A. In year one, TWN-A brought together a range of constituencies across West, East, and Southern Africa to concentrate on the African Mining Vision (AMV). This vision addresses positive mineral-based links with regional and domestic value chains, and the rights and interests of communities and small-scale producers. TWN-A highlighted the AMV as the frame for rethinking Africa's minerals and development policy in a regional multi-stakeholder convening on the SADC regional Mining Vision.

Mobilizing constituencies

FAIR for ALL has supported civil society in mobilizing citizens to influence multilaterals and governments for fair tax, trade, and investment regimes. FAIR for ALL partner Transparency International (TI) Indonesia engaged the public through a policy paper on corruption, tax evasion, and trade leakages in the Indonesian palm oil sector. The findings were covered by three national media outlets (The Jakarta Post, Hukum online, Kompas) and TI Indonesia received positive responses from several parties who proposed to jointly further the study's results. That group includes PT SMART, one of the largest palm oil companies in Indonesia, and the National Secretariat of Corruption Prevention.

Another way of engaging constituencies is by training citizens on budgeting regulations and procedures, enabling them to demand transparency and oversight in state budgets. An example of mobilizing a broader constituency is the 'Feminist Reparation Campaign' by Women on Farms Project (WFP) in South Africa (see also pathway 3). The campaign ran on multiple radio stations and included a demand for the introduction of a [Wealth Tax for the richest 1% of South Africans](#). In a written and oral submission, WFP urged the Parliament's Standing Committee on Finance to introduce this tax to address the country's growing and persistent wealth inequalities, redress historical injustices, and generate revenue to finance women farm workers' livelihoods. WFP also collected 4,626 signatures on an online petition and mobilized 30 women workers from different farms to picket outside Parliament on Budget Day.

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Lessons learned and way forward

The work in pathway 4 supports alternative businesses in pathway 1 as well as better regulation to enable value chains under pathway 3. Similarly, the in-country pathway 4 work is building on work in the other pathways. For example, work in Vietnam on budget transparency is linked to investment and tax monitoring in extractives value chains, which is linked to their work in mining communities under pathway 2. In South Africa, a campaign for a wealth tax (pathway 4) is coupled with messages on women workers' rights (pathways 2 and 3).

However, while the links between the pathways within countries are clearly being established, the link between work on pathway 4 across countries can be strengthened further. Vaccine equality work at global level, for example, does not clearly connect to the country-level work done in the various pathways. Still, this connection is more visible on topics such tax evasion or advocacy around the Africa Mining Vision. The main lesson for this pathway is that we should explore more of these global-national-local synergies for greater effectiveness.

In the coming year, we will make space to discuss these links. When the situation allows, we will invest in in-person meetings to build community and links across the program, as this was a gap in the first year due to the pandemic.



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**CASE:
PALESTINIAN
FARMERS PRESSURE
FOR FAIR
AGRICULTURAL TAXES**



CASE

PALESTINIAN
FARMERS
PRESSURE FOR
FAIR
AGRICULTURAL
TAXES

Palestinian farmers often find themselves stuck between the Israeli land evictions and Palestinian agricultural policies. One of the biggest challenges for farmers is VAT (value-added tax), which increases their production costs.

For many years, farmers have been advocating for more favorable tax policies, supported by FAIR for ALL partner Palestinian Farmers Union (PFU). As a result, in 2016, a new tax law exempted farmers from income tax and agricultural companies from the first NIS 300,000 (approximately €87,000). Unfortunately, this did not include livestock farmers. The government also decided to deduct 30% of the farmers' tax refund.

Continued pressure by PFU in the past year has resulted in a cancelation of the 30% deduction on tax refund for plant producers by the Ministries of Finance and of Agriculture. They also applied the tax refund policy to all farmers, both crop and livestock farmers, which will benefit 1,000 to 1,400 livestock farmers with an income increase of 16%. PFU is currently conducting an in-depth study to support the implementation of these two agreements.



Sheep farmer
Abu Saker from
Alhadedia

Reduced tax evasion, lower food prices

PFU has calculated how not only farmers, but also consumers and the Palestinian government will profit from the tax exemption. Since farmers and agricultural companies are required to register before they can take advantage of the tax break, tax evasion will drop. Currently, the amount of money lost by the Palestinian Authorities because of tax evasion is approximately NIS 128 million per year. PFU expects that to be reduced by NIS 50 to 60 million.

The tax refund will decrease farmers' cost of production, which is an incentive to invest in the sector and encourage more people to enter the market. As a result, unemployment will drop, household incomes will increase, and food – specifically meat – prices will go down. Sheep farmer Abu Saker from Alhadedia is relieved by the new tax agreements:

“During the last year, we suffered from a sharp increase in food prices, especially after Covid-19. The tax refund law will help me to recover part of my losses, and, as food prices will go down, I can invest and scale up my business.”



03 LESSONS LEARNED AND CONCLUSION





LESSONS LEARNED AND HOW TO ADDRESS THEM

A key strength of FAIR for ALL is the program's rich diversity and the autonomy of each consortium partner. Yet to maximize the benefits of this diversity, the sum of the consortium must be greater than its parts: each consortium member should be able to play its role well, while we learn from each other at different levels. All three main lessons learned that we are presenting here reflect this diversity dilemma.

01.

Getting the program up and running during Covid-19 prevented partners from meeting in person and building connections across borders. In this context, diversity and autonomy resulted in a focus on internal, country-level 'construction work', and less on learning and community-building with other countries and value chains.

✔ We will address this in year two by 'connecting to inspire'. That includes initiatives like facilitating online exchanges in the Communities of Practice, organizing Listening Sessions on each country program, and strengthening capacities for interactive online meetings. We will also organize in-person thematic and program events, as well as publish a biweekly newsletter and explore options for a shared online platform.

02.

Our work in one pathway sometimes strengthens the work done along another pathway. Yet this is not a given, even though the logic and assumptions of the ToC – including the links between pathways – are well understood across the program, and we are establishing connections and space for convergence. Creating synergy between the different pathways has to become the norm.

✔ We will address this in year two by jointly identifying opportunities for synergy and selecting several meaningful threads in the program to strengthen themes that help us to further develop FAIR for ALL narratives. It will allow us to weave the diversity in the program into a strong, multi-colored tapestry, constantly reverting to the ToC and the systemic change we strive for.

03.

Diversity and autonomy sometimes hamper joint ownership of the program. That is clear in crosscutting topics such as gender and inclusion and conflict sensitivity. It takes time and dialogue to establish agreed approaches, joint learning questions, and a shared understanding of crosscutting themes and how to address them.

✔ We will address this in year two by continuing what we started in year one, dedicating significant program capacity to developing shared understandings and approaches. It is important to remember that this joint journey has a value in itself, as we learn to appreciate our different capacities. We learn how we can strengthen each other, so that our partnership of 100+ organizations functions as a model for the change we aspire to see: a world that is FAIR for ALL.

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CONCLUSION

The update on the risk assessment as provided with the revised Year 1 plan is still applicable. No significant new risks have been identified, although contextual developments do impact the program. The ongoing implications of the Covid-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine, along with impending global recession, are drastically amplifying the vulnerability of (women) small-scale farmers and workers to inequalities in global food systems. Democracy is increasingly under threat and in more and more countries, autocratic regimes are the norm. The political right is on the rise and the geopolitical implications of a potential second Trump administration in the United States is a further destabilizing factor. Civic space is shrinking across the world, and defending democracy and standing up for the rights of vulnerable communities is more important than ever.

Investing in fair and inclusive business models to counter growing concentrations of power and wealth is key to overcoming inequalities and growing repression. As civil society we need to be fully prepared to organize and mobilize on two fronts: fighting back and reclaiming social space and developing and sharing alternatives to the status quo.

FAIR for ALL aims to respond to this challenge and stimulate dialogue and vision to steer our planning and strategizing, so we can achieve our program objectives within this fragile context. Going forward, we will design the midterm review to provide space for reflection, learning, and adaptive management. We will also scale our civic space protection and security support, increase emergency support facilities within the Alliance and Movement Building Funds, and increase our small fund allocation. Lastly, we will continue to look for opportunities to promote and support alternatives and a positive vision for what fairer value chains might look like.



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04 ANNEX



OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

The following tables give an overview of the achieved outcomes and realized outputs for the entire FAIR for ALL program in the first year versus the planned year 1 targets.

TABLE 1. YEAR 1 ACHIEVED OUTCOMES AGAINST PLAN FOR PATHWAY 1

Impact statement / expected outcome	INDICATORS PATHWAY 1	Planned Year 1 Result Year 1 5-Year Targets	Total
Pathway 1 impact statement: civil society has enabled the co-creation, implementation, and scaling of alternative value-chains, specifically those that empower women producers and return a FAIR share of value to communities, alongside more inclusive practices within existing value chains	1) # Alternative business models / more inclusive practices in existing value chains	Planned Year 1	8
		Result Year 1	8
		5-Year Target	55
Outcome 1.1: Empowered women and rural communities and strengthened CSOs are aware of rights and economic opportunities	1.1.1 # women/youth participating in awareness-raising activities on rights (e.g. land rights, labor rights) and/or economic opportunities	Planned Year 1	21,619
		Result Year 1	9,515
		5-Year Target	100,245
	1.1.2) # CSOs demonstrating increased expertise in influencing systemic barriers to (women's) economic empowerment	Planned Year 1	46
		Result Year 1	77
		5-Year Target	298
	1.1.3) # CSOs demonstrating increased expertise in Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning in their organization	Planned Year 1	6
		Result Year 1	17
		5-Year Target	65
	1.1.4) # CSOs demonstrating increased expertise in Financial management in their organization	Planned Year 1	5
		Result Year 1	14
		5-Year Target	65
	1.1.5) # CSOs demonstrating increased expertise in integrity in their organization, including prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment	Planned Year 1	4
		Result Year 1	16
		5-Year Target	58
Outcome 1.2: A. Strengthened CSOs, empowered women and rural communities have co-created alternatives to current business practices with private and public-sector actors. B. CSOs and public and private champions promote viable alternative business models, helping shift the terms of debate on (primary commodity) value chains and economic development	1.2.1) # Cases of private- and/or public sector actors engaged in co-creating and/or promoting alternative business models/practices and/or enabling environment	Planned Year 1	17
		Result Year 1	26
		5-Year Target	157
	1.2.2) # Cases of private sector actors implementing alternative business practices	Planned Year 1	5
		Result Year 1	9
		5-Year Target	89
	1.2.3) # Influencing efforts by CSOs to promote alternative business models/practices	Planned Year 1	51
		Result Year 1	14
		5-Year Target	338
	1.2.4) # CSOs demonstrating increased expertise to co-create alternative business practices with private and public sector-actors	Planned Year 1	6
		Result Year 1	17
		5-Year Target	31
	1.2.5) # Cases of shifts in the terms of debate on (primary commodity) value chains and economic development	Planned Year 1	6
		Result Year 1	10
5-Year Target		40	
1.2.6) # Cases of increased space for women and men to organize in alternative business models	Planned Year 1	2	
	Result Year 1	0	
	5-Year Target	22	
1.2.7) # CSOs demonstrating increased expertise on Value chains specific to project	Planned Year 1		
	Result Year 1	0	
	5-Year Target		



TABLE 2. YEAR 1 ACHIEVED OUTCOMES AGAINST PLAN FOR PATHWAY 2

Impact statement / expected outcome	INDICATORS PATHWAY 2	Planned Year 1 Result Year 1 5-Year Targets	Total
Pathway 2 impact statement: Civil society has contributed to a more responsible private and financial sector, where trade and value-chains respect human, labor, and environmental rights and increase (women's) access to (productive) resources	2A # policy changes in private and/or financial sector actors' corporate accountability in trade and value chains	Planned Year 1	14
		Result Year 1	20
		5-Year Target	102
	2B # practice changes in private and/or financial sector actors' corporate accountability in trade and value chains	Planned Year 1	10
		Result Year 1	29
		5-Year Target	81
Outcome 2.1: Strengthened civil society collects evidence of rights abuses and supports communities in seeking redress	2.1.1 # Cases of Coalitions engaged in policy dialogues with private and/or financial sector actors around prevention and/or redress of rights abuses (in a conflict sensitive manner)	Planned Year 1	27
		Result Year 1	33
		5-Year Target	147
	2.1.2 # Cases of defenders of (women) rights seeking redress (in risk aware and conflict sensitive manner)	Planned Year 1	193
		Result Year 1	73
		5-Year Target	1,958
	2.1.3 # Cases of coalitions engaged in policy dialogues with private and/or financial sector actors around increasing (women's) access to (productive) resources	Planned Year 1	9
		Result Year 1	6
		5-Year Target	58
	2.1.4 # CSOs demonstrating increased expertise in collecting evidence of rights abuses, in supporting communities to seek redress, and/or in bringing this to broader public's attention	Planned Year 1	5
		Result Year 1	13
		5-Year Target	75
	2.1.5 # CSOs/coalitions demonstrating increased expertise to widen or protect civic space for (women) rights defenders (in a conflict sensitive manner)	Planned Year 1	17
		Result Year 1	29
		5-Year Target	117
Outcome 2.2: Strengthened civil society works in people-led coalitions that hold private sector actors to account.	2.2.1 # Cases of Influential stakeholders endorsing communities in protecting their rights in trade and/or value chains	Planned Year 1	232
		Result Year 1	394
		5-Year Target	1,313
	2.2.2 # People mobilized in southern project countries around protecting communities' rights in trade and/or value chains	Planned Year 1	11,055
		Result Year 1	23,005
		5-Year Target	236,573
	2.2.3 # People mobilized in the Netherlands around protecting communities' rights in trade and/or value chains	Planned Year 1	17,000
		Result Year 1	16,201
		5-Year Target	190,200
	2.2.4# CSOs demonstrating increased expertise in holding private/financial sector actors to account	Planned Year 1	14
		Result Year 1	104
		5-Year Target	115
	2.2.5 # Cases of increased or protected civic space for coalitions to hold private and financial sector to account for respecting human rights in their value chain	Planned Year 1	1
		Result Year 1	12
		5-Year Target	78



TABLE 3. YEAR 1 ACHIEVED OUTCOMES AGAINST PLAN FOR PATHWAY 3

Impact statement / expected outcome	INDICATORS PATHWAY 3	Planned Year 1 Result Year 1 5-Year Targets	Total	
Pathway 3 impact statement: Civil society has contributed to formulating and enforcing strong national laws, regulatory frameworks, and global norms that guarantee human rights in national and global trade and value chains	3A # New (elements in) policies/ regulatory frameworks that guarantee human rights in national and global trade and value chains	Planned Year 1	6	
		Result Year 1	16	
		5-Year Target	62	
	3B # Improved enforcement of policies/ regulatory frameworks that guarantee human rights in national and global trade and value chains	Planned Year 1	3	
		Result Year 1	7	
		5-Year Target	44	
Outcome 3.1: Strengthened civil society has the capacity and space to improve national and international norms, safeguard peoples' rights in value chains, and monitor implementation of laws and international frameworks	3.1.1 # Cases of changed (inter)national expectations around whether (inter) national trade and value chains should safeguard peoples' rights, and if so, how	Planned Year 1	6	
		Result Year 1	13	
		5-Year Target	51	
	3.1.2 # CSOs demonstrating increased expertise to influence (inter)national policies, laws, and norms on trade and/or value chains	Planned Year 1	92	
		Result Year 1	67	
		5-Year Target	772	
	3.1.3 # Influencing efforts by CSOs monitoring the implementation of laws and regulatory frameworks safeguarding peoples' rights in trade and/or value chains	Planned Year 1	50	
		Result Year 1	43	
		5-Year Target	276	
	3.1.4 # Cases of increased or protected civic space to influence governments and international institutions on policies, laws, and norms around trade and/or value chains	Planned Year 1	13	
		Result Year 1	22	
		5-Year Target	56	
	Outcome 3.2: Strengthened civil society has space and has mobilized the public to influence governments and international institutions for stronger legal protection of people in value chains, especially women	3.2.1 # Influencing efforts by CSOs towards legal protection of people in value chains	Planned Year 1	42
			Result Year 1	63
			5-Year Target	395
3.2.2 # Cases of influential stakeholders endorsing policy asks towards legal protection of people in value chains		Planned Year 1	39	
		Result Year 1	39	
		5-Year Target	277	
3.2.3 # CSOs demonstrating increased expertise to mobilize influential stakeholders towards stronger legal protection of people in value chains		Planned Year 1	28	
		Result Year 1	34	
		5-Year Target	182	
3.2.4 # People mobilized to ensure their legal protection in value chains, especially women		Planned Year 1	3,571	
		Result Year 1	19,984	
		5-Year Target	15,566	
3.2.5 # Cases of human rights defenders increasingly managing civic space related risks		Planned Year 1	55	
		Result Year 1	88	
		5-Year Target	277	



TABLE 4. YEAR 1 ACHIEVED OUTCOMES AGAINST PLAN FOR PATHWAY 4

Impact statement / expected outcome	INDICATORS PATHWAY 4	Planned Year 1 Result Year 1 5-Year Targets	Total
Pathway 4 impact statement: Civil society has contributed to trade, tax, and investment policy reforms that enable governments to promote inclusive and sustainable development, and which benefit (women) small and medium scale producers, their communities, and domestic economies.	4A # Policy changes on trade, tax, and/or investment	Planned Year 1	17
		Result Year 1	9
		5-Year Target	111
	4B # Practice changes on trade, tax, and/or investment	Planned Year 1	10
		Result Year 1	3
		5-Year Target	84
	4C # Cases of governments with more transformative development policy agendas	Planned Year 1	3
		Result Year 1	6
		5-Year Target	67
Outcome 4.1: Strengthened civil society actors working in coalitions to demand transparent, accountable, and progressive fiscal, trade, and value-chain regulations that contribute to more inclusive, productive, and locally owned economic sectors, and to a more equal distribution of wealth generated from value chains.	4.1.1 # CSOs demonstrating increased expertise on transparent, accountable, and progressive fiscal, trade, and value-chain regulations	Planned Year 1	40
		Result Year 1	52
		5-Year Target	283
	4.1.2 # Cases of Coalitions using shared agendas when demanding transparent, accountable, and progressive fiscal, trade, and value-chain regulations	Planned Year 1	115
		Result Year 1	37
		5-Year Target	509
	4.1.3 # CSOs demonstrating increased expertise to mobilize public and influential stakeholders around transparent, accountable, and progressive fiscal and trade regulations	Planned Year 1	21
		Result Year 1	18
		5-Year Target	124
Outcome 4.2: Empowered citizens/youth have oversight of and a voice in trade and fiscal issues and governments have increased political will for inclusive, transformative development.	4.2.1 # People organized around domestic tax, trade rules, and/or inclusive development (in a safe and conflict sensitive manner)	Planned Year 1	13,515
		Result Year 1	68,599
		5-Year Target	206,280
	4.2.2 # CSOs demonstrating increased expertise to demand inclusive, transformative development	Planned Year 1	23
		Result Year 1	17
		5-Year Target	187
	4.2.3 # Cases of Influential public sector stakeholders endorsing policy asks for inclusive, transformative development	Planned Year 1	62
		Result Year 1	29
		5-Year Target	431
	4.2.4 # Cases of increased or protected civic space to influence governments on trade and fiscal reforms	Planned Year 1	8
		Result Year 1	10
		5-Year Target	57

Since this program builds on existing partnerships between consortium members and local partners, lobby and advocacy have been ongoing. This means that even in year one, the start-up year of the program, with our partners we experienced setbacks and successes on our influencing efforts. To allow us to capture these outcomes, we have opted to report annually on outcomes, including year 1.

Across the program

The reported results are more or less as planned (outputs) or predicted (outcomes). For Pathway 1 there were fewer outcomes reported than predicted, supported by the slight decrease in reported outputs. The differences are small (10-20%) and acceptable within the context, given that this is also the pathway we need to develop the most and where we expect the steepest learning curve. For Pathways 2 and 3, there were more outcomes reported than predicted. For Pathway 4, the number of reported outputs and outcomes were similar to planned levels. Overall and across the program, there is good progress after the first year of implementation.



TABLE 5. OUTPUTS REALIZED VERSUS PLANNED YEAR 1 (REVISED)

OUTPUT indicators	PATHWAY 1		PATHWAY 2		PATHWAY 3		PATHWAY 4		Total	Total
	PLANNED	REALIZED	PLANNED	REALIZED	PLANNED	REALIZED	PLANNED	REALIZED	PLANNED	REALIZED
# of pieces of evidence	85	81	61	85	62	61	65	57	273	284
# of events organized to make people aware of key issues	69	177	84	88	47	52	46	116	246	433
# of efforts to strengthen the capacity of partner organizations	152	125	62	20	66	38	43	33	323	216
# of cases in which consortium partners supported joint agendas of networks, alliances	40	12	41	15	80	13	64	35	225	75
# cases of support to communities for business model development	25	30	0	6	3	1	3	9	31	46
# of public influencing campaigns implemented	10	5	16	17	19	22	14	6	59	50
# of media efforts undertaken	19	6	26	31	38	47	58	87	141	171
# of lobby and advocacy initiatives or initiatives for build-ing partnerships	77	69	44	42	56	55	63	28	240	194

The first year was a start-up year while the Covid-19 pandemic was, especially at the beginning of 2020, at a peak. Overall we note good progress against planned values by the 4 consortium members and their 131 local partners. Particularly on the evidence based lobby and advocacy preparatory interventions, such as # pieces of evidence and # events organized to make people aware of key issues, we see that the planned outputs were realized or more. Also on lobby and advocacy outputs such as # media efforts, # public influencing campaigns and supporting communities for business model development we note good progress against targets. Outputs requiring more established and ongoing programming such as building partnerships, supporting joint agendas and efforts to strengthen capacity are notably behind. We anticipate also on these indicators good progress in year 2.





COUNTRY UPDATES

Brazil

General Context: Prior to 2021, Brazil faced an ongoing recession and a significant rollback of land and human rights. The Covid-19 pandemic and the government's response to it severely impacted Brazil, exacerbating many of the existing inequalities. Agricultural businesses remain directly linked to violence in the countryside (including land grabbing) and the abuse and exploitation of rural workers, especially women, through low wages, poor labor conditions, and barriers to forming trade unions. For example, local union federations representing rural fruit workers, FETARN and FETRAERN, reported to Oxfam Brasil that employers were sabotaging their decade-long collective bargaining process by refusing to negotiate beyond a proposal that meant wages would lose about 5% of their purchasing power. This was aggravated by the fact that inflation, especially for utilities, fuel, and food, had spiked in Brazil, while fruit exports soared.

Progress: These are the types of value chain concerns FAIR for ALL is able to address. Working together with Oxfam's Behind the Barcodes campaign in late 2021, Oxfam Brasil, CONTAR, and Repórter Brasil devised a strategy to put pressure on producers, and together with support from Oxfam affiliates based in Europe and the United States, they contacted supermarkets who then influenced their suppliers to support the collective bargaining process. By the end of the year, an agreement was reached that covered inflation and maintained other provisions of the previous agreement, forestalling a huge setback and preventing rural worker impoverishment in a context of economic crisis and inflation. The agreement benefited more than 20,000 rural workers in the state. Despite the challenging political and economic situation in Brazil, the partners remain on track, adjusting as needed. For example, Huairou Commission utilized online trainings provided by FAIR for ALL, such as a course on social innovation, to complement their work.

Highlights: This focus on rural workers and land rights has also meant that partners take a bottom-up approach with communities and frontline organizations to document, report, and address rights violations, utilizing pressure throughout the value chain and leveraging reporting mechanisms, legal structures, and informal channels across the globe. This has a tangible human impact. For example, human rights monitoring during the coffee harvest, in partnership with local union network ANDERE-MG, identified 305 workers experiencing forced labor or human trafficking. These workers were freed and received compensation, with the cases being taken up by the Brazilian labor ministry and federal prosecutor's labor office. Repórter Brasil also contributed to two legal cases brought under the French Duty of Vigilance law (against the supermarket Casino and McDonalds) on human rights violations occurring in Brazilian supply chains. Research published by Repórter Brasil and NGO Mighty Earth has led multiple European supermarkets (including Carrefour Belgium, Sainsbury's UK, Lidl, and Albert Heijn) to suspend Brazilian beef purchasing due to supply chain violations.

Lessons for Year 2: FAIR for ALL partners in Brazil identified that their biggest challenge as a disconnect between the partners (despite having worked together over many years and being aligned on vision), and activities were operating too independently. For Year 2, the partners have agreed to develop activities in collaboration in areas where they have identified strong links between partners, such as in Pathway 3, to reinforce and strengthen their work. They will also aim to connect to other FAIR for ALL countries, such as Mozambique, to build cross-country solidarity and take advantage of opportunities for mutual capacity strengthening.

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Cambodia

General Context: Like many other countries, the government of Cambodia declared a state of emergency and lockdown in the country to stop the spread of Covid-19. Cambodia lacked policies to deal with the situation, and to legalize the lockdown order, the government of Cambodia rushed to pass emergency legislation that further restricted freedom of assembly. The law has since been used to limited activities of civil society organizations, limit gatherings by worker and trade union groups, and prevent the local community from mobilizing. FAIR for ALL in Cambodia focuses heavily on the rubber and banana value chains. In 2021, the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries reported that Cambodia earned more than \$611 million from exporting rubber and rubber wood. Fresh, yellow banana exports grew by 27%, with 423,168 tons exported in 2021. It is estimated that these two agriculture commodities represented a workforce of around 170,000 in 2021. Working conditions, especially on banana plantations, remain a concern due to the use of dangerous chemical fertilizers, reports of child labor, and the lack of health and social insurance for workers. Freedom of assembly and unionizing remain under threat by employers.

Progress: Program partners are among the most important actors in Cambodia when it comes to tracking issues faced by workers and influencing progress in agricultural value chains. Under the project, the Cambodian Agricultural Workers Federation (CAWF) submitted a joint letter to the Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training (MoLVT) expressing concern over the issues faced by informal workers. The Cooperation Committee for Cambodia (CCC) and the NGO Forum on Cambodia (an umbrella organization with 185 members) played a significant role in enhancing civic space and enabling CSOs at national level, providing input for the mid-term review of 2019 –2023 the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) on the promotion and protection of the rights of farmers, small-scale producers, and workers. Cambodia Labor Confederation (CLL) was selected as board member for the National Social Security Fund (NSSF), where CLC has been raising labor and social protection issues. As a result, NSSF allowed CLC to report worker issues and employer non-compliance directly to the MoLVT.

Highlights: With the support of the project, two existing trade unions in Kratie province received support to strengthen their structures and two newly selected trade unions in Mondulkir and Kampot provinces were officially registered and recognized by the MoLVT. They were able to use collective bargaining to solve labor disputes, for example the reinstatement of four workers dismissed by SOVANN REACHSEY Co. Ltd in Kratie province. Facilitated by Agricultural Cooperative (AC), seven small-scale rubber producer groups were formed and received training. By selling as a group, they have increased average household income by 30/ton. Further income increases were documented as a result of Farmer and Nature Net (FNN) Cambodia's trainings. NatureLife Cambodia established the Phnom Torntang Community Forest (PTCF) and Community Protected Area, which provides an avenue for voices in the community impacted by foreign companies' activities, to be heard. Thanks to this initiative, Vietnamese rubber plantation Hoang Anh Lumphat, which has repeatedly violated the rights of the surrounding communities, has agreed to minimize, and provide compensation for, their impact on the environment and the community.

Lessons: Mobilizing and organizing trade union partners sometimes put workers at risk of employer pressure. Recognizing this, the original plan to work directly with workers outside of employer knowledge was changed to instead support worker groups get legally registered, ensuring greater legal protection and creating a safer environment for workers to organize.

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Ghana

General Context: After a decade of impressive economic growth and a transition into a lower middle-income country, Ghana is facing one of its worst economic situations in decades. The Ghanaian government is seeking assistance from the International Monetary Fund to meet its debt obligations and to restore the health of government finances, the second time in the past three years. Gross domestic product (GDP) annual growth rate averaged 6.9% from 2017 to 2019, and slowed to 0.4% in 2020 during the pandemic. The forecast for 2022 is 5.6% real GDP growth, but is likely to be much lower due to rising price pressure. Inflation stood at almost 30% in June. Ghana remains a leading producer of cocoa, shea butter, gold, and recently joined the ranks of Africa's oil producing nations. However, this has not led to the expected job creation or widespread poverty alleviation and inequality reduction across regions and social groups. Extractive industries and food and beverage companies and their business partners are driving pressure on land and perpetuating economic and social inequality in the cocoa, shea butter, and solid mineral (gold) value chains with their business models.

Progress: Partners worked together to create a strategy for the program and identify strengths and areas for collaboration. Collaborations and alliances formed by Center for Public Interest Law (CEPIL), Friends of the Nation (FoN), Wassa Association of Communities Affected by Mining (Wacam), and Women in Law & Development in Africa (WiLDAF) provided capacity strengthening for communities around human rights and legal protections for women affected by and in the cocoa, gold, and petroleum value-chains. Partner organizations, Oxfam Ghana, and allies were trained on the Community Based Human Rights Assessment Tool (COBHRA). This equipped them with the knowledge to systematically collect evidence on human rights abuses across the cocoa, mining, and petroleum value chains. Three work plans on each value chain have since been co-developed with partner organizations and will be implemented over the next three years to advocate for reforms, working closely with government and private sector companies.

Highlights: 24 representatives from community-based organizations across seven communities received training on legal frameworks within the mining sector. 20 civil society organizations, media figures, women, and youth were trained on social accountability monitoring tools using smart devices to collect evidence of right abuses in cocoa and mining areas. 300 university and high-school students participated in rallies on monitoring and holding duty-bearers to account. A forum was held with 62 citizens including youth groups, women's groups, chiefs, traditional women leaders (queen mothers), market women, farmers, fishers, and local government authorities around frameworks on revenue management, transparency, and monitoring for accountable and progressive fiscal and trade regulations in the extractives and cocoa sectors. Technical guidance and support were provided to a coalition of five youth groups in Kenyasi in the Newmont Ahafo mining area in an effort to strengthen community-led coalitions to hold the private sector accountable.

Lessons: It would have been better to involve experts from COBHRA from the inception of the project so they could fully understand the program and give input prior to providing training on the tool.

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India

General Context: India's farming industry employs anywhere from 100-150 million workers, the vast majority of whom are small-scale farmers, with agriculture employing more than 80% of rural women. India is also the second largest producer of sugar in the world after Brazil, and the largest consumer. The Indian sugar industry's annual output is worth approximately \$10.5 billion, impacting the rural livelihoods of about 50 million sugarcane farmers and around half a million workers directly employed in sugar mills. Partners in India focus heavily on the sugarcane value chain, rural women farmers, and advocating for progressive tax justice to address inequality. Throughout Year 1, India faced devastating impacts from Covid-19, while simultaneously rolling out the world's largest vaccine drive to address the pandemic. Pandemic-related restrictions led to delays in programming in India, particularly for partners working to reach rural women workers. At the same time, India continues to face shrinking space for civil society and NGOs. For example, Oxfam India's Foreign Contribution Regulation Registration was cancelled in Year 1, which contributed to delays in getting funds to program partners. Government restrictions on freedom of expression also had an impact CSOs and journalists highlighting discrimination and violence against religious and ethnic minorities, particularly within the Muslim community. In late 2021, farm protesters won rights for farmers in India, with the government repealing three contentious farm laws.

Progress: The challenges, particularly related to the suspension of Oxfam India's registration and the extreme impacts of Covid-19 highlighted above, as well as some programmatic changes, have impacted the program in India significantly. Huairou Commission partner SSP identified that the villages they had initially selected to work with in Year 1 had already progress significantly in their understanding around women's leadership and agri-business. In response to this, they selected new villages to work with for the FAIR for ALL program. This led to some delays, as they needed time to access these remote villages and help them participate in digital training (due to Covid-19). The new villages have not previously had social or economic interventions, so their work is anticipated to have a significant impact on the communities. Oxfam India reports that, to a certain extent, they are facing a favorable environment for work on business and human rights. The National Action Plan under National Guidelines for Responsible Business Conduct are expected to be released in 2022. Mapping the environment was a key activity in Year 1. For example, surveys were conducted of 6,563 small farmers in Uttar Pradesh and 4,000 in Maharashtra, mapping status-related entitlements such as employment guarantees, food security, and health security schemes. The purpose was to link the farmers with those schemes and guarantee their entitlements. This will form the policy basis for addressing human rights violations in the sugar supply chain and influencing the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and the sugar industry. The data collected included representation for women farmers and laborers. This database will lay the foundation for intensive engagement with sugarcane cutters in coming years.

Highlights: Key achievements from SSP in year 1 included the formation of a women producer company in Wayanad, Kerala, and the formation of Village Action Groups (VAG) in project villages to organize, mobilize and train women communities in farming, livelihoods, leadership, and partnership. The VAGs focused on engaging communities facing additional vulnerabilities, including Dalits and other marginalized, climate-affected, and vulnerable communities. SSP also launched the Women Initiative to Learn & Lead (WILL). WILL is a strategic approach and system that will lead grassroots communities of women in leadership, learning, scaling, and mentoring in a network coalition for women farmers and entrepreneurs.

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Multi-stakeholder consultation on the sugar supply chain were organized as part of a collaboration between think-tank Centre for Responsible Business and Strategic Engagement and Oxfam India in their India and Sustainability Standards platform. Two multi-stakeholder consultation were organized with brands, companies, and CSOs working on human rights in the sugar value chain (Coca-Cola, Mars, Nestle, ITC, Global Alliance for Child Labor, etc.). Two powerful audio-visuals on the sugar supply chain in Maharashtra were produced, along a short film depicting the conditions of sugarcane farmers in Uttar Pradesh. Oxfam India and the Indian Institute of Rural Management (IRMA), in consultation with 15 small farmers, also produced a policy brief in Uttar Pradesh, analyzing various laws and policies related to sugarcane farmers.

Lessons: SSP shared that starting work in new locations required time to build trust and rapport among women in new communities and get them connected to digital spaces. Lobbying and influencing should be done through networks, as it mitigates the risk of individual organizations being targeted by the government. There is need for more serious work on alternatives, as there is strong evidence supporting the need for progressive taxation at the global level, but less so at the national level.



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Indonesia

General Context: Indonesia was hard hit by Covid-19 in 2021, particularly during the Delta variant, and lockdowns continued to put economic strain on workers across Indonesia. Lockdowns also contributed to a significant rise in men perpetrating violence against women. Palm oil and seafood are important sectors for Indonesia's GDP that are also linked to significant social and environmental issues: agrarian conflicts, deforestation, labor and human rights issues, vulnerability to tax avoidance and corruption. Palm oil in particular is one of Indonesia's leading commodities, besides oil and natural gas. The government also supports this through a massive expansion in the privatization and development of plantation crops, which triggered many entrepreneurs to switch to palm oil and convert their land into oil palm plantations. Land conflict is one of the primary rights abuses in the palm oil sector. Women in these industries continue to face multiple challenges that prevent them from improving their livelihoods.

Progress: Conflict resolution was promoted within the Agrarian Reform Framework to prevent rights violations. This intervention is a continuation of previous work in the same field in Indonesia from the 2016 –2020 strategic partnership. It was announced that the G20 would be held in Indonesia in 2022 (rather than in 2023 as anticipated). While this required an acceleration of planned activities, it also presented an opportunity for the program to actively advocate on taxation and sustainable finance and anti-corruption issues by joining the civil society working groups on these topics through the Civil Society 20 (C20). Work started in August 2021. The C20 events will be held alongside the G20 summit in Bali in November 2022. Although the project faced Covid-19 related delays due to travel restrictions, the program was able to take foundational steps to allow for greater implementation in coming years. A program-wide strategy workshop was held in November 2021 to build mutual understanding on the theory of change and craft a collaborative strategy, which led to re-defining the MEAL framework.

Highlights: 16 community groups were established across three districts to strengthen the capacity of women and youth. Work in these groups focused on gender sensitization and discussions on women's role in the community, as well as sustainable business practices. Through our partner, Consortium for Agrarian Reform we were involved in the development of Standard Norms and Regulations (SNP) on Human Rights for Land and Natural Resources with the National Human Rights Commission (Komnas HAM). A proposal to strengthen land rights as human rights was accepted by the Komnas HAM, and the SNP was legalized on November 2, 2021. A policy paper on corruption, tax evasion, and trade leakages in the palm oil sector was produced and disseminated. We presented the findings and the recommendations to improve governance and reduce tax leakage in this sector as part of public discussions in January 2022.

Lessons: In response to Year 1 lessons, the program will increase capacity in private sector engagement and, following up the collaboration work with Ministry of Law and Human Rights (MLHR), in mainstreaming business and human rights in the private sector. The main lesson from the national fora in the first year was that this is a good platform for discussing strategic matters and agreeing and adjusting roles, responsibilities, and expectations for the project, but it requires buy-in from partner leaders and consortium members to ensure strategic alignment.



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Kenya

General context: As the largest economy in East Africa, Kenya relies heavily on its mining and agricultural sectors. However, severe droughts in Kenya are impacting many agricultural and mining communities. Additionally, the Covid-19 pandemic and international travel restrictions continue to affect market access and prices for these value chains. Huairou Commission member Shibuye Community Health Workers' (Shibuye) reports that, at the community level, awareness of existing policies, laws, and regulatory frameworks safeguarding people in the agricultural value chain and trade are still predominantly low, particularly among women in agriculture.

Progress: Given the low knowledge levels, program partners in Kenya have a broad yet strong focus on increasing knowledge and awareness of land, environmental, and labor rights within the mining and agricultural sectors, while highlighting these issues in the media and at policy and decision-maker levels. At the community level, Oxfam Kenya has focused on artisanal mining communities to ensure that they fully benefit from the sector's value chain and have the space to meaningfully engage private sector and government in securing benefits from these resources. At the national level, Tax Justice Network Africa (TJNA), alongside the East Africa Tax Governance Network (EATGN) and Africa Centre for People Institutions & Societies (ACEPIS), conducted and published research on Kenya's Tax Expenditures Framework and its implications on tax base erosion. The research paper is titled, 'Revenue Waivers and National Economic Pressures: The Hidden Cost of Tax Expenditures in Kenya' and received significant online engagement as well as involvement from both the Kenyan Revenue Authority and the Treasury Department, as well as CSOs and media outlets. TJNA has linked their work to global tax advocacy by engaging with the ongoing OECD global tax reform process, challenging the political economy of the global tax system.

Highlights: Shibuye set up three alternative business models (ABMs) in Kakamega and Homa Bay Counties. They include a grassroots women's agricultural learning center, a pottery-making center, and a grassroots women's fish farming project. The three ABMs offer alternative sources of income, fair trade, and inclusivity for grassroots women in the respective value chains. TWN partner Friends of Lake Turkana provided technical support at the county level on climate change impacts, resulting in the Turkana County Climate Change Act 2021. The spillover advocacy efforts resulted in a favorable court ruling for communities in the Lake Turkana Wind Power case. Third World Network-Kenya provided capacity training to 20 community monitors (50% women) to monitor implementation of laws and regulations and impacts on livelihood within the oil basin.

Lessons: Moving forward, Shibuye has identified that capacity strengthening is needed for grassroots women and CSOs as actors in the value chains and trade. This will help solidify women's active participation in county public forums, engaging influential stakeholders in endorsing advocacy work and mobilizing citizens to endorse policy asks. As part of that work, Friends of Lake Turkana established a women human rights defenders' network, which is set to launch in Year 2.

Mozambique

General Context: Mozambique saw its first economic contraction in almost three decades in 2020, owing to the pandemic that hit the services and extractive sectors hard. The modest growth rebound in 2021 reflects the combined impact of agricultural growth and relatively strong recovery in services on the one hand, and weak performance in extractives and manufacturing on the other. Mozambique experienced a worsening of human rights in 2021 due to the conflict and insecurity in Cabo Delgado province, leading to a high number of internally displaced people and a humanitarian crisis in the surrounding region. The Mozambican chapter of the regional press freedom body MISA (Media Institute of Southern Africa) has warned that several provisions in the draft press law currently before the country's parliament, the Assembly of the Republic, pose threats to freedom of expression. The spread of Covid-19 and supply chain disruptions created a wide-range of issues regarding food security and loss of livelihood. The pandemic severely disrupted critical food supply chains, including those linking rural and urban areas. Movement and import/export restrictions interrupted transport of key food items and access to processing units and markets, affecting both producers and consumers. Agriculture accounts for approximately 70% of jobs in Mozambique. Technically, there is no private ownership of rural land, everything is held in trust by the state. Rural women workers who already face discrimination and patriarchal norms play a key role in protecting and cultivating land in Mozambique.

Progress: The program in Mozambique is focused on interventions to support women and alleviate gender inequalities using alternative business models that empower women, SMEs, and small-scale producers and foster rapid, sustained, broad-based economic growth in selected commodity value chains, improving the competitiveness of women smallholder farmers and the overall agribusiness sector. Given the extensive threat posed by Covid-19, to empower women and rural communities and strengthen CSOs, the program mapped out rotating savings and credit groups (PCR) in Mocuba, Gurue, and Alto Molocue District (Zambezia Province) to introduce the agricultural fund approach as an informal economic empowerment mechanism for women and youth (covering the cost of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation costs, labor costs, etc.). The program also worked on value chain mapping to better identify adaption needs and opportunities.

Highlights: In the first year, there was a focus on strengthening knowledge on taxation, trade, and value chain regulation. The target groups for Year 1 were small-scale commercial farmers and other actors in the agricultural value chain who are direct beneficiaries of the project.

Lessons: Oxfam Mozambique recommends developing a community-driven MEAL approach to ensure that partners can participate in data collection.



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Myanmar

General Context: In February 2021, opposition broke out across Myanmar, sparked by the military coup. It included labor strikes, acts of civil disobedience, and public pro-democracy protests that were met with brutal opposition and media blackouts by the military regime. The military crackdown on resistance includes use of excessive and lethal force against peaceful protestors across the country. At time of reporting, at least 10,685 people have been arrested, charged, or sentenced, and 987 people killed by the military junta. In addition, the shadow government, National Unity Government (NUG), set up as a legitimate government accepted by the people of Myanmar, declared defensive war on September 7, 2021. Since then, conflicts have escalated in different places in Myanmar, particularly in Kachin, Karen, Kayah, Chin states, and Sagaing and Magway regions. Armed conflicts are underway in project villages in Kachin, specifically Bamaw and Myitkyina, and field-level intervention is sometimes delayed due to travel limitations and security risks in the villages. Covid-19 placed another limitation on field-level activities, as Myanmar experienced a serious third wave of the Covid-19 pandemic around July 2021 and a fourth wave in February 2022. Civic space in Myanmar is also under serious threat from the military administration and its excessive measures to limit people's movements. There are growing humanitarian and immediate food security needs for vulnerable communities, meaning that the previously planned long-term sustainable livelihood approaches and alternative business models have several limitations in this volatile political and economic situation.

Progress: As safety and security is a top priority for Oxfam in Myanmar and our partners, all work on the FAIR for ALL project beyond partner coordination and communication had to be paused in the first six months of Year 1. In Kachin, gold mining has increased rapidly since the coup, and local CSOs, environmental activists, and communities have expressed their concerns regarding environmental and social impacts. However, with the complicated governance context (especially the involvement of armed actors) local communities, farmers, and workers have little to no space to raise and claim their rights. Despite this, the project has been adapted to continue project implementation. Amidst travel restrictions, armed conflicts, and security concerns in project areas and across the country, implementation began with adaptive and flexible management. Implementing partners have also established good relationships and coordination, with agreement between Oxfam Myanmar and partners.

Highlights: Despite travel limitations and security challenges on the ground, partners in Kachin have been able to provide capacity-strengthening activities to women's groups from seven communities where large-scale agricultural investments and mining activities are happening in Kachin State. In the livelihood assessment workshop facilitated by a local partner, women leaders were able to share their challenges and difficulties caused by the impact of the coup and Covid-19. The second achievement that we are proud of is the formation of 10 farmer's groups (158 female and 48 male members). The farmer groups are comprised of men and women farmers from the communities, with the objective of working collectively for land/natural resources rights and bargaining power in the targeted value chain. Our partner provided capacity building training to those farmer groups.

Lessons: The project will focus more on strengthening women's and farmers' groups by developing clear strategies on alternative livelihoods and business model approaches (there is an increasing demand for this from partners as part of building resilient local communities in a volatile political and economic situation).

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Netherlands

General Context: National elections were held in 2021, with the Conservative Liberals (VVD) coming out as the biggest winners, and the Dutch government formed a new ruling coalition. The election results shaped influencing strategies, adapting to the new division in Parliament and the new government coalition. Two important developments in the Dutch financial sector context include 1) the climate debate, fueled by the Shell case (where the court ruled that Shell oil has an obligation to drastically reduce their emissions) and COP26 (where there was pressure to divest from fossil fuels), and 2) the shift in discussions from voluntary to mandatory human rights due diligence in value chains. In 2021, the new Dutch government announced in its coalition agreement that it will draft legislation on mandatory Human Rights Due Diligence. As the host and a member of the MVO Platform, SOMO and the other members, such as Oxfam Novib, have played a key role in advocacy efforts to reach this point. The MVO Platform was closely involved in a legislative proposal from a parliamentarian and held several conversations with ministers to discuss the importance of mandatory Human Rights Due Diligence legislation, which finally led to the commitment in the coalition agreement.

Progress: SOMO's research into economic and labor conditions in the Brazil nut sector in Bolivia prompted responses from both ALDI and Jumbo, and its research into the South African wine sector resulted in Albert Heijn announcing its action plan to combat poor labor conditions. Vaccine inequality was an important focus of the program's advocacy towards an enabling environment that received political response and policy commitments from the Dutch government. Oxfam Novib's public campaigning and lobbying efforts contributed to the Netherlands increasing its commitment to CO2 reduction targets by 2030 from its previous target of 49% to 60%, a significant move towards meeting its Paris Agreement commitments. We are also proud of the new and innovative ways of engaging with the Dutch public and sharing our inequality narrative with the Dutch audience, including a theatre show on inequality that was also published as a book.

Highlights: Retailer Kruidvat (AS Watson Benelux), agreed to start focusing on responsible palm oil sourcing. This was demonstrated by a five-year commitment to financially contribute to the FAIR partnership pilot in Indonesia and implement due diligence practices by screening suppliers to reach their goal of 100% (minimum) mass balance certified RSPO palm oil by 2025 for their private-label products. Oxfam Novib's third iteration of the Behind the Barcodes supermarket campaign was launched, this time with a focus on women's rights in global supply chains. In response, leading Dutch supermarkets all published unprecedented commitments to support women workers and farmers in their supply chains. The Dutch government implemented the Dutch Unfair Trading Practice law for the agrifood sector, following implementation of the EU Directive on unfair trading practices in the agricultural and food supply chain in April 2019. Together with allied NGOs, SOMO has been advocating for this legislation for more than 10 years. This is an important victory for farmers and other food suppliers in local and global food supply chains.

Ahead of the Fair Finance Guide publication announcing that ABP (the biggest pension fund in the Netherlands) invests 86% of its energy investments in fossil fuels and not in renewable energy, ABP announced that it will sell all investments in fossil fuel companies. In 2021, the Dutch parliament passed a motion in favor of demanding public country-by-country reporting (CbCR) by companies when using export credit insurances. CbCR is part of the OECD's Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) Action Plan.

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Oxfam Novib sees the Dutch government's more progressive stance towards climate justice as a key win for Year 1. Increasing its commitment to a CO2 reduction target by 2030 from the previous 49% to 60% was a central ask of the public campaign surrounding the November 2021 Climate March in Amsterdam, which saw 40,000 Dutch citizens come out to participate, and where Oxfam Novib took an organizing role, in coalition with other organizations.

Lessons: For Oxfam Novib, designing the Behind the Barcodes as a three-year campaign – even though it is clear that change takes much longer – is a lesson that especially in the international context, campaigns require a longer timeline. With the campaign ending, it is imperative to continue to follow supermarkets' progress going forward.



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Nigeria

General Context: In March 2022, a new World Bank report found that as many as four in ten Nigerians are living below the national poverty line, with the majority of the population working in small-scale household enterprises. Climate, conflict, and the effects of Covid-19 have all disproportionately impacted Nigerians living in poverty, with many families struggling to meet their most basic needs. Widespread corruption in the Covid-19 response and the promised palliatives for relief increased public distrust. Fluctuations in the oil and gas industries (first plunging and then surging upwards), together with incessant human rights violations in the sector's value chains, creates significant risk for workers reliant on the extractives/crude oil and gas value chain. Government repression was also an issue in Nigeria in Year 1, the #EndSARS protests in response to police violence grew into a social movement that was met with state violence, and a Twitter ban that lasted more than seven months all impacted freedom of expression. Looking ahead, Nigeria is preparing for the 2023 general election.

Progress: Concerted advocacy and campaigns led to the Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI) unveiling a global five-year support program for the implementation of beneficial ownership transparency reforms in Nigeria. NEITI kept to their commitment to set up a Joint Inter-Agency Committee on public disclosure of the contents of oil, gas and mining contracts with exploration companies to manage Nigeria's contractual exploratory interests. The program in Nigeria faced a challenge in setting up the national forum in the country. They held one online gathering but found they would require more support in creating opportunities to work together. They did benefit from cross-learning facilitated by the Pan-African FAIR for ALL program.

Highlights: The creation and revival of anti-corruption clubs across 30 schools in 6 states, which promoted youth participation in civic governance and raised awareness among 10,000 students across the country on being better citizens in society. The signing into law of the Petroleum Industry Bill on August 16, 2021, was linked to the advocacy work of program partners in Nigeria.

Lessons: FAIR for ALL in Nigeria identified that government agencies appear to be less skeptical of partnering with CSOs working in public sector accountability.

Occupied Palestine Territory

General Context: The Covid-19 pandemic hit the Palestinian economy hard, as international support and funding was reduced or reallocated to focus on the healthcare sector. The estimated poverty rate in Palestine is about 29%, while one out of every 6 main income earners (17%) stopped working during the lockdown period and 52% of main income earners did not receive their wages during the lockdown period. According to OCHA, more than 53,000 Palestinian families have fallen below the poverty line. Throughout Year 1, the Palestinian government has been actively excluding civil society from negotiations around new laws. For example, the president declared a decree on the public budget for the 2021 fiscal year, after a virtual approval by the government, and on the last day of the grace period granted for exceptional cases. The law was published in summary form without any details clarifying the allocations, and without any involvement or consultation with civil society representatives. The tax policy continues to suffer from failure to expand the tax base to a satisfactory level. The Palestinian private sector faces fundamental economic restrictions, particularly Israeli strict import and export controls. The challenges have resulted in high production and operating costs, restricted access to domestic and Israeli markets, lower levels of competitiveness, and more underlying problems. Importantly, the declaration of the state of emergency has led to a greater concentration of power in the hands of the executive authority, which creates fertile ground for the abuse of power. A newly issued law in 2021 aimed at restricting the work of Palestinian Charities and NGOs. 2021 also witnessed multiple human rights violations, such as the killing of activists, the suppression of protests, the arrest of activists, and attacks on media professionals who covered the events.

Progress: Despite the late start of the project in its first year, most project activities were implemented and some were postponed until Year 2. In light of the deficit in the public budget, the Civil Society Team for Enhancing Public Budget Transparency (CSTPBT) launched a campaign on how to rationalize public spending and increase public revenue. The CSTPBT recommendations contributed to forcing the Palestinian Cabinet, in session 139, to make several decisions related to increasing budget revenues by rationalizing public spending, reforming the tax system, and boosting local production to minimize imports from abroad. A complaints system for farmers began in Year 1 and farmers were made aware of the system and how to submit complaints.

Highlights: Palestinian Farmers' Union (PFU) has been asked by the PA government to join several committees at the governmental level on developing agricultural policies. These committees include the special committee formed by the Council of Ministers regarding the Israeli Food Law and the committee for the tax refund for the livestock sector. 148 farmers were reimbursed for their tax refund in Year 1 of the project. A care policy scorecard assessment was done for the first time in Palestine that aimed to support multiple objectives and provided recommendations to improve the care system in Palestine. The findings and recommendations will be used for influencing efforts to enhance the care system in Palestine and reduce the gap between men's and women's rights. The National Women Coalition was established to lead influencing work related to gender-sensitive laws and implementation.

Lessons: A lesson learned from Year 1 is to pay more attention to organizing the activities under each pathway and outcome, to avoid confusion related to citizen and CSO activities and results.



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South Africa

General Context: South Africa was another country severely impacted by Covid-19 and measures to reduce its spread. South Africa faces extreme inequality, with an unemployment rate of roughly 28% before the Covid-19 crisis. Black people, especially women, face systematic marginalization. The rates of men committing gender-based violence increased significantly in South Africa. When the first Covid-19 restrictions were announced in 2020, police received more than 2,300 complaints of gender-based violence in one week, leading President Ramaphosa to introduce three bills to the National Assembly to combat gender-based violence. Covid-19 restrictions limited movement and gatherings, which impacted the project implementation. For example, it meant women farm workers were unable to march or picket and protest as planned. The FAIR for ALL program in South Africa focused on laying a strong foundation in Year 1 with joint activities and cross-learning opportunities to set themselves up for success in Year 2.

Progress: The program held a National Forum Meeting that provided a space for mutual learning and facilitated cross-pollination, plan review, and collaboration. Partners drafted their own action plan, aimed at helping them support each other in their project deliverables. Research is a key part of the program work in South Africa. Several papers were published by partner Centre for Competition, Regulation, and Economic Development (CCRED) on the barriers women and girls face in improving their economic potential and social capital. Southern Africa Resource Watch (SARW), a TWN partner, has commissioned three policy papers on the impact of mining activities (gold, platinum, and coal) in three communities they have chosen to focus on. Women on Farms Project (WFP) used a Training of the Trainer (TOT) methodology to capacitate women farm workers on gender inequality and labor rights. Women used the tools acquired in the trainings to affirm their labor rights. A total of 14 cases of rights violations were undertaken by WFP; 90% were successfully resolved in favor of the affected farm workers.

Highlights: Oxfam South Africa and SARW, together with 13 community representatives from the mining and agricultural sectors, participated in the Alternative Mining Indaba that was hosted in Cape Town on May 9-11, 2022. A side event called “Food For Thought: The Knowledge Café” created space for an intersectional exchange between the farming and mining communities that allowed them to identify similar systemic challenges faced by both communities exacerbated by climate change and ill-prepared government departments. Although opportunities to protest were limited, in one demonstration, 200 farmwomen marched to Distell, the largest alcohol producer and marketer, to highlight labor rights violations on farms supplying wine and grapes to Distell.

Lessons: TWN partner Southern Africa Resource Watch (SARW) shared that “the key lesson is that the foundation of the project needs to be solid for the project to be implemented successfully. The move of planned in-person activities, such as trainings, to online gave the organizations the opportunity to be creative.”

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Uganda

General Context: Following the re-election of President Yoweri Museveni, Uganda has seen a decline in human rights protections throughout 2021. The year saw an increase in land disputes and forced evictions, as well as shrinking space for civil society. With a primarily rural population that relies heavily on farming, project partners focused primarily on the agricultural sector, linking the needs of rural (women) workers to national and global trade agreements. Supply chain disruptions due to Covid-19 caused many Ugandan farmers to lose market space, unable to move their goods beyond Uganda. Inflation and high fuel prices have also made it difficult for farmers to move their produce from farm to market.

Progress: Despite setbacks from measures to curb the spread of Covid-19, FAIR for ALL in Uganda maintained strong progress in Year 1, focusing on cooperation among (women) farmers to collectively address their issues. Huairou Commission member Uganda Community Based Association for Women and Children's Welfare (UCOBAC) provided capacity training to 600 grassroots women/small-scale producers/farmer groups and cooperatives on things like financial literacy and credit access. Through these efforts, women farmers managed to organize joint entrepreneurial ventures. In response to land rights violations, Eastern and Southern Africa Small-scale Farmers' Forum (ESAFF) Uganda trained human rights monitors to use a mobile application to document and report land rights violations. Third World Network Africa, together with partners like SEATINI-Uganda, have taken a strong lead in addressing the link between national and global trade decisions and the impact on farmers.

Highlights: The collaboration between FAIR for ALL partners ESAFF and Agency for Community Empowerment (AFCE) led to an alternative business model among coffee farmers who adopted the 'microstation model' (an African small-scale, farmer-owned model for producing consistently, adding value, bulk production, and marketing for high-quality coffee). AFCE mobilized coffee farmers in two districts (Nebbi and Zombo) to join forces to process, store and market their coffee, increasing the quality and value of the coffee they produce. The collaboration has also supported small-scale farmers, especially women, in marketing and selling their agri-products through the Kilimo Mart Market Application, an online marketing application for small-scale farmers created by ESAFF Uganda. As result, 15 small-scale farmer groups have increased their economic activity, leading to increased incomes.

Lessons: One key lesson from Year 1 was to incorporate translation and interpretation for video and audio training clips into local languages to increase accessibility for rural farmers. Incorporating a gender lens and focusing on women farmers was also extremely effective in Year 1 and is something that FAIR for ALL in Uganda will continue to focus heavily on in their Year 2 work.



Vietnam

General Context: Vietnamese civil society continues to operate in an unpredictable and increasingly hostile regulatory environment. Registered NGOs are increasingly restricted in policy influencing. Vocal NGOs faced administrative sanctions, criminalization, allegations of tax fraud, and online surveillance in 2021 and early 2022; clear signals in the restriction of freedom of expression. The situation further deteriorated thanks to the Covid-19 pandemic, particularly the Delta outbreak in mid-2021, when CSOs were hard hit by the worsening socio-economic development, Covid-19 preventive measures, and the state's repression of political activists and CSOs. The recently revised regulations for NGOs create additional barriers to operation in terms of access to funding and organizing activities. On the positive side, the state appears to be open to civil society engagement in digital transformation and in the economic sphere, which enhances government performance legitimacy. Vietnam is making efforts to raise its profile in the region and within the UN system (e.g. candidacy to the Human Rights Security Council). Economically, Vietnam is committing to various free trade agreements (CPTPP, EVFTA, RCEP), and together with these channels, sustainability and human rights compliance opens some space (albeit tightly controlled) for civil society participation. The rise in citizen activism, voluntary movements, and philanthropy during the Covid-19 pandemic offers more space for action, and also stimulates a rethink by state and civil society around activism by citizen and civic groups in times of crisis.

Progress: Oxfam, two CSOs – The Centre for Sustainable Development of Mountainous Communities (SUDECOM), Research Centre for Gender, Family and Environment in Development (CGFED) – and three alliances (BTAP, VATJ and VNMC) joined forces to participate in the program. Unfortunately, there were challenges in ensuring the CSOs could get approvals and progress was naturally impacted by Covid-19. Due to the delay in project approval and the Covid-19 outbreak, FAIR for ALL in Vietnam is behind on planning but still on track to achieve the program vision. The program alliances contributed to formulating fiscal and trade policy reforms. This included the adoption of several VNMC recommendations in the mining law revision (Decision No. 10).

Highlights: CGFED, a Vietnamese women's rights organization, has been able to adopt and develop the Gender Impact Assessment (GIA) toolkit in mining-affected communities. CGFED used toolkits to conduct the Gender Impact Assessment of mining activities in Dai Tu district, Thai Nguyen province (co-financed). SUDECOM adopted CGFED's toolkit to assess the impact of mining activities on communities where they are active. SUDECOM is now processing the data from the assessment and writing reports. CGFED worked with women unions at the district level to discuss and build trust with new leaders. The preparatory work to establish women-led core groups was conducted in year 1 of the project. With the support of SUDECOM, two grassroots-level core groups of 40 women (32 indigenous people) were established in Yen Bai province. These groups were established with the support of local women's unions.

Lessons: Oxfam Vietnam shared that they learned to adapt and be flexible in program management and administrative procedures so that CSO partners could implement activities. They focused on the ecosystem of CSOs in civic space, with each partner bringing their own strengths and weaknesses, making the program stronger and creating synergy. One partner shared that "the most important thing is we did not leave each other when we met difficulties. In overcoming challenges together, we better understand the values of partnership and mutual support for common objectives."

Africa

General Context: The continent's impressive growth in the last decade was driven by increased production and export of primary commodities and rises in commodity prices – but the benefits were not evenly shared. Extractives are Africa's most important exports. Generous investment regimes for oil and mineral production primarily benefit multinational firms and local elites. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for approximately 80% of Africa's population. In April 2022, Oxfam reported that food crises have been increasing across the West African region, including in Burkina Faso, Niger, Chad, Mali, and Nigeria. While food reserves are dwindling in the Sahel, the crisis in Ukraine is making the situation dangerously worse. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, food prices could rise by another 20% worldwide, an unbearable increase for already fragile populations. The crisis is also likely to cause a significant decrease in wheat availability for six West African countries that import at least 30%, and in some cases more than 50%, of their wheat from Russia and Ukraine. Covid-19 increased fiscal pressure on national governments and increased their reliance on foreign investment, which led in some cases to the securitization of assets.

Progress: The program responded to Covid-19 changes by contributing to policy recommendations on how African governments can uphold people's rights. In Year 1, the regional program was able to engage in consultation with a wide range of constituencies across Africa on the issue of minerals, with a focus on linking with the African Mining Vision (AMV). Regional and national institutions include the African Union, the SADC Secretariat, and the African Development Bank, as well as policymakers in Uganda, Senegal, Nigeria, and Niger. Through this, the regional program has focused on strengthening the knowledge and capacity of CSOs working in the mining sector and identifying links, with a focus on the rights and interests of small and medium-scale producers and promoting better use of mineral revenue. Where there were crackdowns on civil society – for example police violence in Ghana – legal support was provided to partners. Tax Justice Network Africa (TJNA) continued to engage with the OECD Global Tax Reform Process by challenging the international tax and financial architecture, especially regarding Africa's exclusion from the decision-making processes.

Highlights: Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) held a regional multi-stakeholder convening on the African Mining Vision. This was an opportunity to identify potential areas of collaboration and challenges. Several national studies were conducted on minerals, and on promoting artisanal and small-scale mining. In partnership with Fight Inequality Alliance and other collaborators, Oxfam Pan Africa Program held a session during the 2022 Alternative Mining Indaba to facilitate discussions on the delay in African countries implementing initiatives such as the AMV domestically. Prior to that, a webinar was held to understand challenges faced by Women Mining Workers Rights in Africa. TJNA participated in the Global Day of Action for Tax Justice in the extractive sector, sharing lessons learned and insights on combatting tax abuse, relying on learnings from regional Asia.

Lessons: The key lessons of the regional program were to adapt the influencing strategy to meet the current context and make better use of virtual tools, while re-thinking policy issues in the context of Covid-19. The program identified the need to develop a shared understanding across partner organizations on specific policy points.



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Southeast Asia

General Context: Asia is home to some of the world's fastest-growing economies. Southeast Asia in particular has experienced remarkable economic growth in recent decades, but also faces the challenge of growing economic inequality. Economic opportunities in Asia attract large investments in value chains that can lead to the manipulation of political systems for private benefit rather than benefits to societies and the environment. Many challenges are posed by Chinese investment, with private and state-owned enterprises engaged in various sectors, including agriculture. Many value chains operating in Asia concentrate power on the processing, distribution, and retail end, with limited power for small food producers and workers. This power imbalance leads to an unfair distribution of value and drives down wages.

Progress: In Year 1, the regional program in Asia focused on a Global Value Chain analysis in 5 dominant commodities: palm oil, rice, coffee, fisheries, and tea in South Asia and Southeast Asia. Its aim is to track how all actors are involved and benefit. It is evident that inequality, as well as worker rights violations, are prevalent across the food production sector in the region. States' misplaced priorities in budgeting and spending have adversely affected education, health, and social protection for the less privileged population. Extensive research was conducted on multiple commodities, which included in-person dialogues with workers to understand the situation in the field. Additionally, dialogues with the trade unions and workers associations provided a deeper understanding of the systems that contribute to this unfair and unjust environment. These actions helped identify capacity building areas for the CSOs, governments, and private actors in the region and to undertake collaborative campaigns to influence/demand government and private sector to improve their policies and practices toward sustainable, inclusive, and fair value chains. The majority of the activities planned for Year 1 have been completed, however some of the planned research work was carried forward to Year 2 due to late signing of the project and fieldwork obstacles caused by the Covid-19 pandemic.

Highlights: The C20 Kickoff event in Indonesia was one of the highlights of Year 1, providing momentum for the preparation and engagement of CSOs in relation to the G20. To increase capacity building in the tea and fisheries sector, a capacity-building workshop titled "South Asia Regional Meeting on Fair and Sustainable Value Chain" was held on March 23-24, 2022, in Kathmandu, Nepal. Prakarsa conducted collaborative research on tracking agriculture value chains of multinationals corporations covering Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam (palm oil, coffee, and rice). In the research output, the research protocol was shared with the other three country participants from Tax and Fiscal Justice Asia (TAFJA) as a guideline for our collaborative research.

Lessons: We have felt the need for greater engagement among our South Asian country partners, as preparing impactful public campaigns and mobilization is necessary. The collaborative approach is significant in making any progress, since multiple local and international organizations are working towards the same purpose, and this approach can help create a sustainable environment by introducing improved policies and implementation. It was clear that partners need support in understanding the private sector, influencing goals and targets, and ways to implement it effectively for better results.

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Global

General Context: Many companies and financial-sector actors that participate in value chains operate in multiple countries. Covid-19 has exposed the fragility of global value chains and interdependencies between firms and suppliers located across continents. It has led to calls for more supportive and sustainable relationships among those actors and highlighted the necessity of building resilience into supply chains. Year 1 saw significant supply chain shortages around the globe and deeper entrenchment of many inequalities. Extreme weather events influenced by climate change impacted countries around the world, with the latest IPCC report warning that the world is set to reach 1.5°C warming within the next two decades, with catastrophic consequences.

Progress: The program focused heavily on business and human rights, as well as tax justice across countries and value chains. In April 2021, Dutch Development Bank FMO shared a draft Position Statement on Environmental and Social (E&S) Standards for Financial Intermediaries (FIs), with a limited number of NGOs, including SOMO, for preliminary consultation and feedback. SOMO, together with Oxfam Novib and Both ENDS, had called on FMO to develop ESG safeguards for FIs, representing approximately 40% of the bank's investment portfolio. In June 2021, FMO issued its Position Statement on Phasing Out Fossil Fuels for Direct Investments, which includes a commitment to reducing direct exposure to the heavy pollutant oil and gas industries, thereby strengthening the bank's approach to climate change and alignment with the 1.5° Celsius pathway in the Paris Agreement. In 2021, Ndula Resource Center and Kenya Human Rights Commission and SOMO mutually strengthened their capacity to hold agricultural company Kakuzi PLC (based in Kenya) and its parent company Camelia PLC (based in the UK) accountable. Kenyan CSO Kituo Cha Sharia increased their lobbying and advocacy capacity to engage with the UN bodies after joint follow-up to a complaint filed in 2020 with the UN Working Group on Business & Human Rights and the UN Special rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights on behalf of 218 Kenyan nationals. SOMO took a leading role in coordinating joint follow-up on the complaint. SOMO published a report entitled 'Profiting from a pandemic', which received significant media attention and parliamentary response throughout the EU, drawing attention to pharmaceutical companies and tax avoidance practices. Grassroots women groups, Huairou Commission partners, continued to mobilize (even in the context of Covid-19), which translated into public demonstrations by grassroots women. Oxfam International, along with our partners, launched a campaign calling to tax 'Covid billionaires', drawing attention to the \$5.5 trillion made by billionaires during the pandemic. There was also a continued focus on supermarket value chains through the Behind the Barcodes campaign and the launch of the report, 'Not in This Together – How Supermarkets Became Pandemic Winners While Women Workers Are Losing Out'.

Highlights: Huairou Commission's movement advocated with the Action Coalition on Economic Justice and Rights, ensuring that the priorities and strategies from grassroots women were included in the Global Acceleration Plan adopted at the Generation Equality Forum convened by UN Women. In the private sector, Camelia PLC and subsidiary company Kakuzi partially implemented a settlement that followed from a UK court case filed by the law firm Leigh Day and supported by SOMO. The settlement included payments to the community, opening access roads, setting up an operational-level grievance mechanism, and appointing female safety marshals, and is an example of how redress through strategic litigation can incorporate actions to respond to harm done to women's rights. SOMO partner Premicongo's efforts to hold Huachin Mining Company in Mabende community in Democratic Republic of Congo saw results in 2021, when Huachin took concrete steps to improve circumstances in the community (including building by-pass roads and restoring access to drinking

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water). Research by Global Legal Action Network (GLAN) and SOMO showed that European and North American tour operators regularly visit Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory (OPT) and misleadingly market them as being in Israel. In 2021, several tour operators conducted internal investigations into their package holidays in Israel and adjusted previously misleading advertising regarding visits to the OPT where necessary. In the area of climate resilience, the Huairou Commission movement contributed to the development of the Principles for Locally Led Adaptation that were launched at COP 26 and have been endorsed by more than 70 organizations. Oxfam International's Inequality Kills campaign (January 2022) was a phenomenal success, with over 1.5 billion social media impressions and the briefing note on the campaign downloaded over 32,000 times in the first week (up 21% from the previous year).

Lessons: A key lesson for SOMO has been combining a focus on the symptoms of unjust corporate power (such as human rights abuses and damage to the environment) with a deeper focus on the structural enablers of that power. In this regard, we have developed more complex projects that bring multiple areas of expertise together to have a stronger impact. For Huairou Commission, the expected progress in towards establishing collaborative partnerships between women-led cooperatives and enterprises to lead firms and other key actors in global agricultural value chains was not achieved. As this is a new area of work for Huairou Commission, the key lesson is to draw on the knowledge of other consortium members on global agricultural value chains map out the space.



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABM	Alternative Business Model
AC	Agricultural Cooperative
ACEPIS	Africa Centre for People, Institutions & Societies
ADERE-MG	Articulação dos Empregados Rurais do Estado de Minas Gerais
AFCE	Agency for Community Empowerment
AMV	African Mining Vision
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASPPIUK	Association for Women's Small and Micro Business Assistance
CAWF	Cambodian Agricultural Workers Federation
COBHRA	Community Based Human Rights Assessment tool
CCC	Cooperation Committee for Cambodia
CCRED	Centre for Competition, Regulation and Economic Development
CEPIL	Centre for Public Interest Law
CGFED	Research Centre for Gender, Family and Environment in Development
CIPCA	Centre for Research and Promotion of Farmers
CLC	Cambodia Labor Confederation
CONTAR	Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores Assalariados e Assalariadas Rurais
CoP	Community of Practice
CSBAG	Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSTPBT	Civil Society Team for Enhancing Public Budget Transparency
DDE	Department for Sustainable Economic Development
EATGN	East Africa Tax Governance Network
ESAFF	Eastern and Southern Africa Small-scale Farmers' Forum
ESG	Environmental, Social & Governance
EU	European Union
FCRA	Foreign Contribution Registration ACT
FETARN	Federação dos Trabalhadores Rurais Agricultores e Agricultoras Familiares do Estado do Rio Grande do Norte
FETRAERN	Federação dos Trabalhadores Assalariados e Assalariadas do Rio Grande do Norte
FFI	Fair Finance International
FMO	Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden (Dutch Development Bank)
FNN	Farmer and Nature Net
FoN	Friends of the Nation
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
FTM	Fair Tax Monitor
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Gender Equality Forum
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IRMA	Institute of Rural Management
KPA	Konsorsium Pembaruan Agraria
LANGO	Law on Associations and NGOs
LGBTQIA+	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, Asexual +
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning
MISA	Media Institute of Southern Africa
MLHR	Ministry of Law and Human Rights
MOBI	Ministerial Open Budget Index



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MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoLVT	Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training
MP	Member of Parliament
NCOM	National Coalition on Mining
NEITI	Nigerian Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
NUG	National Unity Government
OCHA	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPT	Occupied Palestinian Territory
PFU	Palestinian Farmers Union
POBI	Provincial Open Budget Index
PTCF	Phnom Torntang Community Forest
RSPO	Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil
RWDS	Rural Women Development Society
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SARW	Southern Africa Resource Watch
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
SEATINI	Southern and Eastern Africa Trade Information and Negotiations Institute
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SOMO	Stichting Onderzoed Multinationale Ondernemingen
SSP	Swayam Shikshan Prayog
SUDECOM	Centre for Sustainable Development of Mountainous Communities
TAFJ	Tax and Fiscal Justice Asia
TI	Transparency International
TJNA	Tax Justice Network Africa ToC Theory of Change
TWN-A	Third World Network Africa
UCOBAC	Uganda Community Based Association for Women and Children Welfare
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
USA	United States of America
VAG	Village Action Group
VAT	Value-Added Tax
WFP	Women on Farms Project
WiLDAF	Women in Law and Development in Africa
WILL	Women Initiative to Learn & Lead



COLOPHON

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