



ANNUAL REPORT YEAR 3
APRIL 2023 – MARCH 2024

FAIR for ALL

IMPROVING VALUE
CHAINS AT SCALE

ឃើង កំលោះ
២៤.០៣.២៤

CONTENTS

1.	Introduction	6
	What will you find in this report?	7
	Relevant developments in 2023-24	8
	A year of learning and reflection	10
2.	Transitions	15
	Civil society in a world in transition	16
	Theory of Change	18
	Just agricultural transition	22
	Just energy transition	30
3.	Results and Reflections per Pathway	39
	Pathway 1 Results in numbers	40
	Pathway 2 Results in numbers	41
	Pathway 3 Results in numbers	42
	Pathway 4 Results in numbers	43
4.	Program-level activities	44
	Governance and management	45
	Gender and social inclusion	46
	Alliance and movement building	46
	Deepening partnerships	47
5.	Conclusions	51
	Interconnectedness & consortium collaboration	52
	Real progress towards a fair economic system	52
	Civic Space in Value Chains for a Just Transition	53
6.	Annex	55
	Outcomes and Outputs	56
	MoFA Civil Society Sector and Private Sector Development Indicators	64
	List of Abbreviations	66

CASES

The Kasigau experience makes commercial carbon offset even more doubtful	3
Principles that strengthen civil society	12
Women farmers plant seeds of change in Kerala, India	27
Voices of Change from the Women on Coal in Carolina, South Africa	36
Enduring the Uninvited	48

Cover Image: © Khoehn Kamsort
[Find out more about the artwork here!](#)



Cover illustration of the report on sexual abuse and harassment at the Kasigau Corridor Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing countries project.



**CASE:
THE KASIGAU
EXPERIENCE MAKES
COMMERCIAL
CARBON OFFSET EVEN
MORE DOUBTFUL**

Illustration by Tessa van Balen,
commissioned by SOMO

CASE

THE KASIGAU EXPERIENCE MAKES COMMERCIAL CARBON OFFSET EVEN MORE DOUBTFUL

It seemed such a wonderful idea: carbon offsetting. Polluting parties in the global North compensate for their emissions, while communities in the global South get jobs and income. Win-win! Of all the voluntary carbon offsetting projects worldwide, the Kasigau project in Kenya, executed by Wildlife Works, was considered the most promising. Amidst growing criticism of carbon offsetting, it was often presented as a showcase and an antidote for carbon credit skeptics who believe that the carbon problem cannot be solved commercially.



Kenya Human Rights Commission's and SOMO's report titled Offsetting Human rights: Sexual abuse and harassment at the Kasigau Corridor REDD+ project in Kenya

It combines sustainable forest management with gender equality! Women get new opportunities by taking jobs traditionally reserved for men, such as rangers. External auditors praised the project year after year! Multinational corporations such as McKinsey, Coca-Cola, Microsoft, Shell and Netflix purchased carbon offsets from Kasigau. Look at the 12-minute Netflix video about Kasigau featuring former US president Barack Obama! Um, well...anyone who searches for the video now can no longer find it. Because something happened in the meantime.

UNVEILING A CULTURE OF ABUSE

In November 2023, a report titled "Offsetting Human Rights - Sexual Abuse and Harassment at the Kasigau Corridor REDD+ Project in Kenya" by SOMO, and the Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC), shattered the positive image. Covered by outlets like Bloomberg, BBC, and The Guardian, the report unveiled widespread sexual harassment and abuse of female employees at Kasigau, perpetrated by senior staff at Wildlife Works. The research revealed a decade-long (2011-2023) culture of abuse. Almost all interviewed (former) employees testified that they had experienced or witnessed unwanted sexual touching, groping, physical assaults, attempted rape, intimidation, and humiliation. Women were forced to have sex in exchange for work or promotion (although in most cases the promises were not fulfilled).

The reverse also happened: "Now I have promoted your husband, it is time to pay me back," one of the perpetrators said. Women who refused were threatened, insulted, and bullied. "Kuvua suruali!" (Swahili for "pull your panty") and "lower the flag!" were common abusive phrases used.

The consequences for the women were severe, including trauma, fear, demotion, dismissal, and denial of rights. Many women remained silent due to fear of disbelief or lack of follow-up on their complaints. One husband divorced his wife after he learned of her coerced sexual relationship with a senior staff member.

KNEEL ON THE GROUND

Maria Hengeveld of SOMO, author of the report, stated, "We were not naïve about the possibility of serious violations, but the scale and gravity of the abuse were beyond what we expected. The abuse was widely known among community members, yet Wildlife Works and Verra, the certification body, failed to notice."



CASE

THE KASIGAU
EXPERIENCE
MAKES
COMMERCIAL
CARBON OFFSET
EVEN MORE
DOUBTFUL

The project's flaws extended beyond abuse. Benefits were limited to a minority of the 360,000 local residents, while non-employees faced disadvantages. Those collecting firewood or grazing livestock on protected land were threatened, and some were forced to kneel on the ground for hours.

Despite these issues, six different audit firms visting Kasigau in those years had given the project a clear pass, repeating Wildlife Works' marketing claims and praising its positive community impact. Without any hiccups, the project obtained and kept certification of the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS), the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standards (CCB), and the SD VSta (Sustainable Development Verified Impact) standards. Kasigau credits were also sold at above-market value due to these misleading audits.

A DANGEROUS DISTRACTION

SOMO and KHRC highlighted the inadequacy of carbon market monitoring mechanisms, stressing the need for independent research to oversee community impacts. SOMO shared its findings with companies invested in Kasigau. Of the nine approached, only Audi, Kering, Barclays, and Shell responded. Some pledged to cease future purchases of Kasigau credits, with Shell awaiting an independent review and Kering (owner of brands like Gucci and Balenciaga) seeking more information while aligning with suggestions for immediate action.

Irene Keizer of SOMO highlighted the inherent issues with carbon offsetting, calling it a "dangerous distraction" from effective climate solutions. She emphasized that carbon offsetting perpetuates colonial practices by exploiting the global South's resources to solve the North's problems. She explains: "The problem is twofold: carbon offsetting is based on the idea of net zero, which means compensating for pollution, while the genuine solution is not polluting at all, in other words: real zero. The second problem is that the market by nature cannot solve climate change, as the market is causing climate change itself and has no interest in changing it."

RETHINKING ECONOMIC STRUCTURES FOR CLIMATE CHANGE

SOMO and KHRC called for auditors to publicly apologise to the affected women and men for failing to identify and report the abuse. They also advocated for remediation for the affected women. Wildlife Works' own investigation that followed the report led to the suspension and dismissal of three men. The report has drawn significant attention, potentially influencing public opinion and corporate engagement with carbon offsetting. Keizer hopes it convinces people to rethink our economic structures and address climate change more effectively.

CARBON OFFSETTING

Carbon offsets allow individuals or companies to compensate for their greenhouse gas emissions. This is done by investing in projects that reduce or remove an equivalent number of emissions elsewhere, such as sustainable forestry in the global South. The concept of carbon offsetting arose in the late 1980s as an answer to climate change. In the mandatory compliance schemes, such as the Kyoto Protocol, governments are the main actors. The voluntary market, which emerged from 2005 onwards, is the domain of private enterprises. In 2022, it included about 3,800 projects worth around 2 billion dollars in total.



Colleagues from TWN-A and FoLT reconnecting
at the Bridging Systems Learning Event,
February 2024 in Accra, Ghana.

1. INTRODUCTION



1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex



The abuse that went on for years in relation to the Kasigau carbon credit project enterprise lays bare the inherent power imbalances within value chains that operate in a flawed international economic system. Consequently, the FAIR for ALL program is just as much focused on improving value chains at scale as it is on challenging systems of oppression, such as patriarchy and the 'extractive' international capitalist economy. The Kasigau case illustrates the influential role of civil society partners such as the Kenya Human Rights Commission in supporting and amplifying the voices of oppressed people, and the role of SOMO to challenge corporate power at the international stage. Together with grassroots women network Huairou Commission, Third World Network Africa and Oxfam Novib the FAIR for ALL program supported over 900 civil society organizations directly or indirectly to push for systems change.

At the same time, we witness many forces at play within a world in transition. Within this context, we present with pride the third annual report for activity no. 4000004319 to the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In this third year we worked with 99 (SCS06) civil society organizations (CSOs) in 14 countries, at the South-East Asia and African regional levels, and at the international level. In this program year, which runs from April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024, 438 (SCS05) CSOs and grassroots organizations increased their capacities through capacity sharing and exchanges. Thanks to our mutual efforts they are better equipped to influence companies and governments, cocreate alternatives, and mobilize citizens to shift power and share value chain benefits more equally, respect human rights, protect the environment, and promote women's economic empowerment.

What will you find in this report?

This report covers the third year of a five-year program in which we concluded our midterm review and drew lessons for the following two years of the program. As such, the year was marked by learning and reflection, while the implementation of program activities continued. One important lesson made us decide to change the structure of this report. While the program's Theory of Change with its four interconnected pathways was confirmed, a key recommendation from the midterm review was to more deliberately integrate and interlink various pathway activities. The evaluators concluded this could lead to more sustainable change in value chains.

Following this recommendation, we decided to consistently leverage opportunities within national contexts collectively in order to enhance the pathways' interconnectedness. To make this interconnectedness more visible in our reporting, we also changed the setup of this annual report. Instead of structuring it along the pathways, we chose a more integral way of presenting the work of FAIR for ALL around two main transitions that we aim to contribute to: a just agricultural transition and a just energy transition. In both transitions, CSOs work in an interconnected and mutually re-enforcing manner.

Below you will find the main developments and lessons learned in FAIR for ALL in 2023-24, followed by a description of our partners' work in a changing world, which zooms in on the work towards the just agricultural and energy transitions. We demonstrate this work with a number of illustrative case studies and add a brief overview of the results achieved per pathway.

In the next section we reflect on the main program level activities - governance & management, gender and social inclusion, alliance & movement building - and on how we deepened our partnerships, before we end the report with a few relevant conclusions.

1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex



This report is accompanied by an audited financial report indicating a budget depletion of just below 95%, which shows the program is financially on track. In addition, each consortium member has published program data on August 1, 2024, in IATI. Also, partners might craft their country-level report and submit this to the Dutch Embassy in their country.

Relevant developments in 2023-24

WAR IN GAZA



Mohammed Matar shares chilling details of how Israeli settlers and soldiers attacked him.

The brutal war in Gaza had – and still has – far-reaching consequences for the work in FAIR for ALL. On October 7, 2023, we were about to kick off a land rights and inequality learning journey in Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT) that brought together partners from Mozambique, Nigeria, Uganda, Brazil, Indonesia and Myanmar. All participants from outside OPT were evacuated, while our colleagues and partners in OPT had no choice but to remain. The Popular Struggle Coordination Committee in OPT had to scale down its [Faz3a campaign](#), in which volunteers protect farmer families from settler violence during the olive harvest, due to the increased violence of both settlers and the Israeli army.



Israeli occupation forces have arrested activist Munther Amira from his home in the Aida refugee camp

Despite the war, our courageous colleagues and partners continued with their work and decided to shift interventions away from influencing the Palestinian Authority on aspects of tax and trade. They now lobby for alternative trade routes via Jordan, because all cooperation with the Israeli government has become impossible. In addition, partners focus on alternative business models that can ensure income, since the war has undermined livelihoods and the burden of care now fully falls on women. According to a study by the Palestinian Farmers Union 98% of the economic establishments in the West Bank are affected by the war. Finally, a third intervention of partners is the documentation of private sector human rights abuses.

CIVIC SPACE

The [CIVICUS monitor](#) indicated that the overall status of civic space deteriorated across the world in 2023. Civil society is under attack in 118 of 198 countries and territories, and civic space ratings were downgraded in seven countries, while only five were upgraded. We see this downward civic space trend mirrored in the reports of our partners. In Myanmar, Vietnam and India partners are facing stricter registration and reporting requirements and controls. In Cambodia partners anticipate a forthcoming Law on Foreign Interference. In Ghana, there have been threats, arrests, and physical attacks on journalists and activists, and in Brazil our partner 'Reporter Brasil' is facing Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation (SLAPPs). In [ViceVersa's](#) special edition about Power to Voices 'Luister! Een nieuw geluid!' ('Listen! A new sound!'), FAIR for ALL highlights the (risk) of rising corporate capture and impunity in relation to human rights abuses in view of shrinking space.

Despite the increasing pressure and shrinking civic space, people show tremendous resilience to continue activities in all program countries where we started in 2021. The FAIR for ALL program was able to support partners to take protection measures, adapt their interventions, and directly or indirectly intervene on the topic of civic freedom. For example, partners smartly used Indonesia's ASEAN Presidency as an opportunity to influence the concept of inclusive business in the region, by emphasizing 'responsible conduct' and 'reduce inequality' in Inclusive Business policy dialogues. [The World Social Forum 2024](#) in Nepal was an inspiring moment for social movements around the world. Partners like [LDC Watch](#) and [SAAPE](#) were critical to the successful hosting of the forum which brought together local, national,

1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex



regional, and international civil society groups, enabling a participation of 50,000 participants. It had been long since civil society came together in solidarity and at such a large scale.



Indigenous women, dressed in their traditional attire, participated in the Global Feminist Forum at the World Social Forum. A total of 3,000 women and sexual minorities from diverse backgrounds took part in the Global Feminist Forum, which featured 12 thematic spaces and was held from February 16 to 19, 2024.

In 2023-24, elections took place in countries such as Mozambique and Cambodia, where civic space restrictions worsened. Election results in other countries – for instance in Brazil and Nigeria - provide opportunities to improve and open up civic space. In the Netherlands we saw a tougher stance of government institutions in response to demonstrations and civic action, closely following the far right government's discourse.

DUTCH ELECTIONS

The Dutch public voted in November 2023, paving the way for an far right government in the Netherlands, after the fall of the previous government over the issue of 'migration'. The new government's general coalition agreement foresees unprecedented budget cuts on Dutch development cooperation and demonstrates an inward-focused view. This new political reality weakens the position of the Netherlands as well as of the most vulnerable people in the world. The Netherlands has a strong reputation of supporting civil society's role in lobby and advocacy, through programs such as FAIR for ALL. This was done from the perspective that civil society stands for citizens' needs and rights, and thereby contributes to improving the social contract between governments and citizens, in support of achieving inclusive and sustainable societies. In the current context, the Dutch government's strong support to civil society has become uncertain. Therefore, the consortium partners decided to double-down our support to partners in the network in securing funding and continuing their brave role as influencers and challengers of powerholders.

1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex



A year of learning and reflection

After a first year in which we got started and a second year of full implementation, we were required to submit a midterm review (MTR) in year 3. This created an opportune moment for learning and reflection on our work and to identify opportunities for impact in the last two years of the program.



Fair Tax Monitor Launch July 2023 in Mozambique



Regional analysis of tax systems by amongst others Prakarsa



C20 engagement on wealth taxation



Director PRAKARSA Mr. Ah Maftuchan speaking at the Economic and Social Council Special Meeting on International Cooperation in Tax Matters, 18 March 2024



Tax Justice Network Africa advocating for an inclusive and transparent Tax and International Financial Architecture

The consortium undertook the MTR in a way that would be as little ‘extractive’ as possible. We provided country team with the option to self-conduct an in-depth review, while we engaged MDF Training and Consultancy West Africa to conduct a program level review based on a sample and in line with criteria of the Policy and Operations Evaluation Department (IOB) of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. We are proud of the MTR findings that appreciated our locally-led approach, building on local context and partner’s agendas. The MTR confirmed our Theory of Change, validated all our reported results and concluded that the program contribution is generally high or medium. However, we learned that the selected sampling and consolidating methodology limited the representation of the diversity among partners and consortium members in the report. In the final evaluation in 2025 we will use an even more feminist approach.

To ensure relevant learning among FAIR for ALL partners, based on the MTR, the outcome harvesting analysis and experiences thus far, we organized several thematic spaces for collective engagement. Most notably were the ‘Bridging Systems’ in-person learning events held in October 2023 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia and in February 2024 in Accra, Ghana. Apart from collective engagement and reflection, these two events were also a response to the MTR’s main findings. First, the events provided a space for face-to-face interaction for 200+ colleagues and partner representatives, in addition to the frequent online spaces. This deepened the mutual exchange of capacity and experiences. Second, the events served as a stepping stone for more focused collaboration and coordination of joint action by the consortium members; these were the first face-to-face events that were jointly organized and brought together all their partners. Partners laid the groundwork for five strategic areas for collaboration across the consortium: food systems transformation, critical minerals in Africa, tax reform, climate finance, and climate adaptation. Third, the events helped to identify opportunities to enhance the interconnectedness of activities across the pathways, at the local, national and international levels. For example, the event in Cambodia was instrumental to strategize together and connect national agendas on progressive taxation for social sectors towards the UN and G20 momentums on international tax reform in 2024. In addition, the events were a powerful moment for solidarity and to explore the power of collective action.



Participants at the Bridging Systems Learning Event, november 2023 Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex



Apart from the midterm reflections, the Communities of Practice continued to convene partners and facilitated reflection on several topics, including a learning trajectory called “Systems change through different lenses”. They offered online trainings on digital influencing and digital MEAL, among others, and organized topic-specific and thematical spaces. An example of the first is an exchange about land rights which was combined with a training on Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) in Ghana, bringing together partners from Ghana, Kenya, Uganda, Nigeria, South Africa and Mozambique. See the case on the next page for more details.

An important lesson learned is that a mutual capacity strengthening approach relies on two aspects: providing opportunities for partners to connect with each other, and allocating flexible financial resources for such exchanges. FAIR for ALL’s mutual capacity strengthening (MSC) fund provided funding to more than ten partner activities in year 3. Furthermore, we addressed the second pillar of providing opportunities to connect, through the launch of a matchmaking tool based on the Capacity Assessment Tool. Partners now have the possibility to find other partners who can meet their capacity strengthening needs.



Participants at The Bridging Systems Learning Event, February 2024 in Accra, Ghana.

Participants at the FPIC training in Ghana
for partners from 6 countries.



CASE: PRINCIPLES THAT STRENGTHEN CIVIL SOCIETY

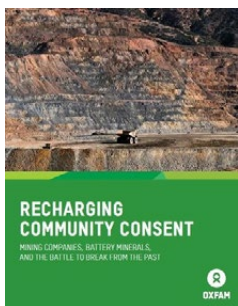


CASE

PRINCIPLES
THAT
STRENGTHEN
CIVIL SOCIETY



Movie screened at the FPIC training. For more information about the case behind the movie read section 'legal results of civil society's long haul' in the first annual report.



At the training the report 'Recharging Community Consent' was launched.

Breathtaking images of land meeting the sea fill the screen. Under the clear blue waters, a whale swims peacefully. Then in comes the blast and the animal panics. Against this background, the voice of Nonhle Mbuthuma, of the Amadiba Crisis Committee: “The blasting was something that really, really scared everybody in the community. We were sleepless. Shell must know right now that we are ready to fight.”

This documentary, titled *Wild Coast Warriors: Turning the Ride on Oil Giants*, tells the story of how South Africa's Wild Coast communities fought against oil exploration operations by Shell to prevent the irreversible destruction of the environment and surrounding communities. Described today by many as a victory for the planet, this David v Goliath battle is inspiring communities and civil societies all over Africa to speak up against destructive extraction activities. It was not only the first ruling of its kind, but also the first time a court ruling made reference to the Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) principles, which is a major milestone for communities and their persistent fight for the protection of their lands.

Many African countries are currently facing challenges of new mining prospectives that will put communities at risk. Ghana is negotiating new contracts on lithium mining for the energy transition, Uganda is dealing with the new East African Petroleum Pipeline, and in Kenya, there are plans of setting up a nuclear plant in the country's coastal paradise.

“The discovery of lithium in Ghana may generate hope for a country facing an economic crisis, but it also poses challenges for human rights and the environment. That is why we need to prepare communities in mining areas, ensure they are mobilised and have the right tools to stand up for their rights in the processes of resource extraction” explains Irene Abeekpeng, Project Coordinator FAIR for ALL at Oxfam in Ghana.

Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC), a principle recognized by the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of indigenous Peoples, is such a tool and even more powerful since the South African's court ruling. In December 2023, a training titled 'Standing with communities: Training on Community Participation, Consultation, and in Cocoa, Gold and Petroleum Value Chains in Ghana' took place in Accra, Ghana. While originally planned only for Ghanaian participants, it soon became apparent the training was topical and relevant for many more partners. Participants from Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa and Mozambique were included. The training was centred around three objectives: strengthening conceptual knowledge, debunking false perceptions, and promoting FPIC understanding and awareness.

Upon completion of the training, Muturi wa Kamau, programmes Manager and National Network Coordinator of the Kenya Oil and Gas Working Groups, said: “One of the significant lessons from the training for me was drawn from the screening of the Wild Coast Warriors documentary. In the documentary the community's advocacy journey is outlined from the start, the people involved in the process and communities speaking about the importance of protecting their land. It was fascinating to listen to the intrinsic value they placed on their land, their connection to the land, and how they would not stand by and let it be destroyed. I want us to be able to do the same in Kilifi County.”



CASE

PRINCIPLES
THAT
STRENGTHEN
CIVIL SOCIETY

One take-away Jimmy Ochom, Land Rights Advisor at Oxfam in Uganda got was about meaningful engagement with government. With Uganda wanting to hit the middle-income-country status, the government is exploring providing large chunks of land to both foreign and domestic investors. This will attract investment, create jobs and boost economic growth, but will also make communities vulnerable as their lands are targeted. “We used this strategy to organise a land governance symposium in which we engaged Members of Parliament and provided them with information about the FPIC principles and how they can be applied to be both supportive to government and communities,” he says. They designed guidelines which they have shared with government, to hopefully be incorporated in the country’s new Land Acquisition Policy.

Although it is neither a law nor a legal instrument, FPIC continues to gain recognition by a growing number of regional and national institutions and thereby strengthens the influencing capacity of civil society. However, its implementation in Africa has not been without challenges. “If African governments are to apply FPIC fully, they would have to review earlier compensations they granted to project affected persons and this could be costly. Literally applying the FPIC principles may bring about huge cost implications which most governments are not ready to deal with,” Ochom says.

WAS THE TRAINING SUCCESSFUL ENOUGH IN ENSURING A STRENGTHENED CIVIL SOCIETY?

Newmont Gold Ghana Ltd, a mining company in a move to expand their operations, sought to acquire land from communities. Some communities that had been engaged on the compensation process rejected the compensation package from the company because they deemed it unworthy compared to what they stood to lose. Abeekpeng: “They were able to do this because they had an understanding of the project and what the company stood to gain. This is proof that informed communities are able to stand up for their rights. That is why it is important for civil society to come together and mobilise if we want to be able to push the agenda and engage for communities’ rights to be protected. So yes, we are really strengthening the capacities of communities.”



Illegal goldmining is taking over former cocoa plantations.
Farmers give up on cocoa because of bad harvests and low prices.

2. TRANSITIONS



1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex



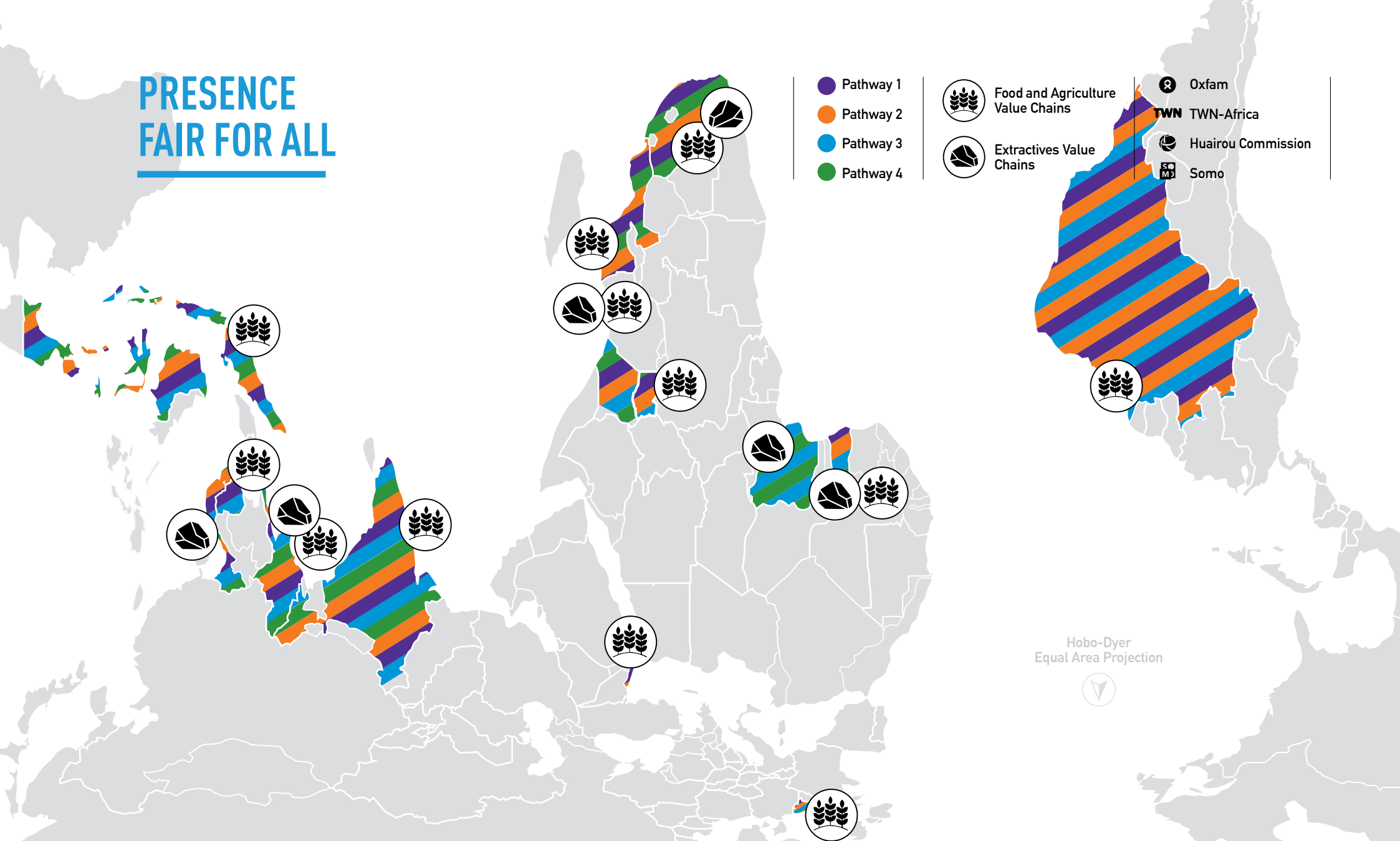
Civil society in a world in transition

Facing multiple, connected and worsening crises, the world is on the verge of drastic changes related to climate, geopolitics, biodiversity, demographics and civic space, among others. We live in a world in transition.

Unjust and unsustainable food systems are still failing to deliver food and nutrition security, living incomes and decent working conditions for an increasing number of people. Extractive and unsustainable use and governance of land and other natural resources are contributing to loss of livelihoods, pollution, biodiversity loss, ecological breakdown, and climate change. There is a severe deterioration of civic space and increasing pressure on civil society in almost all parts of the world, combined with an expansion of illiberal democracies, neoconservative politics, and authoritarianism. Economic inequality is growing exponentially: since 2020, the richest five men in the world have doubled their fortunes. During the same period, almost five billion people worldwide have become poorer. Within this context, the world is experiencing the highest number of violent conflicts since 1945.

Climate breakdown is wreaking havoc worldwide, causing increased hunger, poverty and inequality, and endangering the survival of humanity. The impacts of these crises are profoundly unequal – rural women and communities in many countries across Africa, Asia and Latin America are disproportionately affected and least resourced to face the impacts. Against this background and to ensure these transitions will close the inequality gaps and balance power in value chains, an ambitious, bold, vibrant and rooted civil society is needed that acts in solidarity. FAIR for ALL's contribution to strengthening civil society is framed in the following sections around the energy and agricultural transitions, whereby our goal is to ensure these will be just.

PRESENCE FAIR FOR ALL



Brazil	South Africa	Mozambique	Nigeria	Ghana	Uganda	Kenya	OPT	India	Indonesia	Vietnam	Cambodia	Myanmar	NL

1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex

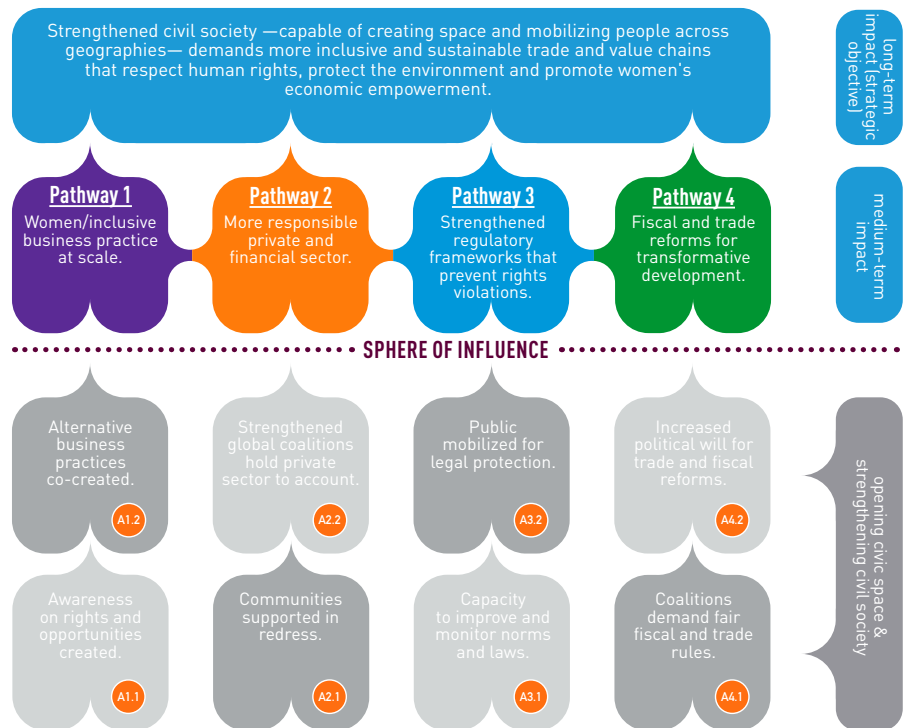


In the following sections, we describe the main achievements in year 3 in FAIR for ALL. We start with a quick recap of the Theory of Change, which leads into the bigger picture of our work around economic systems change. Next, we describe FAIR for ALL work to release the funding required for the just transitions we work on. Following this, we describe our main outcomes on the Just Agricultural Transition, and on the Just Energy Transition. Our conclusion includes a reflection on the lessons we learned in the process.

Theory of Change

FAIR for ALL works towards value chains and trade that are fairer and just. For this to happen, a strong and vibrant civil society is key. Together with partners across the globe, we increase the capacities of CSOs to influence businesses, the financial sector and governments. We help build and scale alternative business models, and both hold corporations to account and help them improve their ways of working. Our mutual influencing work towards governments focuses on improving legislation, developing fair fiscal and trade systems and promoting climate justice. This Theory of Change is visualized in the diagram below.

DIAGRAM 1. FAIR FOR ALL THEORY OF CHANGE



In practice, the change FAIR for ALL works on does not happen in a linear fashion, nor in neatly delineated pathways. Rather, the partners involved in FAIR for ALL work on change across these different pathways, from grassroots to global level, addressing different levers for systems change in each specific context. We stand behind and support activists and innovators who are prefiguring the change we need to take this to scale and help create broad coalitions to influence systems and powerholders. Together we change dominant narratives and stretch the boundaries of what is deemed possible and thinkable by the general public.

1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex



In addition, our midterm review identified a need for improving strategic interconnectedness across the four pathways in our work, recommending us to develop strategies to increase connections and synergies between the pathways, partners and geographies. Below, we highlight the interconnected nature of our work, by describing how we see all our work as contributing to an economic systems change through two transitions: a Just Agricultural Transition, and a Just Energy Transition.

THEORY INTO PRACTICE: BUILDING AN ALTERNATIVE ECONOMY

The ultimate change we aspire in FAIR for ALL is to build an alternative economic system that structurally prioritizes the wellbeing of people and planet. Today's growth-centered economy prevents fair and just value chains and trade, since these are designed to facilitate the accumulation of capital in the hands of big corporations and already wealthy individuals. Importantly, this economic system is the result of political choices rather than a given.

FAIR for ALL supports civil society across the world to change the purpose and structure of our global economic system, from a divisive and degenerative system into a distributive and regenerative one. Such an alternative economy (a 'human economy' in Oxfam's wording) reduces inequality, beats poverty and protects and restores the ecosystems on which it depends. Companies and financial institutions serve people and planet in this fair and sustainable system; human rights are promoted and respected, while decisions are made in a deliberate, inclusive, and democratic way; and benefits created across value chains are distributed fairly. FAIR for ALL strives for food and mining value chains that contribute to and sustain such an alternative economy.

In year 3, FAIR for ALL continued to promote alternative ways of doing business through a myriad of women-focused and community-centered activities around farming and small-scale mining, within the Just Agricultural and the Just Energy Transitions. One particular highlight is from Brazil, where Huairou Commission member Rede Pintadas held the first Solidarity Economy and Family Farming Fair. The fair promoted more inclusive practices in local value chains, focusing on the establishment of marketing forms for a solidarity economy alongside family farming, and building networks that strengthen all involved in the production processes.

In 2023-24, economic thinking in line with Oxfam's human economy became increasingly popular. Oxfam Novib contributed to the growing public debate on alternative economic visions, including through an event on "the economy of tomorrow" organized with Amsterdam cultural and debate center Pakhuis de Zwijger. Building on the analysis of Oxfam's annual inequality report Inequality Inc. which in 2024 showed how the current economic system primarily serves the interests of the richest 1%, the public and stakeholders like the chairman of the biggest Dutch labor organization, dived into alternatives.

In November 2023, Oxfam Novib provided a space to promote, incubate and propagate viable alternatives to current business models, in its first Responsible Business Forum in The Hague, the Netherlands. An extraordinary mix of more than 150 participants from 20 countries - including many Oxfam-supported impact-driven and often women-led SMEs - joined in a powerful peer-to-peer collaboration, discussing the role that SMEs and other progressive actors play in adopting responsible business practice. 'Scaling models that work for women' was a message echoed by Marchel Gerrman, the Dutch Ambassador for Business and Development Cooperation by the end of the event.

1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

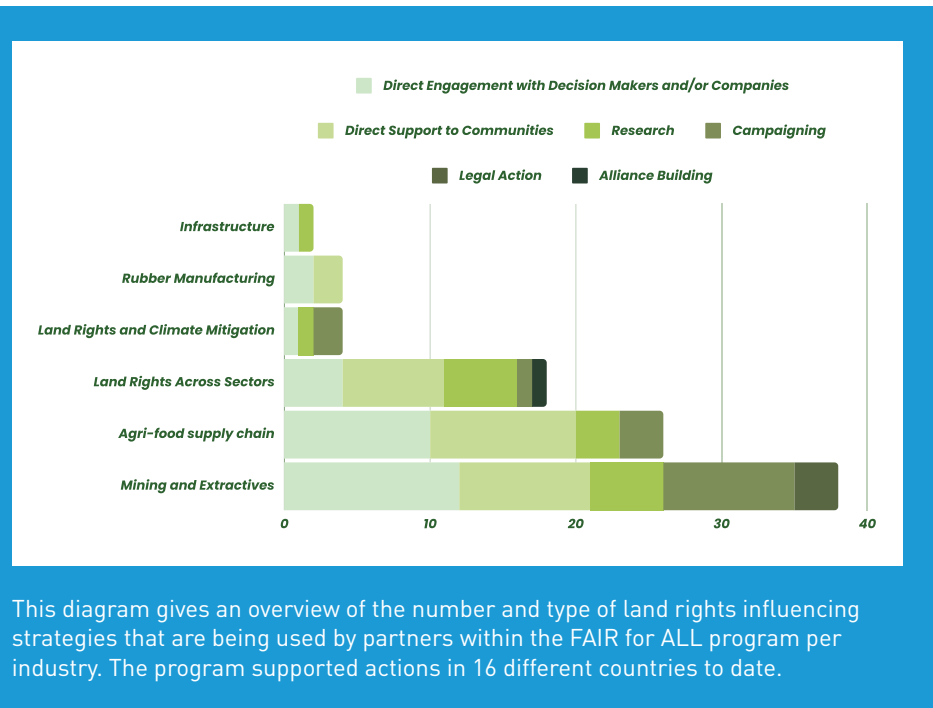
6.

Annex



Oxfam Novib also entered into a partnership with Commons Network, a thinktank and ‘collaboratory’ that explores new models for economy and society in order to transform the system. Commons Network is setting up a pan-European network that brings together politicians and trade unions working on ‘beyond growth’ alternatives. Towards the end of 2023, the network also moved beyond being a solidarity network, towards being a structure for creating joint influencing products and shared position statements, such as policy briefings and op-eds.

The two Just Transitions that FAIR for ALL’s work centers around aim to contribute to changing the current exploitative and unequal economic system. In the Just Agricultural Transition we promote the transformation towards a feminist food system; one that is socially just, ecologically sustainable and places women front and center. In the Just Energy Transition we focus on the just phase out of fossil fuels, reduction of energy needs and increase of green energy – with a particular focus on critical energy transition minerals. These transitions interact and can be mutually reinforcing: sustainable food systems require green energy, and the production of energy and food lays competing demands over land and resources. Both are initiated and urgent because of the climate crisis, as well as affected by it. A strong civil society that can effectively influence the private sector and governments is key to ensure both just transitions. FAIR for ALL works with and supports civil society in this role, connecting local to global levels and taking value chains as an entry point.



1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex



FINANCING TWO TRANSITIONS

Both the Just Agricultural and the Just Energy Transitions require financial resources. Moreover, the worsening of the climate and inequality crises puts in focus the limited capacity of countries in the Global South (global majority) to finance measures to prevent and cope with climate-related disasters and to shift to a fair and sustainable development trajectory. In order to support these countries to fund the two just transitions, FAIR for ALL advocates for adequate climate finance and a reform of the global tax system.

Year 3 of FAIR for ALL has seen progress on both agendas. We continued to put pressure on the Global North to provide climate finance, resulting among other things in the establishment of the Loss and Damage Fund at COP28 in Dubai. The crucial next step is ensuring that there is sufficient money in the Fund to support people being hit by the worst impacts of climate breakdown.

Next to climate finance, FAIR for ALL advocates for fiscal instruments to rebalance revenue mobilization towards additional contributions of multinational companies, the wealthiest individuals and polluters (Oxfam's Make the Polluter Pay campaign). Increased revenues can then be used to properly fund the necessary climate change mitigation, environmental remediation measures and public services in the Global South. In particular, the Taxing the Rich agenda is gaining momentum under the G20 presidency of Brazil in 2024, as a result of important work supported by Oxfam. A first-of-its-kind Tax Summit in Latin America and the Caribbean aims to build political momentum and ongoing cooperation around progressive taxation in the region, including taxing the income and wealth of the super-rich. Additionally in Asia, FAIR for ALL partners LDC Watch and SAAPE, in collaboration with PRAKARSA, TAFJA and Asian Peoples' Movement on Debt and Development, organized a G20 side-event on wealth taxation in Jaipur (India); participants released a joint statement demanding wealth taxation in the G20 economies as leading examples.

Finally, year 3 has brought a unique opportunity for a revolutionary change in how international taxation is governed, when the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution to move forward with a proposal for a UN Convention on international tax cooperation. Initially pushed by the Africa Group at the UN but widely supported by the broader Global South since its first proposal, this offers a concrete alternative to the century-old monopoly on global fiscal governance held by the Global North. The UN Tax initiative has the potential of delivering a truly inclusive permanent tax body where Global South countries will have proper representation and voice to determine how multiple international tax issues are dealt with, including the taxation of multinational companies. FAIR for ALL partners such as TJNA and many others contributed significantly to this result through their instrumental work in the past decade. Oxfam Novib and SOMO, also through Tax Justice Netherlands, have engaged with the Dutch government, as well as with other OECD countries, to change their position towards this initiative.

1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex



Just agricultural transition

I. INTRO & CONTEXT

Global value chains in our current, flawed food system often fall short in delivering for the grassroots, while extractive, shareholder-driven and profit-seeking models of big corporations drive inequality and human rights abuses. FAIR for ALL invests in a Just Agricultural Transition to transform value chains. We aim to break the power of large corporations and build the power of communities and responsible businesses, with particular attention to the role of women and a fairer distribution of value and power. A food system in which communities manage their resources and modes of production sustainably and equitably, and businesses contribute to their wellbeing.

In year 3 of FAIR for ALL supported grassroots representatives and civil society to form a global movement for a feminist food system, which underlies our policy asks towards businesses and governments. We identified and supported local responsible business practices to show that alternatives to the status quo are possible. At the same time, we stood behind and enabled women, workers and small-scale farmers to claim their rights vis-à-vis companies and improve their livelihoods. FAIR for ALL partners investigated value chains such as cocoa and tea, in order to challenge the concentration and abuse of power. We used the outcomes to engage multinationals such as European retailers in multistakeholder processes and through public campaigns, urging them to respect women's, workers' and small-scale farmers' rights, including their right to a living wage or income. Finally, we engaged with governments at all levels to improve legislation such as the EU Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD).



© Evelien Schotsman, Oxfam

Leticia A Yankey cocoa farmer and chocolate maker has established a ladies only cooperative of cocoa farmers and is lobbying for a fair price on national and international level.

II. MOBILIZING MOVEMENTS FOR CHANGE

Grassroots movements of activists, producers and workers form the foundation of FAIR for ALL in working to hold the public and private sectors to account. These food system activists are the frontline leaders who envision better ways of organizing the global food system, and they inspire our policy asks to governments to improve businesses, tax, and fiscal regulation. An important inspiration for what a feminist food system could look like is the Makhadzi Collective. This global grassroots movement for more equitable food systems was initiated by Oxfam and partners in March 2023. It brings together more than 60 activists from over 30 countries across the world, representing thousands of organizations for food workers and rural

1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex



women. In 2023-24, the activists started building a global campaign against the use of hazardous pesticides, following global learning exchanges and action strategy sessions. Also, they participated in the World Social Forum 2024 in Nepal.

Huairou Commission organized an Academy for its grassroots members from five countries and ten different organizations. They exchanged best practices and strategies to boost the participation of grassroots women in value chains. In South Asia, SAAPE worked with labor unions in the tea sector to form the Tea Producer Peasant Association Nepal and develop 'the 28-point Tea Declaration 2023'. The declaration focuses on minimum wages and access to social protection, and contributed to the increase of minimum wages for tea plantation workers.



Panel on feminist food system organized at the World Social Forum hosted by Women on Farms Project (SA), the Global Feminist Forum and Oxfam.

III. RESPONSIBLE BUSINESSES AT THE GRASSROOTS

Part of transitioning to a more sustainable food economy is getting alternative, responsible business models from niche to norm. Inspired by grassroots movements and calls for justice by civil society, FAIR for ALL teams around the world scaled such models and practices in 2023-24. In doing so, we learned that this scaling is subjective and contextual, depending on the local region and actors involved. Initiatives can range from promoting more responsible business practices in existing value chains to establishing new international value chains. Each piece of work from the FAIR for ALL country projects contributes to the wider goal of making the food system fairer and more sustainable at local, regional and international levels. Below, we highlight a few of the key achievements in realizing alternative business models that promote women's economic justice, smallholder inclusion and incomes, and climate resilience.

WOMEN'S ECONOMIC JUSTICE

Across our program, FAIR for ALL integrated a gender transformative approach with specific work on promoting women's leadership and economic justice within the food system. In Uganda, due to trainings by Huairou Commission partner UCOBAC, grassroots rural women have improved skills, knowledge and technology enabling them to add value to their products and reach out to new markets. They increasingly take up leadership positions in their communities and speak out on issues limiting their contribution, participation and benefit in agricultural value chains. Participating in their events, government officials acknowledged the need to do more to support the smallholder women farmers.

1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex



Another shining moment came from Banmaw, Kachin state, Myanmar, when the Village Farmers Committee chairperson, a woman leader, successfully negotiated with Chinese collectors for a fair market price. The result was an increase of more than 10% from the usual prices. In the Occupied Palestinian Territory, FAIR for ALL partners helped make Kufr Than Pickles Company more inclusive for women by creating a private lounge room, dressing room, and restroom amenities exclusively for female workers. And in Bahia state, Brazil, Huairou Commission partner Rede Pintadas contributed to the first edition of the Lilac Seal certification program. Lilac Seal recognizes and certifies Bahian companies that effectively adopt gender equality policies and act in the defense of women against discrimination, harassment and sexual violence.

In the Global Land Tool Network, Huairou Commission played a pivotal role in identifying ways to align the land rights debate with climate change-related themes, and emphasizing the need for involving grassroots' women's leadership. This was reflected early in 2024 during an expert group meeting that resulted in [The Quezon City Framework for Developing a Women-Led New Social Contract to Enhance Land Rights and Climate Justice](#) which aims to bring together best practices, research, and experiences of diverse stakeholders.

SMALLHOLDER INCLUSION AND INCOMES

Smallholder farmers and small-scale producers are often disconnected from international value chains, and lose out on the economic benefits they can bring. In a more sustainable food economy, smallholders have bargaining and decision-making power. FAIR for ALL partners in India, Cambodia, Indonesia, Uganda, Brazil, and Mozambique set the example by developing new value chains and promoting responsible business practices that empower smallholders within regional or international value chains.

- In India, Huairou Commission partner SSP supported Sarayi Farmer-Producer Organization to successfully establish Ghee and Flaxseeds Chutney value chains, that promote millet consumption and enhance food security at the local level. And to address a water crisis in farming communities in Maharashtra and Kerala, SSP promoted the women-led climate-resilient farming (WCRF) model (see page 28).
- In Cambodia, at the initiative of FAIR for ALL partner Farmer and Nature Net Association (FNN), the Tboung Khmum Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery and two rubber processing companies committed to establishing partnerships with small rubber producer groups through Contract Farming (CF). CF challenges current business norms by moving away from uncertain and volatile spot market prices, to a consistent and agreed-upon long term contractual relationship. This allows farmers and their families to rely on regular income over a set period of time.
- In Indonesia, Oxfam and partners Palm Oil Smallholders Union (SPKS) and Komunitas TERAS represent CSOs in a provincial government forum. They formally agreed with the regent of North Konawe to create and accelerate a local action plan on sustainable palm oil, which strengthens palm oil sector governance to be more inclusive, responsible, and sustainable. This also include the efforts to strengthen organizational development of women farmers and smallholders farms. The plan improves data collection and mapping of the palm oil industry, accelerates palm oil sustainability certification, and supports the improvement of independent smallholder plantations in the region.
- In Uganda, Oxfam partner AFCE provided support to the Zombo communities and helped stabilize coffee prices for women and youth producers with the previously installed coffee bean processing micro-stations. The result this year? Women and youth coffee producers increased their quality and got higher and more stable prices. Moreover, they have become entrepreneurial leaders who are in control

1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex



of buying and selling coffee, which was a new way of doing business to empower coffee producers in the value chain.

- In Mozambique, FAIR for ALL partners continued to empower and support smallholders in Mocuba, Zambezia province, by monitoring the implementation of last year's agreement with local authorities. The agreement should prevent unfair trading practices by middlemen in the onion, beans, and sesame value chains.
- In Brazil, Huairou Commission member Rede Pintadas launched new fruit pulp sauces to innovate the potential of natural and regional foods. The innovation expands the possibilities of alternative businesses and the economic autonomy of grassroots women in this semi-arid region.
- The second edition of the Mozambique-Brazil Agroecology Learning Exchange took place in Mozambique. Smallholders from the districts of Mocuba, Gurué and Alto Molócue shared best practices and innovations in agroecology, particularly in the production of organic fertilizers, fruit processing and organic pest control. The participating farmers are keen on practicing and improving on agroecological practices in their own communities. Such exposure to best practices in other farming communities, and stories of how obstacles were overcome, increased the farmers' confidence and determination to transition from chemical dependency to more just, healthy and sustainable food systems.

IV. HOLDING BUSINESSES TO ACCOUNT

Contributing to a Just Agricultural Transition includes putting pressure on the most powerful companies in the food sector that do not take steps to improve. In 2023-24 SOMO and Oxfam continued to expose power imbalances and human rights abuses in food value chains and hold companies to account. Our calls on companies in the cocoa sector to allow cocoa farmers to earn a living income got a big boost, most notably resulting in a 58.26% increase of farmgate prices for Ghanaian cocoa farmers. FAIR for ALL partner SEND Ghana raised awareness on the issue of living incomes for cocoa farmers through a media campaign, which contributed to the public debate on issues in Ghana's cocoa sector and bolstered the political will of the government to increase the farmgate price. In addition, FAIR for ALL in the Netherlands supported the Dutch Initiative on Sustainable Cocoa's publication on sustainable purchasing practices, which was accepted by the group's private sector company members – a big step in getting chocolate companies to pay farmers a living income.



SEND GHANA explains the human rights issues in the cocoa sector in Ghana.

In Brazil, FAIR for ALL partner Reporter Brasil conducted investigations that were used by the Burning Legacy campaign which got Cargill to accelerate their land use commitments. Cargill committed to eliminate deforestation and land conversion from their direct and indirect supply chains of key crops in Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina by 2025. In another win, Carrefour supermarket finally published the list of its fruit and vegetables suppliers, in response to Oxfam Brazil's pressure and after Oxfam's Behind the Barcodes campaign (2018-2022). Carrefour had previously failed to deliver on last year's commitment.

Early in 2024, Oxfam Novib published its critical [research](#) into European supermarkets' human rights impact assessments (HRIAs). Following the Behind the Barcodes campaign, supermarkets committed to conduct HRIAs, which are important tools to build effective action plans. We found HRIAs are not yet as effective as they should be, also because retailers aren't tackling their purchasing practices. Yet they are taking steps and are engaged on the topic, e.g. by participating in a webinar to discuss the effective use of HRIAs. Going forward, we need to finetune approaches such as insider-outsider and focus on the most crucial issues. Also, we will take into account the more passive approach we expect from private sector actors in a changing (read: more right-wing) political climate in the Netherlands and the EU.

1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex



V. IMPROVING REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS

One of the biggest moments of year 3 was when the EU adopted the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD) after a long fight. While political agreement was finally reached in December 2023, several member states changed their position early 2024 and the directive was at serious risk of failing to get approval. In February 2024, OECD Watch and MVO platform, both hosted by SOMO and with Oxfam Novib as an active member, joined more than 140 civil society organizations in a [joint statement](#) condemning the failure of the EU Council to endorse the CSDDD. Our joint advocacy across Oxfam, SOMO, national coalitions and other allies contributed to mobilizing widespread support for CSDDD, and helped to counter the conservative business lobby that sought to block the directive altogether. FAIR for ALL teams engaged with the legislative process in Indonesia, Vietnam, Uganda, the Netherlands and EU in the form of policy advocacy and awareness trainings. From across the program, examples of inequality and human rights abuses caused by international value chains underscored the need for the legislation.

Getting the Dutch government to support a strong CSDDD was a huge win thanks in part to the work of FAIR for ALL partners in the Netherlands. Results included Ahold Delhaize emphasizing their support for the CSDDD towards the Dutch government and an analysis of the CSDDD – written upon request of the Dutch Parliament – which prompted the Dutch government to reiterate its commitment to alignment with the OECD Guidelines and UNGPs. Despite the law being severely watered down and excluding the financial sector, it is a major milestone that in the coming years will allow us to work with frontline communities, CSOs and trade unions to hold large corporations accountable.

In addition to CSDDD, the EU Regulation on Deforestation-free products (EUDR) is becoming a hot topic in FAIR for ALL. For example, TWN-Africa strengthened awareness of the EUDR among stakeholders, local governments and coffee farmers. TWN-A created joint learning exchange sessions between the duty bearers and rights holders (farmers and civil society) to track the progress on implementing the EUDR and understanding the underlying challenges faced by the farmers in the coffee sector.

Further raising the bar for corporate due diligence, in June 2023 the OECD updated their Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct. There were improvements on every one of the 13 overarching topics raised in a joint effort by SOMO, Oxfam Novib and OECD Watch: from human and labor rights to environment and climate. This is a major win that will strengthen civil societies' ability to teach communities about their rights and the expectations of companies, to engage with businesses in dialogue and complaints, and to advocate towards governments for stronger laws and policies on responsible business conduct.

Keravriksha members in an event
organized by Swayam Shikshan Pryaog
(SSP)



CASE: WOMEN FARMERS PLANT SEEDS OF CHANGE IN KERALA, INDIA



CASE

WOMEN
FARMERS
PLANT SEEDS
OF CHANGE IN
KERALA, INDIA

Wayanad, Kerala, a region grappling with the devastating effects of climate change and entrenched patriarchal norms, is witnessing a silent revolution. The area has faced significant challenges, including severe floods in 2018 and 2019 that destroyed agricultural livelihoods. Many farmers turned to daily-wage labor as traditional farming became untenable. Adding complexity are the patriarchal norms that have traditionally limited women's roles in agriculture and decision-making. In many rural communities, women's contributions to farming are undervalued, and their access to resources and training is restricted. Amidst this adversity, however, a remarkable transformation is underway in Kerala villages, spearheaded by Swayam Shikshan Prayog (SSP), a Fair for All partner, and several farmer women as leaders.

EMPOWERING WOMEN FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE

For over two decades, SSP, a Pune-based NGO, has been fostering a movement of grassroots female leaders in climate-threatened, low-income regions. By leveraging partnerships to offer skills, technology, and marketing resources, SSP aims to empower women and create spaces for them in the agricultural value chain. Chandran Puthiyottil, SSP's programme manager, passionately describes their mission: "We aim to create a space for women in the agricultural value chain, promoting organic produce at fair prices, and gaining recognition and respect among local governments and communities."

SSP has mobilised women farmers like Yashoda Raman, a grassroots farmer who lost her agricultural livelihood following the floods, as *Sakhi farmers*. Sakhis translated from Hindi means friends or, in this context, women who can be trained and pass on learnings to others. The Sakhis are empowered through trainings on value-added products and pre-harvesting practices. Yashodha Raman got inspired by SSP's interventions on women-led climate-resilient farming (WCRF) income generation activities and entrepreneurship, and formed the Sakhi Farmers group in her village in 2021. Along with ten other women, they identified a barren plot and began cultivating it collectively using sustainable organic farming methods. Their success in growing vegetables like brinjal, lady's finger, tomatoes, cabbage, and green chili not only provided food for their families but also solidified their resolve to reclaim their agricultural heritage. Yashodha's leadership blossomed as she advocated for the rights of women farmers, engaging with local government officials and securing technical training from the Agriculture Department.



CASE

WOMEN FARMERS PLANT SEEDS OF CHANGE IN KERALA, INDIA

Suja Balan is another inspiring example of women's leadership. After joining Yashodha's Sakhi Farmers Group post-floods, she embraced organic farming with SSP's support. She went on to co-found the Keravriksha Food Producers Organisation (FPO), which increased her income and earned her a seat on the local Panchayat Village Development Committee. Between 2023-2024, SSP has supported the Keravriksha FPO to enable women to become decision-makers and entrepreneurs, promoting sustainable and climate-resilient farming practices. Through the FPO, women are receiving leadership training and opportunities to participate in capacity-building programmes. These programmes have helped women gain recognition and respect in their communities, breaking free from the confines of traditional gender roles.

Chandran of SSP adds: "We want to promote organic, value-added products at fair prices and establish a coalition of women-led FPOs across India for claiming space in the agricultural value chain as decision-makers, entrepreneurs, and changemakers."

SEEING THE RIPPLE EFFECTS

The ripple effect of SSP's work extended further with the launch of the 'Sakhi Flour Mill' in Thangalmukku in 2024, supported by the Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) and the Keravriksha FPO. The mill's inauguration, attended by more than 150 women farmers and area leaders, confirms the emergence of female entrepreneurship in Wayanad.

Keravriksha FPO's success has been bolstered by collaborations with organisations like Krishi Vigyan Kendra, ATMA, and the District Industries Centre (DIC). These partnerships have provided training, working capital, and funding for projects like a multipurpose flour mill, benefiting over 530 women farmers. SSP facilitated these partnerships, securing a grant for the mill and enabling women to sell various organic products.

A PROMISING, EQUITABLE FUTURE

The resilience and dedication of the women of Keravriksha FPO are transforming agricultural practices and challenging societal norms. Their journey, supported by SSP's visionary leadership, is a testament to the strength of community, sustainable practices, and the unwavering spirit of women farmers paving the way for a better, more equitable future.



1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex



JUST ENERGY TRANSITION

I. INTRO & CONTEXT

A Just Energy Transition is needed in order to avoid run-away climate change that already impacts millions across the world, and to ensure an equitable distribution of the costs and benefits of climate action. Such a transition requires a phase out of fossil fuels based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, an upscale of renewables including a responsible extractive mining industry, a significant reduction of energy demand by the Global North, and (redirecting) finance.

In the current geopolitical context, the global energy transition threatens to increase inequalities both between and within countries. In FAIR for ALL, the Just Energy Transition includes work on reducing energy use through countering the dominant economic growth paradigm, and work on redirecting finance through climate finance and tax reform. FAIR for ALL also works on the phase-out of fossil fuels in the contexts of COP and EU. A large part of the activities focuses on the role the mining of critical minerals plays in Global South economies and the increasing demand for minerals such as lithium, cobalt, nickel, gallium and raw boron for the green transition. The scale-up of solar parks or windfarms, and false solutions such as bioenergy or carbon offsetting projects, can lead to land rights conflicts and negatively impact the lives and livelihoods of communities in the Global South.

In 2023-24, FAIR for ALL contributed to a Just Energy Transition through making value chains in the extractive industries sector more fair and sustainable. Also, we worked to ensure revenues from this sector will be used to diversify the economy and to support small-scale women miners and their communities to improve their lives and work, strengthen their position and develop alternative business practices. FAIR for ALL partners hold powerful mining companies to account and support communities to ensure companies uphold their rights. The program enables civil society to develop joint positions, engage with the private sector and high-level institutions such as the African Union, increase government budgets' transparency and improve national climate policies.

In the Netherlands and globally FAIR for ALL partners monitor and engage with investors to hold companies accountable, phase out from fossil fuel industries, and campaign to integrate human rights responsibility in national and international legislation.

II. SMALL-SCALE MINERS AND ALTERNATIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES

FAIR for ALL works with (informal) small-scale women miners and their communities to create more sustainable and alternative business practices. For instance, the Association for Women in Energy and Extractives in Kenya (AWEIK) together with women small-scale miners established 14 village saving and loans associations, to disburse business loans the women cannot acquire through formal financial institutions. An example of how FAIR for ALL engages small-scale miners to join the wider sector debates is the Mining Week Expo and Conference 'Promoting inclusive growth in Kenya's mining sector' that AWEIK organized in collaboration with the Kenya Chamber of Mines. The event brought together 450 stakeholders, including small-scale miners, representatives from key governmental institutions and private sector actors.

Another approach is illustrated by Myanmar, where FAIR for ALL initiated a study into challenges and opportunities for rural women and girls in targeted mining-impacted communities in Kachin, in the context of Women Economic Empowerment.

1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex



Based on the research, partners created networks and platforms between leading private sector actors and women groups, to facilitate knowledge sharing, technical learning and market linkages.

Following the trainings in new greenhouse farming techniques for women farmers in two mining areas in Ghana, provided by FAIR for ALL last year, the Africa Centre for Energy Policy (ACEP) reached a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the National Alternative Empowerment and Livelihood Program. This MoU enables 150 greenhouse farmers to sell their produce – cabbage, okra, tomatoes, peppers, etc. – on a daily basis to up to ten mining companies. The actual implementation of this MoU is expected to start by August 2024.

III. COMMUNITIES HOLD COMPANIES AND AUTHORITIES ACCOUNTABLE

In Myanmar FAIR for ALL provided a Training of Trainers on gender and natural resources to 25 women community leaders. The training and mobilization encouraged the women to take the lead in community environmental initiatives, and to engage cultural and religious leaders. As a result, 200 women in Kachin collectively organized a campaign around the International Day of Action for Rivers, to raise awareness on gold mining issues and in the Myitsone area, confluence of Ayarwaddy river.

In Kenya, Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC) raised awareness among land rights defenders in mining areas Kwale, Kajiado, and Siaya Counties regarding indigenous land rights, resource rights, and environmental rights, while enhancing their monitoring, documentation, and advocacy skills. Among the results was the effective engagement of land right defenders in Shompole Ranch with duty bearers to acquire crucial project information. Another example is the community of Ramula, which organized a village baraza, raising awareness about the environmental and social impacts of large-scale mining activities.

SUDECOM in Vietnam supported women to speak out through engaging with mining companies in Yen Bai province, in order to reduce the impact of pollution to the surrounding towns. The women carried out a survey on the social and environmental impacts of mining companies and had dialogues with mining companies and local authorities. Last year, the companies provided communities with water to spray the dusty roads when their trucks passed through the villages. After complaints of the villagers, the companies hired staff to do the spraying and cleaning work. They also repair village roads which are destroyed by mining companies, reduce noise and tremors, and plant trees to restore the environment.

In Ghana, Friends of Nation (FoN) raised awareness on the rights of the communities of Ewoyaa and Krampakrom, and strengthened their capacities to demand better compensation practices for lost land. This enabled the communities to engage with the company Atlantic Lithium, which will set up Ghana's first lithium-producing mine. Another approach, adopted by ACEP, focuses on training communities on how mining revenues might be used locally and to track these expenditures through a gender-responsive framework. As a result, five CBOs in Newmont Ahafo assessed the gender sensitivity of the funds disbursed by the Mining Development Fund (MDF) and the implementation of approved construction processes. In both processes women were underrepresented and it was recommended to enhance inclusion of women in ways of working.

Similarly, FoN partnered with local governments in mining areas to account for mineral receipts and spending through participatory monitoring. In total 122 youth are now able to use and understand a co-created tracking framework for the local governance structure. They identified the funding of a mechanized borehole and

1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex



7,000 liter storage by the MDF in their mining district, among others. This provides water for over a 1,000 people and reduces the burden of women and girls walking long distances for water collection.

In Nigeria this strategy is taken a step further: the Ibeno community and fossil fuel company ExxonMobil have successfully set up a Host Community Development Trust (HCDT). The community stakeholders have selected around 150 funded projects that affect their communities and will be executed in 2024. Examples are 200 student scholarships, flood controls for two flood-affected communities, electricity infrastructure improvement and financing of police boats to combat piracy and kidnapping. Other projects provide welfare and health support, such as payment for medicines, eyeglasses and surgeries in one of the communities. Similarly, an HCDT will be set up in Abigorodu Community funded by SHELL, Chevron and NPDC. The HCDTs are the result of the implementation of the petroleum industry law, which Nigerian FAIR for ALL partners worked on in previous years. When the implementation was delayed, CODE, supported by Oxfam in Nigeria and others, organized a successful campaign to release the funding, of which 3% benefits communities supported by FAIR for ALL partners across five different states.

IV. MOBILIZING CIVIL SOCIETY TO INFLUENCE POLICIES

In year 3, FAIR for ALL has built connections to strengthen its position and develop narratives at different platforms and opportunities. We brought forward new ideas of a just energy transition and shared the challenges and interests of impacted communities. The 2024 Alternative Mining Indaba (AMI) held in Cape Town, South Africa, under the theme “Energy Transition Minerals: Putting Communities First for an Inclusive Feminist Future” brought together over 400 delegates from across the continent, among which numerous FAIR for ALL partners.

FEMNET organized a session titled “Reframing narratives for a just, green, and feminist transition: Extraction of Critical Minerals and its Impact on Artisanal and Small-scale Miners and Communities in Africa”. Their recommendations were adopted in the AMI Communiqué with key demands for governments and the private sector. Ghanaian partner ACEP shared the success of the Resource Impact Dashboard (RID), an innovation for hosting data on impacts of mining and evidence of rights abuses in mining, petroleum and cocoa host communities. ACEP underlined the need for broader evidence gathering, beyond individual stories about mining impact, and the significant role civil society must play in seeking redress for communities.

In May 2023, Third World Network – Africa (TWN-A) organized a pan-African conference on Energy Transition, Green Minerals and Africa’s Economic Transformation. The conference brought together over 30 participants comprising CSOs, academics and policy institutions, to clarify Africa’s position and views on the energy transition and critical transition minerals. After the conference, TWN-A participated in a number of meetings with CSOs on strengthening their capacity on critical minerals and Africa’s development. TWN-A wants to ensure that issues of ownership and control are addressed, and that the benefits gained from adding value to its minerals are felt by the African people.

Lastly, TWN-A partner Southern Africa Resource Watch (SARW) hosted a discussion with Southern African experts on the “State of the Implementation of Business and Human Rights in Critical Minerals Value Chains in Southern Africa”. This discussion focused on the inherent challenges in the extraction of critical minerals necessary for the global energy transition - a sector burgeoning with potential yet fraught with significant ethical dilemmas. A policy brief resulting from this meeting, which includes relevant policy developments and regulatory frameworks, will be used for future influencing activities and shared on SARW’s Southern Africa online repository for community activists, human rights defenders and whistleblowers.

1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex



V. IMPROVING POLICIES & LAWS THROUGH INFLUENCING

CLIMATE CHANGE

In November 2023, together with KHRC, SOMO published a major investigation exposing systemic sexual abuse and harassment at one of the most celebrated carbon offsetting projects in Kenya: the Kasigau Corridor REDD+ project, run by the US-based company Wildlife Works. Verra, a major standard-setting organization and credit issuer in carbon offset initiatives, temporarily suspended the Kasigau project from issuing credits following this publication, most likely due to its tarnished reputation. Early 2024 they lifted the suspension, but the price of these credits had now dropped significantly and potentially indicates the loss of interest in carbon credits as a viable solution. Wildlife Works conducted its own investigation resulting in the firing of two employees, which fails to address the systemic issues at the project level. This leaves community members exposed to risks and does not take into account remedy of the caused damages, so we continue with this project in year 4.

In the Netherlands and at the global stage Oxfam successfully focused on advancing the establishment of a Loss and Damage Fund, which was operationalized at COP28 in Dubai. Pointing at the monster profits for fossil fuel energy giants, Oxfam suggested some obvious places governments could be looking to find additional money. Four climate activists from the Philippines, Uganda, Fiji and Peru, spearheaded [Oxfam's global campaign](#) to make rich polluters pay. Oxfam's petition was signed by 521,000 people, including over 25,000 from the Netherlands, and reached 1.5 million people through social media. Oxfam Novib co-organized the biggest Dutch climate march ever in November, joined by 85,000 people. Oxfam continued to highlight the interconnectedness of climate breakdown and global inequality. The report [Climate Equality: A Planet for the 99%](#) resonated in the media and among presidents, MPs, economists and UN bodies. At COP28, country negotiators from the Global South asked Oxfam to continue producing finance reports that they can use to hold countries in the Global North accountable. In addition, Oxfam Novib echoed climate activists' messages to phase out fossil fuels in the Netherlands in the months leading up to COP28. At the conference, parties reached a milestone by agreeing to transition away from fossil fuels, although without any concrete decisions on a just transition.

In addition, the Dutch government took a bold decision to launch an exploration into climate legislation in December 2023; legislation that should ensure that banks, pension funds and insurance companies align their finances and investments with the Paris Climate Agreement. The Minister of Finance publicly declared that her decision was based on, among other sources, a 2022 report by the Dutch Fair Finance Guide (initiated by Oxfam Novib) which showed the inadequacy of the climate action plans of the ten biggest banks, pension funds and insurance companies.

TAX REFORM

Tax is an essential tool to mobilize resources for a just energy transition and to ensure that (extractive) value chains can be drivers of sustainable development. In addition to our global advocacy for tax reform at the G20 and UN, FAIR for ALL partners raised awareness on the need for reform towards tax justice at the national level.

1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex



Various FAIR for ALL initiatives were successful in creating awareness and strengthening policies and laws towards tax justice. Oxfam has supported the establishment of tax justice platforms throughout Nigeria's states for many years, enabling citizens and CSOs to demand fair taxes, including increased taxation of extractive companies. In 2023-24, the coordinating Tax Justice and Governance Platform has become part of the reform process on the Fiscal Policy and Tax Reforms invited by the Presidential Committee. In Kenya, TWN-A and Oxfam partner Tax Justice Network Africa (TJNA) organized a "Students Dialogue Festival" to inform university students about tax justice, domestic resource mobilization and financing for development.

Vietnamese partner VESS conducted impactful research on the extractive sector throughout year 3. One of their major reports focused on the burden of petroleum tax on Vietnamese households, underscoring the importance of equitable taxation policies. VESS recommended to enhance transparency and accountability in petroleum pricing, improve tax administration to prevent market distortions, and implement targeted support programs for communities most affected by petroleum price fluctuations. The research findings and recommendations were highly appreciated by government representatives, businesses, consumer protection associations, and taxation and petroleum experts.

SOMO and the Center for Democracy and Human Rights (CDD) in Mozambique published reports in 2023 detailing how much revenue, particularly from the extractive sector, is lost in Mozambique due to its tax treaties. The reports contain strong recommendations to the government of Mozambique to review and renegotiate its tax treaties with tax havens Mauritius and United Arab Emirates. The Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs (MJCAR), CDD and other CSOs reached an MoU in which they committed to structurally engage on reforming existing double tax agreements and establishing new policies for future bilateral negotiations. An MoU implementing working group is being set up to reform Mozambique's tax treaty network, curbing leakages, and securing the country's fair taxing rights. Expected member are, among others, besides government and parliamentary representatives, CDD, TJNA, Taxing Efficiently for Developing Inclusively (TEDI), Oxfam and SOMO.



Ebere Chikezie participated in the training sessions organized by Niger Delta Budget Monitoring Group. She dove into her local municipal budget with persistence and after 3-months the council delivered on budgeted promises that were till that date not yet implemented. For example, the renovation of a health center.

1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex



In the Netherlands, besides influencing the Dutch government regarding the UN Tax initiative (see page 21) Tax Justice NL, SOMO and Oxfam Novib raised public awareness on the Netherlands being a tax haven. We emphasized the detrimental impact on low-income countries in the Global South that lose revenues which they could use to finance a just energy transition, among others.

REFORMING FINANCE AND INVESTMENT

The energy transition requires a rapid and complete reorientation of financial flows. Most of these funds will have to come from banks, insurers and private investors. According to the International Energy Agency, in “advanced” economies such as the European Union, 85% of investments in the energy transition should come from the private sector by 2030. FAIR for ALL contributed to a financial sector that is more aware of and prepared to take up this role through the Fair Finance Guide (FFG). A huge win was the announcement that the Netherlands’ second-largest pension fund, PFZW, will phase out 97% of its fossil fuel investments. This came after the FFG presented PFZW with a ‘Fossil Fuel’ report in 2022. Thanks to FFG and others, 67% of Dutch pension funds’ energy budget is now withdrawn from polluting activities (€10 billion since 2017), to be re-invested in the energy transition. Dutch bank ABN AMRO, insurance company Achmea and the Dutch Federation of Pension Funds expressed their explicit support for the inclusion of the financial sector in the CSDDD to European parliamentarians in May 2023.

In November 2023 Fair Finance International, coordinated by Oxfam Novib, published three reports on mining company Glencore’s environmental and human rights violations in Peru and Colombia, effectively linking the cases to the CSDDD debate in the EU (see also page 26). A European advocacy tour joined by community representatives included meetings with the Dutch bank ING, the Dutch Ministry of Finance, pension funds and insurance companies. The tour led to ING and investors intensifying their critical engagement with Glencore, among others on respecting FPIC, monitoring air and water quality and climate change.

The continuous work of Oxfam Novib and FFG resulted in seven out of eight banks assessed having improved their sustainability policies, ranging from gender to climate to human rights. After many years of protests against ING’s investments in a polluting coal power plant in Indonesia, which is connected to serious human rights violations, ING imposed conditions such as a better grievance mechanism and regular meetings with the communities.



CASE:
VOICES OF CHANGE
FROM THE WOMEN ON
COAL IN CAROLINA,
SOUTH AFRICA



CASE

VOICES OF
CHANGE FROM
THE WOMEN
ON COAL IN
CAROLINA,
SOUTH AFRICA

Carolina is a small town in Mpumalanga Province, South Africa. It is home to twelve of the country's fifteen coal-fired power stations which account for 83% percent of the country's coal production, and is a hotbed for environmental and human rights issues. Mining companies have wreaked havoc instead of rehabilitating the land and supporting community development.



This video captures the lived realities of women from the coal mining community of Carolina, Mpumalanga in South Africa.

The water became toxic with chemicals coming from the mines, polluting the environment, affecting crops and causing skin rashes and diarrhea, among other illnesses. A 2019 Greenpeace report labeled the town's air quality as the dirtiest in the world. Not only is it plagued by severe pollution, but there is also high unemployment, corruption, gender-based violence and inequality, and inadequate education and health systems. Residents, particularly women, worry about the future of their children and have had little influence on policymaking and the mining industry's actions.

OPENING UP SPACE THROUGH EMPOWERMENT AND MANIFESTO

This started to change in 2023 when FAIR for ALL partner, the South Africa Research Watchdog (SARW), started empowering Carolina community residents, including women, youth, and the LGBTQI community through the Womxndla Community Development Group.

SARW provided comprehensive trainings on climate change, energy transition, and rights advocacy. The initial trainings provided women with participatory action research (PAR) tools to help the Womxndla group of women overcome their fears of engaging so they can participate actively in community decision-making. As Darlington Muyambwa, SARW Programme Manager explains: "We have noted a level of transformation within the group of women we worked with initially. They have gone from being timid, shy, incapable of speaking out and lacking in confidence to engaging on issues with stakeholders from both the public and private sector."

The trainings culminated in the publication of the Women on Coal Manifesto. The manifesto calls for increased participation of women in decision-making processes and urges the National Department of Education to introduce climate change education in classrooms. It also demands that mining companies be more transparent and disclose their plans for transitioning to green energy and calls for journalists to be trained to simplify scientific findings and highlight climate inequalities. This research process has enhanced the women's ability to articulate community concerns and disseminate knowledge to other community members, including women, youth, and the LGBTQI community.

Angel Mnisi, a member of Womxndla and one of the eight women researchers adds: "As mothers, caregivers, wives, it is our duty to understand what is happening in our community. As women we are historically disadvantaged, we have not been put in places where we can make a change. This manifesto has allowed us to open up spaces for all women, especially on matters of climate change."



CASE

VOICES OF
CHANGE FROM
THE WOMEN
ON COAL IN
CAROLINA,
SOUTH AFRICA

Today, Womxndla has become crucial in driving environmental justice and community-led advocacy initiatives that have developed into significant local campaigns, effectively bridging community voices with governmental and private sectors. One of their major achievements was presenting their manifesto to the Chief Albert Luthuli Municipality. This presentation embedded community perspectives within formal environmental policy frameworks. Discussions with the Department of Social Development in Mpumalanga also opened doors for further collaboration aligned with the manifesto's vision. Overcoming cultural silencing, the women have found their voices, engaging with the Presidential Climate Commission, mines, and municipalities.

ADVOCACY AND RESULTS BEYOND CAROLINA

The Carolina women have extended their community advocacy and knowledge-sharing efforts to 185 women in nearby Mpumalanga communities, including Kromkrans, Silobela, and Onbekend. Their advocacy is now amplified through a manifesto and roadshows that involve youth and children, addressing mining-related community issues and breaking linguistic barriers.

Significant progress has been made since their engagement with municipal and mining representatives: Kromkrans now has clean water, food parcels are distributed, community gardens are operational, and recycling projects have started. According to Ronesa Mtshweni, Director of Womxndla in Carolina: "We have gone into partnerships with different organisations and with the World Bank, which supports us to conduct more research. We can now stand up and proudly and say we are bringing about change in our community."

The Women on Coal's vision for a better, developed Carolina is clearly becoming a reality as they pursue community-driven solutions for sustainable change.



Mrs. Lurdes Criquita & Mr. Hilário Xavier, small commercial farmers from Gurué in Zambézia in their onion field. They are supported by NANA

3. RESULTS AND REFLECTIONS PER PATHWAY



1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex

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

Y3 Target	12
Y3 Result	13
Target end 2025	48



OUTCOME

WOMEN/YOUTH PARTICIPATING IN AWARENESS-RAISING ACTIVITIES ON RIGHTS

Y3 Target	14090
Y3 Result	23394
Target end 2025	100495

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

Y3 Target	131
Y3 Result	244
Target end 2025	288



CASES OF PRIVATE- AND/OR PUBLIC SECTOR ACTORS ENGAGED

Y3 Target	39
Y3 Result	65
Target end 2025	147

CASES OF PRIVATE SECTOR ACTORS IMPLEMENTING ALTERNATIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES

Y3 Target	23
Y3 Result	23
Target end 2025	77

INFLUENCING EFFORTS BY CSOS TO PROMOTE ALTERNATIVE BUSINESS MODELS/PRACTICES

Y3 Target	46
Y3 Result	60
Target end 2025	342

PROGRESS

In Year 3 we see excellent progress in Pathway 1. For all indicators the results are higher than initially anticipated, except for one case where the result equals the target. Alternative business models or more inclusive business practices were reported in 7 projects this year, with a total result for the programme of 13. More CSOs than expected demonstrated increased expertise in influencing systemic barriers to (women's) economic empowerment, with 244 cases, against the 131 planned. Engagement of private and/or public sector actors in co-creating or promoting alternative business models and/or enabling environment was reported in 65 cases (166% of the target) with particularly high results in Cambodia, Ghana and Uganda. The 23 cases of private sector actors implementing alternative business practices are in line with the target for Year 3. Positive progress is also evident from the 23,394 women and youth participating in awareness-raising activities on rights and/or economic opportunities, which is much higher than the 14,090 anticipated. Lastly, in 60 cases CSOs have shown efforts to influence and promote alternative business models or practices, achieving 130% of the target.



1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex

PATHWAY 2

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

Y3 Target	20
Y3 Result	20
Target end 2025	99

PRACTICE CHANGES IN PRIVATE AND/OR FINANCIAL SECTOR ACTORS

Y3 Target	23
Y3 Result	31
Target end 2025	75



OUTCOME

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

Y3 Target	56
Y3 Result	90
Target end 2025	234

CASES OF DEFENDERS OF (WOMEN) RIGHTS SEEKING REDRESS

Y3 Target	372
Y3 Result	944
Target end 2025	1433



CASES OF INFLUENTIAL STAKEHOLDERS ENDORSING COMMUNITIES IN PROTECTING THEIR RIGHTS

Y3 Target	186
Y3 Result	102
Target end 2025	323

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

Y3 Target	62040
Y3 Result	19636
Target end 2025	219573

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

Y3 Target	30000
Y3 Result	13136
Target end 2025	190000

PROGRESS

In Year 3, 90 CSO coalitions at national and local levels engaged in policy dialogues with private and/or financial sector actors on the topic of rights abuses, exceeding the expected 56. Through these coalitions and other influencing work, influential stakeholders endorsed the protection of community rights in 102 cases, which is nearly 55% of our target and less than we had anticipated for this year. However, significant progress is noted on the number of cases where defenders of (women's) rights sought redress, with 944 cases, more than twice the expected amount. A majority of this achievement is attributed to work in India, where 800 women sought redress. On the impact level, we report 20 policy and 31 practice changes in private and/or financial sector actors' corporate accountability in trade and value chains. As in Year 2, substantial progress continued in this area especially in the Netherlands, with notable progress in Brazil as well. However, the number of people mobilized in southern countries to protect community rights is much lower than anticipated for Year 3, with 19,636 people mobilized, only 32% of the target. In the Netherlands 13,136 people were mobilized (44% of the target), including 7,284 women and 5,852 men.



1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex



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

Y3 Target	18
Y3 Result	23
Target end 2025	66

IMPROVED ENFORCEMENT OF POLICIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS

Y3 Target	12
Y3 Result	11
Target end 2025	57

OUTCOME

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

Y3 Target	27
Y3 Result	30
Target end 2025	105

CSOS DEMONSTRATING INCREASED EXPERTISE TO INFLUENCE

Y3 Target	233
Y3 Result	438
Target end 2025	674

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

Y3 Target	141
Y3 Result	123
Target end 2025	329

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

Y3 Target	76
Y3 Result	59
Target end 2025	395

CASES OF INFLUENTIAL STAKEHOLDERS ENDORSING POLICY ASKS ON PROTECTION

Y3 Target	113
Y3 Result	110
Target end 2025	299

PROGRESS

In Pathway 3, year 3 shows us varying results. At the impact level, the results are overall roughly in line with what was anticipated, with 23 new (elements in) policies or regulatory frameworks that guarantee human rights in national and global trade and value chains and an additional 11 cases where the enforcement of these policies or regulatory frameworks has improved. We can report 30 cases of changed (inter)national expectations of (inter)national trade and value chains, slightly more than the anticipated 27. Regarding influencing efforts by CSOs towards legal protection of people in value chains, we reached 59, which is 78% of the target. The number of influencing efforts by CSOs in monitoring the implementation of laws and regulatory frameworks, was also lower than expected in Year 3, approximately 87% of the target. Most of these influencing efforts took place in Brazil, Nigeria and India. More CSOs than expected demonstrated their increased expertise to influence (inter)national policies, laws and norms on trade and/or value chains, with 438 cases, against 233 planned. Contributions from Cambodia, India and the Global project were key to achieving this progress. This together with other efforts resulted in 110 cases of influential stakeholders endorsing policy asks on legal protection of people in value chains, slightly below the planned 113 for this year.

1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex



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

Y3 Target	18
Y3 Result	14
Target end 2025	96

PRACTICE CHANGES ON TRADE, TAX AND/OR INVESTMENT

Y3 Target	18
Y3 Result	7
Target end 2025	70

CASES OF GOVERNMENTS WITH MORE TRANSFORMATIVE DEVELOPMENT POLICY AGENDAS

Y3 Target	17
Y3 Result	5
Target end 2025	46

OUTCOME

CSOS DEMONSTRATING INCREASED EXPERTISE

Y3 Target	141
Y3 Result	171
Target end 2025	275

CASES OF COALITIONS USING SHARED AGENDAS

Y3 Target	53
Y3 Result	39
Target end 2025	520

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

Y3 Target	44904
Y3 Result	42968
Target end 2025	165900

CSOS DEMONSTRATING INCREASED EXPERTISE TO DEMAND INCLUSIVE, TRANSFORMATIVE DEVELOPMENT

Y3 Target	63
Y3 Result	175
Target end 2025	247

CASES OF INFLUENTIAL PUBLIC SECTOR STAKEHOLDERS ENDORSING POLICY ASKS

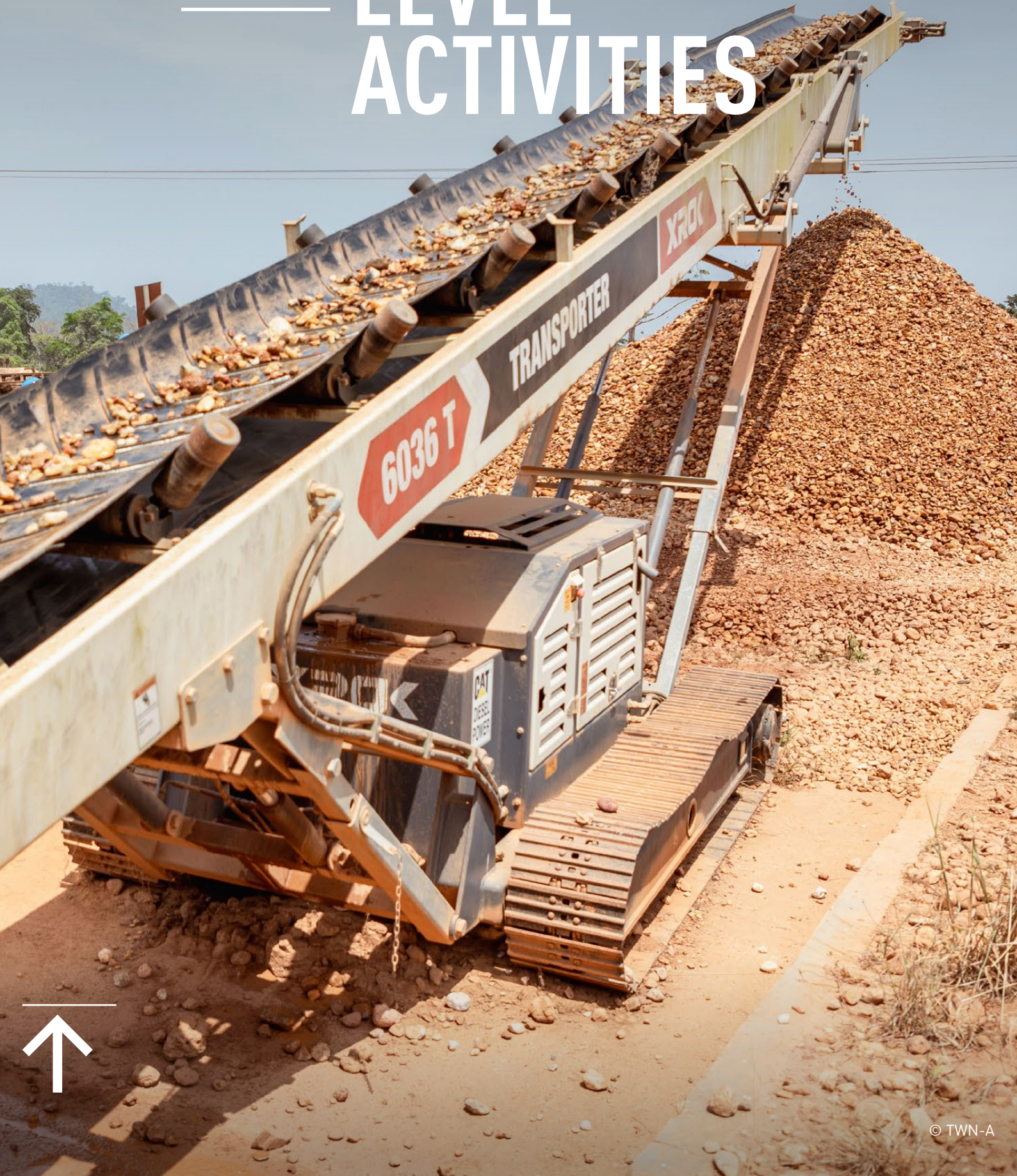
Y3 Target	98
Y3 Result	111
Target end 2025	399

PROGRESS

In Year 3, the number of policy and practice changes on trade, tax and/or investment were lower than expected, with 14 policy changes (18 planned), and 7 practice changes (18 planned). Correspondingly, we also saw less progress than expected in cases of governments adopting more transformative development policy agendas, with only 5 cases reported against the 17 planned. However, expectations were exceeded in Year 3 regarding CSOs demonstrating increased expertise to demand for more inclusive and transformative development, with 175 cases reported, which is 277% of the target. Particularly substantial progress was made in the Regional Asia project, Uganda and Mozambique. Additionally, 171 CSOs demonstrated increased expertise in transparent, accountable and progressive fiscal, trade and value-chain regulations, surpassing the expected 141. In Year 3, a total of 42,968 people were organised around domestic tax, trade rules and/or inclusive development, including 22,578 women and 20,390 men. The number of cases of coalitions using shared agendas was lower than expected, with 39 cases against 53 planned. Nonetheless, good progress was seen in Year 3 in the number of cases where influential public sector stakeholders endorsed policy asks, reaching 113% of the target with 111 cases.

Photo from legal small scale mining site visit organized by Ghana National Association of Small Scale Miners as part of the Bridging Systems Learning event in Accra, Ghana.

4. PROGRAM-LEVEL ACTIVITIES



1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex



Besides the learnings and the program implementation that we reflected on above, several other program-level activities are also geared towards strengthening civil society and impactful influencing.

Governance and management

To increase the program's cohesion with respect to our influencing work for increased collective impact, like we indicated in our Annual Plan for year 3, we established an influencing working group at the consortium level. In 2023-24, the group shared plans, reflected on synergy and reviewed strategic value in joint or coordinated action, resulting in an allocation of 'underspent' budget of about €0.5 million to the years 4 and 5. This budget will be used to facilitate strategic complementary action on different topics: critical minerals, food systems, international tax reform, carbon offsetting and local access to climate finance. Sub-groups comprised of different consortium members and partners are crafting plans, keeping in mind the complementary and strategic roles of the consortium members. We expect that these plans will lead to visible results in 2024 and 2025, and that they will respond to the MTR findings on collaborative action and interconnectedness of actions across pathways. In addition, the selected topics will link closely to our learning trajectory on systems change perspectives, and will contribute significantly to our efforts to ensure sustainability of the program and its results.

We also planned to prioritize the National Forums as national-level voluntary platforms for the exchange of information and strategizing, with the goal to drive collective action and collaboration where that makes strategic sense. Through efforts of the Global Advisory Board members and thanks to the in-person learning events in Cambodia and Ghana, the partners in each country met and connected. For example, in Kenya partners agreed to exchange experiences on building grassroots movements for change, and in Uganda the partners decided to use the last years to learn broadly from each other's work by creating an exchange program. In South Africa, Oxfam committed to convening all partners once a year.



Global Advisory Board visiting the Netherlands November 2023

As part of fully operationalizing the governance structure of the project, the Global Advisory Board (GAB) met several times online and once, in November 2023, in person. The eight active GAB members, who independently represent their partner organization within FAIR For ALL, agreed to focus on the following topics for its advisory role: evaluation, interconnectedness and sustainability of the concept of FAIR for ALL. They reviewed the final MTR and strongly advised to adapt the evaluation methodology to better demonstrate the program's "real strength":

1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex



the diversity of civil society involved (see page 10). Learning from this, we will ensure a stronger embedding of the GAB’s advisory role during the complete final evaluation process. The GAB will advise the program on how to increase its interconnectedness, from a conceptual and practical perspective. In the process, the members will represent a critical voice from partners, to ensure the sustainability of the FAIR for ALL outcomes.

Both the GAB and the partner meetings unlocked a strong sense of collective power and interest in collective action. GAB chairperson Rulla Sarras from the Rural Women’s Development Society said: “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.’ To foster this potential for collective power for change, the program will intensify and more deliberately moderate and build the FAIR for ALL community in secure online spaces.



Feminist basket of resources co developed with the African Activists for Climate Justice program

Gender and Social Inclusion

At the start of the program, partners formulated their gender ambitions. Most of them (73%) aimed to have Gender Transformative interventions by 2025. To assess how gender transformative their interventions are developing, we integrated a gender analysis in our MTR. The results show that most partners are well on track: 68% of the organizations indicated to be at the Gender Transformative level, followed by Gender Responsive (19%) and Gender Sensitive (14% and not that these are rounded-off figures). However, we also learned that partners have different interpretations of the meaning of these categories, and that at a shared understanding here would enable mutual learning. We shall use the Gender at Work framework as a reference for learning and further a shared understanding; it will be central to a dedicated learning event on gender and social inclusion in 2025.

Alliance and Movement Building

Alliances and social movements are crucial to build a critical mass and central to the most powerful changes in the world, which is especially relevant in the context of a world in transition. In year 3, our Alliance and Movement Building Funds supported 21 sudden influencing opportunities (10 in Africa, 7 in Asia, 3 in OPT and 1 in The Netherlands) and three organizations that fund movements - a pilot to learn how we can fund unregistered groups. The pilot and the accompanying learning trajectory enabled FAIR for ALL to learn deeply about the process of small granting to groups and participatory grantmaking. Most importantly, it is inspiring to learn how these small flexible grants and support interventions can provide an important boost to people who are organizing and speaking out. For instance, a group of young agricultural activists organized an event called ‘Menu for Tomorrow’ to have young people share a meal and strategize about the future of food and farming in the Netherlands. Another example is the proposal writing workshop the Southeast Asia Feminist Action Movement (SEAFAM) organized for 18 member groups, to strengthen their fundraising capabilities.

Part of both funds is a protection facility for partners and activists that face threats because they dare to speak out. In year 3 we awarded two grants under this facility. One of them enabled a study by an OPT partner about the impact of the changing Israeli military orders and occupation practices, on the economic empowerment and livelihood of Palestinian rural women. The research aims to strengthen the women’s resilience on the West Bank.

1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex



The Sunuwar community, an indigenous group in Nepal, showcased their traditional music and dance during the opening of the World Social Forum on February 15, 2024, in Kathmandu.

Deepening Partnerships

Consciously and purposefully maintaining and deepening our partnership has been a 'common thread' through our work. We see this as an ongoing process and practice, both on the consortium and the operational levels, supported by the GAB's reflection on our ways of working and a Partnership Learning Journey. This was acknowledged in the MTR: consortium members maintain good relationships with their respective partners, and partnership is being perceived as equal and mutually beneficial, due to the space for learning provided in the project.

In our Annual Plan for year 3, we intended to reflect on each consortium member's coordination capacity, as part of our partnership journey. One of the outcomes was that we must rebalance the coordination capacities among the consortium members. Another outcome was a firm commitment to continue this partnership beyond the duration of this program, with very clear conditions - based on the experience thus far - which will strengthen the foundation of our partnership.

The Partnership Learning Journey continued with Oxfam in Mozambique, Ghana and Uganda. Partners and Oxfam colleagues discussed about understanding power, relationship building, trust and actively opening-up collaborative spaces. We created in year 3 a space to focus on how we collaborate, beyond the focus on our program activities and the community level achievements. The level of trust in partnership has increased, just like 'authentic partnership' is growing, resulting for example in Ghanaian partners and the Oxfam office agreeing on more budget flexibility for the partners. This allows the partner to be more agile and strategic in its legal support services to communities; the Oxfam office will reflect on how to adjust their budgeting practices with other partners as well.

Indigenous women youth jointed forest
patrolling of PTCF

A photograph of three people in a forest. On the left, a woman in a pink jacket and red hat stands with a backpack. In the center, a woman in a pink jacket and tan hat points towards a tree. On the right, a man in a light green hoodie uses binoculars. The background shows tall trees with sparse yellow leaves against a clear blue sky. The foreground is filled with tall green grass.

CASE: ENDURING THE UNINVITED



Waking up to the sounds of nature; for the indigenous people living in the Phnom Torntang forests in Cambodia, this used to be an everyday reality. That all changed on a particular day in 2013, when sounds of nature were replaced by the sounds of noisy chainsaws and heavy machinery. For the people of Kanat and Chan villages, their forests, homes and livelihoods were suddenly uprooted to make space for rubber plantations. What had been their land for generations – or so they thought –, suddenly had to be legally shared with outsiders, big private sector rubber corporations like the Krongbuk Ratanakiri Rubber Company (KRRC), part of the Vietnam Rubber Group (VRG).

To achieve change, civil society's influencing role and partnership are not ones for the short term. It started in the 2000s when Cambodia experienced a significant increase in rubber plantations, mirroring developments across mainland Southeast Asia. This expansion was fueled by economic land concessions (ELCs) granted to foreign investors from countries like Vietnam and China. Rubber quickly became Cambodia's top agricultural export, with plantations now covering over 400,000 hectares. However, this boom has come at a cost, threatening the livelihoods of indigenous communities and leading to widespread social and environmental impacts. Protests and investigations eventually prompted the government to pause new land concessions and reassess their approach. Even The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) revoked its association with the Vietnamese Rubber Group.

In the heart of the forest, the rubber boom is more than just reports and international cooperation; it is a daily reality. With only 1,056 hectares of the Phnom Torntang forests remaining, people from the Chan and Kanat villages have been forced to say goodbye to the life they used to live. Muong Bun Mart, having grown up a mere 50 kilometers away from Phnom Torntang Forest, saw the need to make the changes forced on the Indigenous communities more bearable. In 2019, he joined NatureLife Cambodia, a national conservation organization and partner in the FAIR for ALL programme. Here, he started facilitating conversations between the Indigenous people and KRRC. Over time, these spaces became the place where both sides of the table came together: the community saw how KRRC started attending meetings, listening to issues on the ground and working on solutions together. "This is something that we never saw any private sector do before," Bou Vorsak, CEO of NatureLife Cambodia, remarked.

In other parts of the world, Krongbuk's parent company, VRG, faced backlash after global controversies and disassociation from the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). In written correspondence, a VRG official stated that it did not take them long to



CASE

ENDURING THE UNINVITED

realize that “sustainable development is an inevitable choice that any business must make if it wants to survive and develop in the period of international integration.” VRG reached out to civil society organizations like Oxfam and started working on developing strategies for mitigating socio-environmental risks and sustainable rubber forest management.

After years of engagement, in August 2022, the people of Chan and Kanat villages started the eight-step trajectory for legal status of the Phnom Torntang Community Forest (PTCF), with financial support from KRRC. By 2024, they have managed to complete at least six out of eight steps, including getting the Community Forest area registered with the Ratanakiri Provincial Ranger Office. Once approved and submitted to the Ministry for official establishment, NatureLife, Oxfam, and KRRC will continue to coordinate with local authorities to support the effective monitoring and protection of the Phnom Torntang Community Forest.

The establishment of the Community Forest is an exceptional case, but unfortunately not a one-size-fits-all solution. In understanding the importance of this unique ecosystem, Bun Mart and Vorsak recognize that rubber will always attract global investment, making it impossible for countries like Cambodia to escape these changes. They believe it is better to find ways to work together, especially for those benefiting from the landscape, as they are doing in Phnom Torntang. Vorsak: “we want to help the indigenous community save the remaining forest before it is totally gone.” He also calls for the provision of alternative livelihood activities such as schools, vocational training, and other resources that can offer the villagers different means of support. In the long term, as the capacity of the community strengthens, there is hoping that rubber companies, like KRRC, don’t just see the community as “a source of profit and income [but] should also use this channel to contribute to the livelihood and development of the community,” Vorsak concluded.



On 15 February 2024, the World Social Forum kicked off in Kathmandu with a solidarity march, bringing together around 15,000 participants from more than 90 countries. They carried artwork and placards calling for equality, peace, gender rights, and social security, among others

5. CONCLUSIONS



1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex



In year 3, FAIR for ALL increased the interconnectedness in its program and community. We made real progress in promoting fair and sustainable economies, and defended civic space in a changing world.

Interconnectedness & consortium collaboration

The narrative we built around a Just Agricultural Transition and a Just Energy Transition, framed within our work towards an alternative economy with fair value chains and trade, definitely contributed to better developing the FAIR for ALL story. It reflects the growing insight that our work contributes to both transitions, and speaks to the midterm review's recommendation to show the interconnectedness within the program. At the same time the program remains diverse. It was set up to address different needs and to build on existing work in different contexts. Looking at the program through the Just Transitions lens, we demonstrate in this annual report that FAIR for ALL, in all its diversity, is united in seeking to address injustice and inequality, rebalance the power of big companies, and increase the power of people.

This interconnecting narrative does not have consequences for the four pathways of our Theory Change. These pathways are operational; they break down the larger transitions into actionable system components, while the Theory of Change clearly describes the changes needed within each component, as well as which actors to influence. The Just Transitions narrative reflects the way change happens and how to address the many crises that global civil society is facing.

In chapter 2, we mentioned the five strategic areas for collaboration that emerged in the learning event in Ghana: food systems transformation, critical minerals in Africa, tax reform, climate finance, and climate adaptation. In year 3, working groups on these five areas were established, composed of colleagues from all consortium and partners. In the coming years, the FAIR for ALL consortium will prioritize work on these areas across the program, to help ensure that the impact of FAIR for ALL continues to build and contribute to the Just Energy and Agricultural Transitions.

Real progress towards a fair economic system

FAIR for ALL made real progress when it comes to addressing the socioeconomic crises our partners and communities face. The passing of the European Union CSDDD legislation has the potential to substantially raise the bar for companies on due diligence – an achievement that was not anticipated at the start of the program. Yet our contribution definitely was the result of a mutual effort from teams in Indonesia, Vietnam, Uganda, the Netherlands, the EU and many other actors outside of the FAIR for ALL program that engaged with the legislative process.

In year 3, we built new collaborations and strengthened movements to transform the current economic system, empower communities, and hold businesses to account. The work by Swayam Shikshan Prayog in India in support of women-farmer producer organizations resulted in value chain development from the grassroots up. The report on the REDD+ project in Kasigau amplified the need for change as it laid bare that 'new' value chains operating in the current economic system continue to put profit before people and planet. The Responsible Business Forum in The Hague, deepened our understanding and further developed a narrative on the role of CSOs and other actors in scaling responsible business models and creating alternatives to the current economic system. Among the results was the adoption of the "scaling responsible business models" terminology by high-level stakeholders. In the coming years we will expand this narrative, and ensure that scaling responsible business models becomes a key understanding and responsibility for the companies and governments we target and work with.

1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex



FAIR for ALL stepped up its efforts to connect local to global influencing on the Just Agricultural Transition. Small-scale producers and CSOs in Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire in the cocoa value chain joined forces with CSOs in the EU to press chocolate buyers and retailers to improve their purchasing practices and ensure a living income for small-scale cocoa producers. Local to global connections were directly strengthened through the Makhadzi movement-building, and in our two in-person learning events in Cambodia and Ghana, CSOs at all levels mutually defined next steps to change the system, based on lived experiences on the ground.

Under the Just Energy Transition, FAIR for ALL continued to protect the human and environmental rights of mining host communities, including the development of alternative livelihoods and responsible businesses. Thanks to strengthening capacities in previous years, communities were able to engage directly with companies in year 3, to uphold their rights and ensure transparency on mining revenues. At the same time, effectively influencing mining companies remains a challenge. Therefore, FAIR for ALL will continue its engagement around spaces like the Alternative Mining Indaba, and work with African governments on improving and implementing policies, including the Africa Mining Vision.

Year 3 brought important results and opportunities to raise the necessary finances for the Just Transitions. Continued pressure on Global North countries to provide climate finance resulted in the establishment of the Loss and Damage Fund at COP28 in Dubai. And years of efforts by, amongst others, FAIR for ALL partners finally resulted in the passing of a UN resolution to commence work on a UN tax convention. Such a convention has the potential to deliver a truly inclusive permanent tax body, with an equal representation and voice of Global South countries to decide on multiple international tax issues, including the taxation of multinational companies.

We also conclude that FAIR for ALL's efforts for a Just Transitions bring out tensions around competing interests. While a number of partners actively – and sometimes successfully – advocate for a phase-out of fossil fuels, others focus on ensuring that host communities benefit from fossil fuel industries' revenues, or on protecting communities against fuel price fluctuations. Such tensions are also visible at the household and community level in competing interests for the use of land. The diversity and sometimes competing priorities reflect the complex reality that FAIR for ALL operates in. Most importantly, with the FAIR for ALL program we ensure these tensions will not divide civil society but build bridges between the broader goal of Just Transitions, and the real, acute needs of communities around the world.

Civic Space in Value Chains for a Just Transition

In year 3 we delivered multiple examples demonstrating the key role of civil society in holding policymakers and businesses to account. The CSDDD almost failed due to a strong business lobby but the file was saved because of civil society pushback and organizing. Carrefour in Brazil had committed to publishing their suppliers for years but never followed through, until FAIR for ALL launched a successful campaign in year 3. In Cambodia, the sustained work of FAIR for ALL is leading to the recognition of the rights of, and compensation for, communities that lost a large part of the forest they depend on to a rubber plantation.

The overall and civic space context in which FAIR for ALL was designed has totally changed, and the political climate has taken a sharp turn to the conservative and even extreme right. This leaves the program at a tipping point. We face the

1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

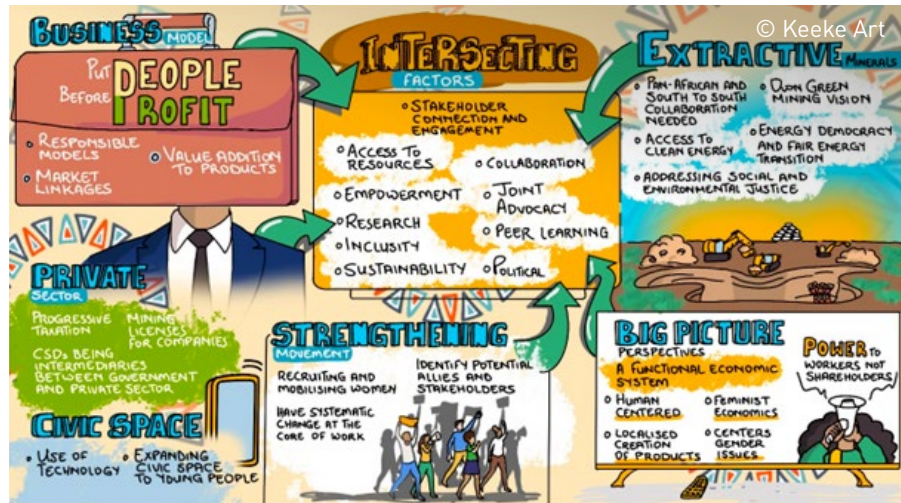
6.

Annex



uncertainty whether Europe will remain the leading example in sustainable businesses, with positive ripple effects across the world, or that developments will stall or even regress. Unfortunately, FAIR for ALL experienced an increased pushback from companies who are trying to quiet or minimize the efforts of civil society. SOMO, for example, brought on additional legal support for particularly sensitive topics or activities in order to prevent liability. And, is exploring how best to protect vulnerable groups while continuing to bring harmful impacts by multinationals to light. Partners at the in-person learning events, for example, shared their experiences and related traumas in relation to the pressure and harassment experienced.

On the more positive side, FAIR for ALL showed the importance of partnerships and collaboration, even unlikely ones. Standing in solidarity, connecting with each other and learning is more important than ever to achieve progress when civic space is shrinking, and to keep our partners safe. As highlighted by Huairou Commission’s partner Shibuye, we realized that despite varying contexts and environments, many of the partners are facing similar challenges. These challenges include limited access to productive resources, difficulties in engaging with policy makers and the private sector, navigating complex regulatory environments, and ensuring sustainability beyond the project duration. We found that sharing best practices, fostering cross-country and in-country collaboration, and adapting strategies to local contexts are effective in addressing these common issues. By leveraging lessons learned and experiences from different projects, FAIR for ALL teams are better equipped to overcome challenges and achieve meaningful impact in local initiatives.



Graphic design from the Bridging Systems Learning Event, February 2024 in Accra, Ghana

Wiriasse Viagem is a member of the Nauela Agricultural Cooperative, which is a group covered by NANA's interventions in the Access and Control of Agriculture and Natural Resources pillar and a beneficiary of the FAIR for ALL project.

6. ANNEX



1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

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 third year versus the planned year 3 targets.

The program builds on existing agendas, work and partnerships. The achieved outcomes and outputs are often a result of years of lobby and advocacy. As a result, early in the program partners registered outcomes (and setbacks) of their influencing efforts. To allow us to capture these outcomes, we have opted to report annually on all outcome as well as impact indicators.

Differences on year 3 targets compared to the year 3 plan are a result of error corrections in the data by 3 projects. Progress against the 5-year is calculated based on the accumulative results till end of the year 3 and in that context, it is important that for indicators 3.2.4 and 4.2.2 we have corrected the reported results in Year 2 after errors in data were brought to our attention. Further to understand the data correctly, it is important to note that, amongst others, for indicator 3.2.3 and 4.2.2. the meaning of CSOs is interpreted broadly. This means, that this could include individuals representing a group or platform while they are not registered entities.

1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex



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

INDICATORS PATHWAY 1	Planned year 3 Result year 3 5-Year Target Progress	Total
1) Impact # Alternative business models / more inclusive practices in existing value chains	Planned year 3	12
	Result year 3	13
	5-Year Target	48
	Progress	77%
1.1.1 # women/youth participating in awareness-raising activities on rights (e.g. land rights, labour rights) and/or economic opportunities	Planned year 3	14,090
	Result year 3	23,394
	5-Year Target	100,495
	Progress	47%
1.1.2) # CSOs demonstrating increased expertise in influencing systemic barriers to (women's) economic empowerment	Planned year 3	131
	Result year 3	244
	5-Year Target	288
	Progress	142%
1.1.3) # CSOs demonstrating increased expertise in Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning in their organisation	Planned year 3	37
	Result year 3	67
	5-Year Target	61
	Progress	157%
1.1.4) # CSOs demonstrating increased expertise in Financial management in their organisation	Planned year 3	39
	Result year 3	188
	5-Year Target	64
	Progress	334%
1.1.5) # CSOs demonstrating increased expertise in integrity in their organisation, including prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment	Planned year 3	32
	Result year 3	108
	5-Year Target	62
	Progress	218%
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 3	39
	Result year 3	65
	5-Year Target	147
	Progress	96%
1.2.2) # Cases of private sector actors implementing alternative business practices	Planned year 3	23
	Result year 3	23
	5-Year Target	77
	Progress	45%
1.2.3) # Influencing efforts by CSOs to promote alternative business models/practices	Planned year 3	46
	Result year 3	60
	5-Year Target	342
	Progress	33%

1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex



INDICATORS PATHWAY 1	Planned year 3	Total
	Result year 3 5-Year Target Progress	
1.2.4) # CSOs demonstrating increased expertise to co-create alternative business practices with private and public sector-actors	Planned year 3	34
	Result year 3	36
	5-Year Target	55
	Progress	104%
1.2.5) # Cases of shifts in the terms of debate on (primary commodity) value chains and economic development	Planned year 3	10
	Result year 3	15
	5-Year Target	45
	Progress	64%
1.2.6) # Cases of increased space for women and men to organise in alternative business models	Planned year 3	13
	Result year 3	21
	5-Year Target	38
	Progress	116%
1.2.7) # CSOs demonstrating increased expertise on Value chains specific to project	Planned year 3	2
	Result year 3	27
	5-Year Target	16
	Progress	256%

1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex



TABLE 2. YEAR 3 ACHIEVED OUTCOMES AGAINST PLAN FOR PATHWAY 2

INDICATORS PATHWAY 2	Planned year 3 Result year 3 5-Year Target Progress	Total
2A # policy changes in private and/or financial sector actors' corporate accountability in trade and value chains	Planned year 3	20
	Result year 3	20
	5-Year Target	99
	Progress	63%
2B Impact: # practice changes in private and/or financial sector actors' corporate accountability in trade and value chains	Planned year 3	23
	Result year 3	31
	5-Year Target	75
	Progress	163%
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 3	56
	Result year 3	90
	5-Year Target	234
	Progress	101%
2.1.2 # Cases of defenders of (women) rights seeking redress (in risk aware and conflict sensitive manner)	Planned year 3	372
	Result year 3	944
	5-Year Target	1,433
	Progress	80%
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 3	27
	Result year 3	40
	5-Year Target	82
	Progress	79%
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 3	52
	Result year 3	61
	5-Year Target	93
	Progress	105%
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 3	73
	Result year 3	197
	5-Year Target	162
	Progress	164%
2.2.1 # Cases of Influential stakeholders endorsing communities in protecting their rights in trade and/or value chains	Planned year 3	186
	Result year 3	102
	5-Year Target	323
	Progress	167%
2.2.2a # Women mobilized in southern project countries around protecting communities' rights in trade and/or value chains	Planned year 3	32,146
	Result year 3	11,242
	5-Year Target	109,443
	Progress	39%

1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex



INDICATORS PATHWAY 2	Planned year 3 Result year 3 5-Year Target Progress	Total
2.2.2b # Men mobilized in southern project countries around protecting communities' rights in trade and/or value chains	Planned year 3	29,894
	Result year 3	8,394
	5-Year Target	110,130
	Progress	35%
2.2.3a # Women mobilized in the Netherlands around protecting communities' rights in trade and/or value chains	Planned year 3	15,000
	Result year 3	7,284
	5-Year Target	95,000
	Progress	34%
2.2.3b # Men mobilized in the Netherlands around protecting communities' rights in trade and/or value chains	Planned year 3	15,000
	Result year 3	5,852
	5-Year Target	95,000
	Progress	29%
2.2.4 # CSOs demonstrating increased expertise in holding private/financial sector actors to account	Planned year 3	108
	Result year 3	81
	5-Year Target	132
	Progress	188%
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 3	35
	Result year 3	21
	5-Year Target	73
	Progress	88%

1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex



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

INDICATORS PATHWAY 3	Planned Year 3	Total
	Result Year 3	
	5-Year Targets	
	Progress	
3A # New (elements in) policies/regulatory frameworks that guarantee human rights in national and global trade and value chains	Planned year 3	18
	Result year 3	23
	5-Year Target	66
	Progress	80%
3B Impact: # Improved enforcement of policies/regulatory frameworks that guarantee human rights in national and global trade and value chains	Planned year 3	12
	Result year 3	11
	5-Year Target	57
	Progress	49%
3.1.1 # Cases of changed (inter)national expectations of whether (inter)national trade and value chains should safeguard peoples' rights, and -if so-how	Planned year 3	27
	Result year 3	30
	5-Year Target	105
	Progress	89%
3.1.2 # CSOs demonstrating increased expertise to influence (inter)national policies, laws and norms on trade and/or value chains	Planned year 3	233
	Result year 3	438
	5-Year Target	674
	Progress	100%
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 3	141
	Result year 3	123
	5-Year Target	329
	Progress	80%
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 3	32
	Result year 3	18
	5-Year Target	77
	Progress	76%
3.2.1 # Influencing efforts by CSOs towards legal protection of people in value chains	Planned year 3	89
	Result year 3	116
	5-Year Target	395
	Progress	60%
3.2.2 # Cases of influential stakeholders endorsing policy asks towards legal protection of people in value chains	Planned year 3	113
	Result year 3	110
	5-Year Target	299
	Progress	78%
3.2.3 # CSOs demonstrating increased expertise to mobilise influential stakeholders towards stronger legal protection of people in value chains	Planned year 3	81
	Result year 3	72
	5-Year Target	177
	Progress	111%

1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex



INDICATORS PATHWAY 3	Planned Year 3 Result Year 3 5-Year Targets Progress	Total
3.2.4a # Women mobilized for ensuring their legal protection in value chains	Planned year 3	2,334
	Result year 3	8,199
	5-Year Target	11,036
	Progress	205%
3.2.4b # Men mobilized for ensuring their legal protection in value chains	Planned year 3	2,399
	Result year 3	8,361
	5-Year Target	11,536
	Progress	186%
3.2.5 # Cases of Human rights defenders increasingly managing civic space related risks	Planned year 3	100
	Result year 3	72
	5-Year Target	282
	Progress	77%

1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex



TABLE 4. YEAR 3 ACHIEVED OUTCOMES AGAINST PLAN FOR PATHWAY 4

INDICATORS PATHWAY 4	Planned Year 3 Result Year 3 5-Year Targets	Total
4A # Policy changes on trade, tax and/or investment	Planned year 3	18
	Result year 3	14
	5-Year Target	96
	Progress	43%
4B # practice changes on trade, tax and/or investment	Planned year 3	18
	Result year 3	7
	5-Year Target	70
	Progress	17%
4C # Cases of governments with more transformative development policy agendas	Planned year 3	17
	Result year 3	5
	5-Year Target	46
	Progress	41%
4.1.1 # CSOs demonstrating increased expertise on transparent, accountable and progressive fiscal, trade and value-chain regulations	Planned year 3	141
	Result year 3	171
	5-Year Target	275
	Progress	169%
4.1.2 # Cases of Coalitions using shared agendas when demanding transparent, accountable and progressive fiscal, trade and value-chain regulations	Planned year 3	53
	Result year 3	39
	5-Year Target	520
	Progress	23%
4.1.3 # CSOs demonstrating increased expertise to mobilize public and influential stakeholders around transparent, accountable and progressive fiscal and trade regulations	Planned year 3	69
	Result year 3	219
	5-Year Target	154
	Progress	224%
4.2.1a # Women organised around domestic tax, trade rules and/or inclusive development (in a safe and conflict sensitive manner)	Planned year 3	22,476
	Result year 3	22,578
	5-Year Target	82,480
	Progress	131%
4.2.1b # Men organised around domestic tax, trade rules and/or inclusive development (in a safe and conflict sensitive manner)	Planned year 3	22,428
	Result year 3	20,390
	5-Year Target	83,420
	Progress	120%
4.2.2 # CSOs demonstrating increased expertise to demand inclusive, transformative development	Planned year 3	63
	Result year 3	175
	5-Year Target	247
	Progress	139%

1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex



INDICATORS PATHWAY 4	Planned Year 3 Result Year 3 5-Year Targets	Total
4.2.3 # Cases of Influential public sector stakeholders endorsing policy asks for inclusive, transformative development	Planned year 3	98
	Result year 3	111
	5-Year Target	399
	Progress	46%
4.2.4 # Cases of increased or protected civic space to influence governments on trade and fiscal reforms	Planned year 3	35
	Result year 3	53
	5-Year Target	64
	Progress	177%

DISCLAIMERS

In some contexts, individual civil society actors acted in their individual capacity. If they are demonstrating increased expertise, the results are included in, amongst others, indicator 3.2.3 and 4.2.2.

Differences on year 3 targets compared to the plan (indicators 2.2.2, 2.2.3, 3.2.3, 3.2.4, 4.2.1) are a result of error corrections in the data by 3 projects.

For indicators 3.2.4 and 4.2.2 the previously reported Year 2 results have been updated based on an error correction by one project

Across the program

Across the program we made substantial progress on outcomes. Targets are met or exceeded on pathway 1. The results for the other pathways are more mixed, with some targets being exceeded and others not met. At impact level we note good progress in pathway 1, 2 and 3, while less progress on pathway 4. Notably, the number of people mobilized to protect community rights in trade and value chains was significantly lower than targeted, both in the Southern project countries as in the Netherlands and at the Global level. Similarly, the results on increased or protected civic space to hold private and financial actors to account as well as influence governments and international institutions was considerably below our targets this third year. These lower results on mobilizing citizens and opening or protecting civic space is likely to relate to the increased pressure and restrictions that partners have observed this year.

1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex



TABLE 5. OUTPUTS REALIZED VERSUS PLANNED YEAR 3

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	51	173	64	62	67	141	43	67	225	443
# of events organized to make people aware of key issues	66	339	198	198	116	120	79	84	459	741
# of efforts to strengthen the capacity of partner organizations	123	200	67	49	74	88	47	31	311	368
# of cases in which consortium partners supported joint agendas of networks, alliances	11	37	29	16	31	39	27	12	98	104
# cases of support to communities for business model development	89	30	10	5	5	5	7	5	111	45
# of public influencing campaigns implemented	12	17	26	20	30	17	22	37	90	91
# of media efforts undertaken	44	28	57	50	84	79	55	34	240	191
# of lobby and advocacy initiatives or initiatives for building partnerships	68	89	92	72	143	165	65	30	368	356

Across all pathways, the programme generally met or exceeded planned outputs. Particularly notable were the evidence-based lobbying and advocacy preparatory interventions, such as the number of pieces of evidence and events organized to raise awareness of critical issues. The most notable output where realization was below the planned target is the support to communities for business model development. This is mainly due to the internal Oxfam challenges in relation to the project in South Africa where against a target of 50 a total of zero results were recorded for this indicator in pathway 1

1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex



MoFA Civil Society Sector and Private Sector Development Indicators

The following table represents the progress of the FAIR for ALL program on the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) civil society strengthening and private sector development basket indicators. The progress is reported following the agreement on the linkages between the FAIR for ALL program specific indicators and the ministry's basket indicators. This methodology was updated in July 2022 during the year 1 reporting process, and has since been used in the Year 2 and now Year 3 report.

TABLE 6. MOFA SCS BASKET INDICATORS

MOFA SCS BASKET INDICATORS		Year 3
SCS1 # of Laws and policies for sustainable and inclusive development that are better implemented as a result of CSO engagement	Planned Year 3	53
	Result Year 3	49
	5-Year Target	202
	Progress	80%
SCS2 # of Laws and policies blocked/ adopted/ improved for sustainable and inclusive development as a result of CSO engagement	Planned Year 3	35
	Result Year 3	28
	5-Year Target	112
	Progress	64%
SCS3 # of Times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage.	Planned Year 3	549
	Result Year 3	481
	5-Year Target	1,423
	Progress	95%
SCS4 # of Advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency	Planned Year 3	191
	Result Year 3	266
	5-Year Target	971
	Progress	61%
SCS5 # of CSOs with increased Lobby & Advocacy capacities	Planned Year 3	233
	Result Year 3	438
	5-Year Target	674
	Progress	100%
SCS6 # of CSOs included in SPs programmes (up to 2nd tier organizations)*	Planned Year 3	94
	Result Year 3	99
	5-Year Target	131
	Progress	N/A

*Only Oxfam Novib reports in IATI on SCS6

1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex



TABLE 7. MOFA DDE BASKET INDICATORS

MOFA DDE BASKET INDICATORS		Year 3
PSD001 # of companies with a supported plan to invest, trade or provide services (Dutch/non-Dutch; male/female; youth; fragile states)	Planned Year 3	39
	Result Year 3	65
	5-Year Target	147
	Progress	96%
PSD12 # of strengthened (farmer/workers/entrepreneurs/traders) organisations for a sustainable local business climate	Planned Year 3	131
	Result Year 3	244
	5-Year Target	288
	Progress	142%
PSD14 # of legal or policy reforms implemented	Planned Year 3	38
	Result Year 3	34
	5-Year Target	195
	Progress	53%

1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACEP	Africa Centre for Energy Policy
AMI	Alternative Mining Indaba
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ATMA	Agricultural Technology Management Agency
AWEIK	Association for Women in Energy and Extractives
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCB	Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standards
CDD	Center for Democracy and Development
CF	Contract Farming
CODE	Connected Development
COP28	2023 United Nations Climate Change Conference or Conference of the Parties
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
ELC	Economic Land Concession
EU	European Union
EUDR	EU Regulation on Deforestation-free Products
FEMNET	African Women's Development and Communication Network
FFG	Fair Finance Guide
FNN	Farmer and Nature Net Association
FoN	Friends of Nation
FPO	Food Producers Organization
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
HCDT	Host Community Development Trust
HRIA	Human Rights Impact Assessment
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative
KEPSA	Kenya Private Sector Alliance
KHRC	Kenya Human Rights Commission
KRRC	Krongbuk Ratanakiri Rubber Company
LDC Watch	Least Developed Countries Watch
LGBTQI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transexual, Queer and Intersex
MCS	Mutual Capacity Strengthening
MDS	Mining Development Fund
MEAL	Monitoring Evaluation, Accountability and Learning
MJCAR	Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs
MTR	Mid-term review
MP	Member of Parliament
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OPT	Occupied Palestinian Territory
PAR	Participatory Action Research
PTCS	Phnom Torntang Community Forest
REDD+	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries
RID	Resource Impact Dashboard
SAAPE	South Asia Alliance for Poverty Eradication
SARW	Southern African Resource Watch
SD VISTA	Sustainable Development Verified Impact
SEAFAM	Southeast Asia Feminist Action Movement
SEND Ghana	Social Enterprise Development of Ghana
SMEs	Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises

1.

Introduction

2.

Transitions

3.

Results and Reflections

Pathway 1

Pathway 2

Pathway 3

Pathway 4

4.

Program-level activities

5.

Conclusions

6.

Annex



SOMO	Stichting Onderzoed Multinationale Ondernemingen
SPKF	Palm Oil Smallholders Union (Indonesia)
SP	Strategic Partnership
SSP	Swayam Shikshan Prayog
SUDECOM	Center for Sustainable Development of Mountainous Communities
TAFJA	Tax and Fiscal Justice Asia
TJNA	Tax Justice Network Africa
TWN-A	Third World Network Africa
UCOBAC	Uganda Community Based Association for Women and Children's Welfare
VRG	Vietnam Rubber Group
UNGP	UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
VCS	Verified Carbon Standard
VESS	Viet Nam Center for Economic and Strategic Studies
WCRF	Women-led Climate Resilient Farming

COLOPHON

This document was produced by Erik Boonstoppel, Irene Keizer, Wilma Osei and Rocio Diaz-Agero. The content was based on the immense amount of input and reports shared by all the partners and offices in the program and concisely synthesized and written by Bart Weijs, Marije Nederveen, João Felipe Oliveira Fernandes and Sara Golden.

For more information, or to comment on this publication, please email Erik.Boonstoppel@oxfamnovib.nl.

Design: SAZZA.

Editing: Jacqueline Schuiling

© Oxfam

This publication is copyright but the text may be used free of charge for the purposes of advocacy, campaigning, education, and research, provided that the source is acknowledged in full. The copyright holder requests that all such use be registered with them for impact assessment purposes. For copying in any other circumstances, or for re-use in other publications, or for translation or adaptation, permission must be secured.

Disclaimer

This document is issued solely for the specific purpose connected with the Power of Voices Strategic Partnership Program 'FAIR for ALL: improving value chains at scale'. Given the concise nature of the reporting requirements, this report is not exhaustive and doesn't touch in detail on the full scope. Our result registration system is a 'living system'; due to corrections after the time of writing, and the confidentiality of some data, the results listed here may deviate to some extent from those reported, as well as from data published in IATI.