

ANNUAL PLAN 2022-2023 FAIR for ALL

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ANNUAL PLAN 2022-2023 FAIR for ALL,

A POWER OF VOICES PARTNERSHIP

On 1 April 2022 the FAIR for ALL program will enter its second year of implementation. FAIR for ALL aims to improve value chains at scale, and is an initiative of Oxfam Novib, SOMO, Third World Network-Africa (TWN-Africa) and Huairou Commission. FAIR for ALL is a Power of Voices partnership with the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. We work in 13 countries and two regions, and explicitly link this to influencing efforts at the global level and in the Netherlands.

WHAT ARE OUR PLANS FOR THE COMING YEAR?

Now that we have laid the foundations, set up country teams, scoped the key value chain actors we aim to influence, and mutually started strengthening the lobby and advocacy capacities of CSOs, we can really get the program going. In 2022-2023, a key role is reserved for the National Forums that connect all implementing partners in each country.

We will encourage them to share and learn, align and cooperate, and eventually co-create influencing strategies and capacity strengthening activities. Likewise, we will

support (online) sharing and learning across countries, among others by kick-starting our Alliance and Movement Building Funds that will also play an important role in defending civic space through strong alliances.

At the level of governance and management, we prioritize setting up the Global Advisory Board, and a Community of Practice (CoP) on equal partnerships. This CoP will question power distribution and experiment with new models of governance and partnerships within FAIR for ALL.



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NEXT STEPS WITHIN FOUR PATHWAYS FOR CHANGE

To realize value chains and trade that are truly FAIR for ALL, we designed four pathways for change. Pathways 1 and 2 strengthen civil society's ability to contribute to a more responsible private sector, while pathways 3 and 4 focus on increasing civil society's capacities to advocate for a more accountable public sector. For each pathway we shortly elaborate on our 2022-2023 plans, including country, regional and global examples.

1. Developing and scaling sustainable, inclusive and women-centered business practices is a relatively new territory



We will trigger innovation with partners through trainings, jointly conduct research and build their capacities to promote alternative business models. In Uganda, for example, grassroots women will receive training in advocacy strategies and negotiation skills, among others, that are essential to build cooperatives and farmer organizations. Mozambiquan partners will map rotating savings and credit groups and introduce an informal mechanism for economic empowerment of women and youth. Indonesian women will see their business development capacities built, while FAIR for ALL will advocate for government and private sector support to community groups that create alternative businesses.

Where such alternative models are increasingly being blocked, FAIR for ALL will step up its influencing work. In Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT) for instance, it's increasingly complex to register and license a business, and patriarchal norms continue to limit women producers in agricultural value chains. Here, partners will track women's rights violations, document relevant policies and raise awareness. In Ghana, we will monitor the enforcement of the Lands Act, among others, that increases women's opportunities to acquire land.



2. Making the private and financial sectors more responsible, requires a civil society that is capable of holding key actors to account

FAIR for ALL supports civil society organizations (CSOs) and local communities to demand companies and financial institutions to become more transparent and respect human rights. In Africa we will work with CSOs to create a united voice for advocacy towards regional economic blocs and the African Union (AU). Combining forces with other pressure groups, we will monitor Dutch supermarkets' previous commitments, launch an updated Behind the Barcodes' scorecard and design a global campaign that connects all FAIR for ALL partners and beyond. Meanwhile, partners in India will build CSOs' capacities to advocate for and participate in multi-stakeholder dialogues about upholding human rights in the sugar supply chain. In light of the Free Trade Agreement with China, Cambodian partners will strengthen communities' negotiation skills and influence companies to comply with responsible agriculture investment principles.

Through the Land Rights Now alliance, we will support communities to defend their land rights and use grievance mechanisms, while we keep exerting pressure on global and Dutch-based financial institutions. A Fair Finance International case study, highlighting the links between Dutch investors and biodiversity loss, will be instrumental in global-local advocacy efforts. In volatile contexts such as in Myanmar and Nigeria, FAIR for ALL will mutually strengthen capacities to influence non-western private sector actors, applying lessons learned from the previous strategic partnership. In Myanmar, partners continue to monitor and document the impact of the military coup on the extractives sector and land-based investments, and build CSOs' capacities to provide submissions to duty bearers.



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3. Regulatory frameworks of governments and multilateral institutions must be strengthened to prevent rights violations

FAIR for ALL partners will mutually strengthen civil society's capacities to formulate and enforce such laws and regulations. In the Netherlands and the European Union (EU), our consortium will make use of the recent policy shift from voluntary to mandatory mechanisms to ensure the private sector respects human right within value chains. We will also lobby the EU to apply its due diligence legislation to the financial sector as well. Kenyan partners and grassroots women will develop a women-led strategy for the artisanal mining sector, which Kenya has started to formalize. In South Africa, CSOs will advocate for a regulatory framework that protects human rights in the extractives and wine sectors.

FAIR for ALL will link national and global influencing agendas to prevent negative effects from recent climate agreements. Think of land grabbing as a result of a growing demand for biofuels or CO2 offsetting through reforestation. We will increase awareness among small-scale producers of relevant policy and legal frameworks in agricultural and extractives sectors. Furthermore, FAIR for ALL partners will pressure laggards among governments to also shift to mandatory mechanisms. Examples are African governments that try to attract more foreign direct investments, without safeguards that ensure these investors will uphold human rights.

4. Advocating for fiscal and trade reforms which benefit (women) small-scale producers and their communities, is key to make global trade and value chains work to end inequality



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In 2022-2023, FAIR for ALL partners will advocate at all levels for fair taxation and fiscal regulations that enhance a human economy. Regarding a more balanced domestic resource mobilization, we will focus on wealth taxation. And in Africa, we will advocate for reforms based on the African Mining Vision (AMV), an AU policy framework to ensure the strategic use of mineral resources for inclusive development. Together with Tax Justice Network Africa, we will develop a tracking tool for the implementation of the AMV.

FAIR for ALL's work on fiscal justice in Asia will make good use of the Indonesian presidency of the G20, and coordinate regional influencing efforts. In Vietnam, we will use the revision of the Minerals Law to advocate for fair taxes in the mining industry and to promote people's participation in budget transparency issues.

FAIR for ALL plans to support CSOs in three countries to tackle Dutch double tax agreements, based on shared learnings of the way Ugandan civil society has influenced the government on this fiscal loophole. Within the broader context of budgeting for universal access to social and healthcare services, we will advocate for a people's Covid-19 vaccine, as the lack of vaccines exacerbates inequalities in value chains.



CIVIC SPACE, NEW RISKS AND CONFLICT SENSITIVITY

In 2022 we will closely monitor if elections in Kenya and Brazil increase risks for civil society and our program. Risks have already increased in Myanmar, where mitigation focuses on a shift away from targeting individual companies, towards collective action and building international linkages. In Uganda, we provide the over 50 CSOs that the government has deregistered with legal and security support, and strategic advice on counter narratives. Likewise, we will strengthen capacities of CSOs in other countries (e.g. Indonesia) to prevent civic space from shrinking, support them in raising awareness among the general public, and stimulate coalition building. To ensure conflict sensitivity, we will guide a joint mapping of issues across sub-projects and increase partners' skills in applying gender-sensitive conflict analyses.

MUTUAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING, LEARNING AND GENDER MAINSTREAMING



Mutual capacity strengthening is at the core of our program, with a key role for National Forums at country level. We will strengthen the network of FAIR for ALL partners and enhance matchmaking opportunities at the global level, offering trainings on innovation and double tax agreements. Since learning is a key component of our program, we will set up four Community of Practices (CoPs) to harness cross-country learning on women's economic empowerment, (private sector) influencing, civic space, and capacity strengthening. The first CoP will be a main instrument for the radical gender mainstreaming that we started in year 1 through self-assessing of all partners and projects.

OUTPUT PLANNING, TARGETS AND BUDGET



1. Year 2 Output Planning

DEFINITION OF OUTPUT INDICATORS

OUTPUT CATEGORY	INDICATOR
Research	# of pieces of evidence (reports, mappings, documents, studies, videos, testimonies etc.
Awareness raising	# of events organized to make people aware of key issues
Capacity strengthening	# of efforts to strengthen the capacity of partner organizations
Alliance building	# of cases in which consortium partners supported joint agendas of networks, alliances to support communities in redress
Pilots for business model development	# cases of support to communities for business model development
Public influencing	# of public influencing campaigns implemented
Media work	# of media efforts undertaken
Direct engagement	# of lobby and advocacy initiatives to influence one or more stakeholders in a particular setting or # of initiatives for building partnerships with private sector/government

(METHODOLOGICAL) NOTES ON THE OUTPUT PLANNING

- The output plan reflects the consolidated figures for all the consortium partners active at country, regional or global level.
- Countries, regions and the global programme chose outputs that are most relevant for achieving their outcomes. It was not obligatory for them to include all output categories in their annual plan, and categories without output planning are not shown.
- Countries may have chosen a phased approach for interventions through the programme period: for example, research in the first year, followed by campaigns in the second. Even if outputs under a particular outcome are not planned for this year, they may be planned for subsequent years.

OUTCOME AREAS PER PATHWAY

PATHWAY	OUTCOME AREAS
1 Women-centred/inclusive business practice at scale	1.1 Awareness of rights and opportunities created 1.2 Alternative business models created
2 More responsible private and financial sector	2.1 Communities supported in seeking redress 2.2 Strengthened global coalitions hold private sector to account
3 Strengthened regulatory frameworks that prevent rights violations	3.1 Capacity to improve and monitor norms and law 3.2 Public mobilized for legal protection
4. Fiscal and trade reforms for transformative development	4.1 Coalitions demand fair fiscal and trade rules 4.2 Increased political will for trade and fiscal reforms

- Outputs presented under one Outcome areas may also serve other pathways: for example, the results of research under pathway 2 (on private sector and tax avoidance) may also be used for engaging with government on tax regulation (pathway 4).
- The countries vary in how they quantify outputs: for example, some present a trajectory of awareness sessions in relation to a topic as one output, while others count different awareness sessions for different groups as separate outputs.



2. Year 2 targets on MoFA SCS and DDE PSD Indicators

In agreement with the linkages between the FAIR for ALL program specific indicators and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Strengthening Civil Society and Private Sector Development indicators as laid-out in the baseline report, the following two tables show the year 2 targets at the program aggregate

MOFA SCS BASKET INDICATORS 2021

INDICATORS 2021	PLANNED/TARGETS	TOTAL
SCS6 # of CSOs included in SPs programmes (up to 2nd tier organizations)	Planned Year 1	131
	Planned Year 2	131
	5-Year Target	131
SCS5 # of CSOs with increased Lobby & Advocacy capacities	Planned Year 1	88
	Planned Year 2	113
	5-Year Target	772
SCS4 # of Advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/ constituency	Planned Year 1	42
	Planned Year 2	70
	5-Year Target	395
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 1	370
	Planned Year 2	269
	5-Year Target	2,392
SCS2 # Laws and policies blocked/ adopted/ improved for sustainable and inclusive development as a result of CSO engagement	Planned Year 1	37
	Planned Year 2	n/a
	5-Year Target	275
SCS1 # of Laws and policies for sustainable and inclusive development that are better implemented as a result of CSO engagement	Planned Year 1	20
	Planned Year 2	n/a
	5-Year Target	165

level on these indicators. For some of the indicators the year 2 target is indicated with non-applicable (n/a) this relates to the fact that these are linked to medium term impact program indicators for which targets are set at the end and at the mid-term of the program.

MOFA DDE INDICATORS 2020

INDICATORS 2020	PLANNED/TARGETS	TOTAL
PSD 1a. Number of companies with a supported plan to invest, trade or provide services (Dutch/ non-Dutch; male/female; youth; fragile states)	Planned Year 1	17
	Planned Year 2	36
	5-Year Target	143
PSD 5a. Number of strengthened (farmer/ workers/entrepreneurs/traders) organisations for a sustainable local business climate	Planned Year 1	46
	Planned Year 2	113
	5-Year Target	284
PSD 5d. Description of changes achieved in laws, regulations, policy plans, outcomes of social dialogue or development strategies enacted or adopted by local government or social dialogue partners (...), yielding tangible benefits to the business climate	Planned Year 1	31
	Planned Year 2	n/a
	5-Year Target	213



3. Budget

Table 1 below provides an updated budget overview per year for the whole 5 years of the program based on year 2 expected activities. Once Year 1 expenses are reported, an update of Year 2 budget will be shared taking into account the underspent of Year 1 across the program. We expect a sizable

year 1 underspent considering the start-up of the program in combination with extended lockdowns across the countries covered in the program with the persisting covid situation, and a challenging political situation in some countries which also limited the level of operations.

OVERVIEW PER YEAR

I. DIRECT STAFF COSTS

	Y2	TOTAL 5 YRS
A. Staff costs	2.938.046	14.510.353
A. local Staff costs	1.031.339	5.081.825
C. Consultants and advisors	119.863	553.578
Subtotal I	4.089.249	20.145.756

II. OTHER DIRECT PROGRAMME COSTS

A. Activity costs	7.072.888	33.791.322
B. Costs of consortium partners and local NGOs	702.045	3.629.777
C. Activity related travel costs	762.141	2.969.134
D. Project office costs	206.643	909.154
E. Equipment and investment costs	105.469	539.941
F. Monitoring, evaluation, and auditing	272.897	1.477.394
Subtotal II	9.122.083	43.316.723
Total I and II	13.211.332	63.462.479

III. OVERHEADS/INDIRECT COSTS

A. Costs of support staff	130.401	585.605
B. Not directly allocable administrative costs	72.055	317.588
C. Other not directly allocable costs	1.470.884	7.250.877
Subtotal III	1.673.340	8.154.070
Total I, II and III	14.884.672	71.616.549



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