

Terms of Reference

Baseline study of the project “FAIR for ALL

About Oxfam

Oxfam is a global movement of people who are fighting inequality to beat poverty and injustice. One person in three in the world lives in poverty. Oxfam is determined to change that world by mobilizing the power of people against poverty. Around the world, Oxfam works to find practical, innovative ways for people to lift themselves out of poverty and thrive. We save lives and help rebuild livelihoods when crisis strikes. And we campaign so that the voices of the poor influence the local and global decisions that affect them. In all we do, Oxfam works with partner organizations and alongside vulnerable women and men to end the injustices that cause poverty. Read more about Oxfam from

About FAIR for ALL *IMPROVING VALUE CHAINS AT SCALE*

A consortium led by Oxfam Novib and including the Huairou Commission, Third World Network-Africa and SOMO has obtained funding from the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) under its Power of Voices subsidy framework to implement a 5-year programme called “FAIR for ALL” (F4A). The programme will be implemented from 2021 through 2025 in 17 projects: 13 country projects (Brazil, South Africa, Mozambique, Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda, OPT, India, Vietnam, Indonesia, Cambodia, Myanmar), Regional projects Africa and Asia, Global and Netherlands projects.

Thus, the **strategic objective** of FAIR for ALL is a strengthened Civil Society which is capable of creating space and mobilizing people across geographies to demand and contribute to more inclusive and sustainable trade and value-chains that respect human rights, protect the environment and promote women’s economic empowerment. This implies rebalancing developing countries’ reliance on dominant primary-commodity value chains, reforming tax and trade regimes and increasing investment in local and national value chains that benefit small-scale farmers, workers, and artisanal miners, in particular women and their communities. The strategic objective will be accomplished via the following four pathways:

- **Pathway 1** strengthens civil society to co-create alternative business practices which share value more equally and empower women.
- **Pathway 2** strengthens Civil Society to advocate for a more responsible private and financial sector that upholds land rights, decent work, living wages, women’s and environmental rights and space for civil society to act.
- **Pathway 3** strengthens civil society to advocate for more accountable governments, multilateral institutions, and regulatory frameworks – that is, for governments to effectively regulate the private sector.
- **Pathway 4** strengthens civil society to mobilize citizens for fiscal and trade reforms that enable domestic resource mobilization for increased social spending and investment in locally owned and diversified economies that produce jobs and income for local communities.

Asia regional FAIR for ALL Project

Oxfam Asia regional platform is part of the Oxfam’s global project **FAIR for ALL**. The regional component of this project aims to work on the following three pathways with specific regional outcomes as mentioned below:

Global programme pathway	Asia project objective	Asia project expected outcome
Pathway-2: More responsible private and financial sector	Oxfam and an Asian agribusiness network of CSOs, small producers, women rights organization and workers led by women rights group are recognized and consulted by key private sector stakeholders and effectively contribute to addressing the challenges in, and proposing solutions towards, building inclusive and responsible businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional agribusiness network jointly with research partner document violations of labor, land, social rights and environmental regulations of identified value chains as well as positive examples of inclusive and sustainable business practices Regional agribusiness network and other partners carry out high-impact public campaigns and effective advocacy with selected companies
Pathway-3 Governments and multilateral institutions strengthen regulatory frameworks to prevent rights violations	Oxfam, an Asian agribusiness network of CSOs, and partners engage with ASEAN to share propositions for protecting rights of workers, small producers and women in regional value chains and promote inclusive business model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthened regional network and other partners capable in engaging with targets and well informed with relevant policy frameworks and opportunities
Pathway-4 Advocate fiscal and trade reforms	Oxfam, CSO networks in coordination with the Agribusiness network contribute to shifting the discourse on tax incentives, ending race to the bottom, tax competitions, tax avoidance & evasion and increased resources allocation for social spending - including social protection and greater access to public resources by women led enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced capability of Tax and Fiscal Justice Asia (TAFJA), South Asia Alliance for Poverty Eradication (SAAPE) and other civil society groups on fiscal governance, CSOs coalition regularly assess, monitor and carry out effective advocacy and public campaigns for fair fiscal governance in Asia

Nature and purpose of the study

The baseline intends to assess the conditions and understand the current context in the Asia region before the start of the program. This will ensure that the progress made throughout the project with respect to its targeted outcomes are reliably measured. The baseline will also support in further developing measurable indicators, which will enable generating evidence of changes and impact as per the agreed objectives and expected outcomes. The baseline will guide and provide feedback to Oxfam on the present strategies and challenges related to the program working areas and will be useful in materializing the strategic objective goals in a systematic way.

The specific objectives of the baseline study are:

1. To provide situational analysis of the current status and dynamics of value-chains, practices, policies/frameworks, influential stakeholders, civic space etc.
2. To establish benchmarks on Asia Regional FAIR4ALL key outcome indicators for comparison and analysis upon program completion

The baseline constitutes a major opportunity to gather evidence. This evidence has the dual purpose of enhancing thematic expertise within the program (which enhances the influencers' effectiveness), and -by operationalising these pathways within the projects- laying the foundations for the influencing strategies per pathway. This operationalisation, in its turn will support the projects in (re)assessing their five-year targets on the FAIR4ALL program's key outcome indicators. Finally, the regional Asia project baseline report is input to the FAIR4ALL program baseline report

Scope of the baseline study

Asia regional project covers entire Asia region; however, it will focus more on South East Asia and South Asia. The Project will work with three partners, with Oxfam as the lead implementing agency. Two of the partners i.e. South Asia Alliance for Poverty Eradication has members and outreach in all eight South Asian countries, while another partner, Prakarsa based in Jakarta, will work on behalf of Asia Tax and Fiscal Justice Network, that has members in both South and South East Asia. The third partner, a research organization, is yet to be identified. The consultant will be expected to discuss the baseline requirements with all partners and the Oxfam regional platform team responsible for project management. The consultant will be required to present a methodology for collecting, analyzing and presenting the data, details of which should be in the inception report. The methodology will be discussed and finalized in consultation with Oxfam's team.

Methodology

The study is to be designed as a qualitative assessment. The consultant will be required to collect information from primary and secondary sources on specified suggested questions given in **Annex-1** under each pathway. Robust methods are to be used towards the fulfilment of the objectives of the baseline study.

There will be three parts of the report:

- Situational analysis related to research questions on the three pathways (**Annex-1**). To this end, the consultant, in consultation with the FAIR4ALL Regional Asia project team and partners, selected and -where necessary- specified questions meaningful to the Asia regional project outcomes provided **in annex-II**
- Related Civic space analysis (**Annex-I**)
- Target setting and MEAL framework on outcome and output indicators for all three pathways related to Asia regional project outcomes, outputs and activities (**Annex-II**)- these Asia regional outcome and output indicators have to be linked with overall FAIR4ALL program indicators for impact, outcome and output indicators for each pathway (**Annex-III**)

Deliverable

Output 1: The consultant shall submit a comprehensive baseline study report. The document should be very precise and address each specific objective. The consultant will be expected to submit the following:

a) Inception report on the execution of the assignment within three days of the commencement of the consultancy; setting out how they will approach the assignment, proposed methodology and timetable and data collection tool and outline of the final report.

b) Draft comprehensive baseline study report. **Suggested Outline of Regional Asia Baseline report:**

1. *Introduction to the Fair4ALL Regional Asia project*
2. *Collecting and analysing baseline data: Approach, methodology and limitations*
3. *Summary on Civic space (current situation and trend).*
4. *Pathway 2 Private and financial sector corporate accountability*
 - a) *(Qualitative) values for Pathway 2 (situational analysis along the pathway's baseline research questions)*
 - b) *Targets Fair4All Regional Asia project on key program outcome indicators (See annex III)*
 - c) *Reflection on programmatic choices Pathway 2*
5. *Pathway 3 Public sector regulating the private sector (idem)*
6. *Pathway 4 Advocate Fiscal & Trade reforms (idem)*
7. *Recommendations and lessons learnt*
 - a) *For the ToC and programmatic choices*
 - b) *For the set of program key outcome indicators*
 - c) *Recommendations for linkages and learning across pathways*

Output 2: The consultant shall deliver a Power-Point presentation of the report before finalizing the assignment.

Output 3: Final report, incorporating Oxfam's, partners', and stakeholders' input, completed after input is received.

Timeframe

The total study period is **25 days** that include preparation, field work, data analysis and report writing. The start date of the study is IMMEDIATE and baseline study report will be produced on **in 25 days**.

- Preliminary findings submitted by 30 September
- Final report submitted by 12 October

Cost

The total cost of this study should not exceed € 5000

Skills and Competencies

The assignment will be carried out by a consultant/agency with the following competencies:

- Demonstrated knowledge, experience, field staff and investigator base in conducting high quality, credible evaluations in the development sector, taking into respect aspects of gender sensitivity and gender justice.
- Demonstrated experience in the area of agriculture, informal labour, human rights and fiscal justice at the national & regional level -especially with the contribution of NGO sector.
- Familiarity with policy advocacy work and political sensitivities
- Excellent writing and verbal communication skills in English
- Experience in designing and implementing baseline studies with particular emphasis on participatory & inclusive methods. Also, should include methods that enable meaningful participation of women and other marginalized groups
- Knowledge & use of evaluation ethics processes
- High level of understanding of Oxfam's approach

Oxfam Asia regional platform invites individuals who meet the criteria to submit an Expression of Interest that clearly articulates the consultant(s) understanding of the terms of reference, methodology for executing the work including key deliverables and a tentative budget. Only applicants who qualify will be contacted.

Annex-1: FAIR4ALL program Research questions for each pathway: basis for Regional Asia project selecting and specifying questions

Pathway-2: key baseline questions

Situational Analysis

1. **At the start of this FAIR4ALL program: to what extent do (groups/sectors of) supplying companies targeted for the FAIR4ALL 5 years¹:**
 - a) Enable communities to share in profits and other benefits from large agricultural or mining projects?
 - b) Respect human and labour rights in their operations and supply chains, and prevent the abuse of such rights, in line with relevant regional or global frameworks²?
 - c) Ensure access to grievance and redress mechanisms of workers/smallholder farmers/communities that have been negatively affected by companies?
 - d) Implement Free Prior and Informed Consent?
 - e) Respect environmental rights in their supply chains³?
 - f) Prevent/decrease climate change (using renewable energy sources)?
 - g) Disclose social and environmental impacts of their operations and investments? And measures taken to mitigate, compensate negative impacts?

2. **How would you describe the current level of CSO coalitions' engagement in policy dialogues (possibly through multi-stakeholder initiatives) with private and/or financial sector actors around:**
 - a) Value added and profit sharing across the Value Chain?
 - b) Having a human rights due diligence approach in place and published that includes concrete measures to ensure the respect and remedy of human rights?
 - c) Respecting environmental rights?
 - d) Respecting women's rights?
 - e) Disclosure of greenhouse gas emissions and setting targets to reduce / halt them?
 - f) Making more progressive choices? In other words: stimulating private and/or financial sector actors to "do good" i.e.
 - o make businesses, sectors or value chains more responsive to the rights and needs of workers, small-scale producers and communities, e.g. increasing (recognizing and respecting communities' (particularly women's) rights to access, use and control (productive) resources in their value chains?
 - o Develop and/or invest in renewable energy sources?
 - o Transparency about tax affairs; Country by Country reporting, publicly reporting impacts of tax-related decisions and taking steps to ensure tax behavior contributes to sustainable development

3. **Nowadays: to what extent do civil society organisations support communities:**
 - to collect evidence of human/labour/environmental rights abuses in these supply chains?

¹ Implement the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) and OECD guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

² Think, for instance, of UNGPs and OECD guidance on responsible business conduct, or of Participatory Social Impact Assessments and Human Rights Impact Assessments ensuring at least living incomes/wages, decent working conditions and gender equality, of zero tolerance policies on land grabbing; ...

³ Think of Environmental Impact Assessments, water use/pollution and commitments to zero deforestation

- to seek redress after having been negatively affected by companies and their investors?
4. Which other initiatives exist nowadays towards enhancing private/financial sector actors' corporate accountability?
 5. To what extent do communities and/or CSOs engage directly or indirectly with companies and their investors to gain insight into their case and to develop strategies?

Civic Space Analysis

6. **Regulatory framework:** To what extent does current legislation (cyber-laws; fake-news laws; anti-terrorism laws; NGO laws etc) hinders civil society from seeking redress on HR violations/demanding accountability?
7. **Safety and well-being of people:** To what extent can civil society safely monitor HR abuses, seek redress and demand accountability or will that have repercussions?
8. **Access to information and public voice:**
 - To what extent has civil society access to media and have the ability to raise their voice/campaign and share their views with the general public on HR abuses?
 - To what extent has civil society access to and/ or can demand access to the necessary information to be able to document abuses/demand accountability?
9. **Dialogue and consultation**
 - To what extent are there entry points for meaningful dialogue and consultation between civil society and the private sector on redress of violations or protection of rights?
 - To what extent are Civil society and communities actively approached for FPIC (free prior informed consent) and meaningful consultation when issues arise by private sector? (pathway 2)
10. **Access to justice:**
 - To what extent can civil society seek redress for human rights violations through the justice system?
 - To what extent are SLAPPS (Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation) effectively used by private sector to silence criticism on private sector investments?
11. **Legitimacy and accountability of civil society**
 - To what extent is civil society perceived negatively (by public, media, government, private sector) that seeks redress or demand accountability from private sector?

Pathway-3 key baseline questions

Situational Analysis

1. **If one looks at Asia region's current fiscal and trade regime:**
 - a) To what extent does this regime prevent tax evasion and avoidance?
 - b) To what extent does it enable the government to increase domestic resources for pro-poor investments?
2. **What are current strengths and pitfalls in national legislation / regional/global regulation and mechanisms/institutions that should guarantee human rights in national, regional and global trade and value chains, in its alignment to global agreements:**
 - a) On wages and working conditions?
 - b) On land tenure security for local communities and women (e.g. through regulation on land acquisition according to international principles and standards (e.g. VGGTs), and enforcement of FPIC by companies and investors)?
 - c) On living income
 - d) On climate change?

3. On access to remedy and justice for victims of business-related abuses:

- a) To what extent does the government at present guarantee protection of activists (human rights, land rights and environmental defenders) against the risk of being harassed, criminalized or harmed?
- b) In case of business-related rights abuses: to what extent do victims now have access to remedy and justice from the company and/or its investors?

4. Opportunities for change: political will

- a) Which windows of opportunity do you see now to change this legislation / these framework (or: windows of opportunity to enhance the *enforcement* of progressive legislation)?
- b) To what extent do your key stakeholders in this pathway endorse our policy asks for such policy/practice changes? How influential is each stakeholder? What is the lobby targets' position⁴ on intended changes: In which terms do they discuss human rights and environmental/climate damage in trade and value chains in their public statements (also in social media)?
- c) Which are the current signs of government's (or regional bodies') political will to improve legislation that ensures respect for human rights and environment/climate?
- d) Global project only: Which are the current signs of political will in multilaterals for global regulatory frameworks to rather oblige the private and financial sector to respect rights and protect the environment?

5. Opportunities for change: civil society space and citizen mobilization:

- a) Currently: which space does civil society have to influence governments and regional/international institutions for stronger legal protection of people (especially women) in value chains?
- b) Which space does civil society have at the moment to improve (inter-)national or regional norms, to safeguard peoples' rights in value chains and avoid environmental/climate damage?
- c) Which space, capacity, tools does civil society have these days to monitor implementation of laws and international/regional frameworks on responsible value chains and their investors?
- d) Nowadays: to what extent are citizens mobilised to influence governments and regional/ international institutions for stronger legal protection of people (especially women) in value chains?

Civic Space Analysis

6. Regulatory framework:

- a) To what extent does current legislation (cyber-laws; fake-news laws; anti-terrorism laws; NGO laws etc) hinders civil society from influencing governments on norms around trade and/or value chains?
- b) To what extent are certain activities (advocacy, public gatherings), topics (e.g. land rights, extractives, human rights, budget transparency) or organisations (trade unions, land rights defenders etc) relevant for improved norms and legislation of trade and value chains prohibited, targeted or more often affected by legislation?

7. Safety and well-being of people: To what extent can civil society safely influence governments on norms around trade and value chains or will that have repercussions?

8. Access to information and public voice:

⁴ On a scale of Super advocates, Issue promoters, Involved&interested, Neutral, Opposition

- a) To what extent has civil society access to media and have the ability to raise their voice/campaign and share their views with the general public on the need for improved legislation and norms ?
- b) To what extent has civil society access to and/ or can demand access to the necessary information to be able to influence on norms around trade and value chains at the right time?

9. Dialogue and consultation

To what extent are there entry points for meaningful dialogue and consultation between civil society and the government on improved human rights in value chains?

10. Legitimacy and accountability of civil society

To what extent is civil society perceived negatively (by public, media, government, private sector) that advocates for improved legislation and norms around trade and/or value chains?

Pathway-4 Key baseline questions

Situational Analysis

1. How is wealth from value chains currently shared? For this it is important to look at the distribution of Cost and Benefits from Value-Chains:

- a) *What proportion of the wealth and other economic benefits⁵ generated in the value chain is captured within the economy by which socio-economic actors⁶?*
- b) *How are the costs and burdens⁷ of the value generation in the chain distributed over which socio-economic actors?*

2. What are the relevant Policies, Effects and Possibilities that influence how the wealth is shared? Key policies which influence the distribution of benefits and costs listed above include: Fiscal Policies (Tax and Public Spending); Trade, Finance and Investment Policies:

Policies: a. What are the features and current characteristics of Fiscal Policies?

- *To what extent does this country/region collect⁸ its fair share of wealth created in global value chains selected in the F4A project?*

⁵ Wealth and Economic Benefits include: revenue, jobs and livelihood opportunities, skills, technology, domestic procurement and processing, linkages/promotion to other national and regional value chains, social provisioning by government.

⁶ Key socio-economic actors include: government (national and local), communities, workers, farmers, large(r) small and medium scale producers, including women,

⁷ Costs and burdens include: Environment degradation and pollution; land-dispossession; disrupted economic activities; etc.

⁸ Pointers:

- What is the total amount of revenues collected from the specific value chains your country/region has selected to work on (in USD) and what is the revenue collected from this value chain as share on to the total DRM (in %)?
- What are the current characteristics of fiscal policies in Agricultural/Extractives value chains in your project's Country /region?
- What are the characteristics of fiscal policies in the specific value chains your project focuses on? (E.g. Is it subject to corporate income tax, does the normal CIT rate apply (what is the normal CIT rate?), Are there any corporate exemptions or incentives, e.g..special tax free zones, tax holidays, specific industry exemptions?
- How are exemptions and incentives granted and is it subject to (parliamentary) oversight? Are there any (other) transparency and accountability issues in how revenues are raised in the value chain?

- *To what extent are women and poor people currently subject to disproportionate taxing⁹ and to what extent does your country/region suffer from illicit financial flows (IFFs)¹⁰?*
- *To what extent is it currently the case that domestic resources are mobilized for public services and social protection and reinvested¹¹ in productive local communities*

Policies: b. What are the features and current characteristics of Trade/Finance/Investment Policies?

Effects: In which ways do these (Fiscal-, Trade-, Finance-, and Investment) policies affect¹² the ability of government and the other actors (local SMEs, women, workers, farmers, etc)?

Possibilities- a. What emerging changes, initiatives, perspectives exist (both at government level and among stakeholders)¹³ that can form the basis of change (that is: re-distribution of costs and benefits and economic diversification)?

Possibilities-b. To what extent are citizens currently engaged¹⁴ around Fiscal-, Trade-, Finance-, and Investment Policies?

⁹ Pointers:

- How progressive is the fiscal system (both revenues and spending)?
- What does the current available information say (if at all) about how the current fiscal system affects women and poor people compared to other groups (looking both at revenues and spending)?

¹⁰ Pointers:

- What are the current estimates on Illicit Financial Flows? And how much is connected to the value chains your project is working on?
- What are the estimated revenue losses in your project's country/region due to IFFs?

¹¹ Pointers:

- Which part of the total budget is allocated for public services and social protection, supporting inclusive agricultural economies and climate resilience and adaptation?
- Does the revenue from the VCs go into the general central coffer, or is it earmarked in any way?
- Which provisions exist for revenue sharing or reinvestments in local communities?
- Is there currently any (additional) spending on creating an enabling environment for your project's value chains?
- Is there any info in the budget or otherwise on the amount of international climate finance that enters your country from Climate Funds (like GCF, GEF, etc), MDBs or bilateral aid and how this money is used?

¹² Pointers:

- How do the current trade, tax and investment regimes affect this government's ability to build and invest economic sectors that are more locally owned, sustainable, inclusive and productive? E.g. to what extent do these current regimes enable small and medium enterprises' participation in value chains?
- To what extent does the current policy and investment environment enable economic diversification? For instance: what are current investments in positive linkages between primary commodity chains and national and regional value chains?

¹³ Pointers:

- Where would you situate the Government's current position on the continuum from entirely focused on primary commodities to entirely focused on equitable and sustainable development, and why?
- Which are the current signs of government's political will (on a scale of Super advocates, Issue promoters, Involved & interested, Neutral, Opposition) for inclusive, transformative development which benefit (women) small and medium scale producers, their communities and domestic economies?
- To what extent do your key stakeholders endorse policy asks for such inclusive, transformative development? In which terms do lobby targets discuss trade, tax and investment policy in their public statements (also in social media)?
- Which windows of opportunity do you see now to change trade, tax and investment policies (or their implementation)?

¹⁴ Pointers:

- What can we say about the current level of citizens' awareness on trade and fiscal issues?

Civic Space Analysis

Regulatory framework: To what extent does current legislation (cyber-laws; fake-news laws; anti-terrorism laws; NGO laws etc) hinders civil society from influencing governments on inclusive trade, tax and investment reforms

Safety and well-being of people: To what extent can civil society safely influence governments on inclusive trade, tax and investment reforms?

Access to information and public voice:

- To what extent has civil society access to media and have the ability to raise their voice/campaign and share their views with the general public on the need for budget transparency or tax related issues?
- To what extent has civil society access to and/ or can demand access to the necessary information to be able to: raise issues around tax reform, budget transparency?

Dialogue and consultation

To what extent are there entry points for meaningful dialogue and consultation between civil society and the government on inclusive trade, tax and investment reforms?

Legitimacy and accountability of civil society

To what extent is civil society perceived negatively (by public, media, government, private sector) that influence governments on trade and fiscal reforms?

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- To what extent are citizens and CSOs (or their coalitions) currently mobilised to demand transparency in, and oversight of state budgets? Mobilized as in prepared for an emergency by organising, organised for a purpose, put into motion. This includes people being engaged (e.g. sharing, liking), or them actually taking action (e.g. sign petition, or writing to public or private sector duty bearer).
 - Nowadays: to what extent are citizens (or their coalitions) mobilised to address undue corporate influence and corruption?
 - To what extent do citizens/youth now have oversight of (and a voice in) trade and fiscal issues ?
 - To what extent do women (groups) participate in fiscal processes? Are there any laws or cultural norms prohibiting or supporting women participation?

Annex-II: Asia Project outcomes, interventions and activities

PATHWAY 2: More responsible private and financial sector	
<i>Medium term impact: Oxfam and an Asian agribusiness network of CSOs, small producers, women rights organization and workers led by women rights group recognized and consulted by key private sector stakeholders and effectively contributed to raise the challenges and proposed solutions in building inclusive and responsible businesses</i>	
OXFAM/ HUAIROU	
<p><u>Outcome 2.1</u> Regional agribusiness network jointly with research partner documented violations of labor, land, social rights and environmental regulations of identified value chains as well as positive examples of inclusive and sustainable business practices</p> <p><u>Key interventions:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Convening, strengthening and capacity building of network 2. Research and Documentation 	<p><u>Top line activities</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Document human, women rights violation in different countries and use those cases for advocacy and campaigning 2. Convening workers, small scale producers, women group and form a regional network, agree upon vision, mission and principles 3. Develop and agree upon policy positions and asks
<p><u>Outcome 2.2</u> Regional agribusiness network and other partners carried high-impact public campaigns and effective advocacy with selected companies</p> <p><u>Interventions:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evidence based advocacy 2. Public campaigning and communication 	<p><u>Top line activities</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evidence based advocacy towards the selected value chains improved policies and practices and implementation mechanisms to respect & protect human rights and women rights 2. Organizing advocacy events to portray alternate business models 3. Public campaign actions to mobilize people on jointly planned occasions to garner support on specific asks around fair value chains 4. Working with and/ or help build alliances with wider CSOs 5. Media engagement
PATHWAY 3: Governments and multilateral institutions strengthen regulatory frameworks to prevent rights violations	
<i>Medium term impact: Oxfam, an Asian agribusiness network of CSOs, and partners are engaged with and invited by ASEAN to share propositions for protecting rights of workers, small producers and women in regional value chains and promoting inclusive business model</i>	
OXFAM/ HUAIROU	
<p><u>Outcome 3.1</u> Strengthened regional network and other partners capable in engaging with targets and well informed with relevant policy frameworks and opportunities</p> <p><u>Interventions:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Engagement and developing links with ASEAN and member states 	<p><u>Top line activities</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify political opportunity with ASEAN and South Asia and develop engagement plans 2. Organize research capacity building events for partners, Oxfam country programmes and CSOs with support of SOMO 3. Capacity building of network members on private sector advocacy and campaigning

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Research/documenting cases 3. Research capacity building of partners and CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Specific research products linked to ASEAN policies and frameworks on inclusive business 5. Organize network planning and strengthening meetings
PATHWAY 4: Advocate fiscal and trade reforms	
<p><u>Medium term impact:</u> Oxfam, CSO networks in coordination with the Agribusiness network contributed to shifting the discourse on tax incentives, ending race to the bottom, tax competitions, tax avoidance & evasion and increased resources allocation for social spending including social protection and greater access to public resources by women led enterprises</p>	
OXFAM/ HUAIROU	
<p><u>Outcome 4.1</u> Enhanced capability of TAFJA, SAAPE and other CS groups on fiscal governance, articulated and agreed upon joint asks and actions.</p> <p><u>Interventions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity building of TAFJA and SAAPE members 2. Research 	<p><u>Top line activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen capacity of TAFJA and SAAPE members on fiscal governance, budget monitoring and campaigning with support of SOMO 2. Facilitate both networks to prepare plans for engagement on fiscal governance in Asia 3. Research on tax avoidance, evasion by VC in Asia 4. Carry out cost benefit analysis of tax incentives, alternate tax proposals such as capital gains, wealth tax in selected Asian countries
<p><u>Outcome 4.2</u> CSOs coalition regularly assessed, monitored and carried out effective advocacy and public campaign for fair fiscal governance in Asia</p> <p><u>Interventions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evidence based advocacy 2. Public campaign and communication 3. Media engagement 	<p><u>Top line activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Developing and implementing evidence-based campaigns and public communication addressing tax incentives, minimum effective tax rate and new progressive taxation measures 2. Advocacy and campaigning on progressive spending specially on social protection looking post COVID-19 situation 3. Develop and implement cohesive public campaign, advocacy and communication plan for two G-20 meetings in Asia on taxation in collaboration with global tax team

Annex-III: Global impact and outcome indicators

Pathway-2

12. What will be the Regional Asia project's (adjusted) targets for the Pathway 2 FAIR4ALL key outcome indicator?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not change text in these columns Do not add rows, do not remove rows 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not merge or split cells in this column 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use this column optional (recommended) for your project's operationalisation of the F4A key outcome indicators Please make sure your indicator is in the same row as the one it corresponds to 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write your target on project outcome indicator (s) in this column 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write your target on F4A outcome indicator in this column 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In this column, please explain how you calculated your targets 	
Impact statement / expected outcome (Source: full proposal page 30,32)	Key program indicators Pathway 2	5 year TARGET on F4A indicator	Related key <i>project</i> indicators Pathway 1	TARGET on project indicator	Explanation of target calculation
Impact statement 2: Civil society has contributed to a more responsible private and	2A) Impact: # policy changes in private and/or financial sector actors' corporate accountability in trade and value chains				

<p>financial sector where trade and value-chains respect human, labour and environmental rights and increase (women's) access to (productive) resources</p>	<p>2B) Impact: # practice changes in private and/or financial sector actors' corporate accountability in trade and value chains</p>				
<p><u>Expected Outcome 2.1:</u> Strengthened civil society collects evidence of rights abuses and supports communities in seeking redress</p>	<p>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)</p>				
<p>aware of rights and economic opportunities</p>	<p>2.1.2) # Cases of defenders of (women) rights seeking redress (in risk aware and conflict sensitive manner)</p>				

	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				
	2.1.4) # CSOs demonstrating increased expertise in Financial management in their organisation (women's) access to (productive) resources				
	2.1.5) # CSOs/coalitions demonstrating increased expertise to widen or protect civic space for (women) rights defenders (in a conflict sensitive manner)				
<u>Expected Outcome 2.2: Strengthened civil society works in</u>	2.2.1) # Cases of Influential stakeholders endorsing communities in protecting their rights				

people-led coalitions that hold private-sector actors to account.	in trade and/or value chains				
	2.2.2) # Women and men mobilized in southern project countries around protecting communities' rights in trade and/or value chains				
	2.2.3) # Women and men mobilized in the Netherlands around protecting communities' rights in trade and/or value chains				
	2.2.4) # CSOs demonstrating increased expertise in holding private/financial sector actors to account				
	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				

Pathway-3

13. What will be the Regional Asia project's (adjusted) targets for the Pathway 3 FAIR4ALL key outcome indicator?

<p><i>In these columns</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not change text Do not add rows, do not remove rows 		<p>Do not merge or split cells in this column</p> <p><i>Write your target on F4A outcome indicator in this column</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use this column optional (recommended) for your project's operationalisation of the F4A key outcome indicators Please make sure your indicator is in the same row as the one it corresponds to 	<p><i>Write your target on project outcome indicator(s) in this column</i></p>	<p>In this column, please explain how you calculated your targets</p>
<p>Impact statement / expected outcome</p> <p>(Source: full proposal page 30,32)</p>	<p>Key program indicators Pathway 3</p>	<p>5 year TARGET on F4A indicator</p>	<p>Related key <i>project</i> indicators Pathway 1</p>	<p>TARGET on project indicator</p>	<p>Explanation of calculation</p>
<p>Impact statement 3: Civil society has contributed to formulating and enforcing</p>	<p>3A) Impact: # New (elements in) policies/regulatory frameworks that guarantee human rights in national and global trade and value chains</p>				

<p>strong national laws, regulatory frameworks and global norms that guarantee human rights in national and global trade and value chains.</p>	<p>3B) Impact: # Improved enforcement of policies/regulatory frameworks that guarantee human rights in national and global trade and value chains</p>				
<p><u>Expected Outcome 3.1:</u> Strengthened civil society has the capacity and space to improve (inter) national norms, safeguard peoples' rights in value chains and monitor implementation of laws and international frameworks.</p>	<p>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</p>				
	<p>3.1.2) # CSOs demonstrating increased expertise to influence (inter)national policies, laws and norms on trade and/or value chains</p>				
	<p>3.1.3) # Influencing efforts by CSOs monitoring the implementation of laws and regulatory</p>				

	frameworks safeguarding peoples' rights in trade and/or value chains				
	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				
Expected Outcome 3.2: Strengthened civil society has space and has mobilized the public to influence governments and international institutions for stronger legal protection of people in value chains. especially women.	3.2.1) # Influencing efforts by CSOs towards legal protection of people in value chains				
	3.2.2) # Cases of influential stakeholders endorsing policy asks towards legal protection of people in value chains				
	3.2.3) # CSOs demonstrating increased expertise to mobilise influential stakeholders towards stronger legal protection of people in value chains				

3.2.4) # Women and men mobilized for ensuring their legal protection in value chains, especially women				
3.2.5) # Cases of Human rights defenders increasingly managing civic space related risks				

Pathway-4

14. What will be the Regional Asia project's (adjusted) targets for the Pathway 4 FAIR4ALL key outcome indicator?

<p><i>In these columns</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not change text Do not add rows, do not remove rows 		<p>Do not merge or split cells in this column</p> <p><i>Write your target on F4A outcome indicator in this column</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use this column optional (recommended) for your project's operationalisation of the F4A key outcome indicators Please make sure your indicator is in the same row as the one it corresponds to 	<p><i>Write your target on project outcome indicator(s) in this column</i></p>	<p>In this column, please explain how you calculated your targets</p>
<p>Impact statement / expected outcome (Source: full proposal page 36-37)</p>	<p>Key program indicators Pathway 4</p>	<p>5 year TARGET on F4A indicator</p>	<p>Related key project indicators Pathway 1</p>	<p>TARGET on indicator</p>	<p>Explanation of calculation</p>

Impact statement 4: Civil society has contributed to trade, tax and investment policy reforms that enable governments to promote inclusive and sustainable development, and which benefit (women) small and medium scale producers, their communities and domestic economies.	4A) Impact: # Policy changes on trade, tax and/or investment				
	4B) Impact: # Practice changes on trade, tax and/or investment				
	4C) Impact: # Cases of governments with more transformative development policy agendas				
Expected Outcome 4.1: Strengthened civil society actors work in coalitions to demand transparent, accountable and progressive fiscal, trade and value-chain regulations that contribute to more inclusive, productive and locally owned	4.1.1) # CSOs demonstrating increased expertise on transparent, accountable and progressive fiscal, trade and value-chain regulations				
	4.1.2) # Cases of Coalitions using shared agendas when				

economic sectors, and to more equal sharing of wealth generated of value chains.	demanding transparent, accountable and progressive fiscal, trade and value-chain regulations				
	4.1.3) # CSOs demonstrating increased expertise to mobilize public and influential stakeholders around transparent, accountable and progressive fiscal and trade regulations				
<u>Expected Outcome 4.2: Empowered citizens/youth have oversight of and a voice in trade and fiscal issues and governments have increased political will for inclusive, transformative development.</u>	4.2.1) # Women and men organised around domestic tax, trade rules and/or inclusive development (in a safe and conflict sensitive manner)				
	4.2.2) # CSOs demonstrating				

	increased expertise to demand inclusive, transformative development				
	4.2.3) # Cases of Influential public sector stakeholders endorsing policy asks for inclusive, transformative development				
	4.2.4) # Cases of increased or protected civic space to influence governments on trade and fiscal reforms				